

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* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Parker Training Academy Dutch Barn

other name/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & town 527 Turkey Hill Road ☐ not for publication  
city or town Red Hook ☒ vicinity  
state New York code NY county Dutchess code 027 zip code 12571

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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  
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ruth A. Purpont DSHPO 8/13/07  
Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State of Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.  
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the  
National Register  
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the  
National Register.

☐ removed from the National  
Register.

☐ other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

Parker Training Academy Dutch Barn  
Name of Property

Red Hook vicinity, Dutchess County, New York  
County and State

### 5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		1	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 Function (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Function (Enter categories from instructions)
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing, storage	VACANT/STORAGE

### 7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
VERNACULAR	foundation: stone
	walls: wood
	roof: metal
	other:

Narrative Description  
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets-

Property Name *Parker Training Academy Dutch Barn*  
Location *Red Hook vic., Dutchess County, New York*

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## 7. Narrative Description

### *Location and Description*

The nominated Dutch barn is located on the grounds of the Parker Training Academy of the New York State Office of Child & Family Services in the Town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York. This state-operated facility is situated off Turkey Hill Road—Dutchess County Route 56—east of U.S. Route 9 and Upper Red Hook and west of the Taconic State Parkway. The immediate area is known as Cokertown, a small crossroads hamlet within the Town of Red Hook in northwestern Dutchess County not far from the Columbia County border. The heavy frame barn is located adjacent to a large asphalt-paved parking lot and pond, roughly south of the primary facilities that form the institutional complex; it is situated in a largely open grassy area, for the most evenly graded, with one of its gable ends facing towards the Turkey Hill Road entrance. A log fence, largely overgrown, encloses an area at the rear of the barn, which is framed to the south and east by open lawn, a man-made retaining pool, and deciduous trees. The primary building at the Parker Training Academy, though significantly altered and expanded over time, nevertheless retains at its core the timber frame of a relatively early dwelling, perhaps contemporary with the construction of the barn.

### *Overview*

The Dutch barn located at the Parker Training Academy is a four-bay heavy timber-frame barn constructed during two building campaigns, c. 1790-1810. The four southernmost bents which form the structural core of the barn represent the original construction and the extent of the barn to that time, c. 1790, three bays in depth. The northernmost bay was added subsequently, probably not long afterwards, perhaps c. 1810, bringing the barn to its current four-bay extent. This added bay is clearly expressed in the framing and in particular the purlin-plate that spans the top of the bents, since there is a clear break at the fourth bent moving northward, indicating the transition between the original barn and the added bay. Conditions suggest the added bay was built with reused structural members from another barn, given the presence of mortises that fail to relate to the current configuration and framing scheme. The original depth of the three-bay barn was approximately 30', with the width of the gable ends 36', making it wider than deeper in characteristic fashion; the added northern bay increased the depth from 30' to 42'. The Parker Training Academy Dutch barn is a relatively late example of its type, constructed during the waning years of the popularity of this building type in the Hudson Valley. It is



*Exterior view, with gable-end elevation facing entrance from Turkey Hill Road*



*Interior, looking towards original four bents, view from added bay*

Property Name *Parker Training Academy Dutch Barn*  
Location *Red Hook vic., Dutchess County, New York*

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for the most part structurally sound; though not without some issues with deterioration, particularly along the west flank, where significant rotting of the partially exposed timber sill has occurred. The current sheathing—consisting of a mix of older and newer clapboards and novelty-type siding—fails to properly enclose the building, and has led to deterioration and habitation by vermin. The larger framing components—posts, anchor beams, sills, etc.—are hand-hewn and joined in traditional fashion with pegs. Smaller studding and bracing is milled and representative of multiple periods. A small excavated section near the rear, created with poured concrete walls, as well as an interior trough and other features chronicle the barn's later history, and would appear to represent early 20<sup>th</sup> century work.

*Exterior*

The building displays the characteristic form and self-contained massing of the New World Dutch barn building type, defined by broad gable elevations and flank walls aligned parallel with the roof ridge. Eaves are flush with wall planes on all elevations, with an unmoulded narrow fascia present on the gable ends. The roof is currently covered with standing-seam metal roofing, below which survive wood shingles—an earlier treatment—fitted to roof boards with nails. The fenestration on the south gable end consists of paired, outward opening wagon doors in the central bay and a single sliding door in the east side aisle. The wagon doors are of the divided type ("Dutch doors"), approximately 12' in height, and formed of vertical wood battens with horizontal and diagonal braces on their inside faces. They are not original to the barn and would appear to date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, likely contemporary with other changes made at that time. The doors are fitted on exterior surface-mounted hardware in the form of cast-iron strap hinges, four per divided section of door, for a total of eight hinges. Each upper section has a square-shaped six-light window, currently covered over on the exterior for purposes of security. Evidence of a pentice remains above the wagon doors, as does an early dove cote or martin hole near the gable apex. The door to the east of the wagon doors is fitted with a sliding batten door, an apparent alteration from an earlier treatment whereby the door would have been hung on iron pintels with strap hinges. The clapboarding on this elevation represents multiple periods, with a mix of earlier pine boards and later novelty-type siding. Older boards, noticeably larger than the later novelty type siding, remain in the upper reaches of the gable field. Cornerboards are present at the barn's four corners.

The side elevations of the barn are consistent in design, being devoid of fenestration, the only exception being the door fitted at the southwest corner of the west elevation—this is a later alteration. This door is recessed from the exterior wall plane, exposing the jamb, formed of plain boards; a wood board has been nailed over this aperture on the exterior. The east elevation has been largely refitted with novelty-type siding on newer sawn studding, while the west elevation retains a mix of older and newer boards and milled studs. Apparent along the west elevation are areas of significant sill deterioration, especially where the sill of the original section ends and the new sill of the addition begins. Visible beneath the sills are sections of the stone piers that raised the wood sills off the ground, as well as later concrete footings. The latter were probably added at the time the small excavation was made, at which time the barn would have to have been propped up. The gable elevation opposite the Turkey Hill Road entrance also has paired wagon doors, and a poured concrete ramp that makes up the difference between the height of the barn floor and the existing grade.

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*Interior*

The interior of the Dutch barn consists of the five-bent structural core that defines the center aisle, with the north and south bents forming their respective gable ends and receiving studding for clapboard and likewise framing for the wagon doors. The bents are braced at the post-tie beam intersection in characteristic fashion, and by a second set of braces above the tie beam. Both the lower and upper ties are mortised and pegged into the anchor beams. The top of the bents receive a purlin-plate that runs from gable end to gable end, mortised into the tops of the plates and likewise secured by diagonal braces, and the bents are likewise linked by longitudinal braces located a few feet below the tie beams, parallel to the purlin-plates above. The threshing floor remains in place in the center aisle, formed of thick tongue-and-groove boards. A raised wood platform has been added to the east side aisle, its floor essentially at the level of the longitudinal braces. Associated with a later period of the barn's history is the concrete trough below this platform, within the east side aisle, as well as an enclosure in the northwest corner, above the small excavation, with partitions formed with light framing.

The side aisles are formed by two sets of struts which link the outer walls to the inner bents. Braced uprights receive the plate of the outer side walls, the plate in turn receiving the rafter ends, which are continuous from the plate to the apex. The rafters receive roof boards, spaced and not fitted, which in turned received the wood shingle roof that is now covered with standing-seam metal. They are staggered in arrangement—not aligned with the vertical posts that form the outer wall—with three rafters per bay. The rafters in the original c. 1790 section are roughly fashioned and of the half-round type, lapped and pegged at their apex; those in the added bay are also of the half-round type and appear only to be butted and nailed at their apex.

Existing conditions suggest the added bay was built using structural elements recycled from a different structure. This is most apparently in observing the locations of mortises on the lower facet of the purlin-plate, as these don't relate to existing framing.

## 8. Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- ☐ 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.
- ☒ 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

#### ARCHITECTURE

### Period of Significance

c. 1790- 1900

### Significant Dates

c. 1790; c. 1810; c. 1900

### Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder

### Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other Name of repository:

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Property Name *Parker Training Academy Dutch Barn*  
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## 8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The Dutch barn at the Parker Training Academy on Turkey Hill Road is a representative example of Dutch timber-frame construction methods in the Red Hook region of Dutchess County, New York. It is a distinctive, albeit somewhat late, example of Dutch barn technology, utilizing the distinctive bent framing system that is the essence of New World Dutch timber-frame construction in the Hudson Valley and other Dutch settled areas of New York State. Surviving features suggest a date of c. 1790<sup>1</sup> for the original three-bay section of the barn, with a single bay added shortly thereafter, probably c. 1810. Unfortunately information regarding the history of the barn, for instance the specific farm it was associated with, is extremely limited after deed and map research. In any event, it remains as an important artifact and an example of this practical and sturdy building type, which flourished in association with the grain-based agricultural economy of eastern New York State in the 18<sup>th</sup> century; as a late example, it is significant in chronicling the evolution of particular features in the later years of this building type's application. Dutch barns, once a prominent feature within the rural landscape of the Hudson, Schoharie and Mohawk River valleys, are a tangible but increasingly rare reminder of the agricultural history of New York State and the building traditions of this region's Dutch and German settlers.

Dutch barns were prominent, and the central working features, of Hudson Valley farmsteads established in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries by Dutch settlers and their descendants, as well as Germans, many of whom settled this region during the Palatine migration of 1710. The Dutch barn form and its structural nature, discussed in detail in works such as John Fitchen's *The New World Dutch Barn* of 1968,<sup>2</sup> evolved over time in America and are directly related to the timber framing and agricultural traditions of Holland, conveyed to the new continent by settlers. Practically built and efficiently arranged, these barns served as all-purpose buildings during that time when regional agricultural economies were based largely on grain, and often wheat, farming. Dutch barns provided space for the threshing and storage of grain, shelter for animals, and space for hay storage. While typically found in the heavily Dutch and German settled Hudson, Mohawk and Schoharie river corridors, examples have likewise been found in areas as distant as Canada. Barns of the Dutch type continued to be constructed into the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, a testament to their effective design traits and straightforward structural system. The frames were sometimes later subsumed within larger barns, such as when an arrangement for dairying was desired, at which time the original gable-end access configuration was altered to a side access plan, more in keeping with English models.

The structural nature of the Dutch barn, with its bent frame core, reflects the essence of Dutch timber frame construction in the New World as practiced by Dutch and Dutch-trained carpenters into the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. This system was markedly different from the box-like timber frame building systems derived from English models and traditions, and instead utilized a series of closely spaced bents—H-

<sup>1</sup> This date was first suggested by Peter Sinclair of the Hudson Valley Vernacular Architecture Forum (HVVAF), who has studied the vernacular architecture of this region closely. The barn was surveyed by HVVAF members in 1999 and identified as "Parker Academy 3-bay scribe rule Dutch Barn (RH-10).

<sup>2</sup> John Fitchen, *The New World Dutch Barn; A Study of Its Characteristics, Its Structural System, and its Probable Erectational Procedures* (Syracuse University Press, 1968).

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shaped framing members with vertical posts held in place by a horizontal beam, the anchor beam—as the definitive structural feature. This system, used for barns such as that at the Parker Training Academy, was likewise used for dwellings, including those sheathed with clapboard and those with brick veneer walls such as the Van Alen house near Kinderhook and the Van Hoesen house near Claverack, Columbia County (both mid-18<sup>th</sup> century examples). It is the nature of this framing arrangement that lends the dwellings their distinctive story-and-a-half form, as opposed to the one and two story dwellings typical in New England. Interestingly enough, the story-and-a-half domestic form eventually made its way to New England where it first found broad use for houses built during the popularity of the Greek Revival beginning in the 1830s; the adoption of this form there likely relates in large measure to the established traditions of New York.<sup>3</sup> For domestic applications the beams of Dutch houses, up until the period of the American Revolution, were left exposed and finished smooth with hand-planed surfaces, and in earlier examples had corbels, or braces, defining the intersection of post and beam. Late examples of this framing system, c. 1820, have been found in one and one-half story houses in rural areas of the Hudson Valley, though by that time exposed beams had given way to plaster ceilings, concealing unfinished, roughly fashioned beams beneath lath and plaster. Nevertheless the overall system of bents, tied together at the tops of the posts by a plate that received the butt end of the rafters, remained in use in some areas into the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Dutch barns were built using this same structural principle, with the bents forming the core of the building; the space between the posts and below the anchor beam formed the threshing area, referred to sometimes as the nave. Access was from the gable end, not from the sides like in an English barn, through the corridor formed by the bents. Given the functional nature of the building, the beams weren't finished as in houses, though early examples shown by Fitchen indicate some degree of concern for roughly smoothed facets. The post-beam intersection is braced, as it was initially in houses; the early anchor beams often displayed massive proportions. Side aisles were framed out to either side of this central core, creating the three-aisle configuration that defines the interior space, the side aisles typically given over to grain storage and animal mangers. Saplings placed over the tops of the anchor beams provided accommodation for hay storage, the spaced arrangement of the saplings providing for aeration from below. Threshing was executed in the center aisle using the bays aligned at either gable end. Running the depth of the building, perpendicular to the gable ends, were continuous purlin-plates, braced laterally, that connected the tops of the posts and helped support the rafters roughly halfway between the outside wall plates and the gable apex. Strong if not definitive evidence of added bays to the original footprint can be found by viewing breaks in this purlin-plate, which is typically continuous over all of the original bents. Such is the case with the Parker Training Academy Dutch barn, where such a break indicates the added northernmost bay. Dutch barns are often conspicuous when viewed within the rural landscape, often with steeply pitched roofs and low end walls betraying the interior bent frame and three-aisle layout, and flush eaves. They usually have roughly square-shaped footprints, though often lengthened with additional bays. Foundations were minimal and consisted merely of stone piers upon which the sills were placed. A pent-roofed hood, or pentice, was a characteristic feature,

<sup>3</sup> James Garvin, *A Building History of Northern New England* (Hanover and London: University Press of New England, 2001), 15-16.



Property Name *Parker Training Academy Dutch Barn*  
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built above the large wagon doors.

Among the definitive features of New World Dutch barns, along with their bent frames and three-aisle arrangement, are the tenons of the anchor beams, which extend through the mortise the entire depth of the upright post and out the other side, where they are pinned in place. By the time of the construction of the nominated barn, this feature had been omitted, perhaps viewed as unnecessary given the scale of the framing members. Instead the tie beam is let into the upright post with a shouldered joint, but without a projecting tenon. A similar pattern emerges in Dutch carpentry with the corbels of house frames, which also began to be omitted from the framed bents by about the time of the Revolution, around that time when jambless fireplace construction is likewise being abandoned. Another omission in the instance of the Red Hook barn is the absence of evidence that the original northernmost bay, prior to the addition of the last bay, was ever fitted with wagon doors in the typical configuration—doors on both gable ends. This change to the characteristic layout with entrances of both gable ends has apparently been observed in other late examples in this region.<sup>4</sup> In this instance it might be accounted for by the understanding that the barn would be expanded shortly after its initial construction.

Deed and map research has yet to definitively link this barn to a particular farm or family. The 1867 F.W. Beers County Atlas map and the 1876 *New Historical Atlas of Dutchess County* map indicate the property as under the ownership of an E. Teator. The 1820 United States census places both a John A. Teator and Phillip Teator in the Town of Red Hook in that year, though census information for 1860-80 failed to provide a match. The name Arthur Sommers, and the Sommers farm, have likewise been linked to the barn. The State of New York acquired the property that includes the barn in April 1951 from Delia B. Howell and Josephine L. Clarke; this property evolved into the present-day Parker Training Academy of the New York State Office of Child & Family Services.

The Dutch barn at the Parker Training Academy is an important example of the vernacular architectural traditions fostered in the Red Hook region of northwest Dutchess County prior to the unfolding of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Among the earliest European settlers in the Town of Red Hook area were Palatine Germans who had taken leaseholds and established farms in this area, moving south from present-day Germantown, Columbia County. Historian Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, who studied the vernacular architecture of this region, described the character of the Red Hook area as one where, in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, "a German majority and a Dutch minority overlapped and intermingled."<sup>5</sup> The Germans of this region built much in the same manner as their Dutch neighbors, and themselves favored barns of the Dutch type, such as that which remains near the Martin stone house on Willowbrook Lane north of Red Hook village. Built c. 1790-1810, the Parker Training Academy barn represents the waning influence of the once-strong Dutch timber-frame construction practices of this region in the post-Revolutionary period, and is an interpretable and locally important example of this type of construction and building type.

<sup>4</sup> Communications with Peter Sinclair, HVVAF, 2006.

<sup>5</sup> Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley before 1776* (New York: The Holland Society, 1929; reprinted, 1969), 320-321.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Fitchen, John. *The New World Dutch Barn: A Study of Its Characteristics, Its Structural System, and its Probable Erectional Procedures*. Syracuse University Press, 1968.

Garvin, James. *A Building History of Northern New England*. Hanover and London: University Press of New England, 2001.

Reynolds, Helen Wilkinson. *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley before 1776*. New York: The Holland Society, 1929; reprinted, 1969.

Parker Training Academy Dutch Barn  
Name of Property

Red Hook vicinity, Dutchess County, New York  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

### UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 597897 4652481  
Zone Easting Northing

2  
Zone Easting Northing

3  
Zone Easting Northing

4  
Zone Easting Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger  
organization NYS OPRHP, Field Services Bureau date February 2007  
street & number Peebles Island State Park telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12866

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

### 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.

### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

## Property Owner

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

name/title NYS Office of Child & Family Services, contact Alan J. Kflowitz, Bureau of Training  
street & number Same as nomination address telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**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. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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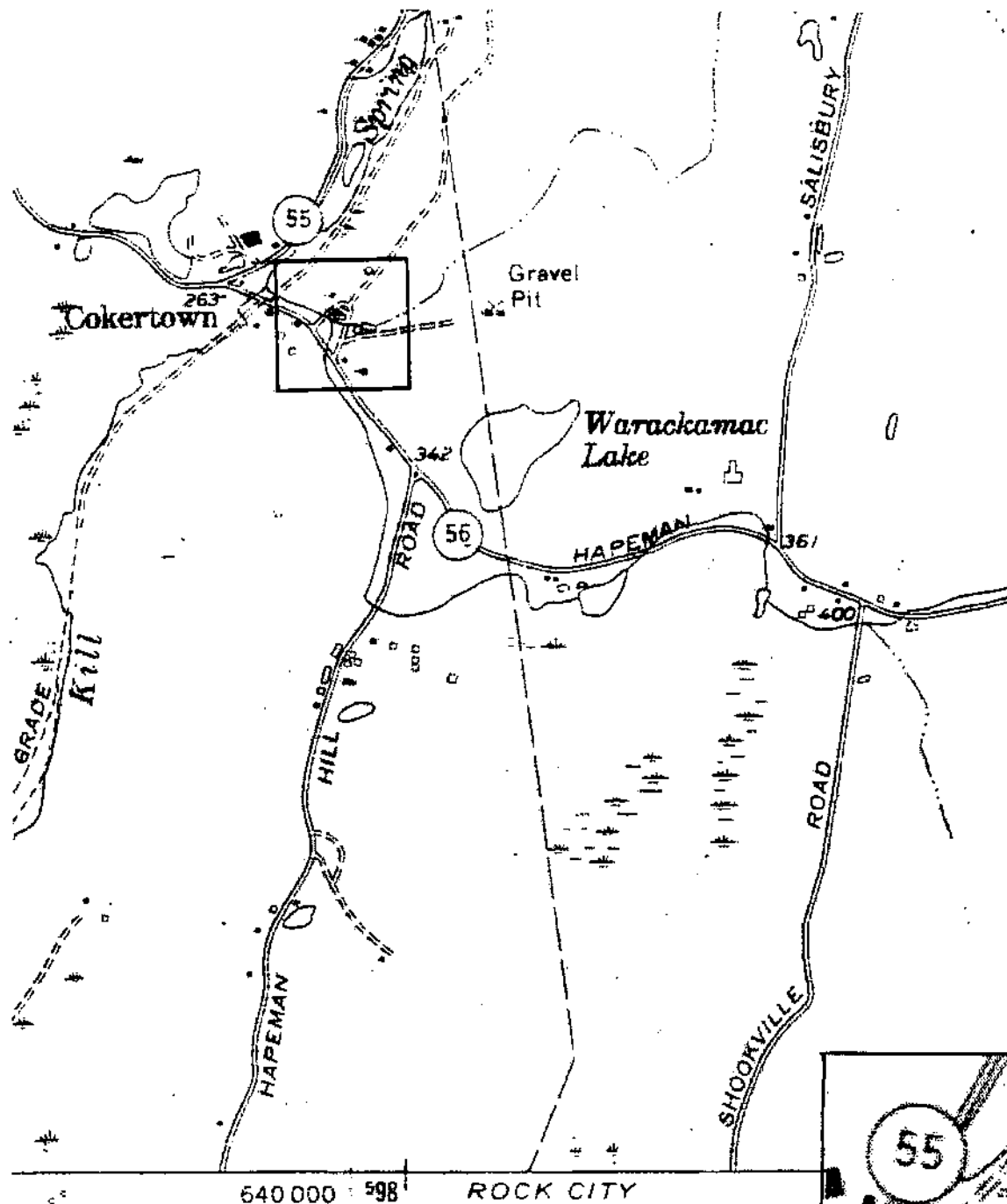
**10. Geographical Data**

*Verbal Boundary Description*

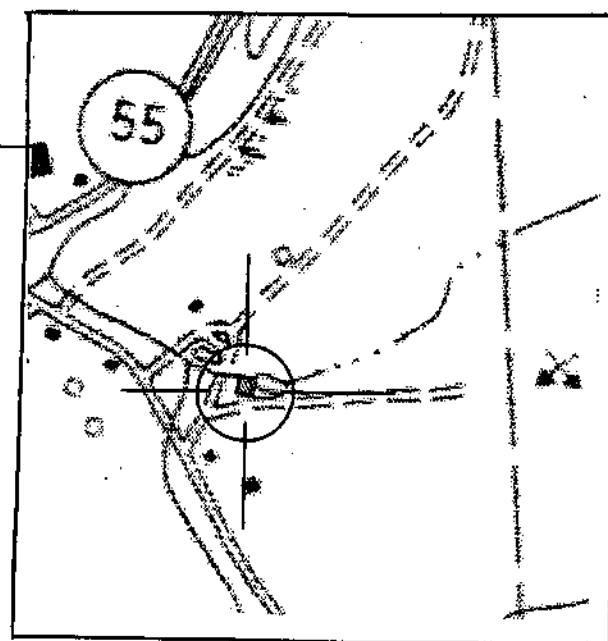
The boundary for the Parker Training Academy Dutch Barn National Register of Historic Places nomination is shown as a solid black outline on the enclosed map, entitled "Parker Training Academy Dutch Barn, Red Hook vicinity, Dutchess County, New York."

*Boundary Justification*

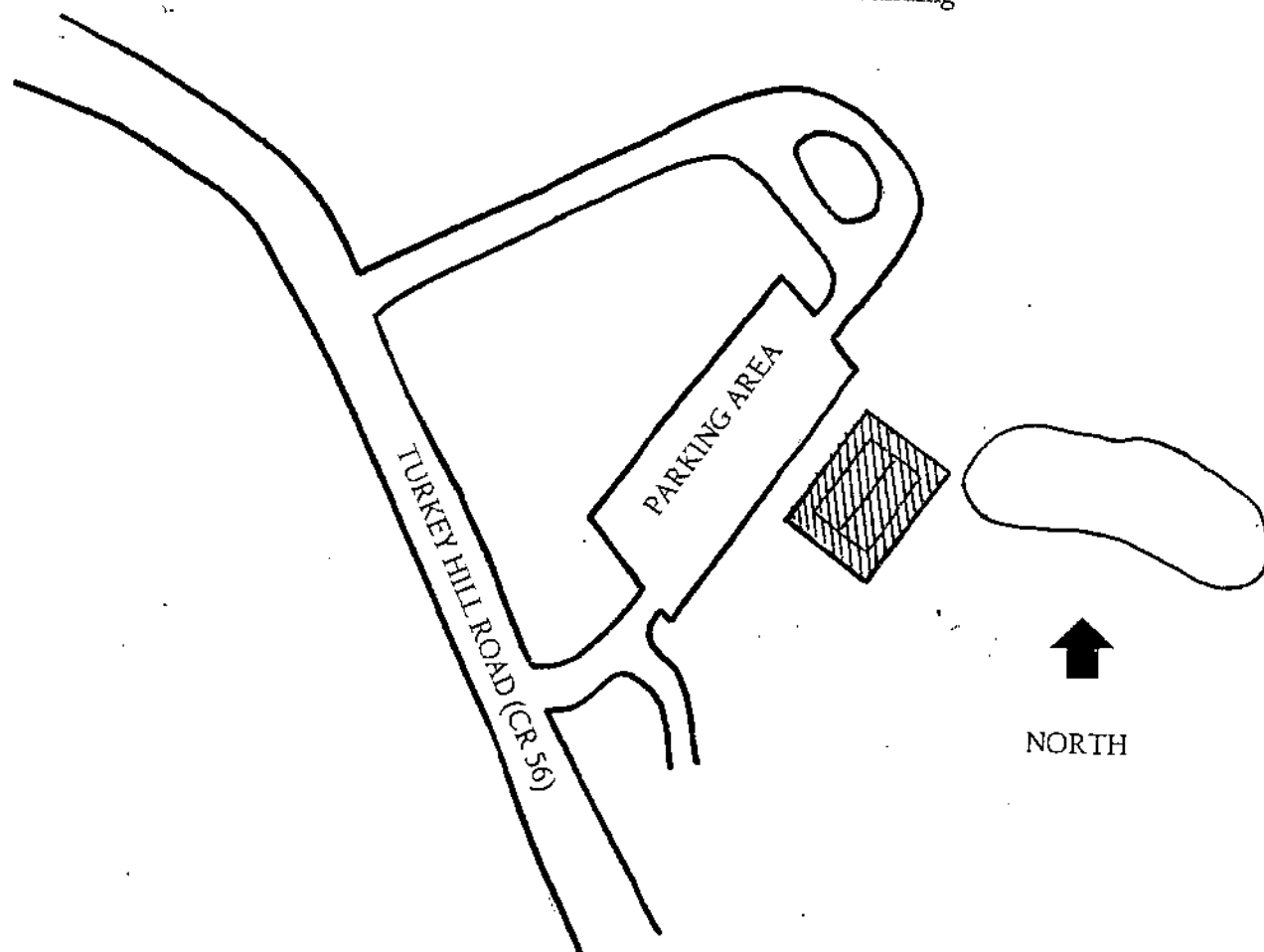
The cited boundary for the nomination, which includes less than one acre of land, has been drawn to include the footprint of the barn and a 10' buffer zone around it. Though this is an arbitrary boundary, the land included within the boundary is historically related to the barn and its cited period of significance, c. 1790-1900.



Parker Training Academy Dutch Barn  
 Turkey Hill Road  
 Red Hook vicinity, Dutchess County, New York



PARKER TRAINING ACADEMY (NYS OCFS)  
Administrative building



Parking Training Academy Dutch Barn  
Sketch Site Map; Boundary indicated with cross-hatching

Property Name *Parker Training Academy Dutch Barn*  
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Photographs

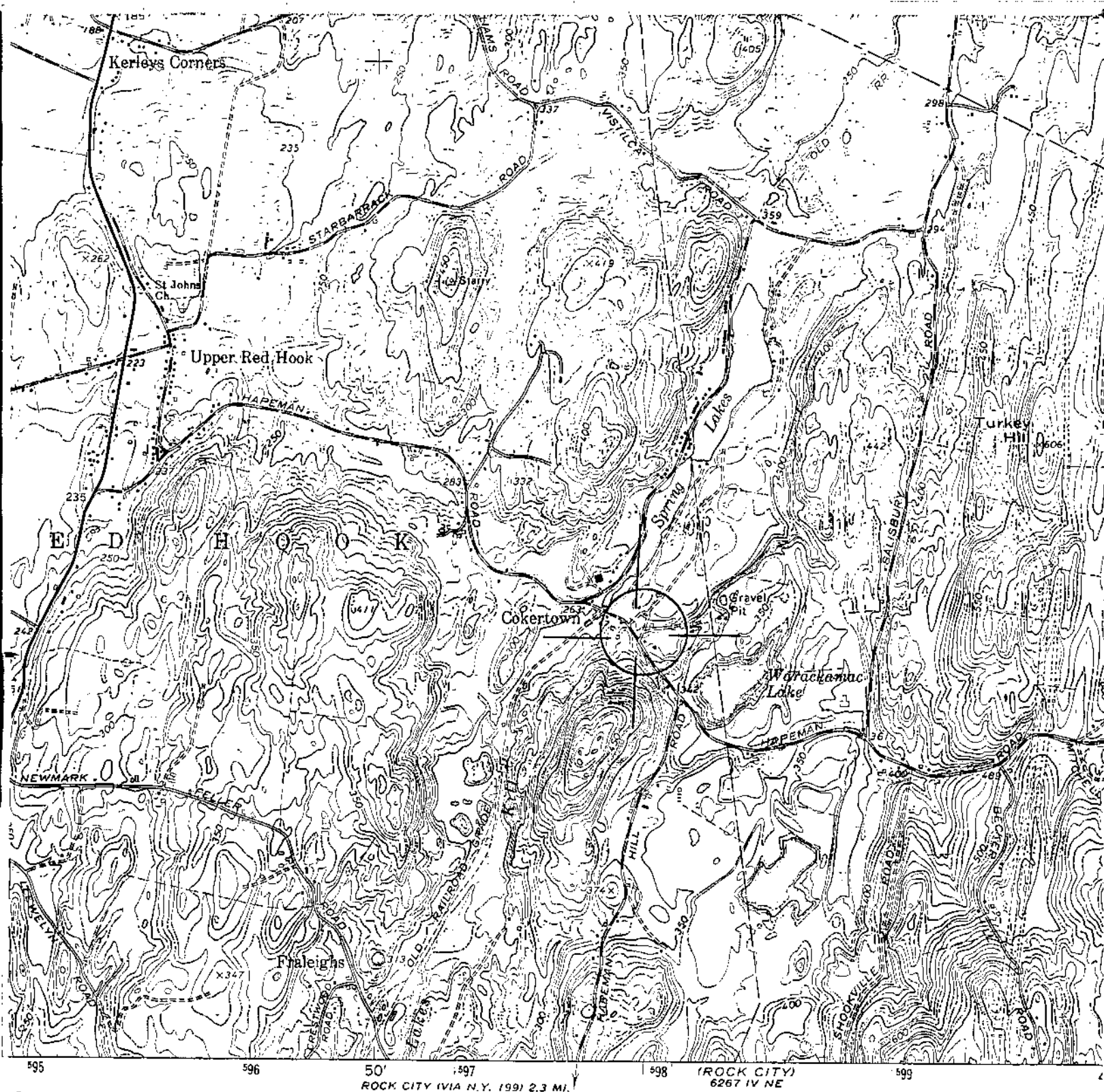
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**Photograph key**

Photography by William E. Krattinger, June 2007

Negatives at NYS OPRHP, Field Services Bureau, Peebles Island State Park, Waterford, New York

1. View looking roughly northeast, showing south gable end and west flank elevation
2. Detail of south-facing gable elevation; note earlier clapboards near gable apex
3. View into center aisle from north gable end; note later doors
4. Original four bents of barn, showing post-anchor beam intersection and bracing



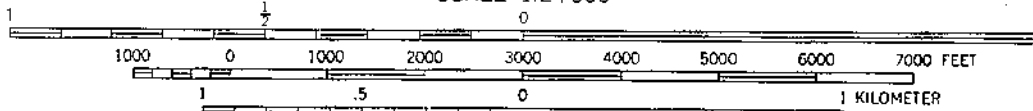
Survey

ROCK CITY (VIA N.Y. 199) 2.3 MI.

(ROCK CITY)

6267 IV NE

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

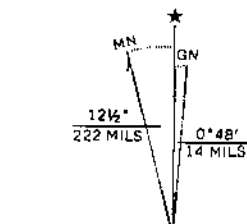
PARKER TRAINING ACADEMY DUTCH BARN  
TURKEY HILL ROAD, RED HOOK VIC., DUTCHESS COUNTY  
CLERMONT QUAD 1:24000 18/ 597897 4652481

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



UTM GRID AND 1963 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

east zone

lines where  
on is unchecked