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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name **PACKER FARM AND BARKERSVILLE STORE**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 7189 BARKERSVILLE ROAD [ ] not for publication

city or town MIDDLE GROVE [X] vicinity

state NEW YORK code NY county SARATOGA code 091 zip code 12850

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ **national** ___ **statewide** X **local**

Ruth A Pierpont DSHPO 7/3/13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Jon Edson W. Beall 8.27.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

PACKER FARM AND BARKERSVILLE STORE — Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK — County and State

5. Classification

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

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

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

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
5	0	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE
walls: WOOD
roof: SLATE, METAL
other: GLASS

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Overview

The Packer Farm and Barkersville Store are located on Barkersville Road in the Town of Providence, Saratoga County, New York. The nomination boundary contains four contributing architectural components: a frame dwelling, ca. 1825-1859; a frame English barn, ca. 1825 and later; a frame store, ca. 1893 and later; and a second frame barn with attached shed, ca. 1860. There is additionally one contributing structure, a dam, which impounds the waters which form an adjacent pond known locally as Packers Pond. The Packer house, which was moved to its present location ca. 1857 from an earlier, nearby site, consists of a two-story main block, hip roofed, with a modified L-shaped plan, from which extends a rear kitchen wing erected on a linear plan. While existing finishes and other features largely reflect the Greek Revival style and a mid-century renovation date, earlier woodwork observed upstairs suggests the core of the house may well date to the first quarter of the nineteenth century, exhibiting, as it does, Federal style traits. The Packer house remains substantially intact to the mid-nineteenth century, with an unaltered floor plan and much of its original woodwork and hardware in place. As for the English barn, it was expanded from its original footprint and three-bay plan during the cited historic period; the store, too, was also modified after its original date of construction, with the alteration of its roofline. These resources are contained within a boundary which includes 88.78 acres of associated land.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The nominated property is located at 7189 Barkersville Road (County Route 16)—near the intersection where that road splits northward from Fayville Road (County Route 13), which continues westward—in the Middle Grove area of northwestern Saratoga County, New York. The property straddles the north-south alignment of Barkersville Road and is located immediately west of Packers Pond, a former mill pond created by the damming of Alder Creek near the turn of the nineteenth century. This mill hamlet was known in the past variously as Barkersville and Barkers Hollow. The nominated property is located a few miles north of the major east-west alignment of State Route 29, southwest of Lake Nancy and north of S Line Road. Providence's town facilities are located a short distance to the south, as is the Barkersville Christian Church, and the immediate area also includes a number of older frame dwellings along with some of more modern age. The landscape around the nominated buildings contrasts open fields with thickly wooded lots consisting of both deciduous and coniferous trees, in addition to the open expanse of the pond. Much of the nominated property is currently wooded.

Resource List

Packer House, ca. 1825 and later (contributing building); as per family tradition, the house was moved to this location from nearby Packer Road in 1857 and added to in 1859. While a date of ca. 1850 is compatible with most of the finish work and hardware, upstairs woodwork, in addition to the building's form and the small scale of its window openings, suggest the possibility that it dates to the 1820s and was not originally built by Packer. The house consists of the modified L-shaped plan main block— a two-story hipped roof section, erected above an excavated basement, augmented with a one-story lean-to that makes the first-floor plan nearly rectangular—behind which extends a single-story wing built on a narrow rectangular plan beneath a gable roof. The main block was built with a mix of roughly and more carefully dressed timbers in addition to smaller sawn components. The first-floor of the main block contains a parlor and dining room, in addition to two small chambers, an enclosed staircase, and a small entrance vestibule; four bed chambers are situated above. Behind the dining room extended the kitchen and beyond that a now-finished room that functioned

earlier as either a workspace or as a woodshed. No accommodation was made for fireplaces at the time the house was moved, and heating and cooking were instead facilitated with stoves.

The house's principal elevation fronts on Barkersville Road and is oriented in a roughly eastern direction, tending slightly to the northeast. It is three bays wide with a door and two windows at first story level and three windows at second story level. The window openings, which are small and square in shape and finished with moulded wood surrounds, are fitted with two-over-two wood sash, as are a majority of the house's windows. The entrance features a pedimented and shouldered surround of a Greek Revival type and is fitted with a glazed and paneled door dating to the Late Victorian period; the single-panel door now located on the wing's south elevation was likely the ca. 1850 front door, relocated to that position at the time the present door was installed. The building's wood frame is covered with clapboard and the roof has slate shingles (though metal roofing is employed on the rear wing and the lean-to). The main block has a prominent boxed cornice with ogee-form cymatium.

The south elevation of the main block has a single window at first and second story level, in addition to a window that brings light into the lean-to, which extends from the rear, or west wall, of that part of the main block. Also corresponding with the main block are a window and a door, west of which are a second window and door which punctuate the south wall of the wing, the door being shielded beneath a narrow gable-roof extension of rectangular plan that provides a covered walkway between the kitchen and the well. There are additionally a window and door corresponding with the section that extends westward from the wing, either once a wood shed or work area; it is now fronted by a screened in porch on this side, and on the west elevation it includes an exterior brick chimney dating to ca. 1950.

The north elevation of the main block has a total of six windows, three each at first and second-story level. There is also an exterior brick chimney, located immediately adjacent to the center window on each floor, which rises through the wood cornice. A single window corresponds with the kitchen, while two windows punctuate the former woodshed section beyond.

The façade entrance leads into a narrow entrance vestibule measuring roughly 6' by 4,' which opens into the principal parlor, the latter measuring roughly 16' by 12.' The first floor of the main block, inclusive of the small lean-to, additionally consists of a bathroom (perhaps a bed chamber originally), a roughly 16' by 12' dining room, and a small room that perhaps functioned as a pantry. An enclosed staircase provides access between the main block's three levels and is situated between the east south wall of the dining room and the north wall of the chamber in the lean-to. Beyond the dining room, to the west, extended the kitchen wing, and further west, beyond it, the wood shed.

The second-floor of the main block has four bedrooms disposed around a stair hall; the largest chamber is that occupying a position south of the hall, in addition to which are two small rooms north of the hall and a narrow rectangular-room west of the hall. The space above the first-floor chamber which corresponds with the lean-to is unfinished.

Interior finish work is substantially intact and largely conveys the house's mid-nineteenth century appearance. Flooring consists of medium-width pine boards, while plaster on both split board and sawn lath was observed for wall and ceiling treatments, in addition to what appeared to be some fiber board or sheetrock ceiling surfaces. Remaining woodwork was principally of a plain Greek Revival style character and included two and four-panel doors with mortise locks and white ceramic knobs, moulded baseboards and door and window casings and, in the parlor, a stoutly proportioned wood mantel that served, presumably, as a decorative backdrop for a stove. The wood work in the parlor is the most developed of that in the house, though by no

means elaborate, as the door and window openings have shouldered casings, the windows being further embellished with paneled aprons. Finish work in the dining room and remaining areas is simpler. The second floor retains vestiges of what appears to be an earlier layer of finish work, predating the Greek Revival work; the door and window casings exhibit moulding profiles consistent with the Federal period, these being of a cavetto and astragal type. While possibly expressive of a ca. 1820s date for the dwelling this material could also have been reused, particularly since it was employed in a non-public part of the house.

The Main Barn, ca. 1825 and later, was originally of a three-bay English type, though smaller in dimension then the standard 30' by 40' dimension, being only 22' 6" deep. This original section was erected with a square-ruled frame consisting of 4 principal bents of hand-hewn softwood; the rafters above the original section are of a pole type, butted and nailed at their apex, and sustain wide plank decking. The barn has a gabled addition abutting the south elevation and, on the north side, was expanded laterally with an additional bay and a corresponding intersecting gabled section with a false front and paired entrance doors. The north addition appears to have functioned as a storage space and possibly as a carpenters and wood turners shop, and is lighted by three casement windows on the north wall. The exterior of the barn is fitted with a combination of clapboard, vertical boards, and also some novelty siding; the roof is covered with slate shingles, excepting the false-fronted section corresponding with the north addition, which is covered with metal roofing. Lightning rods are present on the ridge. A pair of large wagon doors provides access to the center bay of the original section, with the notation "NP 1870"—Nathan Packer— being painted on one of the rails; family tradition maintains that Packer made this dated notation while marking sheep. The interior of the barn retains a number of interesting features, among them grain bins, animal stalls in the south section, and, in the north section, a large work bench constructed with cut nails. The barn was, by traditional family account, moved to this location along with the house ca. 1857.

The second Barn, ca. 1860, across Barkersville Road and to the north of the house, consists of an upright section with attached shed, both sections having square-ruled timber frames. The main section, which has high side walls, was erected with three principal bents fashioned from softwood and has a steeply pitched common rafter roof clad with slate shingles. The exterior of the frame is clad with clapboard nailed to studding. Paired wagon doors hung on cast strap hinges, in addition to an overhead garage door, are present on the south elevation, as is an upper access door and window with three-light casement. As for the shed, which is badly deteriorated, it has a metal roof and clapboard siding. The interior of the shed is divided into open and enclosed areas, with access from the south elevation. As for the interior of the principal section, it is sheathed with packing crates and otherwise covered with advertising material that, presumably, relates to the store. This precise use of this building is not presently known.

The Packer Store, ca. 1893 and later, now appears as a rectangular-plan building under a gable roof, the principal elevation being gabled and facing westward towards the road; the existing footprint is original, however what were once flat and gable roof sections have since been subsumed under the existing gable, as evidenced by an examination of the roof framing and images of the building. The store sits in close proximity to the road, across Barkersville Road from the house, and south of the barn and shed. The exterior is covered with deteriorated clapboard, except the gable field, which is fitted with board-and-batten siding. A cantilevered hood with decorative sawn brackets shields the main entrance and a shuttered window on the principal elevation. The interior retains a number of historic-period details and finishes, including shelving and a wood ceiling, the board seams being covered with battens. The areas of wall above the shelves are covered with narrow bead-board, stained. In addition to the front storeroom area there is an unfinished back room and attic.

The mill dam is located across the road, to the southeast, of the house and main barn, and south of store building. It was built with reinforced concrete. This represents the augmentation of what was an earlier stone masonry dam.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE
COMMERCE

Period of Significance

ca. 1857- 1962

Significant Dates

ca. 1857; ca. 1859; ca. 1870; ca. 1893

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Packer, Nathan (ca. 1857 house renovations)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for this nomination, ca. 1857- 1968, begins with the moving of the Packer house to its present location and terminates at 1969, the 50-year cutoff date, in consideration of the operation of the Barkersville store by the Packer family, which continued to operate it until 1978.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Synopsis

The Packer Farm and Barkersville Store are architecturally and historically significant resources which share salient associations with the early history of this part of the Town of Providence, Saratoga County, and three generations of the Packer family. The centerpiece of the nominated property, the Packer dwelling, was moved to this site from an earlier location ca. 1857, and remains a highly interpretable example of local vernacular architecture which is expressive of the modest circumstances of the Packer family and contemporary domestic tastes. It was aggrandized ca. 1859 by its owner, Nathan Packer (1814-1897), a carpenter by trade and also a farmer and millwright, who in the latter capacity worked in association with the Barker family, which had established milling enterprises in Barkersville by the early nineteenth century. Family tradition maintains that Packer oversaw work on the house in the 1850s; some aspects of the house suggest it was built in the first quarter of the nineteenth century and, as such, not by Packer himself. Additional interest is gained by the inclusion of the Barkersville store, which was built ca. 1893 and continued in operation under the auspices of three generations of the Packer family before finally closing in 1978. The store is an important representation of the small commercial establishments which served rural populations in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The property is being nominated under Criterion A, at the local significance level, in the area of commerce, as the store remains to chronicle this aspect of Barkersville's history. It is also being nominated in association with Criterion A in the area of agriculture. Additional significance is cited in association with Criterion C, in the area of architecture, given the survival of the house in a state that accurately conveys its mid-nineteenth century appearance, during the first generation of the Packer family's residency, and for the survival of the other contributing components as well. The main barn, like the house, was by traditional accounts also moved to the property ca. 1857.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Context

Providence, among the western tier of towns in Saratoga County, New York, was formed from lands associated with Kayadrossera, Glen, and Northampton patents, all of which were granted prior to the Revolution. The first permanent settlers arrived after the war and erected the town's first saw and grist mills, thereby laying the framework for further settlement and development. Many of the early settlers came from Dutchess County or otherwise from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, some of them veterans of the Revolution. The area of Providence within which the nominated property is located was first settled in 1796 by David and Samuel S. Barker, two brothers who removed to this locale from their native Dartmouth, Massachusetts. The former erected a tavern stand nearby, and together they erected saw and grist mills in addition to a tannery and shoe shop. The Barkers were responsible, with the assistance of slave labor, for damming the nearby water course to create the mill pond, known today as "Packers Pond," which remains southeast of the house and nominated property. "Barkersville," the name given to the hamlet they established, was known variously as "Barkers Mills" and "Barkers Hollow" at an early date, and developed as a small rural mill community, one of a number in this otherwise sparsely populated part of the county. Among the other early settlers of this locale was Nathan Sowl, also hailing from Dartmouth like the Barkers, a former whaler and mariner who removed to Providence in 1787 and purchased a nearby farmstead in 1806, having rented lands previously. Stephen Ballard erected a shop in Barkersville in 1820 for the manufacture of scythes, for which a trip-hammer was necessary; this business was later converted by Willard Monroe into a turning shop for the production of rolling pins and tea kettle and stove-lifter handles. The first Providence

town meeting was held "in the logg meetinghouse near Jonathan Finch's," built for the Baptists in 1793. The soil and geography of this area of Saratoga County proved ill-suited for agricultural endeavors, and instead lumbering, milling, and the tannery business formed the crux of its early industry.[1]

Nathan Packer moved the nominated house to the present site and resided there until his death in the 1890s, He was a son of Benjamin Packer Sr., a native of Windham County, Vermont, in 1790, and Mary Johnson, who wed in 1811. Nathan's brother, Benjamin Packer Jr., was born in Otsego County in 1818, indicating the family had migrated into New York by this time. Benjamin Packer Sr. is shown as a resident of Plainfield, Otsego County, at the time the 1820 Federal census was recorded. Nathan Packer first appears as a resident of Providence, Saratoga County, in the 1840 census, at which time he was in his mid-twenties.

According to the late Providence town historian, Mary J. Packer, who resided in the nominated house for many years, Nathan Packer first worked for the Barker family and bought the nominated land from them in order that he could be closer to the mill yard; it was at this time, ca. 1857, that the house was moved a short distance to the present location.[2] At the time of the 1850 census, Nathan Packer, age 34, was residing with his wife, Eliza Cadman Packer, and six children. His profession was noted as carpenter and he claimed $500 in real property. By 1860 the family had grown to include an additional child and Packer, still working as a carpenter, now claimed $1,000 in real property. It was during this decade that Packer served as the hamlet's postmaster.[3] During the Civil War Nathan Packer's son, George, enlisted with the 77th New York Infantry and was for a time a prisoner-of-war, but he survived the war and was later discharged; by 1880 he was residing in Avoca, Iowa, where he was a justice of the peace.[4] Among the Packer family's immediate neighbors in Barkersville in 1860 were John W. Briggs, a merchant, and Edward Barker, who, along with Edward Fisk, was engaged in the sale of lumber. In 1870 Nathan Packer was working as a millwright and had amassed $2,100 in real estate and an additional $400 in personal estate; his sons Edward, 25, and Jeremy, 22, were engaged in agriculture while his daughter, Elizabeth, 20, and two younger children were away at school. In the *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Saratoga County* of 1871, Packer noted himself as both a mechanic—a contemporary term for someone active in the building trades— and a farmer. By 1880 Packer, by then 65 years old, noted his occupation solely as farming, the household by that time much smaller then in previous periods and consisting of himself, his wife Eliza, and one son.[5]

The hamlet of Barkersville is depicted on an inset map included with the 1866 Beer's atlas map of Saratoga County. Both the Packer house and the now-demolished Barker house, located to the immediate northwest, are shown, although they are not labeled specifically as such. Among the buildings depicted on the immediate west side of the mill pond, near the Packer house, are a pail factory and a scythe and snathe factory; further down the mill stream was a turning shop, a saw and grist mill, and a tannery. Scattered throughout the hamlet were residences, in addition to a shoemakers shop, a district school, a store, a blacksmith shop, a hotel, and a "Christian" church. Barkersville was like many rural hamlets of that time, consisting as it did of a cluster of light water-powered industries around which the settlement developed and its citizens maintained their livelihoods. The mill pond and the later concrete impoundment are all that now remain of these former mill

[1] N.P. Sylvester, *History of Saratoga County* (Philadelphia: Everts & Ensign, 1878), 495, 497, 500.
[2] Mary J. Packer as quoted in "Return to Barkersville" in *The Daily Gazette*, 26 September 1999, Section H.
[3] Notice in *Evening Star & Times*, 23 February 1865.
[4] Sylvester, *Saratoga*, 502; Federal census, 1880.
[5] Federal census data, 1820-1880.

enterprises. It is unknown how the barn north of the store functioned; it is possible, given its location, that it at one time was associated with one of the hamlet's mill enterprises.

The 1870 agricultural census provides detailed information on the Packer farm at that date and indicates that it was of modest extent, a circumstance in keeping with the prevailing conditions of that area. Most of the farm's products at this time were likely for family consumption. Packer's farm consisted of 30 acres of improved land and a 10-acre wood lot; it was valued at $700 and the family noted ownership of $15 worth of agricultural implements with which they worked the land. Packer had one horse and additionally maintained three milk cows and 10 sheep at a total value of $305. The farm produced no cereal grains with the exception of 20 bushels of buckwheat; some other farms in the immediate Barkersville area additionally cultivated Indian corn and oats, also on a small scale, presumably as animal feed.[6]

The Barkersville store was built in 1893 for the Packer family, immediately across the road from their dwelling. Apparently Nathan's son, Jeremy, had commenced modest commercial endeavors from the household sometime immediately prior. Following Nathan Packer's death in 1897, Jeremy (1848-1919) continued operating the store and resided in the house, as his son, Blaine (1895-1976), would after him. Jeremy L. Packer, in addition to operating the Barkersville store, served as the Town of Providence tax collector in 1890 and worked weaving flag chair seats for Tillotson Trevett (1888-1952), whose family were well-known chair makers in Providence. In the 1900 federal census Jeremy Packer identified himself as a "grocery man." During the period in which Blaine Packer and Jeremy's widow, Carrie, operated the store, they offered for sale a wide variety of products, among them groceries, clothing and footwear, kerosene, school supplies and candy, and acquired a license to dispense drugs. It was apparently on more then one occasion that the Packer family was roused from sleep during the odd hours of the night by a neighbor requiring medicine from the store, the family always obliging.[7] Yet later, as automobiles become more prevalent, a gas pump was installed. The store, which was well known in that part of Providence, closed two years after Blaine Packer's death in 1978. As for Mary J. Packer, the Ukrainian native and former Town of Providence historian who resided on the nominated property, and from whom so much information on it and the family was passed down, she died in 2011 at the age of 99.

Architectural Context

The Packer house assumes particular interest given Nathan Packer's work as a carpenter; family tradition indicates that the work undertaken on it following its relocation to the present site—which included the addition of the linear wing, and perhaps other interior work— was by his hand. Prior to working as a millwright Packer worked in the building trades as a carpenter, and he was among those responsible ca. 1845-46 for erecting the Barkersville church, of which he was a member.[8] This Greek Revival style meetinghouse still stands a short distance east of the Packer property. He also appears to have built furniture as, by Mary Packer's account, he "made chairs in a back parlor of the house," perhaps the westernmost section of the wing beyond the kitchen.[9] Chair-making was an important cottage industry in Providence in the nineteenth century. The northern addition to the barn contains both a work bench and cabinet that suggest the area was used for a time for woodworking, perhaps by Nathan Packer himself. It has further been claimed, though not

[6] Federal agricultural census, 1870.

[7] Mary J. Packer, "Country Store Memories." This and the subsequent cited articles by Packer were authored by her in her capacity as the Providence Town Historian and can be accessed from the town website.

[8] Annotated information included in an inventory of Barkersville cemetery interments by David Bixby.

[9] Packer, "Barkersville."

substantiated, that Packer worked for spells as a millwright in association with the Shakers in Albany County.[10]

The house as presently constituted offers itself as a modest example of mid-nineteenth century domestic architecture, being small in scale, practical in arrangement, and generally unpretentious in stylistic treatment. It continues to offer a view of the experiences of a working-class rural family in mid-nineteenth century Saratoga County. It seems possible that, given some of its physical characteristics, it was built prior to the Packer's ownership, perhaps in the 1820s, and was instead purchased by them when they moved to Providence, though this is by no means conclusive. The L-shaped plan and hipped roof form erected above it appear expressive of New England domestic models. The plan and scale of the interior conveys the family's relatively modest circumstances, given that in the year 1860 two parents and seven children shared this space, which included only four small bed chambers upstairs. Prior to being moved the house did apparently have a fireplace; "They didn't bring the fireplace down [ca. 1857]… at that time Grandma [Eliza] Packer wanted a stove to cook on."[11] Both heating and cooking were accomplished with stoves, with evidence suggesting the upstairs was heated by conveying the stove pipe from the downstairs through the floor and connecting it with the shelf chimney in the hallway. Some of the finishes, notably the parlor woodwork, exhibit clear Greek Revival-style traits, as do the vertical two-panel doors upstairs, while those in the dining room and kitchen areas are of a more generic mid-nineteenth century quality. The cast-iron Norfolk hinges and some of the upstairs woodwork are, as noted, potential indicators of the house's original construction date.

The principal barn was also moved to the nominated site at the time the house was moved in the later 1850s.[12] The original three-bay portion relates it to the traditional English barn type, characterized in part by access to the interior via the longer side walls. The building is smaller in scale than characteristic examples of this type, which in eastern New York were built to accommodate hay storage, grain processing and storage, and animal quartering. Given the limited nature of agriculture in this area, it was presumably built in large measure for hay and provender storage and animal quartering. It was augmented with an addition on the south side which contained animal stalls, and on the north side by an additional bay and area that may have functioned in part as a carpenter's shop. The survival of the barn, which can be contrasted with agricultural census data for the family, provides for a valuable glimpse of contemporary agriculture on the Packer farm.

[10]Ibid
[11]"Return to Barkersville."
[12]Packer, "Old Roads of Providence."

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **88.78 acres**
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	578209	4771729	5	18	577821	4770962
2	18	578266	4771726	6	18	577547	4771647
3	18	578465	4771258	7	18	577749	4771737
4	18	578446	4771211		18		

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary for the Packer Farm & Barkersville Store NRHP nomination is shown on the two enclosed maps, both entitled "Packer Farm & Barkersville Store, Barkersville, Saratoga Co., NY." The maps are drawn at 1:24,000 and 1: 9,000 scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary includes 88.78 acres of property, all of which is historically associated with the tenure of the Packer family and the cited period of significance for this nomination, ca. 1857-1962.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger
organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date April 2013
street & number Peebles Island State Park telephone (518) 237-8643
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188
e-mail William.Krattinger@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Photographs by William E. Krattinger, TIFF format, September 2012 and February 2013

0001 EXTERIOR, view looking to northwest showing south and east elevations of Packer house
0002 EXTERIOR, view showing north elevation of Packer house main block and wing
0003 EXTERIOR, view looking to southwest showing main barn complex
0004 EXTERIOR, view looking to northeast showing secondary barn
0005 EXTERIOR, view looking to southeast showing Barkersville store
0006 INTERIOR, Packer house, view showing mantel, door and other woodwork
0007 INTERIOR, Packer house, view showing kitchen
0008 INTERIOR, Packer house, view showing upstairs hallway with shelf chimney closet
0009 INTERIOR, secondary barn, view showing packing crates used as wall sheathing

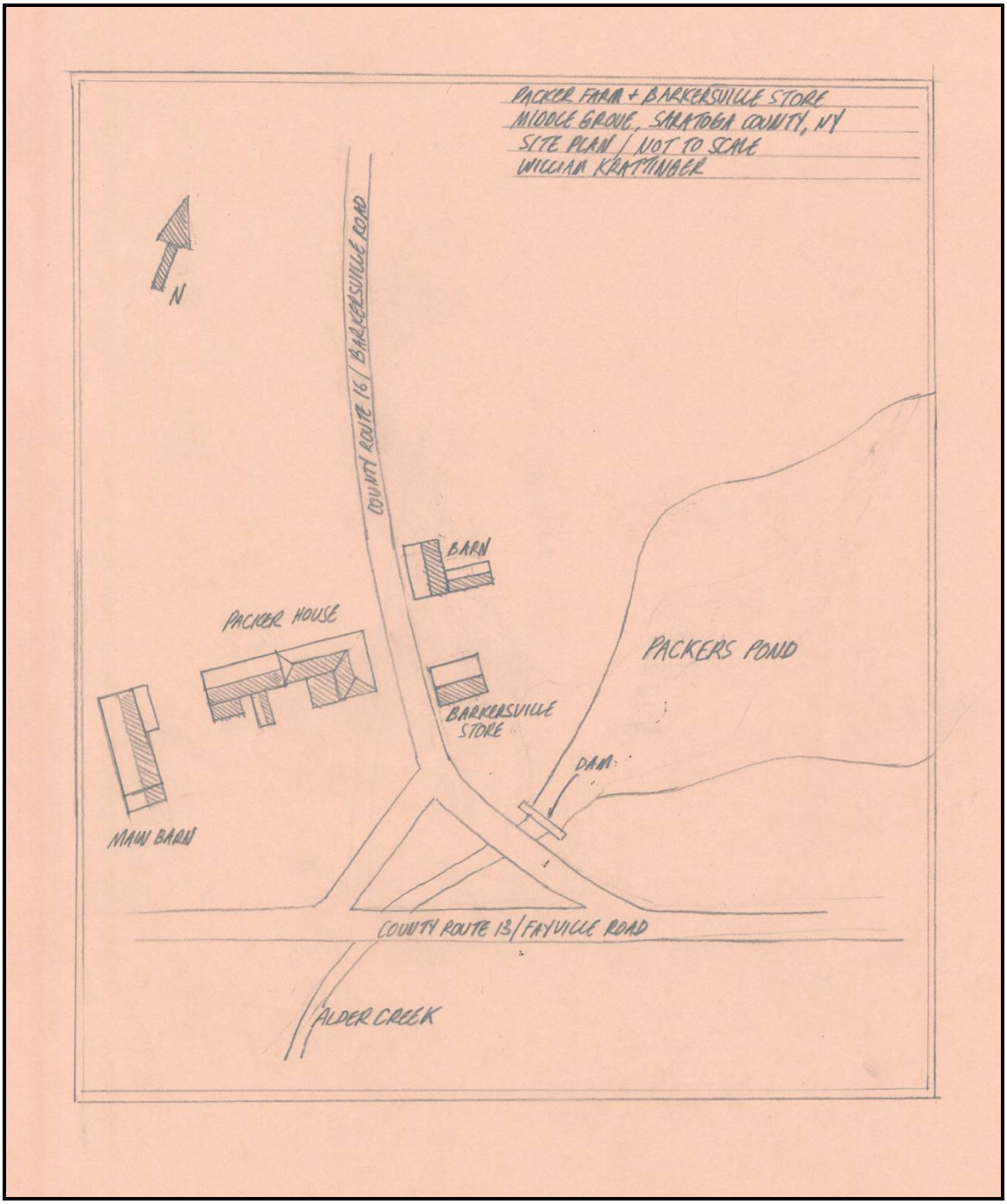
Property Owner:

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

name Robert & Joan Gerring
street & number 3 Prestwick Drive telephone
city or town Castleton state New York zip code 12033

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

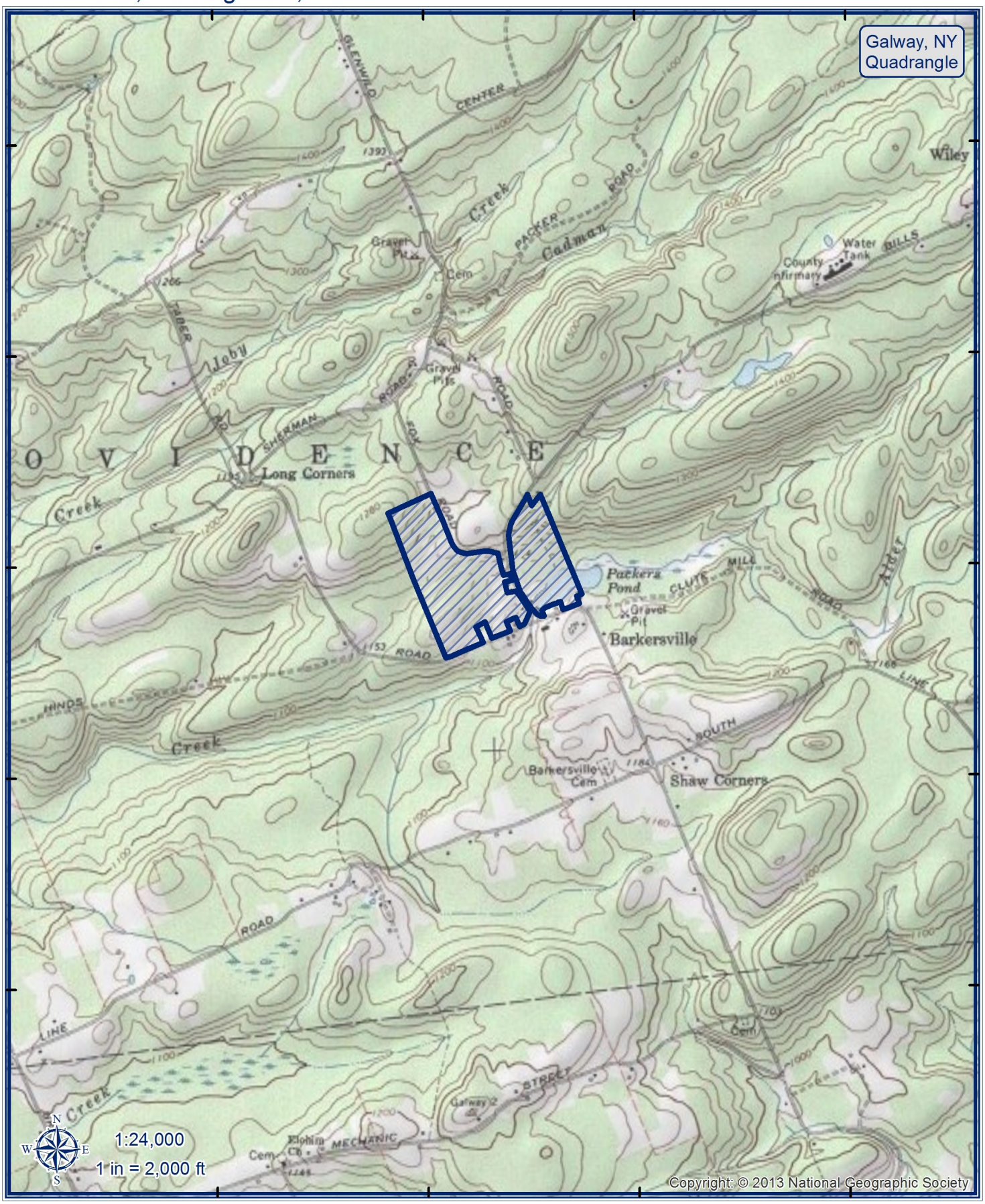
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to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



Sketch plan showing interrelationship of built features (not to scale).

Packer Farm & Barkersville Store
Barkersville, Saratoga Co., NY

7189 Barkersville Road
Middle Grove, NY 12850



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

Feet
0 5501,100 2,200

Farm & Store

Tax Parcel Data:
Saratoga County Planning
http://www.maphost.com/saratoga/

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NEW YORK STATE

Packer Farm & Barkersville Store
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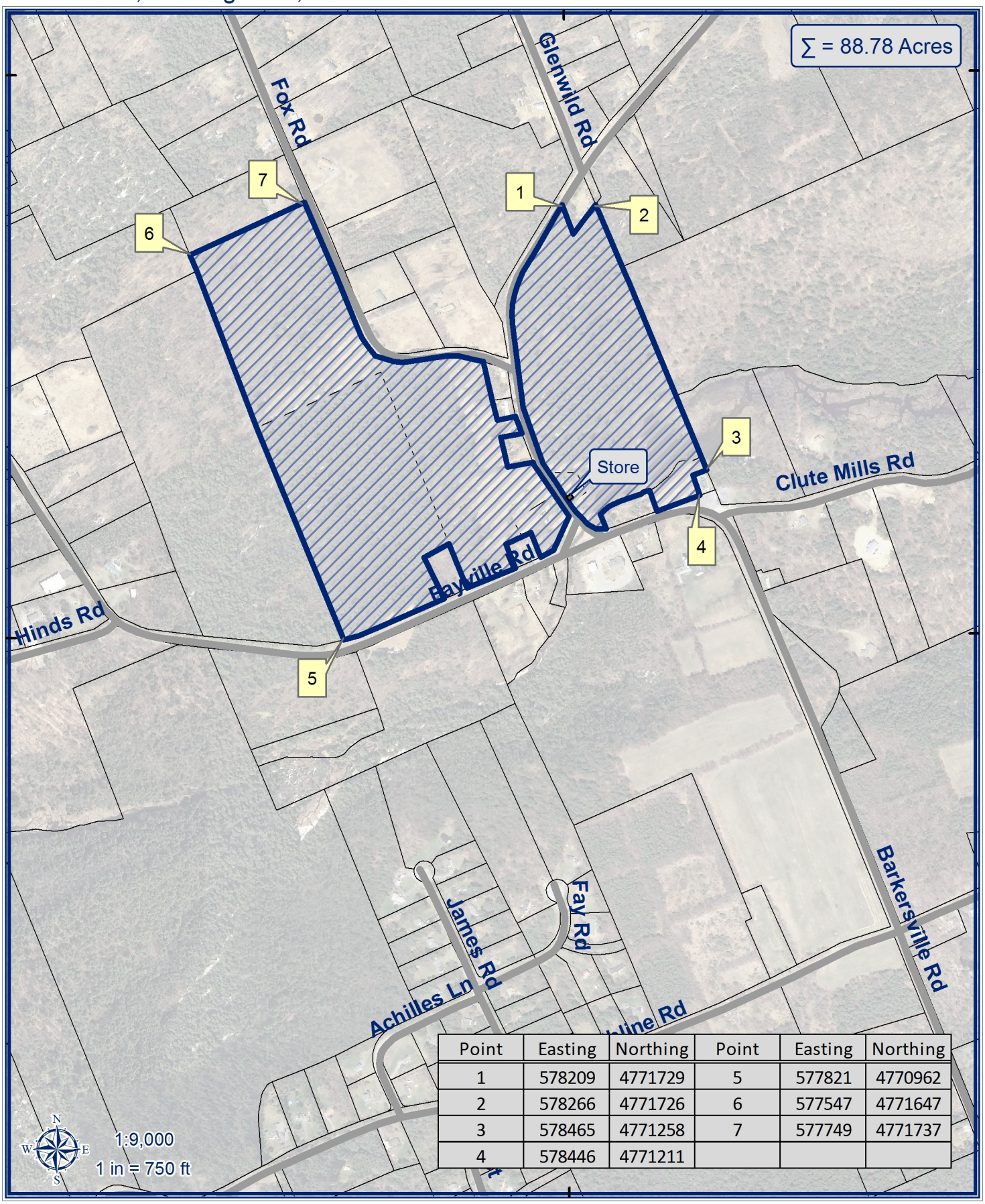

Point	Easting	Northing	Point	Easting	Northing
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2	578266	4771726	6	577547	4771647
3	578465	4771258	7	577749	4771737
4	578446	4771211			

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

0 215 430 860 Feet

Farm & Store

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Saratoga County Planning
http://www.maphost.com/saratoga/

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NEW YORK STATE

J. E. Peckham
Ballston