NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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 *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 **ADAMS-CHADEAYNE-TAFT ESTATE**

other names/site number Adams, Nathaniel, Estate; Clark-King House; Clark Stoneware Works

2. Location

street & number 1-2 RIVERBANK LANE [ ] not for publication

city or town CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON [ ] vicinity

state NEW YORK code NY county ORANGE code 071 zip code 12520

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**

Robert Pierpont DSHPO 10/16/13
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:)

for Edson W. Beall 12·18·13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

ADAMS-CHADEAYNE-TAFT ESTATE — Name of Property

ORANGE 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.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
0	0	sites
4	2	structures
0	0	objects
6	3	**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
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:
manufacturing facility
EDUCATION: school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
HEALTH CARE: medical business/office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE
walls: BRICK, WOOD
roof: ASPHALT
other: GLASS, METAL

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Adams-Chadeayne-Taft Estate consists of two principal architectural resources— the ca. 1844 brick house built for Nathaniel Adams and an earlier frame dwelling, the ca. 1800 Clark-King house, which was aggrandized ca. 1850—and the ruins of the Clark Stoneware Works. The latter, a documented but unevaluated archaeological site, retains two above-ground features that represent its history and significance. The Adams house, an early representation of the Italianate style, is a cubic-massed building covered by a low hipped roof with a center hall plan and fully finished basement which contained service areas. Most notable of its surviving interior features is the decorative *trompe l'oeil* work that was used to decorate the walls of the house's principal rooms; original finishes includes the main staircase and a number of cut-marble mantelpieces. The Clark-King house, located to the west of the Adams house along the access drive to the property, now presents itself as an "upright and flanker" type dwelling of transitional Greek Revival-Italianate style characteristics, having evolved over at least two distinctive building campaigns. Physical evidence suggests the original house was a side hall, two-story dwelling built on a pile-and-a-half plan, which presumably incorporated a portion of the westernmost section as a kitchen wing; that section exhibits, on the exterior wall, a large stone fireback that denotes the former position of a cooking hearth. The Clark-King house retains a number of original Federal style finishes, including three wood mantels, in addition to doors and wood trim from that era and later, mid-century work. The remaining principal features of the estate are the pottery works ruin, located adjacent to the steep ravine east of the two houses; a barn which has been modified to function as an automobile garage; and a ca. 1970 house with in-ground swimming pool. The brick-walled Adams house, the centerpiece of the estate, remains interpretable to its mid-1840s construction date, although changes have been rendered to it. Most notable of these is the alteration of the rear, river-front elevation fenestration to accommodate window bands and the addition of a professional office of modern design on the south elevation. The interior nevertheless survives with many features that represent the cited period of significance, excepting the alteration of a portion of the second floor plan.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

This nominated property, consisting of a total of 10.41 acres, is located within the municipal bounds of the Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson, Orange County, New York. It is accessed via Riverbank Lane, a private road that extends northward from River Avenue, the latter which meets Hudson Street, or State Route 218—the principal thoroughfare through the village—two blocks to the south. Although the nominated property largely consists of level ground the grade drops off very steeply to the north, in the direction of the Hudson River shoreline, and to the east, where a steep ravine is situated. The open lawn north of the Adams house provides for expansive views of the Hudson River, including the mountainous topography that marks this portion of the Hudson Highlands region, and a broad sweep of the river northward towards the City of Newburgh and the Newburgh-Beacon Bridge. After diverging from the course of River Avenue, Riverbank Lane passes the Clark-King house, situated south of it, and continues through a set of cast-stone gateposts. Slightly beyond that point a circular drive extends southward to provide access to the Adams house and the associated garage; Riverbank Lane then continues northward a short distance before terminating at the ca. 1970 house. The landscape of the estate property is varied and includes the well-manicured lawn on the north side of the house, replete with ornamental plantings and a small reflecting pool (non-contributing), in addition to wooded areas and, in the immediate vicinity of the Adams house, a number of mature specimen trees. Decorative plantings are also present around the perimeter of the Adams house. The area to the east of the Adams house, where the pottery works site is located, features a steep, rock-strewn ravine and the remains of

the works, consisting of sections of stone walls, the fragments of a brick kiln, and scattered pottery fragments, among other indicators of this operation.

The Nathaniel Adams House, ca. 1844 (contributing building) is of masonry construction, formed of a brick envelope erected above a raised stone foundation. It was built so that its north elevation, tending slightly to the northeast, faces the Hudson River and the impressive natural scenery that constitutes the setting of Cornwall Bay. Although entered from the opposite side, this river-front elevation was considered the principal elevation in terms of the disposition of interior spaces. Two and one-half stories in height, the dwelling was built above a square plan and is covered by a low hipped roof. Internally the house consists of two full floors, in addition to a partially finished attic or half story which at one time contained finished quarters for domestic staff, and a fully finished basement where the house's original kitchen and other rooms were located. The north and south elevations, constructed with symmetrical fenestration, each consist of five bays with central doors; the fenestration of the north, or river, elevation has been substantially changed from its original configuration with the insertion of window bands, which supplanted the original windows at first and second-story level. The east elevation has additionally been augmented with the addition of a wing of modern material and design which provides space for a professional practice.

The brick envelope of the house was laid up in a Flemish stretcher bond pattern—consisting of one row of alternating headers and stretchers for every five rows of stretchers—with brownstone dressings. Common bond was used below belt-course level, corresponding with the raised basement walls. A simple brick architrave, formed by a projecting course of headers, provides visual separation between the second story and attic and is carried around all four elevations of the building. Principal window openings are crisply cut and recessed only slightly from the wall plane; where original, they are fitted with six-over-six wood sash. Smaller windows bring light into the basement (except on the east elevation, where they were obscured by the addition), and these are fitted with eight-over-eight wood sash. The roof projects prominently beyond the wall plane; sawn rafter tails are present at the eaves. The principal entrance on the south elevation is approached by divided steps and is fronted by a classically inspired porch with a wood entablature and cornice, sustained by attenuated and unfluted Tuscan-order columns. The first story of the river elevation is spanned by a full-width verandah of Picturesque conception with lattice panel supports sustained a shallow half-hipped roof. A total of four chimneys, two apiece on the east and west side elevations, rise from the roofline; each is rectangular in plan and has a simple corbel and cap. The hipped roof, the shallow pitch of which conceals it from view from grade, is clad with asphalt shingles.

The south elevation has a door and four windows at first story level and five windows at second story level, in addition to an at-grade entrance and a window at basement level, located west of the center bay. The principal entrance corresponds with the porch and is concealed behind a glazed projection added for heat conservation. The original entrance doors, in a double-leaf configuration, are glazed and paneled. The opening above them is spanned by a cut-stone lintel into which is carved, in low relief, "1844." Rectangular-shaped brownstone lintels span the window openings, which are flanked by louvered wood shutters; sills are also cut brownstone. Fenestration on the side elevations is asymmetrical and on the east side is partially obscured by the modern addition. Both of these side elevations have frieze-type windows which admit light into the attic, as the river elevation once did, although that window was subsequently enclosed. Although, as noted, the fenestration on the river elevation was altered from its original scheme, the center bay—a door at first-story level and window at second-story level—remain as built. The entrance on this side has a moulded wood surround and rectangular-shaped transom light and the doors, like those on the south elevation, are of a double leaf, glazed-and-paneled type.

The professional office added to the east elevation is of modern conception. It consists of three distinctive sections and a hyphen, all a single-story in height, the easternmost of which is of octagonal form; this non-historic section of the building is characterized by large, glazed expanses of wall, particularly on the river elevation.

The interior of the Adams house was arranged on a traditional center hall, double-pile plan. Within the hall is located the principal staircase, of an open stringer type, which is aligned as a straight run to the second floor. This staircase retains its turned newel post and balusters, a round-profiled handrail, and the paneling that follows the stair upwards along the wall. It is evident that this staircase was originally stacked so as to include a run of stairs to the basement, aligned below the upper run, the lower section having been removed and the portal closed off. Most remarkable of the house's interior features is the *trompe l'oeil* work in the double parlors on the west side of the hall. This work, which was exposed to view following meticulous efforts, consists of shouldered tablet motifs, the borders of which were rendered to correspond with the wood mouldings used in these rooms; these are aligned along the walls and the projecting chimney breasts. These rooms, which communicate with one another by means of pocket doors, retain their struck plaster cornices, moulded door architraves and baseboards, six-paneled doors, and marble mantelpieces and hearthstones. The plan on the opposite, east side of the hall is slightly different, consisting as it does of two rooms separated not by pocket doors but instead by a pantry area that includes a service stair to the basement. The two larger rooms, occupying the northeast and southeast corners of the plan, have end-wall fireplaces like the two parlors on the opposite side of the plan. The northeast room is largely intact with the bulk of its finishes in place. The southeast room, which now functions as the house's kitchen, retains a large plaster cavetto cornice and has a large stone slab indicating the former position of a stove in front of the projecting chimney breast.

On the second floor the west side of the plan, which was given over largely to two bed chambers with changing rooms between, and the stair hall largely represent historic-era conditions. The remaining portion of this level has been modified, as the rooms on the east side of the hall were combined to form a single open space that now serves as a master bedroom. The southwest bed chamber indicates the level of finish provided for these rooms, retaining as it does struck-plaster cornice work, a fireplace fitted with a marble mantelpiece, and period woodwork. The northwest chamber is similarly conceived. Access to the attic is provided for by a staircase at the head of the principal staircase, along the east wall. The central portion of the attic contained finished space for domestic staff.

The basement retains the house's original kitchen, including a cooking fireplace and bake oven, which are situated in the southeast corner of the plan; it is one of three basement fireplaces. A staircase, located in the adjacent room to the north, allowed for communication between the kitchen and the pantry area on the floor above. The room on the opposite side of the plan, in the southwest corner of the plan, communicated with the outside via the door on the south elevation. An opening that led from this room to a hallway, from which was accessible the lower run of the main stair to the center hall above, since removed, has been closed off. The location of this stair is evidenced by the ghost of the stringer board, which is discernible in the plaster, and by the faux graining work used to embellish the corresponding wall. The remaining rooms in the basement presumably fulfilled service functions.

The Clark-King House, ca. 1800; ca. 1850 (contributing building) is a frame dwelling built over a stone foundation and consisting of a three-story main block flanked by lower two-story wings, or flankers. Physical evidence suggests the house originally consisted of a two-story main block with attached wing and was

subsequently aggrandized with the addition of the north wing and the raising of the center section with the addition of a third story—whether the expansion of the house occurred in a single or multiple campaigns from its original ca. 1800 extent requires additional analysis. This would make the original ca. 1800 construct a side-hall gable-ended house, one-and-one-half rooms deep, with a kitchen wing on the south. All three sections are covered by shallow gable roofs indicative of a mid-nineteenth century construction date. The existing building is seven bays wide on its principal, west-facing elevation—two bays corresponding with each of the flankers, and three bays corresponding with the center block. The wood frame is fitted on the exterior with clapboard and the roof is clad with asphalt shingle.

Fenestration on the principal elevation includes a total of four windows—two each at first and second-story level on the flankers—in addition to a door, five large windows and three smaller windows (at third-story level) corresponding with the main block. The two windows at first story level on the southernmost flanker are much smaller than the remaining windows, further evidence that a portion of this section was the house's original kitchen wing, raised to a full two stories subsequently. The first and second-story windows are fitted with six-over-six wood sash, while the upper windows of the center section are fitted with six-light units. The offset principal entrance is shielded beneath a hipped roof porch and consists of a four-paneled door of Italianate characteristics flanked by slender, four-light sidelights, the latter representing, it would seem, the early entrance configuration.

A similar pattern of fenestration is present on the rear elevation, where two of the windows at center-story level corresponding with the center section retain twelve-over-eight wood sash. The south elevation of the south wing has a window and door at first story level, in addition to two windows at second story level, the windows being fitted with six-over-six wood sash. A stone fireback occupies a portion of the first story wall. The cornice treatment here represents that employed on all three sections, consisting of a deep and unadorned frieze board and boxed cornices which follow the shallow rake of the roof. Small windows, such as those employed on the front and rear elevations, are also employed on the sides of the center section at third-story level.

The interior retains its original spatial configuration, so far as the arrangement of rooms, in addition to important character-defining decorative features. The principal entrance from the west façade leads into a stair hall that provides communication with the front parlor of the original section of the house in addition to the front room of the north wing. The north wing consists of a front and rear room of equal scale, open to one another by means of a large aperture; these rooms retain their ca. 1850 woodwork and struck-plaster cornices. The opposite, front room on the center section, located south of the hall, retains against the far wall its original Federal style wood mantel, which is of a fully developed type, consisting of a five-part entablature and fully articulated pilasters. This mantel, one of three remaining in the house from this period and of them the most sophisticated, features carved, low relief ellipses and circular fans, in addition to finely rendered fluting. The firebox is of a shallow Rumford type and constructed, like the hearth, of brick. Other woodwork includes six-panel doors and moulded door and window architraves. The pile and a half configuration of the first floor is repeated above at second story level, where a second large firebox serviced the principal bed chamber; the smaller room behind also retains a small Rumford type fireplace and, like the front chamber, its original wood Federal style mantel. The third-story of the main block, added later, displays features indicative of its later construction date, including circular-sawn lath and rafters, and doors and other finish work from this later period of development. An excavated basement is present beneath only the center portion of the house.

Behind the Clark-King house is a stone-lined cistern (contributing structure). In front of the house is a chain link fence (non-contributing structure) that aligns the approach to the main house and which also separates the main house property from that of the non-contributing house. Nearby are cast-stone gateposts with cast-iron pintels (contributing structure), these posts framing the entrance to the main house.

The Garage (non-contributing building), situated in close proximity to the Adams house, represents the substantial reworking of an earlier frame barn. It has a rectangular footprint and is covered by a gable roof, the ridge of which is parallel to the longer elevations, the roof being covered with asphalt shingles and punctuated on the west pitch by a central dormer. The north and south gable elevations are covered with board and batten siding. Two large overhead bays punctuate the west elevation, which fronts on the driveway.

The Clark Stoneware Works, ca. 1793- ca. 1840 (two contributing structures), is located east of the two houses and garage, adjacent to the steep ravine that marks that portion of the property. The ruin consists of the remnants of the pottery factory operated by the Clark family in the mid-1830s, including a section of stone wall and the remains of the brick kiln. The site is characterized by the extensive remains of a layered history of use in conjunction with pottery fabrication dating back to ca. 1793 and possibly earlier. The below-grade resources are potentially significant under Criterion D; however, they have not yet been the subject of a comprehensive archaeological investigation.

Other Property Features
The nominated property additionally contains the following features, a non-contributing house, ca. 1960s, along with an associated non-contributing structure, an in-ground swimming pool.

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.
- [x] 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
INDUSTRY
INVENTION

Period of Significance

ca. 1800- ca. 1875

Significant Dates

ca. 1800; ca. 1844; ca. 1850; ca. 1860, ca. 1869-75

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

ADAMS, NATHANIEL (ca. 1798-1862)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification) The ca. 1800 to ca. 1875 period of significance is initiated with the construction of the original section of the Clark-King house and ends with the addition of that dwelling and associated land to what had formerly been the Adams estate. The Clark-King property was added to Adams property between ca. 1869 and 1875; while it appears this may have occurred as early as 1869, it is definitively confirmed by the 1875 Beers map, which shows these formerly independent parcels as a single land holding under the ownership of the Chadeayne family. This period of significance encompasses the physical development of the estate property, both prior to and following Nathaniel Adams' death in 1862, after which time the estate boundary grew to include the earlier Clark-King house.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Adams-Chadeayne-Taft Estate encapsulates multiple historic themes and periods of physical and architectural development. Principal among these is the property's direct association with local industrialist and inventor Nathaniel Adams (1797-1862), a recognized figure in the nineteenth-century Hudson Valley brick industry credited with important advancements in brick-making technology. It was for Adams that the brick house on the property was erected ca. 1844; built as the centerpiece of his estate, which at one time extended to the shore of the Hudson River to encompass his brickyard, it offers itself as a distinctive early expression of the Italianate style and as an important legacy of Adams's residency in Cornwall-on-Hudson. The house was in later periods owned by, among others, members of the Chadeayne and Taft families, and for a time near the turn of the twentieth century was operated as a school. Also contained within the boundary is a second dwelling, the Clark-King house, a ca. 1800 frame dwelling which was aggrandized sometime near the mid-century point and which was subsumed within the estate boundary in the period between 1864 and 1875. That house was expanded from an earlier form to present itself as an upright-and-flanker type dwelling, with low pitched gable roofs and restrained exterior ornamentation; the interior nevertheless retains much of the original Federal style woodwork from the first building campaign. A third resource, the ruins of a stoneware works, is also included within the nomination boundary; it is believed to have been in operation before the end of the eighteenth century and was for a time associated with the Clark family. Although two surviving above-ground resources are significant in documenting the use and significance of the site, the archaeological potential of this former and largely undisturbed industrial operation, which is substantial, has yet to be fully exploited; it is anticipated that future work will yield significant information and the preparation of additional NRHP documentation in association with Criterion D. The Adams-Chadeayne-Taft Estate is being nominated at the local significance level in association with Criterion B for its direct association with Nathaniel Adams, who resided in this house during his most productive period; the areas of invention and industry have been invoked, given Adams's importance as both a brickyard operator and developer of important brick-making machinery for which he sought patents. It is additionally being nominated in association with Criterion C, in the area of architecture, given the presence of two historic dwellings which are expressive of trends in early and mid-nineteenth century domestic architecture. The survival of much of the extensive *trompe l'oeil* work in the Adams house, a treatment not characteristic of domestic properties, bolsters the case for the house's architectural significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Overview

Settlement of this region of eastern Orange County was initiated in the latter portion of the seventeenth century, at which time a contingent of Scottish-born families settled along the northern side of Moodna Creek under the leadership of Colonel Patrick MacGregorie. Cornwall was formed as its own precinct in 1764, at which time it was partitioned off from Goshen. Settlement continued sporadically until the conclusion of the French & Indian War, at which time speculators began to purchase tracts of land in the hilly interior terrain removed from the river corridor. By the time of the American Revolution, Cornwall Landing had been established as a communication point between outlying areas and the Hudson River, and a small settlement was concentrated near the intersection of present-day New York Route 94 and Jackson Avenue, known locally as the Bethlehem neighborhood. The area's ethnic composition was largely composed of the early Scots-Irish settlers and slightly later New England settlers from Connecticut and Long Island, unlike adjacent areas of the Hudson Valley, which had been largely settled by Dutch and Palatine Germans families. Along with the Presbyterian religion brought to the area by its Scottish settlers, Quakers had also established a presence here by the time of the Revolution. The Cornwall precinct was subdivided into smaller towns in 1797, the year in which Orange County assumed its current boundary, Rockland County having been detached from it at that time.

Following the conclusion of the Revolution, Cornwall Landing emerged as a prominent shipping point on the Hudson River between West Point and Newburgh, and from there agricultural goods including fruit, grain and dairy products—as well as charcoal, pig iron and lumber—were shipped. The early nineteenth century development of the state's turnpike infrastructure largely bypassed Cornwall, as the important Cochecton Turnpike terminated to the north at Newburgh, although the Blooming Grove Turnpike was located nearby. Early industrial development included water-powered mills established along the Moodna Creek and its tributaries, as well as brick-making enterprises centered near the landing. The proximity of this region to the burgeoning New York City metropolitan area provided area farmers with a ready market for their agricultural products, which could be conveniently shipped there via sloop and steamboat from Cornwall Landing, giving the region's dairy industry its first major impetus for growth before being fully realized with the advent of rail transport. The mid-nineteenth century witnessed the development of a tourist-based economy in Cornwall, the environs of which had been popularized in print by the author Nathaniel P. Willis. His writings on the area's scenic qualities and health benefits, published in *The Home Journal* and as subsequent compilations, were significant in this development. This growing tourist-based economy sustained several large hotels and boarding houses to accommodate tourists, and likewise nourished a cottage industry for those who wished to gain additional income by taking in boarders. It was also in this era that a number of prominent estates were established, among them those of N.P. Willis, "Idlewild," which included a house designed by Calvert Vaux, and the nominated property of Nathaniel Adams. Both boasted impressive locations overlooking the broad sweep of the Hudson River.

Cornwall Landing was one of a number of smaller hamlets later absorbed into the Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson, along with Garnerville, Willisville, and Riverside. The vitality of the river freight business, which centered on this point, was significantly diminished with the construction of the Erie Railroad terminus at Piermont in Rockland County. In earlier years the wagons of the region's farmers would form an extended line near the waterfront, as they waited to unload their agricultural products—items such as hay, straw, butter and livestock— for transport to distant markets. Later in the nineteenth century the railroad supplanted the river as the preeminent transportation mode.

Nathaniel Adams & the Early History of the Estate

The nominated property shares direct and salient associations with Nathaniel Adams (1797-1862), a major figure in the Hudson Valley brick industry and a prominent Cornwall-on-Hudson resident for whom the brick house was constructed ca. 1844. His achievements in the field of brick manufacturing including his contributions to emerging technology, in the form of the brick press and iron tempering wheel. Adams was born in New Paltz, Ulster County and came to Cornwall around 1829 with his wife, Frances. In 1839 he purchased from his parents land he then occupied, for the sum of $4,000. This land had been previously occupied by his father, Samuel C. Adams. This transaction included river-front acreage where a brickyard was located, orchard land, and property at one time owned by Griffin Brundage.[1]

This land had been improved long before its development by Adams. One source suggests that some time before 1800 the property contained a house that occupied the site of the present brick house, which had been built for Cornwall Sands; however, no documentary evidence confirming Sands's relationship to the property has been identified, as no deed was recorded to confirm his presence there. This source indicated that Sands's widow married James Roe (1744-1815) and continued to reside in this no-longer-extant dwelling.[2] The journal

[1] Information regarding early land transactions and property history was drawn from the report prepared in 1997 by Pamela Herrick, entitled "Historical Research for the Susan Eichelberg Glendening Property." [Herrick, "Historical Research" hereafter]

[2] Ibid. The report cites an unpublished source that provided this information regarding the Sands-Roe connection to the property.

of Susan Roe Caldwell (b. 1826/27), maintained in the collection of the Cornwall Library, includes a description of this earlier house:

> My grandfather, James Roe, after the burning of Kingston [1777] removed with his family to Cornwall, N.Y. and lived in what is called the Rikeman Place. The house was standing in my young days. You entered on the parlor floor up a number of steps. There was a piazza across the front with railings and covered with vines… Mr. Nathaniel Adams tore it down and built the present house. The old house was lively and had a character of its own. The present, is just a house… A squire Clark lived near my grandfather's. He used to borrow farming utensils, and was dilatory in returning.[3]

James Roe died ca. 1815, and the property then passed to his son, Peter Roe; the younger Roe moved to Moodna around 1824 and was residing in New Windsor in 1832, when he and his wife sold the Cornwall property, consisting of 60 acres and part of the former Webb Tract, to Griffin Brundage for $365. In 1835 Brundage, his wife and James Olmstead sold 5 ½ acres of land, centering on a brickyard, to Samuel C. Adams, Nathaniel's father. That land included a road to the wharf built for Brundage and further mentioned the proximity of the land to the house of Machett—Isaac Machett—a potter. The following year the Brundages sold Samuel Adams an additional parcel of land, situated on "the Lane, leading from Cornwall Landing road to Samuel C. Adams' house," for $1,600. Adams added additional land in 1838 with the purchase of property at a public sale, lands which were surrendered by the Brundages to satisfy a mortgage obligation.

An indenture dating to August 1840 indicates what researcher Pamela Herrick deemed "the tangled knot of land transactions between father and son." Though not completely legible, the document named Sheriff Edward Willing, party of the first part, Nathaniel Adams, party of the second and refers to a writ by the Supreme Court of New York naming the father as defendant and the son as plaintiff. Nathaniel Adams had an unspecified claim on his father's land as of October 1836 though the precise nature of the dispute is not currently known.[4]

Twenty land purchases were made by Nathaniel Adams prior to the 1839 purchase from his father, and three more before the construction of the brick house ca. 1844. Among these was a two acre purchase from Peter and Susan Roe, William and Marion Roe, and Elizabeth Webb, for $650. That acreage was bounded "Easterly by the road, leading from Canterbury past the dwelling houses of William A. Clark and the said party of the second part (Nathaniel Adams) to the Hudson River." Adams's Cornwall property came to entail, contiguously, the estate property and, down the slope from it, the brickyard which he operated.[5] A brickyard had been a feature of the Cornwall Landing waterfront since at least 1812, the year in which William Denniston offered for sale a brickyard adjacent to a dock and storehouse, these being serviced by sloop, which was additionally offered for sale.[6]

In 1850 Nathaniel Adams was the largest of three brick manufacturers active in Cornwall, outstripping his competitors with an annual output of 5,000,000 brick. Adams's brickyard employed steam power, while that of his closest competitor, Smultz & Cordts, used horse power. Thomas Wiley, the third brick manufacturer and by far the smallest, employed two hands and relied entirely on manual labor. Adams employed a total of 60 hands at that time, making him the second leading employer in Cornwall, with $15,000 worth of capital invested in his operation. In addition, he manufactured brick-making machinery, with $1,000 worth of capital investment. His brick production grossed some $20,000 per annum. At the time of his death, the Adams

[3] Ibid
[4] Ibid
[5] Ibid
[6] *New York Gazette & General Advertiser*, 17 July 1812.

brickyard consisted of an upper and lower works linked by rail. The upper yard contained two power moulding machines, nine cords of wood, and more than 100 sheds "filled up," while the lower yard had ten tons of fine coal.[7]

The following passage, from the 1889 book *A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Bricks, Tiles, Terra-cotta, Etc.*, alludes to Nathaniel Adams's influence in development of new brick-making technology, and how such technological advancement was not always warmly greeted:

> The mode of manufacturing bricks has been revolutionized during the past twenty years, and it seems almost like a miracle when we note the present development of this art and then recall that the first crude brick machine which was made in this country was invented in 1835 by Nathaniel Adams, who died at Cornwall, N.Y. The Machine was simply a hand-moulder; but he afterwards, about 1840, invented a power machine. It proved quite successful, and a few of them are still in use. Mr. Adams was also the first to invent and use the iron tempering wheel. The model of his brick machine may still be seen in the patent office at our National Capitol. It is related that in the 1840s Adams undertook to establish a brickyard at Philadelphia and built a power (horse power, we presume) machine, but he was not allowed to start it, as a mob destroyed the machine and drove Mr. Adams and his family from the city. They took refuge in Camden, where they remained two weeks or more, till the workmen had quieted down and it was safe for them to return. In the year 1840 many of the people in Philadelphia could not get work at any price, and they did not like to recognize anything which would take the physical labor out of their own hands.[8]

Among the submissions made by Adams to the United States Patent Office were those in 1837 and 1849 for brick presses in addition to an 1862 submission for the running gear of carriages.[9] Clearly Adams was possessed of an inventive spirit, which was not confined merely to technology meant to better the brick industry.

In 1850 the Adams house was resided in by seven people, these being Adams, 52, his wife, Frances, 48, and their children Esther, 22, and William, 20, who was noted as a brick-maker like his father. The household additionally included a German-born gardener, John Myres, 24, his wife, Mary, 23, an Irish native who presumably worked as a domestic, in addition to Neoma Green, 13. Adams' real estate was valued at $10,000.[10] Adams also claimed significant assets in the 1850 Federal agricultural census, with the cash value of his agricultural property noted as $10,000, including 40 acres of improved land and 350 acres which were unimproved. By the time of the 1860 census Adams's wife, Frances, had died; a son, Samuel F. Adams, had died previously, in 1848. His real estate was valued at that time at $8,000.[11]

Nathaniel Adams died in May 1862. His will stipulated that his personal effects and real estate be sold for the creation of a trust to benefit of his surviving children, William and Mary. The sale of his property and possessions required the preparation of a room-by-room inventory of the brick house, which was filed with the Surrogate Court in May 1863. The names ascribed to the various spaces within the house by appraisers Gilbert Tompkins Jr. and Alfred C. Roe allow for some comprehension of how the dwelling functioned at that date for the Adams family. The northern, river-side of the dwelling was considered the front of the house, given the description of the "back parlor, southwest room." At the time of his death, Adams's bed chamber was the northeast room on the first floor, though presumably it functioned at one time as a dining room, as it does

[7] Herrick, "Historical Research."

[8] Charles T. Davis, *A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Bricks, Tiles, Terra-cotta, Etc.* (Philadelphia: H.C. Baird & Co., 1889), 34.

[9] Specification of Letters for Patent No. 376 (September 8, 1837), Patent No. 6,361 (April 17, 1849), and Patent No. 34,342 (February 11, 1862).

[10] Herrick, "Historical Research."

[11] 1850 Federal Agricultural census; 1860 Federal census; obituary, *New York Evening Post*, 4 August 1836.

now. Among the items in the room was a telescope which he could use to scan the river and surrounding scenery. The second floor at that time was partitioned into nine spaces, these being the parlor bed room/hall bedroom; the northwest room; the center room, west side of hall; the hall; the southwest room; a second hall; the southeast room; the center room; and the northeast room. At this time the basement included the kitchen and dining room. As for his financial assets, Adams had 205 shares in the Bank of Newburgh, bonds from the Indiana Central Railway, and a stock certificate from the Breckenridge Canal Coal Company.[12]

Post-Adams Estate History

In 1863 Stephen Gillis, one of three executors to Nathanial Adams's will, purchased the Adams brickyard, the brick house, and associated land, for $22,500. In order to secure a mortgage for the purchase he conveyed that portion of the estate which included the house to the other executors, Nathaniel's brother, Abel Adams, and Thomas McKissock. Gillis is shown as the owner of the property, which at that time still included the brickyard, on the 1864 map prepared by James Hughes; the Clark-King house is shown at that time under the ownership of "Mrs. Clark," with that parcel by all indications including the former pottery works.[13] In 1871 Kate T. Ryckman assumed the mortgage on that portion of the estate including the brick dwelling. Gillis, who continued the successful operation of the brickyard until 1875, retained the right to dig clay from the bank below the Adams house, as noted in the deed transferring the land from the Ryckmans to Henry F. Chadeayne. The nominated property is often referred to in documentary accounts as the Ryckman or "Rikeman" place, though their ownership was by all indications somewhat brief and they were residents of New York City. A deed of March 1873 transferred the house and three lots consisting of approximately twelve acres of land to Chadeayne, who owned a number of properties in the area and who was noted in his 1901 obituary as a Quaker, a Democrat, and an active participant in the business and social life of Cornwall. He does not appear to have lived in the house as his obituary noted that "he lived in the same house for seventy-six years."[14] His house was instead described in an 1873 account as being "in the angle formed by the Kings Highway and the West Point Road."[15] An advertisement in the *New York Herald*, published in April 1873 and taken out by Henry Chadeayne, noted the availability for rent of a "fine brick residence on bank of the river" with "every modern convenience" and fully furnished. The measurement provided for the dwelling, 50 feet square, would seem to confirm the ad was for the former Adams house.[16]

Two sisters of Henry Chadeayne, Jane and Edwina Chadeayne, kept a school at the former Adams house, known as the Misses Chadeayne School, near the turn of the twentieth century. They had previously kept a school in New York City before relocating to Cornwall. During this period of use the property changed hands as it was acquired, in 1889, by Andrew B. Taft, who is indicated as the owner on the 1891 map included in the *Atlas of the Hudson River Valley*.[17] It is shown on the 1903 map included in the A.H. Mueller atlas as being owned by Thomas Taft.[18] At the time of the 1900 census Thomas Taft, 59, noted his occupation as a contractor and builder. He was associated with the well-known company of Mead & Taft, located on the Cornwall Landing waterfront, which operated a lumber yard and provided contracting services for the construction of many houses in the Hudson Valley and Long Island. During this period Mead & Taft were engaged with the sale and rental of Cornwall real estate, as evidence by advertisements placed by the company in New York City newspapers. J.A. Howell acquired the property in 1906 and rented it to Dr. George Wynne and Amy Pope Shirk in 1911, at which time it was again referred to as "the former Ryckman place." George W.

[12]Herrick, "Historical Research."
[13]James Hughes, *Farm Map of the Town of New Windsor and Part of Cornwall, Orange County, New York*, 1864.
[14]Herrick, "Historical Research."
[15]Lewis Beach, *Cornwall* (Newburgh: E.M. Ruttenbur & Son, 1873), 103-04.
[16]"Property out of the City for Sale or to Rent," *New York Herald*, 27 April 1873.
[17]Herrick, "Historical Research."; F.W. Beers & Co, *Atlas of the Hudson River Valley* (New York: Watson & Co., 1891), plate 13.
[18]A.H. Mueller & Co., *Atlas of Orange County, New York* (Philadelphia: A.H. Mueller & Co., 1903).

Shirk had moved to Cornwall in 1904 from New York City as an accomplished physician and, in 1912, following a period in which they rented the house, they purchased the former Adams property from Howell. Shirk's health diminished considerably in 1915, the result of what was termed a severe nervous breakdown, and in 1916 he sold his practice to Dr. W. Conyers Herring, who, with his family, rented "Mr. Shirk's house on River Avenue," while the former relocated to a farm outside of Beacon.[19] The present owner acquired the Adams house in 1971 from Alma Stoddard, who had lived there since the 1920s, and subsequently purchased the Clark-King house, reuniting these buildings under single ownership.

Architectural Context: The Adams & Clark-King Houses

The centerpiece of the nominated property is the brick house erected for Nathaniel Adams in the mid-1840s. Although alterations have been made to some features of the original dwelling, and in spite of the building having been aggrandized with a significant addition, it retains a number of important elements from the historic period, including original finish treatments and an interpretable floor plan. The house portrays a sufficient number of character-defining features to illustrate its significance and would be recognizable to Nathaniel Adams as his dwelling, notwithstanding the changes already noted. The extensive *trompe l'oeil* work used to finish interior spaces within the house, work which was exposed following meticulous restoration efforts, is also particularly noteworthy and a treatment more characteristic of houses of worship in the mid-nineteenth century. Whether this work is original to the 1840s or was rendered sometime shortly thereafter is not presently known, although it is without question exceptional in the context of the region's domestic architecture. The house's direct association with Adams, a significant and recognized figure in the development of the Hudson Valley brick industry, affords it additional interest and bolsters its significance in relation to both the associated architectural and historic contexts. It formed the principal architectural feature of a large Hudson River estate which featured compelling views of the river and surrounding mountain scenery.

The dwelling was conceived along somewhat traditional and established lines, a self-contained mass erected above a square plan with a five-bay façade, a center entrance plan and a low hipped roof. It was nevertheless relatively progressive in other regards, being an early expression of the Italianate style, with a bracketed cornice recalling early published examples of the Tuscan or "Italian style." The rear verandah, with its exposed lattice panels and open-work arches, forms a characteristic Picturesque device promoted by Andrew Jackson Downing in this period; noticeably absent, however, are bay windows, which would soon emerge as a patent feature of Italianate and Gothic Revival houses. On the interior, the finish work is characteristic of the time for the better class of houses. Mantels were fashioned from grey marble and are typical of 1840s work and both the first and second story principal rooms feature struck plaster cornices. Woodwork reflects the development of the new style, with moulding profiles of a more decidedly rounded profile, as opposed to the broader and more flat profiles characteristic of the later Greek Revival period. The dwelling forms an interesting point of comparison with the Walsh-Havemeyer house in New Windsor, ca. 1835, being similar in form but nevertheless exhibiting the transition away from the decidedly Greek Revival treatments popular a decade prior. It comes as little surprise that Adams chose to erect a house with brick, given his direct investment in this industry.

Adams's house was internally organized with service areas contained in the basement, principal public rooms on the main floor and bed chambers on the second floor, with additional finished space in the attic. While Downing proved a vocal critic of locating kitchen facilities in the basement he nevertheless offered designs in his 1842 book *Cottage Residences* which employed such a layout, though in those instances he advocated for an abundance of natural light provided for by raised basement walls and light wells. First floor rooms were

[19]Herrick, "Historical Research."

connected to the basement by two points of communication. The use of *trompe l'oeil* on the wall of the staircase underneath the main stair suggests the possibility that the room in the southwest corner of the basement, also accessible via an at-grade access on the south elevation, was a formal room and not a service area; the description at the time of Adams's death in 1862 suggests it functioned as a dining room, perhaps a change of use from the time when the first-floor dining room, in the northeast corner of the first floor, became Adams's bed chamber. Otherwise it may have served as a second, informal dining area. The second floor bed chambers were well appointed and accessed via the staircase from the main hallway on the first floor; additional domestic quarters appear to haven been located in the attic.

The Adams house was equipped with indoor plumbing by the 1870s, if not sooner, along with gas lighting. These features were noted in the advertisement placed by Chadeayne in 1873, which indicated the dwelling was furnished with "gas, hot and cold water in all rooms, waterclosets, bathroom, range, stationary washtubs, every modern convenience."

The Clark-King house, as it is known, is an early nineteenth century dwelling which was updated near the mid-nineteenth century point. The early history of this dwelling is not entirely clear, though by the third quarter of the nineteenth century it had been added to the property assembled earlier by Adams. The 1864 Hughes map depicts it independent of what was then the Gillis property, and under the ownership of "Mrs. Clark." A decade later it was within the boundary of the nominated property, as indicated by the 1875 map included in the Beers Orange County atlas, at which time the estate was owned by the Chadeayne family. It appears to have been added to the former Adams estate by 1869, as an advertisement in the *New York Herald* noted the availability of a rental property in Cornwall described as "A beautiful residence…. Main house brick, 2 ½ stories high, flat roof… Also on premises, a 2 ½ story frame house."[20] All the features of the brick house noted in the 1873 advertisement placed by Chadeayne are present, strongly suggesting it was in fact for the former Adams and Clark-King houses, by this time assembled into a single property holding, with both houses offered for rent seasonally. The house appears to have been associated with the pottery works that was operated within what would later be the bounds of the Adams estate.

As it currently appears, this house represents the aggrandizement of the earlier nineteenth century dwelling. The remaining wood finishes within suggest a date of ca. 1800 and reflect fairly well-developed expressions of the Federal style, as highlighted by the mantel in the principal room, with its delicately carved Roman-inspired motifs. The original dwelling was of an established type in the mid-Hudson Valley, being a side-entrance house with three-bay façade, two stories in height and gable ended. Examples of this type are well represented in the mid-Hudson Valley. The south section of the house was likely an original kitchen wing, given no accommodation was made for cooking in the main block, and retains a large stone fire-back corresponding with a cooking hearth. It appears the house assumed its present upright-and-flanker configuration around 1850. This may have been done in part to bring the house into more favorable stylistic terms in relationship with the main house.

The Clark Stoneware Works

The ruins of the stoneware works, which was later subsumed within the property assembled earlier by Adams, though after his ownership, offers itself as an indicator of the layered and complex history of the nominated property. While precise details of its operation are in many instances unclear, it is believed that this pottery works was established before the end of the eighteenth century and was operated by members of the Clark family from the early 1790s into the 1820s. Potters who appear to share associations with this site include Nathan Clark, Durrell Williams, George Lent, Nathan C. Bell, Moses C. Bell, and F. H. Bell. Nathan Clark,

[20] *New York Herald*, 26 June 1869.

who was later affiliated with pottery production in Athens, Greene County, ca. 1805-1838, may have learned his trade at this works; Lent shared sometime associations with Troy and Lansingburgh, while Williams was known to have manufactured stoneware in Manhattan, Huntington, and Albany.[21]

Among the earliest known references suggesting the operation of a pottery works in Cornwall is a July 1811 advertisement taken out by David Clark in a Newburgh newspaper indicating an indentured servant to the potter's trade, Sylvenus Wood, had run away.[22] Stoneware identified with manufacture in Cornwall included typical items such as jugs, jars and crocks. Among the earliest pieces associated with Cornwall is on attributed to the Clark pottery works, which was incised "Cap't Gilbert, Sloop Missippie/ Beware, Don't Give this jug a check since if you do he break your neck/ Cornwall, Nov.18, 1812."

The stoneware works site is largely undisturbed and appears to be an excellent candidate for intensive archaeological examination, at which time a Criterion D argument can be justified. The two above-ground features, a stone wall and the ruins of the kiln, contribute to the nomination under Criterion A for their association with this documented industry and use.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)
N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

A.H. Mueller & Co. *Atlas of Orange County, New York*. Philadelphia: A.H. Mueller & Co., 1903.

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Hughes, James. *Farm Map of the Town of New Windsor and Part of Cornwall*, *Orange County, New York*, 1864.

Ketchum, William C. Jr., *Potters and Potteries of New York State, 1650-1900*. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1987.

[21]William C. Ketchum, Jr., *Potters and Potteries of New York State, 1650-1900* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1987), 125, 523.
[22]Ibid, 125.

ADAMS-CHADEAYNE-TAFT ESTATE — Name of Property

ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK — County and State

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 10.41 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	582541	4588961	6	18	582362	4588796
2	18	582563	4588866	7	18	582350	4588845
3	18	582535	4588748	8	18	582365	4588959
4	18	582516	4588725	9	18	582375	4588997
5	18	582406	4588769	10	18	582431	4589023

Verbal Boundary Description
The boundary for this NRHP nomination is shown on the two enclosed maps, both of which are entitled "Adams-Chadeayne-Taft Estate, Cornwall-on-Hudson, Orange Co., NY." These maps are rendered at 1:24,000 and 1:4,000 scale.

Boundary Justification
The boundary has been drawn to reflect the physical development of the estate between ca. 1800 and ca. 1875. It was during this time that the estate was developed by Nathanial Adams and the brick house constructed (1844). Following Adams' death in 1862, the original estate bounds were expanded to include the adjacent ca. 1800 Clark-King house and its land, which occurred between ca. 1869 and 1875, as per maps and other documentary sources. As drawn the boundary includes all that land associated with the development of the estate during this time frame.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger

organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date June 2013

street & number Peebles Island State Park, PO Box 189 telephone (518) 237-8643

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12180

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:

TIFF format photographs by William E. Krattinger, June 2013

0001 EXTERIOR, Adams house, view looking to northeast showing principal south-facing facade
0002 EXTERIOR, Adams house, view looking roughly south showing river elevation; note portion of modern addition on left
0003 EXTERIOR, Adams house, detail view showing Flemish stretcher bond brick work on south-facing façade
0004 INTERIOR, Adams house, view showing main hall, first floor, with staircase
0005 INTERIOR, Adams house, view showing stair rail, second floor
0006 INTERIOR, Adams house, view showing trompe l'oeil work in first-floor parlor
0007 INTERIOR, Adams house, view showing marble mantelpiece, tromple l'oeil work and struck-plaster cornice
0008 EXTERIOR, Clark-King house, view looking east showing west-facing principal façade
0009 EXTERIOR, Clark-King house, view looking north showing south wing; note exposed fireback
0010 INTERIOR, Clark-King house, view of parlor mantel
0011 INTERIOR, Clark-King house, detail view of parlor mantel
0012 INTERIOR, Clark-King house, firebox and mantel in bed chamber, second floor
0013 INTERIOR, Clark-King house, struck-plaster cornice in north wing
0014 EXTERIOR, view of stone wall remnant of pottery works site

Property Owner:

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

name Susan M. Glendening

street & number 2 Riverbank Lane telephone

city or town Cornwall-on-Hudson state NY zip code 12520

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.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHANIEL ADAMS, OF CORNWALL, NEW YORK.

MACHINE FOR MOLDING AND PRESSING BRICKS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 376, dated September 8, 1837.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHANIEL ADAMS, of the town of Cornwall, county of Orange, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Machine for Molding Brick; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

This machine consists first of a cylindrical clay box into which the clay is to be placed. Second a vertical shaft in the clay box upon which is a spiral inclined plane the operation of which when put in motion is to press the clay down into the molds with an equal pressure, the edge of the spiral plane and a knife operating also to cut and temper the clay when previously prepared in the ordinary way, and which with the addition of a sufficient number of knives on the vertical shaft would temper the clay as much as necessary without any previous preparation. The clay is pressed through a grating of the shape and a little less in size than the brick, the grating forming the bottom of the clay box under which the molds are placed to be filled.

The manner in which the vertical shaft operates and the contrivance for moving it will be seen by referring to the annexed drawing.

D is the shaft which revolves in the clay box, C, C, the spiral plane around the shaft, the clay is thrown in at the top of the box E, and by the pressure of the inclined plane is forced down between the bars or grating in the bottom of the box into the molds F. The shaft is moved by means of a loose wheel G, upon the upper end of the shaft and a ratchet wheel *h* which is fast to the shaft. The loose wheel is moved forward and backward by means of the shackle N, and by means of a dog *i* attached to the loose wheel which hooks into the ratchet wheel and is extracted at each half revolution, so that the shaft with the spiral revolves about half a revolution at a time which fills one mold. Another shackel L, is connected with the crank *m*, on the top of the vertical shaft *k* which is also represented by K Fig. 2 in the side drawing or section with a friction joint on the lower end of said shaft K. The use of said joint is to yield to a resistance that is more than necessary to move the molds and thereby avoid injury to the molds or machiney. To the end of the crank S, that forms a part of the aforesaid joint as marked in section or Fig. 2 a shackle is attached, extending to the rear of the clay box to the end of which a frame is fastened into which said frame the molds F, are placed and by it drawn from the rear of the clay box on the slides marked B on the main drawing and on the section or Fig. 2, passing under the clay box, the empty mold driving the full one out, and moving alternately with the vertical shaft in the clay box, stopping under the grating in the bottom of the clay box to be filled which is driven out by the next empty mold that is put on coming against it and then taken off in front of the machine. *p p* is the shaft of the regulator which is worked by the molds pressing against a leaf *p* in their passage out from under the clay box. Said leaf is attached to the shaft *p, p*, at the lower end, and the motion thus produced regulates a spring that hooks the dog by a leaf or ratchet at the upepr end of the shaft *p, p*. The use of said regulator being to prevent the dog from hooking before the mold arrives at the proper place to be filled. *v, v* are valves at the lower part of the clay box in front of the grating pressed against by springs which yield to a certain pressure and allow the valves to open whereby a passage is made for any hard substance that may have got mixed with the clay and avoid injury to the molds.

Other mechanical means in common use can be used to produce the motion of the vertical shafts herein described, those alluded to in the foregoing description are such as I have used to try the principle of this machine.

The principal advantage in this machine is the mode of pressure of the clay by an inclined plane as herein described into the molds by convenient machinery dispensing with hand labor also giving the brick greater solidity and strength and making them with great dispatch at the rate of from three to four thousand per hour.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the parts of said machine in the manner above described or in any other manner substantially the same for the purposes aforesaid, but no one part separately or independently of this combination.

NATHL. ADAMS.

Witnesses:
T. M. SPARK,
W. H. JANSEN.

FIGURE 1: Specification of Letters Patent No. 376, 1837.

FIGURE 2: 1864 Hughes Farm Map, showing the extent of the estate property at that time; below is a detail view showing the Clark-King house still under the ownership of "Mrs. Clark."

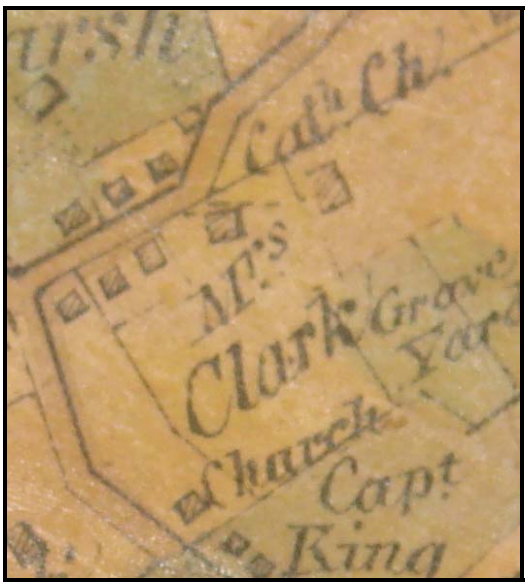


FIGURE 3: 1875 map included in Beers Atlas; the property owned in 1864 by Mrs. King has by this time been subsumed into the Chadeayne property. The brickyard is still shown, at the extreme bottom-right.

Adams-Chadeayne-Taft Estate
Cornwall-on-Hudson, Orange Co., NY

1-2 Riverbank Lane
Cornwall-on-Hudson, NY 12520

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

0 700 1,400 2,800 Feet

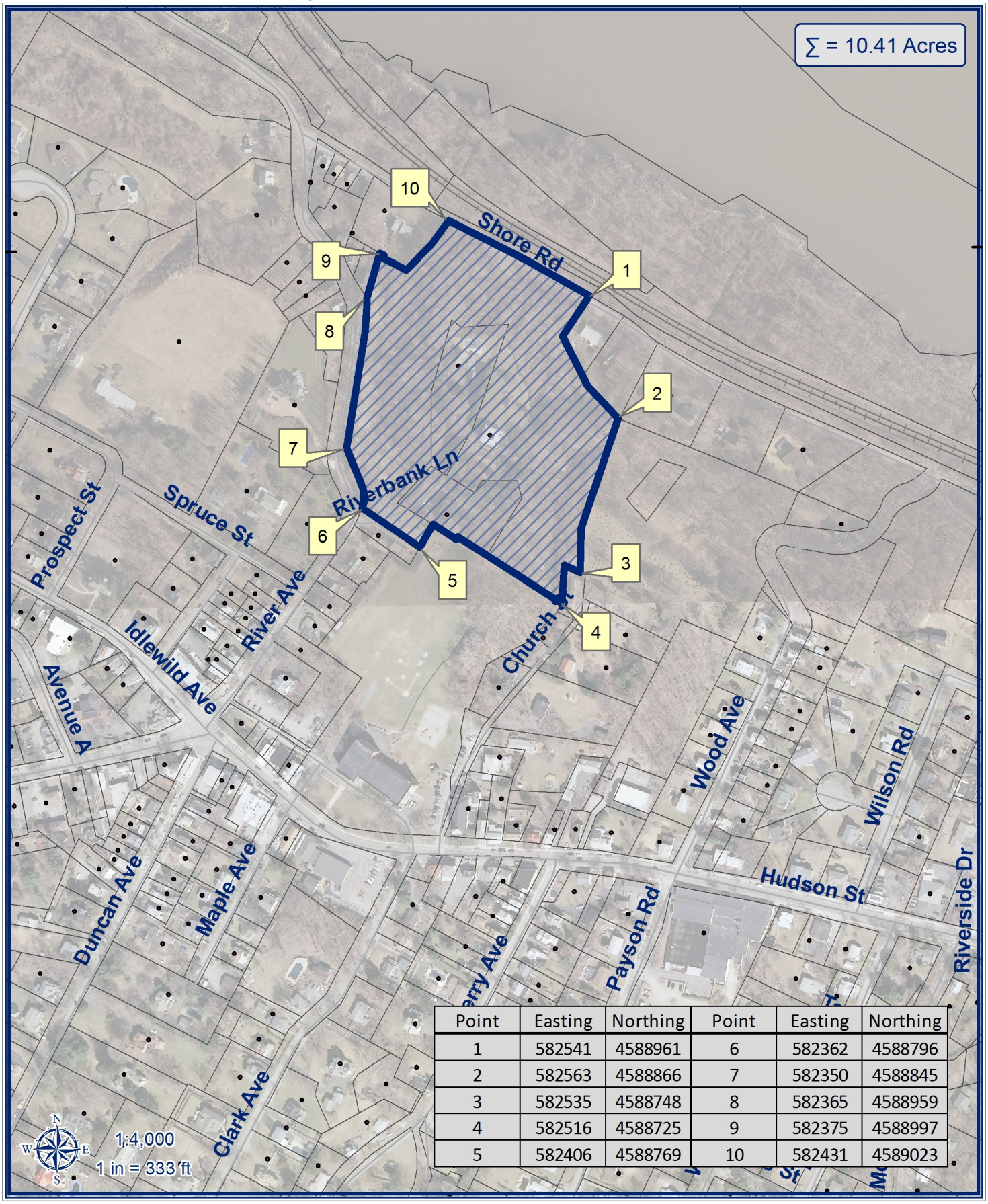
Estate

Tax Parcel Data:
Orange Co, RPS
propertydata.orangecountygov.com

OFFICE OF PARKS · RECREATION · HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE

Adams-Chadeayne-Taft Estate
Cornwall-on-Hudson, Orange Co., NY

1-2 Riverbank Lane
Cornwall-on-Hudson, NY 12520



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5	582406	4588769	10	582431	4589023

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

0 120 240 480 Feet

Estate

Tax Parcel Data:
Orange Co, RPS
propertydata.orangecountygov.com

OFFICE OF PARKS · RECREATION · HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE

HITCHE
Sold & Installed
ALL NEW ROUND TUBE HITCHES OFFE
CLOSED-END DESIGN
BETTER FIT & STYLISH DESIG
UNLIMITED ALL-HAZARD WARRANTY
TOUGH
U-HAUL
MEDIUM BOX