

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 St. Margaret's Home

other names/site number _____

2. Location

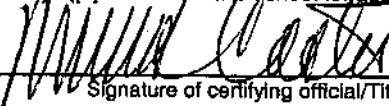
street & number 7260 South Broadway [N/A] not for publication

city or town Red Hook [N/A] 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 [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 as 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 [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

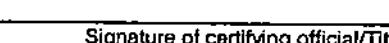

Signature of certifying official/Title

Commissioner

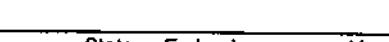

Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
State or 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

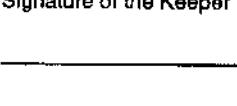
see continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the

National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain) _____


Signature of the Keeper

date of action

St. Margaret's Home
Name of Property

Dutchess County, New York
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Orphanage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT: Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Italian Villa

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick

roof asphalt shingles

other

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

St. Margaret's Home
Dutchess County, New York

Narrative Description

St. Margaret's Home, built in 1852-53, is located on the east side of US 9 in the town of Red Hook, just south of the southern border of the village of Red Hook. Once on a property of several acres, the property was recently developed with a large supermarket, leaving a small buffer for the remaining building of St. Margaret's Home, the main building. The building is located opposite the east end of Rokeby Road, which leads to Rokeby (in Hudson River Historic District National Historic Landmark), the country seat of the builder and patron St. Margaret's Home, Margaret Rebecca Armstrong Astor. Besides the main building, there is a small barn (contributing, probably contemporary with the main building) and a frame mid-20th century two-car garage (non-contributing). The following description is quoted directly from a history of the orphanage written in 1990:

The masonry building that housed this institution is not large, with exterior dimensions of 45 feet one and one-half inches by 42 feet eight and one-third inches, about equal to a good-sized farmhouse, but gives an impression of urban architecture placed in the countryside. It lies one mile south of the center of Red Hook Village, set back sixty-five feet from the east side of the Albany Post Road, on a slight rise with large trees in front (one of these trees, a mature small-leaf linden, is a landmark ornamental planting). The building's front rises two stories behind a wide porch supported on narrow, fluted cast-iron columns with lacy iron brackets cast into flowering vine patterns. The brick walls rise from a brownstone water table. French windows and the round-arched center double doorway are trimmed in smooth, flat brown sandstone, well selected so they have not spalled. Second floor windows, rectangular to each side and round-arched to the center, also have brownstone trim. The low-rising hipped roof is interrupted by a center gable, rising smoothly from the extended eaves, over the center arched window. At the sides of the building, windows are placed so two casements light a front room and a single casement provides for a rear chamber, lighted also by another casement at the back wall. The round-arched central doorway with window above are repeated at the back wall.

The brownstone trim is substantial but plain (one can imagine that these qualifications might have been Mr. Astor's own words of request to the architect), and unusual in that each opening is completely surrounded by stone. The windowsills are cut from rectangles of stone in one piece, with the rain-deflecting slope cut into the stone and returned at the jambs in tiny, precise half-circular curves. Similarly the characteristic Italian-style ear projections over the windows are extended down the jambs, requiring them to have been cut down from a nine-inch wide stone to an eight-inch size. Small ogee consoles are placed under each jamb beneath the sills, without any of the classical leaf carving which this style supported in the cities.

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St. Margaret's Home
Dutchess County, New York

A ten-foot wide hallway with staircase is lighted by a skylight above a deeply coved oval opening in the plaster ceiling and gives access to four large rooms on each floor, each originally fitted with a coal-burning grate set in a garlanded cast iron frame against a small gray-white marble mantelpiece. The front rooms, with three windows each, were presumably sitting rooms downstairs and matrons' or teachers' rooms upstairs. The slightly larger rear rooms were presumably bedrooms for the orphan girls. Two of these on the second floor are still fitted with closets and shelves for three girls per room, so that the original occupancy could have been twelve girls and two teachers. Ceiling heights upstairs are also substantial: eleven feet nine inches at the first floor and nine feet ten inches at the second. The fourteen and one-half inch thick walls, brick with interior plaster, show no signs of deterioration. There is a full basement; the rear rooms in the cellar each have an outside stair, enabling them to have served originally as kitchen and laundry. The cellar rooms are high ceiled and well lighted by casement windows in areaways under the side porches, protected by grills in the decks.

Behind the Home is a small barn building fitted for horse stall and carriageway and with steps up to a small loft. A concrete coldframe gives evidence of horticultural pursuits. A second small barn is now a large pile of rubble and timber. It is assumed that originally, there was also a privy on the grounds.

A photograph of the institution from the collection of Fred Briggs, Red Hook Village, and dated by him 1907, shows the building from the southwest with painted wooden porch decks and steps, and with long, square brackets supporting the eaves. Ogee consoles occur at corners and other intervals under the cornice. These evidences of the Tuscan Villa style have since been removed; the front arched double door has been cut down, obliterating part of the upper lozenge panes; the porches are now concrete and cinder block; most of the brownstone trim has been painted white; the once straw-colored painted brickwork (revealed in one place by the recent removal of a porch fixture) has been painted dark red; the ironwork has been painted a garish white; shutters have been removed.

Since the above history was written, St. Margaret's Home has not changed too much, but it has been vacant since 1991 and it has begun to deteriorate from lack of maintenance.

St. Margaret's Home
Name of Property

Dutchess County, New York
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.)

A Property 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 boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance:
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance:

1851- 1935

Significant Dates:

1852-53

Significant Person:

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect/Builder:

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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 Building Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other repository _____

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St. Margaret's Home
Dutchess County, New York

Narrative Statement of Significance

St. Margaret's Home in Red Hook is significant in the area of architecture and social history as a distinctive example of mid-19th century domestic architecture in Dutchess County and as an early example of a privately financed welfare institution in the county. Built in 1852-53, the home, also known as Mrs. Astor's Orphan Asylum, was operated for 86 years as a private charitable institution by the Astor family, until a combination of circumstances, financial complications, bureaucratic technicalities and a shift to a more elaborate public welfare system produced its end. The following statements are quoted directly from an unpublished history of the orphanage written in 1990:

The property for Mrs. Astor's Orphan Asylum was purchased by William B. Astor in 1851 from Henry Beekman Armstrong and his wife, Mary Drayton Armstrong. This three-acre parcel was augmented in 1853 by the purchase of the five acres behind it. (Colonel Armstrong and Astor's wife Margaret were children of General John Armstrong, builder of Rokeby – the country seat of Mrs. Astor, of the Chanlers, and of Mrs. Aldrich, the successive patrons of this nearby institution. The Orphanage occupies land which had been in Mrs. Astor's family ownership since the granting of Schuyler's Patent by the Crown in 1688.) In November of 1852 a contract was let to James Webb which was completed in October of 1853 and which totaled \$8,207.50, not counting the bill for grates from Jackson & Sons in New York of \$93.00. Earlier sums for this account in William B. Astor's Office Journal include \$200.00, \$250.00 and \$300.00 paid but not explained, which possibly were fees to the architect. (1)

An architect for this substantial but plain edifice has not yet been identified, although there are several candidates; Frank Wills designed the original portion of Steen Valetje, adjacent to Rokeby, for Laura Astor Delano in 1851 and also designed the Chapel of the Holy Innocents at St. Stephen's College, now Bard College, in 1857. Richard Upjohn was retained by the Astors and the Rev. Henry deKoven to design Christ Church in Red Hook in 1854. Alexander Saeltzer designed the Astor Library in the Italian style in New York in 1859 for William B. Astor. Philip Kissam was employed by the Astor office as early as 1848, designing improvements in the family's immense inventory of city realty. In 1869 he designed houses on Madison Avenue between 34th and 35th streets for Mrs. Delano, Mrs. Carey, and Mrs. Chanler (William B. Astor's daughters and granddaughter). Kissam is known to have visited Rokeby during the 1850's as a family friend, and he received a bequest in William B. Astor's will. (2)

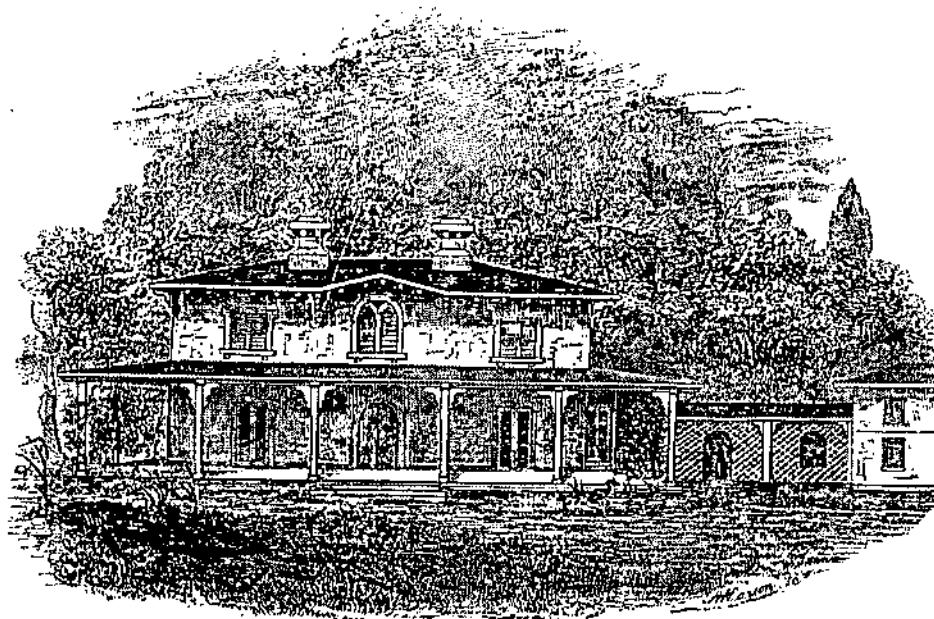
Another candidate for architect is A.J. Davis. Architectural historian and Davis expert Jane Davies attributes the design for the "Small Southern Country House" in Andrew Jackson Downing's book *The Architecture of Country Houses* to Davis. Whichever the architect, the design of St. Margaret's Home virtually matches the Downing design, although the orphanage did not have a service wing and there are slight differences in the floor plans.

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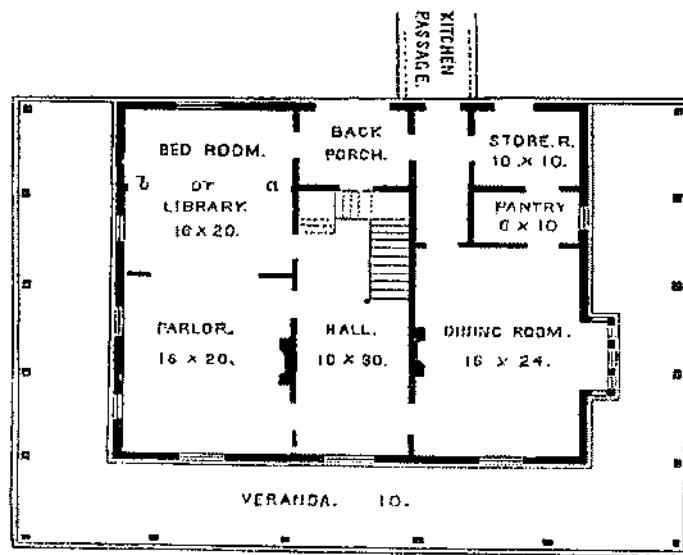
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St. Margaret's Home
Dutchess County, New York



[Fig. 140. Small Southern Country House.]

From The Architecture of Country Houses, 1850



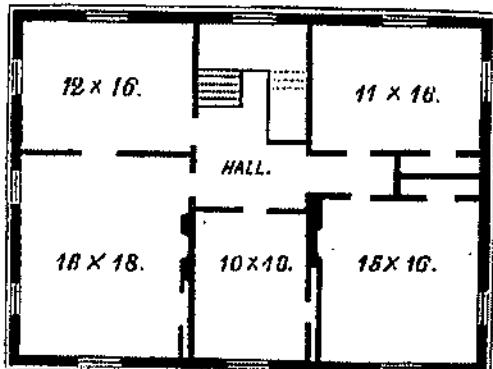
[Fig. 140. Principal Floor.]

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St. Margaret's Home
Dutchess County, New York



[Fig. 141. Second Floor.]

From The Architecture of Country Houses, 1850

The following chronology of the orphanage is also quoted from the history written in 1990:

1851 – 1872 Mrs. William B. Astor (nee Margaret Rebecca Armstrong)

The parish register of Christ Church, Red Hook, shows "In the spring of the year eighteen hundred and fifty four, the Rev. H. deKoven, having resigned the Rectorship of St. Paul's Church, determined, with Divine permission, to establish the Episcopal Church at Lower Red Hook on a permanent basis. The use of an apartment in the Orphan Asylum having been kindly granted by Mrs. Astor, on Whitsunday of the same year, being the first Sunday in June, Divine service was held, & the Holy Communion administered."

The 1858 large wall map of Dutchess County published by John Gillette, Philadelphia, indicates the building only as "Assylum" (sic).

The 1861 parish register of Christ Church lists Ann Moore, Matron, and eleven girls from the Orphanage. One of these, Lydia N., was a communicant in 1863 as well, but from Rokeby. She is listed again in 1864 and 1865, but in 1867 she is no longer listed as from Rokeby. Perhaps an oversight, perhaps she was then 21 and had become a member of the community in her own right. The successive Rectors, Trustees and parishioners of Christ church were to be closely associated with the welfare and administration of the Orphanage throughout its existence.

The 1867 Beers and Soule Gazette of Dutchess County has the building identified as "Mrs. Astor's Orphan Asylum".

The first census to count the Orphanage was 1865, listing Ann Moore as Teacher and six girls ranging in age from 8 to 20 as Boarders. The 20-year-old is listed not from Dutchess County but

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St. Margaret's Home
Dutchess County, New York

from England, along with an 8-year-old. The 1870 Census lists Jane and Helen Schreiver (sic) as teachers and eleven girls at School, all from Dutchess County except the two listed from England in 1865. The elder of these was then 26. One other girl is listed in 1861 and again through the two censuses. All others were new for each listing.

1871 – 1875 Mrs. John Winthrop Chanler (nee Margaret Astor Ward)

Christ Church, Red Hook – Parochial Report to the Diocese of New York, 1872: "Since my last report this Parish has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mrs. William B. Astor, who on Feb. 15th, in the 73rd year of her age, entered into rest....This woman, like Tabitha (acts IX, 36), was full of good works and alms – deeds which she did. The Home for poor young girls, established by her many years since, is still maintained by Mr. Astor, who also most generously continues to pay the Rector's salary, and to defray the chief expenses of the Church". (3)

W. B. Astor died in November 1875 and Mrs. Chanler died the following month. Two letters from John Jacob Astor as Executor of the Estate of William B. Astor, dated December 1875 and January 1876, to Miss Jane A. Schryver, Matron of St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook, enclosing checks for the \$50.00 monthly maintenance, reflect the earliest known use of the name the institution was to bear for the following sixty years.

1875 – 1877 John Winthrop Chanler

Congressman John Winthrop Chanler's will, dated 3 April 1877, was probated 20 December 1877, and contained the first recorded statement of purpose of the institution, reading as follows: "Third: I give, devise and bequeath to my eldest son, John Armstrong Chanler, or in case he shall not survive me, then to my eldest surviving son, in fee, the land and buildings in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York, known as St. Margaret's Home, founded by the late Mrs. Margaret R. Astor, wife of the late William B. Astor, and the grandmother of my late wife, Margaret A. Chanler, as a Home for Orphan Children, and also the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, with the wish and hope that the said premises and the income of said fund may be appropriated, used and applied by my said son, in keeping up and supporting the said St. Margaret's Home as a memorial of my said wife and her said grandmother, the said premises having been devised, and the said fund of Fifty Thousand Dollars having been given by the late William B. Astor to my late wife for the said purposes and having come to me under the Will of my said wife." (4)

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St. Margaret's Home
Dutchess County, New York

1877 – 1883 Trustees of the Chanler Estate

There were four trustees of the Chanler Estate: Lewis Morris Rutherford, Rutherford Stuyvesant, Franklin H. Delano, and Tompkins Westervelt. The five eldest sons would become trustees upon reaching 21; there were ten children in all. Their guardians under the will included eight persons.

Christ Church, Red Hook – Parochial Report to the Diocese of New York, 1879: "Since my last report, the Rectory (so-called, though improperly, as it belongs not to the parish, but to the Estate of the late Jno. W. Chanler) has been painted, and has had some other necessary repairs made, the expense having been defrayed by the United States Trust Company, which has the charge of the Chanler Estate". (5)

1883 – 1897 John Armstrong Chanler

1894 – Fifty Thousand Dollars invested in bonds is sold for \$70,000 and reinvested in 298 Broadway, New York, with a mortgage to St. Margaret's Home, insured and paid through the Equitable Co., giving an income of about \$3,000 annually. (6)

1894 – Incorporation papers are refused by the New York State Board of Charities, "on a technicality of their own devising." (7)

1895 – Letter from John Armstrong Chanler at Cobham, Virginia, to his former wife, Amelie Rives, with a request for confidentiality about a proposed investment of \$10,000 of St. Margaret's Home money into land and boarding houses at Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, "for operatives in our Mill." "Up to now the girls leave the Home at sixteen years of age and go into service as housemaids; service doesn't hold any future for an American girl. The Genius of the Nation is rudely antagonistic to service for either sex in any class of life". He elaborates on the complexities of the finances involved, discusses the improved lifestyle, freedom and the protection of "the chivalrous attitude of men of all classes to Southern women" and assures that "moral and practical wordly advantages will follow my changing the Home from a servants' nursery into a skilled operative training establishment" and that the girls "who are from their training at the Home in house-work and sewing and especially good plain cooking especially fitted to make good helpful wives to the men operatives they will meet in the Mill." (8)

1897 – J. A. Chanler is committed to Bloomingdale Asylum and his assets temporarily pass out of his personal control.

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St. Margaret's Home
Dutchess County, New York

1897 – 1932 – Winthrop Astor Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Margaret Livingston Chanler Aldrich – siblings of John Armstrong Chanler.

1898 – Disaster at 298 Broadway. Claims and repairs of \$15,000 are paid by Stanford White for J. A. Chanler. (White, a personal friend, held Chanler's power of attorney.) An appeal is made to Miss M. L. Chanler to meet the charges of the Home."

1905 – Deposition by Winthrop A. Chanler: the Home was supported by him and his brother Lewis "after Archie stopped paying for it." (10) (Eventually J. A. Chanler and his sister shared in providing all financial support for St. Margaret's Home.) Tax Records at Red Hook for the years 1910, 1912 and 1914 list the property as Exempt, with a full value of \$2,500. (11)

1918 – Affidavit of John A. Hanna, Chairman of the Board of Child Welfare of Dutchess County, placing a four-year-old child into care and custody of St. Margaret's Home, mentions Margaret L. C. Aldrich as Trustee and Guardian of St. Margaret's Home. (12)

1929 – Letter from Edith Casey, County Agent for Dependent Children, Columbia County, to Mrs. Richard Aldrich, re: Two girls taken to St. Margaret's Home 6 December 1929; objection of the New York State Department of Social Welfare that St. Margaret's Home was not licensed and that children should not be placed there. (13)

1932 – 1934 Closed (14)

1934 – 1937 Operated as a Welfare Home by Mrs. John Karmaser. (15)

1935 – Will of John Armstrong Chaloner (formerly Chanler) devised land and buildings of St. Margaret's Home and twelve percent of "The Chaloner Estate Inc." to the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York, in trust. (16) The realty was evidently not accepted by the Diocese.

1940 – 1971 – 25 June 1940 – James F. Egan, Public Administrator as Administrator of the will of John Armstrong Chaloner also known as John Armstrong Chanler, Deed to Orrin S. Thompson and Harriet Putnam Thompson, for the property formerly known as St. Margaret's Home, with ten acres more or less. Recorded 2 October 1940, Liber 585 Page 420. (17) It was to serve as the Thompson family dwelling for over forty years.

1971 – 1982 – Harriet Putnam Thompson, Deed to Orrin S. Thompson, Jr. Recorded 24 August 1971, Liber 1314 Page 726.

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St. Margaret's Home
Dutchess County, New York

1982 – c. 2000 – Orrin S. Thompson, Jr., Deed to Benedict and Lila Wallis for St. Margaret's Home, formerly the property of John Armstrong Chaloner, deceased, Liber 1574 Page 667. Surveyed by Robert Jennings, containing 8.98 acres.

1987 – 1991 – Leased to Multi-County Community Development Corporation, a not-for-profit, government supported social services enterprise, for use as a transitional living center for fourteen young adults, most of whom are striving to resume independent lives after a period of chemical dependency.

Mrs. Astor's Orphan Asylum was founded with a personal faith in good works and with a sense of mission. An agricultural depression had produced unusual numbers of neglected girls who, while not truly orphaned, needed a place of refuge; at the same time, families of means were concerned about the threat to public morals, the low state of public education and the need for fitness for livelihood. It is perhaps significant that the Astor business records regularly identify the enterprise as the "School at Red Hook," rather than as an orphanage.

The founding of a relatively small, privately operated institution for children in rural northern Dutchess County in 1851 was and remains an anomaly. In New York City a variety of public, private and church-related children's welfare organizations and institutions were under way by the 1840's and '50's; the Astors were familiar with this reform movement, and supportive of it. (18) In 1847 the Female Guardian Society was formed in Poughkeepsie by a group of interdenominational church ladies. By 1852 the Society had become chartered with a board of twelve Managers as the Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless, and in 1857 erected a large building in the city (now apartments). In 1919 the name was changed again, and remains, The Childrens' Home of Poughkeepsie. This institution cared for about sixty children and widows and was, like others in the region, located at a center of population. Similar institutions occurred at Kingston and Hudson, and of course, Albany. (19)

The 1929 letter from Edith Casey to Mrs. Aldrich is perhaps more significant than its listing shows. It mentions that the new Matron of St. Margaret's Home was recently superintendent of the Hudson Orphan Asylum. Such a career change must have been accompanied by a significant salary reduction. The two children mentioned in the letter come through Columbia County, indicating that the mission of St. Margaret's Home as a refuge for local girls has become more difficult to accomplish. And, of course, the bureaucratic hand now descends even on small private charities. A visit from the health officer as suggested in the letter may have caused the installation of the huge water tank now in the cellar, so large that interior brick walls were cut to receive it, impinging on the former laundry and kitchen. A new furnace now fills the latter room; the kitchen is now in the first floor rear chamber (but its cabinets are not of recent origin); the cellar is used for storage.

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St. Margaret's Home
Dutchess County, New York

Perhaps the most poignant document found is a livery bill dated January 2, 1930, to St. Margaret's Home for "December 27 - Taking Children to Aldriches - \$5.00," marked paid April 22, 1930 (20) This was presumably for the annual Christmas party for the orphans at Rokeby, regular evens which Mrs. Aldrich's daughter recalls.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, MANUSCRIPT DIVISION - ASTOR FAMILY PAPERS

From Wm. B. Astor's Office Journal:

Oct. 31, 1851 for School at Red Hook, paid H. B. Armstrong for 3 acres of land \$600.00

Aug. 3, 1852 for School at Red Hook, paid \$200.00

Sept. 15, 1852 for School at Red Hook, paid Mrs. Astor \$250.00

Nov. 27, 1852 for School at Red Hook, paid James Webb 1st installment on contract \$1,500.00

May 11, 1853 for School at Red Hook, paid \$300.00

May 18, 1853 for School at Red Hook, paid Jas. Webb on account, 2nd installment of mason's work in building schoolhouse \$1,000.00

June 13, 1853 for School at Red Hook, paid to Jas. Webb balance of 2nd installment on contract for mason's work \$1,500.00

Aug. 11, 1853 for School at Red Hook, paid to Jas. Webb for 3rd installment

Sept. 30, 1853 for School at Red Hook, paid \$100.00

Oct. 7, 1853 for School at Red Hook, paid to Jas. Webb, balance of 3rd installment for building \$1,000.00; and 4th installment \$1,550.00; and blasting rocks, mantles, grates and setting \$657.50; total \$3,207.50

Oct. 1, 1853 for School at Red Hook, paid W. and N. Jackson & Sons, bill for grates, etc. \$93.00

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St. Margaret's Home
Dutchess County, New York

NOTES

1. James Webb is not listed in Dutchess County Census for 1850 or 1860, although the NYS 1850 Census Index shows nine persons of that name, but not including James Webb, mason, 43 Charlton St., New York, listed in Doggett's New York City Directory, 1852-3. Trow's New York Register has a half-page advertisement for W. & N. Jackson & Sons. These last two items provided by J. W. Aldrich.
2. Information on possible architects was compiled by J. W. Aldrich.
3. Parochial Reports transcribed by J. W. Aldrich.
4. Last Will & Testament of John Winthrop Chanler, certified copy, Morris & McVeigh, Counsellors at Law, 60 Wall Street, New York. Rokeby Collection.
5. Parochial Reports, supra n.3.
6. Letter: J. A. Chanler to Amelie Rives, August 20, 1896; Chaloner Papers, manuscript collection, Perkins Library, Duke University. Provided by Henry Wiencek, Brooklyn, N. Y.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Letter: Stanford White to Henry Lewis Morris, 12 May 1898, and reply, 13 May 1898, provided by Henry Wiencek, on loan from Rokeby Collection.
10. Letter: Wiencek to Crowley, 27 Mar. 1991.
11. These actual tax books are at Red Hook Town Hall.
12. Hanna Affidavit - Rokeby Collection.
13. Letter: Casey to Aldrich, 1929. Rokeby Collection.
14. 1932 closing is from St. Margaret's Home Register Book at Rectory Office, Christ Church, Red Hook. (Old Register, black with red corners - and New Register - green - with communicant listings, are both missing.)
15. Ibid.
16. Will of J.A. Chaloner provided by Henry Wiencek, on loan from Rokeby Collection.
17. Deeds are filed at Dutchess County Hall of Records, 22 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
18. For background information, see:

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19. History of Children's Home, in conversation with Frank Dwyer, Manager, June 1991. Also:
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20. Transportation bill from Rokeby Collection. Tape-recorded interview between J. W. Aldrich and Margaret Aldrich DeMott, 1990.

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St. Margaret's Home
Dutchess County, New York

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of St. Margaret's Home are shown by a heavy line on the attached site map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes only the main building and its immediate surroundings that still retain a semblance of the historic landscape. The entire rear portion of the property that was historically associated with the orphanage is now occupied by a supermarket and associated parking lot.

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St. Margaret's Home
Dutchess County, New York

Form prepared by:

Peter D. Shaver, NYSHPO and
Alan Neuman, Director, Hudson River Heritage

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National Park Service**

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PHOTOGRAPH KEY

St. Margaret's Home
Dutchess County, New York

Name of photographer: Peter Shaver

Date of photographs: Fall, 2003

Location of original negative: NY SHPO

Photo 1: Exterior, facing southeast

Photo 2: Exterior, facing northwest

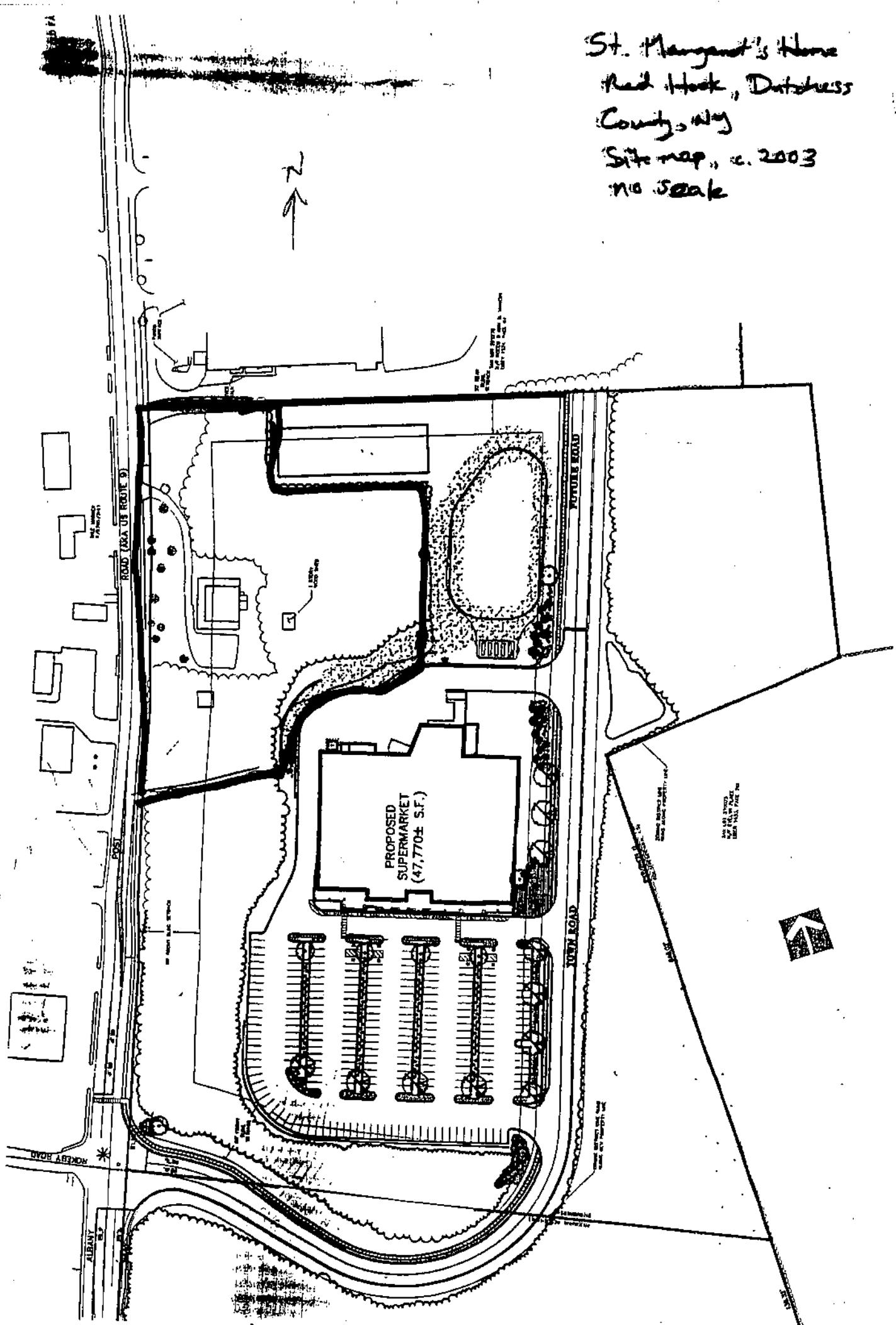
Photo 3: Exterior, front door, facing east

Photo 4: Interior, main staircase looking up to skylight

Photo 5: Interior, first floor, room in southeast corner, facing northeast

Photo 6: Interior, first floor, room in southwest corner, facing west

St. Margaret's Home
Red Hook, Dutchess
County, NY
Site map, c. 2003
no scale



STATEMENT OF OWNER SUPPORT

Before an individual nomination proposal will be reviewed or nominated, the owner(s) of record must sign and date the following statement:

I, Marirose Blum Bump, Town Supervisor, Town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York, state that the Town of Red Hook is the owner of the property known as St. Margaret's Home, located on Route 9 (South Broadway), Town of Red Hook, New York.

As Supervisor of said Town, I support its consideration and inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Marirose Blum Bump 4/18/06
(signature and date)

Marirose Blum Bump, Town Supervisor
Town of Red Hook
7340 South Broadway
Red Hook, NY 12571

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