

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE NEW YORK

Date Entered MAY 2 1976

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
✓ Cornwall Brother's Store	Alexandria Bay Jefferson County
✓ Montgomery Place (Chateau de Montgomery)	Annandale Dutchess County

OFFICE COPY

COPY OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION

Also Notified

Hon. Jacob K. Javits
Hon. James L. Buckley
Hon. Robert C. McEwen
Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Montgomery Place, Chateau de Montgomery

AND/OR COMMON

Montgomery Place

2 LOCATION

(DO NOT PUBLISH LOCATION)

STREET & NUMBER

River Road, south of junction with Kelley Road

X NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Annandale

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#25 - Hamilton Fish

STATE

New York

CODE

36

COUNTY

Dutchess

CODE

027

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Delafield Mansion Corporation, Montgomery Place Orchards, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER

c/o John W. Delafield, 342 Madison Avenue

CITY, TOWN

New York

VICINITY OF

STATE

New York

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Dutchess County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Poughkeepsie

STATE

New York

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

See continuation sheet

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The grounds of the estate contain the main house, an assortment of dependencies, and several significant landscape features. A long avenue, lined with tall locust, maple, and oak trees, leads from the main entrance westward until it sweeps in a semi-circle to the entrance of the main house. Situated on the brow of a hill overlooking the Hudson River, the main house of Montgomery Place is a rectangular, two-story and a half building constructed of rubble-filled stone walls covered with stucco. Served by two pairs of interior end chimneys, the structure is covered by a hip roof sheathed with painted sheet metal. The house as it was originally constructed in 1803-1804 is believed to have had a plain, unadorned stone exterior.

The floor plan and the interior of the structure which Janet Livingston Montgomery built in 1803-1805 is essentially unaltered. The main entrance, located in the central bay of the east elevation, opens into a rectangular hall from which entry can be made into the two major parlors which occupy the west half of the first story, as well as into the spaces which flank the hall. On the north is the library, while on the south the rectangular space is occupied by the stair hall and a small rectangular room. Nearly all interior woodwork dates from the original construction. Particularly noteworthy is the panelling of the doors, doorway enframements, shutters, and baseboard. The main hallway is in part divided by a segmental arch supported by tapered wood columns. The attenuation of these columns is repeated in the doorway between the west parlors where semi-engaged, tapered columns supplement the flat vertical members of the door frame.

In 1842-1843 and again in 1863 Alexander Jackson Davis designed alterations to the main house. The north pavillion, the west veranda, and the south wing date from Davis's earlier work for Louise Livingston, while the east portico, the terrace, and the balustrade date from the 1863 alterations. The exterior of the house today is essentially the product of Davis's 19th century remodelling. The rectangular five-bay-four-bay main structure is symmetrically flanked by a one-story, semi-octagonal wing on the south side, and a one-story, semi-octagonal pavillion on the north. Both are of frame construction, although the contract for the construction of the south wing indicates that the structure was "to be sanded, so as to look exactly like stone."¹ Also of frame construction is the semi-circular east portico which occupies the central three bays of the east elevation; the one-story, rectangular, three-bay west portico; and the veranda which extends around all except the south end of the tripartite composition.

The exterior of the main house is highly ornamented. Swags adorn the four chimneys of the main structure. Balustrades which match those of the veranda rim the roofs of the main structure, its east portico, and its flanking wings. A flat, rectangular, panelled pier located above the central bay and surmounted by an ornate urn forms the crowning feature of the east elevation of the main structure.

¹Contract between Mr. Steinberg and Mrs. Livingston, 1844. Livingston Family Papers in the possession of Major John White Delafield, 17 East 84th Street, New York, New York.

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Swags, guilloche, and an ornate cornice adorn this central feature, while the flanking panelled piers of the balustrade are decorated with wreaths. Triglyphs and metopes ornamented by small floral medallions mark the frieze. The window enframingent of the second story is comparatively simple, while that of the first story is highlighted by an antefix in the Greek style, elaborated consoles, and low relief in a floral pattern applied to the frieze. Flanked by pilasters, the main entrance consists of a double door which is itself flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a semi-elliptical fanlight crowned with an ornate keystone. The entrance, like the frieze of the window enframingent, is highly decorated with applied ornament in low relief. Sheltering the entrance is the semi-circular portico rimmed by a balustrade, ornamented with a frieze of swags, and supported by fluted Corinthian columns.

The wall surface of the semi-octagonal, one-story south wing is divided by flat pilasters which support a frieze decorated in applied floral ornament in low relief, and a balustrade above. The ornamentation which surrounds the fenestration is like that of the main structure and the walls of the polygon which are not occupied by windows are treated as blind arcades. Identical in proportion, the north pavillion repeats the classical design and the applied ornamentation of the south wing. In the case of the south pavillion the walls act as an arcade defined by piers with engaged fluted columns. Applied floral ornament adorns both inner and outer frieze, the arches, and the enframingent of the main structure's full height windows which afford circulation between the pavillion and the interior of the residence.

The design of the west elevation echoes that of the east elevation except for variations in the crowning feature of the balustrade, the portico, the cornice, and the veranda. Surmounted by an antefix in a shell motif, the shaped central feature of the balustrade is penetrated by three small windows and decorated with applied ornament in low relief. The mutules of the main cornice are interspersed with floral medallions. The portico of the west side is rectangular, supported by fluted columns with stylized Corinthian columns similar to those of both wings, and adorned by a curvilinear motif in the frieze. Tall urns crown the piers of the portico's balustrade, while wider more shallow urns rest upon the piers of the veranda balustrade.² On the west side, because of the downward slope of the land, the first floor and veranda are elevated permitting circulation from the cellar in a passageway below the veranda floor.

²These may be similar to the vases mentioned in Davis's diary. Alexander Jackson Davis, Papers, Metropolitan Museum, New York, New York.

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The only significant alterations to the building occurred during the 1920's and 1930's when Brigadier-General Delafield installed electricity and plumbing; erected the screened sleeping porch on top of the north pavillion; raised the roof on the west side in order to convert attic space into additional servants quarters; and built at least one tier of balustrades on the grounds just west of the house in the style of the balustrades designed for the house and terrace by Davis.

Clustered south/southwestward from the main house are several gable-roofed dependencies: the shingled wood frame lodge and its board and batten shed; the clapboarded wood frame Court; a garden complex consisting of a small stone structure, the iron frame of a green house, and the remains of a formal garden; and the coachhouse. Designed by Alexander Jackson Davis in 1859, the coachhouse or stable barn is a one-and-a-half story, wood frame, cross gabled structure (60' by 36'), sheathed with flush siding and surmounted by a polygonal cupola. Pilasters occur at the corners of the structure and flanking the large arched entrance in the central bay of the structure's north elevation. The interior still contains much original woodwork including chamfered posts, wainscoting, and heavy, half-round moldings forming arches over the interior doors.

East of the main house there are two clusters of structures: the barn complex, and a group of dwellings near River Road. The former contains numerous clapboarded, wood-frame structures including storage sheds, a shop, the farm office, an octagonal stone water reservoir building, and the main barn. The main barn and two sheds date from 1861, erected by Peter Harris, a local builder, at a cost of \$1,561. As part of the same contract Harris also built a corn house which may be one of the structures standing today as part of the barn complex. On a hill close to the barn complex stands the farmhouse, designed by Davis in 1861. Constructed of wood frame, sheathed with boards and battens, the farmhouse measures three bays by one bay and is covered by a low-pitched, cross-gable roof. The east end features a tripartite window suggestive of a Palladian format.

The second cluster of structures in this area of the estate is situated just downhill from the farmhouse. This group of residences consists of the very small, gable-roofed, clapboarded wood-frame Spurr Cottage with its exposed stone fireplace-back; the small, simple, late 19th century, clapboarded wood frame Bathrick House; the clapboarded wood frame Thompson House enlivened by a dentilled and bracketed cornice; the clapboarded, wood frame North Cottage with its several board-and-batten outbuildings; and the board-and-batten Swiss Cottage designed by Davis. Standing two-and-a-half stories in height, the cottage is a large, nearly square dwelling distinguished by its low-sloping truncated gable roof, its delicately carved bargeboard, and its grouping of small balconies on the east end.

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The remaining structures on the property are the wood frame Kelley house and garage, a small prefabricated ranch house erected three years ago near the Coach House; a complex of small, wood frame 20th century cottages located within the orchards in the east portion of the estate; a modern shed opposite Spurr Cottage; the cement powerplant erected near the mouth of the Sawkill Creek during the 1920's, the dams rebuilt during the same decade; and the stone staircase, rebuilt during the 1920's, which constitutes the dock in the cove west of the main house.

In 1847 Andrew Jackson Downing observed that a large part of the grounds at Montgomery Place were "devoted to pleasure grounds and ornamental purposes."³ Although to some extent overgrown, much of the landscape admired by Downing is still observable, and many of the drives and walks are still open. The southern reaches of the estate contained what Downing described as "an oak wood of about fifty acres."⁴ Through this natural wood extended a drive, "a sylvan route... agreeable for exercise in the carriage, or on horseback..."⁵ Some of this route is still open.

Among the natural features described by Downing was the "Wilderness", "a richly wooded and highly picturesque valley, filled with the richest growth of trees, and threaded with dark, intricate, and mazy walks, along which are placed a variety of rustic seats."⁶ The valley of the Sawkill Creek is unchanged although the rustic seats described and pictured in Downing's publications are not longer extant. Two small board-and-batten bath houses remain near one of the dams in the stream. "A fine expansion of the same stream," the "Lake" and the cataracts observed by Downing are still discernable, although the octagonal "rustic temple" is gone.⁷

In "the open pleasure grounds near the house" is the site of the Conservatory, "a large, isolated, glazed structure, designed by Mr. Catherwood...."⁸ The "more delicate green-house plants" were arranged during the summer on the north side of this large structure.⁹ "Passing under neat and tasteful archways of wirework" one

³Andrew Jackson Downing, "A Visit to Montgomery Place," The Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste, II, No. 4, (October, 1847), p. 154.

⁴Ibid., p. 160.

⁵Ibid., p. 160.

⁶Andrew Jackson Downing, A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1967; facsimile of sixth edition, 1859), p. 32.

⁷Downing, "A Visit to Montgomery Place," pp. 157-158.

⁸Ibid., p. 159.

⁹Ibid.

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gained access to the flower garden at either end of which there was "a fanciful light summer-house, or pavillion, of Moresque character."¹⁰ These may have been among the "various garden buildings," arbors, and garden arches designed for the estate by Davis in the period 1899-1851.¹¹ Neither the conservatory nor the pavillions remain. The arboretum, began ca. 1847 by Thomas Barton at a site adjacent to the conservatory is today largely overgrown and Davis's "Arboretum Temple" is no longer extant.

Numerous structures mentioned in Davis's accounts for various areas of the estate, if built, have apparently not survived. These structures include a "Gate Lodge" or "Gate House," a "terminus for interior wall of drive," a "rustic bridge," and a "Chinese seat bridge."¹² The "carriage entrance gate" mentioned as designed in 1847 for Cora L. Barton may correspond in part to the existing entrance feature.¹³

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Alexander Jackson Davis, Papers, Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, New York).

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Situated overlooking the Hudson River, Montgomery Place is an excellent embodiment of the 19th century life style of the Livingston family, prominent in the history of New York State from the 17th century through the 19th century. Built in 1803-1805, the main house contains a fine interior of the federal style. The exterior of the house was remodelled in 1844 and 1863 by Alexander Jackson Davis who also designed several dependencies for the estate. The complex of structures, and the landscaped "pleasure grounds" of the estate elicited from Andrew Jackson Downing recognition as "second...to no seat in America."¹ Although each element of the property is individually significant, the survival of the complex within its mid-19th century setting renders Montgomery Place an architectural and social landmark of considerable distinction.

Prior to 1688, Col. Peter Schuyler of Albany purchased from the Indians a parcel of land on the east bank of the Hudson River which today constitutes most of the Town of Red Hook. During the first half of the 18th century "Schuyler's Patent" passed almost intact into the hands of Col. Henry Beekman who in 1776 bequeathed his extensive holdings to his only child Margaret. Merged with the extensive Livingston family lands by Margaret's marriage to Judge Robert Livingston, of Clermont (a National Historic Landmark), the Schuyler/Beekman land was subsequently divided among Margaret Beekman Livingston's ten heirs including Chancellor Robert R. Livingston (1746-1813), of Arryl and Clermont; Alida Livingston (1761-1822), of La Bergerie or Rokeby; and Janet Livingston (-1828).

Married in 1773 to General Richard Montgomery (1738-1775), Janet Livingston and her husband began construction of a house known as Grasmere upon her parcel of the family's riverfront property. Born in Ireland, Montgomery had served in the French and Indian War with British regular forces but had sold his commission in 1772 and settled in New York. Elected a member of the New York Provincial Congress in 1775, Montgomery was soon appointed a Continental brigadier-general and second in command to General Philip Schuyler in the expedition to Canada. Taking full command upon Schuyler's illness, he captured Montreal and subsequently joined General Benedict Arnold's force to lay siege to Quebec. During the American assault upon that city Montgomery was fatally wounded.

¹Andrew Jackson Downing, "A Visit to Montgomery Place," The Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste, II, No. 4 (October, 1847), p. 153.

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After Montgomery's death, Janet Livingston Montgomery completed Grasmere but soon thereafter purchased a large tract, originally part of the Schuyler Patent, from a farmer by the name of Van Benthuyssen. In 1803-1804 on a hill overlooking the Hudson River she erected a dwelling which she called Chateau de Montgomery. At her death in 1828, she left the property to her brother, lawyer/statesman Edward Livingston (1764-1836).

Serving simultaneously (1800-1803) as U.S. Attorney for New York and as mayor for New York City, Edward Livingston had been "held responsible for the defalcation of an agent and gave up all his own property to be sold in order to make restitution of the loss to the Treasury."² In 1804 Livingston moved to New Orleans and opened a law practice. Successfully clearing himself of false accusations of abetting Aaron Burr in his 1806 activities, Livingston was subsequently involved in a controversy with President Jefferson over title to certain alluvial lands at New Orleans.

As chairman of the New Orleans committee of public defense, Livingston [had] organized the people of Louisiana in their resistance to British invasion, 1814. At the battle of New Orleans he [had] served Andrew Jackson as aide-de-camp, interpreter and adviser. Commissioned, 1821, to revise the Louisiana penal law, he [had] completed a code in 1825 which aimed at the prevention rather than the punishment of crime. Although it was not adopted, the publication of the code brought him wide fame.³

Serving as a Congressional Representative (1823-1829) at the time of his sister's death, Livingston was subsequently chosen a Senator (1829-1831). As U.S. Secretary of State (1831-1833) he "drafted the celebrated 1832 proclamation to the South Carolina nullifiers," and "secured an admission by the French Government in 1831 of the justice of American claims for spoliation under the Berlin and Milan decrees."⁴ Livingston closed his public career with two years service as U.S. Minister to France (1833-1835).

Edward Livingston and his family had summered at Chateau de Montgomery during Janet Livingston Montgomery's residence there. With Livingston's death only one

²Concise Dictionary of American Biography (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1964), p. 575.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.

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year following his retirement, the property on the Hudson became the residence of his wife, the former Louise Davezac (1781-1860) of New Orleans. It was under her aegis that the estate was altered according to designs by architect Alexander Jackson Davis (1803-1892).

Upon the death of Mrs. Edward Livingston in 1860 the property then known as Montgomery Place passed to her daughter Coralie Livingston Barton (1806-1873), wife of bibliophile/botanist Thomas Pennant Barton (1803-1869). Mrs. Barton continued the alterations initiated during her mother's residence there, securing the services of Alexander Jackson Davis for the design of a variety of structures including the coach house, the Swiss Cottage, the east portico for the main house, and garden pavillions. Mrs. Barton subsequently willed the estate to New Orleans relatives for life, and ultimately to Livingston descendant, Brigadier-General John Ross Delafield (1874-1964). Brigadier-General Delafield was a New York lawyer who served with the military during World War I and later as chairman of the Board of Contract Adjustment. Owned since 1964 by the Delafield Mansion Corporation and Montgomery Place Orchards, Inc., Montgomery Place is now the residence of Major and Mrs. John White Delafield.

Following a visit to Montgomery Place in 1847 Andrew Jackson Downing observed that "though Montgomery Place itself is old, yet a spirit ever new directs the improvements carried on within it."⁵ Although the interior of the main house is a very fine illustration of the federal style, the exterior of the residence, the dependencies, and the grounds vividly represent the tastes of the mid-19th century generations of the Livingston family who lived there. Alexander Jackson Davis's additions to the main house, executed by a local building, "Mr. Steinberg", resulted in a symmetrical, tripartite composition of distinct elegance and dignity. Executed in a neo-classical style, the dwelling's exterior is enriched by an abundance of finely detailed ornamentation. Very little altered since the middle of the 19th century, the mansion is still the structure which A. J. Downing called "one of the best specimens of our manor houses."⁶

⁵ Downing, "A Visit to Montgomery Place," p. 160.

⁶ Ibid., p. 155.

Antiques Map
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Downing's admiration of the residence was further inspired by the estate as a whole which he observed was "nowhere surpassed in America, in point of location, natural beauty, or the landscape gardening charms which it exhibits."⁷ Some of the originally five miles of drives and paths are still open through the "Wilderness," the "South Wood," and around the "pleasure grounds" in the vicinity of the main house. In addition to designing the alterations to the main house, Alexander Jackson Davis was responsible for the design of a wide variety of elements which together took ample advantage of the property's natural attractions. These features included rustic seats, pavillions, garden arches, rustic bridges, terraces, vases and pedestals, a chinese seat and gate, an arboretum temple, and an entrance gate. Davis also designed the architecturally distinguished Coach House, Swiss Cottage and farmhouse which still stand on the property. Construction of Davis's Coach House and farmhouse was executed by local builder Peter Harris. Downing attributed the design of the imposing Conservatory, now collapsed, to a Mr. Catherwood, but the adjacent arboretum is believed to have been the work of Thomas Pennant Barton.

Still part of the approximately twenty miles of estate property which Downing observed along the eastern bank of the Hudson River, Montgomery Place has remained to a great degree unaltered. The approximately four hundred acres which constituted the estate at the time of Downing's visit has been very little reduced in size, and both the design of the remaining structures and their interrelationship with the landscape have been preserved to a very great degree.

⁷ Andrew Jackson Downing, A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1967; facsimile of sixth edition, 1859), p. 31.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 425 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 588730 4652070
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C 18 590880 4650090

B 18 590880 4652085
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D 18 588740 4650085

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Lynn A. Beebe, Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION New York State Office of Parks and Recreation DATE March, 1975
Division for Historic Preservation

STREET & NUMBER TELEPHONE

South Swan Street Building, Empire State Plaza 474-0479

CITY OR TOWN

Albany,

STATE New York 12238

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE XX

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Alexander Aldrich

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Verbal
CONTINUATION SHEET Boundaries ITEM NUMBER #10 PAGE 1

The boundaries of the site correspond to the property lines of Delafield Mansion Corporation and Montgomery Place Orchards, Inc. Beginning at the intersection of State Route 199 and State Route 9G, the property line extends west about 1,000 feet, east about 500 feet to River Road, north along River Road about 1,000 feet, and then east to South Bay (Hudson River). The east boundary line runs north along the shore of South Bay except for an extension out to the Hudson River. From the junction of South Bay and the Sawkill Creek the north boundary line follows the Sawkill Creek west to a point west of River Road where a straight line extends westward about 800 feet to State Route 9G. From this point the west boundary line extends south about 600 feet, angles briefly westward and then extends west about 1,000 feet. From this point the line runs south/southwest to State Route 199, then extends west along State Route 199 to the junction with State Route 9G.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY MAP FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Montgomery Place, Chateau de Montgomery

AND OR COMMON

Montgomery Place

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Annandale

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Dutchess

STATE

New York

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, 7.5 Minute Series

SCALE 1:24,000

DATE 1963

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

Kingston East Quadrangle

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Montgomery Place, Chateau de Montgomery

AND/OR COMMON

Montgomery Place

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Annandale

___ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Dutchess

STATE

New York

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, 7.5 Minute Series

SCALE 1:24,000

DATE 1963

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

Saugerties Quadrangle

7-8-11-11
(CLERMONT)



