

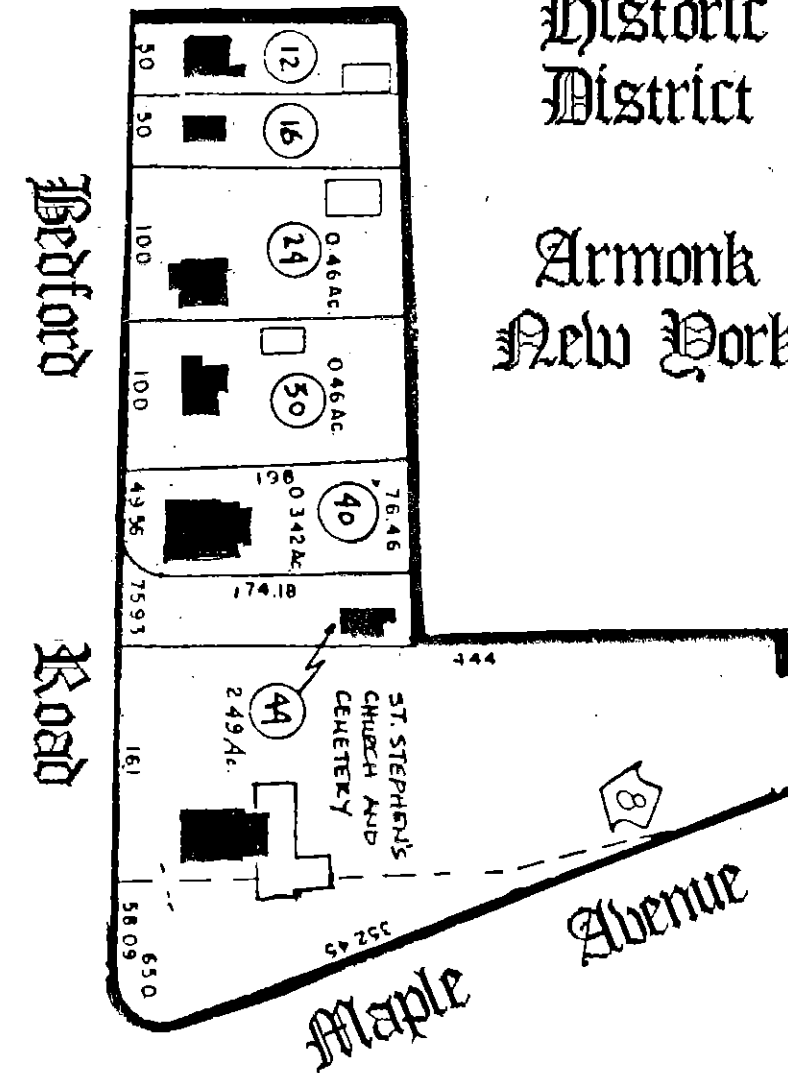
Address, Date
Builder

Architectural Data

12 Bedford Rd. ca. 1851 John B. Williams	Two story house; gable roof, return eaves, central brick chimney, six-over-six windows, paneled entrance door with sidelights. Wrap-around veranda; Doric columns with entasis. Modern siding; rear addition. Garage: square shingled structure, hip roof. Non-contributing
16 Bedford Road ca. 1850 moved ca. 1888 Emily Husted	Two story house; stone foundation, gable roof with return eaves, central brick chimney. Six-over-six windows, main (south) facade porch with Doric pillars. Modern siding
24 Bedford Rd. ca. 1850 Reuben B. Tyler	Two story house, gable roof, two interior brick chimneys. Original windows six-over-six; two-over-two in two-story main (south) facade; bay window added 1880. Greek Revival door surround; sidelights; Doric pilasters; full Doric entablature. Modern siding. Non-contributing garage at rear.
30 Bedford Road ca. 1850 Nehemiah Searles	Two-story clapboard house; gable roof; return eaves with Yankee gutters, exterior brick chimney; six-over-six double-hung and six-light casement windows; molded surrounds. Enclosed entrance vestibule. Non-contributing garage at rear.
40 Bedford Road ca. 1850 Isaac Dyckman Vermilyea	Two-and-one-half story house; gable roof, wide fascia, return eaves, two exterior brick chimneys, six-over-six double-hung and three-light casement windows, Greek Revival door surround with Doric pilasters, sidelights, transom. Colonial Revival half-round main (south) facade entrance porch. Outbuilding: one-story gable roof clapboard structure on stone foundation. Vertical board doors, short access ramp Contributing.
St. Stephen's Cemetery 1844 Congregation of St. Stephen's	Comprising, with the land on which the church stands, a property just over two acres in size. Contains approximately 450 graves. Enclosed on the south by a wood post and rail fence and partially enclosed on the west by a wire fence; Open on the north and east.
St. Stephen's Episcopal Church 1842 Ziel J. Eggleston	Greek Revival clapboard church; gable roof, two-stage tower with belfry, recessed main (south) facade porch, fluted Doric columns <u>in antis</u> , Doric pilasters, full entablature, rectangular stained-glass windows, decorative surrounds, remodelled Gothic Revival interior, mid-twentieth century Sunday School wing.
44 Bedford Road ca. 1880 Builder Unknown	One and one-half story gable roof clapboard and wood shingle structure on concrete covered foundation. Main facade: hip roof veranda with exposed rafters, turned posts, millwork balustrade, paneled entrance door. Rear one-story shed roof addition, two bays wide and one deep, incorporates secondary entrance.

Bedford
Road
Historic
District

Armonk
New York



THE BEDFORD ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Hamlet of Armonk

Bedford Road was an integral link in the regional transportation system during the early 19th century and was the hamlet's focus of subdivision and building.

Orderly and symmetrical, the District reflects the unique aspects of Armonk's origins and development. It consists of a church and cemetery, six houses and an out building in a linear assemblage of seven contiguous properties on the north side of Bedford Road. Visually, the streetscape is enhanced by the uniform spacing, setback of the buildings, and regularity of the Greek Revival style design.

The boundaries of the Bedford Road Historic District contain all of the properties identified as Nos. 12, 16, 24, 30, 40, St. Stephen's Church and Cemetery and a portion of No. 44 (extending back 200 feet).

Residential buildings in the Historic District are situated on lots generally 100 feet wide at the street and 200 feet deep. In 1888 the lot containing No. 12 was subdivided into two lots, each with 50 feet of street frontage. No. 16 was then moved into the new lot from the adjacent No. 24 and converted from a shoemaker's shop into a residence. The original St. Stephen's Rectory (No. 40) has surrendered some of its property and frontage to accommodate the construction of No. 44 (c. 1880) and a right-of-way to a large parcel in the center of the block adjoining the north boundary of the District.

Victorian period alterations are unusual in the District. Aside from the moving and conversion of No. 16, the addition of a bay window to No. 24, and the construction of No. 44 in a compatible design, changes have been restricted to porch design and siding materials.

Four of the houses are sided with synthetic materials which cover and replicate the original wooden clapboard sheathings. While the alteration affects material integrity of the District, it does not affect the form.

The small, one and one-half story house at No. 44 is a late example of a traditional frame residence in a three bay, side entrance configuration typical of vernacular buildings in settings throughout New York and New England. While its novelty siding, porch and porch detailing reflect post Civil War taste, the form, scale, orientation and facade reflect a much earlier house type.

St. Stephen's Church is the architectural focal point of the District. Located at the intersection of Bedford Road and Maple Avenue, it was the first building erected in the hamlet. Its appearance, together with the subsequent subdivision and controlled development of church lands set the pattern for community growth. The wooden temple form with its entrance entasis behind a pair of massive Doric columns is a distinguished example of the Greek Revival style church design prevalent in New York and New England. Broad pilasters and friezes demarcate intersecting planes of the building and extend up through the pinnacled bell tower. The Cemetery provides an appropriate historic and visual setting as well as additional space for viewing the monumental church structure.

The most imposing residence in the District is No. 40. It is the original St. Stephen's rectory and lies west of the church property. The house embodies the characteristics of the Greek Revival period, especially in its distinctive entrance which features post and lintel motif around the doorway sidelights and transom. The two and one-half story scale is unusual in rural areas and is emphasized by stylish windows in the frieze, a central entry and a five bay facade.

Neighboring houses at Nos. 24 and 30 are of a reduced, two story scale with a restrained design more representative of the regional vernacular. Both houses exhibit features attributable to the earlier Federal style, such as the narrow gable profile and more articulated entranceway of No. 24 and the smaller cornice molding and unconventional plan of No. 30.

The reduced scale of No. 12 with its two story, three bay facade represents another popular Greek Revival style.

Although a converted shop building, No. 14 retains the qualities of its Greek revival period origins. Essentially the same house plan as No. 12, the roof gable faces the street in the familiar Greek Revival style to accentuate the raking roof edge as a pediment.

The hamlet of Armonk and its environs developed as an agricultural community in the 18th century due to its favorable location in a fertile valley watered by the Wampus and Byram Rivers. The Bedford Road Historic District is an intact, surviving row of buildings dramatically representative of Armonk's form and early growth.