United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
DRAFT  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property
   historic name  Gooding Farm
   other names/site number
   name of related multiple property listing  N/A

2. Location
   street & number  22420 State Route 22
   city or town  Eagle Bridge
   state  NY  code  NY  county  Rensselaer  code  083  zip code  12057

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
   I hereby certify that this X nomination _ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
   In my opinion, the property  X  meets _ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
   ___ national ___ statewide  X local
   Signature of certifying official/Title __________________________________________ Date __________
   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government __________________________________________
   In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
   Signature of commenting official __________________________________________ Date __________
   Title __________________________________________ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification
   I hereby certify that this property is:
   ___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
   ___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register
   ___ other (explain:) __________________________________________
   Signature of the Keeper __________________________________________ Date of Action __________
5. Classification

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<td>(Check only one box.)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</td>
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7. Description

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<td>Wood</td>
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<td>roof: Slate</td>
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<td>other:</td>
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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Gooding Farm, located in the town of Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York, is an architecturally and historically significant farmstead located on approximately 42 acres of farm fields and woodlands and contains a Greek Revival farmhouse and a full complement of farm outbuildings. The nomination boundary encompasses roughly the bounds of the Gooding Farm first identified as a distinct homestead in the 1846 will of David Gooding and contains all of the extant residential and agricultural buildings related to the Gooding Farm. Built ca. 1840 for the Gooding family, the highly intact house illustrates the prevailing Greek Revival style of the period, though the building’s form—two stories with a symmetrical five-bay facade, center entrance, and parapet ends—recalls established traditional models and the architecture of the preceding Federal period. In addition to the main block, the ca. 1840 house includes an attached kitchen wing; both sections were built above a rubble stone foundation and constructed of hand-molded brick, laid up in stretcher bond, with smoothly dressed marble sills, lintels, thresholds, and watertable. Exterior detail is relatively restrained, with the recessed center entrance serving as the compositional focal point; the cornice area was executed in brick. The interior of the main block was organized around a center hall and is two rooms deep; ceilings at the first-floor level are nine feet tall, while those on the second floor rise to ten feet. Floors are laid with pine boards, except in the dining room, where hardwood strip-flooring was subsequently added; walls and ceilings are finished with smooth plaster. Wood finishes are of a characteristic Greek Revival-style type consisting of broad-shouldered architraves, six-paneled doors, and molded window aprons. A notable feature is the bulbous, urn-form turned newel post, which receives the balustered handrail of the main, open-stringer staircase. A winder-type staircase is located in the kitchen wing, where a cooking hearth and bake oven are also located; the stair provides communication with the finished half-story above the kitchen. All rooms retain the original doors, latches, and surface-mounted rim locks. In addition to the two brick sections, the dwelling includes a one-story frame addition to the wing. All three sections are internally connected and were built over time as additions to the main section of the house. The farmstead includes multiple barns built in early and mid-nineteenth century traditions, along with a milk house, corn crib, chicken coop, and hog shed. The house, barns, outbuildings, and associated land complement one another and preserve the core of a historic working farmstead.
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Name of Property

Location & Setting
The Gooding Farm is set within an evocative and compelling landscape that contrasts open pastures, fields, and a large, wooded hillside. It is located on the north side of State Route 22, north of the hamlet of North Hoosick, Rensselaer County, and south of the village of Cambridge, Washington County. The wooded lot has old stone walls in some areas that mark the property boundary, along with old, barbed wire fencing that allowed for animals such as horses and bulls to graze. At least one concrete cistern is present adjacent to the hillside pasture. Outbuildings are numerous and include a milk house, corn crib, chicken coop, and hog shed. In front of the house, between it and the road, is a fence that consists of brick piers with concrete caps and terminal urns, between which are sections of iron fencing. Across Route 22, to the south, are fields planted as a commercial tree farm, with wooded hills rising in the distance. The Walloomsac River flows south of the property, beyond Route 22, before it meets the Hoosic River, which continues in a northwesterly direction before assuming a more westerly course in the vicinity of Eagle Bridge. The overall character of this immediate area, of which Route 22 is the spine, is largely pastoral.

Gooding House, ca. 1840 & later (one contributing building)
The Gooding House consists of three distinct but attached sections. The largest of these is the brick main block, two stories in height with a gabled roof screened by parapet ends, five bays wide and two bays deep, ca. 1840 with a story-and-a-half kitchen wing, which is engaged with the west wall of the main block, two bays wide by two bays deep, ca. 1840; next is a wood-frame addition that extends from the west wall of the wing, erected after the original building campaign. These three sections are arranged linearly with their roof ridges aligned parallel to one another, on a southeast to northwest axis. The house was constructed to face southwards, tending slightly to the southwest; it appears to have been located in relation to the road while still enjoying the advantages of a southern, or solar, orientation. Finally, there is a small, wood-frame milk house with a gable roof attached to the west wall of the frame wing.

The facade of the original brick dwelling consists of the five bays corresponding with the main block and two bays corresponding with the wing, the wall plane of which is recessed from that of the main block. The former has a central entrance and flanking windows at the first-story level, with five windows positioned directly above, corresponding with the upper story; the wing has an entrance and one window positioned at the first-story level. The frame section that extends north from the wing has two windows flanking a central entrance.
Each section thus has its own entrance on this elevation. On the brick sections, smoothly dressed marble was used for window sills, lintels, entrance thresholds, watertable, and coping on the parapet.

The focal point of the main block’s facade is the entrance, which is recessed and spanned by a large marble lintel. The entrance consists of a six-panel door (set behind a glazed storm door) flanked by three-quarter-length sidelights, which have rectilinear muntins. Paneled pilasters frame the jambs, and these are enriched with anthemion motifs and have molded capitals. Narrow paneled pilasters serve to frame the door and sidelights, and these are also enriched with palmette motifs. The area above the door and sidelights is embellished with dentil, rope, and egg-and-dart moldings, which give way to a molded cornice. All windows are hung with six-over-six wood sash and retain original storms and hardware for shutters; the latter are not presently hung but are stored on site. The cornice area was treated in “bricklayer Greek” fashion and consists of an architrave with dentils formed with projecting brick ends, an unmodulated brick frieze, and outward-canted bricks that serve as the terminal cornice. A similar cornice terminates the wall of the wing, though there the dentil course was omitted. That section has a single door with a window astride, with the entrance being treated straightforwardly without elaboration. As for the frame extension, it has wood novelty siding, as does the small milk house that extends from its north elevation. All sections have roofs laid in slate.

The east elevation consists of the parapet end of the main block. It is two bays wide with a pair of windows at first- and second-story level, symmetrically placed and matching the characteristics of those on the south elevation, and a window of the same type above, corresponding with the attic. Two smaller three-light windows are located within the stone foundation and provide natural light to the basement. The parapet has squared ends with two integrated chimneys. The opposite, west, elevation of the main block was conceived in largely the same terms, though that elevation is partially obscured by the wing.

The west elevation consists of the parapeted wall of the main block, which has a single window at the first and second-story level, in addition to one corresponding with the attic. The wing’s north wall, which is also parapeted, and has angled upper slopes that terminate in a single chimney, has two windows at the second-story level, one of which was closed off when the frame section was added. That which has not been closed off matches the characteristics of those already described.
The north, or rear, elevation of the brick main block and wing are treated as a single continuous plane. Fenestration is asymmetrically composed, unlike the more formal treatments of the opposite elevation. Five windows—three of which correspond with the main block—are present at the first-story level; there are additionally two windows situated at the second-story level (main block). The basement can be accessed via bulkhead door and stairs, centered on the wall of the main block, and constructed with stacked cut-stone walls. Incorporated into the foundation wall are two fixed basement windows like those on the adjacent east elevation. The frame extension has a door and a window, these being sheltered by a full-width porch with lathe-turned posts and wood railings; wood stairs approach the porch from grade, flanked by hand-railing.

The plan of the main block’s interior was arranged symmetrically, two rooms deep with a center hallway corresponding with the principal entrance. A parlor is located on the east side of the plan, in the southeast corner, behind which is a small room in the northeast corner which serves as a small office. On the opposite west side of the hallway is the dining room, occupying the southwest corner, which communicates directly with the kitchen located in the brick wing; behind the dining room are two smaller rooms, one of which serves as a bathroom. Finishes in this part of the dwelling include plaster-on-lath wall and ceiling surfaces, in addition to a ca. 1900 pressed-tin ceiling in the parlor; six-panel doors characteristic of the Greek Revival style, which, like the windows, are trimmed with broad, shouldered trim, and most all of which retain original surface-mounted rim locks with marbleized clay knobs manufactured in Bennington, Vermont; paneled wood aprons below the windows; molded wood baseboards and crown moldings; and both original pine plank and later hardwood strip flooring. The dining room also retains a plaster ceiling medallion, while the bathroom that opens from it has a pull chain toilet, a porcelain pedestal sink, and a ca. 1850 copper clawfoot tub with an oak wood ring, with plaster walls above beadboard wainscot.

The hallway has plaster ceilings with wallpaper and plaster walls above a Lincrusta dado; this material is also used in the second-floor hallway. A wall with a six-panel door provides entry into the room west of the office that occupies the house’s northeast corner. The open-stringer staircase that provides communication between the first and second stories has a prominent turned newel post, bulbous, with an urn-form base, which receives a handrail into which are framed slender, turned balusters. It rises in a straight run to the second-floor hallway, around which the upper rooms are disposed; a curving railing is aligned alongside the open side of the stairwell. The attic can be reached via an enclosed staircase from the hallway, via a doorway positioned opposite the landing. A small bathroom is located on the north side of the plan, at the top of the stairs. To the east of the
stairs are two bedrooms, while there is a single master bedroom located on the opposite side of the plan, behind which, to the north, are a small closet and bathroom. Finishes in this part of the house consist of molded wood baseboards and chair railing, pine flooring, along with shouldered door and window trim and six-panel doors; wall and ceiling finishes are plaster on wood lath.

The master bedroom also provides communication to the half-story above the kitchen wing, which can also be accessed via a separate enclosed winder staircase from the first floor of the kitchen. This section includes the house’s original kitchen, at first-floor level, which retains a fireplace with brick hearth extensions and marble firebox surround, to one side of which is a bake oven with a cast-iron door. An iron crane is located in the firebox and both it and the oven are spanned by a molded mantel shelf. The brick bake oven projects beyond the west wall of this section and was originally outside but has since been subsumed within the frame wing. Finishes in this room include plaster-on-lath walls and ceiling and molded wood trim. The trim is simpler than that employed in the main section and consists of baseboards, chair rail, and door and window trim. A pantry with built-in cupboards is located adjacent to the kitchen. A glazed and paneled door provides exterior communication on the south side, via three exterior marble steps.

The frame addition to the kitchen wing was added at a later date and required the closing off of one of the upper story windows. It accommodates a coatroom, which opens from the kitchen and the east wall of which is the west exterior wall of the kitchen wing, with bake oven projection, in addition to two additional rooms, one of which, referred to as the shoe room, opens onto the rear (north) porch. The coatroom also has a doorway that provides communication with the exterior, on the south side.

A fully excavated basement runs the full length of the house and includes a wall in the middle, which serves to separate a cement-floored laundry room from the remainder of the space. The walls consist of the exposed stone foundation, which was laid up in irregular courses. Also located in the basement is a brick-walled root cellar and stone cistern. Hand-hewn beams span the ceiling, and a staircase provides exterior access and is located on the north wall.

**English/Swing Beam Barn, ca. 1840 (one contributing building); Barn 1 on site plan**

Standard dimension English barn measuring 30 by 40 feet with gable roof aligned parallel to the longer eave’s wall. The barn is of timber-frame, square-rule construction, with four bents defining three internal bays.
Physical evidence indicates that a free-span swing beam once allowed for unobstructed communication between the center bay and the north bay; framing has since been introduced that has nullified the original spatial concept. The log rafters, which are framed into a ridgepole, bear on purlin plates. A hay track is suspended from the ridgepole, though the fork is not presently installed. The interior can be accessed via large, paired wagon doors on the longer, side elevations, or otherwise through smaller pedestrian doors. The south bay has a sloped concrete floor with built-in drains and reflects a period of sheep husbandry. Exterior sheathing consists of novelty siding over plywood and the roof is clad with slate shingles and punctuated by a ridge-mounted vent. Access to the basement is via two pedestrian doors located on the north elevation.

Gambrel-roofed Barn, ca. 1885 (one contributing building); Barn 2 on site plan
Timber-framed bank barn with accessible-at-grade basement and gambrel roof with flared eaves erected above a stacked stone foundation that has been parged with concrete; the gambrel roof is clad with slate shingles. Six bents with corresponding purlin plates define the five-bay interior; rafters are dimensionally sawn, as is the integral studding that receives the exterior novelty siding. The interior of this section is entered via paired sliding doors with a corresponding earthen ramp with concrete walls; there is a hay track, without a fork, mounted to the ridge. The lower, banked level contains horse stalls and a concrete floor and is accessed from the north side via paired sliding doors. A small shed-roofed feature extends from the east elevation.

Small Banked Barn, ca. 1875 (one contributing building); Barn 3 on site plan
Modestly scaled timber-frame bank barn with a metal-clad gable roof, erected above a stacked stone foundation that has been parged with concrete. Exterior sheathing includes both novelty siding and vertical wood boards. This barn was used mostly for hay storage.

Long Barn, ca. 1850 (one contributing building); Barn 4 on site plan
Long barn of timber-frame construction, with a metal-clad gable roof and novelty siding. Three sets of sliding doors on the south elevation provide ease of access to the long, rectangular-plan interior. An open shed-roofed extension is present along the rear (north) elevation.

Small Barn, ca. 1900 (one contributing building); Barn 5 on site plan
Small barn of light-frame construction measuring 12 by 15 feet, front-gable orientation, with outward-swinging paired doors and a small cupola straddling the roof ridge. Interior has horizontal boards attached to framing, dirt
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County and State

floor, and no windows; presumably used for equipment or vehicle storage. The exterior is covered with novelty siding; the roofing is corrugated sheet metal.

**Chicken Coop, ca. 1920 (one contributing building); Chicken Coop on site plan**
Light-frame building with wood novelty siding and a slate roof erected above a rectangular plan. Fenestration is varied; windows include those hung with six-over-six and two-over-two sash, in addition to fixed four-light casements. Two small floor-level door openings on the east elevation suggest the building’s function as a poultry house.

**Corn Crib, ca. 1900 (one contributing building); Corn Crib on site plan**
Light-frame building, front-gabled, raised 16 inches off the ground on pyramidal concrete piers. The exterior is sheathed with narrow vertical wood slate siding and novelty siding. The entrance is via a sliding door located on the west elevation and reached via wood stairs. Inside, a middle entry room is flanked by two corn crib partitions on the sides.

**West Garage, ca. 1900 (one contributing building); Garage on site plan**
Light-frame building erected above a rectangular plan, gable-ended, with two garage bays fitted with overhead doors on the south elevation and an open shed-roofed shelter on the rear. The siding is clapboard excepting the rear elevation, which has vertical slats. The roof is laid with slate shingles.

**East Garage, ca. 1880 (one contributing building); Garage on site plan**
Timber-frame building erected above a rectangular plan with an end-gabled roof and asymmetrical fenestration. The south-facing facade has two larger vehicular doors—one sliding and the other paired and hinged—in addition to a wide pedestrian door and two windows with a fixed-twenty-light sash. The frame is covered with novelty siding and the roof is laid with slate.

**Milk House, ca. 1900 (one contributing building); Shed 1 on site plan**
This small, square-shaped building (separated from the milk house attached to the main house) is located near the house and driveway entrance. It has wood novelty siding and a slate roof. The inside accommodates a metal refrigerated box to store milk. Access is via a door located on the north elevation.
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Hog Shed, ca. 1900 (one contributing building); Shed 2 on site plan
Small hog shed with slate roof and novelty siding; the rear elevation retains a guillotine-style door to allow animal entrance and egress.

Woodshed, ca. 1900 (one contributing building); Shed 3 on site plan
Small shed with wood novelty siding and a metal roof; currently used for wood storage.
Goings Farm

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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<td>Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.</td>
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Period of Significance

ca. 1840-1929

Significant Dates

ca. 1840

1929

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins ca. 1840, the approximate date of construction for the house, and ends in 1929, when the Gooding family sold the farm. This period of significance encompasses all the built features of the farm.
The Gooding Farm in the town of Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York, is significant under NRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of Agriculture and Architecture as an exceptional and highly intact collection of residential and farm buildings in a small but intact agricultural landscape that illustrates one family’s use of the land for nearly a century. The nominated property consists of approximately 42 acres once owned by David Gooding, a descendant of Hendrick Van Ness, one of the original grantees of the Hoosac Patent in 1688. The Van Ness family owned this land from 1688 through 1819, before its full development by the Gooding family. Built ca. 1840 for the Gooding family, the brick house—consisting of a main block and kitchen wing— is representative of the Greek Revival style, though in its two-story, center entrance, gable-end form it recalls the previous Federal period, at which time that form was widely popularized. Original finish treatments are largely unaltered from the 1840s building campaign, with modest exceptions. In addition to the brick dwelling, the nominated property also includes an English barn, a dairy barn, a milk house, corn crib, chicken coop, and hog shed, all of which embody building traditions typical for this region in the mid to late nineteenth century and all of which survive with a high degree of integrity. The house, barns, outbuildings, and associated land serve as complements to one another and preserve the core of a working farmstead that was first put under cultivation in the early nineteenth century.

Criterion C – Greek Revival Style Architecture
American architecture increasingly displayed the influence of classical Greek architecture as the 1820s unfolded, and by the 1830s it had emerged as the prevailing national style. High-style interpretations of the style in New York City by period practitioners such as Town & Davis and Minard Lafever in the 1830s were complemented by the work of urban and rural builders who worked from builder’s guides such as those published by Lafever and Asher Benjamin to learn the rudiments of this new style, which formed a continuation of the classical fashion of the preceding Federal style, itself derived from Roman precedents. In rural areas, where new fashions were at times greeted with suspicion in the face of established tradition, the Greek Revival
style was soon embraced and absorbed into the local vernacular, and in many instances provided a resounding statement of agricultural prosperity. In parts of rural New York, the style continued to be used for some applications, notably for religious design, into the 1850s, before finally succumbing to the new Picturesque fashions of the Gothic and Italianate promoted by A.J. Downing. Among those events which signaled the onset of the Greek Revival style in rural areas was the publication of Asher Benjamin’s *Practical House Carpenter* in 1830, which moved away from the Roman Neoclassicism that formed the foundation of the Federal style and Benjamin’s earlier builder’s guides, beginning with his *Country Builder’s Assistant* of 1797. Benjamin’s previous published work was well-established and popular among builders in the northeastern United States; therefore, his shift towards Greek forms was a significant departure for those builders who were reliant upon his guidance and the information contained in his books.

Architecturally, the Gooding House shows both conservative and progressive tendencies in its design. Although by all indications erected after 1840, the house nevertheless continued the tradition of two-story, center-hall houses with end gables—in this instance with the gables screened by parapets—that became commonplace in the first quarter of the century, during the popularity of the Federal style. This form accounts for the house’s center hall configuration. The use of end parapets relates the house to a number in this region where Rensselaer and Washington counties meet, erected in the 1820s-40s period. Features such as the brick laid in running bond, dressed marble lintels, and other dressings, as well as a cornice rendered in brick rather than wood, align with a date of construction in the early 1840s. Many of these same features are found in a house of similar characteristics located to the north, in the village of Cambridge (49 South Park Street), though in that instance the house has a three-bay facade with a side entrance. Nevertheless, similarities such as the parapets, brick bond, marble dressings, and brick cornice suggest the efforts of a single mason-builder.

The interior of the house exhibits the restrained classical beauty of the Greek Revival idiom, as expressed in its high ceilings, broadly rendered wood trim, and overall austerity. Characteristic finishes include six-panel doors with equally scaled panels; broad, shouldered door and window trim; high molded baseboards and paneled window aprons; and the open-stringer staircase, with its bulbous, urn-form newel post. All of these features reflect a familiarity with the design tenets of the Greek Revival style on the part of the finish carpenter.

Also of note is the house’s construction with a service, or kitchen wing, meant to isolate the food preparation and cooking functions away from the main block. The wing includes a small cooking hearth and a bake oven,
behind which is aligned a winder stair, which allowed domestic help to access sleeping quarters sequestered from the rest of the household. Kitchen ells became increasingly common in New York and New England after 1800 and represented the growing separation between formal and service spaces in the household as the nineteenth century progressed.

Criterion A – Agriculture

St. Croix (North Hoosick)

The first European settlement in the area now called North Hoosick was called St. Croix and was located between the Owl Creek and Walloomsac River, which runs north toward the town of Eagle Bridge. The area was settled by several Dutch families and a small number of Mohican Indians living in the Hoosick Valley between 1688 and 1760. The land patent was located on a direct route from Canada and the New England villages of Deerfield and Connecticut and was often contested between Indians, English, and French.1 During the French and Indian War, the Van Ness family, along with several other families, was forced to seek shelter at Fort Massachusetts. The French then burned Van Ness St. Croix Manor to the ground.2

Settlement began in earnest after the French and Indian war, near the rivers and streams in the area. The proximity of St. Croix to the Walloomsac River created a perfect location for industry and mills during its early settlement years. The area has a long history of mills along the river and was even referred to as St. Croix Mills for many years. Garret Cornelise Van Ness had a grist mill and sawmill at his St. Croix Manor. The area created a thriving lumber industry as lands were being cleared to grow grain. Rensselaer County produced large amounts of linen and wool textiles, over 220,000 yards of linen and nearly 160,000 yards of wool in 1810. In 1845 there were 56,000 Saxony sheep grazing on the Hoosack’s hillsides.3 The area became a wool-growing center. The Hoosick Valley was primarily an agricultural area when it was established and continues to be today. The town of Hoosick Falls housed the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Co. starting in 1852.

Based on the 1880 federal non-population census and the extant agricultural buildings at the nominated property, it appears that for much of the history of the Gooding Farm animal husbandry was the primary focus. Neat cattle, sheep, and poultry make up the majority of stock in the census with the land devoted to pasture,

1 “Archives; Hoosick Directory 1882-1883.”
hay, oats, and wood lots. In addition to the hay and oats to support the livestock, the farm grew corn and potatoes – likely also for farm use. Extant farm buildings include a corn crib, two milk houses (one attached to the house), a hog shed, and a chicken coop. Two of the largest barns show evidence of hay storage and animal husbandry with a third smaller hay barn. Contributing to the county’s wool economy, Gooding Farm produced 1,000 pounds of wool in 1880. Over the course of the nineteenth century, upstate farmers increasingly included dairy in their farm produce. In the 1850 census, the majority of the farms in the neighboring town of Pittstown had between two and five milk cows. The town of Hoosick was likely the same as reflected by the Gooding Farm in the 1880 census, which shows that the Gooding’s had four (though it should be noted they also slaughtered twenty cattle that year).

Gooding Farm: ca. 1840-1929
The Gooding Farm has a long history going back to the Hoosac Patent. Hendrick Van Ness was confirmed as one of the grantees of the 70,000-acre patent in July of 1688 by Gov. Thomas Dongan and confirmed by King James II of England. Garrett Cornelise Van Ness was the eldest son of Patroon Hendrick Van Ness and was born on December 2, 1702. In 1724 he married Sarah Valkenbergh of Albany. He inherited St. Croix Manor, two miles square, on the northeast bank of the Hoosac River, lying between the junctions of the Owl Kill and the Wallomsac. The Van Ness family established one of the first permanent European settlements at St. Croix (also known as Sancroix, and Sancoick), with the homestead being built on the north bank of the Wallomsac. The homestead sat between the Wallomsac and what is current day NY-22 and NY-67. The buildings from the original homestead are now gone. A New World Dutch barn was dismantled in 1983 by Norm Gronning and rebuilt in Arlington, Vermont, as his home (Figure 3).

At least part of the farm and property were sold in 1819 to David Gooding, a Van Ness descendant. In 1846 the estate passed to his wife, Mehitable, and then to their son, David Chase Gooding. Upon David Chase Gooding’s death in 1853, the estate passed to his daughter, Margaret Ann, who married Isaac Gooding Hathaway. The home was passed to their son, Nicholas D. Gooding, after Isaac’s death. There is no evidence to prove that David Gooding built the brick home, but we do know, based on Nicholas D. Gooding’s obituary, that he was

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5 Niles, *The Hoosac Valley, its Legends and its History*, 84.
6 Niles, *The Hoosac Valley, its Legends and its History*, 112.
7 Niles, *The Hoosac Valley, its Legends and its History*, 113.
8 Niles, *The Hoosac Valley, its Legends and its History*, 240.
Go
ding
Farm
Ren
sselaer Co., New York
Name of Property
County and State

born and died in the brick house. He was born in 1843, so therefore the brick home was built by that date.9 The house is also mentioned in David Gooding’s 1846 will, in which he bequeathed unto his wife, Mehitable, the “use, benefits, and profits of all that portion of my homestead farm lying north of the highway on which said dwelling house stands containing 40 or 50 acres of land, also the use of all the barns and outbuildings attached to said dwelling.”10 Nicholas D. Gooding’s last will and testament in 1907 bequeathed his estate to his daughter, Grace M. Willis, and his second wife, Gertrude Robinson. Then in 1929, the Troy Times says “Chase Hathaway has sold his farm to Dennis Mitchell. The farm is known as the Nicholas Gooding Farm.”11

The precise boundaries of the farm at any given time are unclear. Wills, maps, and court and census records indicate that the acreage of the farm varied wildly during the occupancy of the Goodings. The Van Ness family homestead occupied the rich bottomland adjacent to the Walloomsac River. When David Gooding purchased a portion of the Van Ness lands in 1819, it is unclear the precise location of the hundreds of acres he acquired or even if the land was a single contiguous parcel. Upon his death in 1846, David divided his estate between his four sons. His will implies a vast estate acquired over a 30-year period – much of which was unrelated to the Van Ness homestead. The 1880 non-population census indicates that the Gooding Farm was made up of a total of 155 acres as of that year (30 under tillage; 75 permanent pasture; 50 woodland). Nicolas’s 1907 obituary indicates he engaged in land speculation in addition to farming and so the census likely does not encompass all the lands he owned at that time. In short, while it is known that part of the agricultural parcels south of NY-22 were associated with the Gooding Farm during the occupancy of the Goodings, the precise boundaries or numbers of acres cannot be determined with any certainty nor are there any surviving resources, save for a small cemetery that has an association with the Van Ness and Gooding families (the site is in poor condition with only two visible grave markers). However, beginning with David Gooding’s will of 1846, the homestead parcel north of NY-22 seems to have remained constant and distinct for over 150 years encompassing woodland and at least part of the pasture of the Gooding Farm. Since available evidence indicates the Gooding’s dependence on animal husbandry, the hillside pastureland north of the highway provides an adequate and readable setting for the highly intact farmstead and agricultural outbuildings.

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9 Obituary, Nicholas David Gooding, Troy Times, July 13, 1907.
10 David Gooding, will dated November 10, 1846.
11 “Chase Hathaway Has Sold Farm,” Troy Times, 1929.
Gooding Farm
Rensselaer Co., New York

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

“Chase Hathaway Has Sold Farm.” *Troy Times*, 1929.


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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  
41.09

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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Gooding Farm Rensselaer Co., New York
Name of Property County and State

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

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

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was drawn to include the 41.09 acres now in single ownership. This represents roughly the bounds of the Gooding Farm first identified as a distinct homestead in the 1846 will of David Gooding and contains all of the extant residential and agricultural buildings related to the Gooding Farm. Despite the shared history of land both north and south of NY22, land records clearly identify the two parcels as separate and distinct agricultural parcels.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title  Brett Walters
organization  N/A date  5/2/2022
street & number  22420 NY 22 telephone  518.791.8913
city or town  Eagle Bridge state  NY zip code  12057
e-mail  Brettwalters383@gmail.com

**Additional Documentation**
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:**  A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property’s location.
  
  A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:**  (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)
DRAFT Gooding Farm
Name of Property

Gooding Farm
Town of Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York

22420 State Route 22
Eagle Bridge, NY 12057

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Coordinate Units: Meter
Gooding Farm
Town of Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York
DRAFT Gooding Farm
Name of Property

Gooding Farm
Town of Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York

Area: 41.09 ac

Point | Easting  | Northing
-----|----------|----------
1    | 633694   | 4755291
2    | 633877   | 4755242
3    | 634170   | 4754924
4    | 634080   | 4754727
5    | 633830   | 4754636
6    | 633575   | 4754825

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Coordinate Units: Meter
Parcel Year: 2021
DRAFT Gooding Farm
Name of Property

Rensselaer Co., New York
County and State

Figure 1: Site Survey and Photo Key
Figure 2: Undated Historic Map
DRAFT Gooding Farm
Name of Property: Gooding Farm
City or Vicinity: Eagle Bridge
County: Rensselaer
State: New York
Photographer: Brett Walters
Date Photographed: February 28, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0001
Facade of the main house looking northeast.

NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0002
Wings of the main house looking southeast.

NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0003
Main house looking southwest.

NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0004
Primary entry of the main house.

NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0005
Center hall and primary entry looking from the staircase.

NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0006
Center hall and main staircase.

NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0007
Goings Farm

Southeast Parlor
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0008
Northwest Parlor
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0009
Kitchen
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0010
Cooking hearth in the kitchen with bake oven.
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0011
Rear of the bake oven in frame wing.
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0012
Second floor hall looking down the stairs to the primary entry.
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0013
Second floor hall looking north.
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0014
Northwest Bedroom
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0015
Southeast Bedroom
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0016
Barn 1
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0017
Barn 1 – Interior
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0018
Barn 2
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0019
Barn 2 – Interior
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0020
Barn 2 – Milking Parlor
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0021
Barn 3
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0022
Barn 4
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Barn 5
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0024
Chicken Coop
NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0025
Corn Crib
Go.pnging Farm
Rensselaer Co., New York

NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0026
West Garage

NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0027
East Garage

NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0028
Shed 1

NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0029
Shed 2

NY_Rensselaer_Gooding Farm_0030
Shed 3

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.