

ELLESSDIE CHAPEL
State Route 376, 0.4 mile north of the intersection
with New Hackensack Road
Wappinger
Dutchess County
New York

HABS No. NY-6333

HABS
NY
14-WAPP,
1-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
Northeast Region
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ELLESSDIE CHAPEL

HABS No. NY-6333

HABS
NY
14-WAPP
1-

Location: State Route 376
0.4 mile north of the intersection where New Hackensack Road
separates from State Route 376
Wappinger
Dutchess County
New York

USGS Poughkeepsie quadrangle
Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates: 18 - 593580 - 4609110

Present Owner: County of Dutchess

Present Occupant: None

Present Use: None

Significance: The Ellesddie Chapel is a distinctive example of a private chapel built as part of a Romantic Era Hudson River country seat. It is also extremely rare. Most pious and philanthropic gestures by the region's elite families were more substantial and monumental; nearly all were High Episcopalian, and they were exclusive. Thus, the religious history of the chapel, its Presbyterian denomination and its focus on the local, working class population is a poignant distinguishing feature. Also, the association of its construction with James Lenox confers on the building an architectural significance that bears further investigation and special consideration for preservation. This was no simple country chapel, but a carefully planned part of an extensive designed landscape and humanitarian mission.

PART I HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. PHYSICAL HISTORY

1. Date of erection: 1840
Two family histories (Banks and Satterthwaite) refer to the building and give this date for its erection. No original plans or specifications have been located. The chapel was moved from its original location in 1901 and re-erected on the grounds of the New Hackensack Reformed Dutch Church (HABS No. NY-6332).
2. Architect: Not known
3. Original and subsequent owners: Originally built on land belonging to John Fisher Sheafe for his wife Mary Lenox Sheafe. Upon Mary Lenox Sheafe's death in 1886, the property was willed to her great-niece and neighbor Isabella Banks Satterthwaite. Mrs. Satterthwaite gave the chapel to the congregation of the New Hackensack Reformed Dutch Church (NY-6332) in 1901, where it was moved in that same year.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Not known
5. Original plans and construction: No surviving original plans or construction records have been located. Neither verbal accounts nor illustrations have survived other than the images included in this narrative. Similarly, nothing regarding original cost has surfaced. No verbal accounts or illustrations have surfaced, nor any sense of original cost. When the chapel was moved to New Hackensack in 1901, however, a specification for the relocation became a matter of record and is included below.
6. Alterations and additions: 1901: According to Christiansen's history of the church, when the chapel was moved to New Hackensack in 1901, a \$1000 legacy left to the church by Mary E. Remsen was used to cover the costs of removal and rebuilding, painting outside and inside, and digging a cellar. Also: "Mr. W.W. Smith of Poughkeepsie gave chandeliers and lamps, General C.W. Darling of Utica, N.Y. promised a furnace, Miss Hattie Phillips of Lansingburg, N.Y. a former infant class teacher, furnished chairs for the infant class. Chairs for the pulpit were promised by J.S. Van Cleef, Esq. of Poughkeepsie, and the circle of Kings Daughters in the church added a kitchen as their gift towards the furnishing" (p. 11).

The 1901 Architectural Specification, whose title information follows, is included in this report.

*Specifications
for
The Removal of Ellesdie Chapel
from its present location to
New Hackensack Church grounds
/s/ Wesley Lee
Elijah G. Rowe*

*For moving Ellesdie Chapel
from its present location
to New Hackensack;
Eight-hundred Dollars. \$800.00*

During the 1940s the chapel was relocated from runway side of New Hackensack Reformed Dutch Church to southern or cemetery yard side of church and placed upon concrete masonry unit foundation wall and post supports in centerline of basement.

Between December 1952 and April 1953, the chapel was renovated to meet the expanding needs of the church Sunday School. With volunteer help from the local building trade organizations and members of the congregation, the chapel balcony was expanded into an entire second floor (Christiansen, p. 16). The second staircase and heating ducts rising to the second floor were probably installed as part of this renovation.

In 1954, open floor areas were partitioned with curtain dividers, supplied by the ladies of the church; the kitchen was used as a classroom.

In 1958, the education wing, Cooper Memorial Hall, was completed and linked to the chapel and relieved the old building of much of its overcrowding. The homosote interior partitions and first floor ceilings apparently date from this period, including tempered hardboard finish on inside of exterior walls.

The lower step of the dais appears to be an original feature of the building with the second or upper riser added in 1901. The length of this platform appears to also have been modified at the left and/or both ends.

The basement bulkhead appears to date from the 1950s.

In 1992 a fire detection system was installed in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement which addressed the mitigation of adverse effect of the removal of Ellesdie Chapel and provided interim protective measures for the building.

B. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

In 1840, James Lenox, scion of one of New York City's wealthiest merchant families, built the Ellesddie Chapel on his country property, "Netherwood," at New Hamburg in Dutchess County. Lenox is best remembered as the consummate bibliophile who provided his remarkable library to the public, first as the Lenox Library in 1870 and later (1895) as the core of the New York Public Library. Lenox bought his "Netherwood" property from his brother-in-law John Fisher Sheafe in 1837. Sheafe was descended from a wealthy Colonial family well connected in the economic, political and social life of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; he married James Lenox's sister, Mary, in 1828 and moved to New York City (Banks, pp. 91ff; Satherthwaite, pp. 54-62).

By this period the mid-Hudson Valley shoreline was rapidly developing as the pleasure ground of the rich city entrepreneurs. In his search for a country seat, Sheafe discovered, in 1835, a large parcel of land above the landing at New Hamburg with expansive southerly views of the Hudson River, Danskammer and the Highlands. Here he built an elegant mansion with round wings, named "High Cliff." His widowed mother, Mrs. James Sheafe, moved from Portsmouth, New Hampshire to New Hamburg in 1838, building the house known as the "The Cedars." These three properties formed the core of lands on the west, or river, side of the road from New Hamburg to Poughkeepsie. Mr. Sheafe also owned the farm on the east side of the road, and because of his control of over a mile of the roadside, it soon became known as Sheafe Road (Banks, pp. 113-114).

The Presbyterian church was one of the principal philanthropic interests of the Lenox family. James Lenox was the founder of the Presbyterian Hospital (now Columbia-Presbyterian Medical center) and gave it land for its first facility. Both he and his father, Robert, were elders of the First Presbyterian Church and supported many of its missionary causes. Although, there was a Presbyterian Church in the hamlet of New Hamburg, James Lenox and his sister Mary Lenox Sheafe, built this small, picturesque chapel (NY-6333) to adorn their country land and bring their mission to the country. They also started a free school. Both were intended for the benefit of the industrial workers and laborers in the nearby towns of Channingville, Wappingers Falls and New Hamburg (Banks, pp. 41-43, 91 & 113-114).

Mary Lenox Sheafe seems to have been the focal point of the religious and educational outreach of Sheafe road. She is said to have taught at the school and actively promoted Presbyterianism in the area. She hired a full-time minister, a former missionary, who was shared with other churches. She provided for hers and other congregations both in her lifetime and in her legacy. James Lenox resided only for a short time in New Hamburg. He moved from the area in 1849, as did many riverside dwellers, when the Hudson River Railroad was completed to Poughkeepsie in that year. "Netherwood" was situated particularly close to the river and, hence, the tracks. Disillusioned with the neighborhood, Lenox sold his estate to Gardner G. Howland, a fellow merchant from the city. James Donaldson, who had married Mrs. Sheafe's sister Althea Lenox in 1833, did not begin building his enormous country seat "Homewood" on the east side of Sheafe Road until 1856. Still, the name of the little chapel, "Ellesddie" was derived from the union of the initials of the three Lenox siblings: Lenox - Sheafe - Donaldson.

Considering James Lenox's erudition, taste and position, he would have certainly planned the construction of the Ellesddie Chapel carefully. Yet, exactly what role Lenox played in the

designing of the chapel (or his country seat) or who might have advised him is unknown. Clearly, he would have had access to the most celebrated architects and tastemakers in the region as well as the published resources in his own library. With this association, the building evokes a more distinctive sense of Picturesque historicism, Romantic ideals, and elite refinement than your typical country church.

This diminutive frame building has the simple rectangular plan of the traditional country church known both here and in Britain. As a romantic era scholar, Lenox would have favored a building that represented the stability and wisdom of established forms with associations to his family's past, both in America and in Scotland. Both he and his father were active in the New York St. Andrew's Society, and their involvement in Scottish cultural and Presbyterian religious affair reflected strong ties to their ethnic heritage. Such a prominent Scottish Presbyterian would have avoided any direct reference to the architecture of the Ecclesiological Movement of the Anglican Church and its American equivalent. Instead, a humble wooden church, free of Medieval iconography and class hierarchies, was conceived for New Hamburg.

This is not to say that the architecture of the chapel was not finely wrought. Its flush-boarded facade with engaged central tower was punctuated with lancet windows and doorway. Each is defined by substantial, fully developed surrounds and hood molds. The edifice is further distinguished by canted posts with lofty pinnacles at the corners of the building and the tower and crenellated parapets of the respective roof lines. The tower is divided into thirds by belt moldings; the bell portion in the upper third, which extends above the chapel's shallow gable roof line, is ventilated by quatrefoil openings with louvered blinds. The side and rear elevations were sided with narrow exposure clapboards and contained additional Gothic arched windows; three evenly spaced on the sides and two on the rear spaced to flank a central pulpit space on the interior.

The interior has been so thoroughly renovated since the chapel's removal to New Hackensack that historic description is impossible; however, it can be assumed that it would have been finished (and furnished) as adeptly and straightforwardly as the exterior. Its many and large windows would have enlivened the space with the pastoral light filtering through the chapel's wooded setting. Walls and ceiling were plastered and most likely simply painted and embellished. This simplicity and clarity, a tradition of Protestant churches (like the New Hackensack Reformed Dutch churches), would have been the preferred decorative scheme here in contrast to the complex pattern and shadowy ritualism that enveloped the Anglican model.

Sited on a small plot of land at the only intersection of roads within the Sheafe-Lenox-Donaldson domain, the Chapel projected its role outward to the community as well as inward towards the comfortable homes of its benefactors. The chapel occupied a high spot of ground enshrouded in a veil of foliage and protected by a wooden fence that echoed the Gothic patterns and pinnacles of the chapel. A free school was erected on an opposite corner of the junction and the west-bound road serviced the parsonage and an old landing on the river. The superimposition of common and elite, past and present, permanent and ephemeral characterized in so many communities where the gentry and country folk intermingled is evinced in the image of the chapel and its situation at Sheafe and Channingville Roads.

Mary Lenox Sheafe maintained the Ellesddie Chapel, kept it open and promoted Presbyterianism until her death in 1886. She willed the property to her great-niece and

neighbor, Isabella Banks Satterthwaite. When Mrs. Sheafe's mother-in-law (old Mrs. James Sheafe from Portsmouth) died, "The Cedars" was bought by James Lenox Banks, son of another one of Mary's sisters. Isabella and her husband, Thomas E. Satterthwaite (whose mother was a Sheafe), inherited "The Cedars" from her parents, the Banks. As there was no money or congregation for the chapel at this time, Isabella Banks Satterthwaite gave the chapel to the congregation of the New Hackensack Reformed Dutch Church in 1901 where it was moved in that same year (Banks, pp. 114 & 121).

The Ellesddie Chapel is a distinctive example of a private chapel built as part of a Hudson River country seat. It is also extremely rare. There were few of them built (the Clarkson Chapel in Clermont, Columbia County is the only one that readily comes to mind). Most such philanthropic gestures by the elite families were more substantial and monumental; nearly all were High Episcopalian, and they were exclusive. Thus, the religious history of the chapel, its Presbyterian denomination and its focus on the local, working class population is a poignant distinguishing feature. Also, the association of its construction with James Lenox confers on the building an architectural significance that bears further investigation and special consideration for preservation. This was no simple country chapel, but a carefully planned part of an extensive designed landscape and humanitarian mission.

PART II ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. GENERAL STATEMENT

1. Architectural Character

The Ellesddie Chapel is an impressively complete and coherent example of Gothic Revival design. It fits distinctly into the Romantic Era of the Hudson Valley in terms of its origins at Bowdoin Park. Also of note, though, is the way in which it participated in the periodic stylistic revisions to the new Hackensack Reformed Dutch Church after it was relocated in 1901 to New Hackensack. The larger building appears to have taken on more Gothic Revival elements, particularly in its interior, as time passed.

2. Condition of Fabric

The condition of the Chapel building is generally good, emphasized by the fact that the building appears to retain its original timber sills, even after having been relocated twice. The one specific area of considerable deterioration is at the front sill, under the main entrance. Here the poured-in-place concrete stoop has deflected water against the frame building. Also, the four front-facade pilasters are rapidly becoming deteriorated.

B. DESCRIPTION OF EXTERIOR

1. Overall Dimensions

Rectangular plan, 27'-2" x 42'-3" with central tower bay protruding by 2 feet. The three-bay front elevation is two stories high (main volume) topped by a third story tower/belfry. The building has a full rectangular basement.

2. Foundations

12 inch thick concrete masonry units. The watertable is wooden and covers the timber sills which bear on the masonry.

3. Walls

Painted clapboard facades with hollow plank pilasters and flush tongue and groove horizontal siding at front facade.

4. Structural System, Framing

Timber studs, 4" x 4" at approximately 18" on center. Roof bents: heavy timber (sawn) king trusses.

5. Porches, Stoops, Balconies, Bulkheads

The entrance stoop is cast-in-place concrete and it includes four risers (steps). The sole basement access is a concrete masonry unit stair covered by a metal weather enclosure with a pair of metal doors.

6. Chimneys

The one brick and mortar chimney which is inside the Chapel building is a simple stove flue located in the northeast corner of the tower and belfry. A concrete masonry unit chimney, interrupts the east gable overhang, but is really a part of Cooper Memorial Hall.

7. Openings

a. Doorways and Doors:

The front door is a pair of Gothic Revival decoratively panelled leafs shaped to fit the Tudor Revival opening. The butt hinges and the door knob (on active leaf) are mid-twentieth century replacements.

b. Windows and Shutters:

The Gothic Revival windows are the original diamond-pane double-hung units. Each window consists of a pair of double-hung triple sash separated by a center mullion which bifurcates at the top to accommodate a seventh window sash at the apex of a Gothic arch. Each such window opening is capped by a wooden, Gothic Revival label with turned half pendants at its lower ends.

8. Roof

a. Shape, Covering:

Gable: Three tab asphalt shingles.

b. Cornice, Eaves:

Boxed overhangs with plain fascia board and planceer planks at same slope as roof surface.

c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers:

The single tower is an upward extension of the entrance bay. Its facades are wood shingled, and the three visible elevations are pierced by centered, louvered quatrefoil openings.

C. DESCRIPTION OF INTERIOR

1. Floor Plans

In its current configuration, the building has a second floor. Both the first and the second floors are partitioned into three principal rooms. Two corner rooms occupy the front of the building, and a full-width room fills the remaining space on both levels.

2. Stairways

The original front stairway connects the front vestibule with the second floor by running straight north and thence eastward up winders. The second floor balustrade is a simple, rounded handrail with square balusters. The second or rear stairway is a twentieth century addition in the southwest corner. This wooden staircase is sealed off at the first floor.

3. Flooring

The flooring is 12" x 12" vinyl tile over concealed planking.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finishes

Interior partitions: 1/2" "Homosote" fiber board.
Exterior wall surfaces: 1/4" tempered hardboard.
Wainscot: original, vertical plank with molded top rail.
Ceilings: 12" x 12" wood fiber tiles.

5. Openings

a. Doorways and Doors:

The vestibule features original interior doors, one to the front stairway and one to the first floor. The stair door is of relatively plain six-panel design but the first floor door has Gothic tracery in its six panels to match the exterior side of the chapel's front doors. The south dais area retains a late nineteenth century two-over-two panel door which is sealed shut and the second floor tower room has an original six-panel (main recessed panels) door. The remaining doors, except for a Gothic Revival closet door on the first floor, are mid-twentieth century wooden, prehung, louvered units.

b. Windows:

The interior window trim appears to be replacement flat lattice type dating from the 1901 relocation.

6. Decorative Features and Trim

The built-in podium with paneled risers is a modification of an original or early alter platform. The wooden ceiling cornice crown molding at the second floor appears to date from the 1901 relocation renovation.

7. Hardware

The majority of original doors have their original iron hinges and latch sets.

8. Mechanical Equipment

a. Heating:

The existing heating system is a 1985 oil-fired furnace in the basement. No original systems survive although the tower chimney may be a 1901 rebuild using original stove chimney bricks.

b. Lighting:

No lighting fixtures of interest survive.

c. Plumbing:

None.

d. Other:

N/A.

9. Original Furnishings

An intact, Gothic Revival lectern survives in the building. It is not built in but it is of major interest. Also, found hidden in a corner of the belfry is an original, hand-carved crocket from one of the wooden pinnacles which top the exterior wooden balusters.

D. SITE

1. General

Building faces generally west on almost level terrain. In the front yard ancient locust trees line the highway. Immediately to the south is the cemetery, and the adjoining construction to the east is the 1958 Cooper Memorial Hall. The north is a side yard and the New Hackensack Reformed Dutch Church building. The threshold ground marker for the Dutchess County Airport's Protection Zone lies directly in front of the southwest corner of the chapel.

2. Historic Landscape Design

Refer to HABS No. NY-6332 for a description of the New Hackensack cemetery. This cemetery is situated immediately adjacent to the south facade of the chapel (NY-6333).

3. Outbuildings

N/A.

PART III SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural drawings:

No original or historic architectural drawings were located for the building. Plans and specifications for its move in 1901 have not been found. Drawings for recent additions are in the church archives.

B. Historic Views:

Only one historic view was located in the Bowdoin Park Historical and Archeological Society's collections, dated c1884. No other photographs or illustrations were discovered. Most existing photographs were taken in the last twenty-five years when it was part of the expanded New Hackensack Reformed Dutch Church.

C. Interviews: none

D. Bibliography:

PRIMARY AND UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

New Hackensack, New York. New Hackensack Reformed Dutch Church. Church records. Includes Consistory minutes, Bible Society minutes, annual meeting minutes, Real Estate Committee minutes and album of newspaper clippings.
Poughkeepsie, New York. Dutchess County Department of Planning and Transportation. County-wide cultural resource survey. Form #307 in Town of Wappingers binder.

SECONDARY AND PUBLISHED SOURCES

Banks, James Lenox. Genealogical Notes Concerning the Banks and Allied Families. Privately published, 1938. (Copy located in NYS Library, Albany, NY)
Christiansen, Carl L. "An Historical Sketch of the New Hackensack Reformed Church." New Hackensack Reformed Church 200th Anniversary...1756-1956. New Hackensack, NY: 1956. (Copies located at church and Dutchess County Historical Society)
Satterthwaite, Thomas Edward. Biographical and Historical Sketches of the Sheafe, Wentworth, Fisher, Bache, Satterthwaite and Rutgers Families of America. Privately published, 1923. (Copy located in NYS Library, Albany, NY)
Smith, James H. History of Dutchess County, New York.... 1882. rpt. Interlaken, NY: Heart of the Lakes Publishing, 1980.

E. Likely sources not yet investigated

Albany, New York. New York State Archives. Manuscript materials related to ministers or congregation members of the church
Hyde Park, New York. Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library. Materials related to issues surrounding the church and the airport during FDR's presidency.

New Hackensack, New York. Reformed Church Records. More detailed examination of these records may reveal more information on and images of the church building (presently the church leadership is uncooperative).

New York, New York. New York Historical Society. Materials related to New York families involved in Ellesdie Chapel.

New York, New York. New York Public Library. Manuscript material related to families involved in the Ellesdie Chapel, particularly James Lenox.

- F. Supplemental Material: 1901 Specifications for the Relocation of Ellesdie Chapel from Bowdoin Park to New Hackensack.

*For moving Ellesdie Chapel,
from its present location,
to New Hackensack
Eight hundred dollars.
\$ 800.00*

*Walter Lee
New Hackensack
N.J.*

SPECIFICATIONS

for

The removal of Ellesdie Chapel
from its present location to
New Hackensack Church grounds.

*Walter Lee
Elyah S. Rowe*

1901 specification for the relocation of Ellesdie Chapel (NY-6333)
to the site of the New Hackensack Reformed Dutch Church (NY-6332).
Source: Russell Lang.

Specifications for the removal of Ellensdie Chapel from
its present location to New Hackensack Church grounds.

size of the building to be the same as at present.

Collar under west half of the building 5 feet below
level of the ground and $2\frac{1}{3}$ feet above ground. Other
half of the foundation to be laid in trench 4 feet deep.
Wall to be 18 inches thick, wall to be built with lime mortar
~~one-third cement.~~

Window 3x4 feet to be placed in the wall on the south
side at a point designated by the Committee; also a small
opening to receive cold air box for furnace.

Building is to be erected in size, form and style same
as at present with the following exception:

The two box columns in the rear and pinnacles on top
to be left off; also the dental work on the two sides and
rear end to be left off.

Roof to be of the best quality of Chapman's dark slate
laid on slater's paper over sheathing tightly laid. Roof
about tower ^{and pinnacles} flashed with zinc so as to be water tight.

Roof on top of tower is to be of zinc over tight sheat-
ing.

INTERIOR.

The main floor is to be built from the best of the ma-
terial taken from main floor and gallery floor.

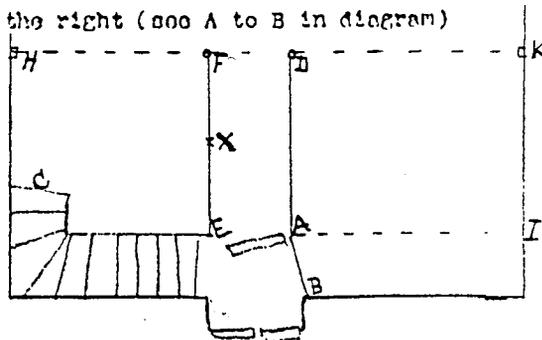
The platform to be at the east end of the church is to
be of the same width as at present, but sixteen inches high
with a suitable step at each end.

The lower paneling of the pulpit is to be removed and only the ~~desk~~ portion reserved. The ornamental arch and paneling underneath on the wall to be replaced as at present.

The gallery floor and ceiling is to be replaced in same position as at present except that the front paneling is to be lowered nine inches. The two trifoliolate posts under the gallery are to be placed about 10ft 6-1/2 inches from each wall so as to form corner post for partition.

On the left of the entrance the stairs and lath and plaster partition are to be put up as at present with the exception that there shall be a door on the extreme left side under the stairs. (See C.) Through which there shall be built a stair leading to the collar.

On the right side there shall be a lath and plaster partition ^{with wainscoting} from the corner formed by the main wall and the projection of the tower to a point 10 ft. 6-1/2 inches from the wall on the right (see A to B in diagram)



FRONT WEST

Under the gallery there shall be two rooms described as follows:

On the left from E. to F. to be two panel doors ~~and~~ ^{1/2} inches thick of equal size to be hinged together and door from E. to X. to be hinged at E. and a large castor on the door at X. and bolts top and bottom to hold door sta-

tionery when desired. Door from X to F swings to the left. A suitable finish is to be placed on the ceiling to receive these doors. The partition from F. to H is to be a flexible partition which rolls up under gallery to be furnished by the Committee. A suitable finish is to be made to receive this partition at each end and under the gallery. A small closet 31 inches high 39 inches long and 12 inches deep is to be made with a drop shelf.

On the right side the partition from A to J shall be the same as from E. to F except that the doors shall swing to the right and be finished in like manner. A flexible partition from D. to K. to be similar to that from F. to H. and to be furnished by the committee.

The present lath and plaster partition from A. to I. to be left out.

The little room off the gallery under the tower is to be replaced as at present.

all side walls and ceilings and lath and plaster partitions are to be lathed and plastered two coats with white smooth finish. Side walls are to be plastered to the floor one coat under the wainscoting and the present wainscoting replaced over the plaster. A modest plaster cornice acceptable to the Committee shall be made around the room on the side wall at the ceiling.

Chimney is to be built of sound brick with 9 inch flue starting from the floor of the gallery and run up to the top of the tower to be securely supported by a heavy timber resting on a solid foundation from the cellar bottom up. Location of said chimney is to be designated by the Commit-

too, the brick will be drawn by the Committee.

The building is to be taken down with great care so that the material shall be in good condition for re-building.

All material injured or for any other reason unfit for use is to be re-placed with new material by the Contractor at his expense.

Any alterations of those plans that does not materially add to the expense shall be done without charge.

The building is to be down ready for removal by February 20th., 1901, and moved promptly with care by the Church. The

building is to be completed by June 15th., 1901.

Seats are reserved by the Committee.

All work is to be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner. All material to be furnished by the Contractor is to be of good quality. The congregation agree to make excavation, to furnish stone convenient for builder, to draw the brick, and to furnish the two rolling partitions above specified.

Payments to be made as follows:

One-third of the sum agreed when the building is enclosed, one-third when the plastering is completed and doors hung; balance to be paid within fifteen days after completion provided the job is accepted by the Committee.

The privilege of throwing out any or all bids is reserved by the Committee.

All new wood outside is to be primed the day it is put on.

PART IV PROJECT INFORMATION

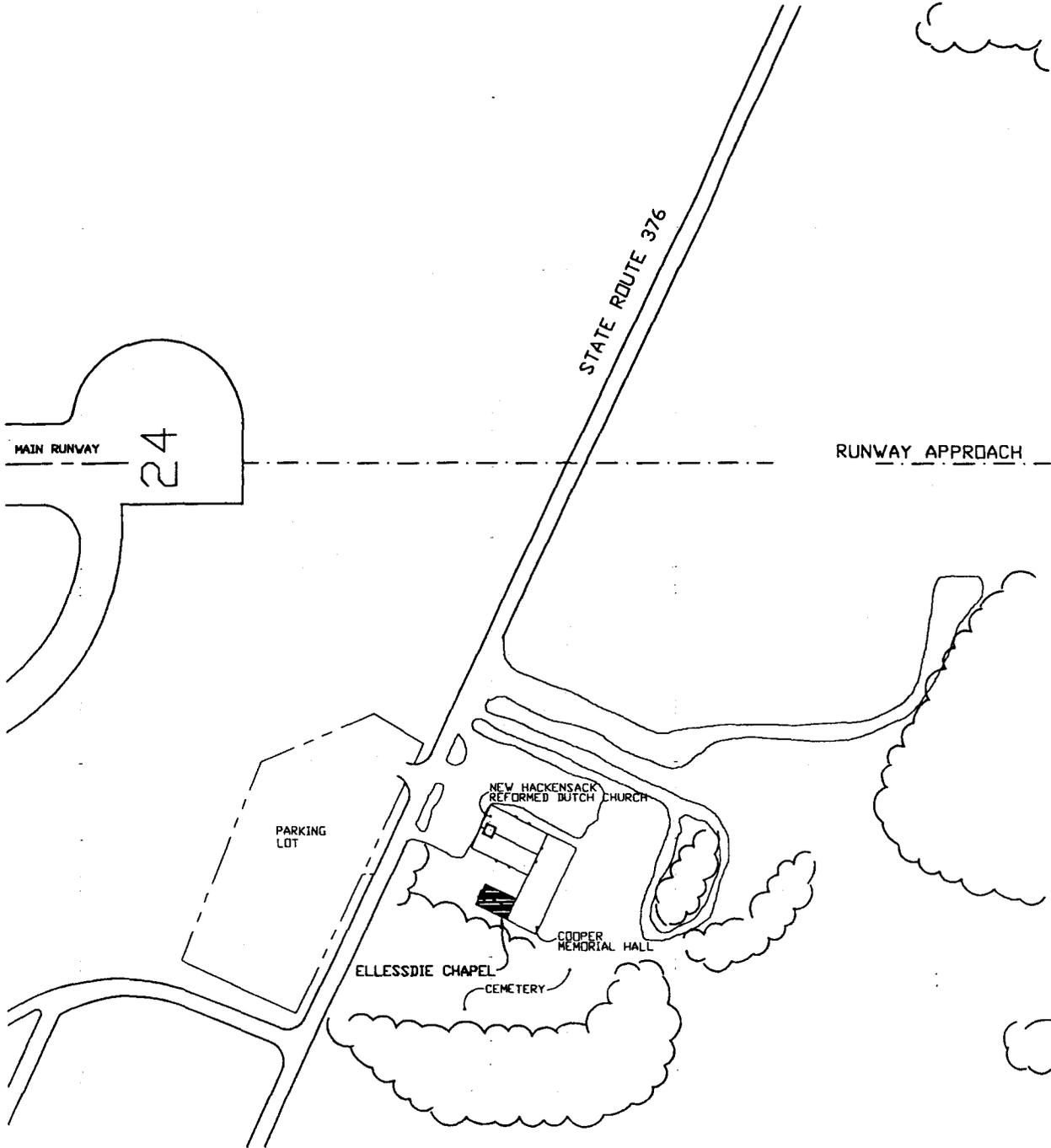
The project consists of "Obstruction Removal & Lighting" at the Dutchess County Airport. The lead agency is the County of Dutchess, Department of Aviation, and the Federal Agency involved is the Federal Aviation Administration. The attached records were prepared between July 1993 and January 1994.

The Ellesssdie Chapel, according to the current Memorandum of Agreement, is to be relocated some six miles west to Bowdoin Park, its original locality. The new site is 1/4 mile south of the building's original site, allowing the chapel (NY-6333) to be occupied as a park reception center by Dutchess County.

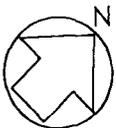
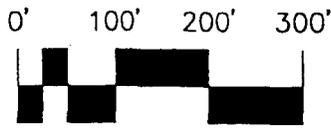
Prepared By: Carl D. Stearns
Title: Architect
Affiliation: Crawford & Stearns, Architects
Date: January 1994

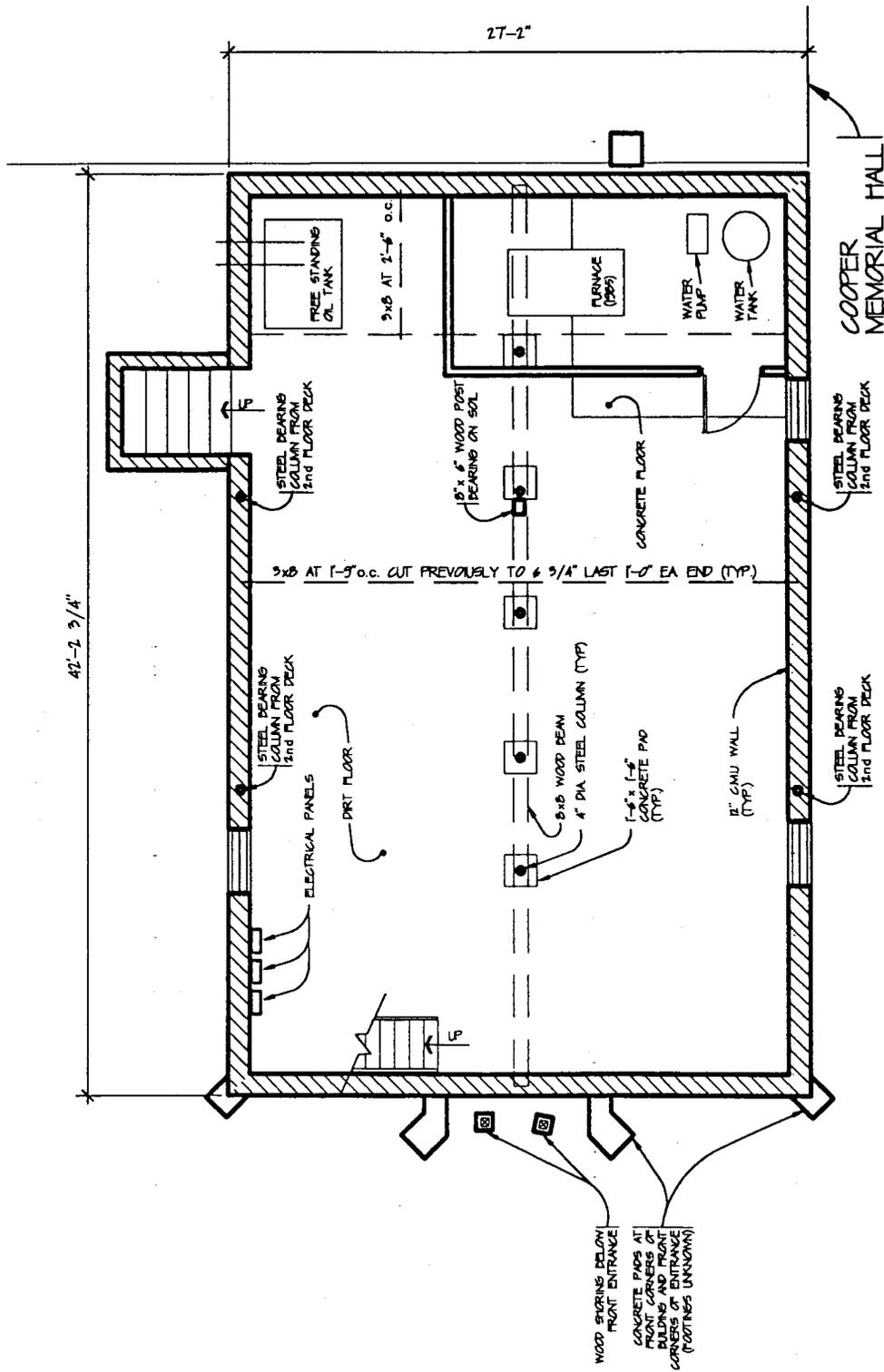
and

Prepared By: Neil Larson
Title: Consultant to Crawford & Stearns
Affiliation: Historic Architecture Field Services
Date: September 1993

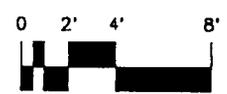


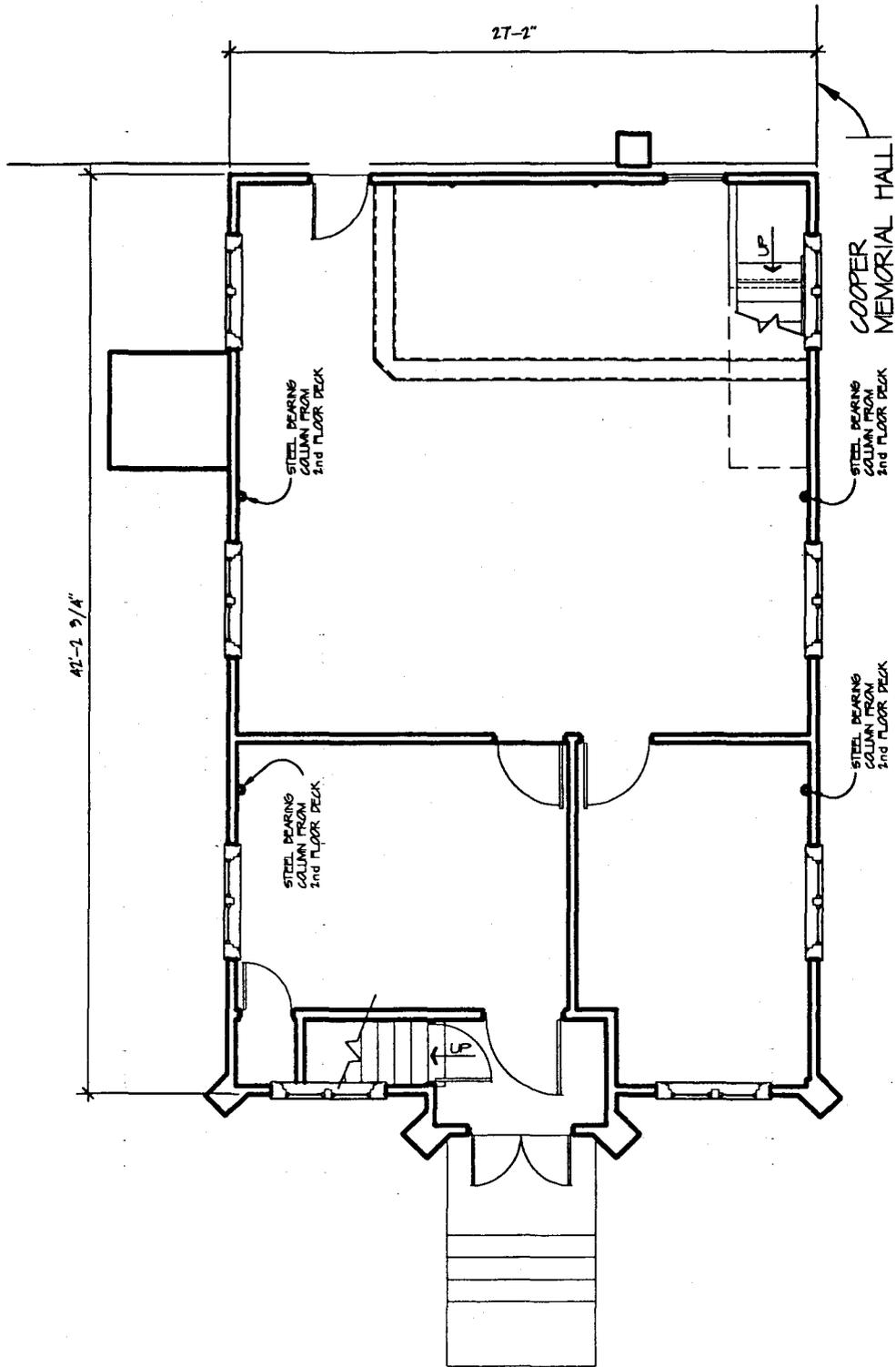
SITE PLAN



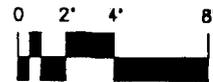


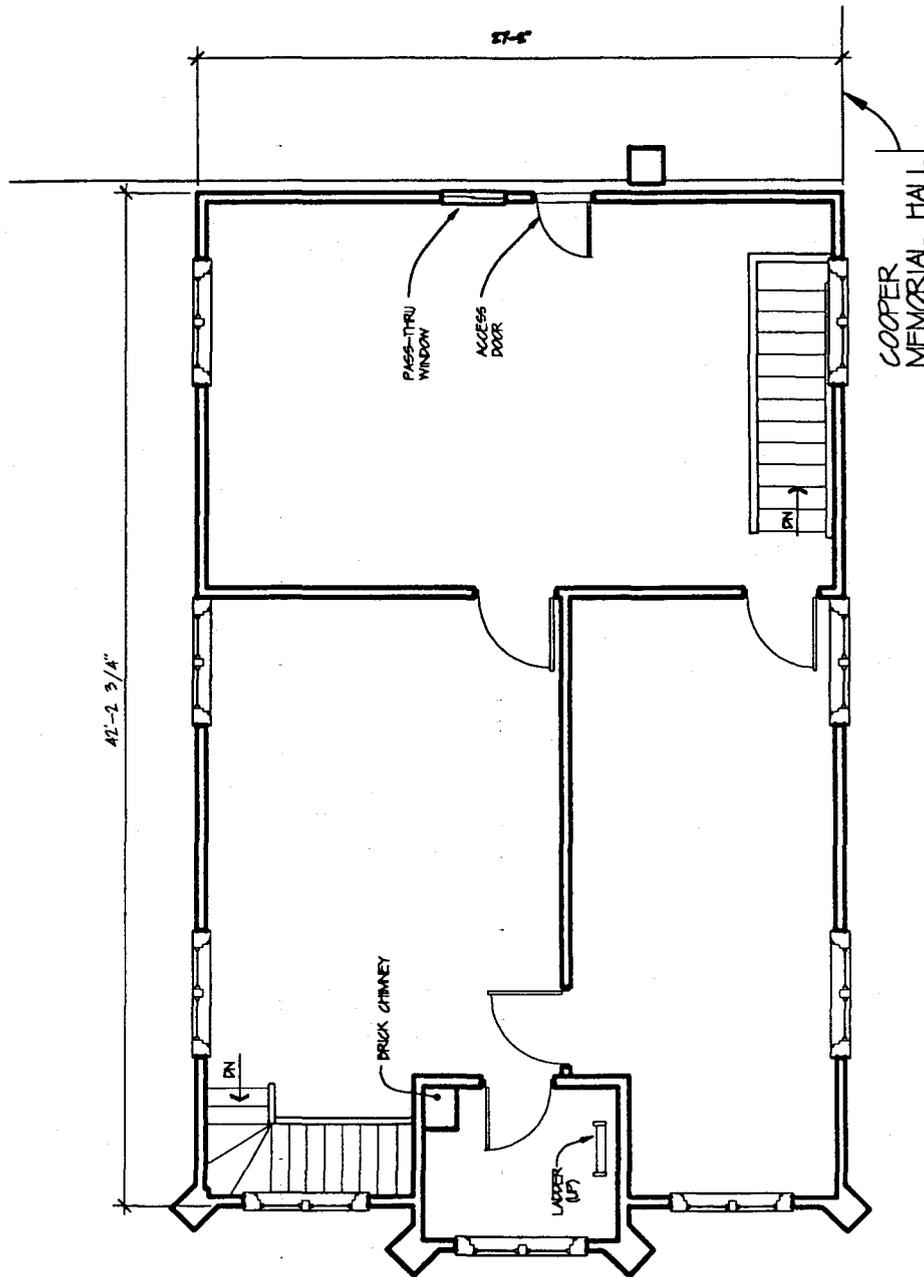
BASEMENT PLAN



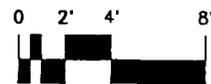


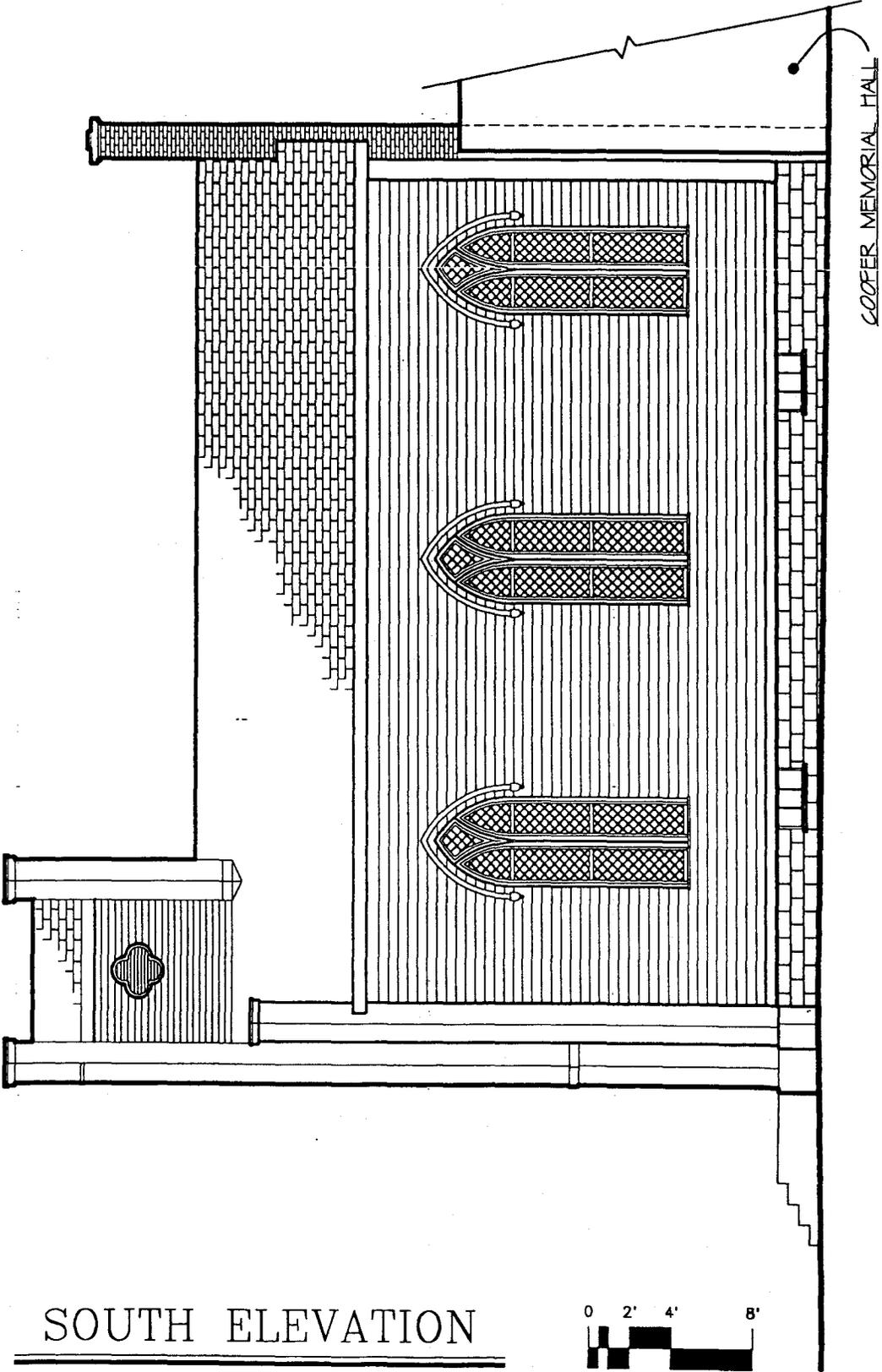
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



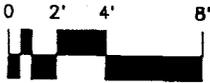


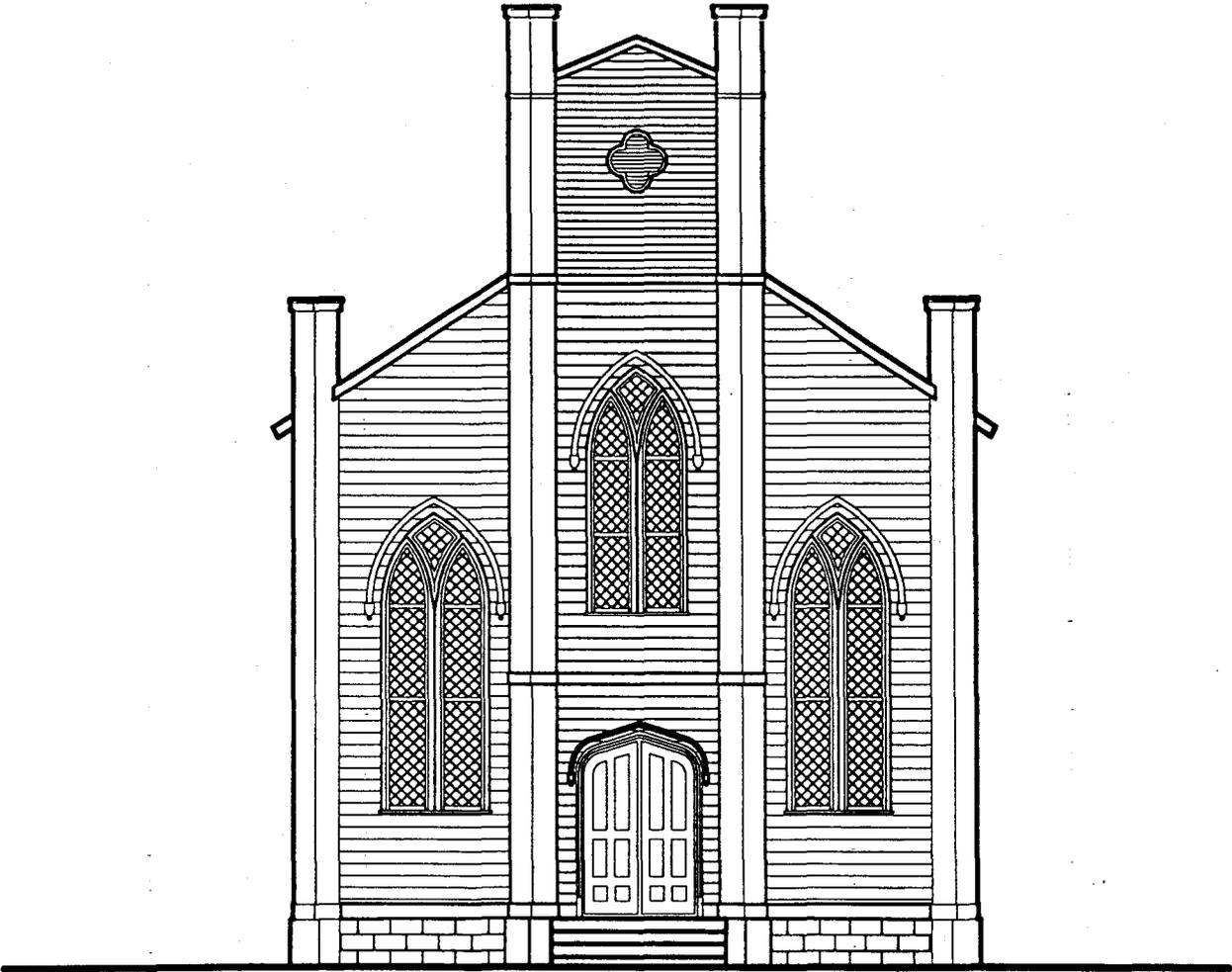
SECOND FLOOR PLAN





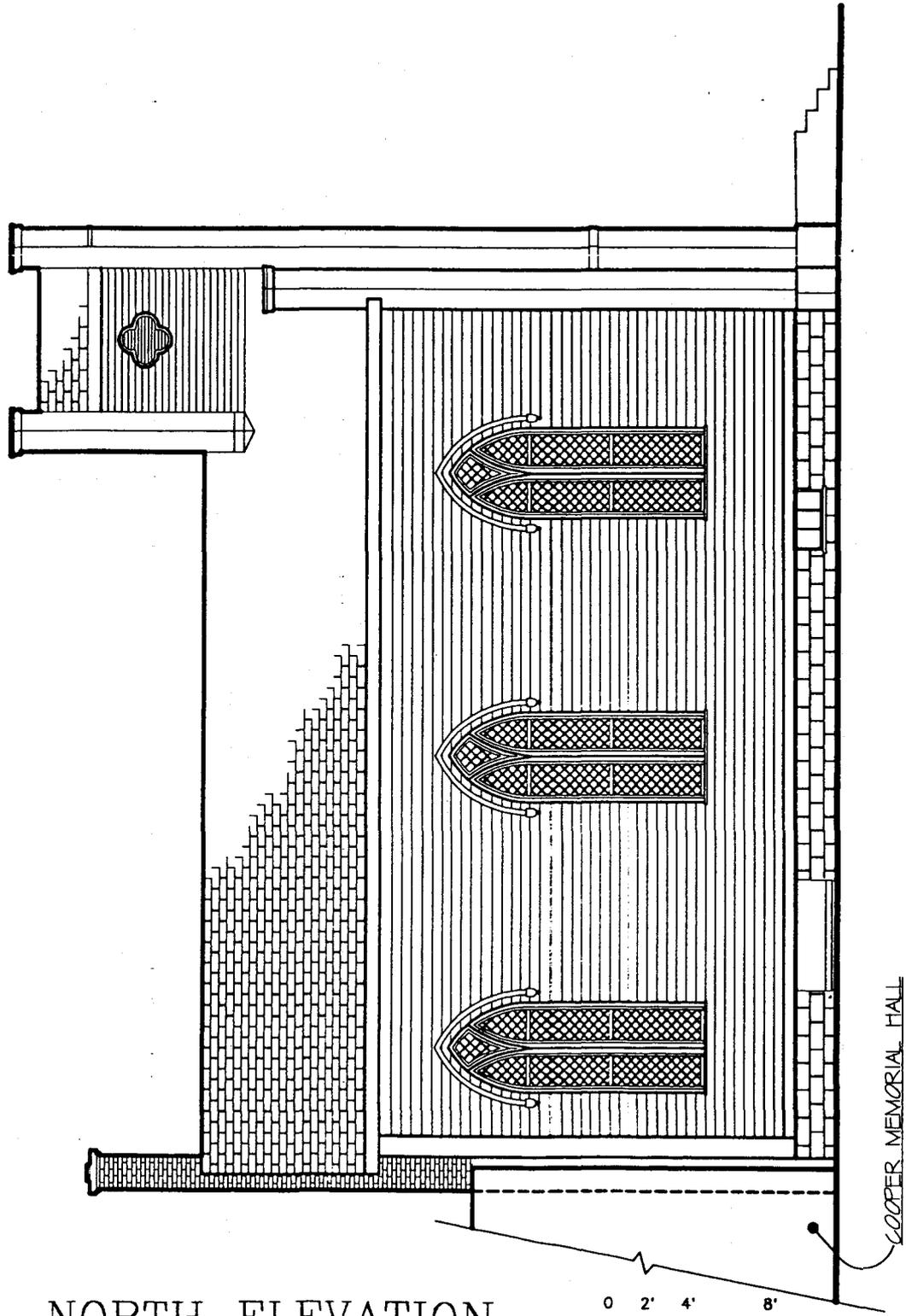
SOUTH ELEVATION



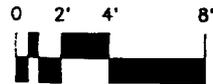


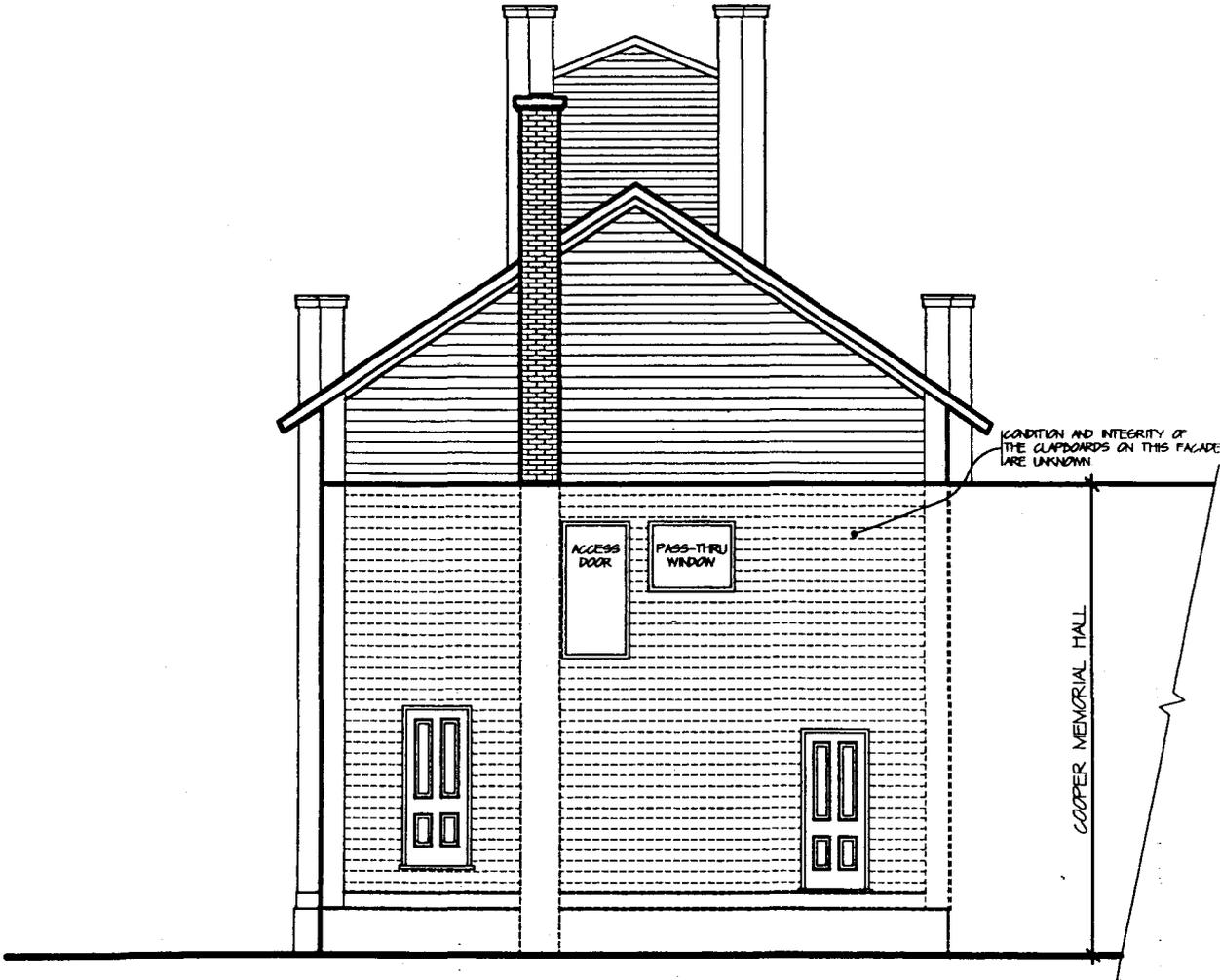
WEST ELEVATION



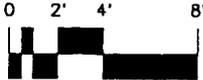


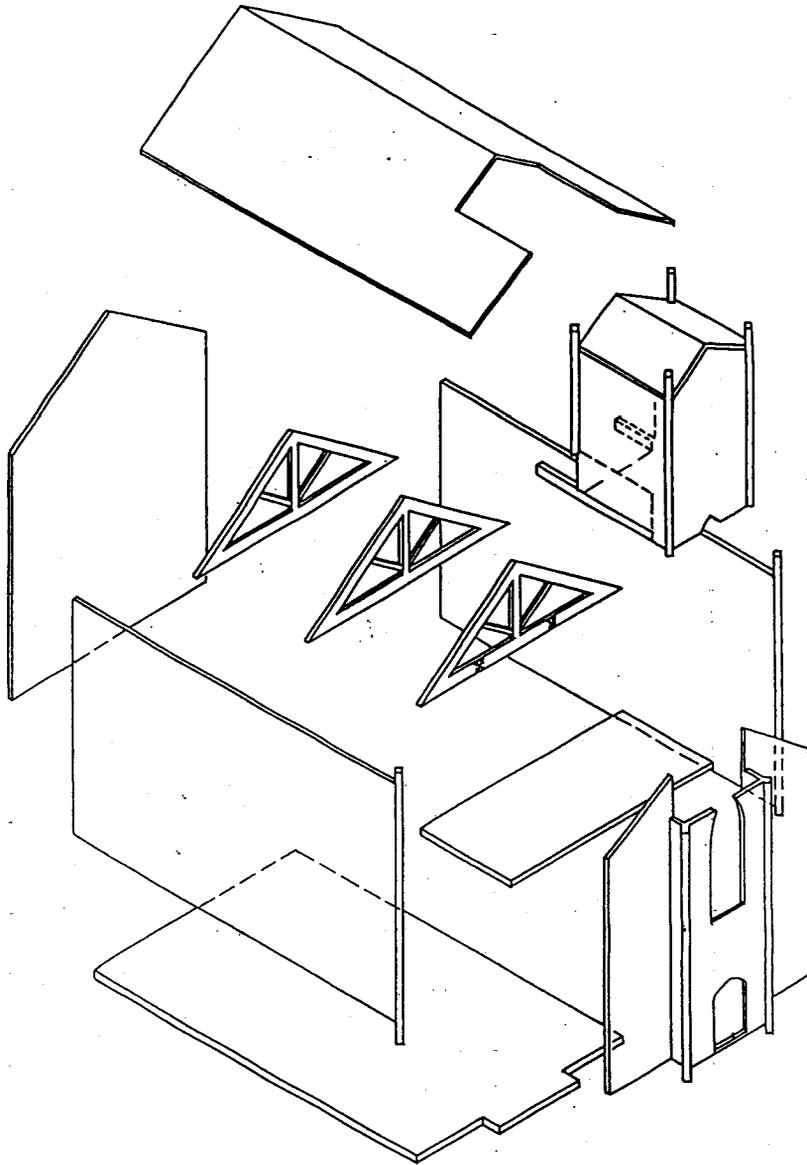
NORTH ELEVATION





EAST ELEVATION





1840 ELLESSDIE CHAPEL
AXONOMETRIC VIEW
