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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Nat. Register of Historic Places
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 Bodine's Tavern

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 2 Bodine Tavern Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Montgomery ☐ vicinity

state NY code NY county Orange code 071 zip code 12549

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 3/28/16
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:)

Joan Walsh Beall 5.31.16
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Bodine's Tavern
Name of Property

Orange County, NY
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	
1	3	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	3	**Total**

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE / Restaurant

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone
walls: Wood
roof: Asphalt
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Bodine's Tavern is located at 2 Bodine Tavern Road in the Town of Montgomery in Orange County. The Village of Montgomery, situated about two miles north of Bodine's Tavern, formed at the intersections of the Walkill River and three historic corridors: the Albany Post Road, Rt-17K (Newburgh & Cochecton turnpike), and NY 211 (Minisink & Montgomery turnpike). The dramatic, snaking curves of the Walkill River helped to frame the location and growth of the village and created a large, flat floodplain ideal for farming. In its pattern of open space, wooded land, and lot lines framed by historic treelines surrounding the village, the land retains this historic character. A ca. 2014 bridge carries Route 211 over the Walkill; the new bridge replaced a steel truss bridge built in 1933 and reconstructed in 1970 which was locally known as Bodine's Bridge. Despite its recent vintage, it is representative of a long history of bridges at this location. The Bodine's Tavern property is located just south of, and is framed by, the Walkill River. The building, which is located on the west side of 211, is oriented toward the historic corridor. The tavern, small bungalow, and a garage are located along Bodine Tavern Road, a small spur road that runs along the southern boundary of the property. The 3.6-acre parcel is at its highest point along the Bodine Tavern Road; to the north, the land slopes downward toward the river. A mixture of trees, bushes, and grassy, open space fill the land along the river. An additional, small bungalow is located downhill from the tavern on the northeast corner of the lot. The nominated parcel is the lot historically associated with the property.

Narrative Description

Bodine's Tavern, built ca. 1809, is a one-and-a-half story frame, side-gabled house over a raised, one-story stone basement. The house is covered in clapboard siding and has a standing-seam metal roof. The three-bay by six-bay house has a central house core with a shed roofed extension across part of the façade and a shed-roofed addition to the rear. The central core is three bays wide and two bays deep and rests on a stone foundation, and the shed-roofed rear addition is two bays deep and rests on a stone foundation of later construction. On the façade, the roofline extends from the two northernmost bays out two bays beyond the original section. A separate one-story, shed-roofed addition is located in the bay south of this extension; this addition gave the house a saltbox form.

The composition of the façade (east elevation) reflects the construction of the house to accommodate the sloping site. On the southern end of the façade, a staircase runs up to a porch over the raised stone basement. The engaged porch extends across the southern half of the façade and is supported by simple square posts connected by a simple, contemporary balustrade. A six-panel, simple Greek Revival door is located in the southernmost bay, and two paired six-over-six replacement windows are located to the north. The one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed section is located on the ground level at the center of the façade; it is lit by one six-over-six window. This section abuts the two-bay section extending from the roofline on the north; it is lit by two six-over-six windows. A brick interior chimney is visible on the northern edge of the roofline.

On the northern elevation, three sections of the building are clearly visible: a shed-roofed extension, a central core, and a rear addition. On the east, the shed-roofed extension is covered in clapboard siding to the ground level. A nine-light panel door provides access to this section. A four-light panel door is located on the edge of the stone raised basement marking the central core; a six-over-six window also lights the basement. Two six-over-six windows are located on the first floor, and a six-pane casement window is located in the half-story. A vertical board marks the divide between the central core and rear addition; a change in stonework on the raised basement is also visible. A simple door with a two-pane window provides access to the basement under this section, and a pair of six-over-six windows is centrally located on the elevation.

The southern elevation is divided into two sections: the central core and the rear section; a vertical board marks the divide between the two sections. One six-over-six window is located on the first floor of the central core, and a six-pane casement is located in the half story. A panel door is located on the edge of the rear section nearest the central core. A six-over-six window and a six-pane casement light the elevation. The rear (west) elevation has a door with two decorative strap hinges and a paired two-over-two window. A brick chimney extends through the roofline of the rear section.

On the interior, the house has three main levels: the accessible-at-grade basement, first floor, and half-story in the gable. The basement is essentially divided by horizontal wide plank walls into three large, mostly open sections which match the three primary masses of the building. The central space features a wide, brick and stone fireplace with an angled firebox on the northernmost wall of the central core; a simple wooden shelf supported by brackets runs over the fireplace. A wall made of horizontal, wide plank divides the central space from the basement space under the rear addition, and the stone foundation walls divides it from the east addition. Board and batten doors lead to each of the front and rear sections.

The first floor is divided into a front stair hall, parlor, dining room, and kitchen. Board and batten doors, original floorboards, and simple trim have been retained throughout. Upon entering the front stair hall, a door leading to the basement stairs is immediately to the left (south). The stairway to the upper level is located further down the hall behind the basement entry; this arrangement minimizes the stairs, and likely indicates a private, rather than public function. The hall has board and batten doors with early hardware leading to the dining room (west) and parlor (north). The parlor features a Federal period mantel on its north wall; the delicate mantel has fluted pilasters on the sides and a central slight projection. The dining room features a large corner fireplace with an angled firebox and a simple mantelpiece. Two built-in cabinets are located in the wall above the fireplace. The room also features a built-in corner cabinet and chair rail. A galley kitchen is located to the north of the dining room. The half story includes a landing, bedroom, and storage space in the eaves. Original floorboards, trim, board and batten doors, plaster walls have been retained on this floor. Historic wooden shingles are visible in the storage space under the eaves.

Bungalow 1 ("Carriage House"), ca. 1920, Non-contributing (outside of period of significance)
Two-bay by four-bay, one-and-a-half story bungalow covered in novelty siding capped by a front-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails. The façade features a slightly offset entrance flanked by six-over-one wood sash windows. A one-story, front-gabled entry porch with exposed rafter tails covers the entrance. A six-over-six contemporary window lights the half story on the façade. Two six-over-one wood sash windows light each of the east and west elevations. On the interior, the building has been modernized for use as a contemporary apartment.

Garage, ca. 1920, Non-contributing (outside of period of significance)
Two-bay by three-bay garage with a front-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails. The front (south) elevation of the garage has two contemporary garage doors framed by chipboard; the gable is filled with clapboard siding and has a central, rectangular hayloft door. The side and rear elevations of the garage are built of smooth concrete block; each of the side elevations has two six-over-six windows.

Bungalow 2 ("Herb Shed"), ca. 1920, Non-contributing (outside of period of significance)
One-bay by three-bay, one-story bungalow covered in novelty siding capped by a front-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails. A front-gabled entry porch with exposed rafter tails covers the door. The entrance is flanked by a six-over one wood sash window; a two-pane window is located in the cable. The east and west elevations are lit by six-over-one wood sash windows.

Bodine's Tavern
Name of Property

Orange County, NY
County and State

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
Commerce

Period of Significance
ca. 1809 – ca. 1885

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from the house's construction ca. 1809 through the end of its ownership by the Bodine family ca. 1885.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Bodine's Tavern, built ca. 1809, is significant under Criterion C as an example of vernacular, early 19th century middling frame housing in the Town of Montgomery and under Criterion A in the area of commerce for its long use as a tavern on the Minisink and Montgomery Turnpike. The hamlet of Ward's Bridge, situated at a bend in the Walkill, began growing into a thriving agricultural and commercial center after the Newburgh and Cochecton Turnpike was routed through it during the first decade of the 19th century; a secondary road going south, the Minisink and Montgomery Turnpike, was chartered in 1809. Around the same time, James Bodine purchased land south of the turnpike's crossing over the Walkill and built a small house and tavern to cater to traffic along the new turnpike. The side-hall, frame building on a raised stone foundation had a kitchen in the lower story and a dining room on the main floor. With his wife, Elizabeth Crist, Bodine maintained a small agricultural operation in addition to the tavern. Adam and Ann Eliza Bodine obtained the property during the early 1830s. The building was expanded ca. 1835 into a saltbox shape to provide additional amenities and space for guests; an additional shed-roofed extension on the façade later in their ownership facilitated road access to the building's ground floor. The property remained in the Crist and Bodine families and was used as a small-scale tavern for over 75 years.

Early History of Montgomery

Fertile farmland along the Walkill River proved attractive to early settlers in the area of Orange County that would later become the Town of Montgomery. Two adjacent patents, a 5,000-acre patent granted to Francis Harrison in 1720, and a 10,000-acre patent granted to Jeremiah Schuyler in 1718, facilitated settlement in the region. The Harrison patent attracted Palatine Germans and soon became known as Germantown. Members of the Crist family purchased several hundred acres on the northwest side of the Walkill River. A small settlement known as Ward's Bridge, which developed at a bend in the Walkill, later grew into the Village of Montgomery. Within a few decades, a wave of predominantly Scots-Irish and English settlers arrived in the region. According to Samuel Eager, the Scots-Irish population largely settled on the east side of the Walkill, while the Germans were to the north and west of the river. During the 18th century, Lutheran, German Reformed, Presbyterian, and Anglican churches were established in the town to serve the two ethnic groups. In 1772, Hanover Precinct, effectively the forerunner of the Town of Montgomery, was split from the larger Walkill Precinct. Early town meetings were held at the home of Stephen (Stevanus) Crist on the northwest side of the Walkill.[1] A small German and Dutch settlement known as Keisertown (Keysertown) developed on the southwest side of the Precinct about one mile west of the natural crossing on the south bend of the Walkill River.[2]

Construction of Minisink-Montgomery Turnpike and House

In the years after the Revolutionary War, companies and communities began to sponsor the creation of turnpikes, or toll roads, to facilitate travel across New York State. While earlier post roads had largely run north-south along the Hudson River, fewer good roads ran west. In 1801, the Newburgh and Cochecton Turnpike Company, which was funded in part by Newburgh and area residents, was created to build one of the earliest of these routes. Finally completed in 1810, the route passed over Ward's Bridge across the Walkill River. As the Newburgh and Cochecton was nearing completion, the Minisink and Montgomery Turnpike was chartered in 1809 and completed within the next year. The route for the new turnpike began at the New Jersey border and ended at the intersection of the Newburgh and Cochecton in Ward's Bridge.[3]

[1] Samuel W. Eager, *An Outline History of Orange County* (Newburgh: S.T. Callahan, 1847); E.M. Ruttenber and L.H. Clark, *History of Orange County, New York* (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1881), 371-372, 382.
[2] Ruttenber and Clark, *Orange*, 187; F.W. Beers, *County Atlas of Orange, New York* (Chicago: Andreas Baskin & Burr, 1875).
[3] Ruttenber and Clark, *Orange*, 113.

The Minisink and Montgomery Turnpike route traveled south from the hamlet and passed over the Walkill River at the natural crossing; the turnpike company built the first bridge at this location. The new bridge facilitated travel between the communities of Kaisertown and Ward's Bridge as well; a road traveling east from Kaisertown soon connected to the turnpike just south of the bridge at the natural crossing.[4]

Born in Orange County in 1786, James Bodine first shows up in the census as a head of household in Montgomery in 1810. His father, David Bodine, died in 1800, leaving behind his wife and two children under the age of five. The responsibility for keeping the family afloat seems to have fallen to James. Although the deed of sale for the 3.75-acre piece of triangular land south of the Walkill has proved elusive, it appears that it was purchased ca. 1809 by James Bodine. Aware of the construction of the new turnpike and bridge, James may have perceived the land as an attractive location to establish a business catering to travelers; the Kaisertown road also traveled along the property's southern boundary. James Bodine built a modest frame house along the road soon after purchasing the property. His family's needs thus secured, James married Elizabeth Crist around the same time. The ages represented by the 1810 census indicate that James's household included his younger siblings John and Elizabeth, his wife, and his mother. Elizabeth gave birth to their first child the following year.[5]

In its earliest form, the five-bay by three-bay, side-gabled house was one-and-a-half stories over a one-story, accessible-at-grade stone basement kitchen. The house had a side-hall plan, one large room on the first floor, and one room in the half story. Frame houses of this size and form, which were commonly built as middling housing, reflect the variety of architectural traditions in Orange County. Montgomery's mixed population, predominantly Palatine German and Scots-Irish, was a microcosm of these regional trends; culturally English settlements, such as New Windsor and Little Britain, were west of Montgomery while Dutch communities were clustered to the north and south throughout Ulster and Rockland Counties. This rich cultural landscape facilitated the transmission and blending of a variety of tangible and intangible traditions and, in this case, allowed the Bodine and Crist families, of French and German origins, respectively, to choose an option that would best serve their needs. The modest, but efficient, story-and-a-half form had been established in the Hudson Valley by Dutch builders, but by the early 19th century had received an interior transformation. Exposed beams, jambless fireplaces and linear floor plans in these houses were replaced by finished rooms, English fireplaces, and side-hall plans; buildings with side-hall plans, often called "half-houses" due to their adaptability for expansion, had become common in a variety of regional architectural forms by this time. James Bodine borrowed directly from this established, modified Dutch form when building his new home by the Walkill.

It is unclear whether Bodine purpose-built the house to serve as a tavern, or whether this use developed organically as he and his family began opening his home and grounds to travelers. However, the plan of the building and lack of evidence of modifications, other than a ca. 1835 expansion, indicates the likelihood of the former. A staircase leading down to the basement is situated just inside the doorway, while the stairs to the upper level are modest and tucked away down the hall. This arrangement, and the lack of a grand staircase, indicates that the upper floors likely served as the private rooms of the owner. North of the hall, the large room likely served as a dining room. The basement space, which could be accessed via the interior stair or an exterior, at-grade door on the north elevation, has a large brick and stone fireplace that served the original kitchen; the room may have also been used for additional dining or sleeping space.

Due to its site at the intersection of the Walkill River, Minisink and Montgomery Turnpike, and the Newburgh Cochecton Turnpike, the hamlet of Ward's Bridge developed into a transportation hub. In 1810, the small, but thriving community was incorporated as the Village of Montgomery. While the turnpikes provided better access to the communities immediately surrounding Montgomery, local travelers soon began to grumble about the tolls. Within less than a decade, it became

[4] Beers, *County Atlas*; Michael Hughes, *Farm Map of the Town of Montgomery, Orange County, N.Y.* (Philadelphia: N. Friend, 1862).

[5] Dave Bodine, "Dave's Bodine Geneaology Web Site," <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~bodine/>; Federal Census, New York, 1810.

imperative to begin transforming sections of the turnpike into public roads. In April 1817, the section of the Minisink and Montgomery Turnpike "beginning one chain south of the house of James Bodine… from thence northeasterly until the said road intersects the Newburgh and Cochecton Turnpike in the village of Montgomery" was abandoned by the turnpike company for use as a public road to be maintained by the town. This change facilitated local traffic to the bridge and Bodine's Tavern, which likely appreciated additional business as a result. A cluster of buildings serving travelers began developing at the intersection of the Turnpike and Kaisertown Road. The 1820 census indicates that one member of the young family, presumably James, was engaged in agriculture; his efforts may have helped provide a good table and supplemented any income that the family was gaining from the tavern.[6]

Adam & Ann Eliza Bodine

After James Bodine died in 1822, his wife, Elizabeth, had difficulty managing the property in addition to caring for five children ranging in age from three to fourteen years old. On June 5, 1830, Lawrence Crist purchased James Bodine's former land at a sheriff's sale. Crist, a lifetime resident of Montgomery and Revolutionary War veteran, promptly offered the use of the house and property to his daughter Ann Eliza and her husband, Adam J. Bodine. The young couple, who had married four years prior, were living in Crawford, about eight miles from Montgomery and appear to have been struggling financially; in February 1830, Adam Bodine was included in a list of debtors being exonerated from imprisonment. [7]

When Lawrence Crist died in 1833, he left the property to his daughter in lieu of a $500 legacy.[8] With a new home, fresh start, and ready-made business, Ann Eliza and Adam appear to have done reasonably well. Soon after they began living and working at the property, it appears that Adam and Ann built the rear shed addition to the tavern; an exterior door provided direct access to this room. This space served as a taproom, dining room, and possibly as additional kitchen space. A simple corner Greek Revival mantelpiece and built-in cabinetry provide a more finished appearance to the space; corner fireplaces of this style are common within the region, perhaps due to the influence of Delaware Valley migrants. The new raised basement, which was accessible via an interior board-and-batten door or an exterior door, was likely used for sleeping or storage space. They also installed a new, more fashionable Greek Revival front door. The frame shed addition on the façade, which originally had a door on each of its north and east (roadside) elevations, was built later in the Bodine's ownership and likely served a similar purpose.

By the early 1860s, the small commercial cluster by the bridge included a blacksmith shop as well as a handful of other buildings located close to the road. Elmer Bodine, a blacksmith who lived with the couple in 1850, may have worked at or helped operate the adjacent shop. By the mid-19th century, the bridge across the Walkill became locally known as Bodine's Bridge.[9]

Though local histories indicate that Ann Eliza and Adam operated a tavern on some scale, no historic advertisements have been identified. Born in 1831, Sarah Bodine, Ann Eliza and Adam's daughter, grew up living and working at the family business; their son Lawrence, born two years earlier, left Montgomery as a young man. The family also maintained a small farm on three acres of their property. The 1870 agricultural census indicates the limited scale of their operation; they reported having 2 horses, 2 cattle, 2 swine, and a harvest of 30 bushels of potatoes, 220 pounds of butter, and 2 tons of hay within the past year. In addition, Adam worked as a tailor through the 1850s; from 1860 through his death, the

[6] Federal Census, New York, 1820; New York, *Laws of the State of New York passed at the Thirty-Ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-First Sessions of the Legislature* (Albany, NY: Printer to the State, 1818), 169-170; Hughes, *Farm Map*.
[7] Dave Bodine, "Dave's Bodine Geneaology Web Site," http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~bodine/; Deed of Sale, Joshua Conger, Sheriff to Lawrence Crist, June 5, 1830, Liber 44, Page 56. Property formerly owned by James Bodine sold at Sheriff's sale. Bodine's debt was recorded as $510.; *Albany Argus*, February 5, 1830.
[8] Last Will and Testament, Lawrence Crist, August 17, 1833,
[9] Federal Census, New York, 1850; Last Will and Testament, Lawrence Crist, August 17, 1833; Hughes, *Farm Map*.

census lists his occupation as teamster or "market man." Decades later, a local newspaper account described Adam as "one of those old time produce agents whose huge wagons provided a marketing link between Orange County farmers and the Newburgh docks in pre-railroad days."[10]

As she grew older, Sarah took on more of the responsibilities of operating the tavern while also seeking adventure outside of the community; newspaper articles report a number of visits to New York City, including one where her pocket was picked. After Ann Eliza died in 1871, Sarah took on many of the duties of running the tavern. In 1873, the spring floods were so high that one visitor to the Bodines arrived by rowboat and nearly rowed into the kitchen. Sarah inherited the property after Adam's death in 1885, and immediately sold it to Flora E. Rediker; soon after, Sarah moved to New York City, where she lived until her death in 1912.[11]

Later History

After it was sold by the Bodine family, the property ceased operation as a tavern and appears to have been simply used as a residence. Flora and James Rediker sold the property to Thomas Gilchrist of Yonkers in 1886. Although Gilchrist was born in Montgomery, census records do not indicate that he returned to live in the region. Gilchrist owned the property through the early 20th century.[12]

[10] Mildred N. Parker Seese, *Old Orange Houses* (Middletown, NY: Whitlock Press, 1941), 106; Federal Census, New York, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880; State Census, New York, 1855; *Middletown Times-Herald*, May 10, 1941.

[11] *New York Tribune*, July 1, 1867; *The Daily Freeman*, April 17, 1873; Deed of Sale, Sarah A. Bodine, Lawrence C. Bodine, and Isabella B. Bodine to Flora E. Rediker, April 30, 1885, Liber 335, Page 268; Last Will and Testament, Adam J. Bodine, April 13, 1885; Dave Bodine, "Geneaology."

[12] Federal Census, New York, 1900; State Census, New York, 1892; Deed of Sale, Flora E. Rediker and James Rediker to Thomas Gilchrist, September 25, 1886, Liber 345. Page 1; J.M. Lathrop, C.E, *Atlas of Orange County, New York* (Philadelphia: A.H. Mueller & Co., 1903).

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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The Daily Freeman, April 17, 1873.

Deed of Sale, Flora E. Rediker and James Rediker to Thomas Gilchrist. September 25, 1886, Liber 345. Page 1.

Deed of Sale, Joshua Conger, Sheriff to Lawrence Crist. June 5, 1830, Liber 44, Page 56.

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Lathrop, C.E, J.M. *Atlas of Orange County, New York*. Philadelphia: A.H. Mueller & Co., 1903.

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Seese, Mildred N. Parker.*Old Orange Houses*. Middletown, NY: Whitlock Press, 1941.

State of New York. *Laws of the State of New York passed at the Thirty-Ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-First Sessions of the Legislature.* Albany, NY: Printer to the State, 1818.

State Census, New York, 1855, 1892.

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): _____

Bodine's Tavern
Name of Property

Orange County, NY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.75
(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	561277	4594758	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

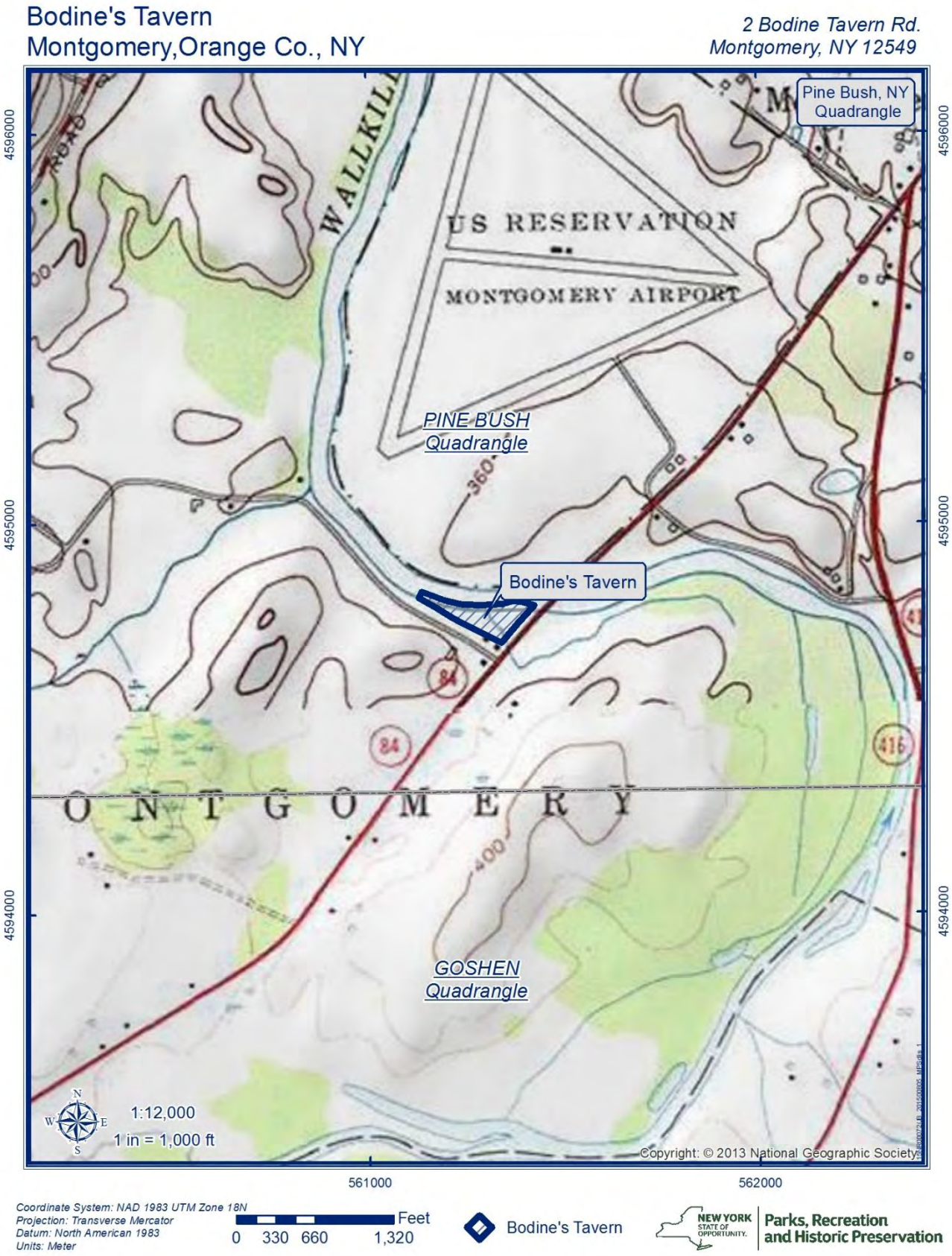
The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the parcel historically associated with Bodine's Tavern.

Bodine's Tavern
Name of Property

Orange County, NY
County and State

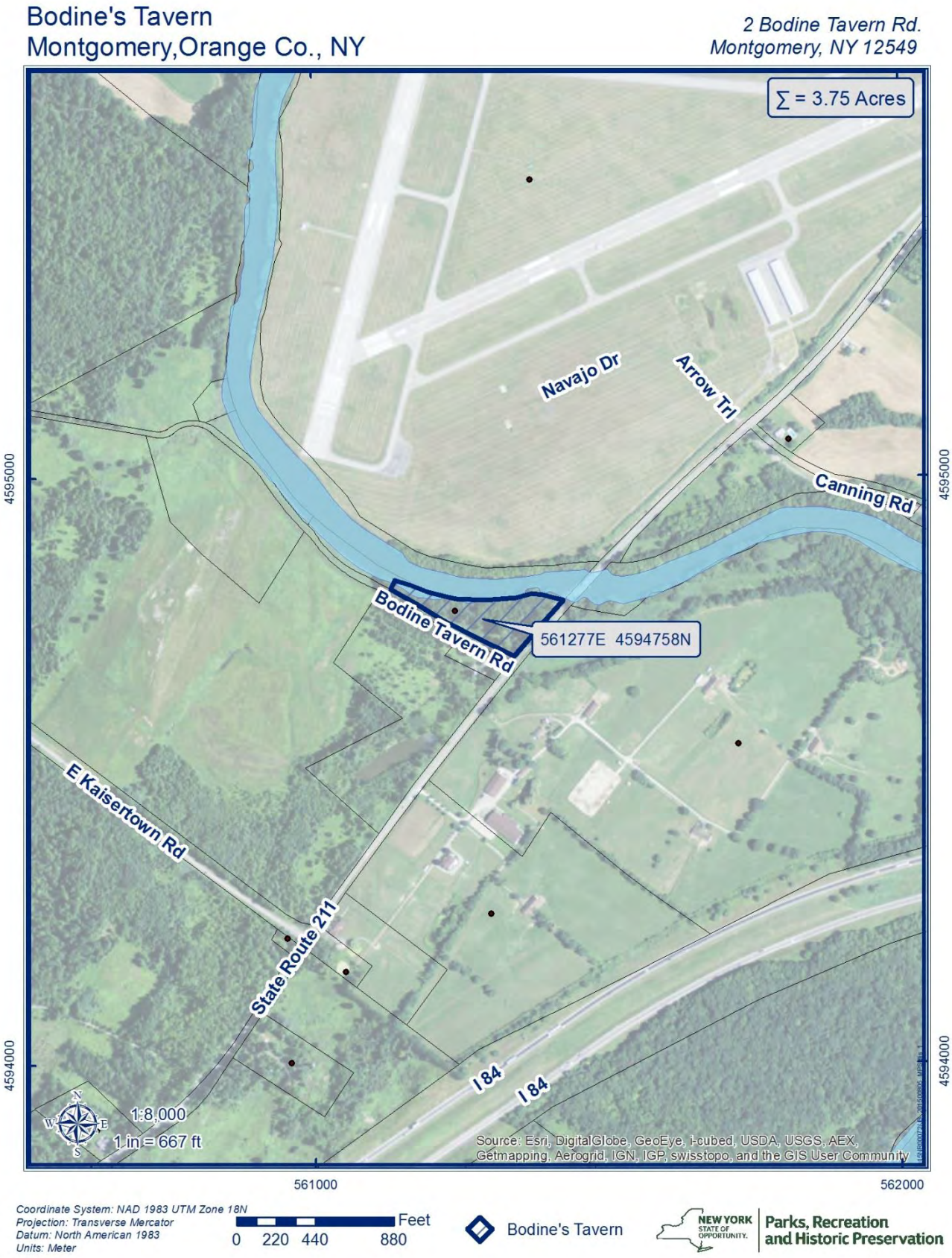


Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 330 660 1,320 Feet

Bodine's Tavern

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation



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

0 220 440 880 Feet

Bodine's Tavern

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Betsworth (NY SHPO) based on research by Suzanne Isaksen, Town of Montgomery Historian

organization _____ date December 2015

street & number Peebles Island telephone 518-268-2189

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

e-mail _____

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:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Bodine's Tavern

City or Vicinity: Montgomery

County: Orange State: NY

Photographer: Jennifer Betsworth & Yvonne Comeau

Date Photographed: June & August 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY_OrangeCo_BodinesTavern_0001
South and east elevation, facing north

NY_OrangeCo_BodinesTavern_0002
North elevation, facing south

NY_OrangeCo_BodinesTavern_0003
West and south elevation, facing east

Bodine's Tavern
Name of Property

Orange County, NY
County and State

NY_OrangeCo_BodinesTavern_0004
Hallway, facing northwest

NY_OrangeCo_BodinesTavern_0005
Dining room, facing northeast

NY_OrangeCo_BodinesTavern_0006
Taproom, facing north

NY_OrangeCo_BodinesTavern_0007
Basement hearth, facing east

NY_OrangeCo_BodinesTavern_0008
Door to basement addition, facing east

Property Owner:

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

name Yvonne Comeau

street & number 2 Bodine Tavern Road telephone 845-742-6798

city or town Montgomery state NY zip code 12549

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.

Bodine's Tavern, ca. 1950. Courtesy of Yvonne Comeau.

Bodine's Tavern

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