

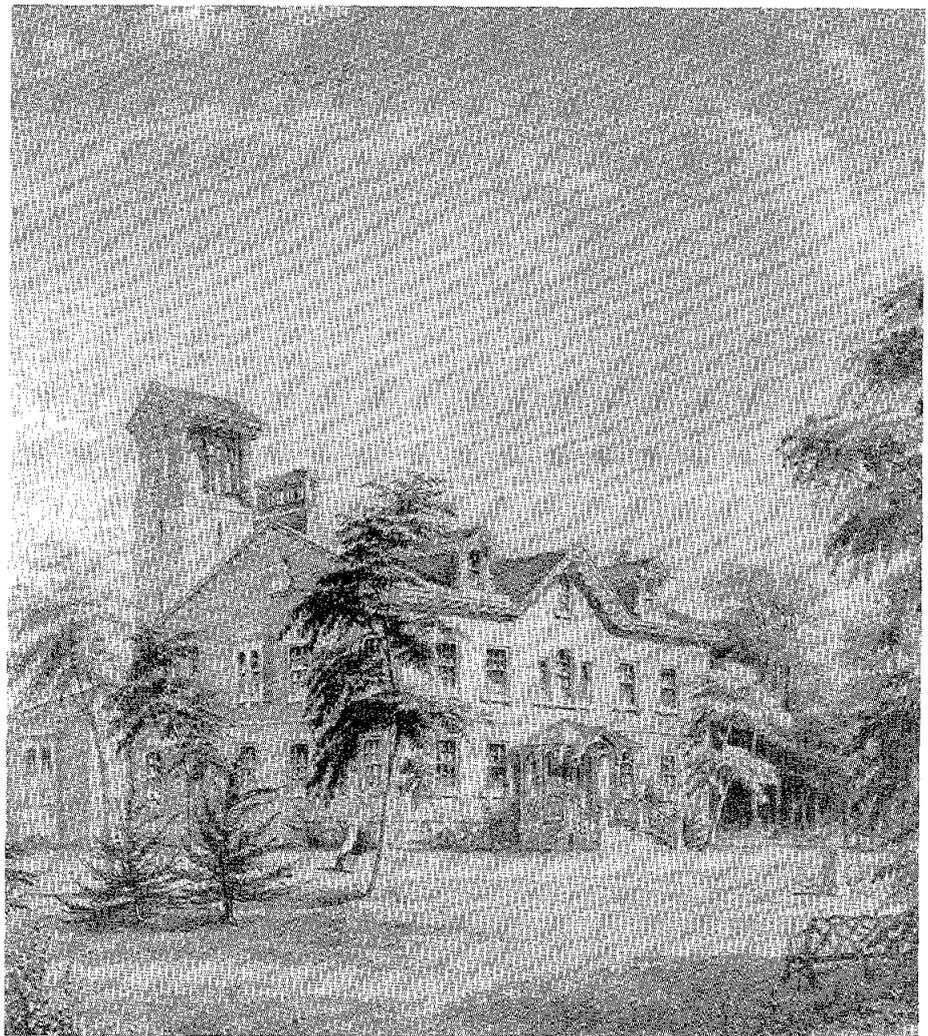
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

FOR

MARTIN VAN BUREN

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis



Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation



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CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

FOR

MARTIN VAN BUREN

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis

prepared by
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The Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation is a partnership between the National Park Service and the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. Based at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, this center provides technical assistance, training, and technology with the goal of preserving cultural landscapes. From this location Olmsted and his successors designed thousands of public and private landscapes across America.

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Prepared for the National Park Service under cooperative agreement with the State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, NY (CA 1600-1-9013).

FOREWORD

Landscape implies far more than high-style aesthetics; it is a document of the shared aspirations, ingenuity, memories, and culture of its builders. J.B. Jackson

President Martin Van Buren purchased his New York estate, Lindenwald, in 1839 for political as well as personal reasons. Politically, Van Buren understood that his rhetoric promoting the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson and agrarian pursuits would gain credibility if he were engaged in agriculture himself. Personally Van Buren was familiar with this property from his youth, and knew that if he not win re-election in 1840, Lindenwald would make an excellent base for continued political pursuits and a glorious retirement experimenting in horticulture. This place in his native village of Kinderhook tells us much about him. After loosing his re-election bid again in 1848 Van Buren retired from politics to be, as he listed himself in the 1850 census, a "farmer." He was a very successful farmer and enjoyed entertaining at his "sweet Lindenwald."

The staff of the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site is pleased to have this Cultural Landscape Report. This report was prepared through a cooperative agreement between the State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry and the National Park Service. The collaboration on this project was particularly satisfying to the park staff and we give special thanks to Research Scientist David L. Uschold and Professor George W. Curry of the State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, and Nora Mitchell and Heidi Hohmann of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.

This report will form the foundation for development of a plan to manage the cultural landscape and the historic setting which is critical to the interpretation of Martin Van Buren and his "sweet Lindenwald." We look forward to the day when the overall environment at the site will bespeak of the culture of Martin Van Buren in the mid-nineteenth century in Kinderhook.

Michael Henderson
Superintendent

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The development of this cultural landscape report was a cooperative effort between the National Park Service's Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, and the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry Faculty of Landscape Architecture. Many individuals helped make the completion of this report possible.

Special thanks to Nora Mitchell, Manager, and Heidi Hohmann, Historical Landscape Architect, both of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, for their guidance and support throughout the project.

The staff at Martin Van Buren National Historic Site provided invaluable guidance and assistance. Special thanks to Bruce Stewart, Superintendent, who passed away during completion of the report. Thanks also go to Phyllis Ewing, Curator, and Richard Oullette, Chief of Maintenance. Special thanks go to Judy Harris, Museum Technician, and Michael Henderson, current Superintendent and former Curator.

Thanks also need to be given to Christine Capella-Peters, Field Representative, NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and to Scott Shannon, Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture, Matt Potteiger, Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture and Donald Leopold, Associate Professor of Environmental and Forest Biology, all of the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry.

Special thanks go to William deProsse Jr. and his sister Jeanne B. Akers. The deProsse family owned and lived at Lindenwald from 1917-1957. William and Jeanne provided invaluable assistance in documenting the property.

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INTRODUCTION

The Hudson Valley property known as Lindenwald, is significant as the home of Martin Van Buren, the eighth President of the United States, who served in office from 1836 until 1840. Martin Van Buren established his home as a 221-acre experimental and working farm and managed it for twenty-three years, beginning in 1839. His residency on the property began at the completion of his presidential term, in 1841, and lasted until his death in 1862. The National Park Service now owns 20.3 acres, which includes a 14.3-acre portion of the core of Lindenwald, and operates it as the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site. Lindenwald is located on Post Road in the Village of Kinderhook, twenty miles south of Albany and two miles east of the Hudson River, in the County of Columbia, State of New York (fig. 0.1 and 0.2).



Figure 0.1: Context map: Kinderhook, New York (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

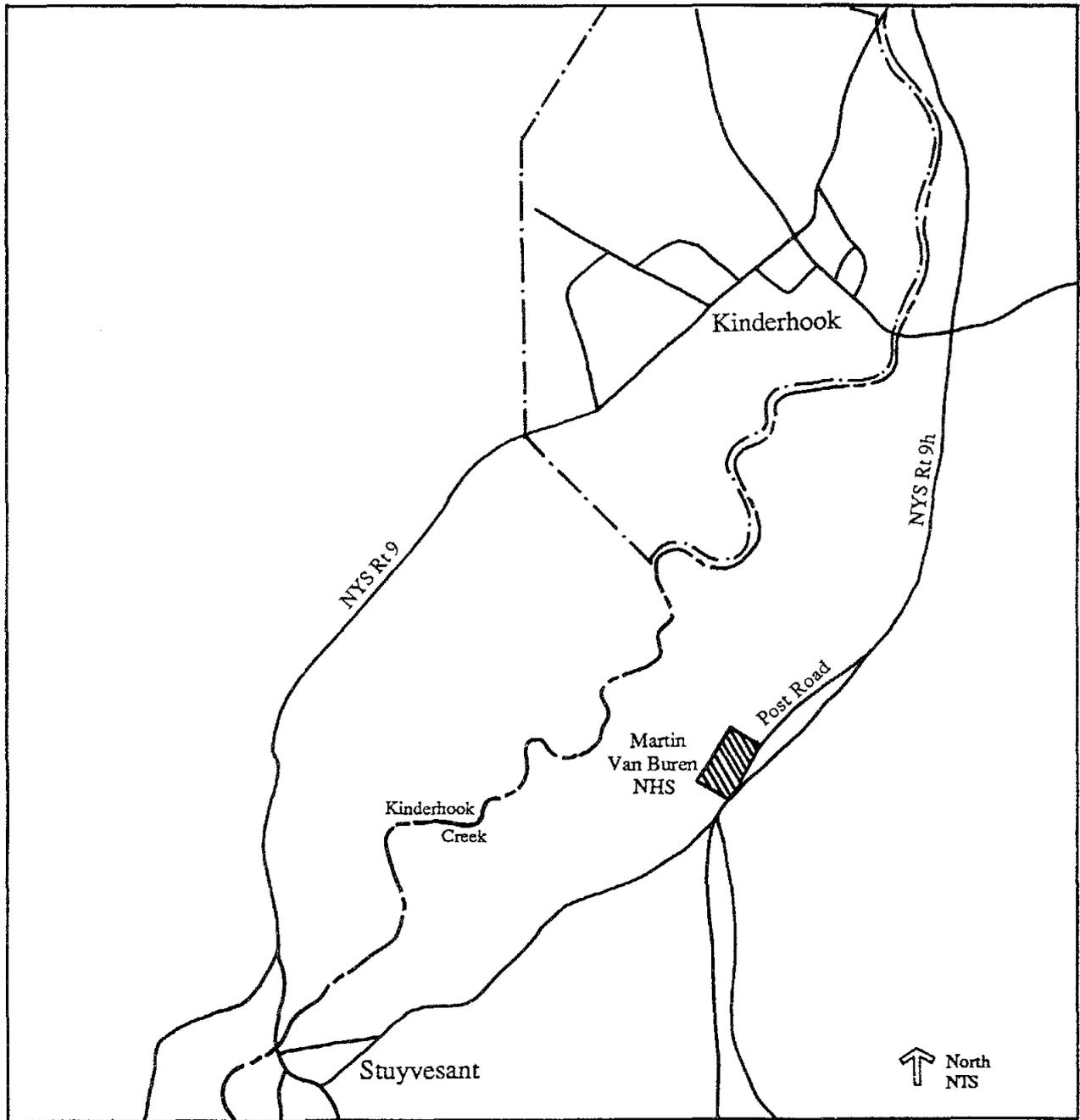


Figure 0.2: Location map: Lindenwald, Kinderhook, New York (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

Martin Van Buren NHS Overview

Lindenwald has seen vast changes throughout its history. Earliest documentation of the site shows Native American habitation as late as the seventeenth century. Then, under Dutch control, it became farmland as part of large farms until the late eighteenth century, when it became a private, smaller farm. The property was established as a 260-acre farm by Peter Van Ness circa 1780, the beginning of the first period of this report's site history (fig. 0.3). Peter Van Ness built a large house on the property and named the farm Kleinrood. The Van Ness family operated the property until 1824. At that time, William Paulding purchased 137 acres of the farm including the Van Ness farm house. Paulding never lived on the property but did operate it as a working farm until 1839, at which time he sold it to Martin Van Buren (here after referred to as "Van Buren").

The Van Buren stewardship of the property is the focus of this report. This stewardship encompasses the twenty-three year period, from 1839 to 1862, Van Buren operated the farm, which he renamed Lindenwald. Although Van Buren did not take residency until leaving the White House in 1841, he began making improvements to the property immediately after his purchase in 1839. These improvements continued for the next eleven years and included the addition of eighty-four acres of land, the transformation of the Van Ness farm house into an elaborate mansion, the construction of several support buildings, and the establishment of extensive orchards and a garden. Van Buren created a prosperous working and experimental farm which he used as a country seat and from which he remained politically active until his death in 1862. The two years after Van Buren's death are also included in the Van Buren Period because the property remained within his family until 1864.

Subsequent to the Van Buren stewardship, the farm had many owners (fig. 0.3). The continuing evolution of the property can be divided into three periods. During the first of these, the Wagoner Period, the property remained in operation as a working farm under four different ownerships. Following this period, the deProsse Period encompasses the ownerships of two families, who, for the most part, used Lindenwald solely as a residence and reduced the property by selling the farmland, leaving 12.8 acres. After these ownerships and vast changes and alterations, Lindenwald was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1961. Finally, the National Park Service Period began when the National Park Foundation purchased the property in 1973, saving it from further deterioration and alterations. Following this purchase, ownership of the 12.8-acre property was transferred to the National Park Service in 1975 and the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site (MVB NHS) was established.

This remnant of Van Buren's Lindenwald was in a state of neglect when transferred to the National Park Service. The main house and a single outbuilding were the only remaining historic buildings on the site. Known surviving landscape elements were the entry drive, a fish pond, and several historic trees.

Twenty years after the first acquisition, the National Park Service now owns 20.3 acres as well as an additional 18.3 acres of scenic easements. Interior restoration of the main house was completed in 1987, and the exterior in 1991, returning the building to its 1850s appearance. Approximately 166 acres of Van Buren's 221-acre farm are owned and farmed by local farmers, visually providing the appearance of almost the entire, original Van Buren farm. The immediate house grounds underwent a major clean-up

when the site was obtained by the National Park Service. This effort took several years and concentrated on the removal of debris and clearing of the vegetation that had overgrown the property. Since the completion of this effort, the grounds have been maintained in that condition.

Tenure	Owner	CLR Periods
1780–1804 1804–1824 1824–1839	Peter Van Ness William Van Ness William Paulding	Chapter I: 1780–1839: Van Ness Period
1839–1862 1862–1863 1863–1864	Martin Van Buren Martin Van Buren Estate John Van Buren	Chapter II: 1839–1864: Van Buren Period
1864–1867 1867–1873 1873–1874 1874–1917	Leonard Jerome George Wilder J. Van Buren & J. Van Alstyne A. & F. Wagoner	Chapter III: 1864–1917: Wagoner Period
1917–1922 1922–1925 1925–1957 1957–1973	Bascom Birney Marion Birney Clementine deProsse Kenneth Campbell	Chapter IV: 1917–1973: deProsse Period
1973–1975 1975–1993	National Park Foundation National Park Service	Chapter V: 1973–1993: NPS Period

Figure 0.3: Lindenwald ownership chronology (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

Cultural Landscape Report

Accurate preservation and interpretation of an historic site is often a complex task and varies greatly according to the specifics of the site involved. The preservation process begins with in-depth research and documentation of the evolution of the site to determine the historic time period(s) for which the site is significant. In addition, complete documentation of the existing conditions and features of the site is necessary. These two products, site history and existing conditions, are analyzed to determine the significance and integrity of the present site, which in turn provide the basis on which recommendations and guidelines for preservation treatment and management of the site and its resources can be developed. This process of documentation, analysis, and treatment form the "Cultural Landscape Report."

The purpose of this Cultural Landscape Report is to provide a basis for preservation treatment and management for the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site. This is accomplished by documenting the evolution of the property from the time it was first established as a farm, circa 1780, until the site's existing conditions in 1993. Based on this documentation, the report analyzes the property and states its degree of integrity.

In 1975, the National Park Service obtained 12.8 acres of Lindenwald, which consisted of the main house and the core of the house lot surrounding it. With extensive restoration of the main house and a general clean-up of the grounds underway, the property was opened to the public in 1977. Since the completion of these efforts in 1991, interpretation of the site has concentrated on the main house and the political career of Van Buren.

Although several reports have been written to document the property and its associated features, they have lacked sufficient information regarding the landscape to justify any treatment of the grounds beyond preservation of the existing conditions. This Cultural Landscape Report addresses the need for detailed and comprehensive documentation of the landscape and its evolution. From this information, a plan for future treatment and management of Lindenwald as a cultural landscape can be easily formulated.

Methodology

Three different methodologies were used to complete this report. They included a thorough research of written and graphic sources to provide a complete record of the evolution of the site; a field survey documenting the existing conditions of the site; and an analysis of the existing landscape's integrity for the site's significant time period.

Prior to research and documentation, the character-defining features of a cultural landscape were defined in an effort to create a system for documenting these features. A list of character-defining landscape features was developed.¹ To fully document the evolution of the landscape, these features and changes that occur to them are recorded through time. Features are therefore documented in each period and chapter of the report so that their individual evolution may be followed. The list of landscape features is as follows:

Environment – the general external influences affecting the historic landscape, the off-site larger physical and visual context which contains or encompasses the historic landscape.

Natural – the natural physical form and features of the surrounding environment that has or does directly affect the historic landscape (major landforms, ridges/valleys, vegetation, water bodies, wetlands, etc.).

Socio/Cultural – the general human overlay on the physical form of the surrounding environment that has or does directly affect the historic landscape (general land use, zoning, legal restrictions, transportation, utilities, population, political jurisdiction—state, county, city, village, town, etc.).

Setting – the most immediate physical and visual context for the historic landscape (property limits, adjacent property, land use, etc.).

Natural Systems and Features – the natural aspects of the landscape often, during the process of manipulating the landscape, have a direct effect on the resultant form. Different from the natural context of the "Environment" section, "Natural Systems & Features" pertains to aspects of the historic landscape that are on the site or directly adjacent to it. The following natural aspects may be relevant to the historic landscape:

Physiography – the large scale physical forms and patterns of the historic landscape (hill, plateau, ravine, drumlin, etc.).

Topography – the inextractable framework of the historic landscape; the three dimensional configuration of the earth surface characterized by features (ground slope, configuration of contours, visual forms, etc.) and orientation (elevation, solar aspect, etc.) of the historic landscape.

Geology – the history and physical nature of the surficial characteristics of the historic landscape (soils, rocks, structure, etc.).

Hydrology – the cycles and distribution of surface and subsurface water of the historic landscape (aquifers, drainage patterns, water bodies, water tables, etc.).

Ecology – the relationships of living organisms and their environment in the historic landscape (plant associations, wildlife habitat, etc.).

Climate – the prevailing weather conditions of the historic landscape (precipitation, sun, temperature, wind, etc.).

Buildings and Structures – the elements built primarily for sheltering any form of human activity are buildings (houses, barns, garages, stables, etc.) and the functional elements constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activity are structures (bridges, windmills, gazebos, silos, dams, etc.). Included in this category are mechanical and engineering systems.

Mechanical Systems – the features and materials which combine to provide utility service to the historic landscape (power lines, hydrants, culverts, etc.).

Site Engineering Systems – the systems and individual features which provide a physically stabilizing factor to all or a portion of the historic landscape (retaining walls, dikes, foundations, etc.).

Vegetation – the individual and associated deciduous or evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous materials, whether indigenous or introduced. A major component of a constantly changing historic landscape (specimen tree, hedge, forest, orchard, bosquet, vegetable garden, agricultural field, perennial bed, etc.).

Spatial Organization – the structure or order of the historic landscape; the three dimensional organization of physical and visual associations. The organization of elements creating the base, vertical and overhead plane define and create spaces. The functional and visual relationship between these spaces is integral to the character of the historic landscape (open space, enclosed space, corridor space, etc.). Views and vistas are included in this category as an element of the spatial organization of the historic landscape.

Views and Vistas – the features that create or allow a view (natural, uncontrolled) or a vista (a controlled, designed feature). The views or vistas may be to or from the historic landscape (panoramic view, borrowed view or vista, on-site view or vista, etc.).

Circulation – the spaces, features and applied material finishes which constitute the movement systems of the historic landscape (paths, walks, plazas, squares, roads, parking facilities, etc.).

Water Features – the built features and elements which utilize water to create thematic or aesthetic elements within the historic landscape (fountains, pools, ponds, lakes, cascades, canals, streams, etc.).

Furnishings and Objects – the elements which provide detail and diversity while addressing functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the historic landscape (fences, benches, urns, flagpoles, sculptures, markers, monuments, signs, etc.).

In the text, subsequent to the introduction of a feature, the feature is only discussed again when a change occurs or when new information regarding it is presented. A table summarizing which features were researched and presented within which chapters is included in Appendix B.

The initial research for the project consisted of a thorough investigation of secondary sources concerning the life and times of Van Buren, as a President of the United States and as a gentleman farmer of Kinderhook, New York. This included a review of books, periodicals, and previous National Park Service reports regarding the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site (see Appendix A).

After the initial review was completed, an extensive research of primary sources was conducted over an eighteen-month period, exhausting all presently known sources thought to contain information regarding Van Buren's Lindenwald. The majority of this effort consisted of searching manuscript collections containing correspondence to, from, or about Van Buren (see Appendix C). Maps of the property dating as early as the seventeenth century, and historic photographs dating as early as circa 1890 also provided extensive information. Additional information was gained through a deed search for the property. Furthermore, a tremendous amount of information was obtained from oral interviews of several persons associated with the property during the beginning of the twentieth century. When combined and composed, all of these and other sources provided an extensive amount of information about the property as well as a means of verifying facts between sources.

Another important resource in researching the history of the property was a thorough documentation of the existing conditions of the site. The National Park Service owns only a portion of Van Buren's Lindenwald and the maps of the site only covered a portion of what they control, either by ownership or easement. The extent of these maps was thus limited to the topography of a small area and some of the buildings and structures of the property. No detailed map of the original property existed nor did an accurate map of the remainder of the Lindenwald farm.

It was therefore necessary to construct a detailed map of the existing National Park Service property, illustrating all of the landscape features as well as a map illustrating the remainder of the Lindenwald farm property. As a result, a detailed field survey of the National Park Service property was completed to record its existing conditions and a map was constructed.² This map documents all of the landscape features not recorded on existing maps. In addition, a map was constructed to illustrate the property boundaries and major landscape elements of the remainder of the Lindenwald farm.³

An analysis and comparison of the historic landscape and existing conditions was the next step. The established historic conditions of the site's period of significance were compared to the existing conditions of the property to determine the significance and integrity of the existing landscape. Based on this information, the National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the property was reviewed and it was determined that an amendment needs to be prepared which includes the landscape of the property.

Organization of Report

This Cultural Landscape Report is organized into six chapters, with the site history providing the structure for the report. The history is broken into chapters based on five identifiable time frames designated by the corresponding owners (fig. 0.3):

Chapter I: Van Ness Period: 1780–1839

Chapter II: Van Buren Period: 1839–1864

Chapter III: Wagoner Period: 1864–1917

Chapter IV: deProsse Period: 1917–1973

Chapter V: National Park Service Period: 1973–1993

The demarcation of each of these time frames is explained within the respective chapter of the report. Each of the five periods is discussed in detail, documenting events on the site as well as important aspects of the time frame that may have affected the site and its evolution. Each chapter begins with an historic overview of the site during the period. The overview presents information on the general environment of the site including the natural physical form and the socio/cultural conditions of the period. The overview is followed by a detailed description of the evolution of the site's landscape features. At the end of each of the chapters is a set of "period plans" which graphically illustrate the site during the corresponding time frame. These plans are constructed at scales of 1" = 50' and 1" = 250'.⁴ The period

plans represent all of the elements discussed in the landscape features for that time frame. In addition to the plans, photographs and other illustrations are used to support the text. Chapter 5, National Park Service Period: 1973–1993, documents all of the changes that occurred during that time frame as well as the landscape features and existing conditions of the site at the completion of this report in 1993. A set of existing conditions maps is also included at the end of chapter 5.

The last chapter presents the site analysis, which evaluates the significance and integrity of the landscape at the site. At the end of the report extensive appendices include such items as information sources used for the research process, pertinent historic documents used in the report, a bibliography, and further explanation regarding the landscape features developed for the report.

CHAPTER I: VAN NESS PERIOD 1780-1839

Until 1609, the Hudson River Valley was occupied solely by the Mahicans, a Native American tribe of the Lenni-Lenapes, which means "original people." The Mahicans built their camp in what is now the village of Schodack, meaning "place of council."⁵ It was during this year that Henry Hudson, in his ship the *Half Moon*, made the first documented European voyage up the Hudson River. Although Hudson was English, he conducted this voyage for the Dutch in hope of finding a northern or western route to the East Indies. This was the third of four trips Hudson made across the Atlantic for this same purpose. Although these trips were unsuccessful regarding their intended purpose, the Dutch realized the importance and value of Hudson's land discovery during this voyage, beginning European settlement in the Hudson Valley. The discovery also began fifty years of Dutch control of the Valley and its waters, during which the Dutch established and profited from an immense fur trading industry. Although colonization of the area did not occur as quickly or enthusiastically as hoped by the Dutch government, when settlement did occur, it was thorough and permanent. By the middle of the 1600s, the Dutch province called New Netherlands was firmly established.⁶

As Hudson traveled up the River in 1609 he made many stops along the way. He often gave these places names, usually corresponding to something that was present or witnessed. Some of these names still exist today. In a place thought to be the most northerly location of the *Half Moon's* voyage, Hudson witnessed Native American children playing and named the place Kinderhook, meaning "Children's Corner."⁷

Within the following decade, the Dutch established trading posts along the River. The largest and most significant was New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island. Two other posts of lesser significance were also established. They were Rondout at the location of present day Kingston, New York and Beverwyck at Albany, New York.

The Dutch wished to encourage settlement in their newly acquired land. To do so, the States General of Holland, the country's governing body, issued two charters to the Dutch West India Company, one in 1621 and another in 1629. These charters allowed company members to purchase land from the Native Americans and establish colonies on it.⁸ The land would be purchased in eight mile strips along one or both sides of the River. A minimum of fifty persons was required to start a colony. The person who obtained the land and started the colony was known as the "patroon" and the colony a "patroonship." Rensselaerwyck (at the location of Albany/Troy, New York) was the largest and most well-known of these patroonships. Persons who were not members of the company also were allowed to purchase land. They could purchase lands from the Native Americans that did not exceed an amount which they could readily improve.⁹ In 1623, a province was established called New Netherlands, covering Manhattan and part of Long Island. The Dutch also claimed the rights to the water of the Hudson River, which they called the "Mauritius River."¹⁰ Two additional Dutch charters of 1640 and 1650 allowed other individual settlers to establish much smaller colonies or farms. These settlers did not have to be members of the company, but their grants or patents did not carry the same rights and privileges held by the patroons.¹¹ For protection purposes, this type of land purchase became popular in areas just outside the control of a

patroon or close to a fort or trading post. The Governor of the New Netherlands issued a warning that all individual settlements be established in clusters due to the fear of Native American attack. The village of Kinderhook developed as a result of these types of individual settlements, as well as the warning regarding such attacks. Many Dutch coming to New Netherlands found settlement in the area inviting for two reasons. First, settlers who did not desire or need the help of a patroon could settle there since it was not under the control of a patroonship.¹² Second, the area was in close proximity to Fort Orange at Beverwyck, providing the settlers with an additional degree of safety from possible Native American attack.

As colonies began to appear and settlement increased along the shores of the River during the 1640s and 1650s, the Native American population began to decline. The first relations with the Native Americans were primarily the trading of goods and the selling of land, which were always based on barter as the Native Americans had no use for the Dutch currency.¹³ As settlement increased, skirmishes began to occur between the Native Americans and the settlers. Slowly, the Native Americans were pushed from the area in all directions. Although their removal by the settlers was unintentional, by the late 1700s the Native Americans all had moved from the River Valley.¹⁴

Aside from the Native American presence, establishment of the new settlements had other dangers. The English posed a serious threat to the Dutch province of New Netherlands. In 1664 the English successfully defeated the Dutch for control of the province, forcing the Dutch governors, but not the settlers, to sail back to Holland. With the departure of the Dutch government began the influx of German, French, and English immigrants. When the English took control of the province they also changed a number of the Dutch names. The Mauritius River was renamed the Hudson River in honor of the English explorer who charted it. The settlement of New Amsterdam was renamed New York Town and the province changed from New Netherlands to New York. Beverwyck also was changed to Albany. The English takeover brought about an increase in settlement. However, the Dutch had made a strong impact on the area which remained through the take-over.¹⁵ The Dutch settlement in Kinderhook was strongly established and was not affected by the take-over.

The English established settlements by creating "manors," similar to the Dutch patroons. Four noteworthy manors existed during English control of the Hudson River Valley. Rensselaerwyck, located at Albany, was the largest. It was a Dutch patroon reestablished into an English manor. The Livingston Manor was located approximately thirty miles south of Albany on the east shore of the Hudson River and contained approximately 160,000 acres. The Philipse Manor and Van Cortland Manor both were located to the south of Livingston Manor. From these, and other manors, settlers could either rent land (copy holders) or purchase it (free holders) from the Lord of the Manor. In both cases they were expected to demonstrate political support of their Lord.¹⁶

The area surrounding Kinderhook was dense with farming, much of it orchards, throughout this time, beginning with large farms and estates and continuing later with smaller farms. Land ownership usually was accomplished through large grants or patents sought by individual owners. These farms ranged from small holdings of hundreds of acres to larger properties containing thousands of acres.

The small site that would become Peter Van Ness's Kleinrood, was first part of the 1664 Thomas Powell Patent and then part of the 3000-acre Van Alstyne family holding. The Van Alstyne's large land holding, and evidence that they owned more slaves than any other family in the Kinderhook area (as many as eighteen per each of the Van Alstyne households), suggests the Van Alstyne farm was among the largest in Kinderhook.¹⁷ Kleinrood was part of this large farm until the late eighteenth century.¹⁸ Many of these larger properties were divided and sold as smaller parcels after the initial large grant or patent. Portions were divided among family members or sold outside the families. The Kleinrood parcel was a result of the division of the Van Alstyne farm in the eighteenth century. Peter Van Ness, a Kinderhook judge, purchased 260 acres of farmland around 1780 from the Van Alstynes.

Three different individuals from two families owned the site during the fifty-nine years that encompass the Van Ness Period. Peter Van Ness first established the 260-acre farm between 1780 and 1787. He and his family lived in the existing Van Alstyne stone house and operated the property as a working farm. In 1797, Peter Van Ness constructed a portion of the main house that exists today and named the farm Kleinrood. When Peter Van Ness died in 1804, he passed the main house and 137 acres of the farm to his son William Van Ness, who retained the Kleinrood name for his property. The remaining land was passed to John Van Ness, Peter's oldest son. William retained his 137-acre property until 1824, when he was forced to sell it, for financial reasons, to William Paulding. Paulding, the Mayor of New York City and a friend of William Van Ness, presumably purchased the property with the intention of holding it for Van Ness's repurchase. Paulding never lived on the farm, operating it as an absentee owner for profit. John Van Ness sold his portion of the farm to the Dingman family between 1810 and 1834. In 1839, Van Buren purchased the Paulding property.

The area surrounding Van Ness's Kleinrood, later to become Van Buren's retirement farm, has experienced many changes throughout its history, but the natural context has remained relatively unchanged. The Van Ness farm was situated in the Hudson River Valley which is enclosed by three mountain ranges. To the north are the Adirondack Mountains, to the east the Green Mountains and to the southwest the Catskill Mountains. The Hudson River flows south through the valley enclosed by these mountains. The Van Ness farm was located approximately two miles east of the River on the southeast edge of the village of Kinderhook, twenty miles south of the city of Albany, New York.

Figure 1.1 illustrates some of the large farms existing in 1686, prior to the Van Ness Period, along with some of the later, smaller farms overlaid on top of them (the map was updated in 1914).¹⁹ Figure 1.2 illustrates the environmental context of the area surrounding Kleinrood during the Van Ness Period. Period plans, located at the end of the chapter, illustrate the Van Ness Period. Included are a 1" = 50' plan of the house lot (Historic Core: Van Ness Period) and a 1" = 250' plan of the entire farm (Historic Farm: Van Ness Period).²⁰



Figure 1.1: Kinderhook Patent Map of 1686, illustrating area patents of 1686 and a 1780 overlay of land allotments of smaller farms (Collier, *A History of Old Kinderhook*, 124).

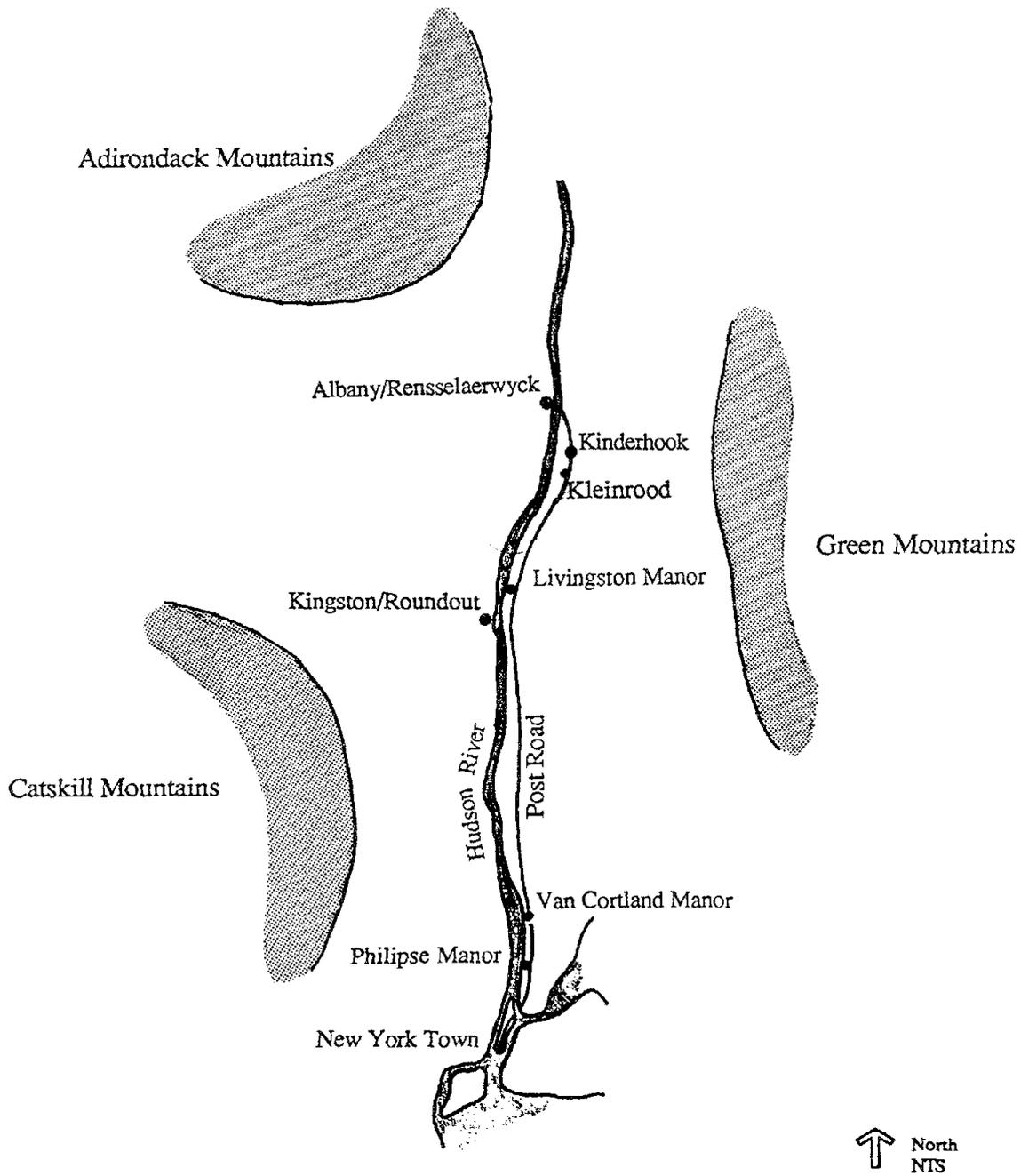


Figure 1.2: Environmental context: Van Ness Period (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

Setting

The Van Ness farm originally was part of the 3000-acre Van Alstyne farm holding. Between the years 1780 and 1787, Peter Van Ness acquired 260 acres of the Van Alstyne land along Post Road, the main route between Albany and New York City.²¹ This acquisition created a smaller property that could be managed by an individual farmer, a part of which eventually became the core of Van Buren's Lindenwald.

The 260-acre property Peter Van Ness purchased consisted of farmland and the Van Alstyne stone house. Peter Van Ness owned other property in addition to this farm, including property on the opposite side of Post Road.²² Following his purchase of the 260 acres, Peter Van Ness and his family lived in the stone house until 1797 when a new, main house was completed, giving the farm one of the larger and more impressive houses of the Kinderhook area (fig. 1.4).

Peter Van Ness died in 1804, leaving Kleinrood to his two oldest sons, John and William. A map was produced in 1805 to document the division of the property between John and William (fig. 1.3).²³ This map illustrates the six parcels, three for each son, created by the will. The parcel containing the stone house was left to John and the parcel with the new main house to William. Of the documented 260 acres, each son received 130 acres and a residence (fig. 1.5).²⁴ The lots and their acreage were identified in Peter Van Ness's will and illustrated on the map as follows:

William P. Van Ness lots:

Lot No. 1 WPVN: 31 acres (containing main house)

Lot No. 2 WPVN: 61 acres

Lot No. 3 WPVN: 38 acres

John P. Van Ness lots:

Lot No. 1 JPVN: 20 acres (containing stone house)

Lot No. 2 JPVN: 61 acres

Lot No. 3 JPVN: 49 acres

William retained the name Kleinrood for his property and lived on the farm until 1810, when he moved to New York City and Kleinrood became his country retreat.²⁵ John Van Ness did not reside on his portion of the property, possibly leaving it for William to oversee. John sold his property (fig. 1.3: Lot #1 JPVN, Lot #2 JPVN and Lot #3 JPVN) sometime before 1834 to the neighboring Dingman family who owned the farm to the north of Kleinrood.²⁶

When William Van Ness took possession of Kleinrood, he showed considerable interest in it, especially the grounds. It is presumed that he was responsible for many of the large trees that existed on the site well into the twentieth century. His attention to the property is supported by a quote from *A History of Old Kinderhook*: "The modest beginnings of that date [1797] were considerably improved by Judge [William] Van Ness. . . ."²⁷ William's main concern, however, was his livestock. His greatest interest was breeding horses, but he also raised sheep for the income they provided.²⁸

In 1824, when William Van Ness was forced to sell his property in an auction, William Paulding, a friend of Van Ness, purchased it, presumably to hold for Van Ness's repurchase. Van Ness's sudden death in 1826 caused Paulding to retain Kleinrood. Living in New York City, Paulding took little interest in the Kinderhook farm. Since it was a considerable distance away and he already had a country house in Tarrytown, New York, Paulding never took residence at Kleinrood. He operated the property as a working farm for profit, until he sold it to Van Buren in 1839. At the time Van Buren purchased the property, he reported it had been neglected and was in poor condition.²⁹ This suggests that Paulding made few, if any, changes during the fifteen years of his absentee ownership. Figure 1.4 illustrates the entire property under the ownership of Peter Van Ness. Figure 1.5 illustrates how the original Van Ness farm was divided after Peter's death, as well as the property purchased by William Paulding.

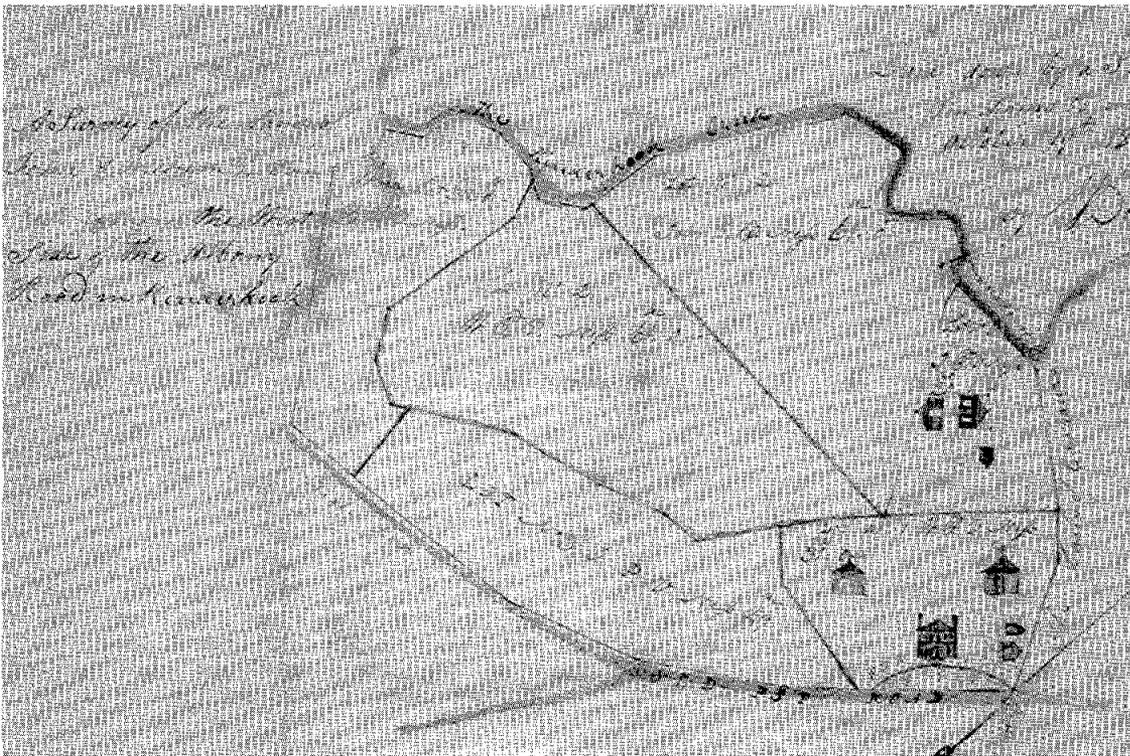


Figure 1.3: 1805 Map: Produced as a result of the will of Peter Van Ness in 1805, this demonstrates the division of Kleinrood between John and William Van Ness (Photographic copy on file, MVB NHS).

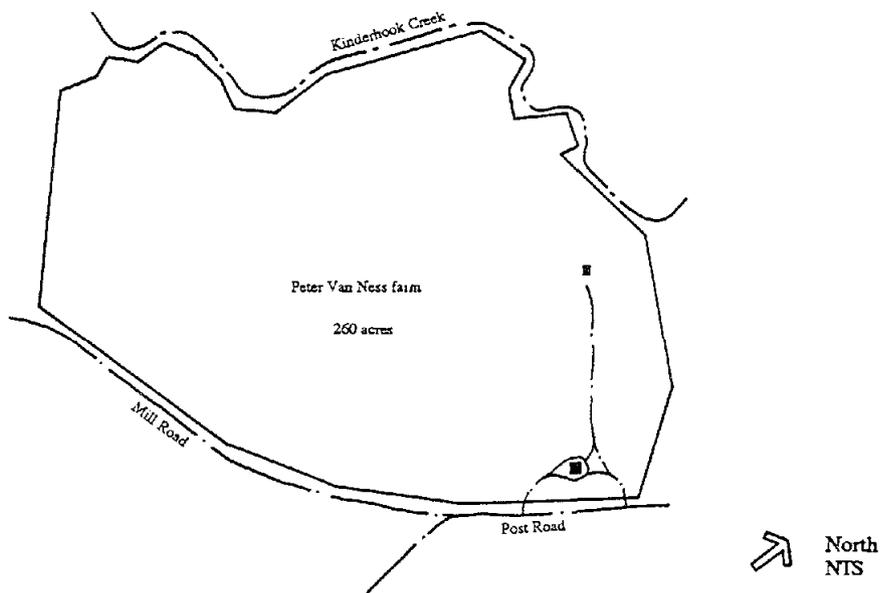


Figure 1.4: Kleinrood: 1780-1805, Peter Van Ness farm (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

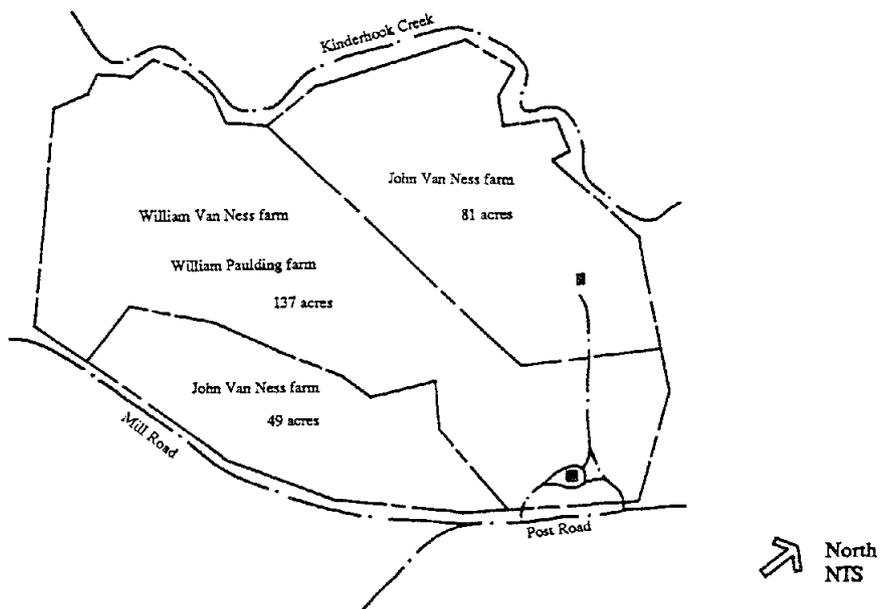


Figure 1.5: Kleinrood: 1805-1839, John Van Ness farm and William Van Ness/William Paulding farm (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

Natural Systems and Features

Topography

The topography of the Peter Van Ness farm consisted of two natural levels or terraces that stepped down toward the Kinderhook Creek. The first terrace was at the level of Post Road and the second terrace, below, sloped down to the banks of Kinderhook Creek.³⁰

The first terrace covered approximately 118 acres and contained two of William Van Ness's lots and one of John Van Ness's (fig. 1.3: Lot #1 WPVN, Lot #3 WPVN, Lot #3 JPVN). The elevation of this terrace ranged from approximately 220 feet to 235 feet, with the house lot (Lot #1 WPVN), and therefore the main house being above 230, the highest point of the farm. A deep ravine cut through the first terrace at the center of John Van Ness's lot (Lot #3 JPVN). Another smaller ravine ran along the southwest edge of the house lot (Lot #1 WPVN). Both ravines cut through the first terrace to the slope leading down to the second terrace. At the northwest edge of the first terrace this slope dropped approximately thirty feet down to the second terrace. The second terrace, encompassing the remainder of the farm, contained approximately 142 acres, including one of William's lots and two of John's (fig. 1.3: Lot #2 WPVN, Lot #1 JPVN, Lot #2 JPVN). The average elevation of the second terrace was 190 feet. The entire second terrace was part of the flood plain of the Kinderhook Creek. These topographical forms (plateaus, slope, and ravines) led to the arrangement of the lots as they appear on figure 1.3. Most of the lot boundaries fall along the slope or ravines. The combination of these features fit together to form a stepped slope toward the Kinderhook Creek, creating a northwest-facing slope for the entire property.

Hydrology

The largest hydrologic feature in contact with the property was the Kinderhook Creek. This small, freshwater stream formed the northwest boundary of the farm. Flowing in a southwest direction, it emptied into the Stockport Creek, which emptied into the Hudson River. The path of the Kinderhook Creek, as the farm's northwest boundary, is illustrated on figure 1.3. Several smaller hydrological features existed within the property. The ravine in the center of the first terrace (fig. 1.3: Lot #3 JPVN) possibly had some type of water flow through it, either constant or seasonal. At the base of this ravine, where it met the slope between the two terraces, was a small wetland of undetermined size and depth.³¹

Several springs were located on the property during the Van Ness Period, although their exact locations are not verified. A spring existed on the house lot (fig. 1.3: Lot #1 WPVN) that drained into the ravine along its south border.³² There was another spring at the intersection of the house lot boundary and the farm road leading down to the second terrace, placing it in the slope between the first and second terraces to the northeast of the road.³³ These springs possibly drained into ravines that eventually reached the Kinderhook Creek.

Buildings and Structures

Several buildings and structures existed on the property during the Van Ness Period: the stone house, main house, carriage barn, and farm office. Other support buildings and structures existed but cannot be adequately documented.³⁴ The Van Alstynes had constructed at least two houses on the property: the stone house on the second terrace and another house on the first terrace east of the current house lot.³⁵ After purchasing the property, Peter Van Ness resided in the Van Alstyne stone house for approximately twenty years; he moved his family into the new house he built in 1797. The new main house was a simple, Late Georgian/Early Federal brick house (fig. 1.6), much larger and more formal in design than the stone house.³⁶ The new, main house was a rectangular block with two chimneys on each end, four main rooms and a central hall on the first floor, and five rooms around a smaller central hall on the second floor.

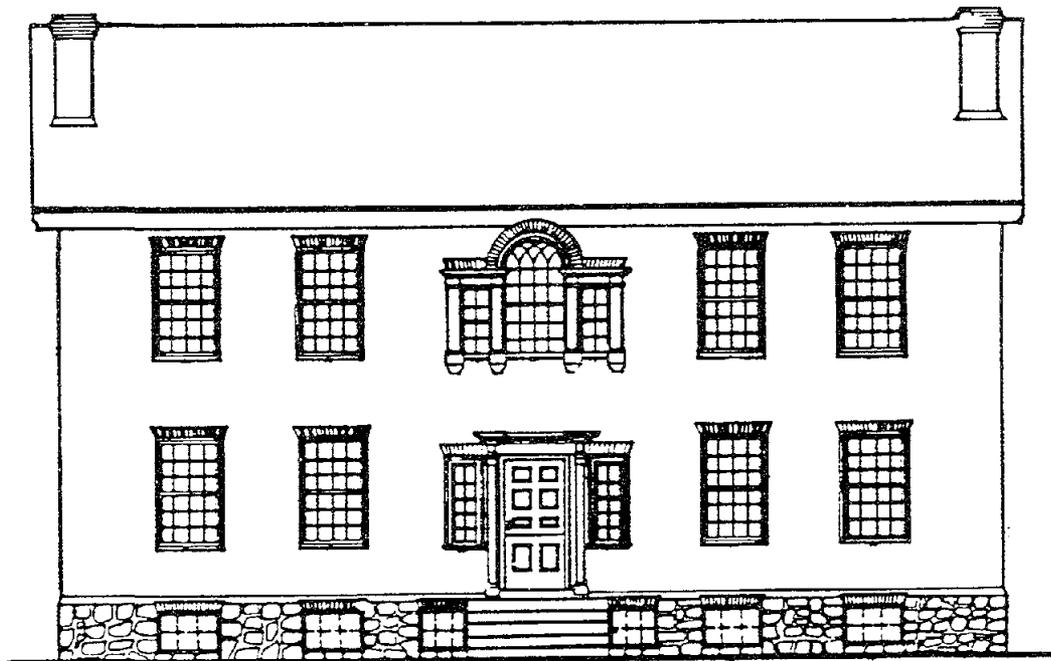


Figure 1.6: 1797 Peter Van Ness house (DSC, National Park Service, n.d.).



Figure 1.7: Carriage barn, 1937 (Photo # CLR-403. On file, MVB NHS).

The carriage barn (fig. 1.7) was located northwest of the house. The size of the carriage barn was approximately thirty feet wide and sixty-five feet long.³⁷ It was a wood-frame building with clapboard siding and a gable roof.

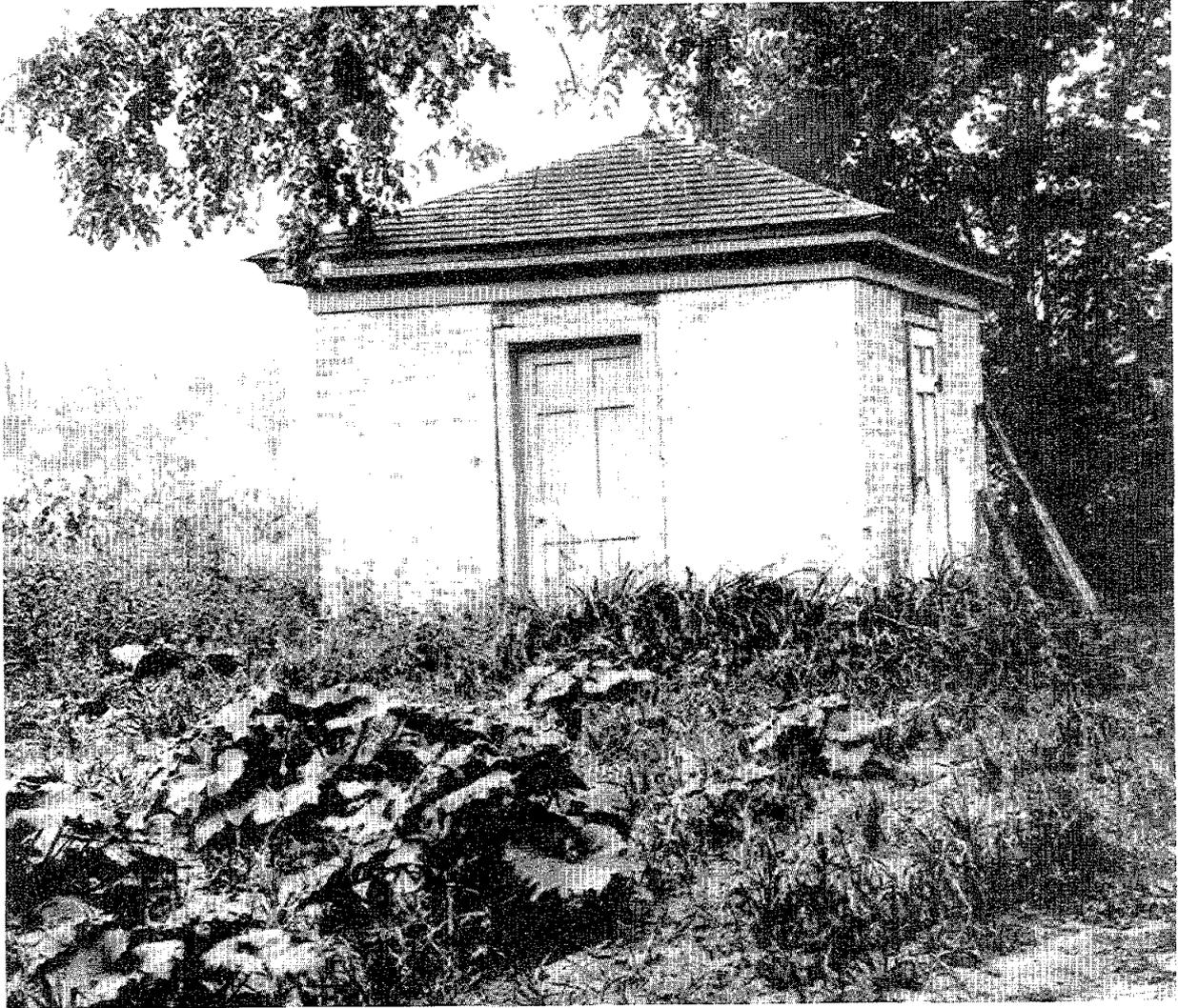


Figure 1.8: Farm office, 1936 (Photo # CLR-401. On file, MVB NHS).

The other building existing on the house lot was the farm office, west of the main house. The farm office was a one-story, eleven-foot, square building (fig. 1.8).³⁸ It was a brick building with a hip roof.

The complex on the second terrace was comprised of the stone house and two buildings of unknown use and origin.³⁹ Figure 1.3 shows the complex of the stone house and the two buildings adjacent to it, which appear to be a privy and a stable or kitchen.

Vegetation

Before the Van Ness occupancy, the vegetation of the property was most likely limited to agricultural fields and hedgerows. When Peter Van Ness purchased his 260 acres, he established orchards and agriculture fields on the property. After the main house was built, Peter and, later his son William, made improvements to the grounds around the main house.⁴⁰

Crops and orchards existed on the property prior to the construction of the main house. The stone house was surrounded with fruit trees and lilacs, and an orchard existed on the first terrace south of the stone house.⁴¹ In 1797, improvements began to take place on the house lot surrounding the main house. Between 1797 and 1805, Black Locusts (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) were planted along the entry drive leading to the main house. These trees were planted in the form of an allee enclosing the drive. They were spaced approximately forty feet apart in an alternating sequence along both sides of the drive from the road to the main house.⁴²

William Van Ness's tenure resulted in more attention to the grounds than during his father's ownership. In 1806 William hired a "master" gardener and ordered "seeds and shrubs" from New York City for ornamental planting. As part of this order, William inquired about obtaining locust seeds as well. In addition, William inquired about the propagation of Sweet Brier (*Rosa eglanteria*) through different methods and how it could be obtained from the "commons" where it grew wild. Presumably, he was interested in it being propagated from any fields or woodlots, rather than a specific place. Whether William ever planted Sweet Brier at Kleinrood is unknown.⁴³

As a close friend of William Van Ness, Van Buren had visited Kleinrood many times during William's ownership. In later correspondence Van Buren mentions William's "excellent" gardens on the property, as well as, after his purchase, an interest in reclaiming the Van Ness gardens.⁴⁴ It is apparent William Van Ness had substantial gardens at Kleinrood at the time he owned the property. Whether these gardens existed during Peter's tenure is unknown.

After 1824, when Paulding obtained Kleinrood, the property began to deteriorate. During his fifteen-year absentee ownership, he operated the property as a working farm. The front lawn and garden were neglected. As noted by Van Buren, in 1839, they were in poor condition.⁴⁵

Many individual plants have been documented to exist on the property during this period and are illustrated on the period plans at the end of the chapter.

Spatial Organization

In general, the property was composed of two large open spaces, one covering each of the two terraces. The slope between the two terraces created the boundary between them. The second (lower) terrace contained a large space that was composed of agricultural fields and the stone house complex on the northeast end. The first (upper) terrace contained another large agricultural space. During this period,

the upper terrace was divided into two spaces: agricultural fields and the house lot, containing the main house.

At the time Peter Van Ness purchased the property, the stone house was existing on the second terrace in the midst of the agricultural fields. This location gave the stone house a vernacular setting. It could only be accessed by traveling through the fields. Peter Van Ness constructed the main house at the highest point of his property, on the first terrace, overlooking his fields, Kinderhook Creek, and much of the surrounding valley. The front of the main house faced Post Road and the hills beyond the road, placing it at the front of the property with the fields behind. This formal arrangement was enhanced by a large front lawn enclosed in a semicircular entrance drive leading to the main house from Post Road. The drive, and Black Locusts lining it, created a sense of enclosure for the front lawn. This prestigious setting contrasted with the vernacular setting of the stone house.

Within the house lot on the first terrace, a smaller space was created surrounding the grave of Peter Van Ness, after his death in 1804. The grave stood amidst ". . . a clump of trees within a small enclosure. . . ." behind the main house. The clump of trees referred to may have been the pines seen on the right side of figure 2.7.⁴⁶

Views & Vistas

From the main house on the first terrace, views over the remainder of the farm, as well as panoramic views of the surrounding valley, were possible. The location of Peter Van Ness' grave, behind the main house on the edge of the first terrace, provided views to both of his homes: the main house and stone house.⁴⁷

Circulation

The entry drive entered the property from the south and northeast corners of the house lot along Post Road. From these two entrances, the drive curved up to the front entrance of the main house, forming the semicircle. The only other documented circulation route on the property was a road leading from the main house to the stone house.⁴⁸ Other farm roads may have traversed the property but no documentation of such roads was found. In addition, no documentation was found regarding the construction materials of the known roads.

Before the Van Ness purchase of the property, Post Road traversed the farm along the slope between the terraces and extending adjacent to the stone house. It was later moved, at an undocumented time, to the location along the east side of the property. Figure 1.1 illustrates the original position of Post Road.

Furnishings and Objects

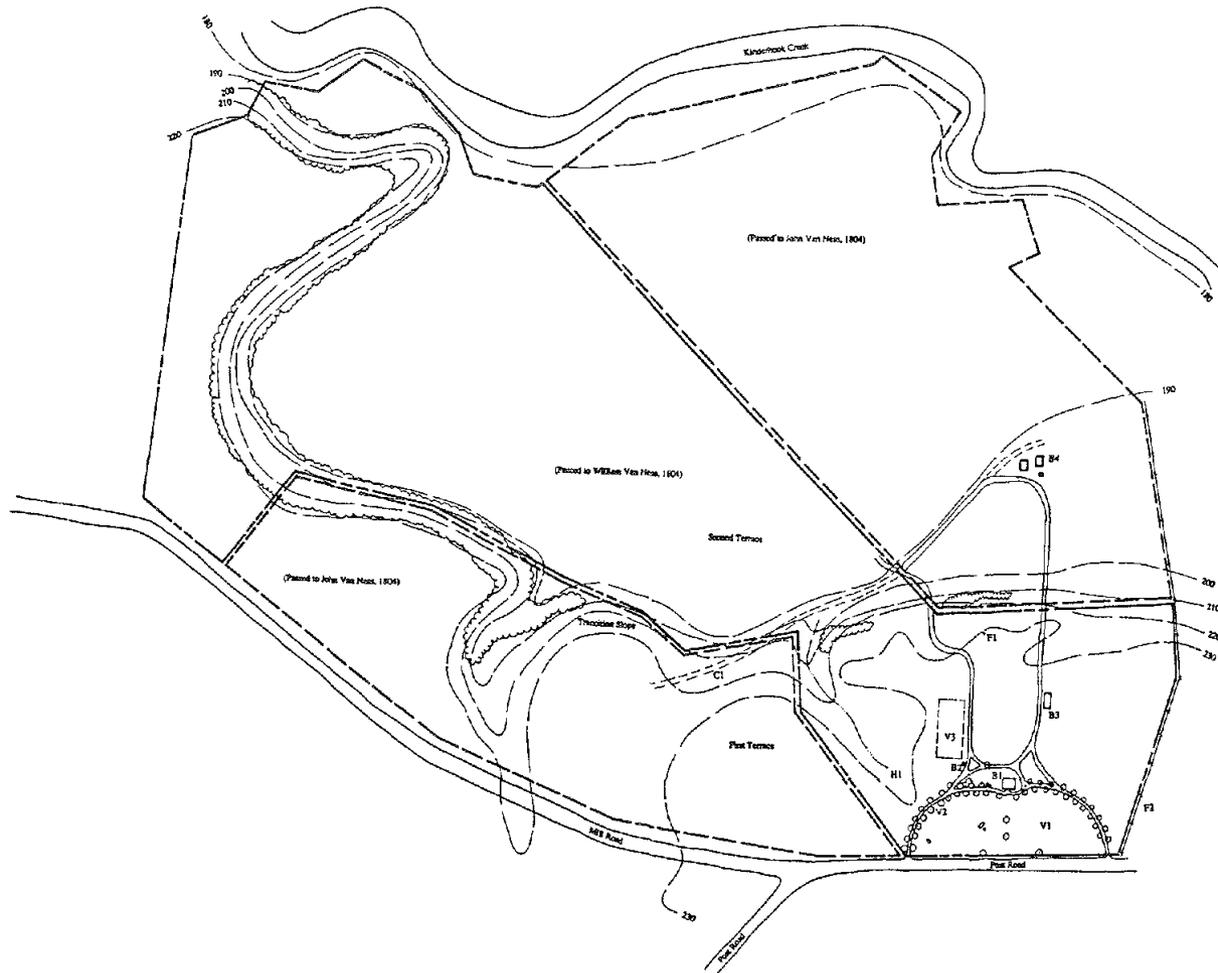
The only documented furnishing on the farm during the Van Ness tenure is the fence which followed along the northeast boundary of the property, at the division between Kleinrood and the Dingman property. This fence, the Dingman fence, was post and wire and was painted white.⁴⁹

Summary

The first European contact of Henry Hudson, the early Dutch settlements, and the establishment of the property as a small farm with a large and impressive farm house, all helped to set the stage for the property's future. The basic elements constituting the farm were established by Peter Van Ness during this first period of history.

Peter Van Ness created and greatly improved the 260-acre farm over the twenty-five years that he owned it. He established orchards, agriculture fields, and constructed several buildings on the farm including the main house, carriage barn, and farm office. When the farm was divided in 1805 after Peter Van Ness's death, William Van Ness continued the Kleinrood name and further improved the farm, especially the grounds. Following the Van Ness ownership, under Paulding's fifteen-year absentee ownership, the property fell into disrepair.

By limiting the site to a manageable piece of farm property and constructing a large house along the well-traveled Post Road, the Van Ness family established Kleinrood as an appealing property worthy of serving as Van Buren's country seat following his retirement from the Presidency. Although this period ends with the property in a condition of deterioration, the farm continued to be recognized as an established and respected country home.



Symbol Key	
	Property Line
	Conservation Easement
	Overstory Vegetation
	Understory Vegetation
	Wood Land
	Tie-In
	Topographic Contour

Label	Feature
H1	Spring
B1	Main House
B2	Farm Office
B3	Cartage Barn
B4	Stone House
V1	Front Lawn
V2	Rear Lawn
V3	Garden
F1	Original Post Road
F2	Van Ness Grave Site
F3	Carpenter Fence

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
LINDENWALD

Prepared For:
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 North Atlantic Region
 Cooperative Agreement CA1600-1-9013, 1991-1993

Prepared By:
 STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF
 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & FORESTRY
 Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York
 Research Assistant David Uschold & Project Director George W. Curry

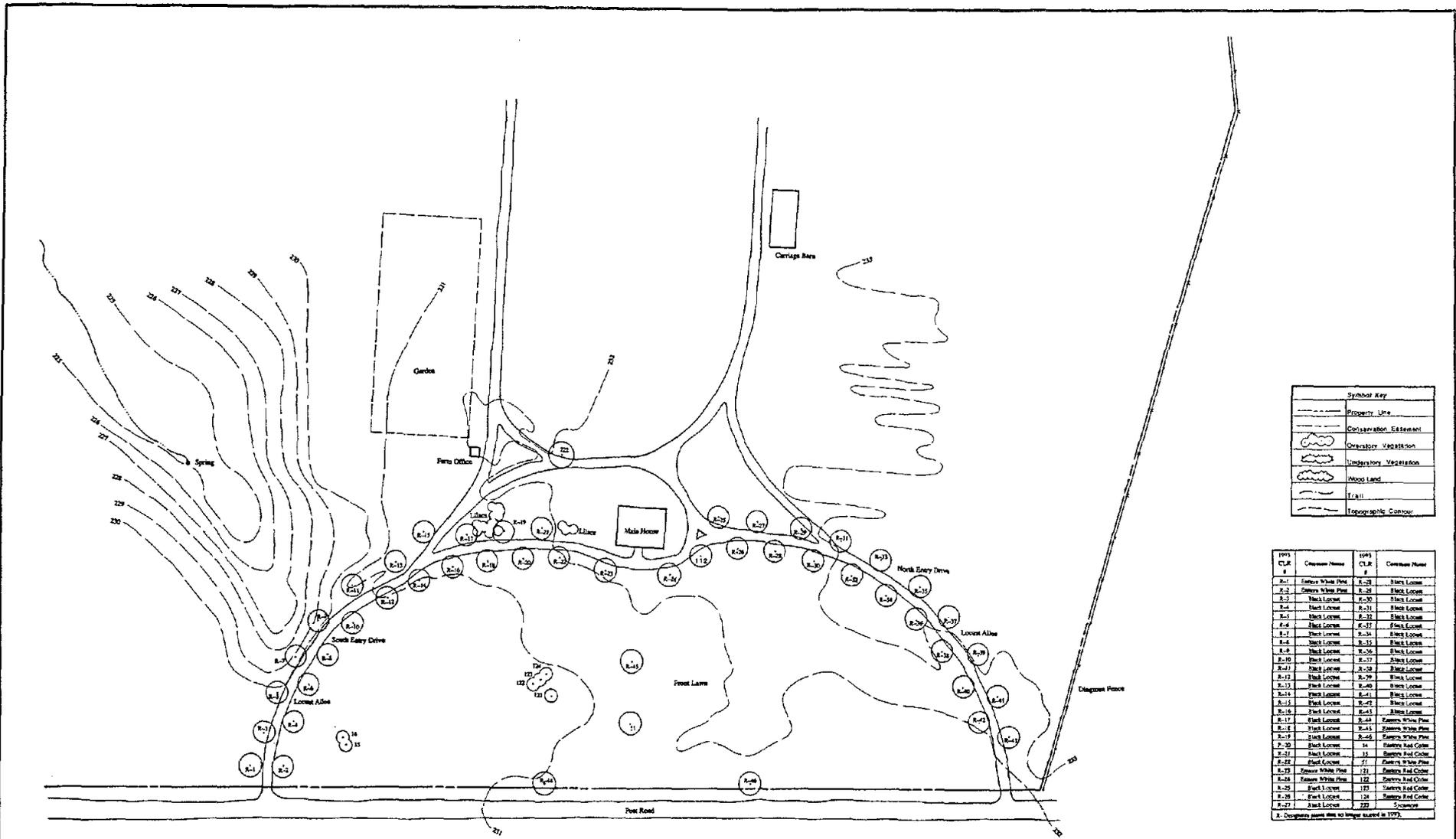
HISTORIC FARM
VAN NESS PERIOD: 1780-1839

KINDERHOOK
 COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK

DRAWING NO. _____ SHEET NO. _____ OF _____ SCALE 250 0 250 500

MAP SOURCE:
 SURVEY FOR THE HOMES OF JOHN & WILLIAM F. VAN NESS; M. DICKER, 1805. AERIAL PHOTO,
 1479 NIS, 139; USDA, PHOTO #FB-2V-137. KINDERHOOK & STOTTVILLE QUADRANGLE MAPS;
 NYS DOT, 1976.





Symbol Key

---	Property Line
---	Contamination Easement
---	Overstory Vegetation
---	Understory Vegetation
---	Mud Land
---	Trail
---	Topographic Contour

1993 CLR #	Common Name	1993 CLR #	Common Name
R-1	Eastern White Pine	R-20	Black Locust
R-2	Savanna White Pine	R-21	Black Locust
R-3	Black Locust	R-22	Black Locust
R-4	Black Locust	R-23	Black Locust
R-5	Black Locust	R-24	Black Locust
R-6	Black Locust	R-25	Black Locust
R-7	Black Locust	R-26	Black Locust
R-8	Black Locust	R-27	Black Locust
R-9	Black Locust	R-28	Black Locust
R-10	Black Locust	R-29	Black Locust
R-11	Black Locust	R-30	Black Locust
R-12	Black Locust	R-31	Black Locust
R-13	Black Locust	R-32	Black Locust
R-14	Black Locust	R-33	Black Locust
R-15	Black Locust	R-34	Black Locust
R-16	Black Locust	R-35	Black Locust
R-17	Black Locust	R-36	Black Locust
R-18	Black Locust	R-37	Black Locust
R-19	Black Locust	R-38	Black Locust
R-20	Black Locust	R-39	Black Locust
R-21	Black Locust	R-40	Black Locust
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R-23	Black Locust	R-42	Black Locust
R-24	Black Locust	R-43	Black Locust
R-25	Black Locust	R-44	Black Locust
R-26	Black Locust	R-45	Black Locust
R-27	Black Locust	R-46	Black Locust
R-28	Black Locust	R-47	Black Locust
R-29	Black Locust	R-48	Black Locust
R-30	Black Locust	R-49	Black Locust
R-31	Black Locust	R-50	Black Locust
R-32	Black Locust	R-51	Black Locust
R-33	Black Locust	R-52	Black Locust
R-34	Black Locust	R-53	Black Locust
R-35	Black Locust	R-54	Black Locust
R-36	Black Locust	R-55	Black Locust
R-37	Black Locust	R-56	Black Locust
R-38	Black Locust	R-57	Black Locust
R-39	Black Locust	R-58	Black Locust
R-40	Black Locust	R-59	Black Locust
R-41	Black Locust	R-60	Black Locust
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R-44	Black Locust	R-63	Black Locust
R-45	Black Locust	R-64	Black Locust
R-46	Black Locust	R-65	Black Locust
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R-48	Black Locust	R-67	Black Locust
R-49	Black Locust	R-68	Black Locust
R-50	Black Locust	R-69	Black Locust
R-51	Black Locust	R-70	Black Locust
R-52	Black Locust	R-71	Black Locust
R-53	Black Locust	R-72	Black Locust
R-54	Black Locust	R-73	Black Locust
R-55	Black Locust	R-74	Black Locust
R-56	Black Locust	R-75	Black Locust
R-57	Black Locust	R-76	Black Locust
R-58	Black Locust	R-77	Black Locust
R-59	Black Locust	R-78	Black Locust
R-60	Black Locust	R-79	Black Locust
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R-62	Black Locust	R-81	Black Locust
R-63	Black Locust	R-82	Black Locust
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R-70	Black Locust	R-89	Black Locust
R-71	Black Locust	R-90	Black Locust
R-72	Black Locust	R-91	Black Locust
R-73	Black Locust	R-92	Black Locust
R-74	Black Locust	R-93	Black Locust
R-75	Black Locust	R-94	Black Locust
R-76	Black Locust	R-95	Black Locust
R-77	Black Locust	R-96	Black Locust
R-78	Black Locust	R-97	Black Locust
R-79	Black Locust	R-98	Black Locust
R-80	Black Locust	R-99	Black Locust
R-81	Black Locust	R-100	Black Locust

R - Completely planted, date no longer stated in 1993.

<p align="center">CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE LINDENWALD</p> <p><small>Prepared For:</small> UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE North Atlantic Region Cooperative Agreement CA1600-1-9013, 1991-1993</p> <p><small>Prepared By:</small> STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & FORESTRY Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York Research Assistant David Uschold & Project Director George W. Curry</p>	<p>HISTORIC CORE VAN NESS PERIOD: 1780-1839</p> <p>KINDERHOOK COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK</p>	<p>DRAWING NO. _____ SHEET NO. _____</p> <p align="center">OF _____</p> <p>SCALE 0 50 100</p> <p><small>MAP SOURCE: SURVEY FOR MVB NHS; EUSTANCE AND HONOWITZ, 1979. FIELD SURVEY: MVB NHS, 10-12 AUGUST 1992; & SHANNON D. USCHOLD.</small></p>	
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CHAPTER II: VAN BUREN PERIOD 1839-1864

The historically significant time period for the property began in the spring of 1839, when Van Buren purchased Kleinrood from Paulding. The 137-acre purchase was the beginning of Van Buren's efforts to create a prosperous and self-sufficient farm in his hometown of Kinderhook.

It seems logical Van Buren would choose to retire to Kinderhook, the place he loved so much. Van Buren's choice of purchasing Kleinrood, the old Van Ness farm, was based on several of its appealing qualities. The most obvious was its location within the town of Kinderhook and its main house was one of the more stately homes of the area. It also was located on the heavily traveled Post Road connecting Albany to New York City. Since Van Buren always had intended to have his friends and colleagues visit his retirement home, the Post Road location made it a convenient stop for the many people traveling that route. Furthermore, by purchasing this large property, Van Buren could pursue his interest in farming and gardening. The dire condition of the property also allowed him the opportunity to shape and develop it to his own tastes and wishes, including experimenting with different fruit-producing plants.

Van Buren's great interest in obtaining a farm of this magnitude, having never before even owned a house, may have been due to his wish to emulate some of the men, and their ideals, he had followed throughout his political life, including Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington. Each had a very impressive estate of his own, the Hemitage, Monticello, and Mount Vernon, respectively. For these men, the possession of an estate from which they could express their views and ideals to others, was important as a symbol of prestige and success in the political circle of the time.

With Van Buren's acquisition of the property in 1839, changes and improvements began immediately. Before Van Buren took occupancy of his farm, he constructed stables, wood houses, and a hothouse and fish ponds in the garden. In addition, Van Buren changed the name of Kleinrood to Lindenwald. Van Buren's intention was to name the property "The Locusts" but he decided on Lindenwald since The Locusts had been used in "The Spy" by James Fenimore Cooper. After taking residency at the farm in 1841, at the completion of his Presidential term, he continued this impressive work pace. Still very active in politics, Van Buren ran the farm with the assistance of a foreman that lived on the property.⁵⁰ By 1845, Van Buren had acquired an additional eighty-four acres of farmland, bringing the farm total to 221 acres. Three additional buildings were constructed on the property during this period of activity, including two large barns and a cottage for the farm foreman. In 1847, after Van Buren had completed his improvements to the property and became less active in politics, he dismissed his foreman and ran the farm himself, personally overseeing all of its operations.

During this time of vast improvements, Van Buren was creating a prosperous experimental and working farm. His interests exceeded mere farming, although he operated his property to be self-sufficient and provide a profit from the crops. Van Buren had great interests in fruit-producing plants and often experimented with propagation and new varieties. Of special interest to Van Buren, Lindenwald had several varieties of grapes and extensive orchards with many different varieties of fruit trees. This

experimentation and production was Van Buren's concentration at Lindenwald. It was never the finely manicured estate so popular elsewhere in the Hudson Valley.

After 1847, it appeared Van Buren was content with his farm and was finished making changes to the property, but this was only temporary. In hopes one of his sons would take ownership of his beloved Lindenwald after his death, Van Buren and his youngest son, Smith Thompson Van Buren, reached an agreement that would result in Smith Thompson becoming heir to the property. Smith Thompson would move onto the farm with his family and gradually take over operation and, eventually, ownership. In order to accommodate Smith Thompson and his family, Van Buren allowed his son to make alterations to the main house. From a design by the well-known architect Richard Upjohn, two years of renovations began in 1849. From Peter Van Ness's simple Georgian/Federal house came a much larger, elaborate, Italianate mansion. Along with these renovations to the main house came the construction of a gate house at each end of the entry drive.

During the time Smith Thompson and his family lived at Lindenwald, Van Buren continued to concentrate on his farm while maintaining regular, although less frequent, political interaction. For the most part, Van Buren was content to remain at Lindenwald. In 1853, Van Buren and his son, Martin Van Buren Jr., took an extended trip to Europe to seek medical attention for Martin Jr. During this trip, Van Buren began writing his political memoirs with the help of his son. When Martin Jr. died in 1855, Van Buren returned to Lindenwald. Upon his return, Van Buren continued writing his memoirs, as well as other political writings, work which consumed a large amount of his time during the last years of his life. Much to Van Buren's dismay, Smith Thompson's enthusiasm to manage Lindenwald was short-lived. This may have been due to the death of Smith Thompson's first wife shortly after the renovations to the main house were completed. When Van Buren died in 1862, Smith Thompson and his second wife left Lindenwald, moving to New York City.

Subsequently, Lindenwald, along with the remainder of Van Buren's substantial holdings, remained in an estate period for one year. Since none of his children showed a particular interest in occupying his home, his will left the bulk of his estate, including Lindenwald, to be equally divided among his three living sons.⁵¹ In 1863, John Van Buren, his second eldest son, purchased the rights to Lindenwald from his two brothers, Abraham and Smith Thompson. Although John Van Buren had a successful law practice in New York City, he planned to retain Lindenwald as a country home, this arrangement proved both physically and financially difficult. He was forced to sell the farm after less than one year of ownership. Figure 2.1 illustrates the site's environmental context during the Van Buren Period. Period plans, located at the end of the chapter, illustrate the Van Buren Period. Included are a 1" = 50' plan of the house lot (Historic Core: Van Buren Period) and a 1" = 250' plan of the entire farm (Historic Farm: Van Buren Period).

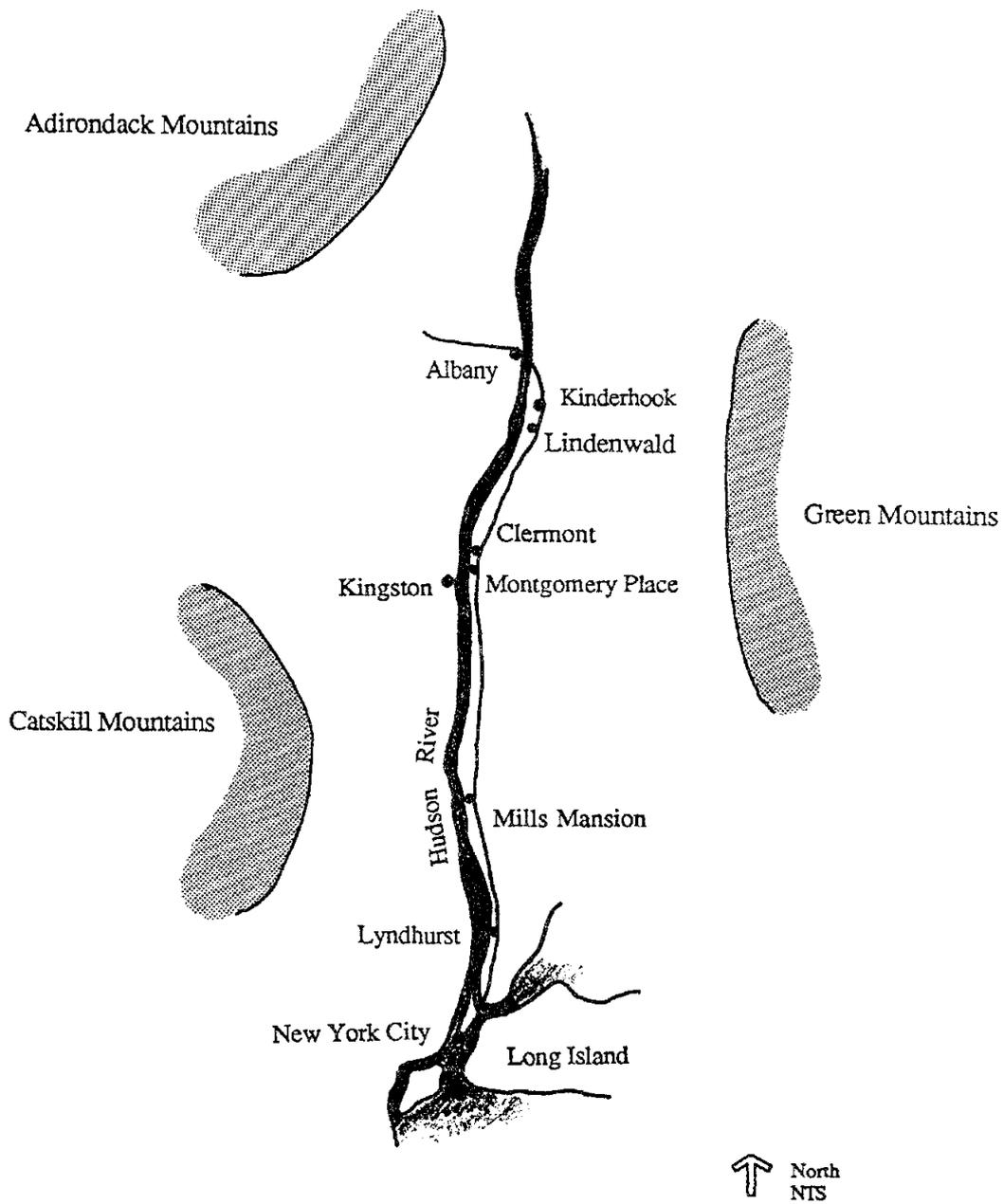


Figure 2.1: Environmental context: Van Buren Period (UschoId, 1993. SUNY CESF).

Setting

When Van Buren purchased Kleinrood from William Paulding in 1839 the property consisted of 137.32 acres.⁵² Three subsequent purchases would bring Lindenwald to its maximum size in 1845 of 221 acres, which would be retained for the remainder of the Van Buren Period. The first addition was in 1843 when Van Buren purchased 28.23 acres from the neighboring Dingman family. Later that year he purchased another 12.15 acres from them. Both of these purchases were parcels one time part of the original Peter Van Ness farm and had been sold to the Dingman family after Peter's death. In 1845 Van Buren made the last addition to his farm. From Peter Hoes and Lawrence Van Buren (Van Buren's brother) he purchased 43.19 acres at the south end of the farm, on the opposite side of Mill Road. These additions made the total acreage of Lindenwald 220.89 acres.⁵³

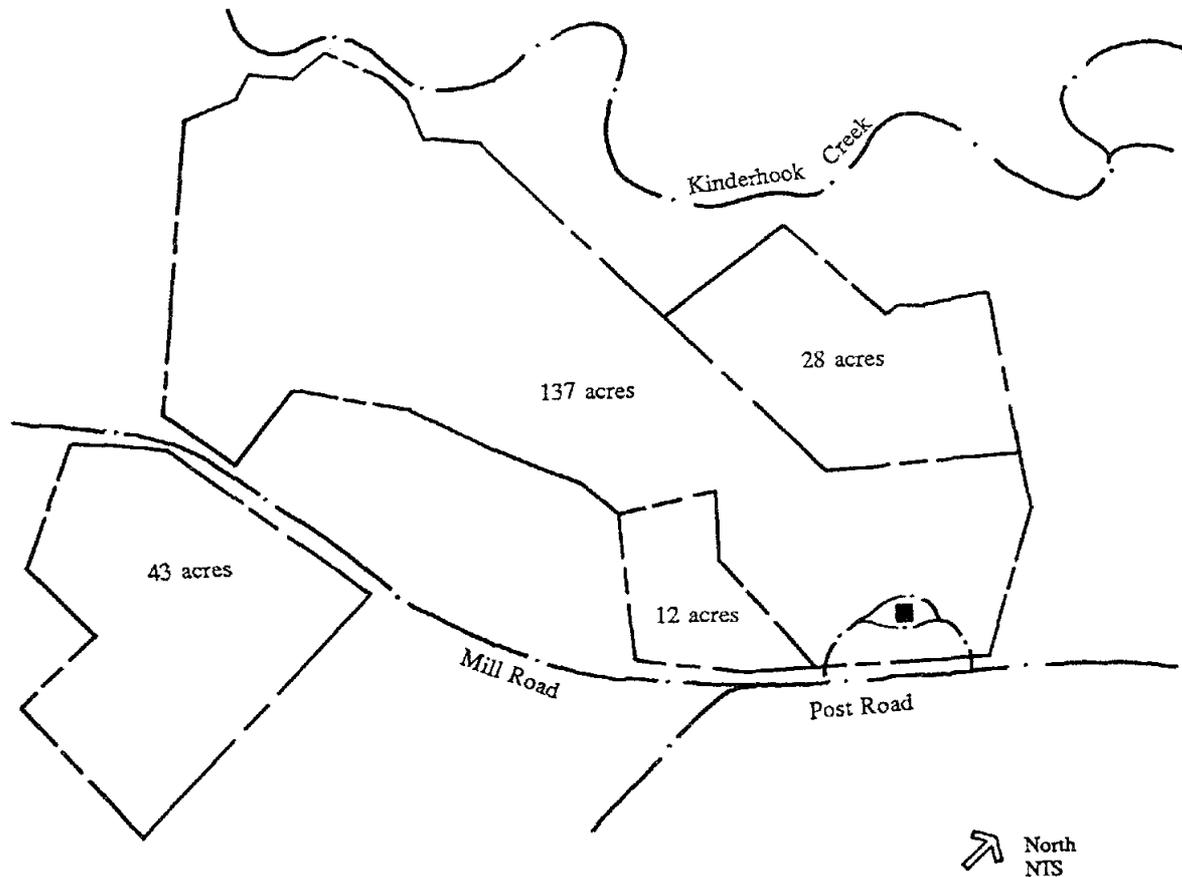


Figure 2.2: Setting: Van Buren Period (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

In 1848, Van Buren stated that 194 acres of his farm were under cultivation.⁵⁴ Presumably, this would not include the garden or front lawn. This figure does not allow for any unmaintained areas such as woodlots or fields at Lindenwald, suggesting a very intense land use for the entire 221 acres. With the exception of the slope between the terraces, every parcel of the farm must have been either planted with crops or orchards or was a part of the house lot, including the garden and front lawn. Figure 2.2 illustrates the setting for the Van Buren Period.

Natural Systems

Topography

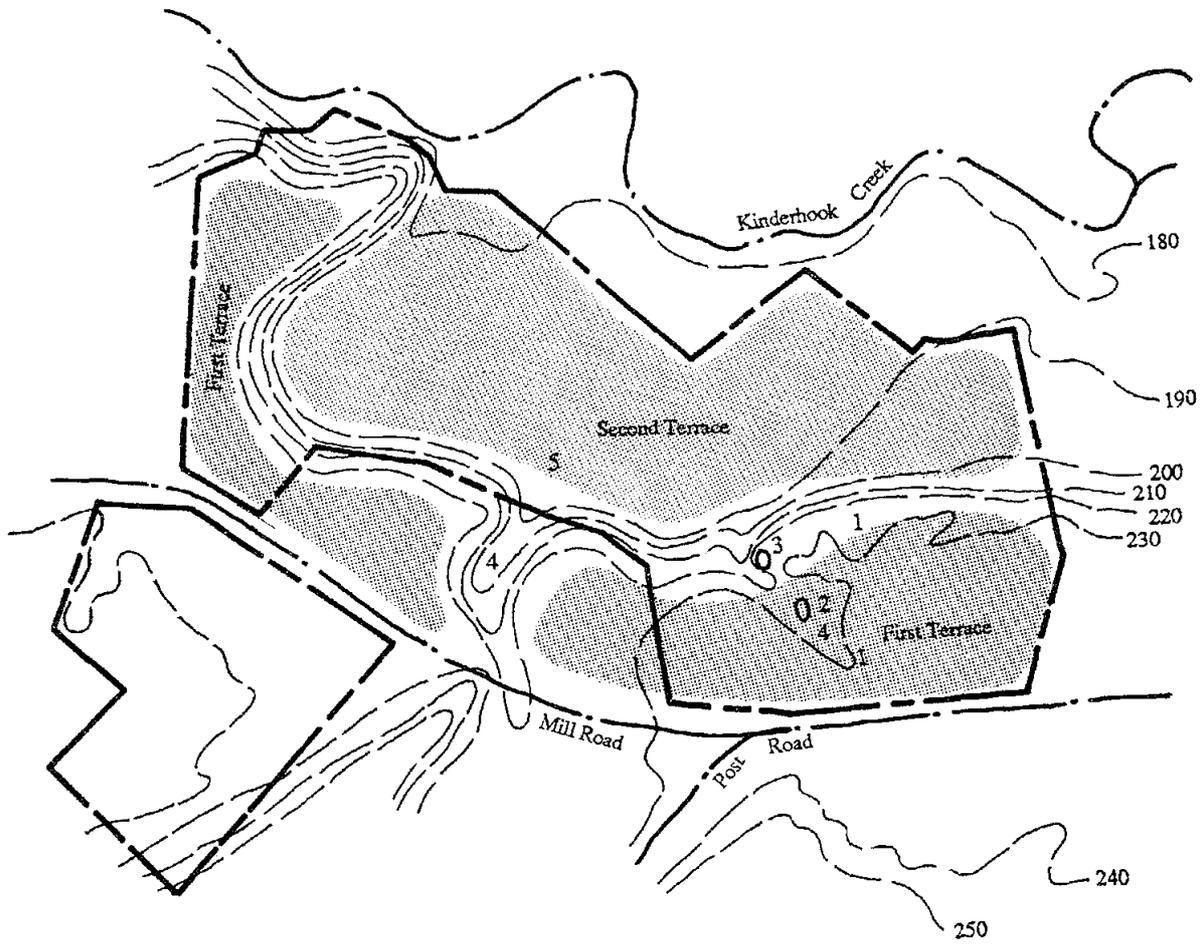
The topographical configuration of Lindenwald remained nearly the same as during the Van Ness Period.⁵⁵ In the Van Buren Period the property boundaries changed slightly. The first terrace had approximately 125 acres and the second terrace had approximately 89 acres.

In 1840, Van Buren altered the ravine on the south edge of the house lot to create two fish ponds at the edge of that lot. The topography on the second terrace was altered by Van Buren in 1847 to drain the wetland, creating additional agricultural fields. This was done by creating a series of ditches to drain the water from the wetland.⁵⁶ With the exception of these two alterations, the topography of Lindenwald remained the same as that of the Van Ness's Kleinrood.

Hydrology

The Kinderhook Creek was a part of the northwest boundary of the property. This corner of the property was the only portion to abut the Creek during this period. The location of the Creek bed changed many times over the years and may have had a different location than is shown in figure 1.3. The portion of the Creek that formed the northwest boundary of Lindenwald did not change.⁵⁷

The ravine and water flow that fed the wetland on the second terrace remained. In August of 1847 Van Buren drained the wetland by creating ditches. Van Buren stated ". . . a thousand miles of Ditches, . . ." implying the task was quite large.⁵⁸ The ditches may have drained into Kinderhook Creek. A spring existed on the south end of the house lot which Van Buren used to feed the two artificial ponds he created on the edge of the house lot. Figure 2.3 illustrates the topography and hydrology for the Van Buren Period.



TOPOGRAPHY & HYDROLOGY KEY:

- 1. Spring
- 2. Upper Pond
- 3. Lower Pond
- 4. Ravine
- 5. Wetland

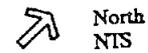


Figure 2.3: Topography & Hydrology: Van Buren Period (USGS, 1976. Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

Buildings and Structures

Several buildings and structures were existing on the property when Van Buren purchased it in 1839. The main house, built by Peter Van Ness in 1797, stood at the center of the house lot facing Post Road. Also on the house lot were the carriage barn, northwest of the main house (fig. 1.7), and the farm office, at the northeast corner of the garden (fig. 1.8).⁵⁹ The use of the farm office, during this period, is unclear, but during later periods it was used for storage. Its location within the garden suggests it was associated with the garden, but the use is unknown. The condition, or existence, of the stone house cannot be documented after the Van Ness Period. Ruins of the building remained into the deProsse Period (1917–1973), but whether the stone house was intact or in ruins during the Van Buren Period is unknown.⁶⁰ The stone house may have been occupied by Van Buren's farm foreman during the first few years of his tenure on the property.

In addition to these existing buildings, Van Buren constructed many new buildings and structures. A few structures were completed in preparation for his taking residence at the property. This immediate construction included a hothouse, stables, and wood houses (presumably for storing wood). The hothouse was constructed within the garden, west of the main house, in 1840. A greenhouse was also in use on the site in 1841. The origin of the greenhouse is uncertain. Although unlikely, it may have existed at the time of purchase. It is more likely that the greenhouse was part of the immediate work included the construction of the hothouse. Figure 2.4, a circa 1841 sketch map of the farm, shows the garden and the structures within it soon after Van Buren's purchase. The farm office can be seen in the east corner of the garden, nearest the main house. Two structures also are shown in the north corner of the garden and may represent the hothouse and greenhouse. It is uncertain what each symbol represents.⁶¹

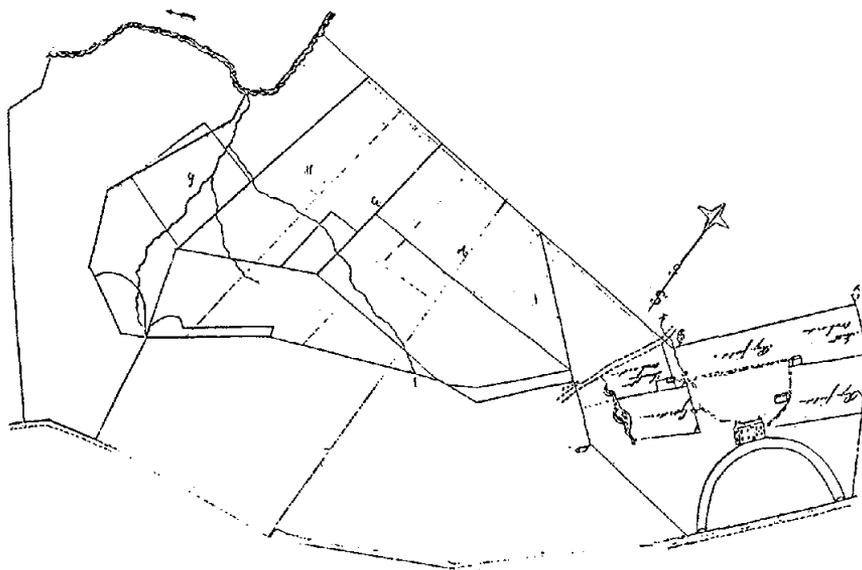


Figure 2.4: c.1841 sketch map of Lindenwald (Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University).

Additional work was undertaken in 1841 on ". . . stables [wing on house], wood houses, etc."⁶² The stables mentioned may be part of the wings added to the rear of the main house, seen in figure 2.5, a circa 1843 sketch of the main house.⁶³ The wood houses referred to are otherwise undocumented. They also may have been part of this rear wing on the main house.

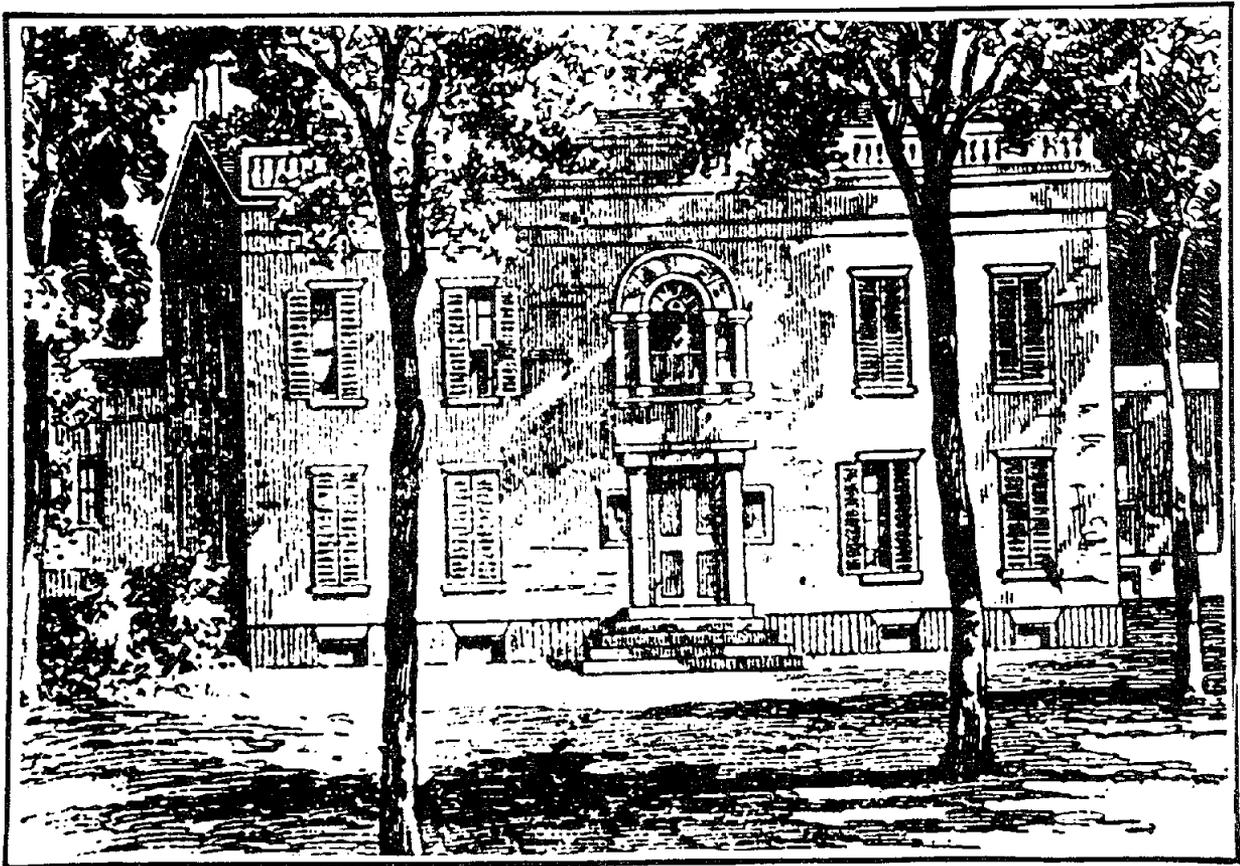


Figure 2.5: c.1843 sketch of Lindenwald main house (Photo # CLR-201, photographic copy. On file, MVB NHS).

After Van Buren took residence in 1841, he constructed additional buildings on the property. These included a cottage, for his farm foreman, and two large barns. The construction of the cottage and one of the barns was complete by the summer of 1844. Van Buren wrote: ". . . built me what I call a beautiful cottage (for my foreman) on the brow of the hill and a large hay barn in the meadows. . . ."⁶⁴ The farm cottage was a small, two-story house reflecting the Federal style. It was built behind the main house, on the edge of the first terrace (fig. 2.6). The barn, referred to as the "black hay barn," was constructed on the second terrace at the bank of the Kinderhook Creek (fig. 2.7). The "red hillside barn" constructed in 1849, was built into the side of the slope between the first and second terraces just behind the farm cottage (fig. 2.6).⁶⁵

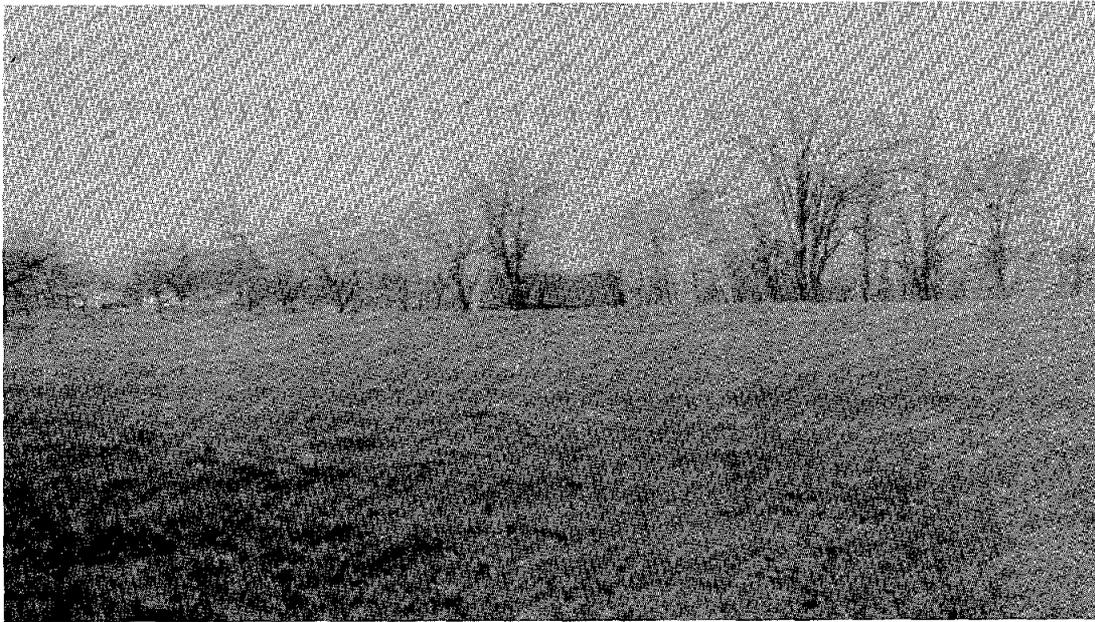


Figure 2.6: Farm cottage and red hillside barn, c.1900 (Photo # CLR-002. On file, MVB NHS).

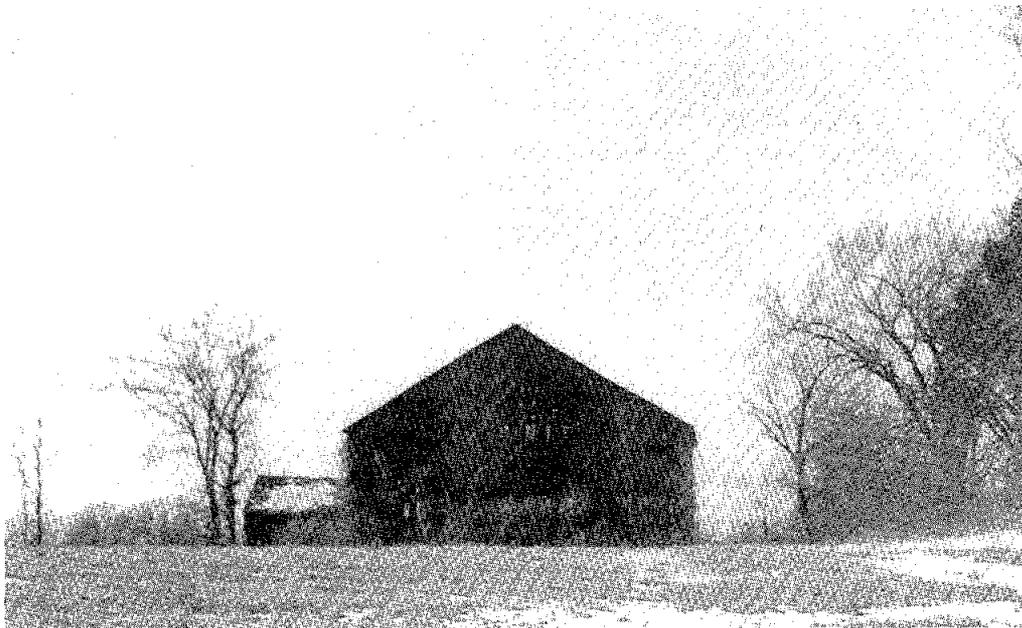


Figure 2.7: Black hay barn, c.1940 (Photo # CLR-471. On file, MVB NHS).

In 1849, the final two years of major improvements began on the property. These last improvements were to accommodate Smith Thompson and his family as they moved onto Lindenwald. The alterations, designed and supervised by well-known architect Richard Upjohn, began that year and were completed in 1850. The purpose of the alterations was to enlarge the main house, but much more was done. The simple rectangular Van Ness house was increased greatly in size by a large addition along the rear, a south and a west wing, and a four story tower. To accommodate these changes, the stable wings were removed. Along with this tremendous increase in size, the exterior of the main house was transformed from the original Late Georgian/Early Federal style to Italianate. Ornamentation was added to the exterior including a small, finely detailed porch at the front entrance, a large gable and dormers on the front facade, and ornamentation on the overhangs of the roof. The simple Van Ness farm house was transformed into a large and elaborate mansion (fig. 2.8 and 2.9).

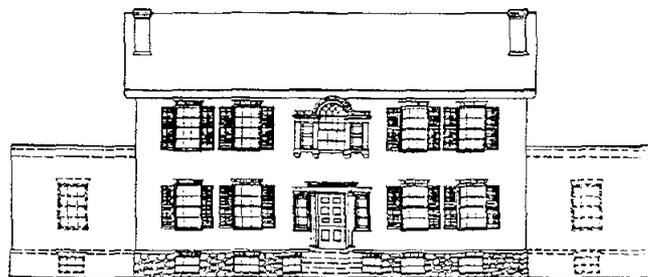


Figure 2.8: Lindenwald main house, pre-1849 (DSC, National Park Service, n.d.).



Figure 2.9: Lindenwald main house, post-1850 (DSC, National Park Service, n.d.).

In addition to the alterations on the main house, two gate houses were constructed as part of the Upjohn plan, one at each entrance to the drive. The two buildings were sixteen feet by twenty-three feet and were mirror images of one another, except for the dormer in the south side of the north gate house. They were small, one and one-half story board and batten buildings with a wood-shingle, gable roof, field stone foundation, and full basement (fig. 2.10 and 2.11).⁶⁶



Figure 2.10: South gate house, 1993 (Photo # CLR- 1510. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 2.11: North gate house, c.1945 (Photo # CLR-426. On file, MVB NHS).

The buildings and structures of Lindenwald during the Van Buren Period were in a constant state of change. From the modest beginnings of the Van Ness farm, Lindenwald experienced an eleven-year time span characterized by construction and renovation, ending in 1850. At the completion of these improvements, the property had been transformed from a simple country home into a substantial and successful working farm. The buildings and structures on the property at this time remained throughout the period. They included the main house, north gate house, south gate house, farm cottage, carriage barn, farm office, hothouse, greenhouse, red hillside barn, black hay barn, and stone house. Figure 2.12 illustrates the buildings and structures for the Van Buren Period.

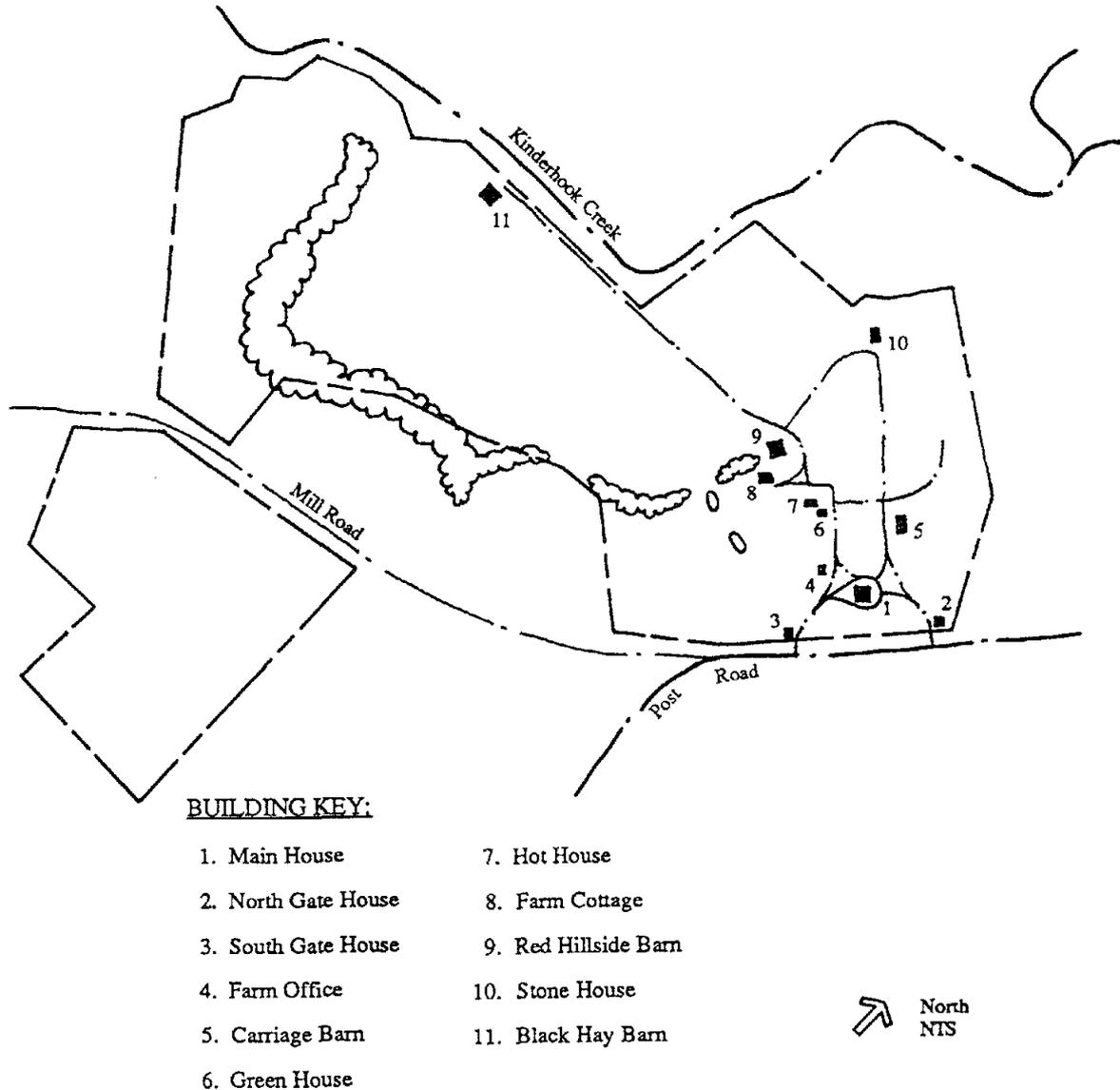


Figure 2.12: Buildings and Structures: Van Buren Period (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

Vegetation

As previously mentioned, the grounds, most specifically the gardens, were in a state of neglect at the time of Van Buren's purchase. The vegetation on the property was allowed to grow unmaintained for fifteen years at the end of the Van Ness Period. Since the property was still in use as a working farm, the fields were intact but the garden and house lot had grown wild.⁶⁷

Van Buren must have implemented a clean-up effort rather quickly on the grounds of the house lot. By 1841 there was no evidence of any unmaintained areas near the main house. The house lot was described in 1841 by a news article stating: "It [the main house] stands at a little distance from the road, in the midst of grounds planted with trees and shrubbery. . . ."⁶⁸ The entry drive was enclosed by an allee of Black Locusts (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) between thirty-four and forty-two years old when Van Buren purchased the property in 1839.⁶⁹ The front lawn contained a large number of White Pines (*Pinus strobus*) during this period, including a circular grove along the road in front of the main house. This pine grove partially screened the view of the main house from Post Road.⁷⁰ Many individual plants on the house lot can be documented to the Van Buren Period and are individually noted on the Historic Core: Van Buren Period map at the end of this chapter.⁷¹

The Van Ness garden, located on the house lot, was also in a state of deterioration at the time of Van Buren's purchase. Van Buren stated "The garden upon which vast sums were in former times expended, was when I bought the place a cornfield with only here and there a poor tree. . . ."⁷² This is confirmed in an 1841 news article: ". . . a garden to be made, for the old fine garden of General Van Ness had gone to decay. . . ."⁷³ In 1839, Van Buren hired a gardener to ". . . revive and prepare the old Van Ness plot. . . ." making it clear that the gardens were in a state of neglect and that he did create his gardens on the foundation of Van Ness's.⁷⁴ The form of the garden may have remained since Van Buren was able to re-establish the garden. The size and location of the garden is illustrated on figure 2.4. Although Van Buren did "revive" the Van Ness garden, he did not simply recreate it but greatly improved and expanded what was once there. Van Buren's garden is described briefly in an 1841 news article: "A large garden has been laid out, with a greenhouse, and a long wall for espaliers and for the protection of fruit trees."⁷⁵ Construction of the greenhouse, wall and hothouse, as well as the ponds, were the major improvements to the garden. Although construction and existence of these garden structures can be documented, their location is less certain. The probable locations of the greenhouse and hothouse were discussed above, but the location of the wall within the garden is unknown.

Knowing that Van Buren experimented with different kinds of plants, the garden must have been a combination of many types of flowers, vegetables, vines, and fruit trees. Some of the plants contained within the garden are documented. An 1845 news article wrote: "In the garden we noticed some fine samples of all fruits of the season."⁷⁶ In addition to the fruit trees, plants within the garden consisted of snapdragons, petunias, canterbury bells, pink and yellow sweet peas, roses, and strawberries.⁷⁷ Vegetables included beans, cabbages, peas, and turnips.⁷⁸ The greenhouse within the garden contained ". . . a collection of exotic fruits and plants, among which were some fine grapes. . . ."⁷⁹ In 1851 Van Buren harvested a grape crop large enough for him to produce a substantial amount of wine, stating: ". . . 30 bushels of grapes [made] into 500 dollars worth of choice wine."⁸⁰ Although these are the only

documented garden plants, it is likely there were many others. The contents of the hothouse are undocumented.

Orchards were an important element of Van Buren's farm. In addition to fruit trees in the garden, the farm had a south orchard, a north orchard, and a nursery. Orchard trees consisted of apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries.⁸¹ The north orchard was actually two separate orchards, having apple trees in the rear and pear trees in the front (fig. 2.13). The south orchard was apples (fig. 2.6).⁸² Although specific information regarding the nursery was not found, it may have been within the garden or south orchard. In 1848 Van Buren states ". . . I say nothing of my garden & nursery & orchards, but what would you say to 15500 young apple trees & 2000 young pear trees for sale!"⁸³ The reference to such a large number of trees, and the fact they were for sale, may be a description of the nursery.



Figure 2.13: Pear orchard north of main house, front portion of north orchard, c.1900 (Photo # CLR-311.5. On file, MVB NHS).

Van Buren also grew many kinds of crops on the farm. In 1841, he states that he had grain growing ". . . higher than my head, and clover up to ones knees."⁸⁴ Van Buren completed a farm inventory in 1850, providing a complete list of its contents, including produce and livestock for that year. Crops and vegetables included: wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, peas and beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, barley, buck wheat, hay, clover seed, other grass seed, and hops. Also listed is the harvested amount of each item in stock at that time. Indian corn, Irish potatoes, hay, and oats were the most plentiful items. The potatoes, which were growing as early as 1845, were noted by visitors to be an impressive crop.⁸⁵ The 1850 inventory provides the best documentation of what was grown on the farm throughout Van Buren's tenure, encompassing all crops mentioned during other years as well.

Although the types of crops grown on the farm can be documented, it is difficult, if not impossible, to locate where each of these was grown. It is probable that the crops were rotated to different locations throughout the twenty-three years Van Buren owned the farm. The only crop locations that can be accurately documented are the two rye fields located next to the orchards circa 1841, as seen in figure 2.4.

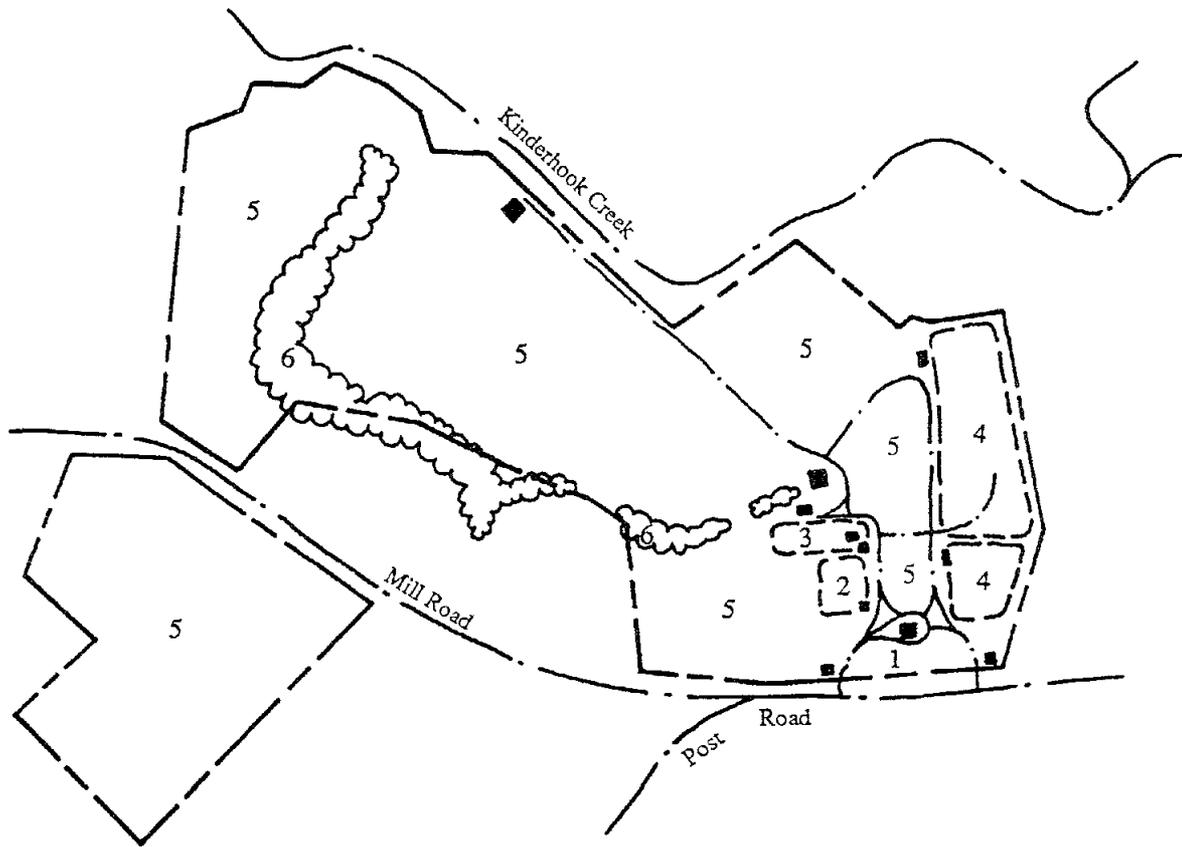
As previously mentioned, Van Buren drained the wetlands on the lower terrace and cleared shrubs to reclaim and expand the agricultural fields. At the completion of this and other farm improvements in 1848, he wrote: ". . . under the plow 82 acres viz-30 in rye . . . 20 corn 28 oats & 4 potatoes. . . ." also ". . . 24 in fine clover for pasture and 85 in fine Timothy & a few acres of clover for cutting. . . ."⁸⁶ From the above information, the documented crops grown on the farm and their corresponding years are as follows:

1841: clover, grain, rye.

1848: clover (24 acres), corn (20), potatoes (4), oats (28), rye (30), timothy (85).

1850: barley, beans, clover seed, grass seed, hops, Indian corn, oats, peas, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, rye, wheat, buck wheat.

The appearance that only a few crops were being grown in 1841, or even 1843, could be due to Van Buren not yet having acquired all of the property to complete his farm. The 1841 and 1848 lists in no way illustrate a complete inventory of what was being grown at that time; it was clearly just a mention of some of the crops. On the other hand, the inventory of crops recorded in 1850 seems reasonable evidence of Van Buren's intention to create a prosperous and self-sufficient farm. Figure 2.14 illustrates the general pattern of the vegetation for the Van Buren Period.



VEGETATION KEY:

- 1. Front Lawn
- 2. Garden
- 3. South Orchard
- 4. North Orchard
- 5. Agricultural Field
- 6. Woodland



Figure 2.14: Vegetation: Van Buren Period (Ussold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

The circa 1843 sketch of the main house (fig. 2.15), prior to renovation, and the circa 1849 Upjohn rendering (fig. 2.16), post renovation, are not entirely reliable references regarding the landscape. In the past these illustrations have been thought to be valuable sources documenting the vegetation of the property for the Van Buren tenure. Due to the questionable reliability of these two sources, their use in this report has been limited.⁸⁷



Figure 2.15: c.1843 sketch of main house (Photo # CLR-201, photographic copy of original drawing. On file, MVB NHS).



Figure 2.16: c.1849 Upjohn Rendering of Main house (Photo # CLR-202, photographic copy of original painting. On file, MVB NHS).

Spatial Relationships/Organization

The natural features of the site divided it into two large spaces, known as the first and second terraces. The land use and activity of Lindenwald (as a working farm and a country seat) was overlaid onto these terraces. The result was a spatial organization that presented the formal image of a country seat, along Post Road on the first terrace, with the working farm behind it and on the second terrace.

The portion of the first terrace facing Post Road, known as the house lot, presented a formal image to those visiting or passing by. This image was created by the combination of many elements: symmetrical gate houses, entry drive and locust allee, front pine row, front lawn, and front garden, all leading to the main house, located at the highest elevation of the property. The rear portion of the house lot, directly behind the main house, contained all of the support activities including the garden and orchards. All aspects of the working farm were located behind the main house, away from public view, on the south portion of the first terrace and all of the second terrace.

Within the house lot, several smaller spaces existed. The front lawn, a major feature of Lindenwald's formal image, was a large space defined by the entry drive and Post Road and enclosed by the locust allee and front pine row. The lawn had scattered trees within it but still maintained an expansive and open character. The locust allee, lining the entry drive, formed a corridor space that lead to the front of the main house. The trees in the allee were spaced so that they created a vertical and overhead enclosure for the drive. The vertical enclosure was created by the trunks of the trees and did not fully enclose the drive. A full overhead enclosure for the drive was created by the canopies of the trees. The front garden was a smaller, more detailed space, within the front lawn. It was located at the front entrance of the main house, defined by a circular pedestrian path, and enclosed by three Eastern White Pines. The pines were large and the branches created an overhead canopy over most of the garden. Within the pedestrian path, the lawn was finely manicured, as opposed to the higher lawn surrounding it (fig. 2.17).⁸⁸

Behind the main house, on the first terrace and still within the house lot, were several other spaces: the garden, orchards, and pasture. The garden was a large rectangular space enclosed by fences and trees. The northeast border, facing the main house, was enclosed by a fence. The southeast and southwest borders were enclosed by fences and several trees. The northwest border was enclosed by the trees of the south orchard. Inside its borders, the garden had an open character. The borders of the garden had fences and many trees while the interior had lower plants. The two orchards, along the north boundary and in the west corner of the house lot, created spaces formed by the massing of trees. The trees were regularly spaced in a grid that formed a dense grove without a complete enclosure. The trees in the front portion of the north orchard were spaced further apart than the other orchards, creating less of an enclosure. The north orchard, garden, and south orchard formed the edges of a pasture directly behind the main house. This pasture was very open and provided a spatial connection, in the form of a view, to the agriculture fields on the second terrace and beyond to the Catskill Mountains.

The second terrace was a large open space bordered by the Kinderhook Creek on the north and the transition slope on the west, south, and east. It was entirely covered with agriculture fields. The two large barns and the stone house were located there.



Figure 2.17: Front garden at entrance to main house, c.1913 (Photo # CLR-302. On file, MVB NHS).

Views and Vistas

The landform and spatial organization of the property allowed for several views to and from the property. One important view was from the rear of the main house, across the fields to the Kinderhook Creek and beyond to the Catskill Mountains to the southwest. Correspondence from H.D. Gilpin to Van Buren in 1843 mentions this view:

I hope you do not intend to change your plan of keeping your farm principally in a meadow -- the sweep of meadow down to the creek, bordered by the woods and the hills beyond, is so beautiful that I would not if I were you, put either fences or corn fields in the range.⁸⁹

Figure 2.4 shows the area behind the main house planted as a rye field, confirming Mr. Gilpin's statement regarding the meadows. Whether or not Van Buren followed this advice is unknown. He constructed the farm cottage within this view one year later. Several years later he constructed the red

hillside barn near the farm cottage. The roof of the barn also was within this view (fig. 2.6). This suggests the view was not as valued by Van Buren as it was by Mr. Gilpin. The addition of these structures were in the immediate view across the farm to the creek but did not obstruct the view to the Catskill Mountains. Van Buren may have considered these elements to be modest intrusions of the immediate view.

From Post Road, the view of the main house was partially screened by the grove of pines. The grove was located along the road, directly in front of the main house. The view from the main house to the road is undocumented. Figure 2.18 illustrates the spatial organization of the Van Buren Period.

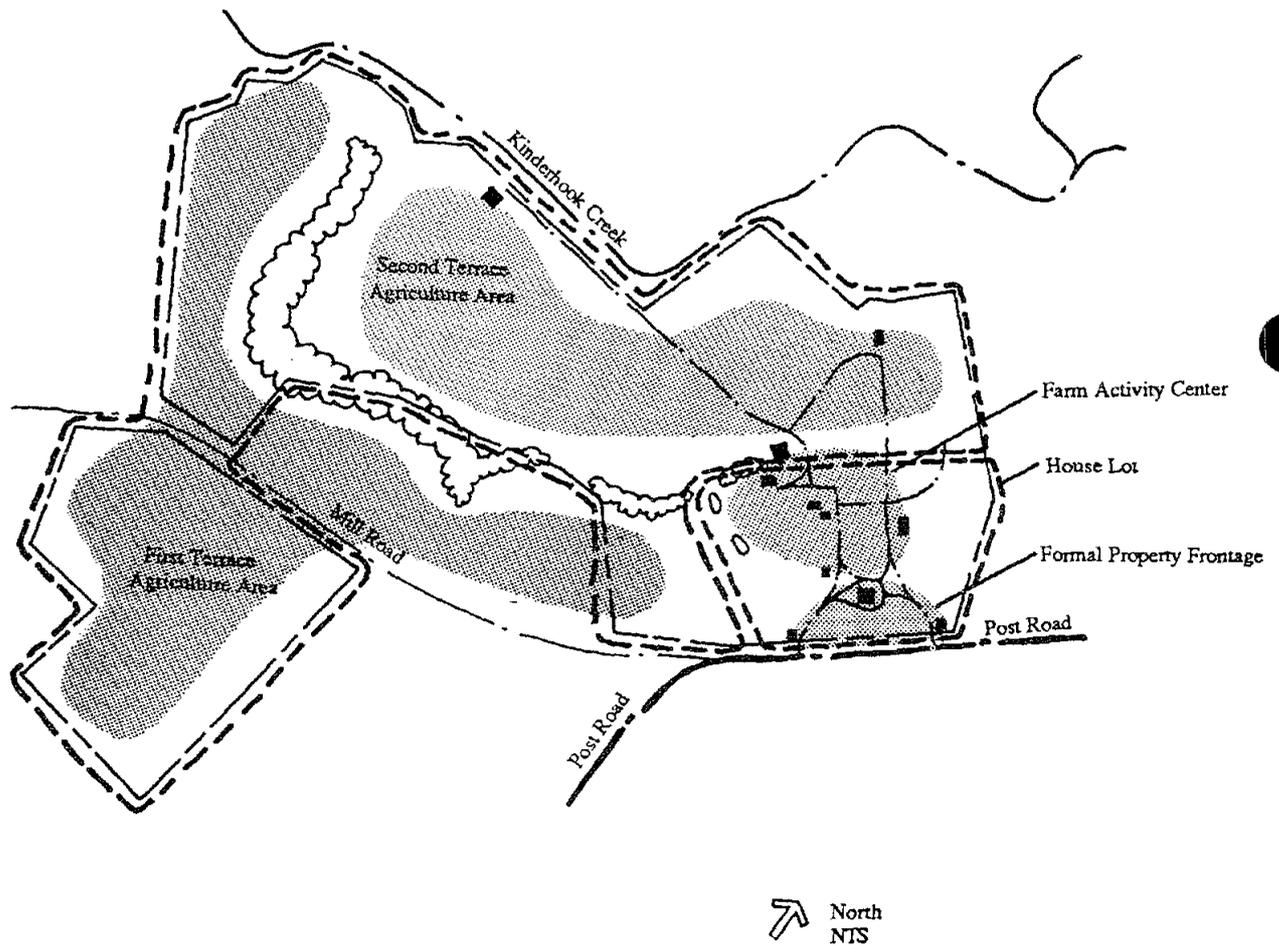


Figure 2.18: Spatial Organization: Van Buren Period (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

Circulation

Several roads and paths accessed different areas of the property. The most prominent circulation feature was the semicircular entry drive (fig. 2.19). The construction of the gate houses enhanced the significance of the entry drive. The extension off of the entry drive circled the rear of the main house, and appears to have been added during the Van Buren Period. Its arrangement around the Upjohn renovations of the main house supports this assumption. No evidence suggests it existed during the Van Ness Period.

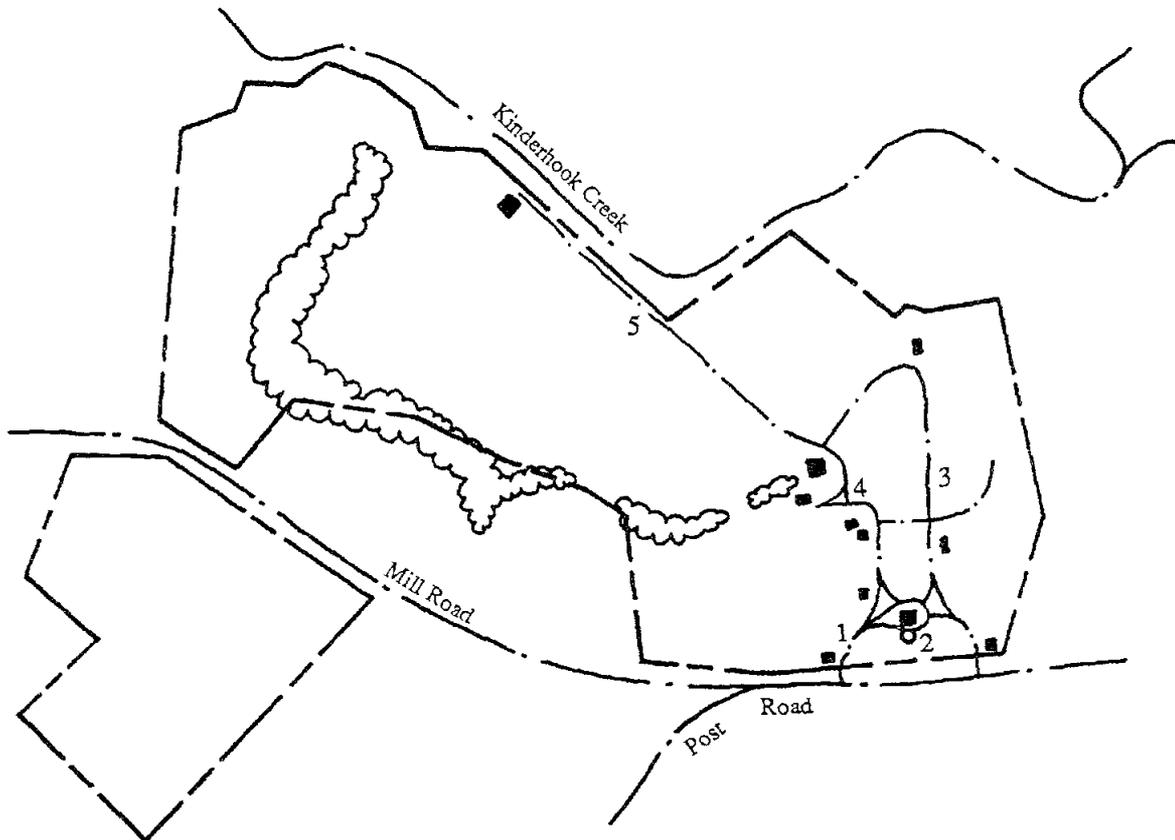
Two roads extended from the entry drive to rear areas of the farm. One road extended from the south portion of the entry drive to the farm cottage and then to the stone house on the second terrace. This road passed directly adjacent to the farm office (fig. 2.19). Another portion of this road extended from the main house, formed a triangular area between this road and the drive and continued to the farm cottage. The rear portion of this road, as it reached the farm cottage, can only be documented in a general location. A second road extended from the north corner of the main house and led to the stone house. This extension passed the southwest facade of the carriage barn, providing access to the barn from the main house. From the carriage barn, it extended to the stone house where it turned and continued on the second terrace, joining the extension from the farm cottage. The exact path of the leg extending from the carriage barn to the stone house cannot be confirmed from the available information, though its general location is known.⁹⁰

Along the outside edge of the small space at the entrance to the main house, a circular pedestrian path existed. This path was approximately two foot wide and extended around the outside edge of the lawn within the space (fig. 2.17).



Figure 2.19: South entrance drive and road to farm cottage, c.1913 (Photo # CLR-301. On file, MVB NHS).

No documentation was found regarding the construction materials of the roads and paths. Photographs from later years suggest they were compacted soil.⁹¹ In addition to these roads, there may have been other access paths to reach the fields, but they are undocumented at this time. Figure 2.20 illustrates the circulation for the Van Buren Period.



CIRCULATION KEY:

1. Entry Drive
2. Front Garden Path
3. Road to Carriage Barn and Stone House
4. Road to Farm Cottage and Red Hillside Barn
5. Road to Black Hay Barn

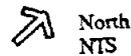


Figure 2.20: Circulation: Van Buren Period (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

Water Features

The Van Buren Period is the only time in the history of the property during which any designed water features were constructed within the core. In 1840, Van Buren hired a contractor to, among other things, create fish ponds from the spring by the garden.⁹² Two fish ponds were created by damming the ravine leading from the natural spring located on the south end of the house lot. The upper pond was held by a stone dam at its west end. Van Buren later stocked these ponds with several kinds of fish including trout, pickerel, and perch. The first, or upper, pond was along the southwest border of the garden (fig. 2.4). An 1845 news article in the *Albany Cultivator* states: ". . . two artificial ponds located in the garden. . ."⁹³ While the exact location of the upper pond is documented, the exact location of the lower pond is less clear; it was located somewhere southeast of the farm cottage on the edge of the first terrace slope.⁹⁴ The exact origin of the spring that fed the ponds also is unclear. Figure 2.21 illustrates the water features for the Van Buren Period.

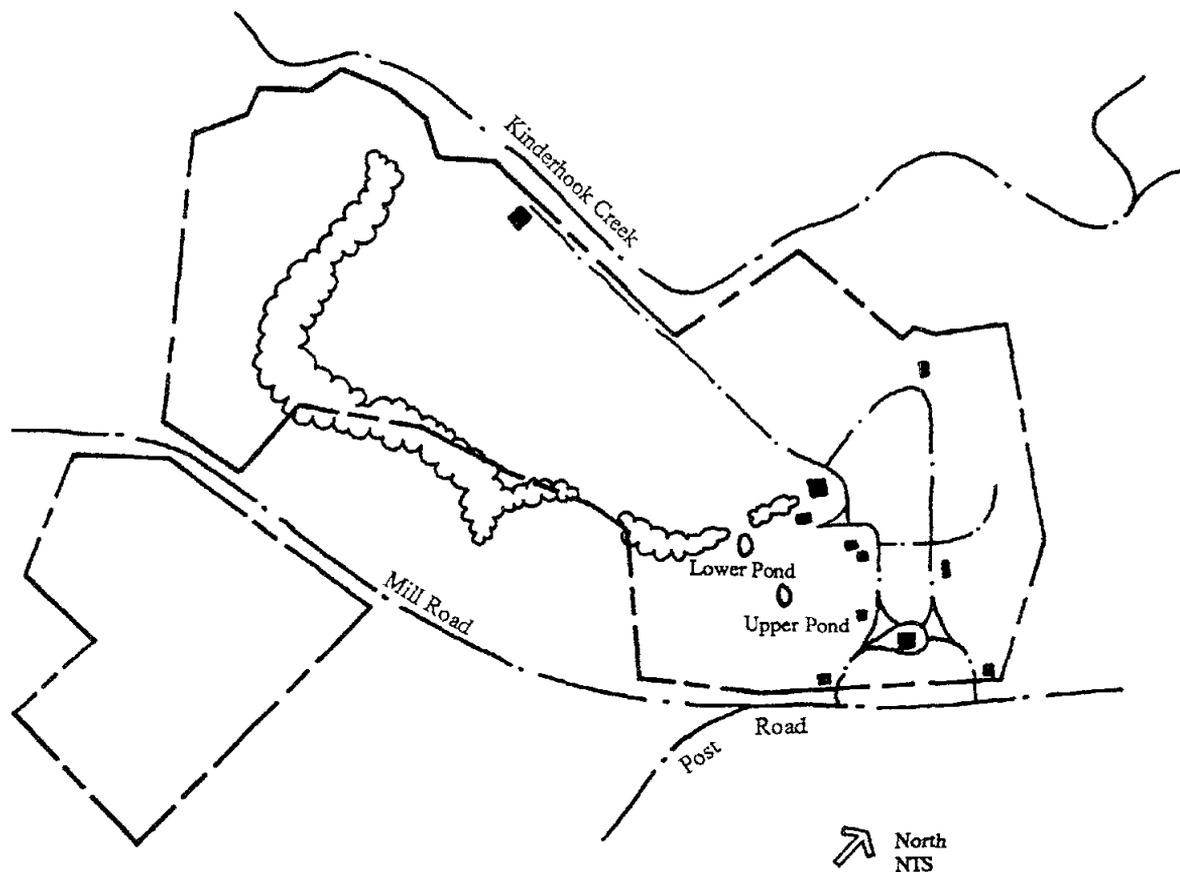


Figure 2.21: Water Features: Van Buren Period (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

Furnishings and Objects

Several furnishings and objects existed on the property during the Van Buren Period. The grave and headstone of Peter Van Ness and the Dingman fence along the northeast boundary remained, and several other features were added. Before Van Buren took residence at the farm he began inquiring about the construction of a wall for espaliers in the garden. Van Buren discussed construction materials and their costs; he considered a twelve-inch thick brick wall estimated between \$600 and \$1000 and a wood plank wall estimated at \$400. The 1841 article in the New York Commercial Advertiser described: ". . . a long wall for espaliers and for the protection of fruit trees, . . ." confirming the construction of wall; its location and materials are undocumented.⁹⁵ The front garden contained a pair of cast iron benches, one located underneath each of the white pines flanking the entrance to the main house.⁹⁶

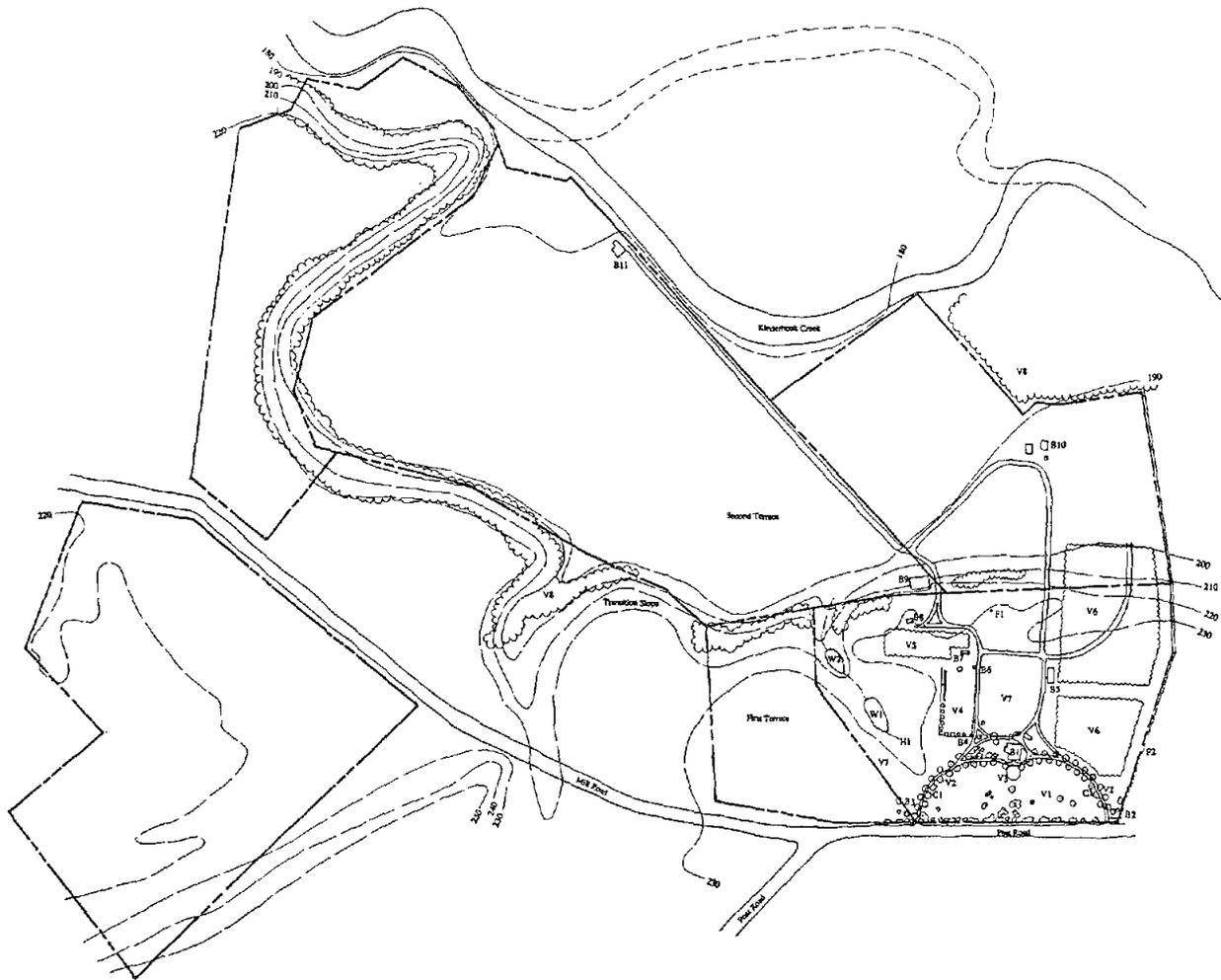
Many fences originated on the site during this period, but their location and materials are unknown. There were no fences around the fields in 1843, but this had changed by 1845 when the Albany Cultivator states: "Several of the fields have been enclosed with new fences." However, the article does not provide any other information. The only documented fence is the Dingman fence mentioned above.⁹⁷ No details of the fence are known.

Summary

As the historically significant period for Lindenwald, the Van Buren Period also was the most prosperous time for the property as a farm. After purchasing the deteriorating property in 1839, Van Buren transformed it into a very successful working farm highly articulated in its spatial organization and form. This was accomplished by the addition of eighty-four acres of land, reclamation of existing fields, creation of new fields, and construction of many new buildings. The existing gardens and orchards were reestablished and improved. In addition to the functional improvements of the farm, the house lot underwent aesthetic and functional changes. The 1849 renovations, designed by Upjohn, to the main house and construction of two gate houses, emphasized and enhanced the formal image of the front of the property.

The existing and vast improvements to the spatial organization allowed Van Buren to transform Lindenwald into more than a farm. He was able to present the appearance of a country seat, with the necessary formality and elegance. At the same time he was able to operate the working and experimental farm he truly desired.

Near the close of this period, on 24 July 1862, Van Buren died, leaving the farm to his three living sons. In 1863, Van Buren's second eldest son John purchased the property from his brothers. His brief ownership lasted less than one year; he sold Lindenwald to Leonard Jerome in 1864.



Symbol Key	
--- (dashed line)	Property Line
--- (dotted line)	Consequential Easement
--- (stippled pattern)	Overstory Vegetation
--- (cross-hatched pattern)	Understory Vegetation
--- (wavy line pattern)	Wood Land
--- (dashed line)	Trail
--- (dotted line)	Topographic Contour
--- (stippled pattern)	Features Added During Period
--- (dashed line)	Clearance User During Period

Label	Feature
H1	Spring
B1	Main House
B2	West Gate House
B3	South Gate House
B4	Farm Office
B5	Cartway Barn
B6	Green House
B7	Hot House
B8	Farm Cottage
B9	Old Millside Barn
B10	Stone House
B11	Stack Hay Barn
V1	Front Lawn
V2	Lateral Area
V3	Front Garden
V4	Garden
V5	South Orchard
V6	North Orchard
V7	Pasture
V8	Wood Land
C1	Entry Drive
W1	Upper Fish Pond
W2	Lower Fish Pond
F1	Van Ness Grave
F2	Oliver's Grave

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
LINDENWALD

Prepared For:
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 North Atlantic Region
 Cooperative Agreement: CA1600-1-9013, 1991-1993

Prepared By:
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & FORESTRY
 Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York
 Research Assistant: David Utschold & Project Director: George W. Clary

HISTORIC FARM
VAN BUREN PERIOD: 1839-1864

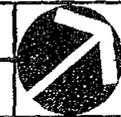
KINDERHOOK
COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK

DRAWING NO.

SHEET NO.

SCALE 250 0 250 500

MAP SOURCE:
 SURVEY FOR THE HOMES OF JOHN & WILLIAM F. VAN NISS: M. DICKIE, 1865. PROPERTY DEED:
 JOHN VAN BUREN TO LEONARD W. PEROMEL, 1864. AERIAL PHOTO, JUNE 1958. USGS,
 PHOTO REF. 74-17. KINDERHOOK & STOTTVILLE QUADRANGLE MAPS, NYS DOT, 1974.



CHAPTER III: WAGONER PERIOD 1864–1917

The Wagoner Period began in 1864 when Van Buren's son, John Van Buren, sold Lindenwald (out of the family) two years after Van Buren's death. This time frame encompasses the last period during which Lindenwald would remain intact as a working farm. Spanning fifty-three years, the period includes four different owners for the property, the first three being absentee owners.

Leonard Jerome was the first of these owners. Jerome purchased Lindenwald from John Van Buren in 1864 and owned the property for three years. Jerome operated the property as a working farm but never lived there. Lindenwald was then owned by George Wilder from 1867 until 1873. Although he was known as a gentleman farmer and operated the property as a working farm, Wilder also never lived on the property. Lindenwald then was purchased by John Van Buren (distant relative of Martin Van Buren) and James Van Alstyne in 1873. This joint ownership lasted only five months, ending when Adam and Freeman Wagoner purchased the property in 1874. The Wagoners brothers were local farmers and lived at Lindenwald, operating it as their working farm for 43 years. At the close of the Wagoner Period, Adam Wagoner had sole control of the property. Adam sold 185 of the 221 acres to Dr. Bascom Birney in 1917. The Wagoner family retained the remaining 36 acres.

In general, the area around Lindenwald during this time period continues as a sparsely populated, agricultural community. Period documents suggest that Kinderhook and its surrounding areas continued to grow in development and population. Period maps illustrate a few more residences and farm complexes than are illustrated on Van Buren Period maps.⁹⁸

The only major change to the property occurred at the end of the period: the Wagoners separate thirty-six acres of land at the time of the Birney purchase. This thirty-six acres, at the south end of the farm, was retained within the Wagoner family. The Wagoner brothers, who owned the property for the majority of this period, maintained Lindenwald quite well throughout their ownership, leaving the property in good condition at the end of their tenure. This period, specifically the Wagoner ownership, produced the earliest known photographs of Lindenwald, primarily of the front facade of the main house. Several large scale maps of the surrounding area, created during this period, illustrate the property and some the buildings and structures existing at that time.

Period plans, located at the end of the chapter, illustrate the Wagoner Period. Included are a 1" = 50' plan of the house lot (Historic Core: Wagoner Period) and a 1" = 250' plan of the entire farm (Historic Farm: Wagoner Period).

Setting

The only documented change to Lindenwald's setting during the Wagoner Period took place at the close of the period, in 1874, when Dr. Bascom Birney purchased the property from Adam Wagoner. Having had his brother, Freeman, declared incompetent, Adam Wagoner was in sole control of the farm

and sold 185 acres to Bascom Birney, leaving thirty-six acres at the south end of the farm under Wagoner ownership.⁹⁹

The Wagoners were known as thrifty and successful farmers in the Kinderhook area.¹⁰⁰ Together, the two brothers operated the property as working farm. In addition to their reputation as prosperous farmers, a circa 1905 photograph (fig. 3.1) illustrates crops growing on the south portion of the front lawn, suggesting very intense farming for the property. Period photographs indicate the farm was well-maintained during the Wagoner occupancy. The main house appears to have been in excellent condition and the lawn area directly in front of the main house finely manicured (fig. 3.2).

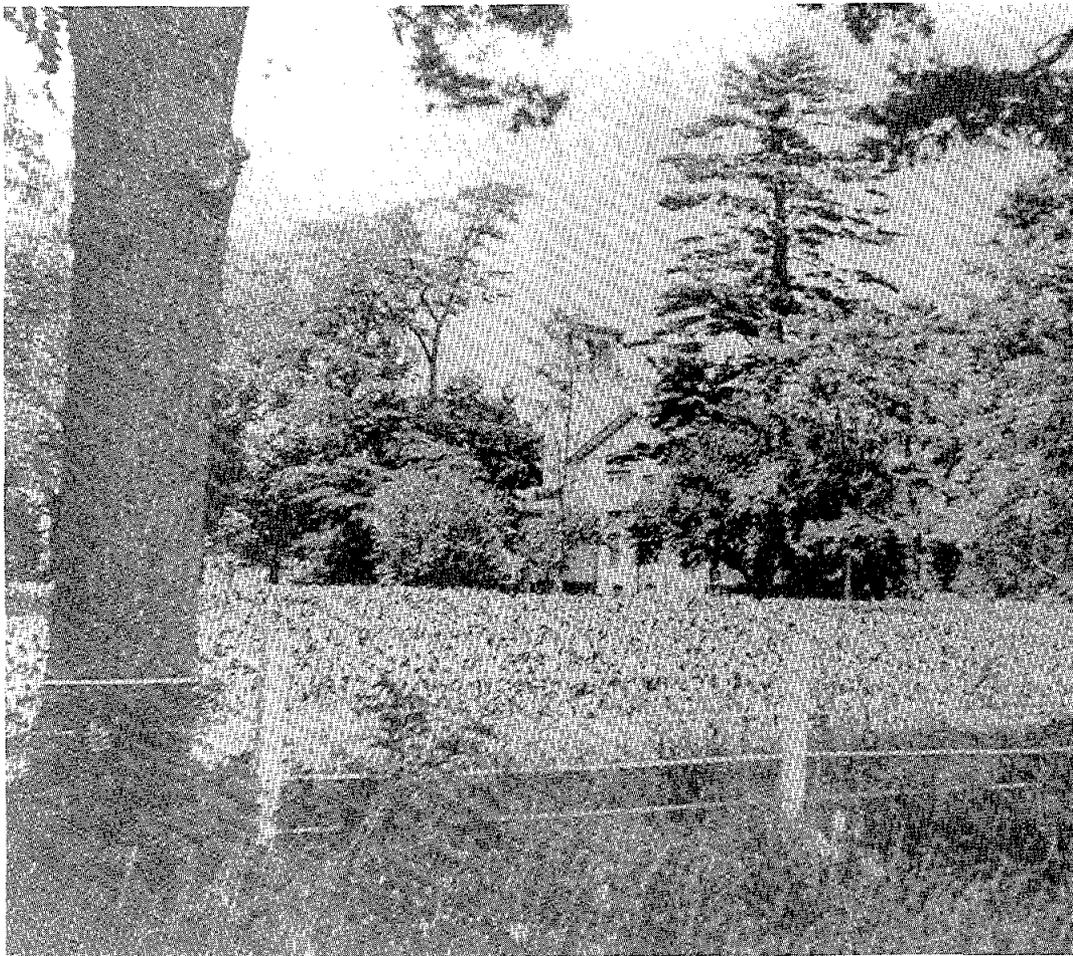


Figure 3.1: Agriculture use (corn field) of front lawn, c.1905 (Photo # CLR-303. On file, MVB NHS).



Figure 3.2: Front lawn and main house, c.1913 (Photo # CLR-304. On file, MVB NHS).

Buildings and Structures

Of the ten buildings and structures existing on the property at the close of the Van Buren Period, eight are confirmed to have existed through the Wagoner Period. They include the main house, north gate house, south gate house, farm cottage, carriage barn, farm office, red hillside barn, and black hay barn. The remaining buildings and structures from the Van Buren Period can not be confirmed to exist during the Wagoner Period. They include the hothouse, greenhouse, and stone house. Other buildings and structures first documented during this period and include a well house, wood shed, and Wagoner garage, all located directly behind the main house.

The hothouse, greenhouse, and stone house are confirmed to have existed during the Van Buren Period but are undocumented during the Wagoner Period. The Wagoner ownership followed several years of absentee ownership during which the property was operated as a working farm for profit. During the Wagoner ownership itself, the property was intensely farmed, possibly causing the hothouse and greenhouse to fall into disrepair or even to be removed altogether. They were located at the west end of the garden, adjacent to the fields. Therefore they may have been removed in favor of additional farmland. There is no evidence anyone occupied the stone house after the Van Ness Period, suggesting it was left to deteriorate and may have been in ruins during the Wagoner Period.

Located behind the main house, the well house, wood shed, and Wagoner garage are first documented during this period. The well house was located behind the main house, over top of the well that served it. It was a small wood frame construction approximately five feet square. It had a shingled hip roof that allowed for a ceiling approximately six feet high. The sides were somewhat enclosed, possibly with a type of lattice. A circa 1920 photograph (fig. 3.3) shows the well house in its Wagoner Period location over the well. It remains undocumented whether this structure existed before the Wagoner Period or if it was constructed during this time.



Figure 3.3: Well house, c.1920 (Photo # CLR-423. On file, MVB NHS).

Two buildings were also located behind the main house across the drive: a wood shed and garage. Like the well house, these buildings are first documented by their appearance in several photographs from the Wagoner Period. The wood shed, as it was known later, was a one and one-half story wood frame building approximately thirty-five feet by twenty-five feet (fig. 3.4 and 3.5). The origin of the wood shed is unclear. It may have existed from the Van Buren Period, or even the Van Ness. Its description as a wood shed originates from the following period, therefore, its use during the Wagoner Period is unknown. Its appearance and poor condition in the photographs suggest it was standing for a long time before the photos were taken. Its sturdy construction and lack of foundation suggest that it may have been moved. Archeological survey of the area suggests that it may have been rotated ninety degrees. The only documented use and detailed description does not appear until the deProsse Period.¹⁰¹

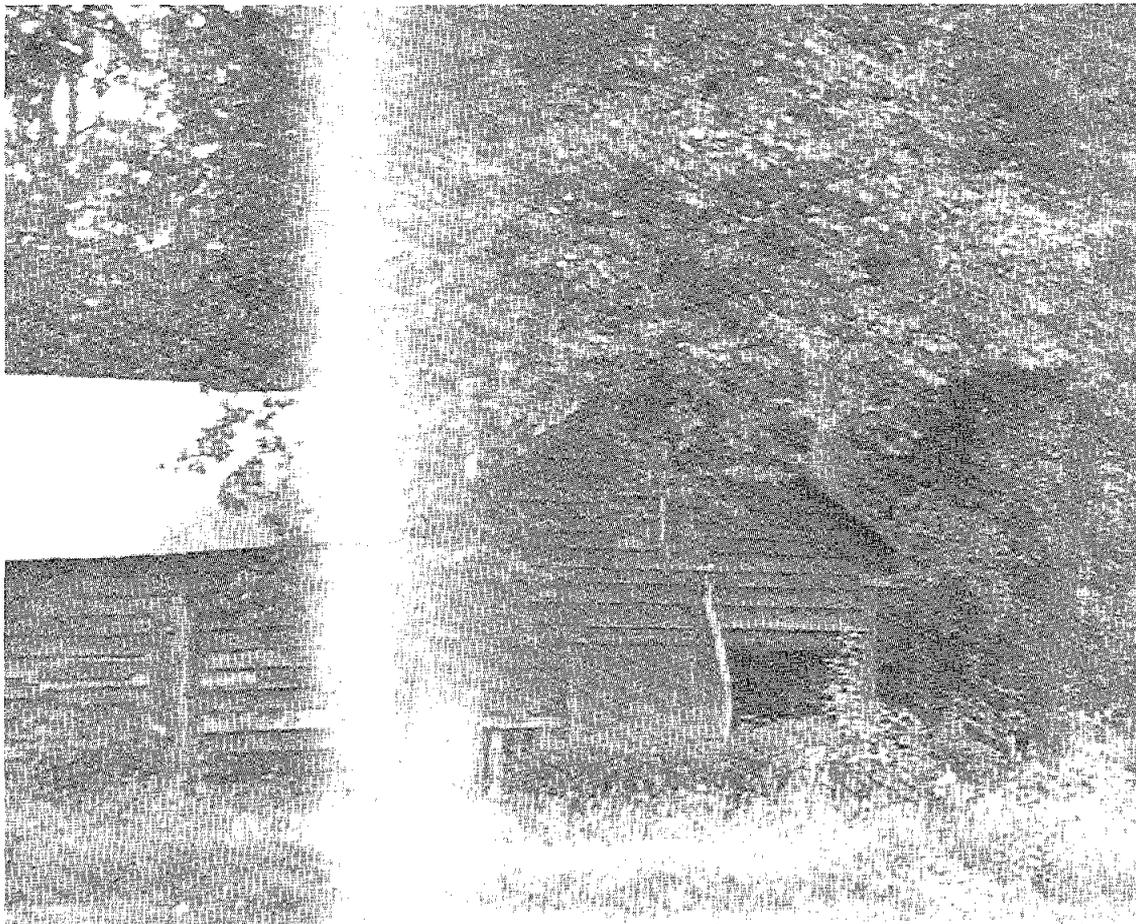


Figure 3.4: Wood shed, c.1900 (Photo # CLR-004. On file, MVB NHS).

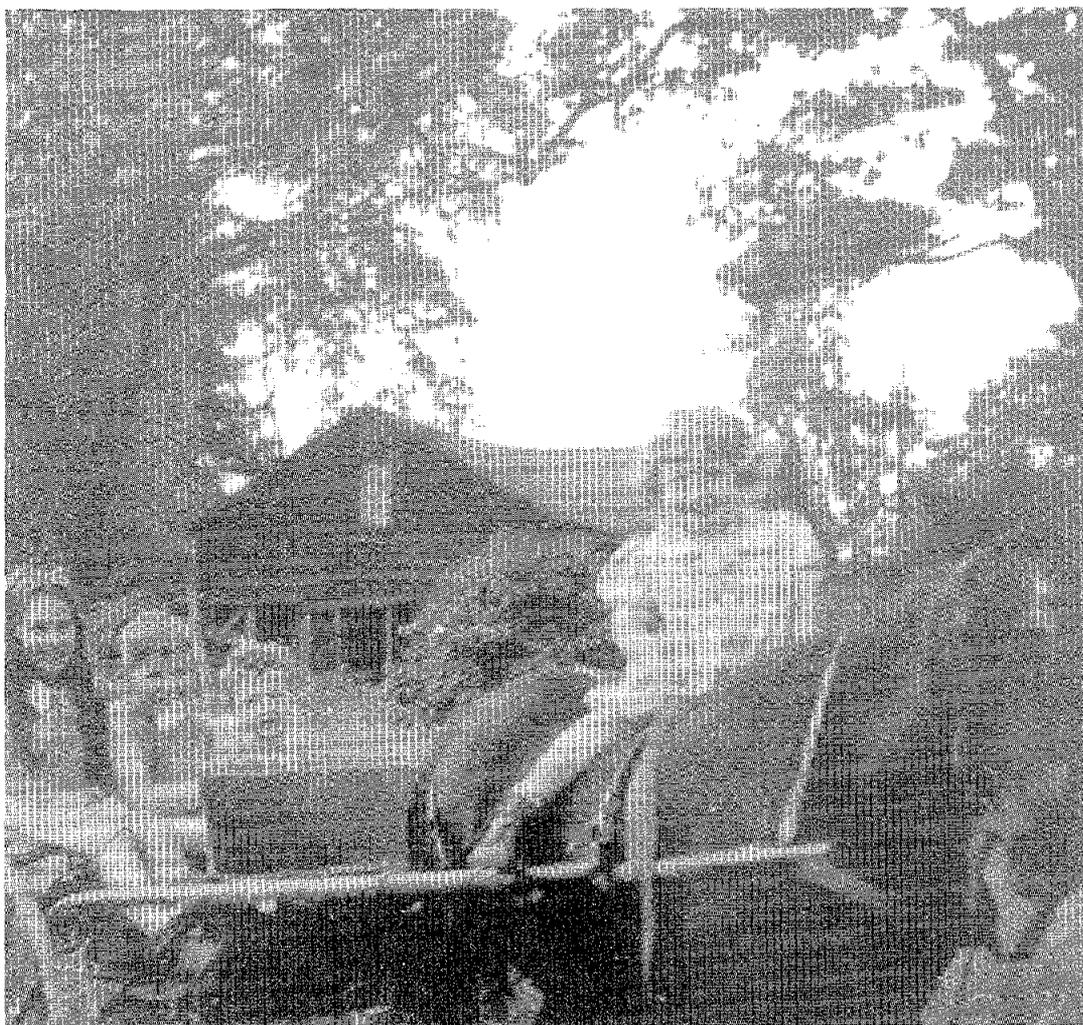


Figure 3.5: Wood shed, c.1940 (Photo # CLR-416. On file, MVB NHS).

Adjacent to this building, to the northeast, was the garage. This garage, referred to as the Wagoner garage, was also a wood-frame, one and one half story building approximately forty feet by forty feet and is believed to have been constructed by the Wagoners (fig. 3.6).¹⁰²



Figure 3.6: Wagoner garage, 1969 (Photo # CLR-429. On file, MVB NHS).

At the close of the Wagoner Period, eight of the buildings from the Van Buren Period remained and three buildings and structures are first documented during this period. The main house, north gate house, south gate house, farm cottage, carriage barn, farm office, red hillside barn, and black hay barn survived the period. The well house, wood shed, and Wagoner garage are first documented during this period.

Vegetation

Much controversy exists within past research regarding the condition of the vegetation on the farm during the Wagoner Period. In previous reports, it has been assumed the grounds were in poor condition throughout the Wagoner Period. The research for this report indicates it is more likely the grounds began to deteriorate during the first ten years of multiple absentee ownerships, and these

conditions reversed after the Wagoners purchased the property. Photographs from the Wagoner tenure, circa 1890–1900, the main source of information for this time period, suggest the property was very well maintained, especially the main house and the grounds directly around it. The garden area remains undocumented and whether it was maintained through this period is unknown. Much of the front lawn vegetation can be accurately documented from the photographs of this period. While a great deal of it survived from the Van Buren Period, the Wagoner Period photographs are the first documentation of the exact locations, and often of species.

This period provides detailed documentation of the circular garden space located at the front entrance to the main house. This small space was defined by a hierarchy of circular plantings of trees and shrubs and the circular walk around its edge. The entrance to the garden was adjacent to the drive, across from the front entry to the main house. The circular path within the space separated the outside planting bed from the inside manicured lawn. Three Eastern White Pines formed the outer most edge of the planting bed, enclosing the space: one on either side of the entrance to the space and one at the far end directly opposite its entry. Within the space created by the pines was a circular arrangement of shrubs. There were five or six shrubs of different species spaced along the edge of the path. The number of shrubs varied with time. The planting bed containing the pines and shrubs had a higher growth of grass or wild flowers in it, eight to ten inches in height. The area within the circular path had very finely manicured grass, one to two inches in height. At the center of the space was an urn and a small circular planting bed approximately eight feet in diameter. Roses were planted in the urn and within the planting bed. Approximately eight plants surrounded the urn and one was planted in it. Outside of this garden space, the lawn continued to be maintained at a higher level, six to eight inches (fig. 3.7).¹⁰³

Many other plants are documented around the main house. At either side of the front porch was a Pegee Hydrangea, planted between the front windows. Ferns grew along both sides of the front porch. Peonies were planted in pots and placed along the drive at the entry to the front garden space, three on each side of the entry. Wistaria grew on the trellis at the southeast corner of the main house (fig. 2.17 and 3.7).¹⁰⁴ The location and species of several trees and shrubs within the front lawn and around the main house has also been documented. They are illustrated on the Historic Core: Wagoner Period plan.¹⁰⁵

Very few other changes in the vegetation are documented for this period. The north and south orchards existed throughout the Wagoner Period. The property continued to be intensely farmed. In a circa 1905 photograph, corn was planted on the south portion of the front lawn (fig. 3.1). The specific years or length of time this lasted is uncertain but is likely to only have been a few years at the beginning of the Wagoner tenure.



Figure 3.7: Front garden and front lawn, c.1913 (Photo # CLR-006. On file, MVB NHS).

Spatial Organization

The overall spatial organization of the property presumably remained as in the previous period. The first and second terraces continued as the major spaces of the farm and the activity centered around the house lot on the first terrace.

The small garden space at the front entry of the main house was well-defined during this period. The pines surrounding created a strong overhead plane for the garden. This spatial enclosure was strengthened by the height of the front lawn. Within the garden space, the lawn was maintained at a very short height. The remainder of the lawn, surrounding the space, was maintained at a higher level (fig. 3.7). During the time when the crops were growing on the front lawn, the majestic and expansive sense of the lawn was lost.¹⁰⁶

Circulation

There is no evidence of any changes to the circulation systems on the property during the Wagoner Period. The entry drive remained as a prominent circulation feature of the property. Period photographs show the drive consisted of compacted soil. The pedestrian path located within the front garden remained and Wagoner Period photographs provide additional information regarding it. The path was a circular shape dividing the outside planting bed from the inside lawn area. It was approximately two feet wide and also was constructed of compacted soil.¹⁰⁷

The roads extending to the support and farm buildings and structures during the Van Buren Period remained throughout the Wagoner Period. They included the roads from the main house to the farm cottage and from the main house to the carriage barn and to the stone house site (fig. 2.17 and 3.8). Also existing was the road from the stone house site to the farm cottage and red hillside barn.¹⁰⁸

Furnishings and Objects

Several furnishings and objects existed on the property during the Wagoner Period. Some of these remained from previous periods and others may have been introduced during this time. The benches located underneath the pines at the entrance to the main house during the Van Buren Period remained through this period, one bench under each of the pines.

From the photographs of this period, other furnishings and objects now are evident, including an urn, flower pots, lawn furniture, a trellis, and fences. Within the front garden, an urn was located in the center of the small planting bed. Several flower pots flanked the entrance to this walk. Three pots were located to either side of the entrance, descending in size as they moved away from the entrance. At the south end of the circular walk, outside of the path, was a large tub somewhat buried in the ground. It appears to have been a planter but no plants are seen in it (fig 2.17).



Figure 3.8: Entry drive, road to farm cottage, and garden fence, c.1913 (Photo # CLR-301.5. On file, MVB NHS).

A trellis was located approximately ten feet from the front south corner of the main house. Two different trellises existed here during the Wagoner Period. In the early years a wood trellis approximately seven feet tall with a curved form, was in place. It appeared to have been painted a light color (fig 3.9). At the end of the Wagoner Period a less sturdy, rectangular-shaped, wood trellis was in the same location. It was approximately six feet tall and also appears to have been painted a light color (fig 3.10). Near the trellis, on the opposite side of the entry drive, was a lawn swing. The swing appears to have been stationary with two posts approximately ten feet tall with a cross member that held the swing. The entire swing appears to have been constructed of wood and does not appear to have been painted (fig 3.10). This swing is not in the earliest photos of the Wagoner Period, suggesting it was introduced later in this period.



Figure 3.9: Front view of main house, showing curved trellis, c.1895 (Photo # CLR-312. On file, MVB NHS).

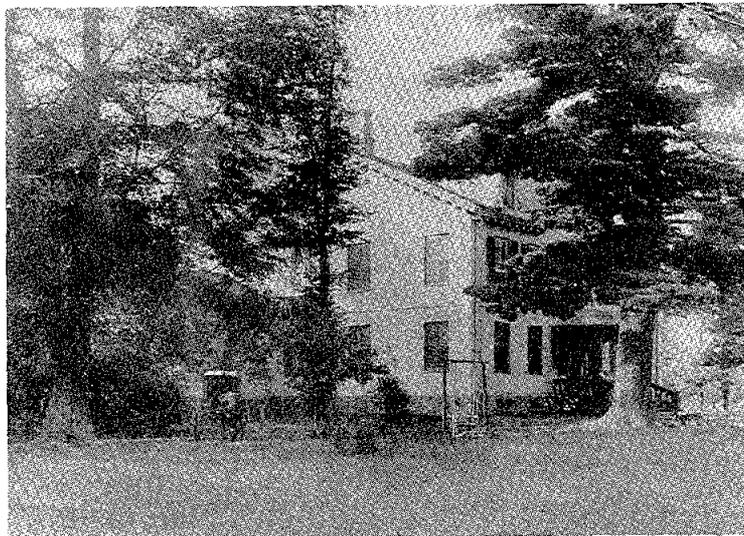


Figure 3.10: View of main house, showing rectangular trellis and lawn swing, c.1913 (Photo # CLR-308. On file, MVB NHS).

Two wood posts, three to four feet tall, and used for tethering horses, stood along the entry drive. Approximately thirty feet from the front corners of the main house, one was located at each side of the approach to the main house (fig 3.11). Two fences are documented for this period. A post and wire fence stood along the Post Road boundary of the property. This fence was approximately four feet tall and appears to have been painted white. It was located between the front pine row and Post Road along the front boundary of the house lot (fig 3.1). At the two entries this fence had wood gates across the drive. They were composed of two hinged gates swinging inward and met in the center. The gates were apparently made of wood and had a more ornamental character than the fence they joined (fig 3.12). Another fence stood along the northeast and northwest boundaries of the garden. This wood picket fence was approximately four feet tall and seems to have been painted a light color (fig 3.2 and 3.8).



Figure 3.11: View of main house, showing hitching posts, c.1900 (Photo # CLR-311. On file, MVB NHS).

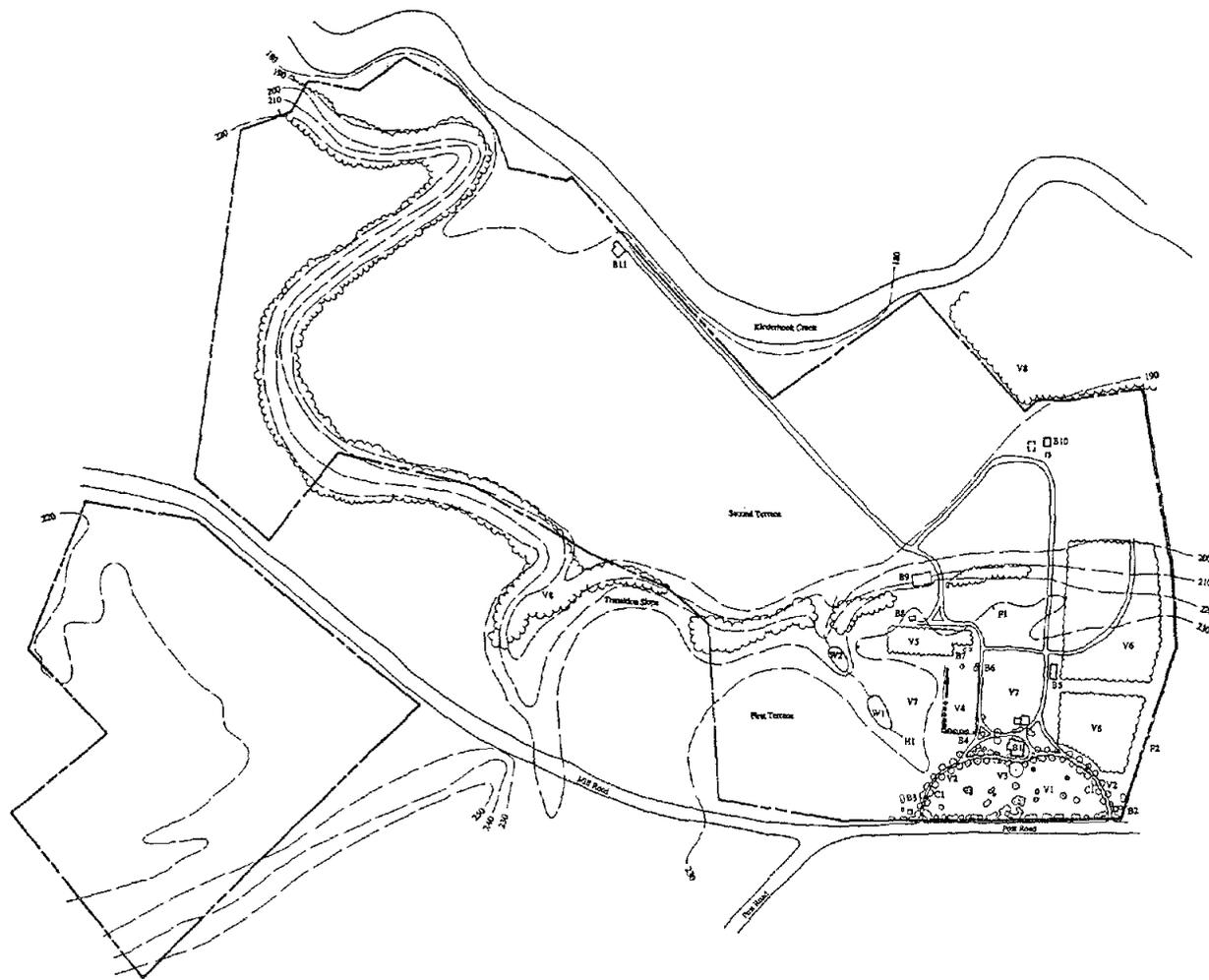


Figure 3.12: View along Post Road, showing front fence and gates to entry drive, c.1895 (Photo # CLR-315. On file, MVB NHS).

Summary

The Wagoner Period is characterized by an initial ten years of deterioration and absentee ownerships followed by the forty-three year residency of the Wagoners. The Wagoners' operation of the farm maintained the property in good condition throughout their occupancy. The only major change occurred at the close of the Wagoner Period when the farm experienced the first separation of land from the original 221 acres of Van Buren's Lindenwald. In 1917, as the property moves into the deProsse Period, thirty-six acres at the south end of the farm were separated from the farm and retained by the Wagoners.

During this period Lindenwald was operated as more of a working farm for profit, with somewhat less care and attention than was given during the Van Buren Period. While the property seems to have been maintained well, the maintenance had more of a utilitarian character. This image is supported by the apparent loss of the hothouse and greenhouse, as well as the addition of crops growing within the front lawn. Yet despite the loss of land and garden buildings, Lindenwald remained relatively intact and in good condition as it was sold to Birney and passed into the next period, the deProsse Period.



Symbol Key	
[Symbol]	Property Line
[Symbol]	Conservation Easement
[Symbol]	Orchard Vegetation
[Symbol]	Front Garden
[Symbol]	Understory Vegetation
[Symbol]	Wood Land
[Symbol]	Trail
[Symbol]	Topographic Contour
[Symbol]	Feature Added During Period
[Symbol]	Feature Lost During Period

Label	Feature
B1	Spring
B1	Main House
B2	North Glass House
B3	South Glass House
B4	Farm Office
B5	Cartshed Barn
B6	Orchard House
B7	Ice House
B8	Farm Cottage
B9	Red 1/2 Mile Barn
B10	Stone House
B11	Black Hay Barn
V1	Front Lawn
V2	Orchard Alley
V3	Front Garden
V4	Garden
V5	South Orchard
V6	North Orchard
V7	Pasture
V8	Wood Land
C1	Entry Drive
W1	Upper Fish Pond
W2	Lower Fish Pond
F1	Van Ness Barn
F2	Deerman Field

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
LINDENWALD

Prepared For:
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
North Atlantic Region
Cooperative Agreement: CA1600-1-9013, 1991-1993

Prepared By:
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & FORESTRY
Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York
Research Assistant David Urschold & Project Director George W. Curry

HISTORIC FARM
WAGONER PERIOD: 1864-1917

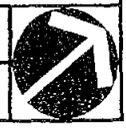
KINDERHOOK
COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK

DRAWING NO. _____

SHEET NO. _____

SCALE 250 0 250 500

MAP SOURCE:
SURVEY FOR THE HOMES OF JOHN & WILLIAM P. VAN NESS, M. DICKIE, 1865. PROPERTY DEED:
JOHN VAN BUREN TO LEONARD W. BIRDSONG, 1864. AERIAL PHOTO, MVB NRS, 1939. USDA,
PHOTO #2P-2V-137. KINDERHOOK & STOTTVILLE QUADRANGLE MAPS, NYS DOT, 1976.



CHAPTER IV: DEPROSSE PERIOD 1917-1973

The deProsse Period represents a time span of fifty-six years, during which time the property changed from a working farm of the previous periods to use solely as a residence. The period began in 1917 when Dr. Bascom Birney purchased 185 acres of Lindenwald as an investment. Dr. Birney and his family fell in love with the property and made it their residence, rather than selling it as planned. Birney farmed the land from 1917 until 1925. Photographs suggest the property was well maintained during the Birney ownership. His daughter, Marian Birney, acquired ownership in 1922 followed by her sister, Clementine Birney deProsse, in 1925. The family was away from Lindenwald for several years after this, from 1925 to 1930. During this time, the property was cared for by the Schneck family, who rented the farm cottage and helped on the farm. The Schnecks lived there until 1930, taking care of Lindenwald for the five years the family was away.

Clementine and her husband, William deProsse, owned Lindenwald for thirty-two years, the majority of the period. The deProsses had two children, Jeanne and William Jr., who were raised at Lindenwald. They also cared for several foster children at various times during their ownership. Clementine deProsse recognized the historical importance of Lindenwald in its relation to Van Buren. During her tenure, she tried very hard to have the federal or state government acquire Lindenwald as a memorial to Van Buren, proposing New York State use it as a summer residence for the Governor of New York. Her unsuccessful efforts, the Depression, and World War II, resulted in severe changes to Lindenwald during this period.

The most substantial change was the separation of the remaining farmland from the parcel around the main house. In 1946, 166 acres were sold to a local farmer. Following this sale, Lindenwald consisted of thirteen acres surrounding the main house and a six-acre woodlot at the south end, making Lindenwald solely a residence and no longer a farm. In addition to the sale of the farmland, many of the historic buildings and structures on the property, over one-hundred years old during this period, were lost from decay, lack of maintenance, and fire. As a result of old age and several storms, much of the prevalent and character-defining vegetation of the property also was lost or damaged during this period.

The environmental character of the area also underwent changes during the deProsse Period. Electric service was added to the area during the same year, bringing a contemporary character to an area that was previously so rural. New York State Route 9h was introduced and, subsequently, paved in 1937. This period also saw an increase in development in the area, mostly along Route 9h. The farming character of Post Road was altered by the introduction of Route 9h and the resulting new homes and businesses developed on the new highway.

In 1957 Ken Campbell purchased the thirteen acres surrounding the main house. The property was somewhat deteriorated at the time and Campbell made many adjustments to the landscape and buildings. The appearance of the main house was changed from Italianate to Neo-Colonial Revival and the front lawn was scattered with decorative ornaments such as fences, imitation well houses, and trellises. Campbell constructed a small shop near the south gate house and used the two buildings to

operate his antique business, displaying many of the items on the front lawn near the shop. For the last several years of the Campbell ownership the remaining thirteen acres were unmaintained and deteriorated severely. This deteriorating and altered parcel was purchased by the National Park Foundation in 1973.

The deProsse Period is well documented in photographs, as well as oral interviews of persons who lived or worked on the property during the period. Period plans, located at the end of the chapter, illustrate the deProsse Period. Included are a 1" = 50' plan of the house lot (Historic Core: deProsse Period) and a 1" = 250' plan of the entire farm (Historic Farm: deProsse Period).

Setting

The deProsse Period began in 1917 when Dr. Bascom Birney purchased 185 acres of the 221-acre Lindenwald from Adam Wagoner. His acquisition included all but thirty-six acres of the farmland at the south end of the property.¹⁰⁹ Birney maintained the property as a farm, selling some of the crops produced there. Birney transferred ownership of the 185 acres to his daughter, Marian Birney, in 1922 and then to his daughter, Clementine deProsse, in 1925.¹¹⁰ During both the Birney and the deProsse ownerships, various tenants lived in the gate houses and farm cottage and helped on the farm in lieu of rent.

The deProsse ownership lasted thirty-two years. During this ownership, the family used the farm to grow produce and crops for their own needs. They rented some of the farmland from approximately 1944 to 1946 to Ray Meyer and in 1946, Clementine deProsse sold 166 acres to Meyer. deProsse retained 12.8 acres surrounding the main house and a six-acre woodlot across Mill Road. The 12.8 acres covered a portion of the first terrace, including the front lawn and part of the north orchard and garden.¹¹¹

The land purchased by Meyer in 1946 contained some of the first terrace, all of the second terrace, and most of the parcel across Mill Road. Meyer continued to use the land adjacent to Lindenwald for agricultural purposes. While farming the property, Meyer removed the south orchard and garden. Although the garden area was not part of his purchase, Clementine deProsse allowed him to farm it as well, in exchange for access to the corn he was growing there. He also removed the rear portion of the north orchard, containing the apple trees. Meyer sold the parcel across Mill Road at a later date for development as residential lots.¹¹²

Route 9h, constructed in the 1930s, was paved in 1937 and electric service was added.¹¹³ This caused Post Road to become a secondary road and Lindenwald to become somewhat removed from the passing traffic, rerouted along Route 9h at the corner by the south gate house. In combination, the loss of the farmland, the deterioration of the buildings and grounds, and the rerouting of the passing traffic caused the property's formal character, which had been slowly fading, to be severely degraded.

The final private owner of the property was Ken Campbell, who purchased the deProsse's 12.8 acres surrounding the main house in 1957.¹¹⁴ Campbell used Lindenwald as his residence for the sixteen years he owned it. From the shop he constructed behind the south gate house he operated an antique business, resulting in the sale of many of the main house's original Van Buren furnishings. Maintenance

of the grounds, which had decreased through the deProsse Period, was minimal during the Campbell ownership. The final few years of the Campbell ownership demonstrate almost no maintenance at all. For the final few years of his occupancy, Campbell lived in the south gate house, continuing to sell antiques. At the close of the deProsse Period in 1973, the National Park Foundation purchased the unmaintained and overgrown 12.8 acres. Figures 4.1 and 4.2 illustrate the parcels of Lindenwald during the deProsse Period.

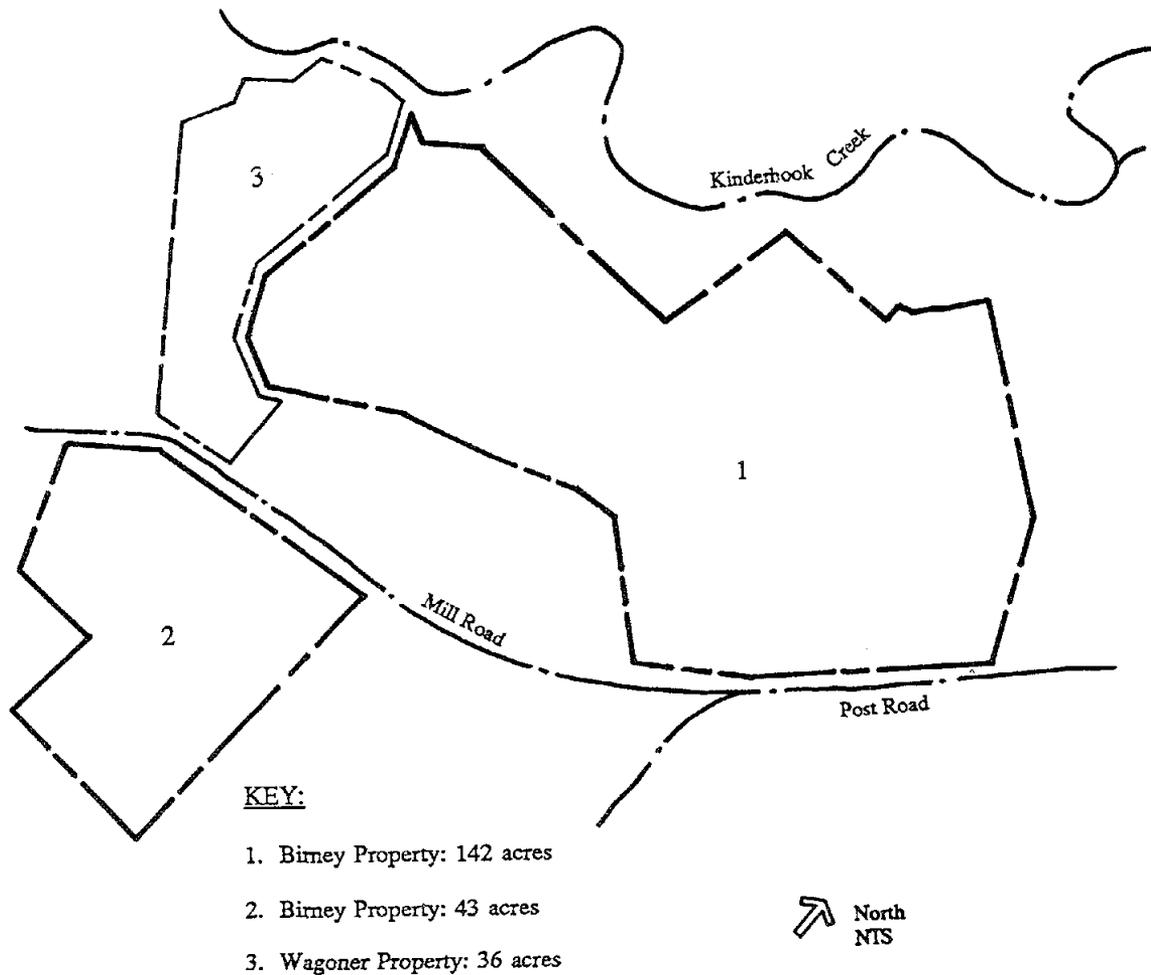
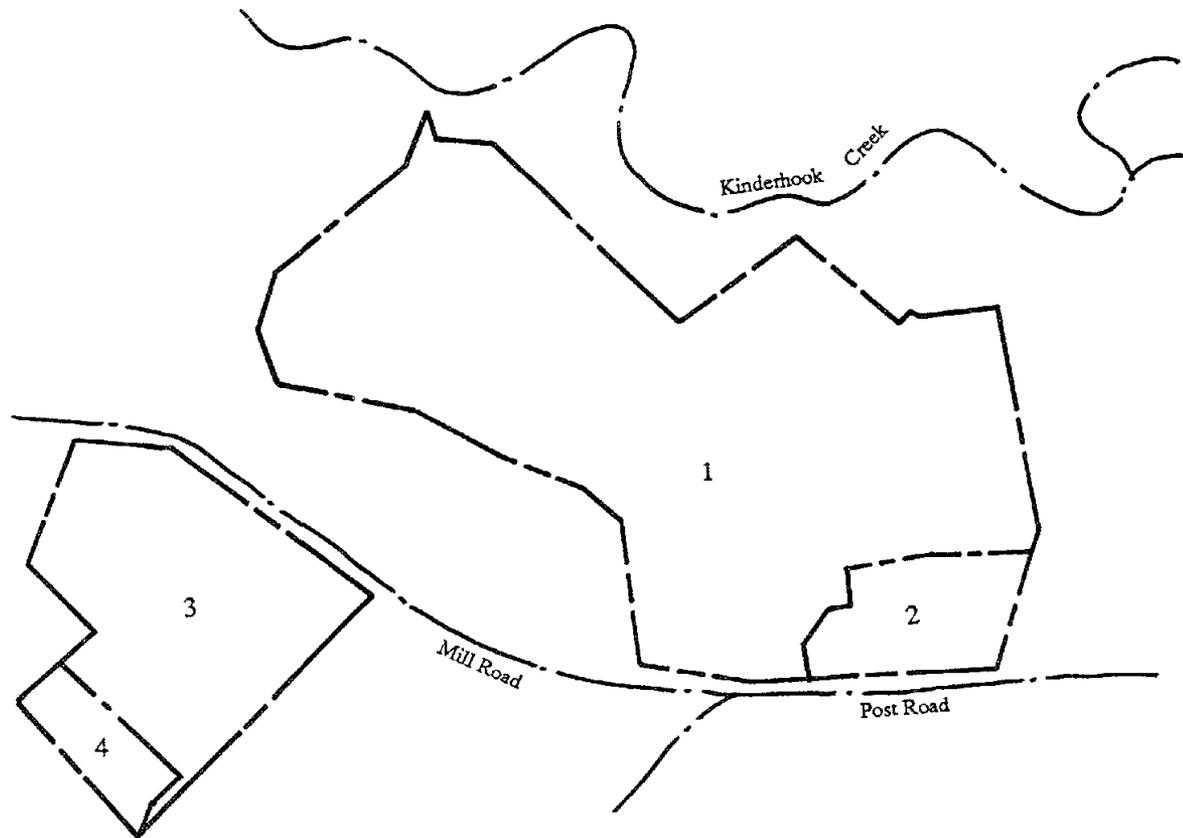


Figure 4.1: Setting: Birney (1917-1925) and deProsse (1925-1957) ownerships, deProsse Period, (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).



KEY:

- 1. 129 acres
deProsse Property: 1925-1946
Meyer Property: 1946-1973
- 2. 13 acres
deProsse Property: 1925-1957
Campbell Property: 1957-1973
- 3. 37 acres
deProsse Property: 1925-1946
Meyer Property: 1946-1973
- 4. 6 acres
deProsse Property: 1925-1973

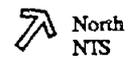


Figure 4.2: Setting: deProsse (1925-1957) and Campbell (1957-1973) ownerships, deProsse Period (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

Buildings and Structures

At the beginning of the deProsse Period, there were twelve documented major buildings and structures on the property, including: the main house, south gate house, north gate house, a garden building, farm cottage, carriage barn, farm office, wood shed, Wagoner garage, well house, red hillside barn, and black hay barn. Eight of these were lost during this period and two additional buildings were constructed. In addition, there were several privies and wells serving the major buildings and structures. The deProsse Period is the first time during which specific information regarding many of the property's buildings and structures is accurately documented.

The main house underwent many changes during the deProsse Period, both on the interior and exterior. On the exterior, a large ornamental front porch, small rear porch, and much ornamentation were added. The porch added to the rear wrapped around the corner of the west wing (fig. 4.3). The exact date of this addition is unknown, but it occurred between 1917 and 1936 and was later enlarged during the deProsse Period (fig. 4.4).

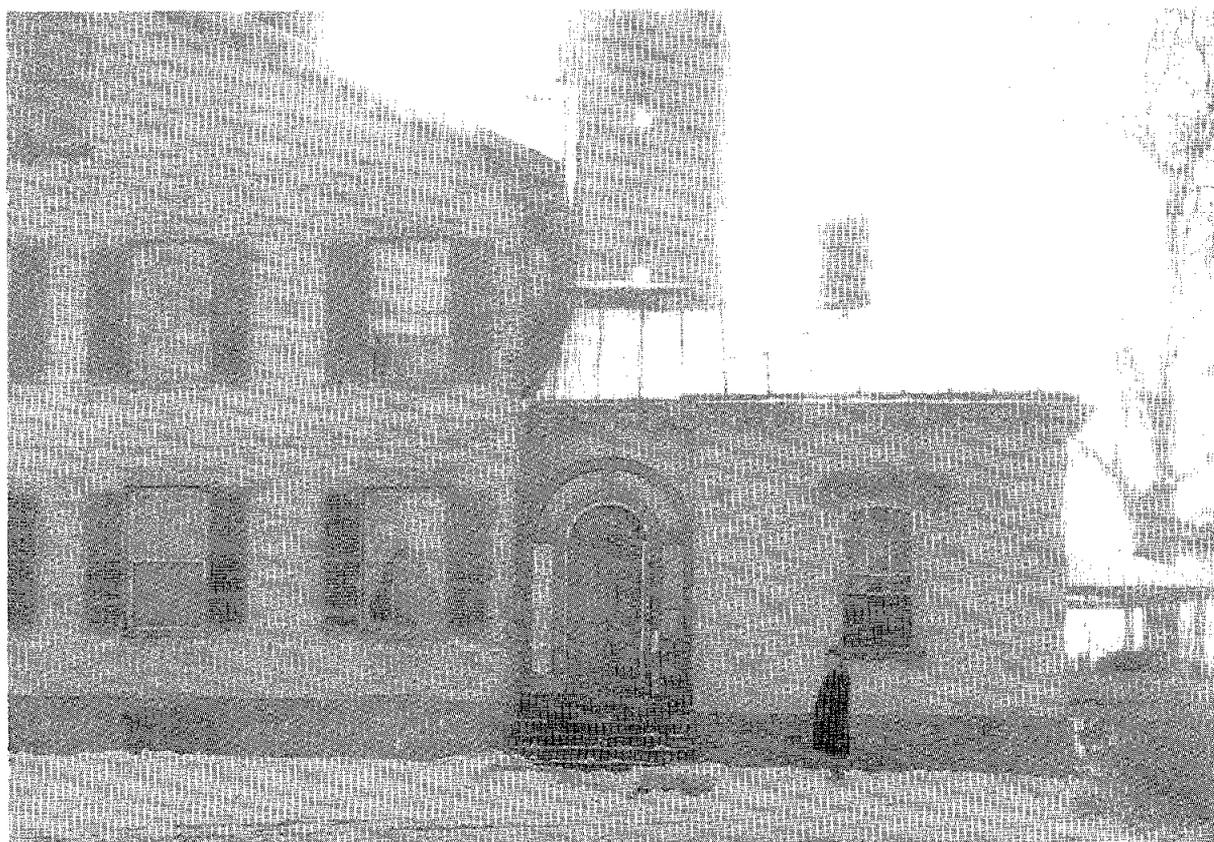


Figure 4.3: Rear porch on main house, 1937 (Photo # CLR-450. On file, MVB NHS).

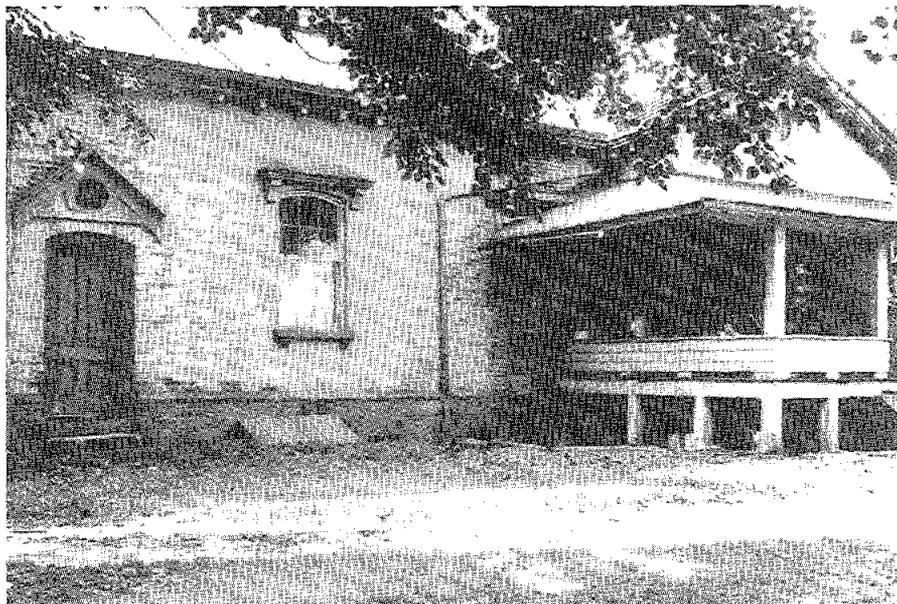


Figure 4.4: Enlarged rear porch on main house, 1936 (Photo # CLR-463. On file, MVB NHS).

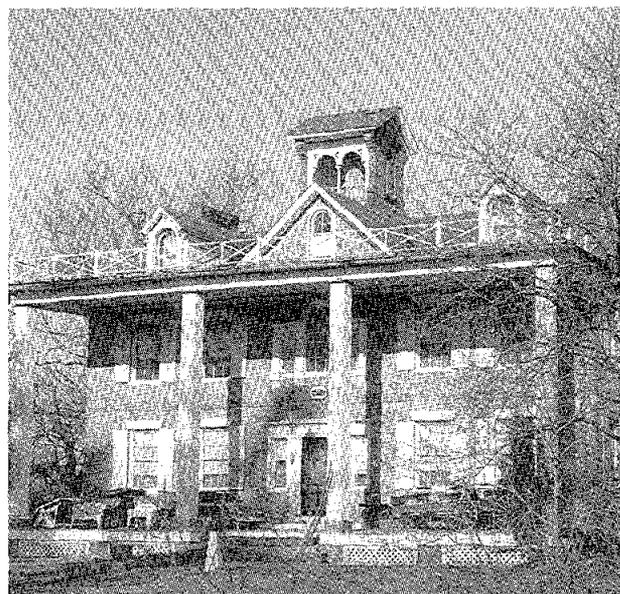


Figure 4.5: Campbell front porch on main house, 1974 (Photo # CLR-530. On file, MVB NHS).

At the end of the deProsse ownership, the front porch was severely deteriorated and had to be removed. When Campbell purchased the property, he added a large porch covering the entire front facade of the main house. Campbell also added ornamentation to the exterior of the main house, around many of the windows and on the roof overhang, disguising the previously Italianate characteristics (fig. 4.5).

The south gate house was periodically used a residence during this period. Farm help lived in it until circa 1935. It had a one-hole privy next to it, but no well. The south gate house was vacant from 1935 until 1947, when the interior was renovated and it was labeled the "honeymoon cottage" for use by Jeanne deProsse after her marriage to Ned Akers (fig. 4.6).¹¹⁵ They lived in the south gate house for three years. It was vacant again from 1950 until 1957. William deProsse, Jr. and his wife lived in the south gate house for three months after their wedding in 1957.¹¹⁶ Beginning in 1957, Ken Campbell used it for his antique business. He lived in the south gate house for the last few years of his occupancy, staying even after the National Park Service took over the property.

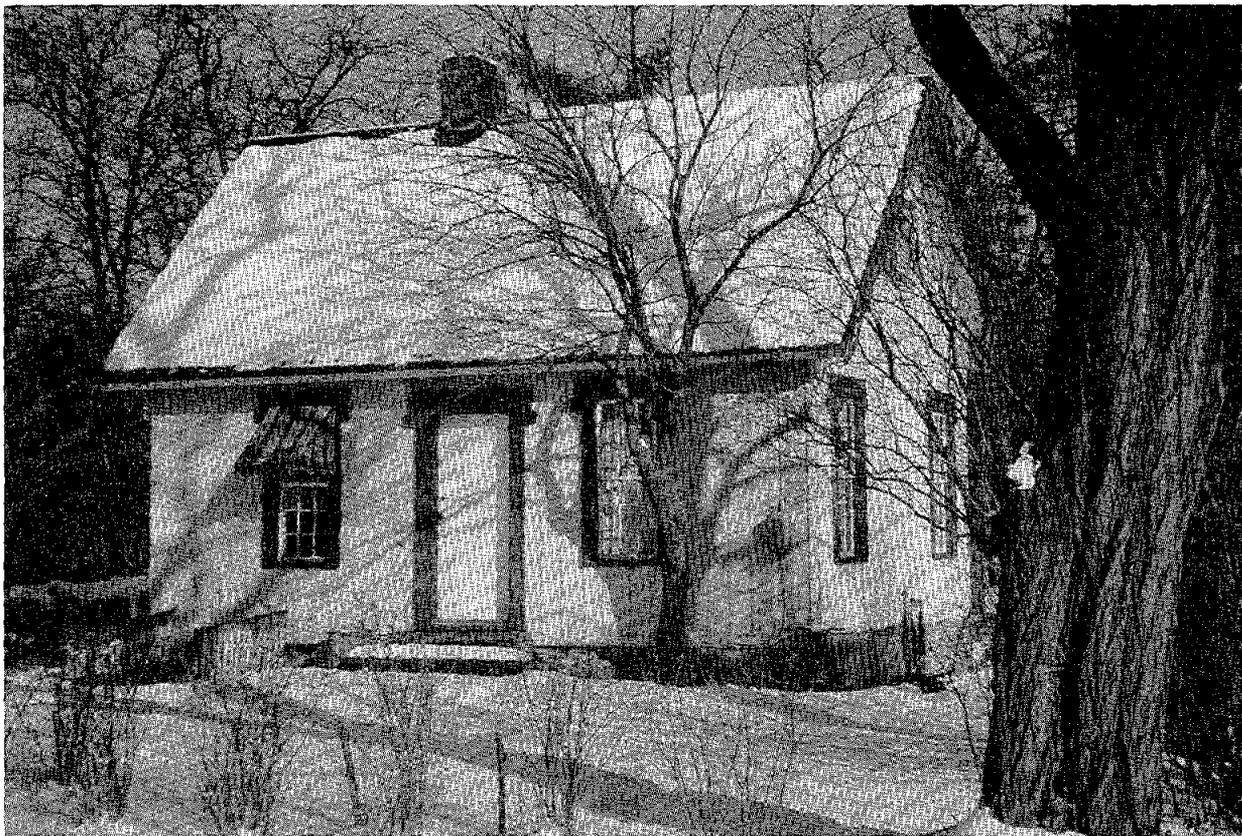


Figure 4.6: South gate house, 1950 (Photo # CLR-434. On file, MVB NHS).

The north gate house (fig. 4.7) was occupied by farm help until the 1930s. At some time during this occupancy, the garden building seen in figure 2.11 was moved from the garden and attached to the rear of the north gate house.¹¹⁷ This gate house had a well and a two-hole privy at its northwest corner. It was then vacant in the 1940s and was severely deteriorated in the 1950s. At this time it was sold to a family on Post Road and moved to their property where they used the lumber in the construction of their house.



Figure 4.7: North gate house, n.d. (1890–1930) (Photo # CLR-003. On file, MVB NHS).

The farm cottage (fig. 2.6) was used as a residence for many years during the deProsse Period. During the Birney ownership, the Schneck family rented the farm cottage. The Schnecks moved out around 1930, just after the Birney family returned to Lindenwald. The deProsse family used the farm cottage for a winter residence from 1930 until circa 1934. The size of the main house made it difficult to heat and, therefore, it was closed for those winters. From approximately 1935 to 1940, another family, the Gansens, rented the farm cottage for their residence. It was vacant from 1940 until 1946, when Meyer purchased the farmland, including the farm cottage. After his purchase, Meyer replaced the foundation on the farm cottage and added electricity and plumbing. He also built an addition on the rear and dormers on the roof. Meyer lived there for several years after his purchase (see Appendix F for floor plan).¹¹⁸

The carriage barn (fig. 1.7 and 4.8) was northwest of the house and approximately thirty feet wide and sixty-five feet long. It was positioned perpendicular to the house, its long axis running northwest/southeast. The building had a main section approximately thirty feet square. Appendages at both ends made the entire length approximately sixty-five feet. The main section or bay of the barn was divided into two areas. The west portion was for carriage storage and the east portion contained animal stalls. The west portion had a sliding door on both the south and north walls for carriage access, and the carriages were stored in the area along the west wall. The east portion was comprised of stalls along both the north and south walls. The south wall had wood tie stalls for securing horses while the north wall had box stalls for storing horses and other animals. It is unknown whether the barn was one large continuous space or whether it was divided into an east and west section as it appears in figure 1.7. The building contained a loft that extended its entire length. Figure 1.7 illustrates the different roof height of the two sections and it would seem the height of the loft in each section was also different. The east section had a lower roof and may have had a lower loft to accommodate this height. The exterior of the barn was covered with six inch wood lap siding and the roof was covered with wood shingles. The carriage barn was over one hundred years old at the start of this period and was deteriorating. As a result, it was dismantled in approximately 1937. All of the debris from the building was removed from the site at that time (see Appendix F for floor plan).¹¹⁹



Figure 4.8: Carriage barn, n.d. (1890-1936) (Photo # CLR-001. On file, MVB NHS).

During the deProsse ownership, the farm office, which appears in good condition in a 1936 photograph (fig. 1.8), was used as a storage building and also as a smoke house. It is often referred to as the smoke house today, but was only used as such for one year during the deProsse ownership. The farm office, as it is more commonly known, was a one story, eleven foot square building with a stone foundation, brick walls, and hip roof. It had a wood floor laid directly on the ground and doors on three sides, all but the northwest. The building was removed sometime between 1957 and 1973, during the Campbell ownership, leaving only the foundation.¹²⁰ The red hillside barn (fig. 2.6) was the main building of a small barnyard complex. The barn, constructed into the slope behind the farm cottage, was a large, two level building approximately fifty feet by seventy-five feet and approximately fifty feet tall to the roof peak. The rear of the barn faced the slope and had a raised ramp, or bridge, running from the top of the slope, at the level of the first terrace, directly into the second level of the barn. The barn was divided into many areas for use as animal or produce storage and work space. It was demolished around 1948 and the debris was removed from the property (see Appendix F for floor plan).¹²¹ The black hay barn (fig. 2.7 and 4.9) was a one-level building approximately seventy-five feet square and forty feet high to the roof peak. The west end had an extension approximately twenty-five feet square containing a hay press. The black hay barn was rented by locals for the production of alcohol for two years just before it was sold to Meyer as part of the farmland in 1946. To clear space for more crops, Meyer burned the dilapidated barn in 1948 (see Appendix F for floor plan).¹²²



Figure 4.9: Black hay barn, c.1940 (Photo # CLR-408. On file, MVB NHS).

The small complex of buildings directly behind the main house consisted of the wood shed, Wagoner garage, two privies, and a few small structures (fig. 4.10). The wood shed (fig. 4.11) and Wagoner garage (fig. 3.6) were connected to each other by a tool shed and pig pen. On the opposite end of the garage, another shed, similar to the tool shed, was used to store left over slate for the roof of the main house. It was called the slate shed and had been previously used as an ice house during the early part of the period. Behind the wood shed was a three hole privy. Another two hole privy was located in front of the wood shed (see Appendix F). During the beginning of the Campbell ownership, the wood shed, two privies, and pig pen were removed. The Wagoner garage, tool shed and slate shed attached to it were the only part of this complex left standing. These removals were made by Campbell to construct a new garage behind the main house (fig. 4.12). The Campbell garage was a one-story, cinder block building with an asphalt shingled, gable roof. It had four bays for cars and was twenty-five feet by fifty feet.¹²³



Figure 4.10: Shed complex behind main house, c.1945 (Photo # CLR-419. On file, MVB NHS).



Figure 4.11: Wood shed behind main house, c.1940 (Photo # CLR-411. On file, MVB NHS).

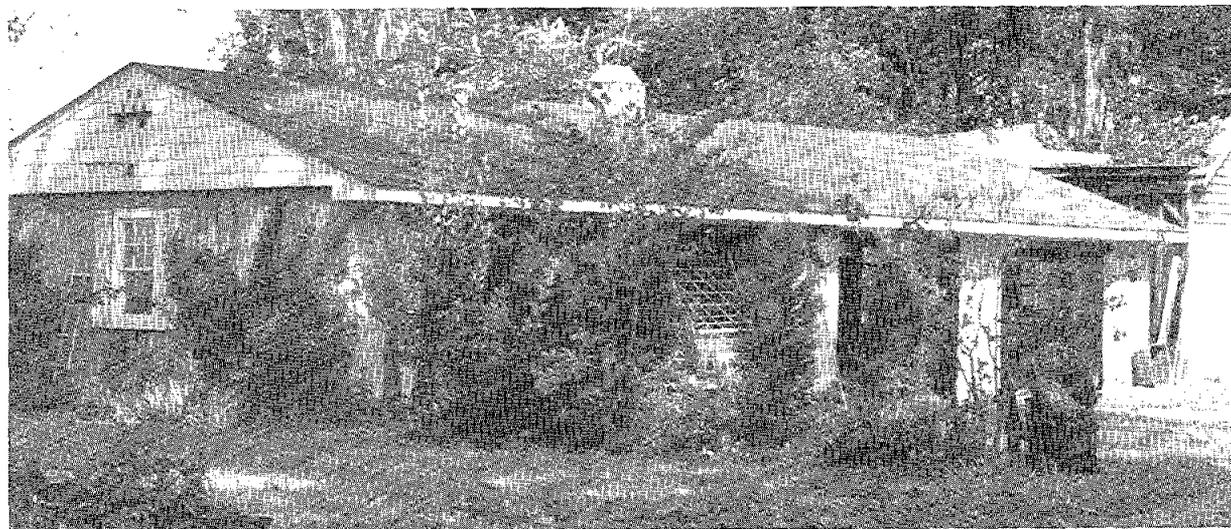


Figure 4.12: Campbell garage, behind main house, c.1969 (Photo # CLR-418. On file, MVB NHS).

The well house, located on top of the well behind the main house during the Wagoner Period, was moved to the northeast corner of the Wagoner garage during the 1930s (fig. 4.13 and 4.14). Located in a grove of trees, it was converted to a play house for the deProsse children. It had either fallen down or been removed by the end of the deProsse Period, probably during the Campbell ownership.¹²⁴



Figure 4.13: Well house converted into play house, c.1935 (Photo # CLR-427. On file, MVB NHS).

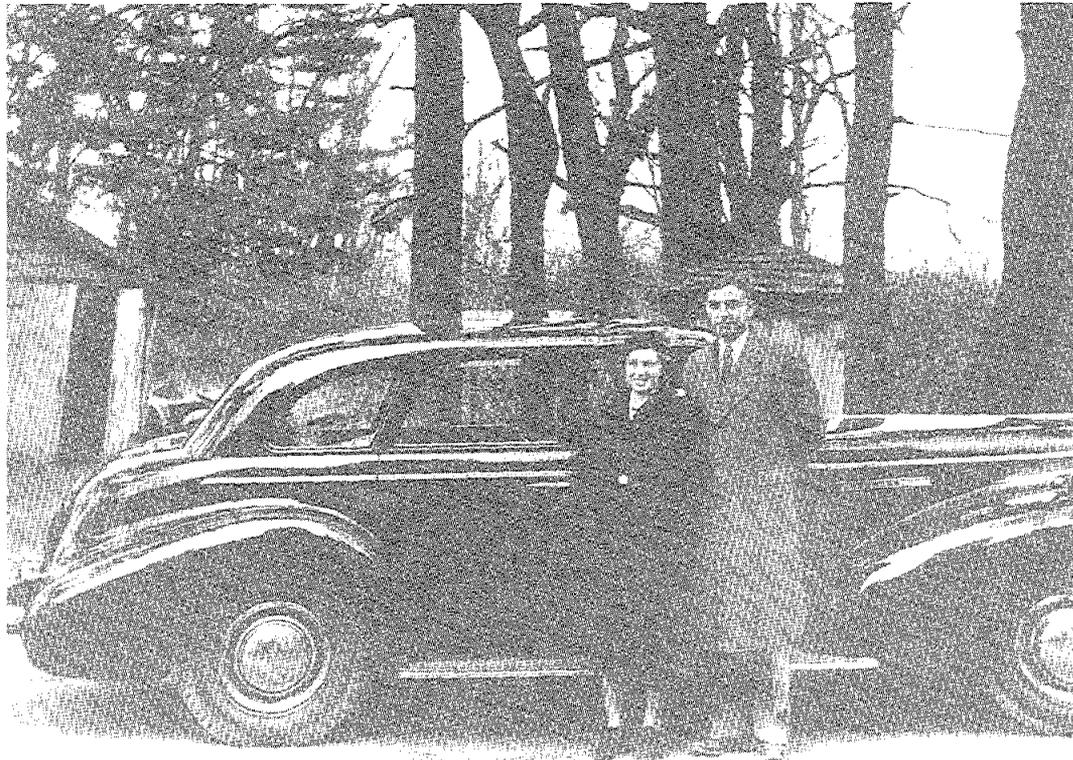


Figure 4.14: Slate shed in Wagoner garage and well house/play house, behind main house, c.1940 (Photo # CLR-407. On file, MVB NHS).

During the 1960s, Campbell constructed a small shop on the property from which he sold antiques. The shop was located adjacent to the south gate house and was approximately twenty feet square with covered porches on the north and south sides (fig. 4.15).

In 1973, at the end of the deProsse Period, five buildings stood on the property: the main house, south gate house, Wagoner garage, Campbell garage, and the antique shop. The farm cottage was also extant, but was on the Meyer property. All were in relatively good condition with the exception of the Wagoner garage which was crumbling.

Mechanical Systems

The first mechanical systems are introduced on the property during this period. In 1937, electric service was added along Route 9h, passing the property. From the road, the service was brought onto the property by overhead lines extending across the front lawn to the south front corner of the main house.¹²⁵ A septic system was added to the main house in 1940. This system was located underground at the south corner of the library wing of the main house.¹²⁶



Figure 4.15: Campbell antique shop, 1981 (Photo # CLR-537. On file, MVB NHS).

Vegetation

As the deProsse Period progressed, there was increasing lack of maintenance to the grounds and the mature or Van Buren vegetation began to deteriorate. At the beginning of the period, during the Birney ownership, the vegetation appears well-maintained, although evidence is limited. During the deProsse ownership, however, the grounds maintenance was minimal. The vegetation had no manicured character and maintenance seems to have declined further as the years passed (fig. 4.16–4.19).

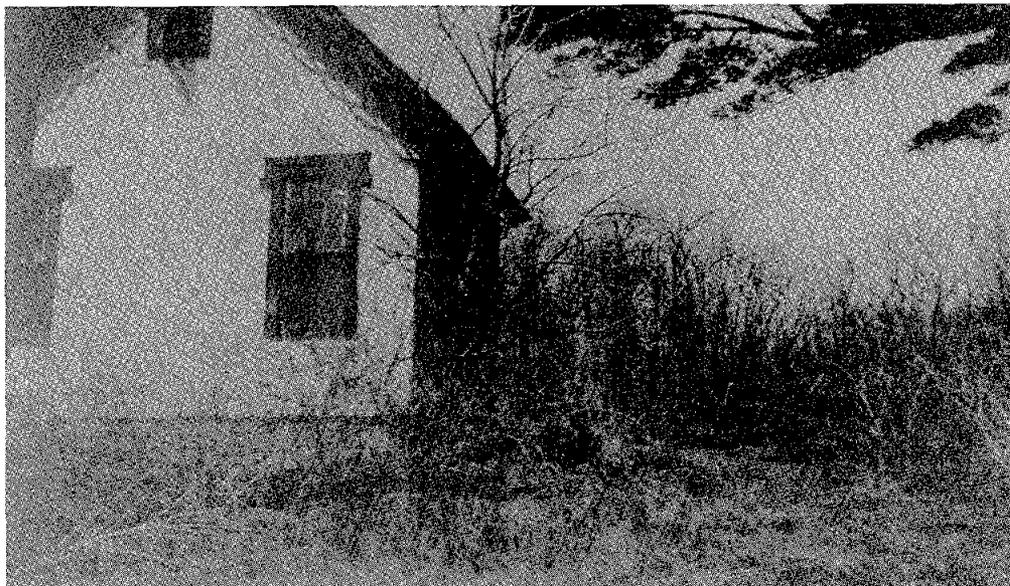


Figure 4.16: South gate house, c.1930 (Photo # CLR-413. On file, MVB NHS).



Figure 4.17: East corner of main house, 1936 (Photo # CLR-421. On file, MVB NHS).



Figure 4.18: North gate house, c.1945 (Photo # CLR-415. On file, MVB NHS).

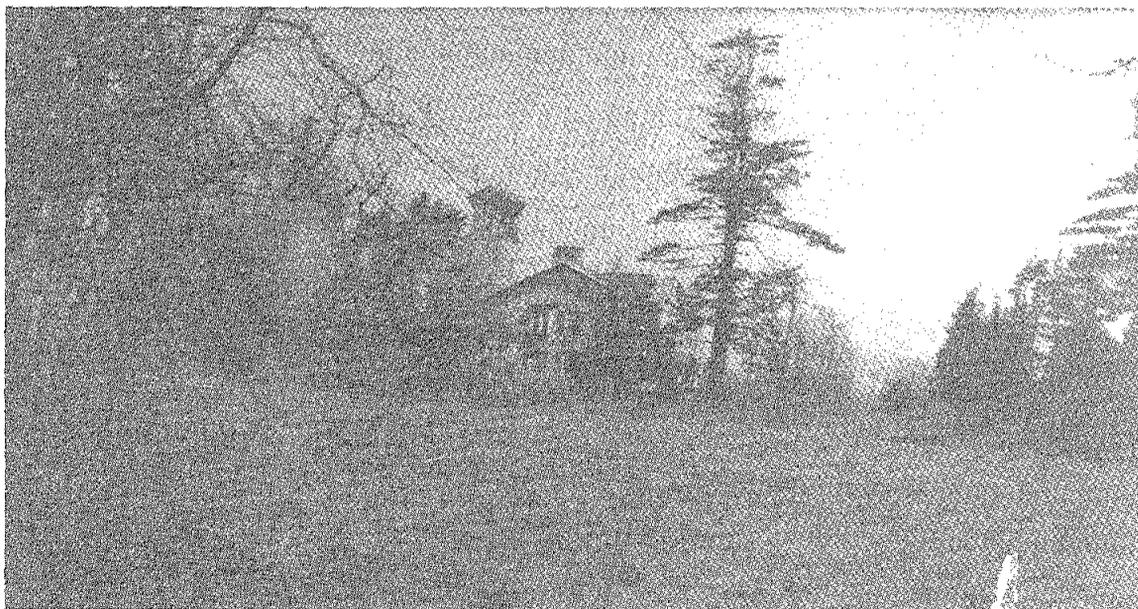


Figure 4.19: Front lawn, c.1950 (Photo # CLR-405. On file, MVB NHS).

At the beginning of the Campbell ownership, the property exhibited a more manicured appearance for a short time, although this image was the result of the finer maintenance of the front lawn. The bulk of the vegetation actually was growing unchecked. By the final years of the Campbell ownership the grounds fell into a complete state of decay once again; the vegetation grew wild and the lawn was not maintained (fig. 4.20-4.22).



Figure 4.20: Front lawn, 1969 (Photo # CLR-459. On file, MVB NHS).



Figure 4.21: Front lawn, from tower of main house, 1969 (Photo # CLR-458. On file, MVB NHS).



Figure 4.22: Front lawn, 1969 (Photo # CLR-457. On file, MVB NHS).

A number of the major vegetation elements were altered during this period. The locusts in the alley along the drive were dying and most were cut down and used for firewood during the 1930s. All three pines surrounding the front garden were lost during this period: one by a storm in 1937 and the other two later, due to old age. The pine row and grove along Post Road were deteriorating and being overgrown by invasive vegetation (fig. 4.21).

The orchards, approximately one-hundred years old at this time, were in poor condition. The front portion of the north orchard contained pears that were too old to bear fruit by 1940. These pear trees were planted farther apart than normal, allowing for crops to be planted among them. The rear portion of the north orchard was planted with apple trees extending from the carriage barn to the base of the first terrace. A curved road cut through the apple orchard from the carriage barn to the second terrace. The south orchard was much smaller than either of these, consisting of the same apples as the north apple orchard. It was located in front of the farm cottage and had only about twelve to fifteen rows of trees. Another orchard existed on the slope behind the farm cottage. It consisted of about fifty to seventy-five Seckel Pear trees, a small orchard compared to the south and north.¹²⁷ Meyer removed all of the orchards on the farmland he purchased and converted the areas to fields for crops, leaving only the north pear orchard. This front portion of the north orchard was allowed to deteriorate and become an overgrown woodlot by the end of the period. The wood lot extended to Post Road and engulfed the north gate house (fig. 4.18).¹²⁸

Many details of the garden can be documented from this period. The garden undoubtedly underwent changes, but many elements of Van Buren's garden remained. The location of the garden was the same, though some question remains about its size. Van Buren's garden was thought to extend to the fish pond. The deProsse Period garden was only about one-half that size: approximately 300 feet by 150 feet. The area between the garden and the fish pond was pasture during this period. The layout of the garden, with the grape rows and old pear trees bordering it on the south side suggest this order may have always been the case. Contents of the garden at this time included: trees, vegetables, fruits, and perennials. There were many trees within the garden, including locusts, elms, and approximately ten or twelve pear trees. The garden was surrounded by a fence on three sides and the south orchard on the fourth. The north and east sides had a wood picket fence and the south side a wire fence (fig. 4.23).¹²⁹ The entire garden area, including the portion on the final 12.8 acre parcel, was plowed under and cultivated by Meyer during the 1950s, before Campbell purchased the property. After this time, a small vegetable garden was planted next to the wood shed.¹³⁰

Several individual trees and shrubs were removed during this period by various causes, some new trees were planted, and several old trees were replaced. These plants have been located and the corresponding dates noted on the period plan: Historic Core: deProsse Period.

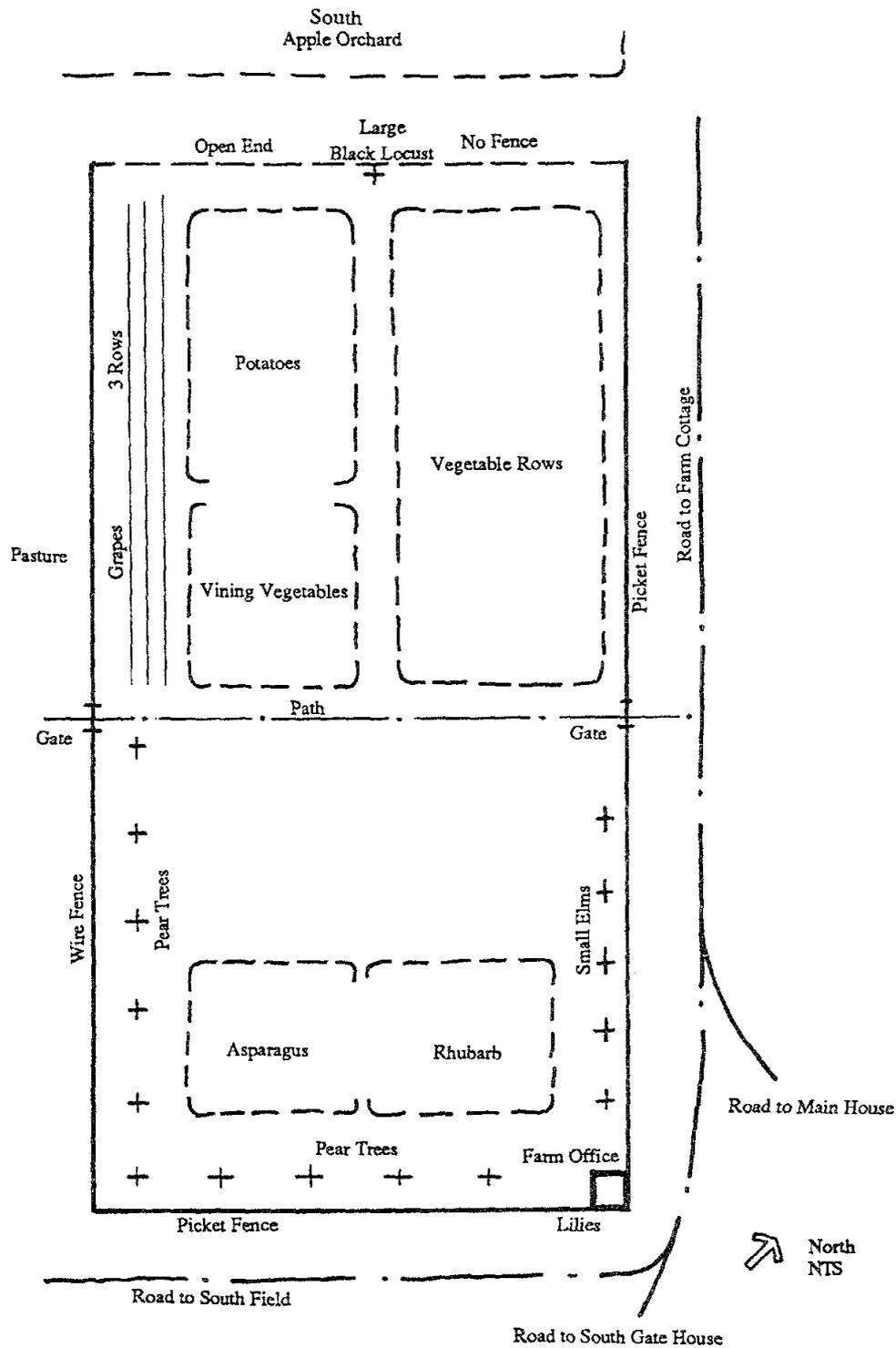


Figure 4.23: Detail of Lindenwald garden, c.1940 (William deProsse, 1993. Re-drawn by Uschold, 1993).

Spatial Organization

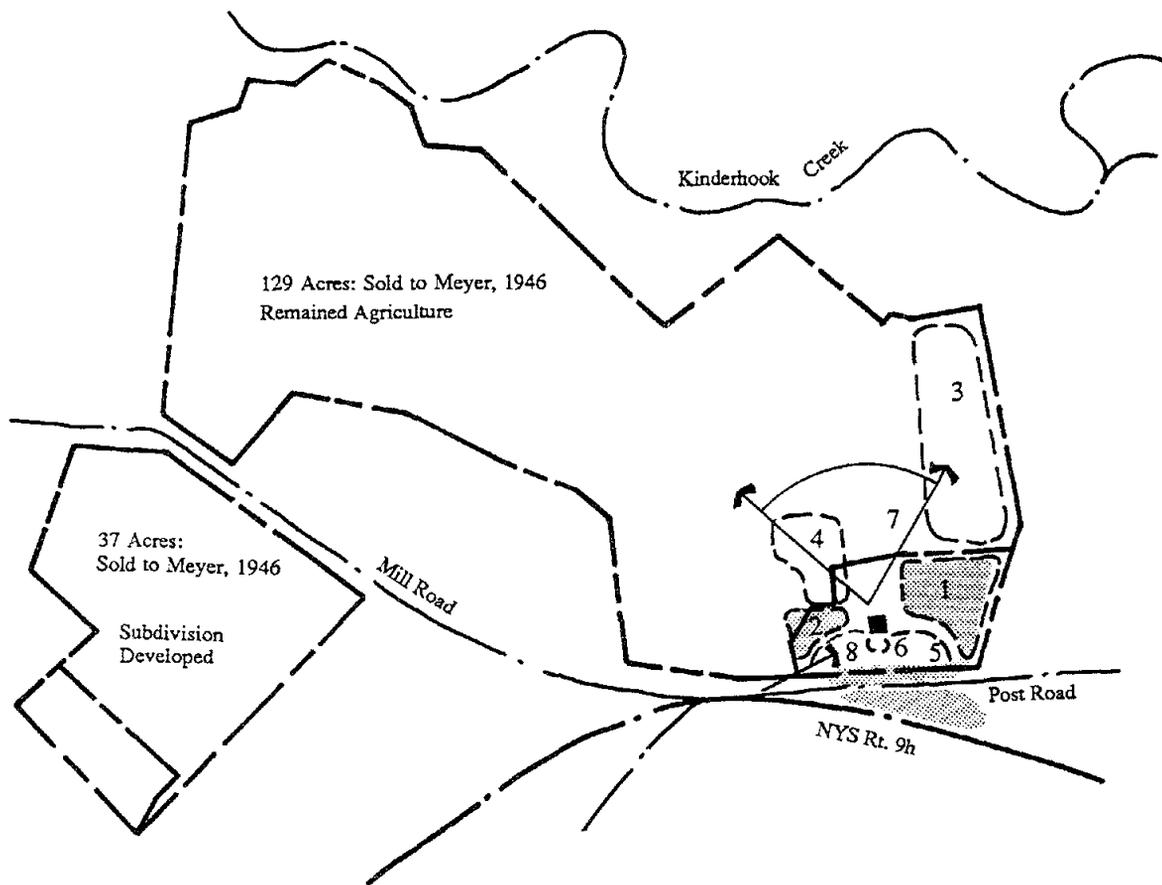
The spatial organization of the property underwent major changes during this period. On a large scale, the farmland was sold, greatly reducing the size, and use, of Lindenwald. This did not, however, effect the property visually. The land was still operated for farming and the visual character of Lindenwald was not severely altered. This sale did result in the removal of the south and part of the north orchards, creating a more open character behind the main house.

On a smaller scale, several changes occurred. Defining features of the front lawn began to disappear, such as the row of pines along Post Road and the locusts along the entry drive. The small garden space at the front of the main house, finely manicured during the Wagoner Period, was lost during the deProsse Period. The circular grove of pines at Post Road in front of the main house also began to disappear. Only a few of the pines creating this screen remained at the end of the period. This allowed a more unordered character for the front lawn. These losses allowed for views onto the site from Post Road that may not have been possible previously. Following this loss, seedlings and invasive plants grew up along Post Road, countering the loss of the pine row. By the end of the Campbell ownership, the invasive growth resulted in a very dense screen along Post Road, much more than the row of pines would have provided. The loss of some of these elements was also countered by the growth of the wood lots to the north and south of the drive. These two wood lots, previously the north orchard and the garden area, acted as defining features for the front lawn, countering the loss of the locusts on the drive, but changed the views and vistas of the property. The growth of these wood lots blocked all of the views previously existing from the house lot in those directions.

The creation of Route 9h also caused a major change in the spatial organization and the views and vistas. Construction of this road rerouted traffic from Post Road, so that it no longer passed directly in front of Lindenwald. The traffic on Route 9h would pass Lindenwald as it crossed Post Road. This intersection was located at the corner of the house lot, directly adjacent to the south gate house. Passing traffic would now view Lindenwald from the corner of the property, seeing the main house behind the south gate house. It would no longer be evident that the property had a symmetry created by the front lawn with gate houses at either end and the main house in the background at the center of the lawn. This loss of spatial quality was furthered when the north gate house was removed.¹³¹

Views and Vistas

The views and vistas of the property were altered during this period. The growth of vegetation caused views to and from the property to be blocked. This included views to and from Post Road and some of the views from the rear of the main house over the farm. The views to the Catskill Mountains from the rear of the main house remained intact. Views also were possible to the Green Mountains from the main house, but only from the tower (fig. 4.24).



KEY:

 Wood Lots & Invasive Growth, Blocking Views

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. North Wood Lot | 5. Locusts Along Entry Drive: lost c.1930s |
| 2. South Wood Lot | 6. Circular Front Garden: lost c.1937 |
| 3. North Orchard: removed c.1950 | 7. Remaining View Across Farmland |
| 4. South Orchard and Garden: removed c.1950 | 8. Remaining View From Post Road & Rt. 9h |

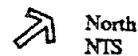


Figure 4.24: Spatial Organization and Views, deProsse Period (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

Circulation

Many of the circulation elements on the property were altered during this period. During the Birney and deProsse ownerships, the north drive was used as the main entrance. Due to the construction of Route 9h, the south drive became a much more convenient route. The Campbells used the south drive as the main entrance, allowing the north to become overgrown. With the introduction of Route 9h, Post Road became a secondary road rather the primary route it was previously.

With the sale of the farmland, the circulation routes that extended onto that portion of the property were cut off. They were no longer necessary and were lost by lack of use or were plowed under by cultivation. This loss included the roads to the carriage barn, farm cottage, stone house site, and red and black barns. A new road, from Route 9h, along the south side of the house lot, was implemented to access the farm cottage and farmland. This road was located just off of the remaining 12.8 acre Lindenwald parcel.

Water Features

Four documented water features existed on the property during the deProsse Period. They included the two Van Buren fish ponds south of the main house and two additional ponds not previously documented. The two fish ponds existing from the previous period were part of the farmland that was sold to Meyer and subsequently were altered. The upper fish pond was enlarged slightly by Meyer and used for irrigation purposes on his farm. The west end of the upper fish pond, which had the Van Buren dam, was enlarged, thus removing the dam. The lower pond was lost sometime during the period. Its location on the ridge at the edge of the first terrace may have caused the end of it to collapse over the edge of the ridge into the second terrace.

Two other ponds are documented to exist during this period. After the new farm road was constructed adjacent to the upper fish pond, a small, shallow pond formed on the opposite side of the road, due to the road slowing the flow of water from the spring to the upper fish pond. This small pond was approximately thirty feet long and ten feet wide and was used as the water source for the south gate house, because it had no well. Its level fluctuated with the hydrology of the season. The second pond documented for this period stood near the farm cottage, below the ridge, at the base of the lower fish pond. This area was the location of the wetland that once existed on the property. This pond also was enhanced by Meyer, giving it definition, rather than being merely a wetland.¹³²

Furnishings and Objects

Some of the furnishings and objects from the Wagoner Period survived into the deProsse Period and several more were introduced. During the beginning of the period, the bench under the north pine in the front garden still existed. The bench under the south pine is not evident during this period at all, but both benches were missing by the late 1940s. The urn in front of the main house remained through most of the period, until Campbell moved it near the end of the period. It remained on the property to the south

of the main house (fig. 4.25). The rectangular trellis at the south corner of the main house remained until the Campbell ownership, at which time it was removed. At the rear of the main house, adjacent to the vegetable gardens, several racks were set up for drying laundry. Some of these were present in the Wagoner Period and some are documented only in the deProsse Period.

At the start of the deProsse Period, the garden had fences enclosing three of its sides. The north and east sides had an elaborate picket fence made of wood and painted white. The fence had posts approximately every six feet that were approximately five inches square. The pickets were spaced approximately one and one-half inches apart. The pickets had flat, onion dome shaped tops and the support posts had fully round tops of the same shape matching those of the front Victorian porch (fig. 4.26 and 4.27).¹³³

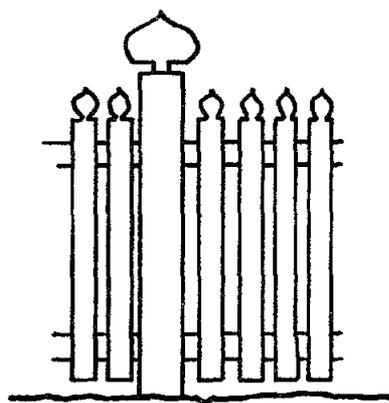
Several sections of fence were also added to the property during the Campbell ownership (fig. 4.28). The south and east sides of the Lilac grove south of the main house were fenced and both ends of the entry drive had gates. These fences were approximately four feet high, constructed of wood timbers, and painted white. The gates across the entry drives were white, wood gates of a simpler design than the gates recorded there previously. A fence also existed around the Peter Van Ness grave, behind the main house. This fence was constructed of large wood timbers and stood approximately one or two feet high. It surrounded a square area about twenty feet by twenty feet around the grave (fig. 4.29).



Figure 4.25: Furnishings and objects, south of main house, 1974 (Photo # CLR-536. On file, MVB NHS).



Figure 4.26: Picket fence surrounding garden, c.1913 (Photo # CLR-301. On file, MVB NHS).



Elevation



Plan View

5" Square Support Posts
 Pickets Spaced 1 1/2"
 Fence Height Approximately 4'-0"
 Onion Domes Reflect Style of Victorian
 Front Porch Balustrade

Figure 4.27: Detail of picket fence surrounding garden (William deProsse, 1993. Re-drawn by Uschold, 1993).

During the Campbell ownership, several decorative items were added. Several decorative objects were scattered around the front lawn and south side of the main house including: an artificial well house, bird bath, flag pole, arbor, wagon wheels, planters, and statues. Due to Campbell's antique business, there were many items for sale displayed on the property.¹³⁴



Figure 4.28: Furnishings and objects, south of main house, 1969 (Photo # CLR-453. On file, MVB NHS).



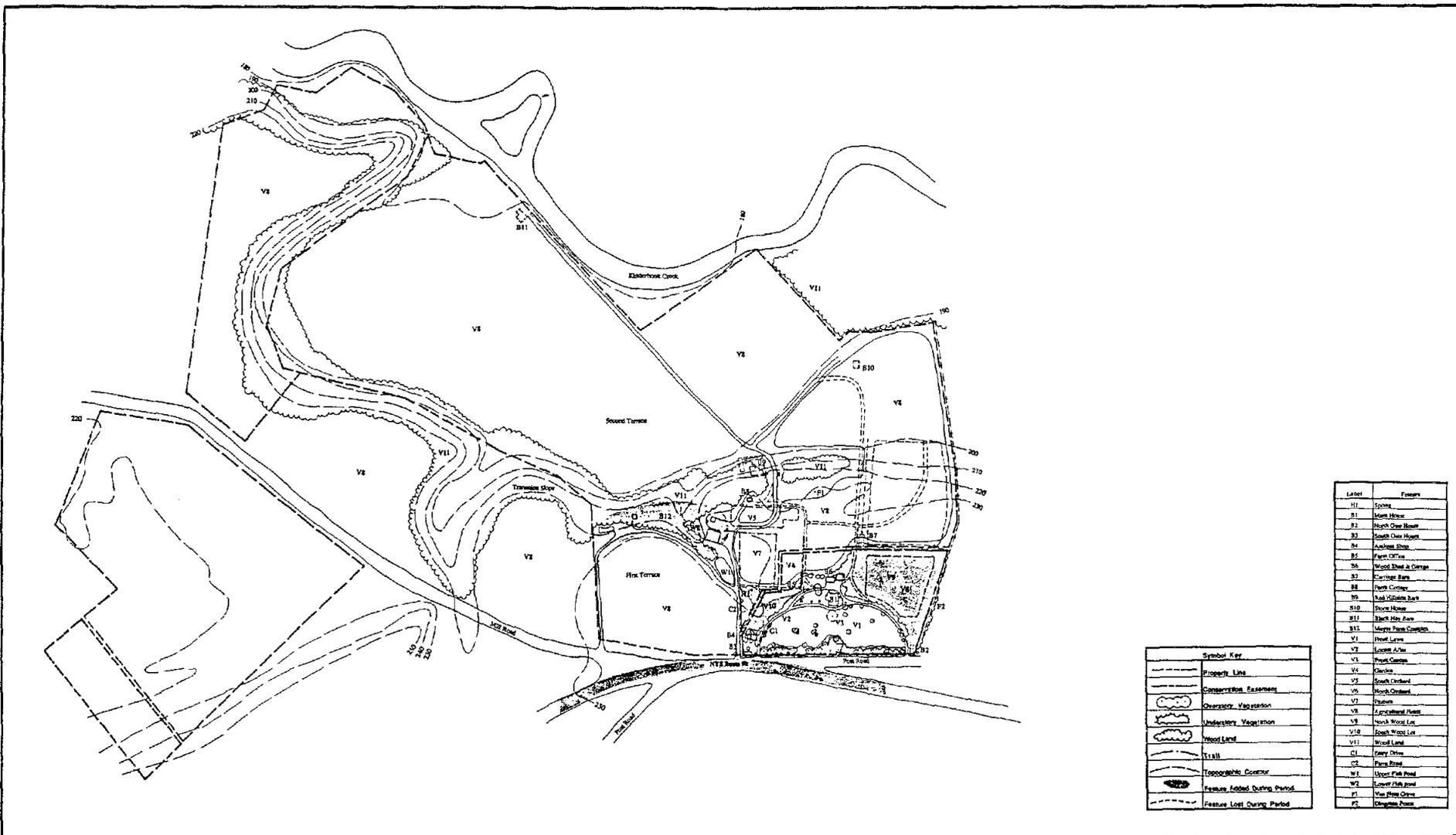
Figure 4.29: Fence around Van Ness grave, behind main house, c.1960 (Photo # CLR-010. On file, MVB NHS).

Summary

The deProsse Period was an important time for Lindenwald. While it was the time during which vast changes took place on the property, it is also the best documented. At the beginning of the period, Birney purchased Lindenwald, now reduced to 185 acres. The Birneys and deProsses farmed the property until they rented the farmland to Meyer in 1944 and sold it to him in 1946. This sale of 166 acres of the farmland left 12.8 acres surrounding the main house and a six-acre wood lot.

During this period most of the historic farm buildings were demolished and two buildings were added: the Campbell garage and antique shop. Modern improvements, such as the construction of Route 9h and the addition of electric service were made. Vegetation elements, such as the orchards, garden, locusts on the entry drive, pines along Post Road, and many individual trees were lost from old age and storms.

By the end of the Campbell ownership, Lindenwald consisted of 12.8 acres, containing the main house, south gate house, antique shop, Wagoner garage, and Campbell garage. The property was not being maintained, the buildings were in poor condition, and the vegetation was severely overgrown. In 1973, the National Park Foundation acquired the property to save it from further deterioration.



Label	Feature
V11	Soil
B1	Wagon House
B2	High Chair House
B3	South Chair House
B4	Amble Shop
B5	Farm Office
B6	Wood Shed & Corral
B7	Spring Barn
B8	Shed Corral
B9	Wool Washing Barn
B10	Store House
B11	Black Hay Barn
B12	Wagon Pass Corral
V1	Front Lawn
V2	Second Lawn
V3	Front Garden
V4	Circle
V5	South Orchard
V6	North Orchard
V7	Plains
V8	Encultured Forest
V9	Hard Wood Lot
V10	Soft Wood Lot
V11	Wood Land
C1	Emery Drive
C2	Plum Drive
B1	Wood Field Road
W1	Lower Field Road
F1	View Street Drive
F2	Chapman Pass

Symbol Key	
	Property Line
	Conservation Easement
	Charcory Vegetation
	Undersory Vegetation
	Wood Land
	Trail
	Topographic Contour
	Feature Added During Period
	Feature Lost During Period

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
LINDENWALD

Prepared For: **UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 North Atlantic Region
 Cooperative Agreement: CA1600-1-9013, 1991-1993

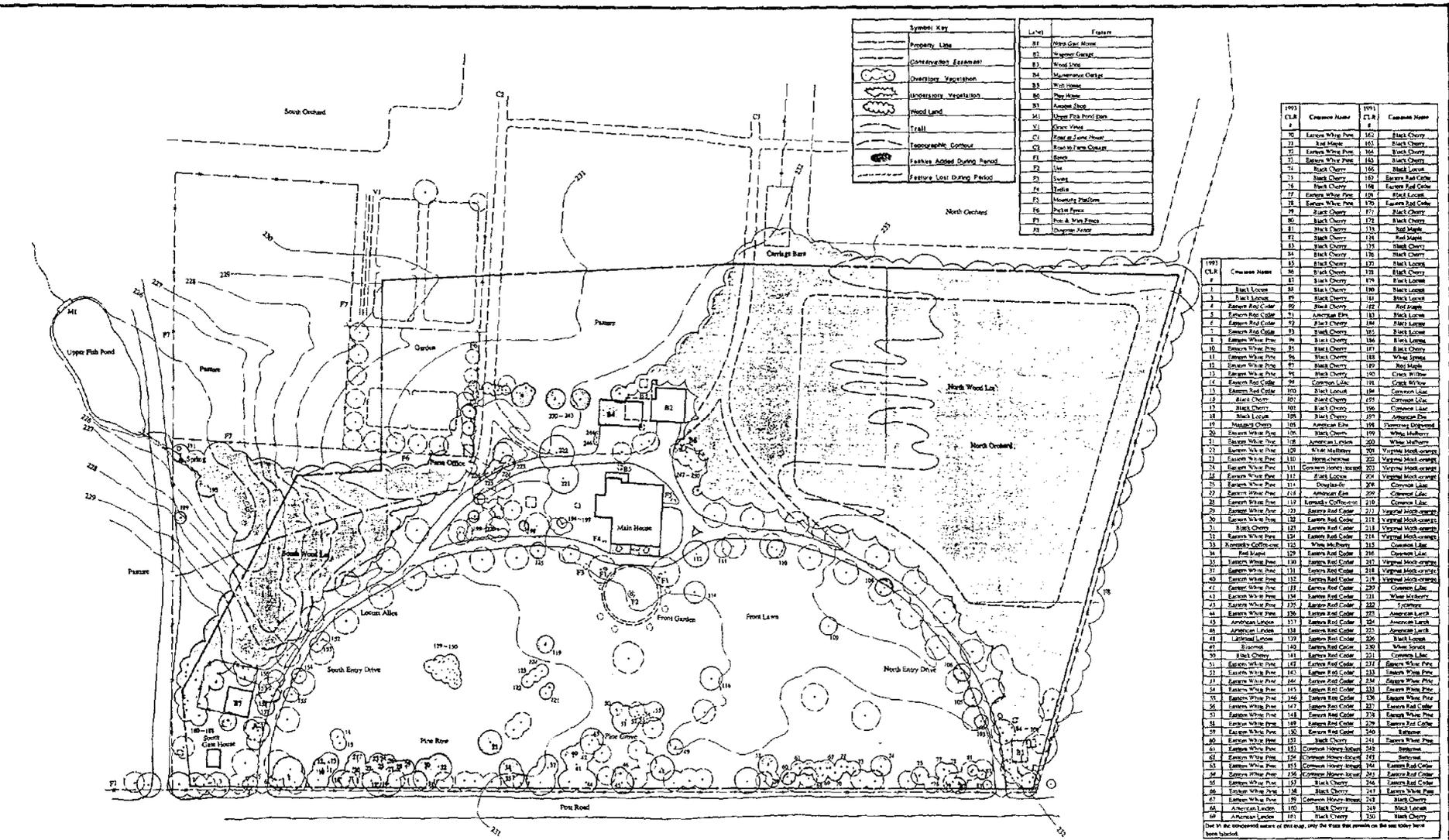
Prepared By: **STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF**
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & FORESTRY
 Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York
 Research Assistant: David Uschold & Project Director George W. Curry

HISTORIC FARM
DEPOSSE PERIOD: 1917-1973

KINDERHOOK
 COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK

DRAWING NO.	SHEET NO.	SCALE 250 0 250 500	
	OF		

MAP SOURCE:
 SURVEY FOR THE HOMES OF JOHN & WILLIAM P. VAN NESH, M. OCKIE, 1865. PROPERTY DEED:
 ADAM E. WAGNER TO JASCOON S. BEMET, 1912. PROPERTY DEED: CLARENCE W. DEPOSSE TO
 DUDLEY RAY MEYER, 1944. AERIAL PHOTO, MFR MRS. 1959. LSDA, PHOTO #EB-IV-117.
 KINDERHOOK & STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & FORESTRY, 1996.



Symbol Key	Level	Feature
Property Line	B1	Utility Gas Meter
Construction Easement	B2	Submerged Concrete
Overlays Vegetation	B3	Road Strip
Underlays Vegetation	B4	Manureman Overlay
Wood Land	B5	With House
Trail	B6	Play House
Topographic Contour	B7	Amuse-Build
Feature Lost During Period	B8	Upper Fish Pond Dam
Feature Lost During Period	C1	Cross Walk
Feature Lost During Period	C2	Edge of Lawn House
Feature Lost During Period	C3	Road to Farm Cottage
Feature Lost During Period	F1	Roof
Feature Lost During Period	F2	Lot
Feature Lost During Period	F3	Roof
Feature Lost During Period	F4	Trellis
Feature Lost During Period	F5	Mounting Platform
Feature Lost During Period	F6	Partial Fence
Feature Lost During Period	F7	Fence & Iron Fence
Feature Lost During Period	F8	Chimney Stack

1993 CLP #	Common Name	1993 CLP #	Common Name
10	Eastern White Pine	162	Black Cherry
11	Red Maple	163	Black Cherry
12	Eastern White Pine	164	Black Cherry
13	Eastern White Pine	165	Black Cherry
14	Black Cherry	166	Black Locust
15	Black Cherry	167	Eastern Red Cedar
16	Black Cherry	168	Eastern Red Cedar
17	Eastern White Pine	169	Black Locust
18	Eastern White Pine	170	Eastern Red Cedar
19	Black Cherry	171	Black Cherry
20	Black Cherry	172	Black Cherry
21	Black Cherry	173	Red Maple
22	Black Cherry	174	Red Maple
23	Black Cherry	175	Black Cherry
24	Black Cherry	176	Black Cherry
25	Black Cherry	177	Black Cherry
26	Black Cherry	178	Black Locust
27	Black Cherry	179	Black Locust
28	Black Cherry	180	Black Locust
29	Black Cherry	181	Black Locust
30	Black Cherry	182	Red Maple
31	Black Cherry	183	Black Locust
32	Black Cherry	184	Black Locust
33	Black Cherry	185	Black Locust
34	Black Cherry	186	Black Locust
35	Black Cherry	187	Black Cherry
36	Black Cherry	188	White Spruce
37	Black Cherry	189	Red Maple
38	Black Cherry	190	Black Locust
39	Black Cherry	191	Black Locust
40	Black Cherry	192	Black Locust
41	Black Cherry	193	Black Locust
42	Black Cherry	194	Black Locust
43	Black Cherry	195	Black Locust
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45	Black Cherry	197	Black Locust
46	Black Cherry	198	Black Locust
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48	Black Cherry	200	White Mulberry
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52	Black Cherry	204	White Mulberry
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94	Black Cherry	246	White Mulberry
95	Black Cherry	247	White Mulberry
96	Black Cherry	248	White Mulberry
97	Black Cherry	249	White Mulberry
98	Black Cherry	250	White Mulberry
99	Black Cherry	251	White Mulberry
100	Black Cherry	252	White Mulberry

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
 LINDENWALD

Prepared For: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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Prepared By: STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & FORESTRY
 Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York
 Research Assistant: David Utchold & Project Director: George W. Curry

HISTORIC CORE
DEPROSSE PERIOD: 1917-1973

KINDERHOOK
 COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK

DRAWING NO. _____ SHEET NO. _____ OF _____ SCALE 50 0 50 100

MAP SOURCE: PROPERTY DEED: CLEMENTINE B. DEPROSSE, (SARAH DEPROSSE AKERS, AND WILLIAM DEPROSSE JR. TO KENNETH F. CAMPBELL, 1931, SURVEY FOR MVB NHS; EUSTANCE AND MCKROWITZ, 1929, FIELD SURVEY, MVB NHS, 10-12 AUGUST 1992; S. SHANNON, D. USCHILD.



CHAPTER V: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERIOD 1973-1993

The National Park Foundation, in order to save the remnants of Van Buren's Lindenwald from further deterioration, purchased the 12.8 acres in 1973. At that time, 128 acres of the original Lindenwald farmland were owned by a local farmer and 38 acres by another. Of the remaining 43 acres at the south end of the farm, across Mill Road, 37 acres were part of a small, residential subdivision and 6 acres were an undeveloped wood lot.

The 12.8 acres purchased by the National Park Foundation contained the main house, south gate house, Campbell antique shop, and the Campbell and Wagoner garages. The buildings and vegetation had not been maintained for several years. In 1975, the National Park Foundation turned the property over to the National Park Service, who established the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site. To accommodate use as a public park, the site has undergone vast changes since the time it was obtained by the National Park Service. Several of the first years were spent clearing the grounds of overgrown vegetation and debris accumulated during the Campbell ownership. Since the completion of the clearing, the grounds have been maintained in a park-like setting with few changes. At the same time, attention was directed toward the property's buildings and structures. The main house underwent extensive restoration treatment, the south gate house was rehabilitated, and the north gate house foundation was stabilized. Many other changes were made to the property during this time. Two mobile homes housing the administrative offices for the Park, and a storage facility, were added to the rear of the property. Utility systems also needed to be updated. A water storage tank for fire protection, sewage and storm water systems, and a new electrical supply system were added to the property. Additional parcels of surrounding property were purchased, both in fee and easements. This brought the Park land to a total of 38.6 acres.

The Park has been open to the public since 1977. The grand opening took place in 1987 upon completion of the restoration of the main house interior and the site is operated as a house museum, commemorating the political life of Martin Van Buren. Interpretation, by guided tour, concentrates on the main house and its interior. While very limited information of the grounds is provided, visitors are allowed access to them and encouraged to walk around.

Period plans, located at the end of the chapter, illustrate the National Park Service Period. Included are a 1" = 50' plan of the house lot (Historic Core: National Park Service Period) and a 1" = 250' plan of the entire farm (Historic Farm: National Park Service Period). In addition, existing conditions maps illustrating the property in 1993 are also located at the end of the chapter. Included are a 1" = 50' plan of the house lot (Historic Core: Existing Conditions: 1993) and a 1" = 250' plan of the entire farm (Historic Farm: Existing Conditions: 1993).

Setting

The area surrounding Lindenwald has remained generally in agricultural use, but has experienced some development along Route 9h, now a fifty-five mile per hour highway. While the area has remained relatively rural and the town of Kinderhook has grown only slightly, its proximity to Albany suggests that future development is not unlikely.

The property boundaries have changed significantly but the visual setting of the current site has retained its overall character of the previous periods. All of the land adjacent to Lindenwald has remained in agriculture or, at least, undeveloped, maintaining the rural character (fig. 5.1 & 5.2).



Figure 5.1: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, aerial view from south, present park setting, 1978 (Photo # CLR-550. On file, MVB NHS).

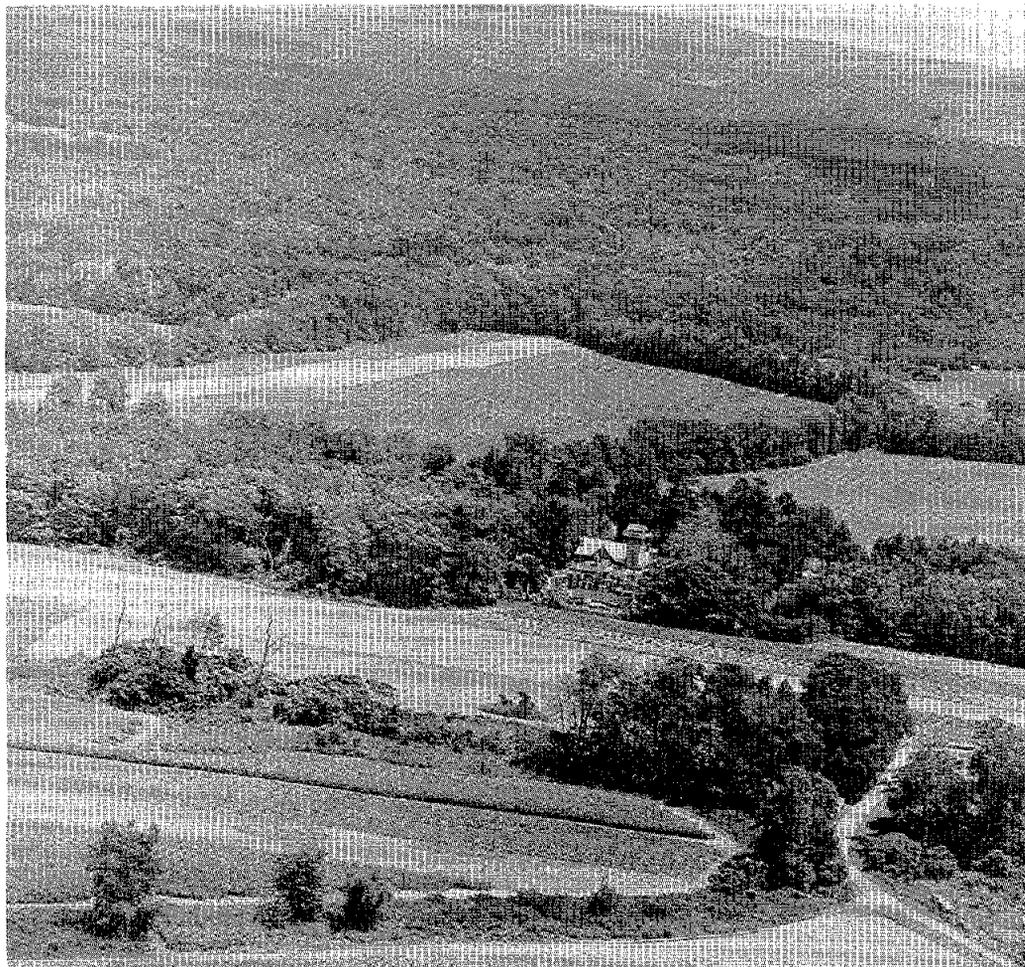


Figure 5.2: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, aerial view from west, present park setting, 1978 (Photo # CLR-551. On file, MVB NHS).

The original National Park Service acquisition consisted of Campbell's 12.8 acres. An additional nine parcels, consisting of non-historic and historic Lindenwald parcels, were subsequently purchased. Four parcels were purchased in fee, bringing the total to 20.3 acres owned in fee. Conservation easements were purchased on another five parcels, protecting them from development. The easements total 18.3 acres. The total property controlled by the Park, in fee and easements, is 38.6 acres.¹³⁵

Parcels 01-101 and 01-102 make up the 14.3-acre historic core of the property owned in fee. Parcel 01-103 is an easement covering historic property adjacent to the core. Parcels 01-104, 01-107, and 01-108 are non-historic parcels, owned in fee that were acquired to accommodate a proposed visitor facility. Parcels 01-105, 01-106, 01-109, and 01-111 are easements covering non-historic property acquired as buffers surrounding the Park. Parcel 01-110 contains the portion of Post Road that extends in front of the Park. This 1.8-acre parcel is not owned by the Park at this time. It is owned by the Town of Kinderhook, which has stated it would donate the parcel to the Park (fig. 5.3 & 5.4).¹³⁶

Parcel	Acreage	NPS Ownership	Significance
01-101	12.8	Fee	Historic
01-102	1.5	Fee	Historic
01-103	10.6	Easement	Historic
01-104	0.6	Fee	Non-historic
01-105	2.2	Easement	Non-historic
01-106	1.7	Easement	Non-historic
01-107	2.6	Fee	Non-historic
01-108	2.8	Fee	Non-historic
01-109	2.9	Easement	Non-historic
01-111	0.9	Easement	Non-historic

Figure 5.3: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site parcels (MVB NHS).

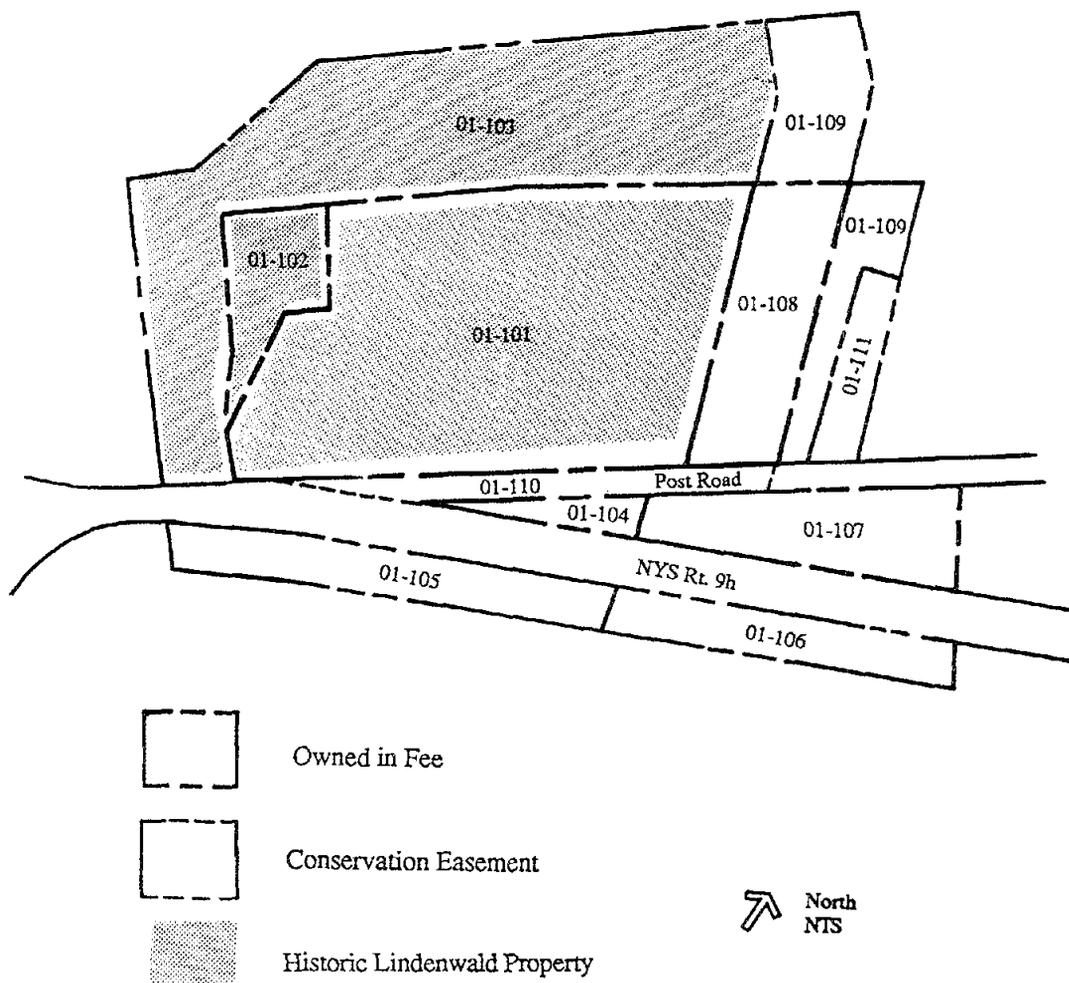


Figure 5.4: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site parcels (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

As mentioned above, the majority of the original Lindenwald farmland currently is owned by a local farmer, Ray Meyer, and is still in agricultural use. While many alterations to the farmland have taken place, the property still provides the visual setting of agricultural use. The National Park Service purchased 1.5 acres in fee from Meyer, bringing their historic core holding to 14.3 acres. This purchase left Meyer's Lindenwald farmland holdings at 128 acres. Another 38 acres at the south end of the original Lindenwald farm are owned by a local farmer and are still in agriculture use. Of the forty-three-acre parcel of Lindenwald farmland across Mill Road, thirty-seven acres has been subdivided into several individual lots and developed as residential properties. The other six acres, adjacent to the subdivision, remain within the deProsse family (fig. 5.5).

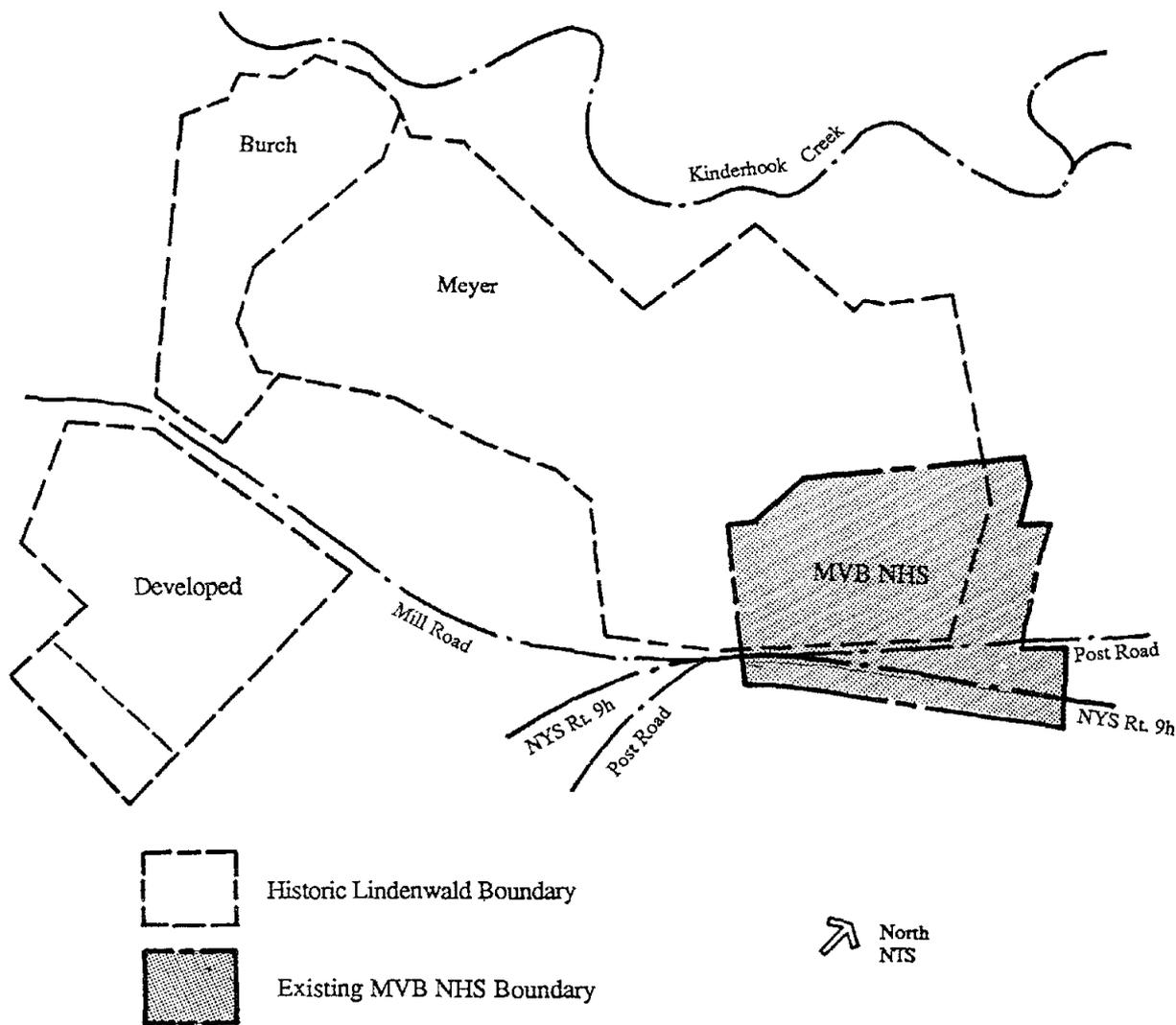


Figure 5.5: Setting: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

Buildings and Structures

In 1973, when the National Park Foundation acquired Lindenwald, six buildings and structures existed on the property: the main house, Wagoner garage, Campbell garage, south gate house, Campbell antique shop, and north gate house foundation. Two of these were removed and three buildings were added. The farm cottage still existed but was located on private property, the Meyer farm.

The main house, in a dilapidated state at acquisition, underwent extensive restoration efforts. The non-historic front and rear porches were removed and the historic front porch was replaced. The interior was completed in 1987 and the exterior in 1991, returning the house to its 1850s appearance. The house is now painted yellow with brown trim (fig. 5.6).

The exterior of the south gate house was also restored, with the exception of the original chimney, which was left off because it was believed to be non-historic. The interior of the south gate house was repaired and is now used as storage space. The exterior of the south gate house has been painted to match the house (fig. 5.7). The interior has three rooms on the first level: a large room with a fireplace, once the living room, and two small rooms that served as the kitchen and bath. Stairs from the bathroom lead to the upper level. The basement is accessed by steps on the exterior of the building. The north gate house foundation was filled with debris in 1973. This fill was removed and the foundation was back-filled with soil to ground level to stabilize it from deterioration.¹³⁷ A one-foot high portion of the stone foundation remains above grade. The foundation is now threatened by several Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) trees that have grown up around it. (fig. 5.8). The farm office foundation, constructed of flat stones at grade level, is also extant. Since it is at grade level and located in an area maintained as lawn, it is becoming overgrown and covered with grass (fig. 5.9).



Figure 5.6: Lindenwald, main house, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1411. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

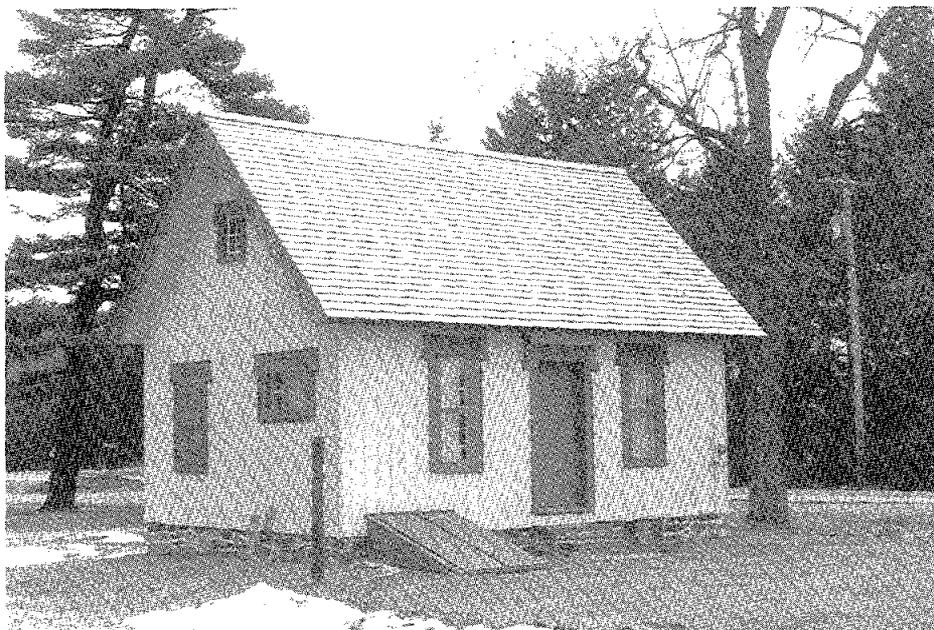


Figure 5.7: South gate house, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1316. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.8: North gate house foundation, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1654. J. Harris, NPS).

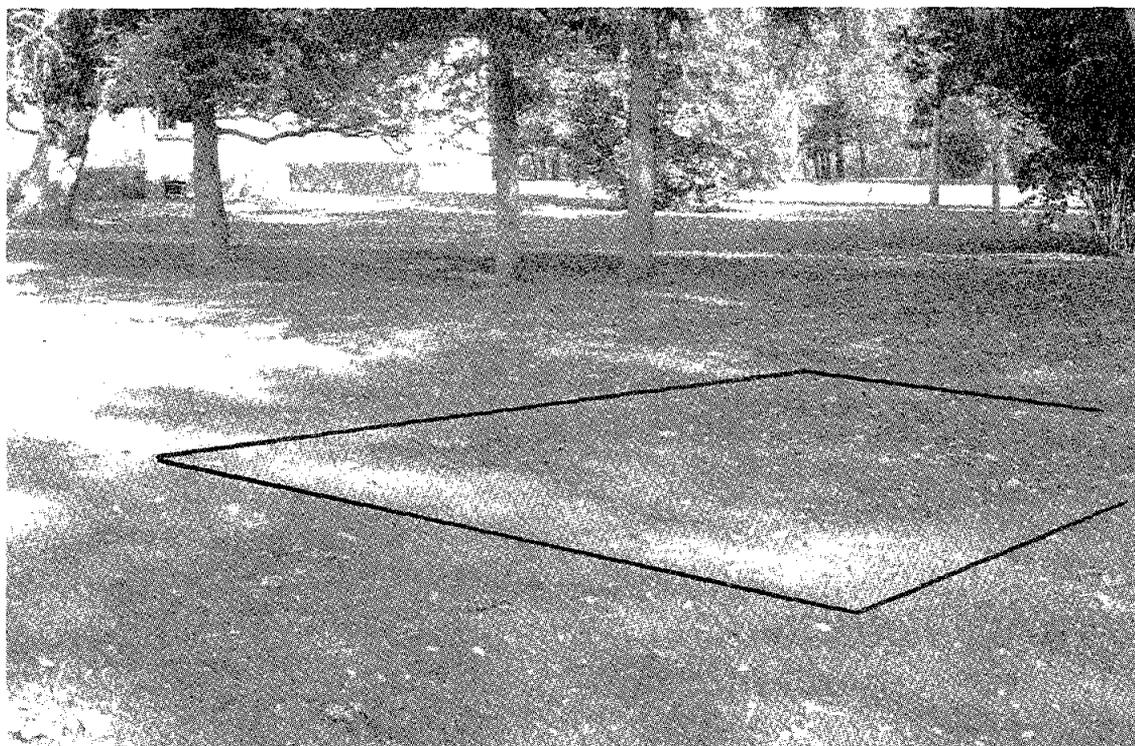


Figure 5.9: Farm office foundation, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1666. J. Harris, NPS).

The Campbell garage was renovated for use as the maintenance shop for the Park in 1978. Three bays are used for work and storage space and the fourth is office space. This garage also has been painted yellow (fig. 5.10). The Wagoner garage collapsed in 1974 and the debris was removed from the property (fig. 5.11). Campbell's antique shop was removed from the property in 1981 due to its visually intrusive character and location (fig. 4.15).¹³⁸

In 1977, a mobile home was added for use as Park offices. It was replaced in 1980 by a twelve by fifty-six foot mobile home. This mobile home was supplemented in 1983 by a twenty-four by forty foot, double wide mobile home and a vestibule was constructed between the new and old mobile homes (fig. 5.12). Located behind the main house, the twelve foot wide mobile home now houses the curatorial offices and the newer one houses the administrative offices. Another building, known as the pole barn, located next to the offices, is used for curatorial storage and the maintenance office. The pole barn was constructed in 1983–84 as a temporary structure to house curatorial items (fig. 5.13).¹³⁹

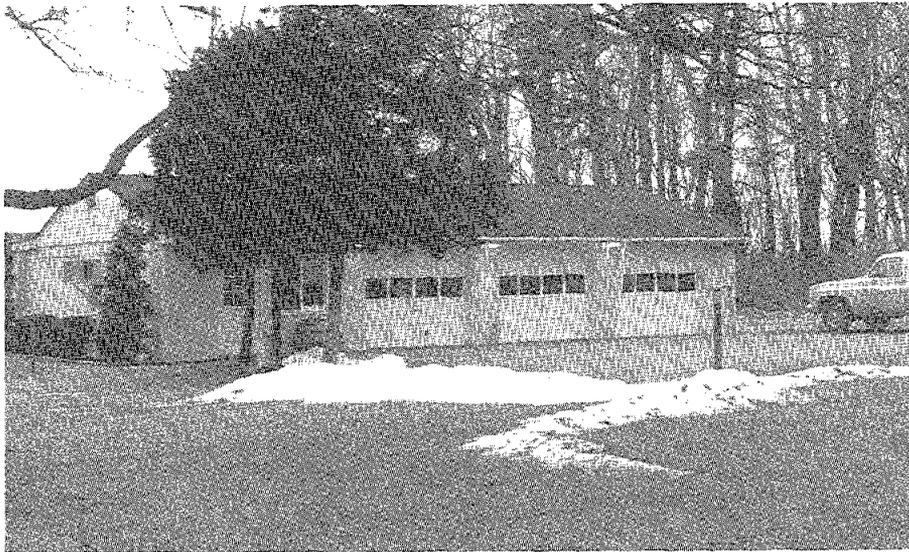


Figure 5.10: Campbell garage: maintenance garage, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1116. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.11: Wagoner garage, 1974 (Photo # CLR-501. On file, MVB NHS).



Figure 5.12: Mobile homes: administrative and curatorial offices, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1118. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.13.: Pole barn: curatorial storage and maintenance office, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1117. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

The farmland, now owned by Meyer, had an extensive complex of buildings at the beginning of the period and more buildings have been added to it during this period. The farm cottage is extant, although it has been greatly altered. It has undergone a number of renovation and modernization efforts. Additions have been built on the west and north sides of the building. It is now being used as a residence (fig. 5.14). The farm complex also contains a ranch house built in 1985. In addition, there are three silos, one large barn, seven garages and sheds, one hothouse, and one greenhouse (fig. 5.15 & 5.16).



Figure 5.14: Farm cottage, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1112. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.15: Meyer farm complex and 1985 ranch house, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1313. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.16: Meyer farm complex, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1509. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

Mechanical Systems

Water is provided to the Park by an underground well located behind the main house. This well was installed by the Park in 1978. The well provides the amount of water needed at the Park, however it is not dependable for drinking water. The historic well that served the main house still exists at the rear of the house (fig. 5.17). A steel cover has been placed over the well for protection. The sewage from the Park buildings is handled by a 1000-gallon septic tank which was placed underground in front of the pole barn. The septic system which served the main house and was implemented during the deProse Period, was removed as non-historic in 1984. Four leach tanks were added, located around the main house, and are used for disposal of the storm water run-off from the gutters of the house. These leach tanks are dry wells constructed of concrete. On the north side of the front lawn, a 10,000-gallon water tank was placed underground. It has no connections to the Park's other water supply and was added for the sole purpose of fire protection.

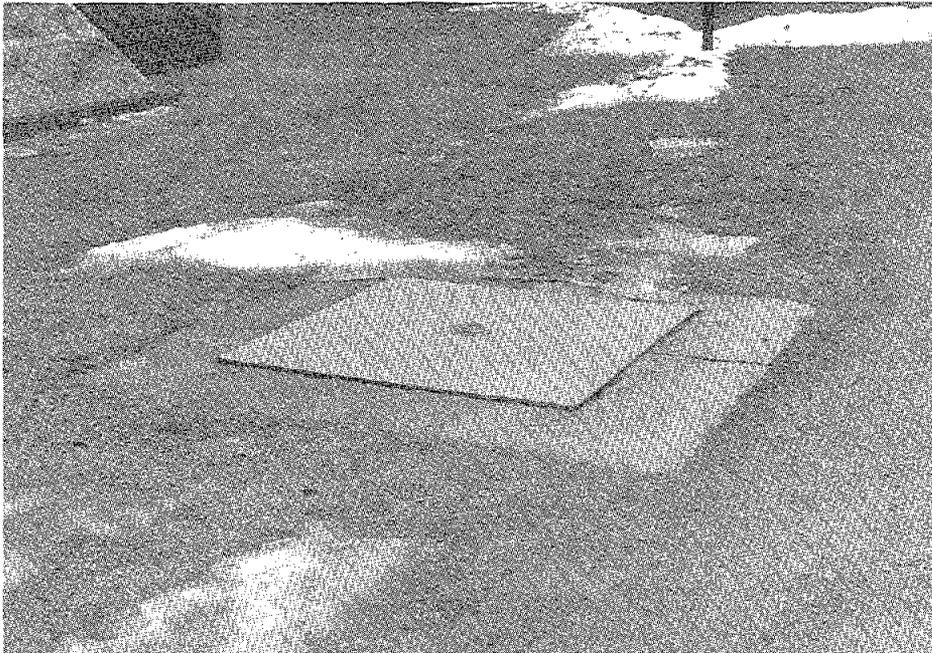


Figure 5.17: Historic well for main house, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1115. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

The electric service to the property was re-routed and improved in 1984. Electric service now enters the property via an underground line on the north end of the front lawn. The line runs directly from Post Road and goes straight to a transformer, located in the north wood lot near the main house. From there it goes underground to the main house, continuing to the garage, mobile homes, and pole barn. The south gate house receives its electric service directly from the line running along Post Road. An overhead line runs from the Post Road line to the gate house. From the gate house, this overhead line continues to a pole at the edge of the south wood lot. This extension is no longer in service and stops at the electric pole at the edge of the south wood lot.¹⁴⁰ The overhead electric line that previously served the main house still exists, passing directly across the front lawn. It continues to serve the farm complex behind the Park (fig. 5.18).



Figure 5.18: Electric service pole for Meyer farm complex, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1415. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

Vegetation

As with the majority of the site's landscape features, the vegetation experienced major changes during the National Park Service Period. In 1973, the vegetation on the property was severely overgrown, not having been maintained for several years.

The front lawn had become overgrown with weeds and saplings and was being greatly encroached by the surrounding vegetation. Invasive plants had grown around all of the trees and shrubs within the lawn. The pine row and grove along Post Road was now a dense wall of plants, extending far into the front lawn. What was left of the north orchard had become a dense wood lot extending to, and engulfing, the north gate house foundation. The area south of the main house, between it and the upper fish pond, also had grown into a dense wood lot, now known as the south wood lot. The north and south wood lots also were overgrowing their boundaries along the entry drive. The sides and rear of the two garages had become overgrown with trees and shrubs extending into the north wood lot.

Over a period of years, beginning in 1976, vegetation was cut back and cleared from the property. The lawn was cleared of all plants except the larger trees and shrubs. The pine row along the road was cleared, leaving only the larger trees, of various species, to maintain the row. The north and south wood lots were cut back a few feet from the entry drive and several feet from the south gate house, antique shop, and north gate house foundation, leaving the larger trees. The vegetation surrounding the garages was cleared completely and the north wood lot cut back on its south boundary. Upon completion of the clearing, lawn was established and maintained around all of these features (fig. 5.19–5.23).



Figure 5.19: Front south lawn, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1421. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.20: Front lawn, pine row, & south drive, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1520. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.21: Pine row & front pine grove, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1423. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.22: Pine row, 1993 (Photo # CLR-2061. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.23: Vegetation south of main house, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1308. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

Within these area—the front lawn, north wood lot, and south wood lot—plant materials have been recorded. The plants within the front lawn have been located and identified. The major trees and commonly occurring plants within the south and north wood lots have also been identified. This information is presented on the plant list (Appendix G) and existing conditions map of the historic core: Historic Core: Existing Conditions: 1993. Over 230 individual plants of 30 species have been located on the map.¹⁴¹ Many existing stumps have also been documented. Several Black Locust stumps exist along the entry drive within the wood lots and along the fence line on the north boundary of the historic core.¹⁴²

The vegetation today is finely manicured by the Park staff. The lawn is regularly cut to a height of approximately two inches, and the trees and shrubs are continuously trimmed of dead limbs and low hanging branches. Several historic trees have been replaced in kind and various new plantings have been added. The boundaries of the wood lots are maintained, but there is no other maintenance. The north wood lot often is used by the maintenance staff as a discreet storage area and Black Cherry trees are often cut for fire wood and used in the wood burning stoves in the maintenance garage. A small nursery is maintained behind the south wood lot. It holds small conifers used for replacement and screening efforts in preparation for the proposed visitor center north of the historic core. The nursery includes Canadian Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), Japanese Black Pine (*Pinus thunbergii*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and White Spruce (*Picea glauca*) (fig. 5.24).



Figure 5.24: Nursery at rear of site, 1993 (Photo # CLR-3002. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of the property remains divided into two large spaces, the first and second terraces. The majority of each space is devoted to agriculture use and has a very open character. The transition slope and its vegetation continues to divide these two spaces. A few changes and some development has occurred on the property, but as a whole the spatial organization remains unchanged.

The first terrace is divided into two spaces: agriculture space and the Park. The agriculture space contains the Meyer farm complex and several fields. The farm complex is concentrated around the farm cottage, at the edge of the terrace. The fields on the first terrace have a more open character with the orchards and garden cleared. The Park property, covering the majority of the house lot, is physically and visually separated from the agriculture space. The combination of the NPS facilities and the north and south wood lots act as a border that encloses the front portion of the property. This front portion of the property is well-manicured with the entry drive, front pine row, and expansive lawn with scattered trees, leading to the main house and presenting a formal setting. The lawn is well-defined and finely manicured and the north and south wood lots and scattered trees along the drive provide a dense boundary along the sides of the lawn, enclosing it and directing attention to the main house.

The second terrace retains its open form, bordered by the transition slope and the Kinderhook Creek. Only minor changes have occurred within this space. They include the loss of the barns and the addition of several ponds along the edge of the transition slope. While these changes are significant to the property, they have not effected the spatial organization of the terrace itself.



Figure 5.25: View of site from Post Road & Rt. 9h, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1507. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

Views and Vistas

Due to the clearing within and along the edges of the front lawn, the views to and from the front of the property were affected. While still clearly defined, the lawn had a more open character, particularly along the Post Road boundary. It is now possible, once again, to obtain views of the main house from the road and vice-versa (fig. 5.25 & 5.26).

The view from the rear of the property, to the Catskill Mountains, remains but has been confined to the north corner of the house lot. Vegetation along the transition slope has grown to block this view except from this extreme location. Vegetation on the farm and in the valley behind the Park block much of the immediate view of the valley, but the view to the Mountains is partially intact. Several buildings have been added to the farm complex behind the Park, but, while visible, they do not block any views. The view from the rear of the main house to the farm cottage and the Van Ness grave remains (fig. 5.27 & 5.28).



Figure 5.26: View of Post Road & Rt. 9h from tower of main house, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1525. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.27: View toward farm cottage & Van Ness grave from main house, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1517. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

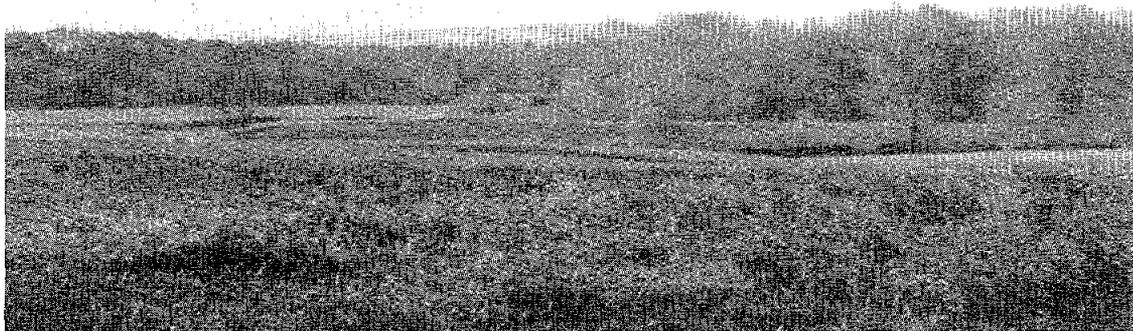


Figure 5.28: View toward Catskill Mts. from rear of site, 1993 (Photo # CLR-3003. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

Circulation

A number of changes and additions to the circulation systems occurred during this period. The entry drive, overgrown with vegetation at the start of the period, was re-established. Previously composed of compacted soil, crushed stone was added to the south portion of the drive, while the north remains compacted soil. The south drive is used regularly by the Park maintenance staff; the north is rarely traveled on (fig. 5.29 & 5.30). The farm road, accessing the Meyer farm complex behind the Park, was compacted soil at the start of the period. In 1989 the farm road was paved with asphalt (fig. 5.31). In the location of the garden, a temporary employee parking area has been constructed. It is composed of compacted soil and stone, accommodates approximately thirty cars, and is accessed by a road of the same materials extending from the farm road, at the intersection with the upper fish pond (fig. 5.32). A series of asphalt paths were constructed, connecting the parking, maintenance garage, mobile homes, and pole barn. Two paths were cut through the vegetation of the north wood lot. They provide the maintenance staff access to their storage areas, visitor access to the visitor rest rooms, and visitor nature walks.



Figure 5.29: South drive, from main house toward south gate house, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1307. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.30: North drive, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1604. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.31: Farm road, from Rt. 9h, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1312. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.32: Employee parking area, from farm road, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1320. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

Visitor parking for the Park is along Post Road, in front of the site. Visitors park along the road and walk across the front lawn or up either side of the entry drive. Handicap parking for two vehicles is available next to the maintenance garage behind the main house. It is accessed by the south entry drive. The north drive is blocked (fig. 5.33 & 5.34).



Figure 5.33: Visitor parking, along Post Road, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1311. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.34: Handicap parking, rear of main house, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1121. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

New York State Route 9h, which intersects Post Road in front of the Park, is a very busy, 55 mph highway. The intersection of this route and Post Road is directly in front of the south gate house. This is also the point where visitors access Post Road and enter the Park and Route 9h curves sharply to the south, intersecting Mill Road a few hundred yards to the south. This intersection creates a traffic hazard for any vehicle trying to access any of these roadways (fig. 5.35 & 5.36).



Figure 5.35: New York State Route 9h & Post Road, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1606. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

Water Features

The only designed water feature within Park control is the upper fish pond. It abuts the farm road and is located on a conservation easement controlled by the Park. The pond, enlarged by Meyer during the deProsse Period, currently is used for irrigation purposes on his farm. On the opposite side of the farm road is a small pond created as a result of the farm road's construction. This small shallow pond has formed by the fill for this road. A culvert runs underneath the farm road, connecting this small pond with the upper fish pond. This pond fluctuates greatly depending on the season. It is almost non-existent during the dry summer months (fig. 5.36–5.38).



Figure 5.36: Upper fish pond and smaller pond flanking farm road, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1318. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.37: Upper fish pond, 1993 (Photo # CLR-3004. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.38: Small pond adjacent to farm road, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1319. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

Meyer also altered the existing pond on the second terrace at the bottom of the transition slope and constructed four additional ponds on the farm. The pond at the bottom of the slope was redefined and is now also used for irrigation on the farm. Meyer constructed two additional ponds at the southwest end of this existing pond. These three ponds directly abut the bottom of the slope (fig. 5.39–5.41). Two smaller ponds were constructed within the slope between the first and second terraces. A southern one located behind the farm complex and northern adjacent to the farm road leading to the second terrace (fig. 5.42 and 5.43).¹⁴³



Figure 5.39: Existing pond at base of slope, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1107. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.40: Northern Meyer pond at base of slope, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1672. J. Harris, NPS).



Figure 5.41: Southern Meyer pond at base of slope, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1671. J. Harris, NPS).



Figure 5.42: Northern Meyer pond within slope, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1110. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.43: Southern Meyer pond within slope, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1669. J. Harris, NPS).

Furnishings and Objects

While the staff was clearing the site of debris, all of the decorative items added by Campbell were removed, including all fences he constructed on the property. The only furnishing saved was the urn previously in front of the main house (fig 5.44). After the lawn was established, a replica of the urn was placed in the original location in front of the main house. A one-foot square concrete pad was constructed to support the urn. The original urn is kept in storage in the pole barn. A stone marker stands in front of the south gate house, placed there by Campbell as a result of his antique business. The origin of the marker was unknown at the time of the National Park Service grounds clean-up and it was, therefore, left in place (fig. 5.45).

Many small features on the site have not been documented previous to the research for this report. At the base of the south entry, two circular brick features flank the drive. These features are brick outlines and appear to have been planting beds. They have an eight foot circumference and surround the locations of the former white pines. A similar feature, made of stone, is present on the south side of the north entry. Another brick outline exists within the lilac clump south of the main house. This brick outline appears to be an edge of a walkway or the border of two planting beds around the lilacs. It is approximately two feet wide and eight feet long, fading into the shrubs. The remnants of a post and wire fence are extant along the north boundary of the historic core. The remains of a horse wagon and a piece of farm equipment are located within the north wood lot.¹⁴⁴



Figure 5.44: Urn in front of main house, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1662. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

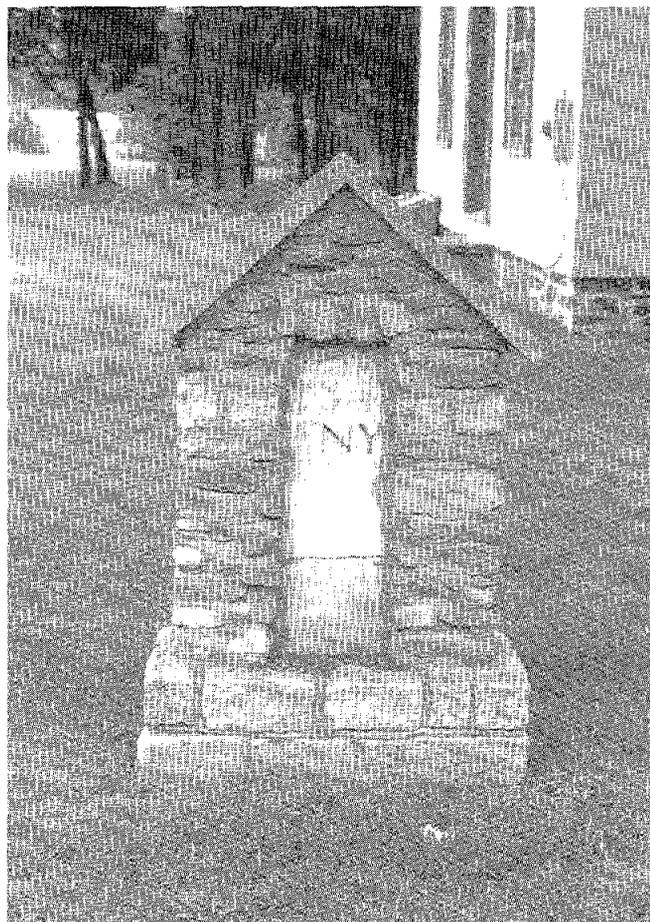


Figure 5.45: Stone marker in front of south gate house, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1601. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

Many contemporary items have been added to the Park. Two reproductions of the original front lawn benches have been placed near the entrance to the main house (fig. 5.46). A flagpole and park sign also are on the front lawn, along the Post Road boundary. The flagpole is aluminum and approximately thirty feet tall. The sign is wood, approximately eight feet tall, and states the name of the Park (fig. 5.47). Three aluminum sheds have been placed behind the maintenance garage and mobile homes (fig. 5.48). Four portable toilets for visitor use are located in the north wood lot. They are positioned approximately twenty-five feet into the woods near the north entrance to the main house (fig. 5.49).



Figure 5.46: Benches on front lawn, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1659. J. Harris, NPS).



Figure 5.47: Park sign & flagpole in front of park, 1993 (Photo # CLR-3005. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

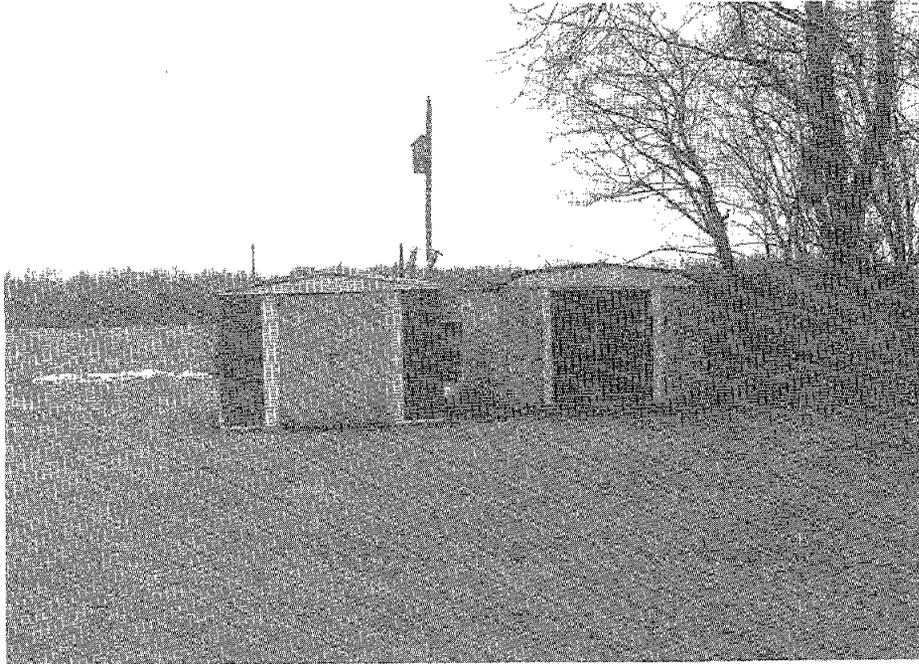


Figure 5.48: Aluminum sheds at rear of park, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1122. Uschold, SUNY CESF).



Figure 5.49: Portable toilets for visitor rest rooms, 1993 (Photo # CLR-3006. J. Harris, NPS).

Located on the Meyer property is the headstone and grave of Peter Van Ness and his wife. The grave is no longer surrounded by a fence and the surrounding agriculture fields are now encroaching within five feet of it (fig. 5.50).

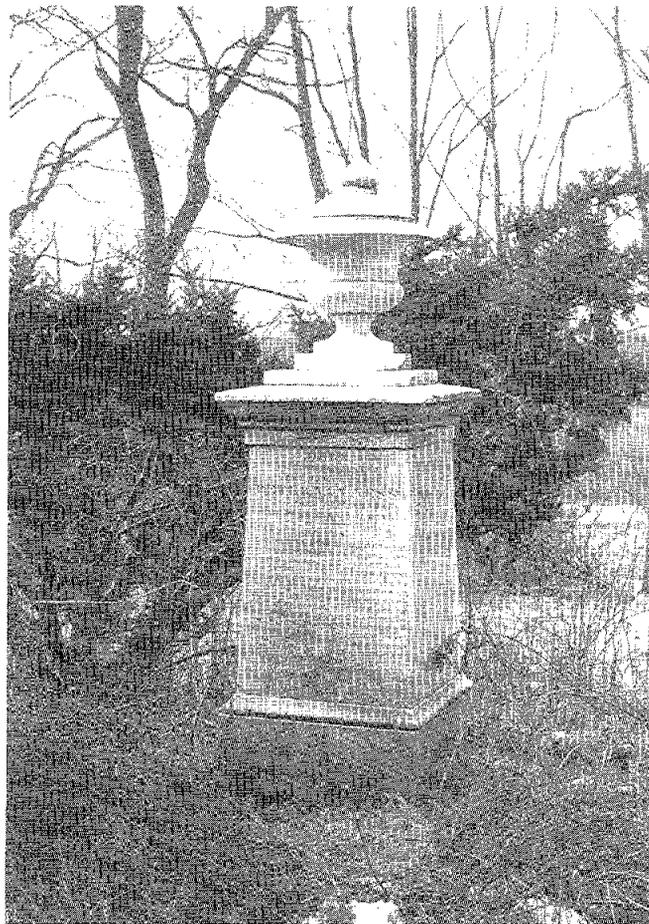
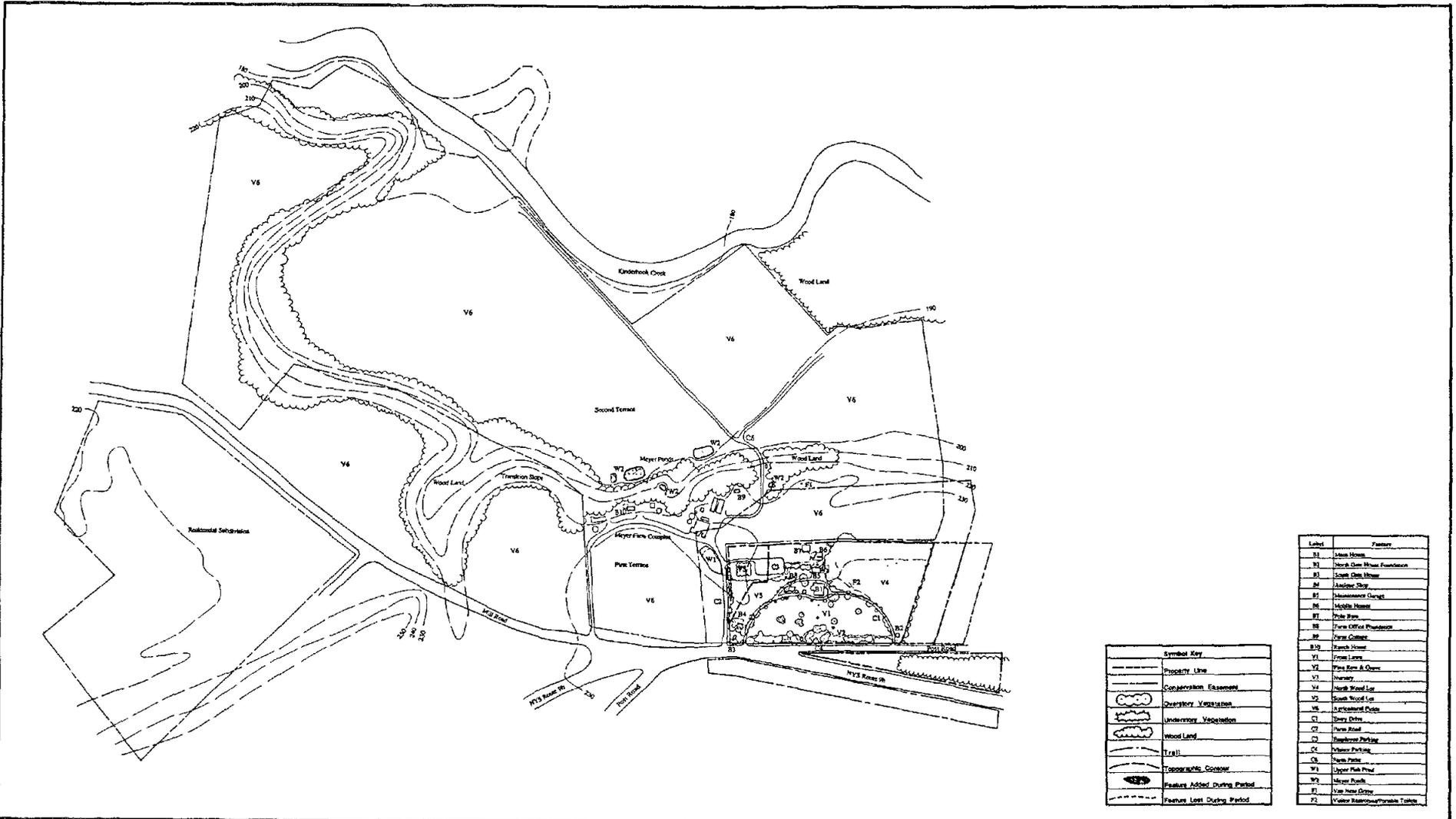


Figure 5.50: Headstone for Peter Van Ness grave behind main house, on Meyer property, 1993 (Photo # CLR-1102. Uschold, SUNY CESF).

Summary

At the start of this period the property consisted of a 12.8-acre parcel containing five dilapidated buildings and greatly overgrown vegetation. But now, twenty years after acquisition by the National Park Service, Lindenwald's main house has been restored, the overgrown vegetation has been removed, and the property has increased to 38.6 acres.

The property's deteriorated state was remedied by extensive clearing of vegetation and debris, restoration of the main house, rehabilitation of the south gate house, and the removal of intrusive, non-historic buildings. Management of the site as a public park accommodating visitors required the addition of support facilities. These included the mobile homes, pole barn, staff parking, and visitor rest rooms. The treatment of existing historic buildings is complete and the landscape of the Park has been maintained without any major alterations. Today the Park includes 24.9 acres of historic property, leaving 196 acres of Van Buren's farm holding now in private hands. Thirty-seven acres are developed as a residential subdivision at the south end of the farm. 127.5 acres are held by Meyer and used for agricultural purposes and another 36 acres, owned by Burch, also are in agriculture. The remaining 6 acres are an undeveloped wood lot. The Meyer property, while unprotected by any easement at this time, still provides a visual setting for Lindenwald as agriculture land. The subdivision, while different than its historic use, cannot be seen from the Park.



Symbol Key	
[Solid line]	Property Line
[Dashed line]	Conservation Easement
[Wavy line]	Overstory Vegetation
[Dotted line]	Understory Vegetation
[Stippled area]	Wood Land
[Dashed line]	Trail
[Dotted line]	Topographic Contour
[Shaded area]	Feature Added During Period
[Cross-hatched area]	Feature Lost During Period

Label	Feature
B1	Living House
B2	North Gate House Foundation
B3	South Gate House
B4	Living Shed
B5	Shed/Manure Churn
B6	Wells
B7	Wells
B8	Farm Office Foundation
B9	Farm Office
B10	Farm Office
B11	Farm Office
B12	Farm Office
B13	Farm Office
B14	Farm Office
B15	Farm Office
B16	Farm Office
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CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
 LINDENWALD

Prepared For:
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 North Atlantic Region
 Cooperative Agreement: CA1600-1-9013, 1991-1993

Prepared By:
 STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF
 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & FORESTRY
 Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York
 Research Assistant David Ulschold & Project Director George W. Curry

HISTORIC FARM
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERIOD: 1973-1993

KINDERHOOK
 COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK

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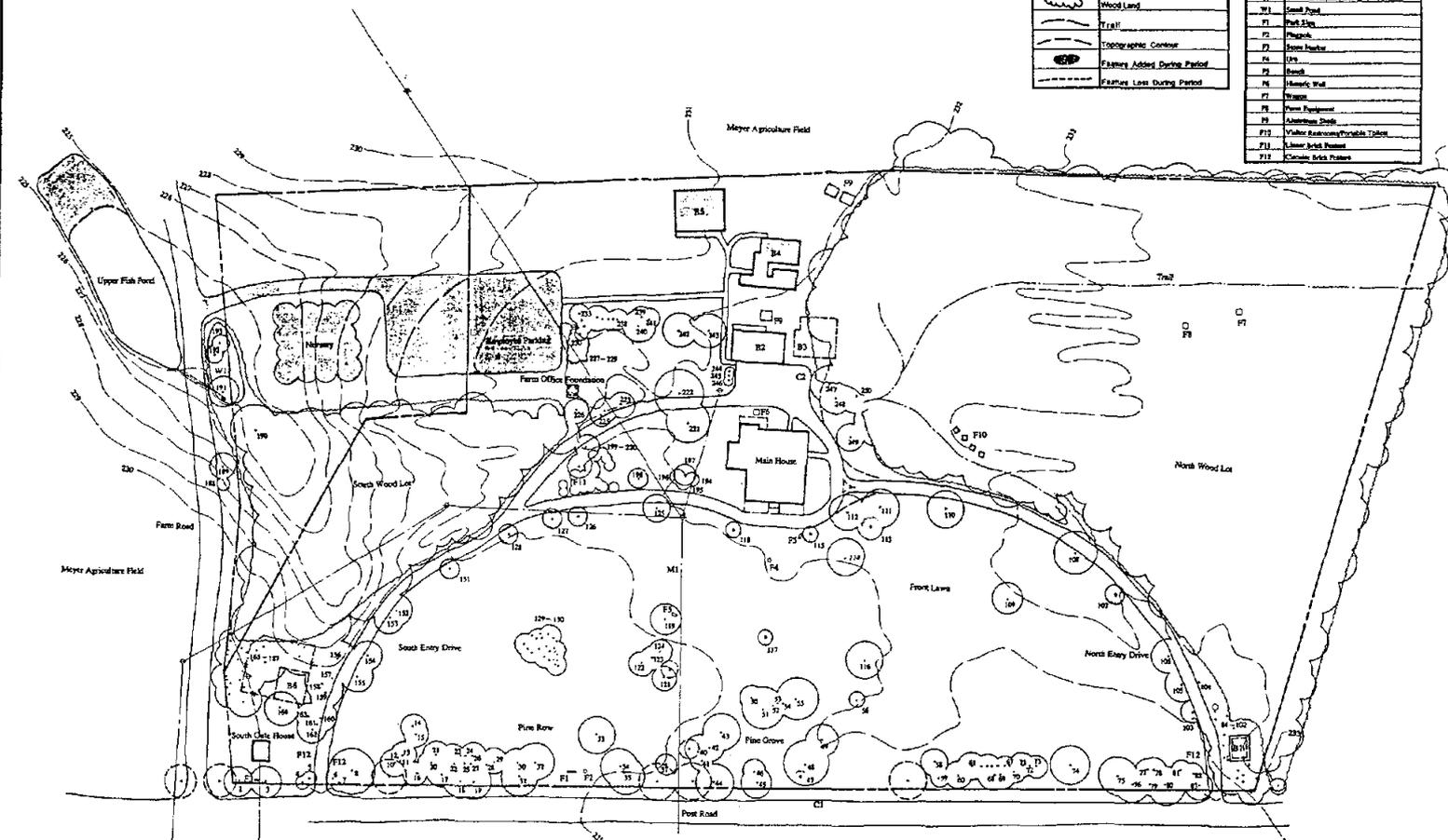
MAP SOURCE:
 SURVEY FOR THE HOMES OF JOHN & WILLIAM P. VAN NESS, M. DICKEY, 1895. AERIAL PHOTO,
 NY 28, 1959-USA, PHOTO #FB-DV-37, KINDERSHOOK & STOTTVILLE QUADRANGLE MAPS,
 NY 28, 1916. MVB NYS, DIVISION OF LAND, NPS, NORTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL OFFICE, N.D.



Symbol Key	Feature
---	Property Line
---	Contour/Topographic Elevation
---	Overstory Vegetation
---	Understory Vegetation
---	Wood Land
---	Traffic
---	Topographic Contour
---	Feature Added During Period
---	Feature Lost During Period

Label	Feature
B1	North One Stone Foundation
B2	Uppermost Corner
B3	Wagon Wheel
B4	Wagon Wheel
B5	Wagon Wheel
B6	Wagon Wheel
B7	Wagon Wheel
B8	Wagon Wheel
B9	Wagon Wheel
B10	Wagon Wheel
B11	Wagon Wheel
B12	Wagon Wheel
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B97	Wagon Wheel
B98	Wagon Wheel
B99	Wagon Wheel
B100	Wagon Wheel

1993 CL#	Common Name	1993 CL#	Common Name
1	Black Locust	1	Black Locust
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4	Black Locust	4	Black Locust
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100	Black Locust	100	Black Locust



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
 LINDENWALD

Prepared For: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 North Atlantic Region
 Cooperative Agreement: CA1600-1-9013, 1991-1993

Prepared By: STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & FORESTRY
 Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York
 Research Assistant David Uschold & Project Director George W. Curry

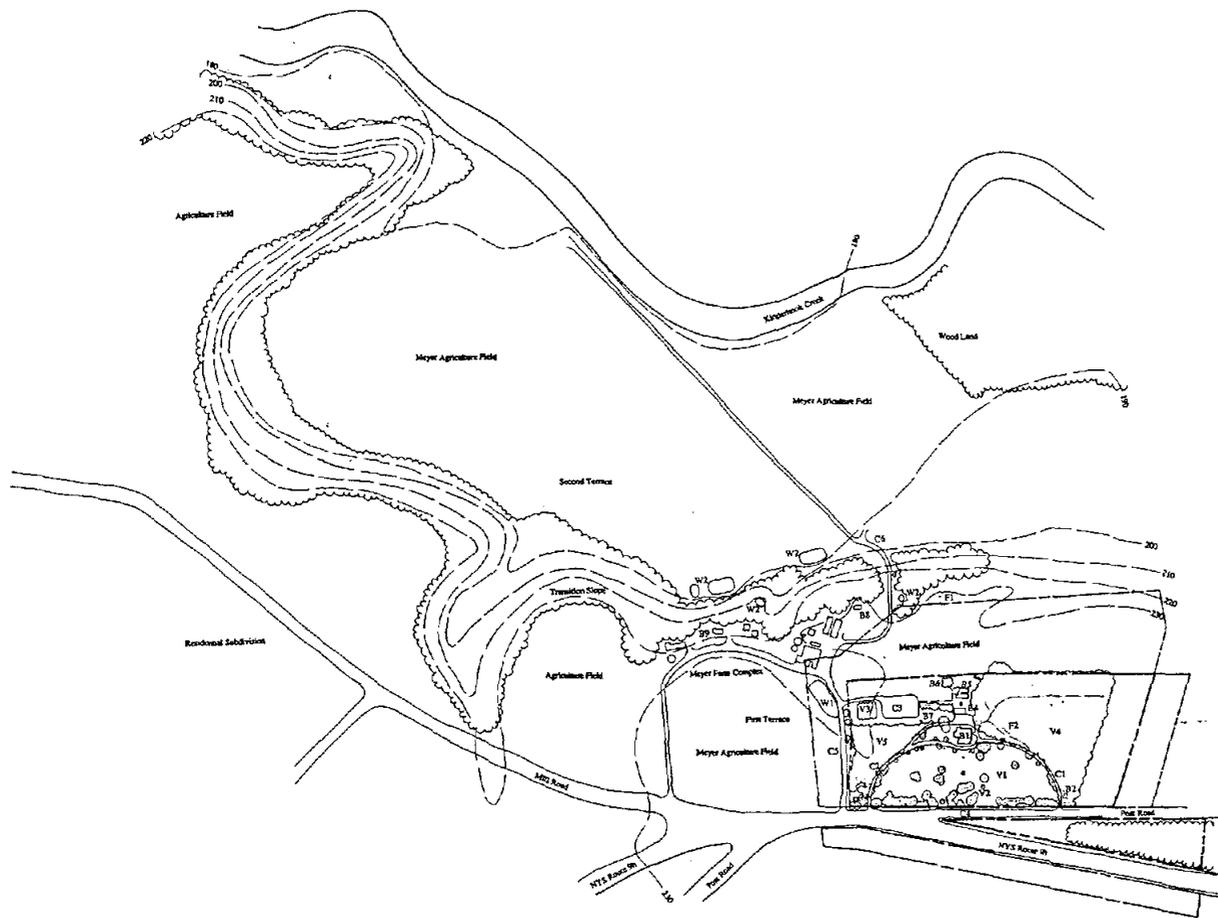
HISTORIC CORE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERIOD: 1973-1993

KINDERHOOK
 COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK

DRAWING NO. _____ SHEET NO. _____ OF _____

SCALE 50 0 50 100

MAP SOURCE: SURVEY FOR NYB NPS, EUSTANCE AND HOROWITZ, 1979. FIELD SURVEY: NYB NPS, 10-17 AUGUST 1992. S. SHARROCK, D. USCHOLD.



Symbol Key	Label	Feature
---	B1	Main House
---	B2	North Gate House Foundation
---	B3	South Gate House
---	B4	Washhouse/Chaise
---	B5	Mobile Homes
---	B6	Pole Barn
---	B7	Farm Office Foundation
---	B8	Farm Cottage
---	B9	Ranch House
---	V1	Vegetation
---	V2	Pin, Beech & Grove
---	V3	Hickory
---	V4	Herb Wood Lot
---	V5	South Wood Lot
---	D1	North Entry Drive
---	D2	South Entry Drive
---	C1	Employee Parking
---	C2	Visitor Parking
---	C3	Farm Road
---	C4	Farm Path
---	W1	Upper Fish Pond
---	W2	Lower Pond
---	F1	Van Ness Grave
---	F2	Visitor Restrooms/Portable Toilets

Symbol Key	Label	Feature
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**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
LINDENWALD**

Prepared For:
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
North Atlantic Region
Cooperative Agreement: CA1600-1-9013, 1991-1993

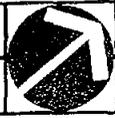
Prepared By:
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & FORESTRY
Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York
Research Assistant David Uschold & Project Director George W. Curry

**HISTORIC FARM
EXISTING CONDITIONS: 1993**

KINDERHOOK
COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK

DRAWING NO. _____ SHEET NO. _____
OF _____

SCALE 250' 0 250 500



MAP SOURCE:
SURVEY FOR THE HOMES OF JOHN & WILLIAM P. VAN NESS, M. DICKIE, 1803. AERIAL PHOTO,
MVB 2015, 1939; USDA, PHOTO AEPN-2V-137, KINDERHOOK & STOTTVILLE QUADRANGLE MAPS,
MVS DOT, 1916. MVB 005; DIVISION OF LAND, NYS, NORTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL OFFICE, N.Y.

VI. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND SITE ANALYSIS

This chapter of the Cultural Landscape Report contains three parts: (1) the statement of significance and explanation of the period of significance for the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site; (2) a comparison of the landscape features existing during the period of significance with the landscape features existing today; and (3) an evaluation of the integrity of the site. The statement of significance is an explanation of the site's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. This statement established the basis for the site analysis. The site analysis is a comparison and assessment of individual landscape features which shape the character of the historic landscape and which resulted in an evaluation of the integrity of the site as a whole.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

According to the Secretary of Interior, a property is significant if it represents part of the "history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture of a community, State, or the nation."¹⁴⁵ A property can achieve significance in several ways (four criteria):

- A. Association with historic events, activities, or patterns
- B. Association with important persons
- C. Distinctive physical characteristics of design, construction, or form
- D. Potential to yield important information¹⁴⁶

As stated in the current National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Lindenwald is significant in the area of Politics/Government under Criterion B: Association with an important person and is also significant in the area of architecture under Criterion C: Design/Construction.

Under Criterion B, Lindenwald is significant due to its association with Martin Van Buren, a prominent politician in both state and federal governments during the nineteenth century. Van Buren had a long and influential political career that began at the state level in New York and culminated with his term as the eighth President of the United States (1836-1840).

Van Buren's political career in New York State actually was longer and more influential than his career with the Federal government. Van Buren spent many years as a prominent lawyer, practicing in New York. He then served as Attorney General of the state for several years, becoming quite well-known for his legal genius; followed by eight years as a United States Senator, representing New York State. During his long state career, Van Buren also played a significant role in the construction of the Erie Canal. In 1828, he began a term as Governor, only to resign shortly thereafter to accept the position of Secretary of State in Andrew Jackson's administration.

As a close friend and political ally of Andrew Jackson, Van Buren followed Jackson's Presidency and continued the ideals and beliefs of that administration. Although Van Buren is one of the lesser known Presidents, many of his achievements in office play a major role in society today. These include the configuration of the independent federal treasury system and the formation of the Democratic and Republican parties as they currently exist. Unfortunately, Van Buren was the victim of the first real political "campaign" for public office in the United States. As a result, he lost his party's nomination in 1840 and was forced to leave the White House sooner than he planned.

As was the case with most of Van Buren's associates and colleagues, men of their stature and reputation often possessed large estates or country seats. In preparation for retirement, which Van Buren had hoped would occur in 1844, he purchased a 137-acre farm in his native town of Kinderhook, New York. Immediately following this purchase, while still President, Van Buren began to improve the farm, which he renamed Lindenwald. Van Buren took residency in 1841 and, for two decades, devoted the majority of his time to Lindenwald, operating it as an experimental and working farm. Van Buren expanded the farm to 221 acres with agricultural fields, orchards, a nursery, and gardens. He experimented extensively with different varieties and propagation of vegetable and fruit-producing plants. These ranged from grape vines to apple trees to potatoes. Van Buren remained politically active, although less frequently, from the impressive country seat he created. Van Buren's desire was to concentrate his farm on agriculture and experimentation. What he created was a property that could fulfill this desire while acting as the estate or country seat expected of a man of his reputation. Lindenwald gave the appearance of a formal estate while truly being a working farm.

Although Van Buren owned and invested in many properties, Lindenwald was the only one of his residences he owned. It was this 221-acre farm that Van Buren was so proud of and wished to show to all of his friends, relatives, and associates. Van Buren's evident love and devotion to his farm make it clear that Lindenwald was an extremely important part of the twenty-one years he lived there, experimenting with plants and managing the farm. The period of significance for Lindenwald in the area of Politics/Government, under Criterion B: Association with an important person, is from 1839 to 1862, the time which Van Buren owned Lindenwald.¹⁴⁷

Significant under Criterion C: Design/Construction, Lindenwald's main house is a significant example of Italianate architecture and also is a well-preserved work of the prominent, nineteenth century-architect Richard Upjohn. The main house originally was constructed in 1797 as a late Georgian/Early Federal rectangular building. During Van Buren's ownership, major renovations, designed and supervised by Upjohn, were implemented over a two year period: 1849-1850. The result was a greatly enlarged Italianate house.

The overall period of significance for Lindenwald, encompassing the aspects of both Criterion B and C, is from 1839-1862, the entire span during which Van Buren owned Lindenwald.

As part of the statement of significance, the current National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form was reviewed. At the time the nomination form was completed, landscapes were not generally recognized as contributing to the property's significance. As a result, the landscape, or any of its character-defining features, was not mentioned on the form. Based on the analysis of the character-

defining landscape features, and the determination of significance and integrity of the existing landscape, the National Register Nomination Form should be amended to include the landscape and its character-defining features. They should be included as significant features of the property under Criterion B: Association with an important person. As clearly stated throughout this report, it was the entire property, as a farm and a country seat, that was important to Van Buren. The entire property therefore, the landscape which includes the buildings and structures, is significant in its association with Van Buren.

SITE ANALYSIS

Based on the period of significance, an assessment of each individual character-defining feature present during the period and/or existing today was made.¹⁴⁸ A brief description of each feature's historic and existing state precedes its analysis. In the analysis, the features were listed as existing or not existing. Second, a determination was made regarding the contribution of each existing feature to the significance of the property. A contributing feature is one "...present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period."¹⁴⁹ A non-contributing feature is one "...not present during the significant period, or due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period."¹⁵⁰ Following the site analysis, the integrity of the property, as a whole, was assessed.

Environment (Natural and Socio/Cultural)

Historic: Scattered along the Hudson River were many small towns and villages. Lindenwald was located on Post Road, the main route which connected these developments extending from Albany to New York City. The Hudson Valley was sparsely populated with orchards, agricultural farms, and many large estates.

Existing: The use of Post Road as a main route has been replaced by New York State Route 9. Many of the small towns, as well as Albany and New York City, have grown immensely. Commercial and residential development has occurred along most of this route. Although substantially less in number and size, many orchards and farms still exist in the Hudson Valley, especially in the northern portion, the vicinity of Lindenwald. The resulting overall environment, although substantially more developed, is still rural and agriculturally based in the northern portion. Aside from the development of the socio/cultural overlay, the natural environment has not changed.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

While the environment has undergone changes, as the result of development, the Hudson Valley, and especially the area surrounding Lindenwald, has retained its rural character and agricultural base.

Setting

Historic: Lindenwald's immediate setting was extremely rural and the only surrounding development consisted of other farms and orchards. Farms bordered the north and south sides of Lindenwald, the Kinderhook Creek on the west, and Post Road on the east. The property consisted of 221 acres of intensely used, agricultural land. Approximately 190 acres were improved land, mostly orchards or agriculture fields. The main house, front lawn, and entry drive were at the front of the property facing Post Road, a two-lane, dirt road connecting New York City and Albany.

Existing: Surrounding land use is either agriculture or residential, maintaining a very rural character. Lindenwald has been reduced to thirteen acres, but the majority of the original farmland is still used for agriculture. The main house, front lawn, and entry drive retain some of the formal character facing Post Road, but the road is now rarely used and has a dead end approximately 300 yards north of Lindenwald. New York State Route 9h, a fifty-five mile per hour highway, now passes adjacent to the south end of the property and has replaced the need for Post Road.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

In comparison to the development that has occurred in the Hudson Valley, the immediate surroundings of Lindenwald have been bypassed. The most substantial change to Lindenwald's setting is the difference in the acreage of the property. Although all of the farmland has been separated from the remaining thirteen-acre house lot, the majority of the land is virtually unchanged. It remains in agriculture and visually maintains Lindenwald's historic setting.

Lindenwald's immediate surroundings are still in agricultural use, but the addition of NYS Route 9h has affected the property. NYS Route 9h caused Post Road to become a secondary and, eventually, a dead end route. It directed traffic from passing along the front of Lindenwald to now only passing the south corner of the current property, diminishing the symmetrical and formal character previously experienced by passing Lindenwald on Post Road. Because the agricultural setting is extremely important to the historic character of the property and further development would diminish it, Lindenwald's setting is a priority for treatment.

Natural Systems and Features

Topography

Historic: Lindenwald's topography consisted of two main terraces, the first (upper) and second (lower), separated by a transition slope. Each terrace had a gentle, westerly slope toward the Kinderhook Creek. The first terrace was cut by two ravines which led to the second terrace. Two ponds were contained within the smaller, northern ravine which was fed by a natural spring that surfaced just south of the main house. The ravine continued to the second terrace where it terminated in a depressed area at the base of the transition slope. The larger ravine originated to

the east of Lindenwald and also terminated in the depressed area on the second terrace. This depressed area was cut by artificial ditches allowing it to drain into the Kinderhook Creek.

Existing: The overall topography of Lindenwald remains unchanged. The two terraces remain and continue to slope toward the Kinderhook Creek. Changes have occurred on a smaller scale. Several contemporary ponds have been constructed within the transition slope and on the second terrace at the base of the slope. Three are at the base of the slope where the depressed area existed and two are within the slope. The historic northern ravine and lower of the two historic fish ponds no longer exist. The upper historic pond has been enlarged slightly and no longer has an outlet.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

Due to the property's continued agriculture use, the existing topography has undergone only minor changes and still reflects the overall historic character. The existing topography is not threatened and, therefore, is not a priority for treatment.

Hydrology

Historic: The hydrology of Lindenwald consisted of a westerly drainage pattern, toward the Kinderhook Creek. Within the property, two natural springs and a wetland existed. One spring was located on the house lot, south of the main house. It drained through the ravine on the house lot, feeding two artificial ponds on the first terrace. The water continued to the wetland in the depressed area at the ravine's base, on the second terrace. This wetland was traversed by a series of ditches that allowed it to drain into the Kinderhook Creek via a small ravine extending to the Creek. Another spring existed in the transition slope between the terraces, at the west edge of the house lot. It also drained into a ravine leading to the Kinderhook Creek.

Existing: On a large scale, the drainage patterns of the property remain as they did during the period of significance: a westerly slope toward the Kinderhook Creek. The natural spring on the house lot exists and continues to feed the upper pond, but the ravine leading away from it no longer exists. The upper pond now has no outlet and is used for irrigation on the farm. The lower pond no longer exists. The spring in the transition slope continues to drain into the ravine leading to the Kinderhook Creek. The depressed area that was once the wetland below the transition slope has been altered. Three ponds have been constructed there. Two additional ponds have been constructed within the transition slope between the terraces.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

Many small alterations have been made, but the overall hydrology continues to reflect the historic character. The existing hydrology is not threatened and, therefore, is not a priority for treatment.

Spatial Organization

Historic: Lindenwald was physically divided into two spaces: the first and second terraces. Each terrace was a large open space; a wooded slope separated them. The first terrace contained the house lot, which faced Post Road and presented a formal character for the front of the

property. This included the gate houses, entry drive and locust allee, front pine row, front garden, and front lawn, all leading to the main house. Directly behind the main house was a cluster of support facilities including the garden, farm buildings and structures, orchards, and pastures. The remainder of the first terrace and all of the second terrace were devoted to agriculture fields. This arrangement created a formal character for the property as seen by anyone visiting or passing by, keeping all of the work aspects to the rear of the property.

Existing: The overall spatial organization of the property remains the same. The first and second terrace continue to be farmed, but the associated support activities are now clustered around the farm cottage. The parcel across Mill Road has been developed for residential use. The current NPS property encompasses the front portion of the house lot. The south gate house, entry drive, front pine row and front lawn remain intact, but the north gate house, locust allee, and front garden have been lost. The front of the property retains its formal character, but the loss of these elements has diminished it. The cluster of support facilities behind the main house also have been lost. The loss of the garden and orchards has given the area behind the main house a very open character.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

The historic spatial organization of Lindenwald remains intact. The layout of the agriculture fields is virtually identical, with the exception of the parcel across Mill Road. The farm's support activities have moved from the house lot to the area surrounding the farm cottage and all barns also are now located there, as opposed to their historic location on the second terrace. The character of the activity and farm buildings and structures is more contemporary.

While many of the elements that created the formal character of the front of the property have been lost, much of the character has been retained. The north and south wood lots have maintained the sense of enclosure, although more dense, once defined by the locust allee. The symmetry created by the combination of the gate houses, entry drive, locust allee, and front pine row is not as strong but is still evident. The lawn has a more manicured character today, but the form remains.

Although the spatial organization is intact, it is threatened by possible development of the agriculture and surrounding land. Therefore, it is a priority for treatment.

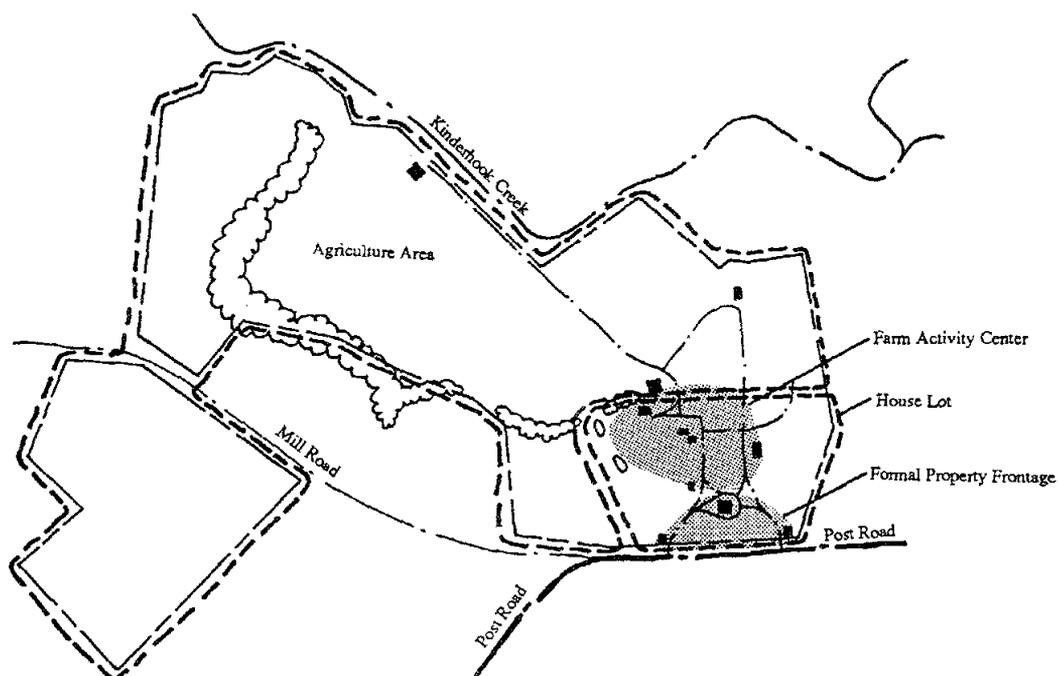


Figure 6.1: Spatial Organization of Lindenwald Farm, Van Buren Period (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

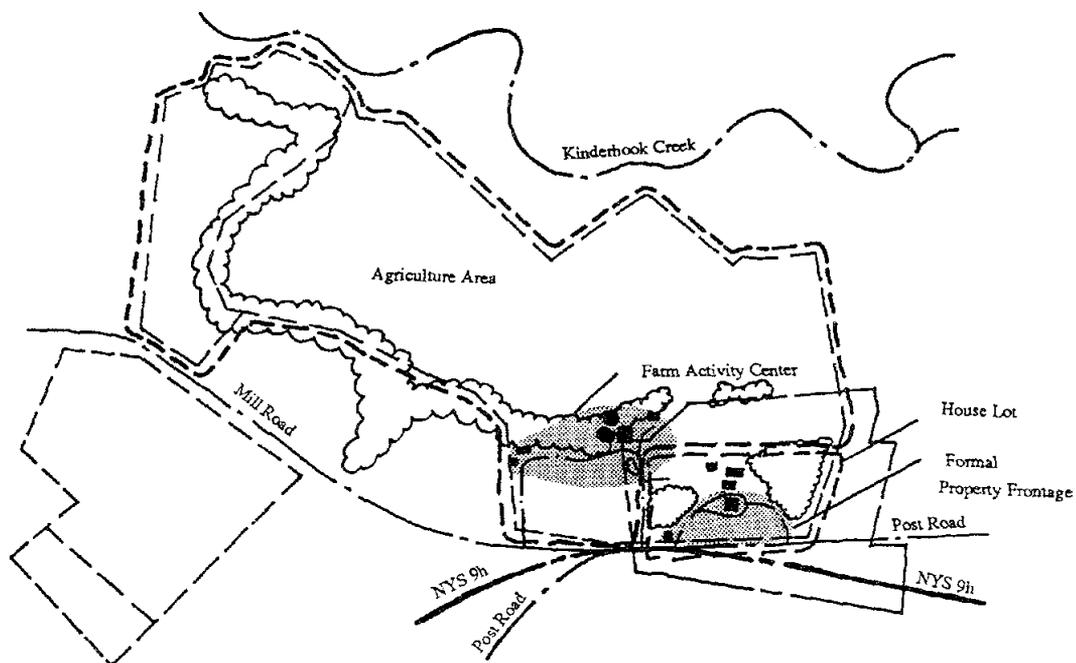


Figure 6.2: Spatial Organization of Lindenwald Farm, 1993 (Uschold, 1993. SUNY CESF).

Buildings and Structures

Main House

Historic: During the first eleven years of the period of significance, the main house was a simple, rectangular, Federal house. Beginning in 1849, two years of renovations, designed by well-known architect Richard Upjohn, transformed the main house into a much larger, elaborate mansion. Reflecting the Italianate style, the renovated house had a four story tower, west and south wings, and a Victorian front porch.

Existing: Both the exterior and the interior of the main house have been restored to the 1850s appearance, reflecting the Upjohn design.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

As a resource itself, the main house retains high integrity, demonstrates all aspects of integrity and continues to reflect its historic character. Although the existence, nor condition, of the main house are not threatened, its importance to the property's historic character make it a priority for treatment.

Carriage Barn

Historic: The carriage barn was approximately a thirty-five feet by sixty-five feet, one-story, wood-clapboard building. It had a hay loft overhead and stalls for animal and carriage storage on the ground level. It was located to the north of the main house. The carriage barn existed when Van Buren purchased the property and remained through the period of significance.

Existing: The carriage barn no longer exists. It was torn down and removed from the property in 1937. The location now is cultivated farmland.

Analysis: Not existing.

Extensive information regarding the size, layout, construction materials, and location of the carriage barn is documented. The carriage barn was important to the historic character of the property. Housing both carriages and animals, it was an essential element of a nineteenth-century property such as Lindenwald and, therefore, is a priority for treatment.

Farm Office

Historic: The farm office was constructed circa 1800 and existed through the period of significance. It was an eleven feet square, one-story, brick building located at the east corner of the garden. Its use during the period of significance is unknown.

Existing: A portion of the farm office foundation exists, but the building itself was removed circa 1960.

Analysis: Foundation elements existing, contributing.

Extensive information regarding the size, layout, construction materials, and location of the farm office is documented. Although its exact use is unknown, it was part of the garden which was a very significant feature to Van Buren, making the farm office important to the historic character of the property. Therefore, it is a priority for treatment.

Stone House

Historic: The stone house existed during the period of significance, but its condition is undocumented. It is unknown whether it was in use or already abandoned during the period of significance. Other than being constructed of stone, little is known regarding the design or appearance of the building. The general location of the stone house and its outbuildings is documented.

Existing: Neither the stone house nor its ruins exist today. The location now is cultivated farmland.

Analysis: Not existing.

The lack of documentation regarding the stone house and its use suggests that it was not important to the historic character of the property, and, therefore, it is not a priority for treatment.

Greenhouse

Historic: The greenhouse was constructed in the beginning of the period of significance and was located in the north corner of the garden. No further details of the building are known.

Existing: No physical evidence of the building exists in its historic location. The location now is cultivated farmland.

Analysis: Not existing.

The greenhouse was important to the historic character of the property. Associated with the garden, it was an essential part of the propagation and experimenting Van Buren was conducting and was, therefore, important to the very nature of Lindenwald. Its location is an important archeological site and the feature is a priority for treatment.

Hothouse

Historic: The hothouse was constructed in the beginning of the period of significance and was located in the north corner of the garden. No further details of the building are known.

Existing: No physical evidence of the building exists in its historic location. The location now is cultivated farmland.

Analysis: Not existing.

The hothouse was important to the historic character of the property. Associated with the garden, it was an essential part of the propagation and experimenting Van Buren was conducting and, therefore, was important to the very nature of Lindenwald. Its location is an important archeological site and the feature is a priority for treatment.

Stables and Wood House

Historic: The exact location and layout of the stables and wood house is undocumented. They were either wings attached to the rear of the main house or were a separate structure located behind it.

Existing: No physical evidence of the stables and wood house exists in their presumed location. The location now is lawn and woodland.

Analysis: Not existing.

The stables and wood house were important to the historic character of the property. They were structures constructed by Van Buren to fulfill his needs. Their location is an important archeological site and the feature is a priority for treatment.

Farm Cottage

Historic: The farm cottage was a small, one and one-half story Federal building built by Van Buren in approximately 1843. It was located on the edge of the first terrace, amidst the fields, and was the residence of the farm foreman.

Existing: The farm cottage exists, but has been altered on both the exterior and the interior. Additions have been made and the building has been renovated several times. It now serves as a private residence.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

The farm cottage was a substantial building for a nineteenth century farm employee residence. Its existence and interpretation are integral to understanding how important and valuable the farm was to Van Buren. Recognizing the many changes the farm cottage has undergone, the location and spatial mass of the building still contribute to the historic character of the property. Further alterations may damage its ability to contribute to the historic character of the property and, therefore, it is priority for treatment.

Black Hay Barn

Historic: The black hay barn, a large building located on the second terrace adjacent to the Kinderhook Creek, was constructed circa 1843 by Van Buren to accommodate his growing need for crop storage. The building had a large wing on the south side containing a hay press.

Existing: The building was burned in the 1950s to clear the land for additional crop space. No physical evidence of the barn exists in its historic location. The location now is cultivated farmland.

Analysis: Not existing.

The black hay barn was important to the historic character of the property, but its isolated location detached it from the rest of the farm. Interpretation of its existence as part of the working farm is important, but it was located far from the core activities of the farm and could not be seen from the main house. Therefore, it needs to be interpreted, but it is not a priority for treatment.

Red Hillside Barn

Historic: The red hillside barn was constructed in 1849 by Van Buren. It was built into the transition slope behind the farm cottage and was used for crop storage and housed animal.

Existing: The building was demolished in the 1950s. No physical evidence of the barn exists in its historic location. The location now is in successional growth.

Analysis: Not existing.

The red hillside barn was important to the historic character of the property. While its location, close to the core of the farm, make it significant for interpretation of the farm, information is limited to general aspects of its construction. Therefore, it is not a priority for treatment.

South Gate House

Historic: The south gate house was built as part of the Upjohn design in 1849. One of a pair of gate houses at the entries to the drive, it was a small, one and one-half story building with a full basement. It was used as a residence for farm employees.

Existing: The exterior of the south gate house has undergone thorough restoration efforts to return it to its 1850s appearance, but it still retains a few details of past renovations. The interior has been renovated and is used for storage space.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

The exterior of the south gate house retains its historic character and the existing building contributes to the historic character of the property. Some evidence of modernization efforts still exists on the exterior of the building. Its importance and prominent location make it a priority for treatment.

North Gate House

Historic: The north gate house was constructed in 1849 in conjunction with the south gate house. As the primary entrance to the property, the north gate house was slightly larger than the

south gate house. Having a large dormer on the second level, it was otherwise identical to the south gate house and also was used a residence for farm employees.

Existing: The stone foundation to the north gate house exists. The basement portion has been back-filled while a one-foot section remains above grade. An extensive growth of volunteer Black Cherry trees is growing in and around the foundation.

Analysis: Foundation existing, contributing.

The pair of gate houses, located at the two entrances to the property, were part of the formal image the property possessed during the period of significance. Their presence not only added to the symmetrical design of the front of the property, but, more importantly, gave the impression someone important lived at Lindenwald: someone who needed to have the entrance of their property monitored. The existing foundation and other documentation confirms the location, size, shape, and construction materials of the original building. The foundation is currently threatened by the invasive Black Cherries growing around it. In combination with the south gate house it was important to the historic character of the property and is a priority for treatment.

Maintenance Garage

Historic: The maintenance garage was not present during the period of significance.

Existing: The maintenance garage is a concrete block building with three bays and a small office. It was constructed in approximately 1960 during the Campbell ownership of the deProsse Period and is located directly behind the main house.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

The maintenance garage contrasts with the historic character of the property and has no significance of its own. Its location and contemporary appearance make it intrusive to the historic character and a priority for treatment.

Mobile Homes

Historic: The mobile homes were not present during the period of significance.

Existing: Two mobile homes, attached to each other and including two additions, serve as the administrative and curatorial offices for the park. They were installed during the NPS Period and are located behind the maintenance garage.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

The mobile homes greatly contrast with the historic character of the property and have no significance of their own. Their location and contemporary appearance make them intrusive to the historic character and they are a priority for treatment.

Pole Barn

Historic: The pole barn was not present during the period of significance.

Existing: The pole barn is a temporary storage facility adjacent to the mobile homes. It was constructed to serve as office space for the Chief of Maintenance and storage for both maintenance and curatorial staffs.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

The pole barn does not reflect the historic character of the property and has no significance of its own. Its location and contemporary appearance make it intrusive to the historic character and a priority for treatment.

Meyer Farm Complex

Historic: With the exception of the farm cottage, discussed above, the buildings and structures of the Meyer farm complex were not present during the period of significance.

Existing: The Meyer farm complex is comprised of one house, three silos, one large barn, seven garages and sheds, one hothouse, and one greenhouse, not including the farm cottage which is discussed separately above. One of the sheds was constructed at an undocumented date previous to the Meyer ownership. All of the other buildings were constructed during the Meyer ownership of the farmland.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

The Meyer farm complex does not reflect the historic character of the property and has no significance of its own. While these buildings and structures are contemporary in nature, they are necessary to support the agricultural use of the property and are not a priority for treatment.

Mechanical Systems

Utilities

Historic: A well was located behind the main house and was the main water supply. The well existed through the period of significance but it is unknown when the well was first constructed and what form it took at ground level. It is the only documented utility that was present during the period of significance.

Existing: The historic well behind the main house exists, but it is no longer used. It has a contemporary steel cover over the top of it at ground level. Contemporary mechanical systems have been added to the property to meet current needs. They include a new water well near the mobile homes, an underground septic system near the pole barn, an underground storm water drainage system around the main house, and underground water tanks on the north lawn for fire protection. Electric service also has been added to the property via both underground and

overhead lines. A transformer located in the north wood lot is the base for the underground electric system.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

The well contributes to the historic character of the property as an element of the period of significance, but the form the well took at ground level is unknown. A well house covering it is documented after the period of significance, but it is unknown when the well house was constructed. The current steel cover on the well does not reflect the historic character, but does protect the well from damage as well as providing a safety cover. Its location is directly adjacent to the drive and rear entry to the main house. Due to the location, current condition, and historic significance, the well is a priority for treatment.

The contemporary mechanical systems used and installed by the park have been placed discreetly on the property. The only intrusive utilities are the overhead power lines that extend across the front lawn. One line extends directly passed the main house and continues to the Meyer farm complex. This power line provides no service to the park property. It merely crosses the park and extends to the Meyer farm complex. Another line, extending from Post Road, provides electric service to the south gate house. The intrusive and contemporary character of the electric lines makes them a priority for treatment.

Site Engineering Systems

Upper Fish Pond Dam

Historic: A field stone dam existed at the west end of the upper fish pond during the period of significance. It had a wooden sluice regulating the water flow from the pond into the ravine.

Existing: The dam no longer exists. It was removed when the west end of the pond was enlarged by Meyer.

Analysis: Not existing.

Although the dam was part of the control system, regulating the water flow of the pond, the pond itself was important to the historic character of the property. Therefore, the loss of the dam does not greatly affect the historic character and it is not a priority for treatment.

Vegetation

Black Locust Allee

Historic: An allee of Black Locusts enclosed both sides of the semicircular entry drive. The locusts were planted circa 1800, making them approximately forty years old at the beginning of the period of significance. They were arranged in an alternating sequence along both sides of the drive and existed through the period of significance.

Existing: One of the original Black Locusts exists and two replacement Black Locusts have been planted on the south portion of the drive. Other scattered trees, of various species, have been planted or are volunteers along the drive, but no sequence or pattern is created by the existing trees.

Analysis: Not existing.

The Black Locust allee contributed to the historic character of the property, as an integral spatial defining element of the formal character of the front portion of the property. The trees existing along the drive are scattered and possess no sequence and, therefore, do not reflect the historic character. The Black Locust allee was important to the spatial organization and formal character of the property and is a priority for treatment.

Front Lawn

Historic: The front lawn encompassed the area defined by the entry drive and Post Road. With the exception of the front garden, the lawn was maintained in a rustic character, kept to an approximate height of six inches. The lawn had scattered trees within it, but had an overall open character.

Existing: The front lawn continues to be defined by the entry drive and Post Road, but it is now uniformly manicured to a height of one or two inches. Many scattered trees exist within the lawn, but an open character is maintained.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

The front lawn contributed to the historic character of the property, as an integral element of the formal character of the front portion of the property. The overall expanse and extents of the front lawn have been maintained, but the rustic character has been lost. While the lawn, as a feature, still exists, its character has been modified to a finely manicured, park-like setting. The importance of the front lawn to the property's historic character make it a priority for treatment.

Front Garden

Historic: A small, circular garden area existed at the front entrance to the main house. It was enclosed by three large Eastern White Pines, several shrubs, and a pedestrian path. The lawn within the garden was finely manicured, as opposed to the rustic character of the lawn that surrounded it.

Existing: The front garden no longer exists. The location now is maintained as part of the front lawn. The three Eastern White Pines that enclosed it have been replaced. Due to damage to their leaders, the replacement pines have developed a globular form rather than an upright form.

Analysis: Not existing.

The front garden contributed to the historic character of the property, as an integral element of the formal character of the front portion of the property and, therefore, it is a priority for treatment.

Front Pine Border and Grove

Historic: A row of Eastern White Pines stood between the front lawn and Post Road. It was a singular row of trees not symmetrically spaced. A grove of Eastern White Pines stood at the center of the row, directly in front of the main house. The grove screened views of the main house from Post Road and was approximately eighty feet wide and irregularly shaped.

Existing: Several of the historic pines of the row and grove exist. Volunteer plants have grown up within the row, forming a double row in some areas. Many, but not all, of the volunteer plants also are Eastern White Pines. The northern end of the row contains a large number of Black Cherries. The grove remains mostly intact and is free of volunteers, but several of the historic pines have been lost.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

The pine row and grove are important to the historic character of the property. The combination of existing historic and volunteer plants in the row and grove reflect a character very similar to that of the period of significance. The present pine row is less ordered and contains a greater variety of trees than it did historically. Its importance as defining feature for the front of the property make it a priority for treatment.

Garden

Historic: The garden was approximately 150 feet wide and 300 feet long and was located south of the main house. It was a combination of vegetables, flowers, fruit trees, and vines and was enclosed by fences.

Existing: The garden no longer exists. The location now is a temporary parking area for park employees.

Analysis: Not existing.

The garden was important to the historic character of the property. Its absence greatly diminishes the ability to interpret Lindenwald's historic character, therefore, it is a priority for treatment

North and South Orchards

Historic: The north orchard extended along the north portion of the house lot and was divided into two sections. The front contained pear trees and the rear was apple trees. The south orchard was located at the west end of the garden, contained apple trees, and was less than one-half the size of the north orchard. The species of the apple and pear trees are unknown, but they had growth habits with singular, upright trunks, and overhead canopies.

Existing: The orchards no longer exist. The location of the front of the north orchard now is successional growth woodlot (north woodlot). The location of the rear of the north orchard now is cultivated farmland. The location of the south orchard now is cultivated farmland.

Analysis: Not existing.

The orchards were extremely important to the spatial and historic character of the property as major elements in both the working and experimental aspects of Lindenwald. The existing woodlots and cultivated fields provide an entirely different character than existed during the period of significance. The importance of the orchards make them a priority for treatment.

Nursery

Historic: The exact location and layout of the nursery are unknown. It contained fruit tree seedlings and was probably located adjacent to the garden or north orchard.

Existing: The nursery no longer exists. The probable location now is cultivated fields and successional growth woodland.

Analysis: Not existing.

Other than its existence, little is known regarding the nursery and what it consisted of. The lack of documentation suggests it may not have been extensive. Therefore, it is not a priority for treatment.

Agricultural Fields

Historic: The entire second terrace and portions of the first terrace were maintained as agricultural fields for different varieties of crops.

Existing: All of the second terrace is maintained as agricultural fields. The first terrace, behind the main house and at the south end of the first terrace are maintained as agricultural fields. The parcel across Mill Road is no longer used for agriculture, it now contains residential development.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

The farmland is not part of the MVB NHS. The majority of the farmland remains in agricultural use and, for the most part, are owned by Meyer. Future development of the Meyer property is a serious threat due to insufficient protective measures exist and the current status of the Meyer farm suggests that the property may be sold in the near future. The agriculture fields are a priority for treatment.

North Woodlot

Historic: The north woodlot was not present during the period of significance. The location of it was the front portion of the north orchard.

Existing: The north woodlot is a successional growth woodland overgrowing the location previously the front half of the north orchard, containing pear trees. The woodlot contains a large concentration of Black Locust and Black Cherry trees.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

While the area of the north woodlot was vegetated during the period of significance, it was an orchard and not the dense woods it is today. The character of the existing woodlot is much different than that of the orchard and has a different affect on the property as a whole. The orchard was sparsely planted and had a pattern; it allowed access and views into it and beyond. The woodlot does not allow any views into it or beyond. Its dense vegetation prohibits access, except where paths have been cut through the understory. The woodlot presents a tall, dense mass as opposed to the low, open character expressed by the orchard. The contrasting character of the north woodlot to the historic orchard make it a priority for treatment.

South Woodlot

Historic: The south woodlot was not present during the period of significance. The location now is pasture.

Existing: The south woodlot is a successional growth woodland overgrowing the location previously a pasture adjacent to the historic garden. Like the north woodlot, the south woodlot contains a large concentration of Black Locust and Black Cherry trees.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

Like the north woodlot, the south woodlot is a tall dense mass of vegetation, very different from the pasture that existed there during the period of significance. The woodlot blocks views and creates a much more enclosed feeling. The contrasting character of the south woodlot to the historic pasture make it a priority for treatment.

View and Vistas

Farmland From Main House

Historic: A view of the majority, if not all, of the farmland was possible from the rear of the main house during the period of significance. The north and south orchards did block some of the immediate views of the farmland, but would not have affected the overall views.

Existing: A partial view of some of the farmland directly behind the main house is possible from the house lot. Vegetation in hedgerows and woodlots, contemporary farm buildings and structures, and contemporary NPS buildings combine to block or interfere with most of the views of the farmland.

Analysis: Not existing.

Singularly or in combination, vegetation, farm buildings and structures, and NPS buildings block or interfere with all of the views of the farmland. The NPS buildings are the most damaging to the views. They are located in an area historically a pasture and would have allowed views. The

contemporary farm buildings and structures clustered around the farm cottage interfere with views only in the sense that they alter the historic character. They do not block any views that would not have been blocked by vegetation, and still would be if the buildings and structures were removed. The vegetation, both in the woodlots and in hedgerows, blocks much of the views. The woodlots block views that the north and south orchards would have been part of but would not have blocked. The hedgerows have grown considerably and now block much more of the views than they would have historically. The views are important to both the spatial and historic character of the property and are a priority for treatment.

Catskill Mountains From Main House

Historic: The northern portion of the Catskill Mountains was visible from the rear of the main house.

Existing: The northern portion of the Catskill Mountains is now visible from the extreme north portion of the house lot. No off-site features interfere with the view.

Analysis: Not existing.

While the view can still be achieved from the extreme north portion of the house lot, it is no longer possible from the rear of the main house, presumably the more important location for the view. The existing view is much more limited than the historic view. The combination of the hedgerows and contemporary farm buildings and structures block the view. The views are important to both the spatial and historic character of the property and are a priority for treatment.

Main House From Post Road

Historic: The main house was partially visible from Post Road. A grove of Eastern White Pines completely screened the view directly in front of the main house and the Eastern White Pine row along the road partially screened more of this view from the road. Scattered vegetation within the front lawn also screened some of the view.

Existing: The main house is partially visible from Post Road. The existing grove of Eastern White Pines continues to screen some of the view directly in front of the main house. The Eastern White Pine row along the road partially screens more of the view of the house from the road. The Eastern White Pine row, historically a singular row of mostly Eastern White Pine, is now more dense in some areas while less in others. Therefore, it allows clear views in some areas and no views in others. Scattered vegetation within the front lawn also screens some of the view.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

While much of the vegetation that affected the view has changed in size and species, the overall result maintains the historic views. The views are important to both the spatial and historic character of the property and are a priority for treatment.

Post Road From Main House

Historic: Post Road was partially visible from the front of the main house. The vegetation along the road and within the lawn screened some of the view.

Existing: Post Road is partially visible from the front of the main house. The vegetation along the road and within the lawn screens some of the view.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

While much of the vegetation that affected the views has changed in size and species, the overall result maintains the historic views. The views are important to both the spatial and historic character of the property and are a priority for treatment.

Main House From NYS Route 9h

Historic: New York State Route 9h was not present during the period of significance.

Existing: The south corner of the house lot is visible from New York State Route 9h. The resulting view is the main house seen across the lawn, behind the south gate house. Views of the property from NYS Route 9h are only possible for vehicles traveling north. The view is blocked by vegetation between NYS Route 9h and Post Road for vehicles traveling south.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

NYS Route 9h is now the main road passing Lindenwald, replacing the use of Post Road. The views from NYS Route 9h are very different than those that would have been possible from travelers on Post Road. Vegetation entirely blocks the view from the north, while a partial view from the south is possible. These views, as opposed to those of Post Road during the period of significance, do not allow any understanding of the symmetry and formal arrangement of the front of the property. The views are important to both the spatial and historic character of the property and are a priority for treatment.

NYS Route 9h From Main House

Historic: New York State Route 9h was not present during the period of significance. The property across Post Road contained a farm, but the view is unknown.

Existing: New York State Route 9h and the traffic on it can be seen from the main house.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

As the main road passing the property, New York State Route 9h has a much different character than Post Road provided during the period of significance. It is a paved, two-lane highway handling a much larger volume of traffic than Post Road, made of compacted soil, ever experienced. The views are important to both the spatial and historic character of the property and are a priority for treatment.

Circulation

Entry Drive

Historic: A semicircular entrance drive approached the main house, extending from Post Road from two locations and meeting at the front of the house. As it approached the house, the drive divided and circled the house. It was one lane and constructed with compacted soil.

Existing: A semicircular entrance drive approaches the main house, extending from Post Road from two locations and meeting at the front of the house. As it approaches the house, the drive divides and circles the house. It is one lane and constructed with compacted soil. The south portion has crushed stone over the top of the soil.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

The only alteration made to the drive since the period of significance is the addition of crushed stone along the south side. The crushed stone is minimal and does not greatly affect the historic character. The current condition of the entry drive is very similar to its historic and, therefore, it is not a priority for treatment.

Roads to Farm Cottage, Carriage Barn, and Fields

Historic: A series of roads connected the different areas of the farm to the main house. Roads extended from the main house to the carriage barn, farm cottage, stone house, barns, and agriculture fields.

Existing: The main house is not connected to any other areas of the farm. The majority of the historic roads have been plowed under within the agriculture fields. Some of the roads within the fields remain, but no connection exists to the main house. Visual traces of some portions of these roads exist in the ground configuration within the house lot.

Analysis: Not existing.

Most of the features that were connected by these roads no longer exist, but the most important aspect of these roads is they connected the main house to the remainder of the farm. Without them, that connection is lost, making them a priority for treatment.

Farm Road

Historic: The farm road was not present during the period of significance. The road is located on a fence line that existed along the edge of the garden, south field, and south orchard.

Existing: The farm road connects the Meyer farm complex and farm cottage to Post Road, at the intersection of Post Road and New York State Route 9h. It is paved with asphalt and is approximately twenty feet wide. It is also used for access to the park employee lot.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

The farm road is intrusive to the historic character of the property. It separates the existing upper fish pond from the house lot. Historically, the fish pond was part of the garden. The farm road breaks the connection between the fish pond and the garden location. Its intrusive character makes it a priority for treatment.

Pedestrian Path in Front Garden

Historic: A circular pedestrian path surrounded the lawn within the front garden. It was approximately one to two feet wide and was constructed of compacted soil.

Existing: The path, and the front garden, no longer exist. The location now is part of the front lawn.

Analysis: Not existing.

The pedestrian path was an important element in defining the front garden, and, therefore, is a priority for treatment.

Employee Parking

Historic: The parking area was not present during the period of significance. Its location was part of the garden.

Existing: A parking area accommodating approximately thirty cars exists where the garden historically was located. It was created as a temporary parking area and is constructed of compacted soil and crushed stone.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

The location of the parking area, allowing a large number of cars within the core of the property, detracts greatly from the historic character and, therefore, is a priority for treatment.

Visitor Parking

Historic: The visitor parking was not present during the period of significance. Its location was a fence line along the front of the property.

Existing: Visitors park their cars along the side of Post Road in front of the main house. No changes have been made to the road or the adjacent lawn to accommodate this use.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

Visitor parking did not exist during the period of significance. The use of the area, directly in front of the property, as visitor parking, detracts from the views to and from the property. Vehicles lined along the road in front of the property diminishes the historic character, making it a priority for treatment.

Universal Access Parking

Historic: The location of the universal access parking was part of the road leading from the main house to the carriage barn.

Existing: Universal access parking accommodating two vehicles is located next to the maintenance garage behind the main house. It is constructed of crushed stone on top of compacted soil.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

Universal access to the main house needs to be maintained. The current location is adequate and the accommodating changes do not greatly affect the historic character of the property. The universal access parking is not a priority for treatment.

Trails in North Woodlot

Historic: The north woodlot and its trails were not present during the period of significance.

Existing: The north woodlot has a series of pedestrian trails cut through its understory. A trail leads to the visitor restroom accommodations, a second trail extends to a small work and storage area created and used by the maintenance staff of the park, and a third trail leads through the north woodlot to the north boundary of the house lot.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

The trails themselves do not detract from the historic character. They allow access to contemporary features discreetly located within the north woodlot. It is the north woodlot as a whole that detracts from the historic character of the property. The trails are not a priority for treatment.

Asphalt Pedestrian Paths

Historic: The asphalt pedestrian paths were not present during the period of significance. Their location was pasture.

Existing: A series of pedestrian paths connect the contemporary NPS features located behind the main house and are used by the park staff for administrative and maintenance purposes. The paths are constructed of asphalt and are approximately three feet wide.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

The asphalt paths, as an element of the contemporary features they connect, detract from the historic character of the property and are a priority for treatment.

Water Features

Upper Fish Pond

Historic: In 1840, Van Buren had two ponds constructed within the ravine just below the spring on the south end of the house lot. The upper fish pond was located directly below the spring, at the south edge of the garden. It had a dam at its west end that regulated the water flow into the ravine to the lower pond. The upper pond was stocked for fishing.

Existing: The upper pond exists but has been altered. The west end was enlarged, removing the dam, and the outlet has been blocked. The upper pond is used for irrigation on the Meyer farm, and rarely reaches its level capacity.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

Although the dam and ravine, the pond's outlet, have been removed and the west end has been slightly enlarged, the upper pond maintains its general form and shape, contributing to the historic character of the property. The pond's condition is not greatly threatened and, therefore, it is not a priority for treatment.

Lower Fish Pond

Historic: Below the upper fish pond, further down the ravine, the lower fish pond was constructed. It was located at the edge of the first terrace and also was stocked and used for fishing.

Existing: The lower fish pond no longer exists. The Meyer farm complex is now located there.

Analysis: Not existing.

The lower fish pond was quite distant from the core of the house lot and the exact location, size, and shape are unknown. With the upper fish pond intact, the loss of the lower fish pond does not greatly affect the historic character of the property. It is not a priority for treatment.

Small Pond at Spring

Historic: The small pond was not present during the period of significance.

Existing: A small pond has formed on top of the spring on the south end of the house lot. It developed when the farm road was constructed and a depression was created between the spring and the entrance to the culvert leading to the upper fish pond.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

This small pond is insignificant, not greatly affecting the historic character of the property and is not a priority for treatment.

Meyer Ponds

Historic: The Meyer ponds were not present during the period of significance.

Existing: In the area surrounding the farm cottage, Meyer has constructed five ponds. Two ponds are located within the transition slope and three are located below the slope, where the wetland historically was located.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

The Meyer ponds are not evident from the current NPS property and therefore, do not affect it. The ponds are all contained within the farmland and have been constructed in areas not greatly affecting the historic character of the property. Therefore, the ponds are not a priority for treatment.

Furnishings and Objects

Van Ness Grave

Historic: In 1847 a headstone was placed over the grave of Peter Van Ness by his son, John Van Ness. It was an elaborate, engraved, stone marker. The Van Ness grave site is located at the edge of the first terrace behind the main house.

Existing: The Van Ness grave marker is intact, but is being encroached upon by the agriculture activity that surrounds it.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

The Van Ness grave and headstone contributes to the historic character of the property and are threatened by current farming activity, making them a priority for treatment.

Fences

Historic: The Dingman fence, a post and wire fence, stood along the north boundary of the property. It was painted white and belonged to the neighboring Dingman farm. Many other fences surrounded the fields on the farm during the period of significance. Which fields were surrounded and the types of fence used are undocumented.

Existing: Scattered remnants of the Dingman fence exist along the boundary. They consist of a few posts with wire attached to some of them. No fields currently have fences surrounding them.

Analysis: Not existing.

The remnants of the Dingman fence are very minimal. They are buried within dense vegetation and are only identifiable with close inspection. The lack of information regarding other fences hinders the ability to represent them in an accurate manner, and, they are not a priority for treatment.

Garden Wall

Historic: During the period of significance, a wall was constructed within the garden for espaliers to hold grape vines. Its materials, size, and location are unknown.

Existing: The wall no longer exists.

Analysis: Not existing.

The wall in the garden is an important element in the garden, but the current information does not allow accurate representation. Its location continues to be farmed, further negating the possibility of investigation, making it a priority for treatment.

Benches

Historic: Two benches were located in the front garden. They were constructed of cast iron and were located underneath each of the pines flanking the front entrance of the main house.

Existing: Two contemporary reproductions of the original benches are now located on the front lawn. One bench is located next to the pine on the north side of the entrance to the main house and the other is in the center of the lawn.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

Although the benches are not the originals, they are accurate reproductions. They are not located in the original locations but are moveable. The size of the pines, which are replacements of the originals, at the front entrance to the main house do not yet allow for the benches to be placed underneath them as they were historically. They are important to the historic character and are a priority for treatment.

Mounting Platform

Historic: A square stone was located next to the drive near the north entrance to the main house. Van Buren used the stone as a mounting platform to climb onto his horse.

Existing: The mounting platform no longer exists.

Analysis: Not existing.

The mounting platform is important to the historic character of the property and is a priority for treatment.

Urn

Historic: It is undocumented whether the urn was present during the period of significance. An urn is documented to have been existing at the center of the front garden circa 1890. It is most likely to have existed during the period of significance, possibly even before.

Existing: The urn that was located on the property as early as 1890 is in storage on the site. A contemporary reproduction of the original urn is displayed where the center of the front garden would have been. The urn is placed on a small concrete pad to support it.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.

Although the displayed urn is not original, it is an accurate reproduction. It is undetermined whether the urn existed during the period of significance or was added after. It is most likely that it was added during or before the period of significance and it is a priority for treatment.

Brick and Stone Edging

Historic: It is undocumented whether the brick and stone edging was present during the period of significance.

Existing: Several small brick outlines exist on the property near the main house. Three circular outlines, two of brick and one of stone, surround areas at the entries to the drive; they are the previous locations of Eastern White Pines and are approximately eight feet in diameter. Another brick outline, linear and two feet wide, extends through the lilac cluster at the south end of the main house. All of these outlines apparently defined planting beds that once existed.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

The origin of these features is unknown. They could have been present during the period of significance but it can not be documented at this time. It is more likely that they originated after the period of significance. Therefore, they are not a priority for treatment.

Stone Marker

Historic: The stone marker was not present during the period of significance.

Existing: A stone marker stands at the side of the road in front of the south gate house. It was placed on the property during the Campbell ownership as an item for sale in his antique business.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

While the stone marker may have historic significance of its own, it was not present on the property during the period of significance and is a priority for treatment.

Wagon and Farm Equipment Remnants

Historic: The origin of the wagon and piece of farm equipment are undocumented. They are located in the area of the north orchard.

Existing: Remnants of a wagon and a piece of farm equipment exist in the north woodlot.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

While their origin is unknown, their current location, historically the north orchard, suggests that they were not located there during the period of significance. They are not a priority for treatment.

Flagpole and Park Sign

Historic: The flagpole and park sign were not present during the period of significance.

Existing: A flagpole and sign stating the name of the park are located in front of the main house at Post Road.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

While the need for the flagpole and sign are recognized, their contemporary design and current location detracts from the historic character of the property, making them a priority for treatment.

Sheds

Historic: The sheds were not present during the period of significance.

Existing: Three aluminum sheds are located near the mobile homes behind the main house and are used for maintenance storage.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

The aluminum sheds contrast greatly with the historic character of the property and therefore are a priority for treatment.

Visitor Restrooms

Historic: The visitor restrooms were not present during the period of significance.

Existing: Four portable toilets, located within the north woodlot near the main house, act as the visitor restroom facilities.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.

The visitor restroom facilities are inadequate and do not meet the needs of the park. They also greatly contrast with the historic character of the property. However, they have been discreetly located to minimize their affect on the historic character. Combined, their inadequacy and contrasting character make them a priority for treatment.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

Based on the significance of Lindenwald and the analysis of the existing property, the integrity of the property as a whole must be evaluated. "Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance."¹⁵¹ According to the Secretary of the Interior, historic properties either retain their integrity or they do not. Assessment of integrity is based on the condition and existence of the physical features of a property and how they convey its significance.

In order to evaluate and assess integrity, seven aspects, or qualities, that define it have been established. The seven aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.¹⁵² A property significant for its association with a person "ideally might retain *some* features of all seven aspects of integrity." Although it is a combination of these aspects that produce integrity, some, whether individually or in combination, may be more important than others in defining integrity.¹⁵³

As documented in the statement of significance, Lindenwald was extremely important to Van Buren. It fulfilled the role of his working and experimental farm while simultaneously projecting the image of a formal country seat as a base for his political activity. All seven aspects of integrity are important for this property. However, location, design, and setting are the most important for Lindenwald.

The following is a description of the property's existing condition in regards to each of the seven aspects of integrity as they relate to the property's significance under National Register Criteria B: Association. As a resource itself, the main house, also significant under National Register Criteria C: Design/Construction, retains high integrity in all seven aspects.

Location

Lindenwald retains high integrity of location. It is located in the same place as during the period of significance. The location of Lindenwald is extremely important to its integrity because it is one of the very reasons for which Van Buren chose this property. Lindenwald was located in his native town of Kinderhook and was just south of Albany, New York State's capitol. Also, Lindenwald was on Post Road, the main route between Albany and New York during the period of significance.

Design

Lindenwald retains partial integrity of design. The overall layout of the property is intact, including the formal entry and front lawn facing Post Road and working fields behind it (privately owned). The spatial arrangement of the agricultural fields is almost identical to that of the period of significance. Design is important because it was the very aspect that allowed the dual role Lindenwald performed—the working farm desired by Van Buren with the appearance a formal country seat.

The garden and orchards, very important features of the property, along with several of the farm roads no longer exist and contemporary intrusions have been added to the property, detracting from the historic design. They include such features as the mobile homes, pole barn, garage, and parking lot.

While these alterations are contemporary and detract from the historic character, they do not damage the overall design and organization of the property.

Setting

Lindenwald retains high integrity of setting. While the addition of New York State Route 9h has detracted from the historic setting to some degree, it does not greatly affect the character of the property and its surroundings. The rural character and agricultural surroundings remain intact. Setting is important because it was necessary for Lindenwald to have rural surroundings to maintain its character as both a working farm and a country seat.

Materials

Lindenwald, as a whole, retains low integrity of materials. Two extant structures, the main house and south gate house, and several historic plants on the property demonstrate materials of the period of significance. Remaining historic features do not retain substantial amounts of their historic materials.

Workmanship

Lindenwald, as a whole, retains low integrity of workmanship. Only the main house and south gate house demonstrate any integrity of workmanship. Many of the features that would express the workmanship of the property are no longer extant.

Feeling

Lindenwald retains partial integrity of feeling. The use of the property as a farm is still very evident, although the presence of the contemporary farm buildings detracts from the historic feeling. The area surrounding the main house does not retain its historic feeling. The historic formal front entrance, although somewhat rustic in its character, and the household activities of the house lot no longer exist. The finely manicured lawn and park-like setting do not reflect the historic feeling.

Association

Lindenwald retains partial integrity of association. While the property itself remains intact, it was the combination of its many features that made it important to Van Buren. They included such features as the formal entrance, elaborate house, gardens, orchards, and agriculture fields. Of these features, the garden and orchards, which were of special interest to Van Buren, are no longer extant.

Integrity of Property as a Whole

Lindenwald possesses some degree of integrity in all seven aspects. It possesses high or partial integrity in the three aspects important to this property, location, design, and setting. This evaluation of the seven aspects, with consideration of their relative importance to the property, was then used to determine the integrity of the property as a whole. Although assessing the integrity of a property can

sometimes be subjective, it is based on a complete understanding of the property, its features, and how they relate to the significance.

As previously stated, historic properties either retain integrity, or they do not, meaning a property either does or does not convey its significance. Assessment of the seven aspects, keeping in mind their respective importance to the property, clearly illustrates that Lindenwald does retain integrity. The location, overall design, and setting have been retained and at least some properties of the remaining aspects also have been retained.

CONCLUSION

Martin Van Buren clearly was an influential figure in the political development of the United States. His efforts while President are still evident today. Lindenwald, his home for twenty-three years, is a memorial to his life and to his contributions to this country. In addition to commemorating his political career, Lindenwald represents a true picture of the whole man—both the politician and gentleman farmer. Though the farm operated as an experimental and working farm, it also maintained the appearance of a politician's country seat, a symbolic use typical of Van Buren's political era. Even after he retired from the Presidency, Lindenwald continued to be the base of Van Buren's political activity.

The main house has been restored to its historic appearance and now serves as a museum, honoring Van Buren's political career. However, the historic research documented in this report has identified the landscape as equally important to Van Buren. Although many changes have occurred on the property since the time Van Buren lived there, this report also clearly shows that the overall form of the property remains intact, and retains its integrity as both the country seat and the working and experimental farm.

Thus, although 131 years of landscape change have disguised the farming aspects of Lindenwald, the formal character of the original country seat is still evident. It is hoped that the implementation of a preservation treatment plan will make this character even more evident to future generations.

ENDNOTES

Introduction

¹ The categories were developed by Professor George W. Curry, Regina M. Bellavia, and David Uschold, Research Assistants, Faculty of Landscape Architecture, State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, after careful analysis and discussion of existing reference materials regarding the documentation of landscape features. If no information was found regarding a particular landscape feature for a certain period, that landscape feature was not listed within the text of that particular chapter of the report. The materials analyzed to create the list of landscape features were:

Christine Capella Peters, "The Physical Treatment of Cultural and Historic Resources: Guidelines for Rehabilitating Designed Historic Landscapes" (Master's thesis, SUNY CESF, 1990), 59.

U.S. Department of Interior. *Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) Draft User Manual For Field Testing In FY 1992*. The draft was prepared by the Park Historic Architecture Division, National Park Service, Department of Interior, Washington, DC, 1992.

U.S. Department of Interior. *Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes*. The draft was prepared by the Preservation Assistance Division, Technical Preservation Services Branch of the National Park Service, Department of Interior, Washington, DC, May 1992.

² Historic Core: Existing Conditions: 1993. The on-site field survey of the current National Park Service property was completed by Assistant Professor Scott Shannon and Research Assistant David Uschold, Faculty of Landscape Architecture, SUNY CESF, 10-12 August 1992. The property was surveyed with a transit and tape measure for horizontal information. The necessary landscape features on the property were located during this work, including: vegetation, buildings and structures, mechanical systems, circulation elements, and furnishings and objects. In addition to being located, the vegetation was also identified. This information was overlaid onto the 1979 Eustance and Horowitz survey of the NPS property boundary for the historic core. Topography for the area directly around the main house was overlaid from Topographic/Planametric Base Map of the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site; NPS, 1981.

³ The base map of the entire Van Buren farm was created from a combination of an 1805 map of the property (fig. 1.3), property deeds from Van Buren's purchases, a 1959 aerial photograph of the area, and 1976 United States Geological Survey maps (see Appendix F). Project scope and physical constraints of the work for this report did not allow for the entire farm to be documented in the same amount of detail as the historic core.

⁴ The existing conditions and period plans for each chapter were constructed for this report, by the author, using a combination of the above sources and the established conditions of the specific time periods.

Chapter I: Van Ness Period

⁵ Edward Collier, *A History of Old Kinderhook*, (New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1914), 8-9.

⁶ Paul Wilstach, *Hudson River Landings*, (Indianapolis: The Bobs-Merril Company, 1933), 46.

- 7 Collier, *A History of Old Kinderhook* , 1.
- 8 Wilstach, *Hudson River Landings*, 46-48.
- 9 Wilstach, *Hudson River Landings*, 50.
- 10 Wilstach, *Hudson River Landings*, 46.
- 11 Harold Donaldson Eberlein, *The Manors and Historic Homes of the Hudson Valley*, (Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott Company, 1924), 24.
- 12 Collier, *A History of Old Kinderhook*, 43-45.
- 13 Wilstach, *Hudson River Landings*, 52.
- 14 William A. Stokinger, "Historic Grounds Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site," Cultural Resources, National Park Service (Department of the Interior, 1981), 40.
- 15 Wilstach, *Hudson River Landings*, 78-80.
- 16 Wilstach, *Hudson River Landings*, 84-85.
- 17 Collier, *A History of Old Kinderhook*, 552-559. An approximate average of the first United States census done in 1790 shows six persons living in each household, as well as two slaves per household, confirming that eighteen slaves for one household is very large.
- 18 Collier, *A History of Old Kinderhook*, 45-46.
- 19 Vrooman, Isaac, "Map of the Division of Kinderhook", 1686. This map (fig. 1.1) originally was drawn in 1686 by surveyor Isaac Vrooman. It was updated in 1914 by Edward Collier with 1780 information for inclusion in his book, *A History of Old Kinderhook*. All of the numbered lots within the "Allotments" are the product of this update. The numbered lots show the division of the original and much larger grants under the patent, as well as the smaller properties that were later developed from the division of the large farms. Although there are a few large holdings on the map, most are approximately 50 to 150 acres in size. The Thomas Powell Patent can be seen on the map, but the Van Alstyne farm was not yet established.
- 20 When considering all five time periods, the Van Ness Period has the least amount of documentation available regarding the property. Little information is known about the Peter Van Ness tenure and even less about the Paulding ownership. The best source of information available regarding the Peter Van Ness ownership comes directly from his will, including an 1805 map produced as a result of the will. The William Van Ness tenure provides slightly more documentation about the site, primarily from his letters and papers. The Paulding ownership remains almost undocumented. A good portion of the information on the Van Ness Period comes from Van Buren

himself; he made many comments about the property previous to his ownership and also about the existing conditions at the time of his purchase.

The lack of information regarding the Van Ness Period hinders the ability to document the farm's appearance at that time. Through a combination of documentation from several periods, this obstacle was overcome. Information regarding the Van Ness Period is combined with later period documentation and is used to determine the appearance of the landscape for the earlier, less documented periods.

- 21 Stokinger, "Historic Grounds Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site," 43.
- 22 The extent of Peter Van Ness' other parcels could not be documented.
- 23 The map (fig. 1.3), dated 19 October 1805 was drawn by M. Dickie. It illustrates the lands of Kleinrood, and how they were divided to be passed on from Peter Van Ness to his sons John and William as a result of his death in 1804.
- 24 Peter Van Ness Will, 1804, Columbia County Historical Society, Kinderhook, New York. The will of Peter Van Ness states his property as 260-acres, and the two portions he gave to his sons as 130-acres each. The figure of 130 acres did not include roads, as stated in later surveys. The actual total of William Van Ness's portion of the property consisted of 137 acres. The total of John Van Ness's portion remains documented as 130 acres and was not investigated further.
- 25 Stokinger, "Historic Grounds Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site," 48.
- 26 "Field Notes of General William Pauldings Farm in Kinderhook as Surveyed 29th September 1834" (Deed). L. Dingman, J. & A. Dingman M. Dingman to Martin Van Buren (Deed), 25 July 1843. L. Dingman, J. & A. Dingman M. Dingman to Martin Van Buren (Deed), 7 September 1844. Columbia County Historical Society. Portions of each of the three lots willed to John Van Ness by his father Peter Van Ness were purchased by Van Buren and rejoined with the farm. Van Buren purchased them from the neighboring Dingman family. The Paulding survey of 1834 confirms that John Van Ness sold land to Casparus Dingman, who owned the neighboring farm, north of Kleinrood. The date that John Van Ness sold the land, and how much of his land the Dingmans actually obtained, is unknown. By 1845 Van Buren had purchased a piece of all three of John Van Ness's lots. Since he purchased all of these lots from the Dingman family it is assumed that they purchased all of John Van Ness's land when he sold it sometime between 1810 and 1834.
- 27 Collier, *A History of Old Kinderhook*, 376.
- 28 Stokinger, "Historic Grounds Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site," 48.
- 29 Martin Van Buren to Levi Woodbury, 9 September 1839; Levi Woodbury Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Martin Van Buren to Francis P. Blair, 24 July 1841; Francis P. Blair Papers, Library of Congress. Smith Thompson Van Buren to (unknown), 29 July 1839; Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

30 As with most of the natural aspects of the site, documenting the topography for the Van Ness Period is difficult. The typical correspondence and map sources that exist from the period rarely pertain to any aspect of the topography, leaving insufficient information to begin documentation. The existing topography today has undergone some obvious changes since the Van Ness Period, but a careful comparison of period sources and existing topography can provide a fairly accurate picture of the overall topography that existed during the Van Ness Period. While this technique cannot provide very detailed information, it can provide a general sense of the topography that existed.

By overlaying the 1805 map (fig. 1.3) on top of current USGS maps (1976), topographical forms can be noted. Analyzing property boundaries, slopes, and water features can provide substantiating evidence for the Van Ness Period topography. In addition, since the property has been farmed since the Van Ness Period, it can be assumed major topographical forms were not altered.

31 Ralph M. Aderman, *The Letters of James Kirk Paulding* (Madison, University of Wisconsin Press, 1962), 449. "Field Notes of General William Pauldings Farm in Kinderhook as Surveyed 29th September 1834," (Deed) Columbia County Historical Society.

Several sources indicate the presence of a wetland on the property. The combination of these sources confirm the base of this ravine as the most probable location for the wetland. Martin Van Buren stated the existence of "muck beds" on the second terrace (Aderman, *The Letters of James Kirk Paulding*, 449). A deed survey of the property mentions a "fly or bog" along the property boundary between the same lots (fig. 1.3: Lot #2 WPVN, Lot #3 JPVN). 137 years later, the 1976 USGS maps also show a wetland in that same location. The combination of these sources supports this as the location for the wetland.

32 Stokinger, "Historic Grounds Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site," 60. The existence of this spring and ravine is confirmed by Van Buren's use of them in 1840 to construct water features on that lot.

The 1805 map (fig. 1.3) shows a feature in the location where the spring is believed to have been. The symbol shown on the 1805 map, a series of dots, corresponds with the location of an existing natural spring near the south west boundary of the house lot. The assumption that this symbol refers to water is supported by the fact that the spring was thought to be the only hydrological feature on the property previous to Van Buren's ownership. The location of this spring is corroborated in documentation of the Van Buren Period. This symbol is also shown in a semicircular fashion on the neighboring property just to the northeast of the main house. The explanation for this representation is unknown.

33 "Field Notes of General William Pauldings Farm in Kinderhook as Surveyed 29th September 1834," (Deed) Columbia County Historical Society. The location of this spring is only documented as being above the intersection of the road and boundary, placing it in the slope between the terraces.

34 The 1805 map (fig. 1.3) shows eight buildings and structures on the property. The representation of some of the buildings is clear: stone house, main house, carriage barn and farm office. On the house lot, the central building is the main house, due to its representation with two chimneys, two floors and adjacent to the entry drive. The two symmetrical buildings behind the main house are the farm office to the west, and carriage barn to the north.

Although out of proportion, these two buildings appear to be small, one-story support buildings for the main house, as represented by the door reaching the roof and the absence of windows. The building to the west is the farm office. A c.1913 photograph (fig. 4.29) and existing remains of the foundation document the location and physical appearance of the farm office (fig. 1.8), consistent with the map illustration. The building to the north is shown where the carriage barn was located. Although the farm office and carriage barn are shown as being the same size, the carriage barn was much larger. The origin and use of the two buildings shown to the northeast of the main house is unverified.

The stone house and its support buildings are shown to the northwest of the house lot. The location shown is consistent with the known location of the stone house. The use and origin of the two buildings near the stone house are unverified. The smaller building may be a privy, and the larger may be a kitchen or stable.

Through the combination of the information derived from the 1805 map (fig. 1.3) and other sources, it can be documented that the farm office and carriage barn were constructed during Peter Van Ness's occupancy of the main house (1797–1805). In Van Buren's correspondence to friends and relatives, he frequently discussed activity at his farm, including the addition of the buildings and structures during his tenure. Van Buren never mentions the construction of either a carriage barn or a farm office and both of these buildings appear on a c.1841 map of the property (fig. 2.4). Since these structures were not constructed, but were present, during the Van Buren Period, they must have been constructed during the Van Ness Period. It is unreasonable to assume they were built before the main house was constructed in 1797 since no other residence existed in that location. Confirmation that a carriage barn existed on the property during William Van Ness's tenure is documented in a letter from Cornelius Van Ness to William Van Ness in 1815. In the letter, Cornelius asks William to purchase a carriage for him stating "... bring it on loan a vessel to Kinderhook and put it in your carriage barn until I can send for it." (Cornelius P. Van Ness to William P. Van Ness, 28 May 1815; Van Ness Papers, New York Historical Society, New York, New York.). William Van Ness often discussed his improvements on the property in correspondence with his friends and his brothers. He never mentions the construction of a carriage barn although one existed during his tenure. It is probable that it was constructed by Peter Van Ness and was already standing when William inherited the property, supporting it as the building illustrated in the 1805 map (fig. 1.3). As with the carriage barn, neither Martin Van Buren or William Van Ness ever mention the construction of any type of building in the location of the farm office. This building clearly appears on the 1805 (fig. 1.3) and the c.1841 maps (fig. 2.4). The location is confirmed by a c.1913 photograph (fig. 4.29) and extant remains of the foundation. This building may also be attributed to the Peter Van Ness tenure.

35 Stokinger, "Historic Grounds Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site," 40–48. The second house was most likely across Post Road and not on the Kleinrood property.

36 The 1805 map (fig. 1.3) demonstrates a comparison between the two buildings, showing the new, main house as a much larger and more formal building than the stone house.

37 A more detailed description of the carriage barn, in its 1930s state was obtained from several sources associated with the property during the deProsse ownership. This information is presented within chapter 4, the deProsse Period.

38 A more detailed description of the farm office, in its 1930s state was obtained from several sources associated with the property during the deProsse ownership. This information is presented within chapter 4, the deProsse Period.

39 Peter Van Ness Will, 1804, Columbia County Historical Society. Oral interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. Seymore McGee lived his entire life on Post Road, near Lindenwald. He periodically performed grounds and maintenance work on Lindenwald during the 1930s. Peter Van Ness's will describes the location of the stone house on the second terrace. Seymore McGee confirmed the location of the stone house by extant remains of the foundation location.

40 Very little documentation of improvements occurring during the Van Ness Period exists. With a combined use of later photographs, written documentation, oral interviews, and a survey of some of the existing trees at the site, ages of some of the vegetation can be estimated and the planting dates placed within the different time periods.

41 Peter Van Ness Will, 1804, Columbia County Historical Society. Peter Van Ness's will states the location of the orchard south of the stone house.

Collier, *A History of Old Kinderhook*, 393. A 1793 letter from Gertrude Van Ness (Peter's wife) to a friend talks about the surroundings of the stone house: "... delightful fields and meadows with which we are surrounded, fruit trees all decorated with blossoms of variegated colors. My lilacs look elegant. . . ."

42 The Black Locusts along the drive were planted some time between the completion of the main house in 1797 and when they appear on the 1805 map (fig. 1.3), placing their planting in the Peter Van Ness tenure. Seymore McGee stated the entry drive was lined with large locust trees during the 1930s and described and sketched the planting pattern as an alternating scheme from one side of the drive to the other side. Oral interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. A combination of Seymore McGee's description and figures 4.29 and 3.11 have been used to calculate the distance between the locusts as approximately forty feet.

Identification of the trees shown lining the drive in figures 4.29 and 3.11 was confirmed as Black Locusts (*Robinia psuedoacacia*) by two experts: Dr. Norman Richards, Professor of Forestry, SUNY CESF, 3 November 1992; Dr. Donald Leopold, Associate Professor of Environmental and Forest Biology, SUNY CESF, 16 November 1992.

S.T. Van Buren to M. Van Buren Jr., 31 July 1839, Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University. Van Buren considered naming the property "The Locusts" when he purchased it in 1839. This verifies the existence of locusts as a substantial plant on the site before 1839.

43 Sam Startwout to William P. Van Ness, 14 & 17 April 1806; Van Ness Papers, New York Historical Society. Sweet Brier is a type of rose that grows six feet tall and is often found in a hedgerow.

44 Martin Van Buren to Levi Woodbury, 24 July 1841; Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University. Martin Van Buren to Levi Woodbury, 1 September 1839; Levi Woodbury Papers, Library of Congress.

45 Martin Van Buren to Levi Woodbury, 24 July 1841, Francis P. Blair Papers, Library of Congress.

46 Collier, *A History of Old Kinderhook*, 391.

47 As with spatial relationships, information regarding views and vistas may be extracted from what is already known about the property. From a combination of the 1805 map (fig. 1.3) and documentation of topography on and off of the site, some sense of views and vistas can be obtained.

48 "Field Notes of General William Pauldings Farm in Kinderhook as Surveyed 29th September 1834," (Deed) Columbia County Historical Society. The road is described as leading to the stone house in the low lands and the intersection of the road and the boundary of the house lot is located on the survey. No other information is given.

49 "Field Notes of General William Pauldings Farm in Kinderhook as Surveyed 29th September 1834," (Deed) Columbia County Historical Society.

Chapter II: Van Buren Period

50 Martin Van Buren to James S. Wadsworth, 8 June 1844, Papers of the Wadsworth Family, Library of Congress. It is unknown where on the farm the foreman lived since the cottage was not yet constructed. He may have lived in the stone house, the basement of the main house, or possibly the farm office building.

51 Martin Van Buren Last Will and Testament, Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University.

52 "Field Notes of General William Pauldings Farm in Kinderhook as Surveyed 29th September 1834;" (Deed); William and Maria Paulding to Martin Van Buren (Deed) 1 April 1839; Columbia County Historical Society. The 1834 survey states the parcel contained 137.32 acres. The 1839 survey states that the parcel covers 130.29 acres plus roads. The "roads" apparently make up the additional seven acres unaccounted for in the 1839 survey. When later documentation is considered, it becomes clear that the 137.32 acre figure from the 1834 survey is the accurate total for this portion of the original Van Ness farm.

53 L. Dingman, J. & A. Dingman M. Dingman to Martin Van Buren (Deed) 25 July 1843; L. Dingman, J. & A. Dingman M. Dingman to Martin Van Buren (Deed) 7 September 1844; Peter Hoes & Lawrence Van Buren to Martin Van Buren (Deed) 1845; Columbia County Historical Society.

Martin Van Buren to (unknown), 22 June 1848, Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University. This 1848 correspondence stated that Lindenwald contained 225 acres, 4.11 acres more than is documented. The total of the land Van Buren purchases and the 1864 deed to the property document Lindenwald containing 220.89 and 220 acres, proving that the 225 acres was not accurate and may have just been a round figure used by Van Buren to describe the farm. As stated above, the accurate figure is 220.89 acres, and will be rounded to 221 acres for this report.

54 Martin Van Buren to (unknown), 22 June 1848, Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University.

55 The process for determining the topography for the Van Ness Period, combining historical information with the existing topography of the site today, was used for the Van Buren Period. The topography for the Van Ness Period was overlaid with any changes that occurred during the Van Buren Period.

56 Aderman, *The Letters of James Kirk Paulding*, 464.

57 The 1805 map (fig. 1.3) and the 1959 aerial photograph (Appendix F) show the location of the Kinderhook Creek bed. These sources show many similarities but also many differences in the location of the creek bed. A time span of 154 years remains between the two sources, during which the Creek's path is undocumented. Professor of Environmental Studies, John Felleman and Assistant Professor of Forest Engineering, Paul Hopkins, both of SUNY CESF, examined the 1959 and 1967 aerial photographs (Appendix F), April 1993, SUNY CESF. From this examination, many possible paths the creek may have taken during its history have been identified.

The small portion of the creek, which contacted the property at the north west corner, remains in the same location as it was during the Van Ness Period. This is shown by the comparison of the 1805 map (fig. 1.3) and the 1959 aerial photograph (Appendix F). This portion of the creek bed stays constant on these two sources, suggesting it remained in that location during the interim years of the Van Buren, Wagoner, and the deProsse Periods.

58 Aderman, *The Letters of James Kirk Paulding*, 464.

59 As discussed in the Van Ness Period, the main house, farm office, carriage barn and stone house were existing during that period. Sources from the Van Buren Period confirm the assumptions these buildings were existing at the time Van Buren purchased the property in 1839.

While the renovations designed by Upjohn were being implemented in 1849 Van Buren made a curious statement: ". . . William P. [Van Ness] came and disfigured everything his father had done. I succeeded him, & pulled down without a single exception every erection he had made. . . ." (Martin Van Buren to Francis P. Blair, 9 April 1849, Library of Congress). This statement suggests several possibilities: (1) Van Buren truly did tear down all that was standing on the property, leaving only the main house, (2) Van Buren exaggerated the scale and intensity of the improvements that were made, (3) Van Buren's statement was precisely the truth; he may have torn down all of William Van Ness's "erections," leaving only Peter Van Ness's buildings. This would account for four buildings on the property: the main house, carriage barn, farm office and stone house. The third possibility is the most likely for several reasons. Van Buren's tone in the letter alludes to Peter Van Ness's improvements as being of good quality and taste, while in his opinion William Van Ness's alterations were not. Van Buren therefore may have torn down all of William's erections and left the buildings constructed by Peter Van Ness. As previously stated in the Van Ness Period: Buildings and Structures, the farm office and carriage barn are both products of Peter Van Ness's tenure. Also, in many letters Van Buren talks of his improvements to the property and never once mentions building either a farm office or any structure in the garden other than a greenhouse and a hothouse. This would verify the farm office and carriage barn to be Peter Van Ness buildings. The possibility that the carriage barn was built by Van Buren is unlikely. Van Buren seems to have discussed his improvements to the farm within his correspondence to his friends even more so than William Van Ness did. Since Van Buren never mentions the construction of a carriage barn on the property it must have already existed when he purchased the property in 1839. This would leave these buildings to be Peter Van Ness constructions, not demolished by Van Buren as stated in the quote.

60 Oral interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. Seymore McGee noted that the stone house was extant during the deProsse Period but was in a state of ruin. No evidence suggests that it was used after the Van Ness Period. It may have been abandoned after Peter Van Ness moved into the main house in 1797. Census records after 1840 do not note habitation.

61 Stokinger, "Historic Grounds Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site," 71. Hill, "The Farmer's Monthly Visitor," 1845. Hill's 1845 article in the *Albany Cultivator* states "hot houses" as plural but Van Buren references "the hot house" as a singular building in 1843. From this it is assumed there was one hothouse and one greenhouse and they are the structures represented on figure 2.4.

This sketch map is undated and has been assigned the date of c.1841 by undocumented sources. The only accurate date that can be assigned to the map is between 1840 and 1843. The map shows the ponds, greenhouse, and hothouse, making it a post-1840 map. The map also shows the original 137.32 acre property purchased by Van Buren before he made additional land purchases, making it pre-1843. For purposes of this report and to maintain consistency, the map will retain the c.1841 label as it is already known.

62 Martin Van Buren to Andrew Jackson, 30 July 1841, Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University.

63 It is not clear what the stables contained. Since the carriage house already existed behind the main house and the wings on the house did not appear before Van Buren's tenure, it is assumed the stables referenced may have been part of what is seen extending off of the rear of the house. It also is possible they were the appendages to the carriage barn.

64 Martin Van Buren to James S. Wadsworth, 8 June 1844, Wadsworth Family Papers, Library of Congress.

65 Oral interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. Seymore McGee identified the structures in figure 2.6 as the farm cottage and red hillside barn and in figure 2.7 as the black hay barn. He also illustrated the approximate location of the buildings on a map of the farm. A more detailed description of these buildings, in their 1930s state was obtained by several sources associated with the property during the deProsse ownership. This information is presented within chapter 4, the deProsse Period.

Martin Van Buren to Gorham A. Worth, 3 June 1847, Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University. Martin Van Buren to Francis P. Blair, 9 April 1849, Francis P. Blair Papers, Library of Congress. The exact construction date for the red hillside barn is not certain, it may have been built in either 1847 or 1849. In 1847 Van Buren states that there are twenty-six contractors on the farm, but does not mention what they are doing (Martin Van Buren to Gorham A. Worth, 3 June 1847). No known work was going on at this time and most of the improvements already were complete. Later, in 1849, he states "My last years crop showed a necessity for more barn room & my men are helping to get out the timber. . . ." (Martin Van Buren to Francis P. Blair, 9 April 1849). The 1847 count of twenty-six workers may have been for many jobs including general farm work. The 1849 work more likely produced the red hillside barn due to the specific mention of a barn and reference to "helping to get out the timber."

66 It has never been proven whether the large gable on the north gate house was part of the original construction or if was added at a later date. It seems most likely that it was added at a later date, possibly during one of the later periods during which the north gate house was used as a residence for workers on the property. Without the additional gable, the north gate house would have appeared identical to the south gate house. The gable differs in detail from that of both the north and south gate houses. The ornamentation on the gable was much heavier than the ornamentation on the main structures themselves. Also, the window in the gable, while similar to those of the main structures, has at least twenty glass panes as opposed to four of the other second floor windows. William deProsse

stated that the interior of the gable appeared to be original to the construction, stating it was of quality workmanship consistent with the gate house itself, unlike the later alterations done to the gate house. It therefore remains undocumented whether the gable was original or was added later (fig. 2.10 and 2.11).

67 Martin Van Buren to Levi Woodbury, 24 July 1841, Francis P. Blair Papers, Library of Congress.

68 New York Commercial Advertiser, 1841.

69 The Black Locusts from the Van Ness Period still existed in the beginning of the deProsse Period (1917–1973), confirmed by their appearance in figure 4.29 and by William deProsse, Seymore McGee, and Bob Metz's recollections of them during the 1930s, verifying they must have existed during the interim years of the Van Buren and Wagoner Periods as well. Having been planted between 1797 and 1805, they were approximately thirty-four to forty-two years old in 1839.

Bob Metz was a foster child of Clementine deProsse and lived at Lindenwald from 1934 to 1942. William deProsse was Clementine deProsse's son and lived at Lindenwald while he grew up, from 1930 to 1957.

Collier, *A History of Old Kinderhook*, 378. A visitor to Lindenwald in 1891 discusses Van Buren passing time on his farm listening to the "locusts drone" in the wind. The manner in which they are mentioned suggests that they were a substantial vegetation feature on the property.

S.T. Van Buren to M. Van Buren Jr., Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University. Martin Van Buren considered naming the farm "The Locusts" when he purchased it in 1839 substantiating the existence of the locusts before his purchase.

70 Collier, *A History of Old Kinderhook*, 378. The pines mentioned are confirmed to be White Pines by later photographs and by existing White Pines on the site. The size of the White Pine grove can be determined from an existing outline of it. The entire pine grove is not evident but some of the trees or evidence of them exist.

71 An age survey was done by National Park Service employees in 1976; neither methodology or surveyors can be documented. Some of the ages reported in the survey are questionable. A new age survey of the vegetation on the site was completed by coring and visual analysis. Dr. Donald Leopold, Associate Professor of Environmental and Forest Biology; Professor George W. Curry, Research Assistants Karen Day and David Uschold, Faculty of Landscape Architecture; SUNY CESF; 8 July 1993.

72 Martin Van Buren to Levi Woodbury, 24 July 1841, Francis P. Blair Papers, Library of Congress.

73 New York Commercial Advertiser, 1841.

74 Martin Van Buren to Levi Woodbury, 1 September 1839, Levi Woodbury Papers, Library of Congress.

75 New York Commercial Advertiser, 1841.

76 Hill, "The Farmer's Monthly Visitor," 1845.

77 New York Commercial Advertiser, 1841.

Angelica Singleton Van Buren to Mrs. R. Singleton, 4 & 6 October 1843, Angelica Singleton Van Buren Papers, Library of Congress. This reference and quote was taken from Stokinger's "Historic Ground Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National historic Site," the primary source was not consulted.

Martin Van Buren to Elizabeth Blair, no date, Blair and Lee Family Papers, Box 227, File 17, Letter 3, Princeton University Libraries, Princeton, New Jersey.

78 Martin Van Buren to Levi Woodbury, 24 July 1841, Francis P. Blair Papers, Library of Congress.

79 Hill, "The Farmer's Monthly Visitor," 1845.

80 Martin Van Buren to Francis Preston Blair Sr., 15 July 1851, Francis P. Blair Family Papers, Library of Congress.

81 Oral interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. Oral interview, Bob Metz with David Uschold, 15 February 1993. Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProse with David Uschold, 10 June 1993. The location of both the north and south orchards can be confirmed from later photos: figures 2.6, 2.13, 3.7, 3.11. Figure 2.4 shows both the north and south orchards as they stood on the house lot. Seymore McGee, Bob Metz, and William deProse confirmed the location of the north and south orchards. Seymore McGee and William deProse described the north orchard as being much larger than is shown on the 1841 map, extending across a rye field northeast of the main house. Their recollections, from the 1930s, may be of a larger and expanded Van Buren north orchard, later than the c.1841 map. They described the north orchard as extending from the north portion of the entry drive to the brow of the hill and from the north boundary fence to twenty feet north of the carriage barn. This would encompass the areas shown as the north orchard and rye field on figure 2.4. Considering the date of figure 2.4 (c.1841) and the Van Buren discussion of the large amounts of orchard trees later, in 1848, he may have expanded the north orchard to reach the north drive.

The contents of the orchards can be documented by many sources. New York Commercial Advertiser, 1841. Angelica Singleton Van Buren to Mrs. Richard Singleton, 21 July 1843, Angelica Singleton Van Buren Papers, Library of Congress. George H. Martin to Martin Van Buren, 11 December 1843, Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University. Aderman, *The Letters of James Kirk Paulding*, 427-430. Martin Van Buren to Gorham A. Worth, 30 September 1846, Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University. Martin Van Buren to Francis P. Blair, 22 April 1848, Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University. Martin Van Buren to (unknown), 22 June 1848, Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University. Gouverneur Kemble to Martin Van Buren, 13 April 1848, Martin Van Buren Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Massachusetts (this reference was taken from Stokinger, "Historic Grounds Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site," 71, the primary source was not referenced).

A more detailed description of the orchards, in the 1930s, was obtained by several sources associated with the property during the deProse ownership. This information is presented within chapter 4, the deProse Period.

82 Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProse with David Uschold, 10 June and 6 September 1993.

83 Martin Van Buren to (unknown), 22 June 1848, Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University.

84 Martin Van Buren to (unknown), 30 May 1841, Blair and Lee Family Papers, Box 227, File 16, Princeton University Libraries.

85 Hill, "The Farmer's Monthly Visitor," 1845.

86 Martin Van Buren to (unknown), 22 June 1848, Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University.

87 The c.1843 sketch of the main house (fig. 2.15) shows many trees surrounding the house. It does not, however, show an accurate arrangement of the known trees and cannot be used to document any locations of plantings. If the drawing were accurate, it would show the two White Pines flanking the entrance to the house. Neither of the original pines are shown in the drawing. If they were shown, they would block much of the view of the front of the house and may have been left out for that reason. This inconsistency raises concern regarding the landscape information shown in this sketch. As a result, its use for landscape documentation is unreliable and, therefore, was not used.

The c.1849 water color painting done by Richard Upjohn & Company (fig. 2.16) has no definite date. It remains unclear whether this rendering was produced by Upjohn as part of the redesign proposal for Lindenwald or whether it was produced after the renovations took place. The former seems more likely since an illustration of the proposed changes must have been completed prior to Van Buren's allowing such major changes to his home. In either case, the interpretation of the landscape does not appear to be an accurate depiction, but rather an exaggerated illustration of the landscape features in order to better display the main house. Many landscape features (discussed in their respective landscape feature sections of this chapter) of the Van Buren Period are represented, although somewhat distorted in the rendering, such as the southern White Pine, at the entrance to the main house, the benches underneath the pines, and the circular pedestrian path in front of the main house. The use of this rendering for documentation, therefore, must recognize this degree of artistic license. Subsequently, the use of this rendering for landscape information has been limited to secondary documentation from collaboration of other evidence.

88 This space at the front entrance to the main house first appears in the c.1849 Upjohn rendering (fig. 2.16) and later in several photographs, c.1890 (fig. 2.17, 3.2). It is unknown whether this feature was implemented as part of the Upjohn plan or if it existed prior to 1849.

89 Henry Gilpin to Martin Van Buren, 21 April 1843, Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University.

90 Oral Interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. Oral Interview, Bob Metz with David Uschold, 15 February 1993. Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProse with David Uschold, 10 June 1993. These sources provided information that was combined to document roads on the property.

Figure 2.19 clearly shows a road extending past the farm office. This was confirmed by Seymore McGee to be the road extending to the farm cottage.

Evidence of the road extending from the main house exists in the ground configuration southwest of the main house, clearly showing the remains of a road leading in the direction of the farm cottage. The ground configuration behind the main house was confirmed by Seymore McGee to be the remains of the road creating the triangular space next to the farm office and continuing to the farm cottage.

A road extended to the second terrace behind the main house during the Van Ness Period to reach the buildings shown on figure 1.3. This road is confirmed by Seymore McGee and Bob Metz to have existed in the later deProsse Period, suggesting it remained from the Van Ness Period until the deProsse Period.

91 Evidence (photographs) from later periods suggests the roads were single lane and all of the circulation elements were constructed of compacted soil. Archeological investigation of the existing roads, most specifically the entry drive, could provide information regarding construction materials.

92 Stokinger, "Historic Grounds Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site," 48.

93 Hill, "The Farmer's Monthly Visitor," 1845.

94 Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProsse with David Uschold, 10 June 1993. Oral interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. The location of the upper pond was noted and confirmed as the existing pond. They also described the location of the lower pond and Seymore McGee illustrated the location during a walk on the property at the time of the interview.

95 Martin Van Buren to Levi Woodbury, 1 September 1839; Levi Woodbury to Martin Van Buren, 9 September 1839, Levi Woodbury Papers, Library of Congress. New York Commercial Advertiser, 1841.

An espalier is latticework constructed to train plants to grow on.

96 The benches first appeared in Upjohn's c.1849 rendering of the main house (fig. 2.16). It is uncertain whether the benches existed previous to the renovations or if Upjohn suggested they be included. This same style of bench appears again in many photographs as early as c.1895 and c.1900 (fig. 3.10, 3.12) and again in c.1913 photographs (fig. 2.17, 3.2). In these photographs the benches are both in the same locations as seen in the Upjohn rendering, at the base of the White Pines flanking the entrance to the main house.

97 Hill, "The Farmer's Monthly Visitor," 1845. Henry Gilpin to Martin Van Buren, 21 April 1843, Martin Van Buren Papers, Syracuse University. William and Maria Paulding to Martin Van Buren (Deed) 1 April 1839; Columbia County Historical Society. This deed, along with many others, states a fence was located on this border, however it is never described.

Chapter III: Wagoner Period

98 "Kinderhook: 1865," copy on file, MVB NHS. This map shows an increase in the density of settlement for the Kinderhook area, especially the village itself, when compared to an 1856 map of the same area: "Map of the Town Kinderhook," 1856; original map located at the National Union Bank, Kinderhook, New York; copy on file, MVB NHS.

99 Adam E. Wagoner to Bascom H. Birney (Deed), 15 November 1917. Columbia County Court House, Hudson, New York.

100 Collier, *A History of Old Kinderhook*, 378.

101 Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProsse with David Uschold, 10 June and 6 September 1993. Brona G. Simon, "Historic Grounds Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, Volume II Archeological Section," 37. William deProsse concurs with Simon that the building may have been turned. deProsse described the building as being very sturdy in its construction and unusual that such a building would not have a foundation.

The materials and details of the wood shed are consistent with those of the carriage barn, a Van Ness structure. No other evidence suggests that it was a Van Ness construction. The foundation discovered during the archeological research would bring the building closer to the house. If it existed during the Van Buren tenure, it may have been moved after the Upjohn renovations in 1849, being too close to the rear of the house. Van Buren had an outdoor/summer kitchen before the Upjohn renovations, but its location is unknown. It is possible that this was it, but this building had no fireplace or chimney, suggesting that it was not a kitchen.

102 Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProsse with David Uschold, 10 June and 6 September 1993. More detailed descriptions of the woodshed and Wagoner garage, in their 1930s state were obtained by several sources associated with the property during the deProsse ownership. This information is presented within chapter 4, the deProsse Period.

103 Dr. Donald Leopold, Associate Professor of Environmental and Forest Biology, SUNY CESF, 16 November 1992. Dr. Leopold identified the plants in figure 3.7 as roses.

104 Dr. Donald Leopold, Associate Professor of Environmental and Forest Biology, SUNY CESF, 16 November 1992. Dr. Leopold identified the plants in figure 3.7 as Pegee Hydrangeas and the plant in figure 3.8 as Wistaria.

105 The north and south orchard can be seen in many photographs (fig. 2.6, 2.13, 3.7) and are documented to exist in the following period.

106 The photograph that illustrates the corn growing on the front lawn is c.1905 (fig. 3.1). Earlier, c.1900 (fig. 3.12), and later, c.1913 (fig. 3.9), photographs of the same period do not show any crops on the front lawn, suggesting this was only a temporary situation.

107 The entry drive and pedestrian path, and their apparent construction material, can be seen in c.1900 and c.1913 photographs (fig. 2.19, 3.2).

108 Oral interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProsse with David Uschold, 10 June and 6 September 1993. The continued existence of these roads in the deProsse Period proves their existence during the Wagoner Period.

Chapter IV: deProsse Period

109 Adam E. Wagoner to Bascom H. Birney (Deed), 15 November 1917. Columbia County Court House.

110 Written correspondence, William deProsse to David Uschold, 6 September 1993. Stokinger, "Historic Grounds Report, Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site," 105-106.

111 Written correspondence, William deProsse to David Uschold, 6 September 1993. Clementine deProsse to Dudley Ray Meyer (Deed), 28 March 1946. Columbia County Court House.

112 Written correspondence, William deProsse to David Uschold, 6 September 1993. Oral interview, Ray Meyer with David Uschold and Richard Oullette (Chief of Maintenance, MVB NHS), 8 June 1993.

113 Oral interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProsse with David Uschold, 10 June 1993.

114 Clementine deProsse to Ken Campbell (Deed), 31 May 1957. Columbia County Court House.

115 Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProsse with David Uschold, 10 June and 6 September 1993.

116 Written correspondence, William deProsse to David Uschold, 6 September 1993.

117 Oral interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProsse with David Uschold, 10 June 1993. Seymore McGee and William deProsse documented some details and the removal dates of the north gate house and the garden structure appended to it. William deProsse stated that the building seen attached to the gate house was previously located within the garden and had been moved here.

118 Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProsse with David Uschold, 10 June and 6 September 1993. Oral interview, Ray Meyer with David Uschold and Richard Oullette (Chief of Maintenance, MVB NHS), 8 June 1993.

119 Oral interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. Oral interview, Bob Metz with David Uschold, 15 February 1993. Seymore McGee and Bob Metz

both described the location of the carriage barn and located it on a map of the property. The location each illustrated was the same and corresponded to the locations shown in the 1805 (fig. 1.3) and c.1841 maps (fig. 2.4). They confirmed the building in figure 1.7 as the carriage barn.

Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProse with David Uschold, 10 June 1993. William deProse identified the building in figure 1.7 as the carriage barn, gave a detailed description, and drew a floor plan it.

Using figure 1.7, and a person appearing in it as a scale figure, the size of the building can be estimated. The main section of the barn can be estimated at forty-three feet long and twenty-three feet tall. Without the photographs, Seymore McGee estimated the size to be about forty feet long and twenty-five feet tall. Seymore McGee stated this size for the main section of the barn, not including the appendages at either end. Using figure 1.7, the entire length is approximately sixty-five feet.

Oral Interview, Seymore McGee and Bruce Stewart (Superintendent, MVB NHS), 2 July 1990. Seymore McGee described the floor plan of the interior of the carriage barn and assisted in preparing a drawing of it. He also described the exterior finish of the barn. This is confirmed by figure 1.7. The siding appears to be the same and wood roofing can be seen underneath the tar paper covering the roof. Seymore McGee assisted in tearing the barn down and removing the debris from the property.

120 Oral interview, Bob Metz with David Uschold, 15 February 1993. Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProse with David Uschold, 10 June and 6 September 1993. Oral interview, Bruce W. Stewart (Superintendent, MVB NHS) with David Uschold, 8 June 1993. The building was still existing when the deProses sold the property in 1957, but was no longer present when the National Park Foundation took ownership in 1973; only the foundation existed. William deProse and Bob Metz described the interior and exterior of the building. William deProse described the building as being approximately twelve feet square. The extant foundation for the farm office is eleven feet square.

121 Oral interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. Oral interview, Ray Meyer with David Uschold, 8 June 1993. Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProse with David Uschold, 10 June 1993. Seymore McGee and Ray Meyer provided the removal date for the barn and William deProse gave a detailed description of the barn and its layout.

122 Oral interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. Oral interview, Ray Meyer with David Uschold, June 8, 1993. Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProse with David Uschold, 10 June 1993 and 6 September 1993. Seymore McGee and Ray Meyer provided the approximate date of the fire that destroyed the barn and William deProse gave a detailed description of the barn, its layout, location, and details of its destruction.

123 Oral interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProse with David Uschold, 10 June and 6 September 1993. Seymore McGee documented the removal dates and some details of the complex behind the main house. William deProse provided a detailed description of the buildings.

124 Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProse with David Uschold, 10 June and 6 September 1993.

- 125 Oral interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. Oral interview, Bob Metz with David Uschold, 15 February 1993.
- 126 Oral interview, Bob Metz with David Uschold, 15 February 1993. Work for the septic system can be seen in a 1940 photograph (Photo # CLR-430, on file MVB NHS). The excavation for the system can be seen on the left side of the photo, confirmed by Bob Metz.
- 127 Written correspondence, William deProse to David Uschold, 6 September 1993.
- 128 Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProse with David Uschold, 10 June and 6 September 1993. Oral interview, Bob Metz with David Uschold, 15 February 1993. USGS aerial photograph, 1959, on file MVB NHS.
- 129 Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProse with David Uschold, 10 June and 6 September 1993. Some of these garden elements also may be seen in two c.1913 photographs (fig. 2.19 and 3.2).
- 130 Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProse with David Uschold, 10 June and 6 September 1993. Oral interview, Bob Metz with David Uschold, 15 February 1993. Oral interview, Ray Meyer with David Uschold, June 8, 1993.
- 131 As done in previous chapters, a combination of the documented information regarding the landscape features for this time was studied to determine the spatial organization and views and vistas of the time.
- 132 Oral interview, Bob Metz with David Uschold, 15 February 1993. Oral interview, Seymore McGee with David Uschold and Michael Henderson (Curator, MVB NHS), 27 February 1992. Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProse with David Uschold, 10 June and 6 September 1993. USGS aerial photograph, 1959, on file MVB NHS. Seymore McGee and William deProse described the two fish ponds that existed previous to their tenures and they also described the two additional ponds created during their tenures. The small pond near the upper fish pond being almost a wet area rather than a pond. They described the second pond that was created during the deProse Period in general location only. Neither were clear if it was the same as any of the existing ponds or was a different feature altogether.
- 133 Oral interview and written correspondence, William deProse with David Uschold, 10 June 1993.
- 134 Several photographs illustrate the furnishings and objects that existed on the property during the deProse Period (Photos # CLR-409, CLR-417, CLR-431, CLR-451, CLR-452, CLR-454, CLR-455, on file MVB NHS).

Chapter V: National Park Service Period

- 135 Map of Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, Division of Land; National Park Service, North Atlantic Regional Office.

- 136 The Park has considered not allowing vehicular traffic on Post Road in front of the site. This would be part of the proposed visitor center and visitor parking area which would be accessed from NYS Route 9h. The Village of Kinderhook has agreed and will donate the parcel of Post Road to the Park if the need arises.
- 137 Oral interview, Richard Oullette (Chief of Maintenance, MVB NHS) with David Uschold, 8 June 1993. Oral interview, Bruce W. Stewart (Superintendent, MVB NHS) with David Uschold, 8 June 1993. The foundation of the gate house was filled with empty oil cans in 1973. It was cleaned out and backfilled with soil to stabilize it from caving in on itself. The above grade portion, approximately one foot of stone, was left visible and uncovered.
- 138 Oral interview, Bruce W. Stewart (Superintendent, MVB NHS) with David Uschold, 8 June 1993.
- 139 Field Survey: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, 10–12 August 1992; S. Shannon, D. Uschold. The information is presented on Historic Core: Existing Conditions: 1993, at the end of chapter five.
- 140 Oral interview, Richard Oullette (Chief of Maintenance, MVB NHS) with David Uschold, 8 June 1993.
- 141 Field Survey: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, 10–12 August 1992; S. Shannon, D. Uschold. The information is presented on: Historic Core: Existing Conditions: 1993, at the end of chapter five.
- 142 Field Survey: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, 10–12 August 1992; S. Shannon, D. Uschold. During this field survey, several black locust stumps were located along the entry drive and along the north border of the property. Many more stumps are located on a previous survey completed in 1979 to locate existing trees and stumps. All of the stumps from the 1979 survey have been removed from the property. Eustance and Horowitz, Survey for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, 1979; with update by Raymond Lubianetsky, containing tree and stump information, 1980.
- 143 Field reconnaissance and oral interview, MVB NHS, Richard Oullette (Chief of Maintenance, MVB NHS) with David Uschold, 8 June 1993.
- 144 These features were discovered during field reconnaissance. Field reconnaissance, MVB NHS, Richard Oullette (Chief of Maintenance, MVB NHS) with David Uschold, 8 June 1993. Field Survey: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, 10–12 August 1992; S. Shannon, D. Uschold.

Chapter VI: Statement of Significance and Site Analysis

- 145 U.S. Department of Interior. *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. The bulletin was completed by the Interagency Resources Division of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, 1991, 3.
- 146 Ibid.
- 147 The period of significance is 1839–1862, but Chapter II: Van Buren Period, includes the following two years when the property remained in the Van Buren family. No changes took place during this additional two years and it

is much more a part of the Van Buren tenure than of the following absentee ownerships of the Wagoner Period. Therefore it is included in Chapter II: Van Buren Period, rather than the following chapter. The period of significance for the property remains 1839–1862, and does not include these two additional years.

148 The period of significance used in this report was developed by the author and agreed on by the NPS staff at the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site and the North Atlantic Regional Office.

149 U.S. Department of Interior. *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis For Preservation Planning*. The bulletin was completed by the Interagency Resources Division of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, 1977. Revised by Patricia L. Parker, 1985, 45.

150 *Ibid.* Features post-dating the period of significance (non-contributing) may have significance in their own right, but cannot be considered contributing to the significance of Lindenwald.

151 U.S. Department of Interior. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. The bulletin was completed by the Interagency Resources Division of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior.

152 *Ibid.* The seven aspects of integrity are as follows:

Location: the place where the historic property was constructed or where the historic event took place.

Design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Setting: the physical environment of a historic property.

Materials: the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory.

Feeling: a property's expression of aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association: the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

153 U.S. Department of Interior. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. The bulletin was completed by the Interagency Resources Division of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, 48.

APPENDIX A
COMPLETED NPS REPORTS

Published Reports

- U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Southwest Cultural Resources Center. *Cultural Resources Remote Sensing and Its Limitations: A Test at Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*. Albuquerque, 1983.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. North Atlantic Regional Office. *Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment of 1986: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*. Boston, 1986.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. North Atlantic Regional Office. *Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment of 1986: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site: Amendment*. Boston, 1990.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. North Atlantic Regional Office. *Environmental Statement: Lindenwald*. Boston, 1973.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office. *Historic Ground Report: Lindenwald: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, Volume I*. Completed under a cooperative agreement with Brown University (CX 1600-0-0037). Boston, 1981.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office. *Historic Ground Report: Lindenwald: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, Volume II*. Completed under a cooperative agreement with Brown University (CX 1600-0-0037). Boston, 1982.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Cultural Resources, Denver Service Center. *Historic Resource Study: Lindenwald*. Denver, 1982.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Cultural Resources, Denver Service Center. *Historic Structure Report: Archeological Data Section: Lindenwald: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*. Denver, 1983.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. North Atlantic Regional Office. *Interim Interpretive Prospectus: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*. Boston, 1985.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. North Atlantic Regional Office. *Lindenwald: Master Plan*. Boston, 1970.

Appendix A

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. North Atlantic Regional Office. *Martin Van Buren National Historic Site: Adjacent Lands Resource Analysis*. Completed under a cooperative agreement with the Columbia Land Conservancy (CA 1600-8-8006). Boston, 1990.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. North Atlantic Regional Office. *Statement For Management: Martin Van Buren NHS*. Boston, 1990.

Unpublished Materials

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *Lindenwald: the President Martin Van Buren Homestead*. This report was written by Melvin J. Weig, Assistant Historian of the NPS, 1936.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *Martin Van Buren National Historic Site: Scenic Easements, Terms and Conditions*. These easements cover five parcels adjacent to the MVB NHS.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office. *National Register of Historic Places. Nomination Form*. Boston, 1980.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Resources Management and Research, North Atlantic Regional Office. *Section 106 Review, Lindenwald, Universal Access Alterations*. This form documents the review process for the installation of a universal access ramp at the entrance to the main house. Boston, 1993.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *The Grounds at Lindenwald*. Visitor pamphlet regarding the grounds at the MVB NHS. Kinderhook, n.d.

Miscellaneous Materials

Pole, Lorraine M. n.d. *Report on the information found in the Papers of Martin Van Buren*. Martin Van Buren Papers (1839-1864), Ogontz Campus, Pennsylvania State University.

APPENDIX B
LANDSCAPE FEATURE TABLE

<i>Landscape Features</i>	<i>Van Ness Period</i>	<i>Van Buren Period</i>	<i>Wagoner Period</i>	<i>deProsse Period</i>	<i>NPS Period</i>
ENVIRONMENT					
Natural	*	*	X	X	*
Socio/Cultural	*	*	X	*	*
SETTING	*	*	*	*	*
NATURAL SYSTEMS					
Physiography	*	*	O	O	O
Topography	*	*	X	X	*
Geology	O	O	O	O	O
Hydrology	*	*	X	X	*
Ecology	O	O	O	O	O
Climate	O	O	O	O	O
BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES	*	*	*	*	*
Mechanical Systems	X	*	X	*	*
Site Engineering Systems	X	*	X	X	*
VEGETATION	*	*	*	*	*
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION	*	*	*	*	*
Views & Vistas	*	*	X	*	*
CIRCULATION	*	*	*	*	*
WATER FEATURES	X	*	X	*	*
FURNISHINGS & OBJECTS	*	*	*	*	*

KEY:
* = Information Found
X = No Information Found
O = No Information Sought

APPENDIX C

REPOSITORIES CONSULTED AND RESULTS

Manuscript Collections

Cornell University. Ithaca, New York.

Christina Cantine Papers. This collection is held at the Olin Library at Cornell University and consists of one box of manuscript materials. It was thoroughly searched and some relevant information was found.

Library of Congress. Washington, D.C.

Francis P. Blair Papers. This collection contains over 26,000 pieces, both maps and manuscripts. It was searched by use of the index, reviewing pieces that may have been relevant. Some significant information was found.

Blair Family Papers. This collection contains approximately 70 boxes of manuscript materials. By use of the index, it was searched and relevant materials were reviewed, finding some significant information.

Levi Woodbury Family Papers. This collection was reviewed to confirm previously documented information within it. No new information was found.

New York Historical Society. New York, New York.

Van Ness (Phillips) Papers. The Van Ness Papers (searched for previous NPS reports) were reviewed and the known information was confirmed. The recent addition to this collection (15,000 pieces) was also searched and new information significant to Lindenwald was found within it.

New York State Library. Albany, New York.

Benjamin Franklin Butler Papers. This collection contains ten boxes of manuscripts and had no index at the time of this research. All of the boxes were reviewed and no information was found.

Princeton University Libraries. Princeton, New Jersey.

Blair and Lee Family Papers. This collection contains 446 boxes of manuscript pieces. The index was reviewed and relevant boxes were searched, finding several pieces of significant information.

Butler Family Papers. By use of the index, the 45 boxes of this collection were reviewed. The relevant boxes were searched and several significant pieces of information were located.

Livingston Papers. By use of the index, the contents of the 165 boxes of this collection were reviewed and relevant boxes were searched. No significant information was found.

Appendix C

Throop and Martin Family Papers. By use of the index, the contents of the eleven boxes of this collection were reviewed and relevant boxes were searched. No significant information was found.

Syracuse University. Syracuse, New York.

Martin Van Buren Papers. This collection contains thirty-five reels of micro-film. The collection was reviewed previously (Poll, n.d.) and a report was written to summarize information significant to Lindenwald. The report was reviewed and the several reels of the collection were searched again to confirm or elaborate on important information. The collection contains an extreme amount of significant information regarding Lindenwald.

APPENDIX D

INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED

Jeanne B. Akers
Niverville, New York

Jeanne Akers is Clementine deProsse's daughter and grew up at Lindenwald with her brother William. She collaborated with William. in providing information for this report.

Jean M. Curry
Huntersville, North Carolina

Jean Curry owns the diary of Angelica Singleton Van Buren, who lived at Lindenwald for several years during Van Buren's ownership. The diary was believed to have contained information regarding Lindenwald. Mrs. Curry states that it does not. It contains information regarding Angelica's European travels.

William deProsse Jr..
Concord, California

Telephone interviews and written correspondence, 5 May 1993, 6 September 1993, 17 October 1993. William deProsse lived at Lindenwald from 1930 until 1957. He was born there and was part owner when the property was sold in 1957. His recollections, including drawings and photographs, were invaluable in documenting the property during those years.

Phyllis Ewing
Chief Curator
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site
Kinderhook, New York 12106

Judy Harris
Curatorial Technician
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site
Kinderhook, New York 12106

Michael Henderson
Superintendent
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site
Kinderhook, New York 12106

Dr. Donald Leopold
Associate Professor of Environmental and Forest Biology
SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry
Syracuse, New York 13210

Seymour McGee.
Kinderhook, New York

Appendix D

Oral interview, 24 February 1990. Seymour McGee lived on Post Road, north of Lindenwald, from approximately 1910 until 1990. He performed occasional maintenance work at Lindenwald while the deProsse family owned it. He provided much information regarding many of the landscape features of the property.

Helen McLallen
Columbia County Historical Society
5 Albany Ave.
Kinderhook, New York 12106

Bob Metz.
Plattsburg, New York

Oral interview, 15 February 1993. Bob Metz was a foster child of the deProsse family and lived at Lindenwald from 1934 until 1942. His recollections of the property were quite clear and provided substantial information.

Richard Oullette
Chief of Maintenance
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site
Kinderhook, New York 12106

Charlie Pepper
Horticulturist
NPS Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
99 Warren Street
Brookline, Massachusetts 02146

Ruth Piwonka
Kinderhook, New York

Ruth Piwonka has researched the history of Kinderhook and Lindenwald. She provided direction for possible information sources.

Bruce W. Stewart
Former Superintendent
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site
Kinderhook, New York 12106

APPENDIX E
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NOMINATION FORM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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DATE ENTERED	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
"Lindenwald"
AND/OR COMMON

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Kinderhook

___ VICINITY OF
CODE

___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE
New York

COUNTY CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RES.
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (If applicable)

North Atlantic Region

STREET & NUMBER

15 State Street

CITY, TOWN

Boston

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

Mass.

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Columbia County Clerk Office

STREET & NUMBER

Union Street

CITY, TOWN

Hudson

STATE

New York

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Building Survey

DATE

1976

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site is located two miles outside of Kinderhook, New York, in Columbia County and several miles west of the Hudson River. The surrounding area is sparsely settled and has a rural agricultural character. The town was the birthplace of Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States. 48 acres of land surround the 12.8 acre National Historic Site on three boundaries. Conservation easements dictating agricultural uses compatible with the historic setting are proposed for the area across the Albany Post Road. The estate mansion, Lindenwald, the secondary buildings that remain, and the grounds are currently being stabilized.

The following historic buildings and sites remain on the grounds:

Lindenwald (No. HS 1)

Lindenwald was built by Peter Van Ness in 1797, a person of considerable prominence locally whose military career developed into a political one as New York State Senator, a position he held for many years. At sixty years of age, Van Ness decided to build a house. He hired local builders and used native materials in the construction of his two-and-one-half story Flemish bond red brick Federal style residence which rests on a raised, random laid fieldstone masonry foundation. The interior space was arranged around a central hall and rear staircase with two rooms placed symmetrically on either side. The second floor had four rooms corresponding to the same plan while an attic lodged servants. The kitchen in this house-type was located in the basement as were areas for laundry, wood storage, cold storage and other household support activities.

The house was gabled with chimneys at either end and still has a handsome Palladian window with switchline tracery lighting the second floor stairhall. The main doorway was, characteristically, the focal point of the main elevation with an elaborate fanlight surmounting it. The house was stone masonry, wall bearing, faced in brick with a stringcourse defining the stories. There were rubbed brick window lintels and a bracketed cornice as well.

There were five bays across the front and four on the side facades, giving each room two shuttered, 6-over-6 double hung sash windows on both of its exterior walls. The rooms were beautifully finished by intricate woodwork, some of which was hand-carved by Judge Van Ness. Details include dentil moulding, reeding fans, triglyph friezes, pronounced entablatures on the doorways, and early hardware on the 8-panel doors. There are delicate plaster cornices and rosettes applied to the ceilings.

The Red and Green Parlours are richly finished with moulded and paneled ceilings, deep window reveals and interior shutters. They have several of the six European, carved marble fireplace mantels and architraves, replete with fluted Ionic lionettes. There are also enormous gilded mirrors in each formal room, bought in New York City. The Red Parlour has been given a stylized ogee arch in the Upjohn renovation.

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/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1797, 1849 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Richard Upjohn

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site is significant because it was the estate of the eighth president of the United States, has architectural merits and retains distinctive features of a nineteenth century farm in the Hudson River Valley.

Van Buren purchased Lindenwald during his Presidential term and lived there until his death in 1862. During the twenty-three years residence at Lindenwald, Van Buren operated a successful 82 acre farm on the 225 acre estate and experimented with cultivating new varieties of vegetables. Although the National Historic Site now contains 12.8 acres, the enabling legislation mandates a total of 40 acres.

Lindenwald is a distinctive structure architecturally because it is a post-colonial house with mid-nineteenth century modifications designed by a significant American architect, Richard Upjohn. In addition, Lindenwald retains remains of its original plumbing and heating system, installed during Van Burens residency; features include water closet, lead piping and zinc lined bathtub, and coal burning furnace, one of the first central heating systems in the Hudson Valley. The house also has the wallpapers that decorated the walls during Van Buren's occupancy.

The archeological remains on the site, including the farm office, barn, gatehouse and other former farm structures and features, hold information about Van Buren's farming operations. These deposits also are likely to contain data important to reconstructing and explaining the way of life followed by Van Buren, his visitors, his family and his employees.

Van Buren treasured Lindenwald and worked constantly to maintain and improve it. In his own words, this is where he chose to spend ". . . the last and happiest years of my life, a farmer in my native town."

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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The manor was set at the center of a sweeping semi-circular driveway and was complemented by the full range of secondary buildings.

William Van Ness inherited the estate at his father's death in 1804 and was the proprietor until 1824. During this time, Washington Irving was a frequent guest and tutored Van Ness' children.

The house was purchased at an auction in 1824 by William Paulding, Jr. who lived there until 1839 when Martin Van Buren acquired title to the house and attendant 137 acres of land. He continued acquiring property until, after six years, he held a total of nearly 225 acres.

Van Buren embarked on a program of renovations to Lindenwald that began with the removal of the stair in the central hall to a more unobtrusive position in the hall, framed by a Gothic alcove. This freed the central hall to function as a parlour for its social owner. The French wallpaper, "Paysage a Chasses", applied at that time, still remains intact although in a deteriorated condition. Conservation studies for this historic 1841 wallpaper are underway.

Due to circumstances in his political career and a desire to have one of his sons eventually take over the estate, it was decided that Van Buren's son, Smith Thompson and his wife would move in after adding on to the house to accommodate them. Thus, in 1849, Smith Thompson hired a very prominent ecclesiastical architect, Richard Upjohn, to design and add a rear wing and a library ell on the southwest facade.

Upjohn's work imposed an Italianate asymmetry and lavish decoration onto the ordered, restrained elegance of the Federal composition. The alterations made to the structure included two dormers and a central gable added to the front roof slope and a dormer on the rear slope, the closings of both gable end windows, bracketing under every available cornice, a heavily ornamented Victorian front porch, window hoods in some cases, and a crowning dramatic Italianate tower.

The Upjohn addition is a one-story wing of common bond red brick with sandstone trim on the basement. There is a round-arched major doorway built into the northeast elevation that is fully framed by a wide glazed band. The roof of the addition, in contrast to the wood shingle of the 1797 house, is a red-painted tin that has been crimped over vertically set strips to resemble board-and-batten, also known as standing-seam metal roofing.

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The gabled tower top is about four stories in height and contains a stair up to an open air observation porch and belfry. There are coupled round-arched openings on either side of the tower and narrow round-headed windows paired on the solid, adjoining walls. These narrow openings reappear below to admit light to the stairwell. The round-headed windows are repeated elsewhere in the gable pediments and dormers, and other picturesque details are liberally used, including board and batten-sided dormers, bracketed window hoods and sills, and an incongruous oriel. The bricks of the exterior walls were painted cream-colored with a red trim to match this earlier treatment of the 1797 house.

The rear wing was built by a local carpenter named Barent Van Slyck and its interior elements included a full basement, a breakfast/billiard room, a library, a hallway to the tower and major wing entrance, a bathroom, a nursery, a bedroom and a skylit hallway.

The late 19th-early 20th c. owners of Lindenwald wrought few structural changes and, at most, stripped some of the Italianate ornamentation from the eaves, aside from removing the Victorian porch. This was replaced by a grand two-story portico across the southeast elevation. Its four, square wood columns support a flat roof and wood balustrade. Bathrooms and a kitchen were installed in the house in the modernization.

Today, Lindenwald is still an imposing mansion, surrounded by extensive lawns and mature trees. Many fine architectural details survive from the historic period including the Palladian center window with the 8-over-6 panes and three-pane sidelights bordered with narrow panes both in this window and beside the main entrance. Four fluted ionic pilasters separate the window units and rest on moulded corbels. The entrance is deeply recessed with a paneled reveal and has pilasters supporting a shelf entablature. The sidelights are recessed too and steps in a foreshortened Palladian shape lead to the wide eight-panel Dutch double door. The remainder of the windows are 6-over-6 with wood sills and flat arch brick lintels and have white-painted louvered shutters. The addition has segmental windows.

Interior features that remain from the historic period include the original kitchen and service quarters, a bake oven, and an early kitchen stove with ovens installed by Van Buren bearing the logo Moses Pond and Co., N. 28 Merchants Row, Boston. An old zinc bathtub and pipes remain. Original silver-plated doorknobs and hardware are predominantly intact on the first floor and the floorboards themselves are in satisfactory condition. The interior trims for cornices, windows, doors, fireplaces and their mantels are of the period as well. There is also an 1848 furnace that Van Buren, at the vanguard of heating technology, had installed and

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which appears to be in impeccable condition. Of interest, too, are two first floor indoor necessities with moulded covers and wooden seats. The mansion has an inventory of over 200 pieces of furniture and household items, nearly half of which were Van Buren's while the remainder are in the Empire style, fashionable during the historic period.

South Gatehouse (No. HS 2)

Originally one of a pair of gatehouses that were situated at either end of the large semi-circular drive that leads from the Albany Post Road, the South Gatehouse remains extant while the North Gatehouse is but foundation walls and some rubble. They were reputedly added to the estate in 1841-43 and are basically one room with a full basement underneath and a single fireplace, although no chimney is in evidence on the remaining structure. The South Gatehouse is currently used as a residence by a previous owner and tenant with a special use permit.

The South Gatehouse is a rectangular plan, one-story structure which measures 22' x 14'. It is carpenter Gothic in style. It is a wood frame structure sheathed in buff-painted board-and-batten and has corner boards, sills, window, door, and other trim painted a contrasting brown. Resting on a raised random-laid fieldstone masonry foundation, the one room cottage has a wood shingled, gabled roof. Characteristic of this style, too, there are bargeboards trimming the raking cornices and eared, wooden window and door lintels. The windows of the three bay front facade by two bay side are 9-over-9 double hung sash with a 6-light gable end window to light the roof volume. Nearby the Gatehouse is one of the old stone 10 mile markers along the Albany Post Road.

North Gatehouse Foundation (No. HS 3)

The North Gatehouse site is a 14' x 22' rectangular foundation of dry and random laid fieldstone located at the north side of the semi-circular drive near the Albany Post Road. It is currently fenced to prevent intrusion.

Farm Office site (No. HS 4)

The Farm Office is an unexcavated site located behind Lindenwald and near the southwest boundary line. Traces of fieldstone indicating a foundation are visible in the indentation in the ground area where the Farm Office was. It is currently fenced against intrusion and under study.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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The grounds at Lindenwald National Historic Site include 12.8 acres of the 225-acre farm that Martin Van Buren presided over in 1845. In addition to the sites of the North Gatehouse and Farm Office, other archeological remains associated with Van Buren's farm activities are expected on the grounds and within the easement areas. Archeological resources from earlier historic or prehistoric periods might also occur.

Lindenwald is approached via a semi-circular, gravel surfaced drive, indented slightly at the top in front of the mansion. A small graveled walkway nearly circular in shape was laid out before the mansion and its grassed interior contained a flower bed outlining a fish pond and urn. Lining the drive on either side were imposing rows of linden trees. These features of the property will be restored.

There are, in addition, a drive that circles behind the mansion and a farm road leading to a carriage barn located to the rear of which not even a trace remains. A modern antique shop and a cement block garage structure will be removed from the site.

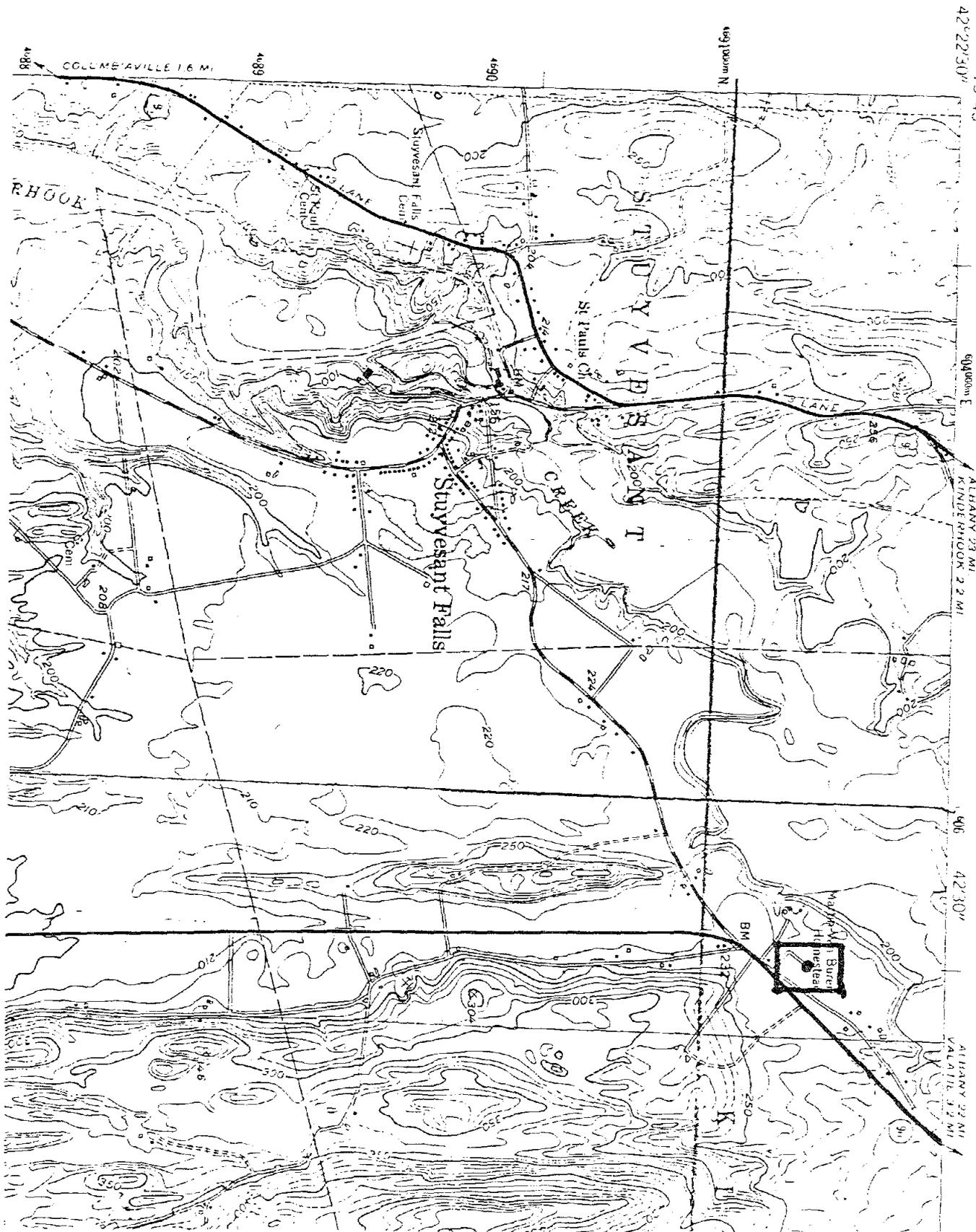
Kinderhook, NY

UTM Reference

18- 606460 4691700

42° 22' 30" N
73° 45' W

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



APPENDIX F
MISCELLANEOUS
GRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION



Figure F1: 1959 Aerial Photograph (U.S. Department of Agriculture).



Figure F2: 1967 Aerial Photograph (U.S. Department of Agriculture).

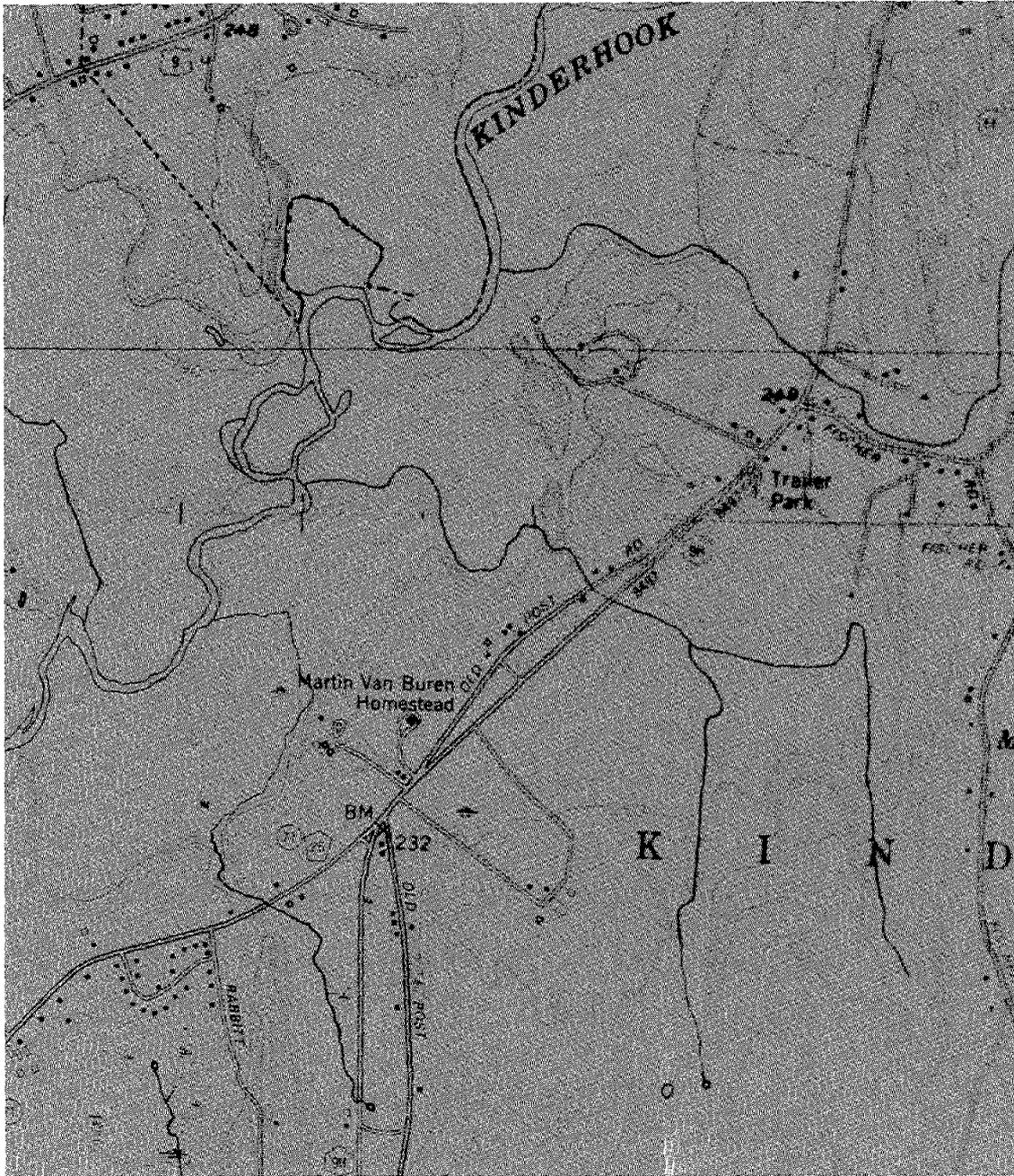


Figure F3: 1976 USGS Map, Kinderhook and Stottville Quadrangles.

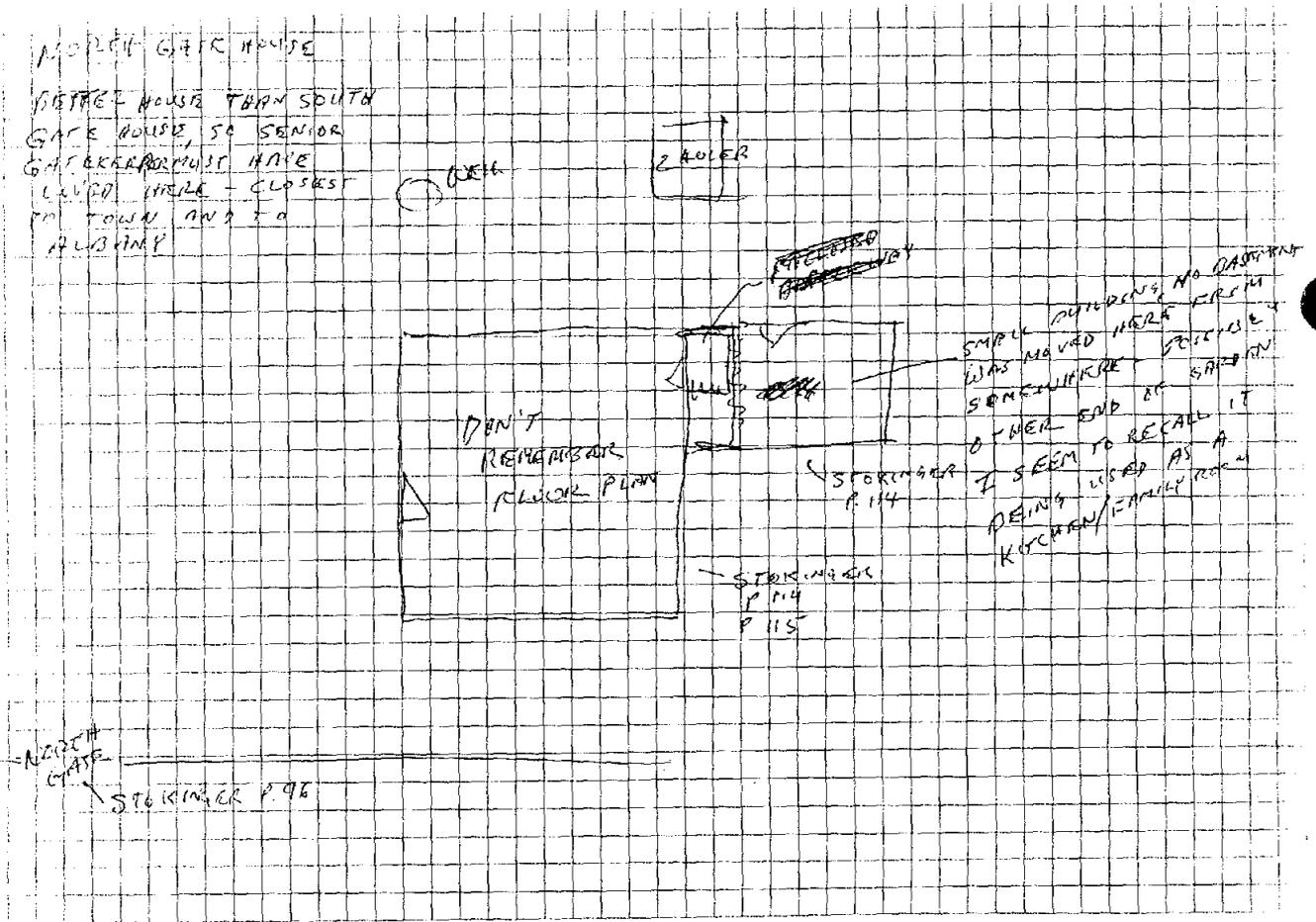


Figure F4: North gate house floor plan (William deProse Jr., 1993).

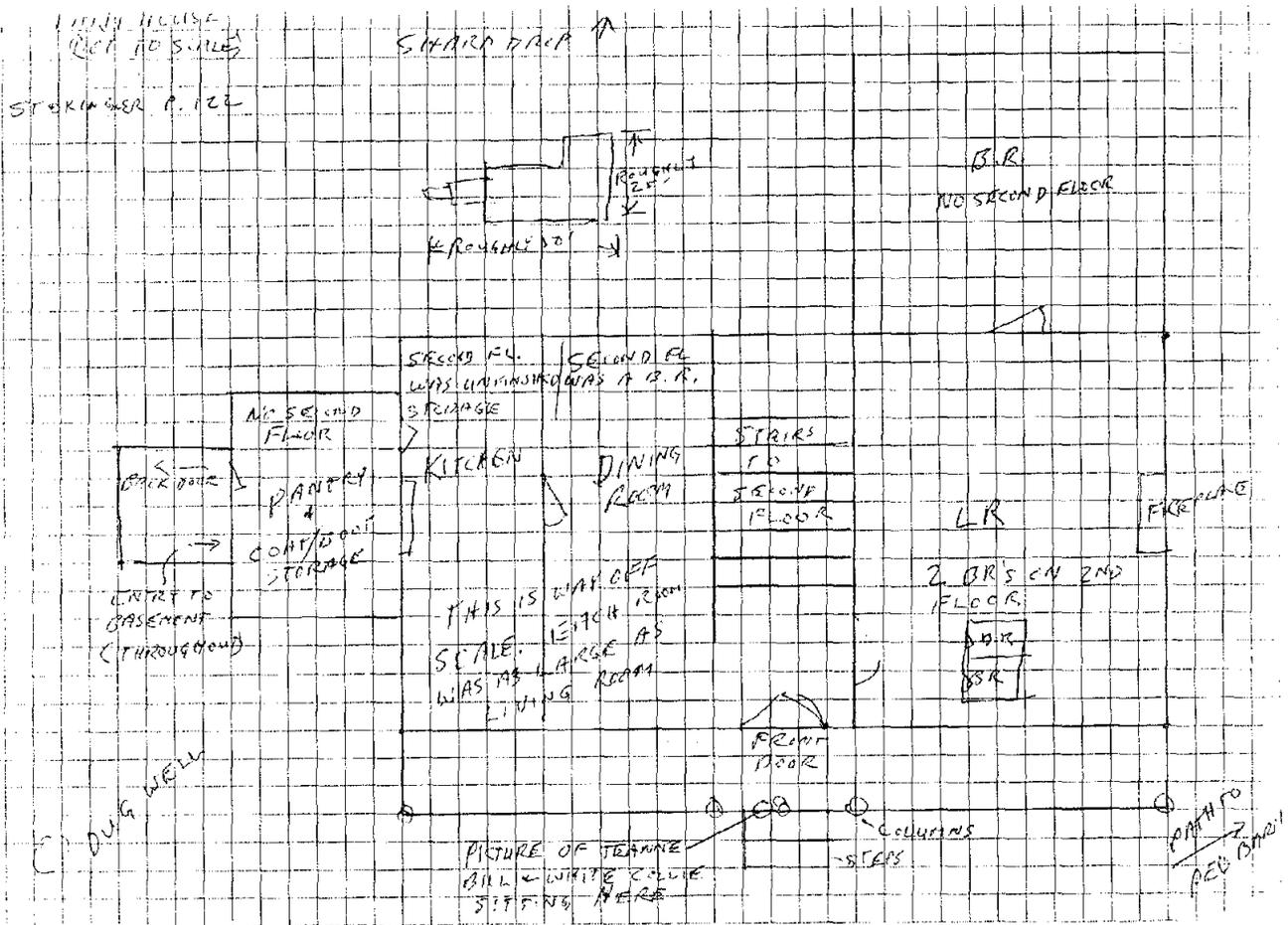


Figure F5: Farm cottage floor plan (William deProse Jr., 1993).

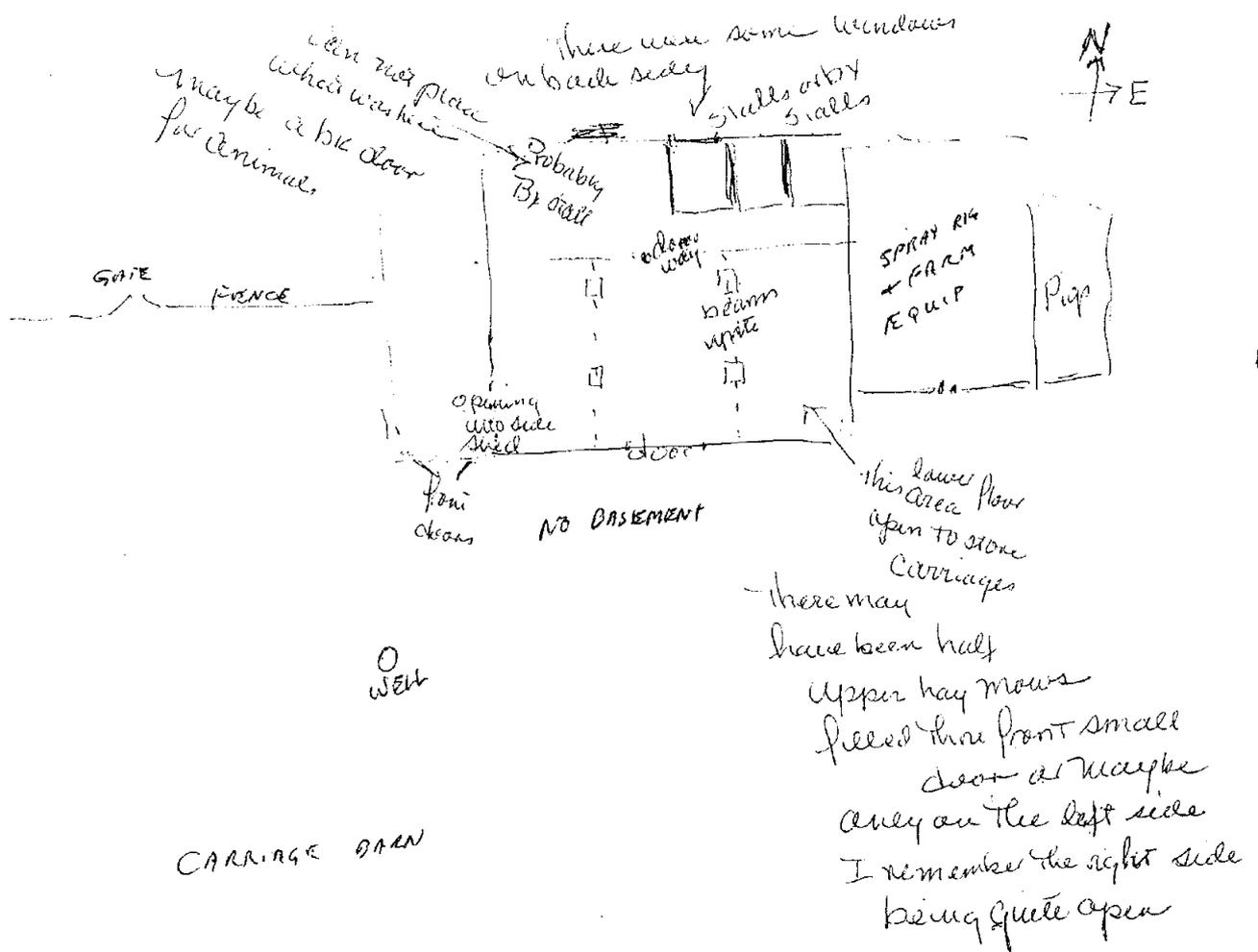


Figure F6: Carriage barn floor plan (William deProse Jr., 1993).

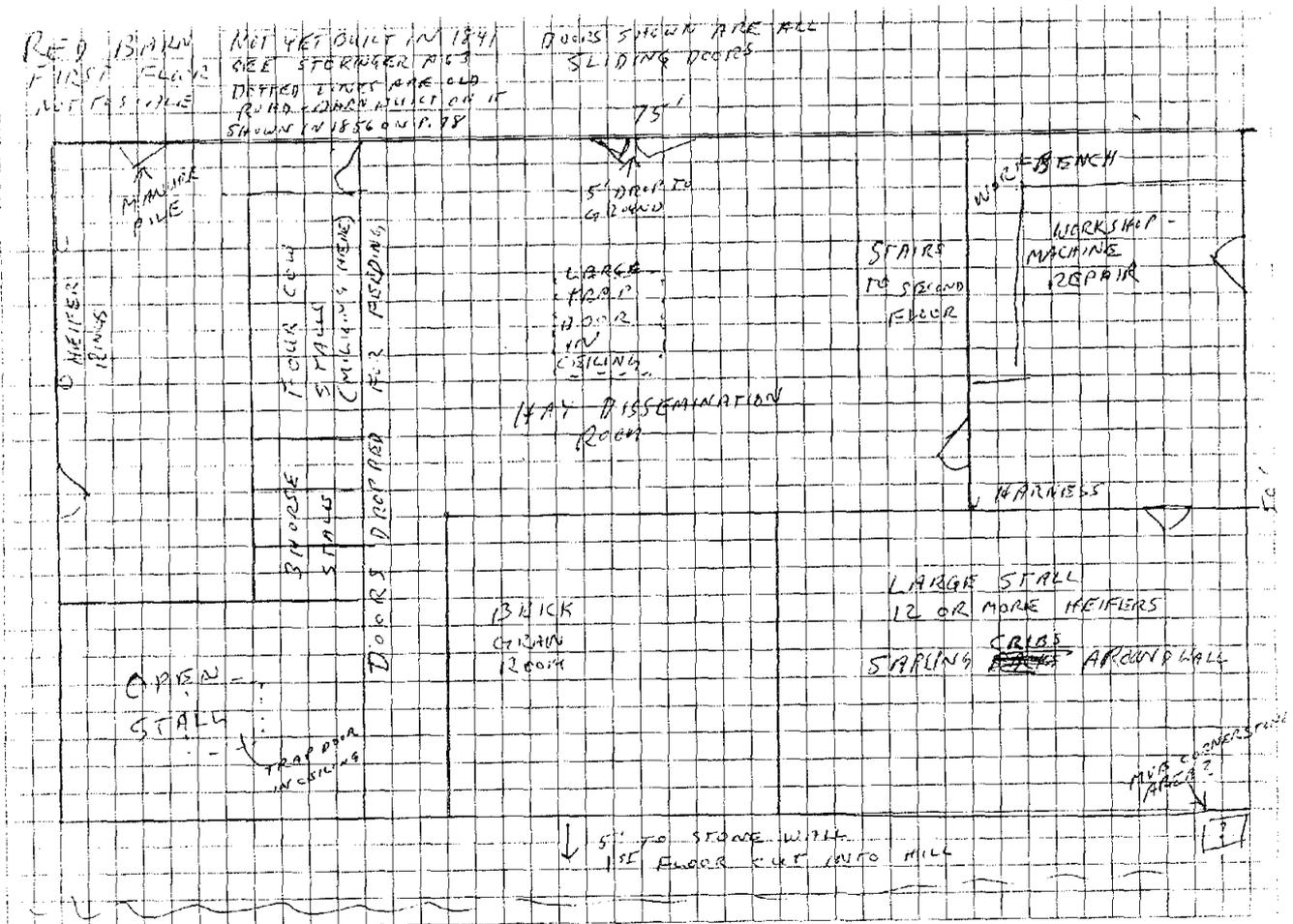


Figure F7: Red hillside barn floor plan, upper level (William deProse Jr., 1993).

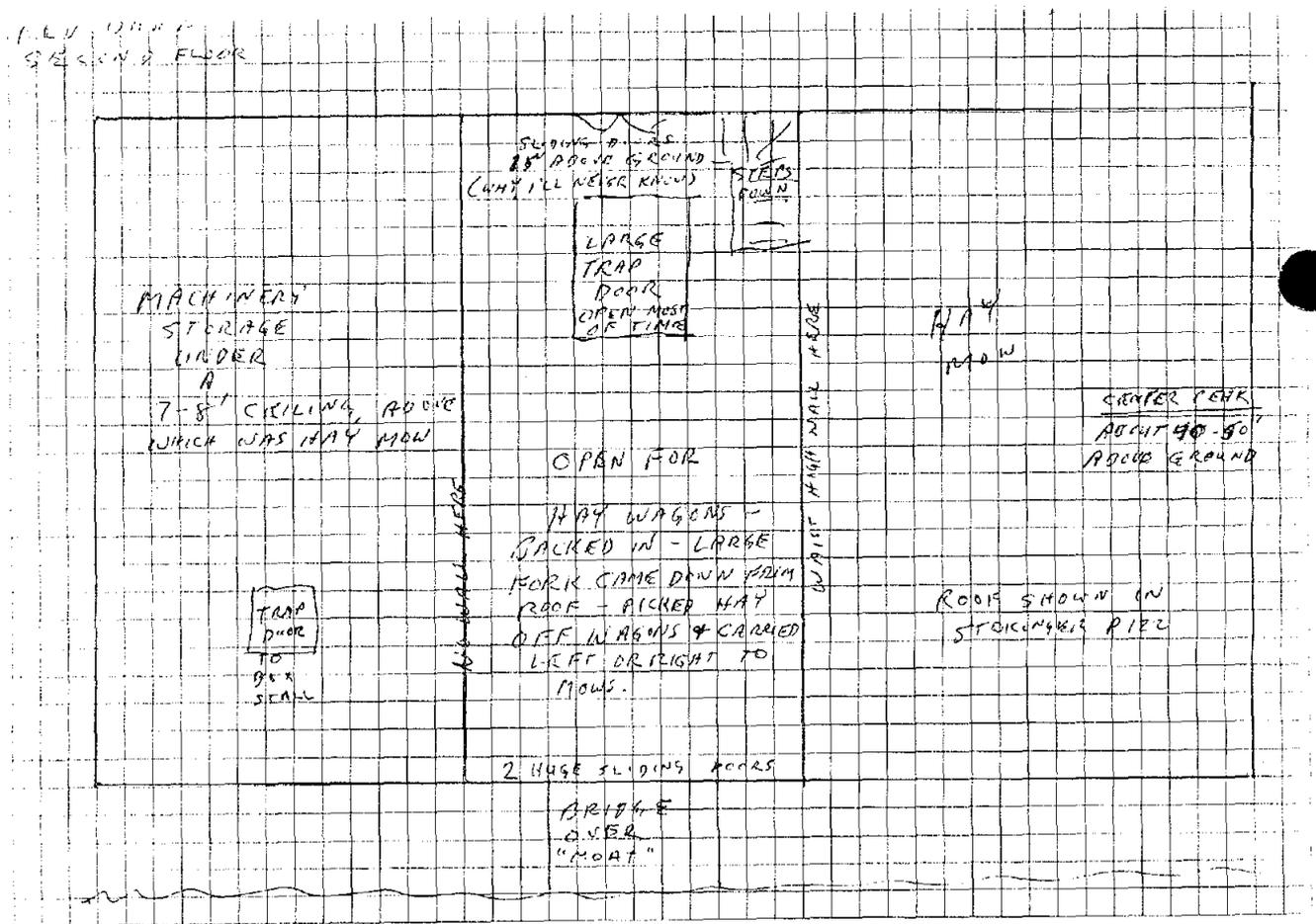


Figure F8: Red hillside barn floor plan, lower level (William deProse Jr., 1993).

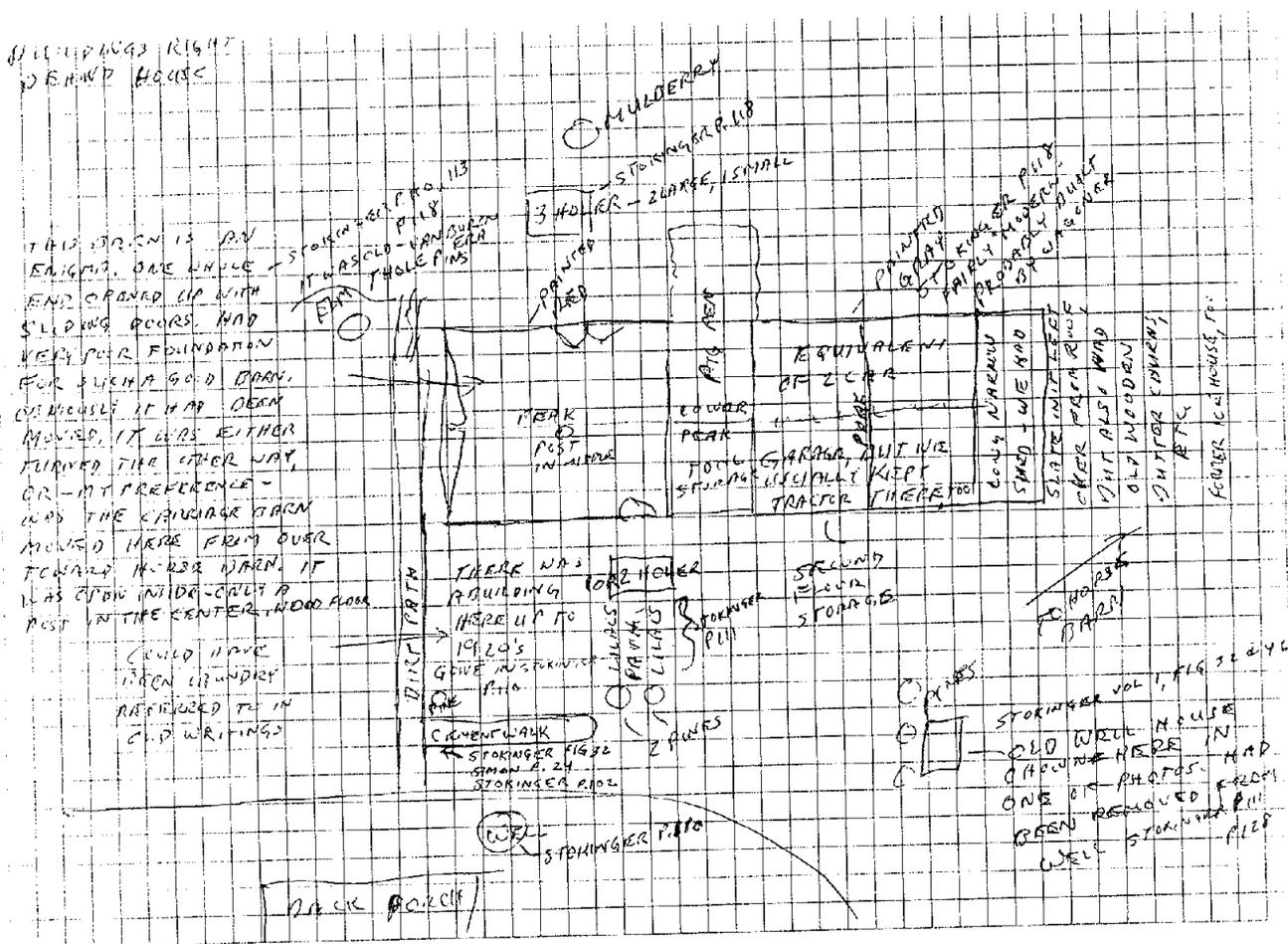


Figure F9: Woodshed complex floor plan (William deProse Jr., 1993).

LOWER HAY BARN "BLACK BARN"

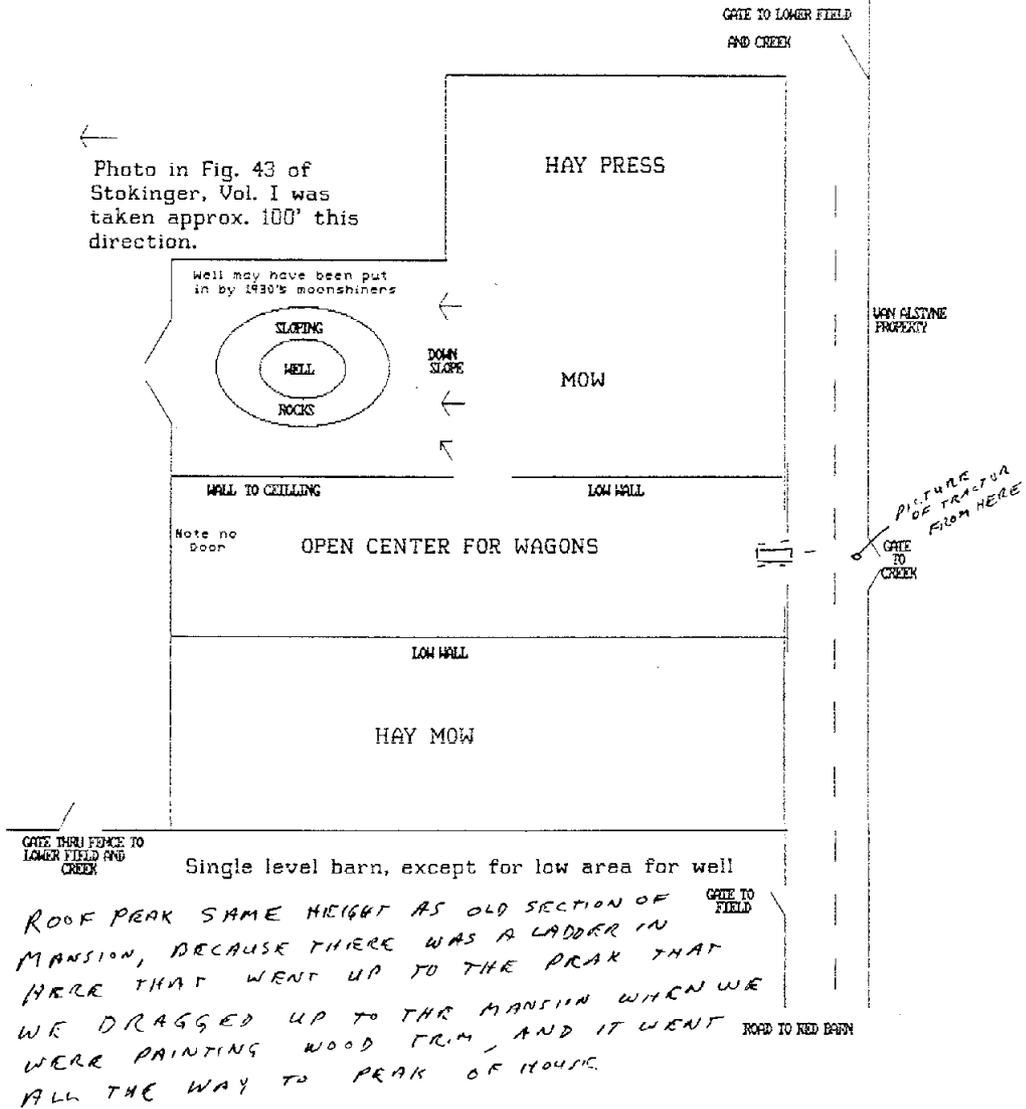


Figure F10: Black hay barn floor plan (William deProsse Jr., 1993).

APPENDIX G
EXISTING CONDITIONS PLANT LIST

1993 CLR #	1980 NPS #	Common Name	Species	1992			Planting Dates		Per.	Notes	Analysis		
				Size	Canopy	Trnk.	ESF	NPS			Notes	ESF	NPS
				Ht. (ft)	Rad. (ft)	Dia. (in)	Survey	Survey					
1	37	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	40	15	38	c.1900	pre 1866	2	rem. 1993	PS	X	
2	36	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	50	15	24	c.1900	pre 1866	2		V	X	
3	35	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	45	15	21	c.1900	pre 1843	3-2		V	X	
4		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	25	8	21			4		V		
5		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	25	8	37			4		V		
6		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	25	8				4		V		
7		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	25	8				4		V		
8	1	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	60	25	29		pre 1861	2		V	X	
9	2	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	45	25	37	c.1845	pre 1861	2	rem. 1993	PS	X	
10		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V		
11		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V		
12		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V		
13		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V		
14	3	Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	45	15	18	c.1830	pre 1846	1-2		PC	X	
15	4	Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	45	15				1		V		
16		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	15				4		V		
17		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	15				4	multi-stem	V		
18		Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	65	20				3		V		
19	5	Mazzard Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	50	20	22	c.1908	pre 1856	3-2		V	X	
20		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V		
21		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V		
22		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V		
23		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V		
24		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V		
25		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V		
26		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V		
27		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V		
28		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V		
29		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V		

30		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	20				4		V	
31		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	20				4		V	
32		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	40	20				4		V	
33		Kentucky Coffee-tree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	45	20		c.1928		4		V	
34		Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	40	20				4		V	
35		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	40	10				4		V	
36	6	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	30	20	27	c.1833	pre 1866	1-2	rem. 1993	PS	X
37	7	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	65	15	22		pre 1866	2		V	X
38	8	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	40	20	25	c.1866	pre 1866	2	rem. 1993	PS	X
39		American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	30	10		c.1963		4	rem. 1993	PS	
40		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				3		V	
41		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				3		V	
42		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				3		V	
43	12	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	20	26		pre 1866	2		V	X
44	11	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	40	20	33		pre 1866	2		V	X
45	34	American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	50	20	24	c.1880	pre 1866	2		V	X
46		American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	30	20		post 1900		3		V	
47		Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	8	3				5		V	
48		Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	50	25		post 1900		3		V	
49		Bitternut	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	50	15				4		V	
50		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	40	15				4		V	
51	13	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	75	25	29	c.1814	pre 1866	1-2		PC	X
52	9	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	70	15	48	c.1913	pre 1866	2		PC	X
53	14	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	70	15	23		pre 1866	2		V	X
54	10	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	70	15			pre 1866	2		V	X
55	16	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	70	20	26		pre 1866	2		V	X
56		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	15	5				5		V	
57	17	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	20	34	c.1839	pre 1866	2	rem. 1993	PS	X
58		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V	
59		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	15	5				4		V	
60		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V	
61		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V	
62		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V	

63	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V	
64	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	50	15				4		V	
65	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	20	5				4		V	
66	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	40	10				4		V	
67	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	20	5				4		V	
68	American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	45	20				4		V	
69	American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	45	20				4		V	
70	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	40	15				4		V	
71	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	50	15				4		V	
72	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	40	15				4		V	
73	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	40	15				4		V	
74	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	50	20				4		V	
75	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	25				4		V	
76	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	25	20	c.1929		4		PC	
77	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	35	15				4		V	
78	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	30	10				4		V	
79	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	15				4		V	
80	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	25				4		V	
81	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	50	10				4		V	
82	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	50	10				4		V	
83	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	40	15				4		V	
84	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	40	15				4		V	
85	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	50	15				4		V	
86	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	40	10				4		V	
87	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	25	10				4		V	
88	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	15				4		V	
89	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	30	15				4		V	
90	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	50	15				4		V	
91	American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	25	10				4		V	
92	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	15				4		V	
93	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	40	10				4		V	
94	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	20	25				4		V	
95	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	50	15				4		V	

96		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	30	8				4		V	
97		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	50	15				4		V	
98		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	40	15				4		V	
99		Common Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	10	8		pre1900		3		V	
100		Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	65	20				4		V	
101		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	25				4		V	
102		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	20				4	multi-stem	V	
103		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	55	10				4		V	
104		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	40	15				5		V	
105		American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	65	25		c.1900		3		V	
106		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	20				4		V	
107		Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	25	10				5		V	
108		American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	40	25				4	multi-stem	V	
109		White Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	30	15		pre1923		3		V	
110	32	Horse-chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	40	20	24	c.1905	pre 1866	2		V	X
111	30	Common Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	65	25	30	c.1883	pre 1866	2		V	X
112	33	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	65	20	15	c.1883	pre 1866	2		V	X
113		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	6	3				5		V	
114	28	Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	45	20	26	c.1883	pre 1866	2		V	X
115		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	10	6				5		V	
116		American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	45	20	29	c.1902		3		PC	
117		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	15	5				5		V	
118		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	15	7				5		V	
119		Kentucky Coffee-tree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	50	15		c.1928		4		V	
120		American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	35	10		c.1940		4	rem. 1993	PS	
121		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	40	15		c.?		1	trim. 1993	PS	
122		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	40	15	15	c.1791		1		PC	
123		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	40	10	10	c.1824		1		PC	
124		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	40	15				1		V	
125		White Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	30	15				4		V	
126		Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	20	10				5		V	
127		Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	20	10				5		V	
128		Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	30	10				5		V	

129		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
130		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
131		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
132		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
133		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
134		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
135		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
136		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
137		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
138		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
139		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
140		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
141		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
142		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
143		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
144		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
145		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
146		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
147		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
148		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
149		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
150		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	35	10		pre 1900		3		V	
151		Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	30	10				5		V	
152	21	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	20			pre 1866	2		V	X
153	20	Common Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	65	15			pre 1866	2		V	X
154	19	Common Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	70	20			pre 1866	2		V	X
155	18	Common Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	60	20	32		pre 1866	2		V-per #155	X
156		Common Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	65	15		pre 1900		3		V	
157		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	50	10				4		V	
158		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	10				4		V	
159		Common Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	65	25		c.1893		3		V	
160		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	10				4		V	
161		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	10				4		V	

162	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	10			4	V
163	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	10			4	V
164	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	55	20			4	V
165	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	50	25			4	V
166	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	30	10	c.1893		3	V
167	Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	30	10	pre 1900		3	V
168	Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	40	10	pre 1900		3	V
169	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	50	20			3	V-per #155
170	Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	30	10			4	V
171	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	10			4	V
172	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	30	5			4	V
173	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	30	10			4	V
174	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	40	15			4	V
175	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	40	25			4	V
176	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	30	20			4	multi-stem V
177	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	20	5			4	V
178	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	50	20			4	V
179	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	40	10			5	V
180	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	40	10			4	V
181	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	40	10			5	V
182	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	30	10			5	V
183	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	30	10			5	V
184	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	60	10			4	V
185	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	60	20			4	V
186	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	60	10			4	V
187	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	30	10			4	V
188	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	8	3			5	V
189	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	40	15			4	V
190	Crack Willow	<i>Fraxis fragilis</i>	40	20	c.1933		4	V
191	Crack Willow	<i>Fraxis fragilis</i>	40	20			4	V
192	Crack Willow	<i>Fraxis fragilis</i>	20	10			5	V
193	Crack Willow	<i>Fraxis fragilis</i>	20	10			5	V
194	Common Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	10	5	c.1800		1	V

228		Common Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>								V	
229		Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>								V	
230		White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	20	6				4		V	
231		Common Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	10	5				4		V	
232		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	20	6				4		V	
233		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	30	10				4		V	
234		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	30	20				4		V	
235		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	25	5				4		V	
236		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	30	15				4		V	
237		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	20	5				4		V	
238		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	20	10				4		V	
239		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	15	5				4		V	
240		Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	40	20		1941		4		WD	
241		Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	20	10				4		V	
242		Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	40	20		1941		4		WD	
243		Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	40	20		1941		4		WD	
244		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	25	8				4		V	
245		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	25	8				4		V	
246		Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	25	8				4		V	
247	24	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	75	25	28		pre 1866	2		V	X
248		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	35	15				4		V	
249		Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	60	15				4		V	
250		Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60	15				4		V	
Nurs.		Japanese Black Pine	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>									
		White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>									
		Douglas-fir	<i>Psuedotsuga menzii</i>									
		Canada Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>									

Analysis Key:

V = Visual analysis of plant.

PC = Physical analysis of plant by coring.

PS = Physical analysis of plant using a cross section.

NPS = NPS analysis by unknown method.

1993 CLR #	Common Name	Species	Removal Date	Per.	Source
R-1	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S1
R-2	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S3
R-3	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-4	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-5	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-6	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-7	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-8	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-9	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-10	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-11	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-12	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-13	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-14	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-15	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-16	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-17	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-18	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-19	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-20	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-21	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-22	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>		3	Photo
R-23	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	Ph/S44
R-24	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	Ph/S43
R-25	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S11
R-26	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-27	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-28	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-29	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-30	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-31	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-32	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP

R-33	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-34	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-35	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-36	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-37	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-38	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-39	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-40	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-41	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-42	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-43	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-44	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	c.1930	4	Ph/SM/WdP
R-45	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S26
R-46	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	Ph/S42
R-47	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>		4	NPS-39
R-48	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>		4	S?
R-49	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>		5	Rem. 1993
R-50	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>		4	S57
R-51	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S2
R-52	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>		4	PHOTO
R-53	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S4
R-54	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		5	Rem. 1993
R-55	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S6
R-56	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S7
R-57	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S8
R-58	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S9
R-59	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S10
R-60	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S11
R-61	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S12
R-62	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S13
R-63	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S14
R-64	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S58
R-65	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S59
R-66	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		5	Rem. 1993
R-67	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S40
R-68	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		4	S15

R-69	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S16
R-70	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S38
R-71	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S39
R-72	Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	4	S68
R-73	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S37
R-74	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S36
R-75	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	4	S17
R-76	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S18
R-77	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S19
R-78	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S20
R-79	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S67
R-80	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S21
R-81	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S24
R-82	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S25
R-83	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S26
R-84	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S27
R-85	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S28
R-86	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	4	Ph/S32
R-87	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	4	Ph/S33
R-88	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	4	EC
R-89	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	4	EC
R-90	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	4	EC
R-91	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S61
R-92	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S60
R-93	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	
R-94	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	
R-95	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	
R-96	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	
R-97	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	
R-98	Common Honey-locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	4	
R-99	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	4	
R-100	American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	4	
R-101	White Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	4	
R-102	Pear	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	4	
R-103	Pear	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	4	
R-104	Pear	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	4	

R-105	Pear	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	4	
R-106	Pear	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	4	
R-107	Pear	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	4	
R-108	Pear	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	4	
R-109	Pear	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	4	
R-110	Pear	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	4	
R-111	Pear	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	4	
R-112	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	4	
R-113	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>		
R-114	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S29
R-115	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S30
R-116	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S31
R-117	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	Ph/NPS-29
R-118	American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	5	Ph/NPS-31
R-119	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	
R-120	White Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	4	
R-121	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	4	
R-122	White Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	4	
R-123	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	4	
R-124	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	4	S41
R-125	Pegee Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora</i>	4	PH
R-126	Pegee Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora</i>	4	PH
R-127	American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	4	
R-130	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	5	
R-131	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	5	
R-132	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	5	
R-133	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	5	
R-134	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	5	
R-135	American linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	5	
R-136	Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	5	
R-137	American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	5	

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