

4668

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 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 ANCRAMDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number STATE ROUTE 82, COUNTY ROUTES 3 & 8, MAPLE LANE

city or town ANCRAMDALE

state NEW YORK code NY county COLUMBIA code 021 zip code 12503

| |
|--|
| |
| |

not for publication

vicinity

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 RD [signature]

Date 9/20/2019

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government DSY [signature]

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:

X 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 [signature]

Date of Action 11/27/2019

ANCRAMDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

COLUMBIA CO., N.Y.

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 24 | 10 | buildings |
| 1 | 0 | sites |
| 1 | 1 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 26 | 11 | 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: single dwelling, secondary structure, hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: store

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: store, restaurant

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival, Octagon

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Stick Style

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial

Revival

LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE

walls: WOOD CLAPBOARD, METAL,

SYNTHETICS

roof: METAL, ASBESTOS, ASPHALT

other: GLASS

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Ancramdale Historic District is located in the Town of Ancram, a rural municipality situated in the extreme southeastern corner of Columbia County, New York, immediately north of that county's border with Dutchess County. The district area corresponds with the unincorporated hamlet of Ancramdale, which is situated in the southeastern portion of the town. In a larger regional sense this small rural hamlet is located in that part of New York State which borders northeastern Connecticut and southwestern Massachusetts, where the rugged landforms of the Taconic Mountains serve as a natural and decisive north-south boundary between New York and western New England. A majority of the architectural resources that are included within the district boundary are located in or immediately around the hamlet's historic core, where present-day State Route 82 and Columbia County Route 3 and Route 8 converge; there the hamlet's modest commercial enterprises were established in the nineteenth century. Although the Town of Ancram is characterized in part by hilly terrain, the earliest developed portion of Ancramdale occupies a relatively flat expanse of land. The hamlet is traversed by Punch Brook, a small watercourse and tributary of the Roeliff Jansen Kill, which follows a meandering course as it moves through that part of the town. The nominated historic district consists of 54 acres of land and is set against the larger backdrop of the surrounding rural landscape, the hamlet being, like the nearby hamlet of Ancram, a seat of modest development within a larger agrarian area characterized by rolling topography and alternating expanses of tilled land and wood lots. Wood-frame nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings of vernacular characteristics are the predominant building type within the district, along with a number of modest commercial buildings; there are no brick or stone masonry buildings located within the historic district's bounds, as all the architectural resources are of either heavy-timber frame or light wood-frame construction. The nominated district additionally includes a historic ecclesiastical complex, consisting of a Greek Revival-style church, parsonage and parish house, in addition to architectural resources which relate to the town's rich agricultural history. These resources collectively portray Ancramdale's history and physical development during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

SETTING, LOCATION & DISTRICT CHARACTER

The hamlet of Ancramdale is located southeast of the hamlet of Ancram, west of New York Route 22, and east of the Taconic State Parkway, in the Town of Ancram, New York. The hamlet developed at an overland crossroads location within the larger town, where a number of early roadway's converged in the vicinity of Punch Brook. It is at the hamlet's core that present-day State Route 82, County Route 3 and County Route 8 (Winchell Mountain Road) intersect, and it was there that Ancramdale's earliest commercial enterprises were established. The largest concentration of resources within the district area are to be found along the east side of Route 8 immediately south

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of its intersection with Route 3—this being the commercial core— and also along the course of Maple Lane, which was developed later and which thus represents a subsequent epoch in the hamlet’s physical and historic development; in the latter instance the resources are principally domestic in nature, and the topography is more undulating. There are additionally a number of properties within the district area that are situated immediately outside of the core area on both Route 82 and Route 3. Ancramdale is a relatively small and confined pocket of development which is surrounded in large measure by expansive outlying farms, particularly to the east, and undeveloped wooded expanses. Although the terrain is generally even through the hamlet area, excepting the more undulating topography which characterizes Maple Lane, the surrounding areas are more decidedly hilly in nature and are characterized by a landscape that contrasts natural and agrarian landscape elements.

The Ancramdale hamlet continues to exhibit many distinctive aspects of its historic appearance and physical development. Most of the architectural resources within the core area of the hamlet date to the middle decades of the nineteenth century, at which time Ancramdale’s economic fortunes were in large measure sustained by the success and viability of local agricultural and industrial activities; the buildings clustered along Maple Lane depict the continued vitality of the hamlet into the early twentieth century, at which time an active railroad line still bisected the hamlet’s southern end. The group of resources at the intersection of Routes 3 and 8 display the density of the hamlet area as it developed in the nineteenth century, as does the open expanse on the west side of Route 8, which largely reflects historic conditions. A small war memorial situated at the crossroads, set within a triangular-shaped wedge, further marks this as the hamlet’s core. A significant “anchor” of the district is the Ancramdale Presbyterian Church property, inclusive of a church, parsonage and parish house, located immediately south of the commercial core and along the same side of the road. The Maple Lane portion of the district, at its southern limits, represents the last historic stage of the hamlet’s development and was oriented and developed in relation to the now defunct railroad line and an associated rail stop which served the needs of, among others, area dairy farmers. The approach to the hamlet from the northwest and southwest, via Route 82, from the south, via Route 8, or from the northeast, via Route 3, all elicit a similar response as one enters into a modest but discernible center of development which is immediately distinguishable from the sparsely developed character of the outlying area. The historic mine is located on a parcel at the district’s southwestern extreme, west and south of Route 82.

BUILDING LIST

Each individual property within the Ancramdale Hamlet Historic District is identified in this documentation by street address and the corresponding tax parcel information. Contributing and non-contributing status is also indicated, as are dates of construction, which, with some exceptions, are approximated and based on an analysis of exterior physical features and documentary sources, notably period maps. Secondary resources such as barns and

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automobile garages are indented below the principal resources and tax parcel with which they are associated. Properties lacking specific street addresses are prefaced with the descriptor “NA” (no address).

STATE ROUTE 82

3507 State Route 82 [SBL 220.-1-3.110], “Kever House (1798)”/ “H. McEntire (1851/58)”/ “J.M. Smith House (1873/1888),” ca. 1795/ca. 1840/ca. 1900 (1 contributing building)

A wood-frame dwelling consisting of a one-and-one-half-story, end gabled, five-bay front block with rear lean-to, from which extends to the north a frame ell consisting of two distinctive sections, these combining to form an L-shaped footprint. The original front block was built above a long rectangular footprint and its façade, oriented to the south, has symmetrical fenestration consisting of a central entrance flanked by two windows to either side. The corner pilasters and associated frieze would seem to represent a later Greek Revival-style reworking, as does the front porch with turned posts and spindle frieze, which dates to the Late Victorian era, and the two-over-two window sash. Brick chimneys rise from the gable ends. The ell appears to post-date the original construct and was erected in such a way so as to allow for direct entrance from the south gable end; it is three-bays deep on its east elevation and has a brick chimney that rises from its mid-point and which straddles the roof ridge. A lower slung addition extends from the north wall of the ell and reflects more recent treatments in terms of its wall sheathing, windows and roof. Stone foundation/wood clapboard sheathing/wood windows and casings/wood frieze, cornice and corner pilasters/metal roofing.

This property includes the large parcel situated on the opposite, south side of Route 82, where there is an early stone retaining wall (1 contributing structure) in addition to a wood-frame utility building/garage that post-dates the period of significance (1 non-contributing building). This parcel additionally includes the original Ancram lead mine shaft (1 contributing site).

COUNTY ROUTE 3, east of Woods Drive/State Route 82 (west side, north to south; east side)

1 County Route 3 [SBL 220.1-1-1]; “W.H. Barton Hotel (1873),” ca. 1840/ca. 1890 (1 contributing building)

Wood frame domestic building with cubic massing and tall hipped roof, oriented with its principal elevation facing to the southeast. The façade fenestration includes three doors and four windows at ground level and five windows at second-story level, arranged asymmetrically. All these windows but one retain molded wood casings and are hung with twelve-over-twelve wood (the remaining opening is of a larger “picture” type and is fitted with a window with multi-pane sash matching the glazing units of the earlier windows; a second window of this type is located on the northeast elevation); the doors are of a four-panel type and situated behind storm doors. The full width of the façade is spanned by a porch with half-hipped roof and slender posts with simple geometric perforated detailing. A

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bracketed wood cornice is present on all four elevations. The building retains its basic overall form and a number of notable exterior character-defining features. It is a pivotal building that in part defines the hamlet's core area in concert with the buildings to the immediate east, south and southeast, these collectively defining a wedge-shaped area which echoes the smaller wedge of the war memorial that was subsequently sited within it. Stone foundation/wood clapboard sheathing/wood windows and casings/bracketed wood cornice/asphalt roofing.

10 County Route 3 [SBL 220.1-02], ca. 1970 (1 non-contributing building)

This property contains a manufactured home which dates to ca. 1970; it was oriented so that one of its two longer elevations faces eastward towards the road.

Automobile garage, ca. 1970 (1 non-contributing building)

35 County Route 3 [SBL 220.1-6]; ca. 1840 & later (1 contributing building)

Wood-frame dwelling consisting of a story-and-a-half main block, gable ended and four bays wide by two bays deep, and a small one-story, two-bay-wide by two-bay-deep kitchen wing, these two units being erected with parallel north-to-south roof ridges so as to form a self-contained rectangular plan. The main block's principal elevation was oriented to face eastwards, towards the road. It has six-over-six window sash at first-story level and, at half-story level, small casement windows which are incorporated into a frieze in a characteristic Greek Revival-style manner. The four-bay façade of the main block has an offset entrance occupying the southernmost bay. An offset brick chimney with corbelled type straddles the roof ridge of the main block, while an exterior brick chimney rises from the south gable end of the wing. A screened-in porch of recent age abuts the west elevation of the wing. Character-defining features include wood corner boards, frieze, and molded wood cornices and associated cornice returns; six-over-six window sash; and wood window casings with simple drip caps. Stone foundation/wood clapboard siding (main block) and wood novelty siding (wing)/wood frieze, corner boards and molded wood cornices/wood sash windows/standing-seam metal roof.

Barn/Garage, 1982 (1 non-contributing building)

The barn is located north of the house and is a wood-frame construct with wood board-and-batten exterior siding. It has a distinctive "salt-box" profile and large sliding doors are present on the north and south gable elevations.

Barn/Icehouse, ca. 1850 & later (1 contributing building)

This single-story gable-roofed building, of wood frame construction, is located on the southern portion

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of the property. It was built and functioned earlier in its history as an ice house but was later relocated to its present location, prior to ca. 1940. It consists of a main block with rear lean-to and has a pair of large, outward swinging doors on its roadside gable elevation; a small louvered cupola rises from the roof ridge.

Wood novelty siding, standing-seam metal roof.

NA County Route 3 [SBL 220.1-1-3.111]; ca. 1952/ca. 1991 (1 contributing building)

The principal feature of this property is a large dairy barn of concrete block and wood-frame construction. The main section was built above a rectangular-shaped plan with short staggered projections on the longer sides; the principal roof axis is oriented on a northwest-to-southeast axis, and a tall concrete silo (ca. 1991) rises from the northeast elevation. Distinctive features of the barn include its Gothic-arched roof, metal roof ridge ventilators and novelty siding. Concrete-block foundation/wood novelty siding/wood sash windows and wood doors. It was built to replace a barn that formerly occupied the site and which was destroyed by fire.

Manufactured house (ca. 1969); 1 non-contributing building

COUNTY ROUTE 8 (Winchell Mountain Road), south of County Route 3 (east side moving south)

1 County Route 8 [SBL 200.1-1-3.112], "J.L. Barton Tavern (1851)" / "Tanner's Hotel (1858)" / "Phoenix Mine House (1873)," ca. 1840 (1 contributing building)

This wood-frame nineteenth-century hotel building consists of three distinct but attached sections: a two-story gable-ended main block with five-bay, center entrance façade, oriented to the southwest; a two-story gable-ended ell, which extends from the rear of the main block, its roof ridge set perpendicular to it, and the long elevation of which is set flush with the gable end of the main block; and a longer two-story wing that extends from the rear of the main block on the opposite side, and which, like the ell, has its long wall set flush with that of the main block, its roof ridge also perpendicular to the main block. These combine to form an irregular U-shaped footprint with a narrow space between the two rear wings. The principal entrance consists of a six-paneled door flanked by three-quarter length sidelights and it is shielded by a gable-roofed porch. Brick chimneys rise from either end of the main block in addition to one corresponding with the rear ell. Character-defining features include molded wood cornices and an associated frieze. On the east elevation of the wing, behind the main block, is a wood porch and associated stair of non-historic construction which provide access to a door at second-story level. Windows are fitted with two-over-two wood sash and there are small attic windows fitted with louvered blinds. Stone foundation/wood clapboard sheathing/wood windows and casings/wood frieze, cornice and corner pilasters/metal roofing.

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NA County Route 8 [No corresponding SBL], commemorative park, ca. 1922/1945 (contributing site)

A small landscaped parcel located at the convergence of County Route 8 and County Route 3, and centrally located within the hamlet. Ovoid in plan and planted with grass, it consists of a Neoclassical-style lamppost that was dedicated to longtime Ancram resident Frederick C. Barton in 1922, a cut-granite marker with bronze plaque that bears the names of Ancramdale veterans of the Second World War on one side, in addition to a flag post and an evergreen tree.

3 County Route 8 [SBL 220.1-1-3.200], *The Farmer's Wife*, "Store & Post Office (1851)" / "H. Rockefeller Store (1858)" / "Store & Post Office (1873)" / "A.C. Niver Store (1888)," ca. 1845 & later (1 contributing building)

A wood frame two-story construct with gable-front orientation and linear footprint, three bays wide by four bays deep, oriented to face south; a small shed-roofed bump-out is present on the west elevation. The principal gable elevation faces south and at first-story level consists of a center entrance flanked by tall storefront windows fitted with four-light wood sash; at second-story level there are two windows which are hung with one-over-one sash (windows on the side elevation are hung with two-over-two wood sash). The first-story of the façade is spanned by a hip-roofed porch sustained by four square posts with corresponding plinths and block capitals, a partial reworking of an earlier Italianate-style treatment represented in earlier images. Windows have paneled shutters and wood casings with drip caps. The building retains molded wood cornices of Greek Revival-style derivation and a corresponding fascia and corner boards. A brick chimney rises from the west pitch of the gabled roof near the north elevation. On the east side elevation of the building is a commercial vent associated with cooking facilities within. Stone and concrete foundation/wood clapboard sheathing/wood windows and casings/wood frieze, cornice and corner pilasters/corrugated metal roofing (asphalt for porch roof).

Frame shed (1 non-contributing building)

This self-contained gable-roof shed is located northeast of the rear of the store. It is wood frame and has novelty siding and a corrugated metal roof.

The Grainery, ca. 1900 (1 non-contributing building)

This building represents the substantial reworking of an earlier construct; it is a single-story wood frame building with gable roof, wood novelty siding and corrugated metal roof.

11 County Route 8 [SBL 220.1-1-3.120], *United States Post Office*, 1999 (1 non-contributing building)

A single-story wood frame building, gable roofed, with gable-roofed entrance vestibule and porch on west elevation corresponding with parking. Concrete foundation/synthetic siding/asphalt roof.

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15 County Route 3 [SBL 220.1-1-4], *Ancramdale Presbyterian Church*, ca. 1847-59/ca. 1920 (1 contributing building)

The church consists of three distinctive but attached sections that form the building: an 1847-59 meetinghouse, a ca. 1920 parish hall and a hyphen that combine to form a C-shaped footprint. The original timber-frame meetinghouse is a gable-fronted construct of characteristic Greek Revival-style design; it was built in 1847 but subsequently dismantled and rebuilt on its present site in 1859. The façade features flush-board siding, pilasters which divide this elevation into three bays, a deep frieze, and a fully pedimented gable with a circular window set within the tympanum. A two-part tower consisting of a base and belfry stage surmounts the roof ridge, the belfry stage being finished with pilasters and a deep frieze matching that employed on the main block; it is surmounted by a hipped roof. Entrance from the façade is by means of paneled double-leaf doors set within a trabeated enframing, which are flanked by large globe fixtures. The side elevations are sheathed with clapboard siding, inclusive of the frieze; windows are fitted with stained glass. Stone foundation/wood clapboard and flush-board sheathing/wood cornices, frieze and pilasters; stained-glass windows/asbestos shingle roof.

The parish hall is a long linear building, gable fronted, one-bay wide by seven bays deep. The front-gabled façade accommodates an entrance with a classically inspired frontispiece and doors echoing the entrance on the original building; a small cupola with louvered openings surmounts the roof ridge near the front of the building. Concrete foundation/aluminum and wood siding/wood cornices/ asphalt roofing. The hyphen which connects these two sections is a low gable-roofed block that engages with the rear and west wall of the meetinghouse.

21 County Route 8 [SBL 220.1-1-8], *Presbyterian Church Parsonage*, ca. 1888 (1 contributing building)

A wood-frame, two-story dwelling of cross-gabled-roof form and decorative features which affiliate it with the Stick Style. The façade of this cruciform-plan building consists of the gable-front two-bay section and the south walls of the intersecting block, one of which accommodates the principal entrance. A half-hipped verandah spans the façade and is carried around the side elevations in order to shield the entrance; it is sustained by open-work posts with a corresponding open-work frieze into which are incorporated square blocks with circular perforations and sawn curvilinear brackets. The principal gable is finished with a decorative truss. The two first-story bays of the projecting façade section are fitted with floor-length glazed doors, and there are two additional doors of this type corresponding with the east and west sides of the verandah; second-story windows are fitted with two-over-two wood sash. There is a considerable projection to the eaves. Stone foundation/wood clapboard siding/wood verandah/wood cornices, window casings (with molded crowns) and trim/standing-seam metal roof.

Automobile garage (1 non-contributing building)

Gable-fronted single-story building with wood novelty siding and asphalt shingle roof.

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NA County Route 8 [SBL 220.1-1-9.200], ca. 1940 (1 contributing building)

Two-story wood-frame Colonial Revival-style dwelling consisting of two engaged gable-ended blocks aligned with perpendicular roof ridges oriented on a northwest-to-southeast axis; a short cross-gable connects the two blocks, and there is an engaged automobile garage located on the southeast elevation. The dwelling is located on a prominent rise of land across from Maple Lane and is well-screened from the road.

In-ground swimming pool (1 non-contributing structure)

COUNTY ROUTE 8, south of County Route 3 (west side moving north from Maple Lane)

38 County Route 8 [SBL 220.1-1-10], Octagon house, ca. 1875 (1 contributing building)

Two-story wood frame dwelling of the Octagon type with a story-and-a-half gable roofed wing. Each facet of the octagon, excepting that from which the wing extends, accommodates a single bay at first and second-story level; those at first-story level are floor length and are triple hung with two-light sash (excepting the entrance bay, which has a glazed door), while the smaller second-story windows have two-over-two sash. The cornice presently angles outward, a treatment which may conceal an earlier configuration. A verandah aligns with all of the first-story excepting where it is interrupted by the wing; it is sustained by slender sawn wood posts with corresponding brackets of straightforward design. The wing has an exterior brick chimney to one side of which is a window hung with three-over-one sash and a door. Stone and brick foundation/synthetic siding/wood verandah and window sash/asphalt shingle roof.

Wood-frame barn, ca. 1900 (1 contributing building)

One and one-half story wood frame barn, gable-front orientation, with two bays fitted with paired, outward swinging doors on its principal elevation, and a fixed six-light window above in the gable field. Wood novelty siding/corrugated metal roof.

Small gable-roofed shed, ca. 1900 (1 contributing building)

Novelty siding/asphalt shingle roof.

6 County Route 8 [SBL 220.1-1-5: first of two houses on this tax parcel], "J.A. Rockefeller House (1851/58)," ca. 1825 & later (1 contributing building)

Two-story wood frame dwelling and store consisting of a gable-fronted two-bay-wide section from which extends, to the south, a long ell which was subsequently augmented with a shed-roofed extension on the west elevation to

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form an L-shaped footprint. The northeast-facing façade faces the road and exhibits decidedly asymmetrical fenestration; the upright, gable-front section is two-bays wide, with a non-historic door and one-over-one sash window at first-story level and two windows at second-story level hung with two-over-two wood sash. As for the wing, it has two large commercial type windows at first-story level fitted with four-light sash and which along with the door into the upright section are shielded beneath a half-hipped porch with wood posts and a wood deck. Although most of the exterior of the historic portion is sheathed with asbestos cement shingles, a portion of the façade's first story, near the large windows and entrance door, has been fitted with vertical knotty pine siding. A batten door is present at the southeast corner. At second-story level there are three windows of the same small size, two of which are fitted with two-over-two wood sash, and one of which has six-over-six sash. A large concrete block chimney is present on the south elevation of the ell. Although this building has seen some level of alteration, it is presently thought to be among the earliest extant buildings in Ancramdale and it retains its basic historic-era form, in addition to wood-sash windows and elements of its exterior wood finish work. Stone and concrete foundation/asbestos cement shingles and wood board-and-batten siding (rear lean-to extension)/wood cornices, windows and window trim/asphalt roofing.

2 County Route 8 [SBL 220.1-1-5: second of two houses on this tax parcel], ca. 1885 (1 contributing building)

This later nineteenth century wood-frame dwelling consists of a tall two-story gable ended main block and a partial rear story-and-a-half ell which combine to form a compact L-shaped footprint. The façade is oriented towards the road and faces roughly north and is three-bays wide with symmetrical fenestration. The central entrance and flanking windows are obscured behind a now-enclosed porch at first-story level which retains its original cornice elements; at second-story level there are three windows, a smaller central unit and two larger flanking units, all of which are hung with two-over-two wood sash. In addition to these more conventional units there is, at second-story level on each of the two-bay deep gable ends of the main block, a window with central mullions dividing them into narrow paired units. On the east gable window of the main block are two windows hung with two-over-two wood sash, while on the opposite west end is a window of this type along with a three-sided bay window which is incorporated into a porch which partially spans the ell's west elevation. The ell's principal west-facing elevation has two windows flanking a door at first-story level in addition to two "frieze band" type windows at half-story level which retain decorative grilles. The building features distinctive Italianate-style ornamentation including a prominent bracketed cornice and bay window and additionally includes decorative window grilles and octagonal-shaped windows with rose-window glazing in the main block's gable fields. There is a bulk-head door near the northeast corner. Brick foundation/asbestos shingle siding/wood bracketed cornices, moldings, windows/asphalt roofing.

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MAPLE LANE (west side, moving north to south, then south to north along east side)

16 Maple Lane [SBL 220.1-1-13], Colonial Revival-style dwelling, ca. 1922 (1 non-contributing building)

Two-story wood frame dwelling, gable ended, three bays wide by two bays deep, with central entrance on the principal façade, which faces east towards Maple Lane. The house is positioned on a rise of land above the level of the street and can be approached either via a walkway laid with stone pavers that approaches the front door or otherwise by means of the driveway that approaches an associated garage southwest of the dwelling. The main entrance is located underneath a Neoclassical type porch and is flanked by large windows hung with twelve-over-one replacement sash; at second-story level there is a smaller center window flanked by larger windows, the larger ones having eight-over-one sash, the smaller one having six-over-one sash. There is a prominent rustic stone exterior chimney on the north gable end which was, prior to renovation, flanked by French doors which suggests a porch feature was once located there. A recent renovation has seen to the denaturing of any number of elements, including the removal original windows (8-over-1), the addition of new window surrounds at first-story level, the introduction of vinyl siding, and the obscuring of its original denticulated cornice; it is for that reason that the building has been deemed non-contributing. Concrete foundation/vinyl siding/vinyl windows/cobblestone chimney/asphalt roofing.

Garage, ca. 1940 (1 contributing building)

Gable-fronted two-bay wood frame garage with paired, sliding glazed and paneled doors. The garage is dated to 1940 in Columbia County tax records, which comports with its physical characteristics.

NA Maple Lane [SBL 220-1-1-14], Two-story dwelling, ca. 1908 (1 contributing building)

Two-story, wood frame dwelling with compact self-contained form and gable-front orientation; the building is oriented to face east, towards Maple Lane, and, like the adjacent property, is elevated on a rise of land above the adjacent roadway. This is a relatively non-descript house with little in the way of exterior ornamentation or stylistic references. The first-story of the façade is spanned by an enclosed pent-roofed porch, with two windows at second-story level and a third being located in the attic, all of these being of the one-over-one type. Fenestration on the north side elevation is asymmetrical and consists of a single and smaller paired window at first-story level, a mid-story window that presumably lights a staircase within, and a single offset window at second-story level. A single-story wing is present on the rear, west elevation. A brick chimney with corbelled top rises from the roof ridge of the main block. Although the building has modern siding and windows, the basic form along with the fenestration scheme appears unchanged from the time of construction. Concrete foundation/vinyl siding and windows/asphalt roofing.

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Automobile Garage, ca. 1908 (1 contributing building)

Gable-fronted two-bay automobile garage, wood frame, with lean-to added to east elevation; the two principal bays are fitted with overhead garage doors and the roof is covered with asphalt.

Columbia County tax records date the garage to the construction of the dwelling.

28 Maple Lane [SBL 200-1-1-15.1], "Barton & Hoysradt Store (ca. 1915)," ca. 1860 (1 contributing building)

Two-story wood frame building with tall profile and linear footprint, from which extends, on the north elevation, a story-and-a-half ell, these combining to form an L-shaped footprint. The building was oriented so that the main block's longer six-bay-deep south elevation faces southwards and its gable faces eastwards towards Maple Lane. The building exhibits non-descript vernacular characteristics and is generally absent of stylistic reference. The front-facing gable of the main block has two evenly spaced windows hung with six-over-six wood sash and there is a window of similar type, though smaller, centered in the gable field. Fenestration on the north elevation consists of four windows, two each at first and second-story level; the east wall of the ell has a single six-over-six window above which, at half-story level, is a three-light casement set within a plain fascia. Both the main block and ell appear to have once had cornice returns, since removed, but retain molded wood cornices otherwise. A porch once spanned the roadside gable of the main block; that on the south elevation remains in place and, although enclosed, retains its original Italianate-style posts. Stone foundation/wood clapboard siding, molded cornices, and windows/asphalt roofing.

Barn, ca. 1860 (1 contributing building)

Large wood-frame barn, gable ended, oriented with its roof ridge on a north to south axis, and located northwest of the store. It has a long rectangular footprint and tall proportions; walls are sided with wood and the roof is covered with standing seam and corrugated metal.

Privy/Shed, ca. 1900 (1 contributing building)

Small gable-roofed wood frame outbuilding with vertical wood siding and wood shingle roof.

21 Maple Lane [SBL 220.1-1-12.1], Two-story cross-gabled dwelling, ca. 1880/ca. 1920 (1 contributing building)

Large two-story wood frame dwelling with rectangular-shaped footprint and cross-gabled roof arrangement; the building is oriented so that its principal gable-front elevation faces west towards Maple Lane and sits on a site that is elevated above the adjacent roadway. The front elevation is spanned by an enclosed porch the stone posts and battered posts of Craftsman conception, but otherwise the house is generally non-descript in architectural character. There are two windows on the principal elevation at second-story level, hung with one-over-one sash, and a paired

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window of the same type at attic level. The porch windows consist of vertical eight-light units. The north elevation is four bays deep with a total of five windows at first-story level, three at second-story level and one in the intersecting gable. A large rustic stone chimney rises from the south elevation and there is a brick chimney that rises from the roof ridge at the east elevation. A flight of stone concrete steps approaches the main entrance from Maple Lane. Stone foundation/wood clapboard siding, windows and molded cornices/Craftsman style stone and wood porch/brick and stone chimneys/asphalt roofing.

Carriage Barn, ca. 1880 (1 contributing building)

Wood-frame barn, ca. 1880, with gable front, two-bay principal elevation. Wood clapboard siding, asphalt roofing.

13 Maple Lane [SBL 220.1-1-11], Two-story dwelling, ca. 1896 (1 contributing building)

Two-story wood frame dwelling with front-gable orientation and enclosed front and rear porches. The house is a straightforward and unassuming example of rural Late Victorian-era domestic architecture, the only perceptible stylistic indicators being the Queen Anne type sash used for the window in the façade's gable field and that near the northwest corner on the north elevation. Fenestration is asymmetrical and consists, on the façade, of an offset door with window to one side, two windows (one larger than the other) at second-story window and a window corresponding with the attic. The north elevation is two bays deep with two windows at both first and second-story level. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. Stone foundation/vinyl siding/wood and vinyl sash windows/brick chimney/asphalt roofing.

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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 is 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 the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

ca. 1795- ca. 1952

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The cited period of significance, ca. 1795- ca. 1952, corresponds with the development of the hamlet's built environment; the date range is initiated with the construction of the Kever house at the end of the eighteenth century and extends to ca. 1952, at which time the dairy barn complex in the hamlet's core was constructed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Ancramdale Historic District, located in eastern Columbia County, New York, is a rural crossroads hamlet characterized by a collection of largely of modest vernacular buildings that collectively portray the growth of this locale from the turn of the nineteenth century into the early twentieth century period. Ancramdale's initial development dates to the first years of the nineteenth century, at which time mining enterprises were initially established there; the hamlet was known variously as "Hot Ground" and "Ancram Lead Mines" in earlier times, a testament to the once robust iron extraction and processing enterprises based in the immediate vicinity and which once checkered the larger Taconic Mountain region. Originally contained within the bounds of Livingston Manor, which at one time embraced a large portion of present-day Columbia County, the hamlet grew in association with those industrial endeavors and also on account of its agricultural interests, which were bolstered by the arrival of the railroad. At the dawn of the nineteenth century the hamlet was little more than a sparsely populated location within the town, but during the second and third quarters of that century it experienced a period of perceptible growth, which was expressed architecturally in the construction of a number of new dwellings, a church, and a small collection of stores and hotel enterprises, these coming to constitute the core hamlet area that remains today. Most of the domestic architecture within the district exhibits a conspicuous modesty of scale and ornamentation that conveys the social and economic background of the community during the historic period. Although the district is composed in large measure of vernacular buildings, there are nevertheless recognizable expressions of prevailing architectural idioms, among them the Greek Revival style—which is well represented by the hamlet's Methodist church, among other buildings—along with a relatively rare example of the Octagon house type first popularized during the 1850s. Modest expressions of Picturesque and Late Victorian-era architecture are also present within the district area, though to a more limited extent, as are a small number of buildings of more recent conception, among them early twentieth century houses reflecting Arts & Crafts and Colonial Revival trends. The nomination includes the original nineteenth-century lead mine, which is located southwest of the central crossroads; its establishment precipitated the commercial development of the hamlet. The Ancramdale Historic District is being nominated in association with NRHP Criterion A, in the area of Commerce, given that the emergence of local industry and agriculture during the nineteenth century spurred its development into a crossroads mercantile center, and also under NRHP Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, given the collection of vernacular buildings that remain to portray its historic growth and development. It remains a historically and architecturally significant and physically distinguishable entity within the larger agrarian landscape of the Town of Ancram, New York.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Early History: Livingston Manor & the Establishment of the Town of Ancram

Prior to 1845 the present-day Town of Ancram was contained within Livingston Manor, after which time it became a free-owned town with lands belonging wholly to its former manor tenants and their heirs. The period that followed the manorial era witnessed the somewhat balanced development of agricultural and industrial pursuits that in some respects mirrored Colonial-era land use developments and Livingston family proprietorship. The hamlet of Ancram, located to the northwest of Ancramdale, developed around industrial enterprises established by the Livingston family on the course of the Roeliff Jansen Kill, namely the ironworks erected there under their auspices in the 1740s. While most of the town's Livingston Manor-era infrastructure has long since fallen away, some aspects of that period nevertheless left a lasting imprint on Ancram's subsequent development.¹

Ancram's beginnings can be traced back to 1714, at which time the lands of Livingston Manor were first formally surveyed. Robert Livingston (1654-1728) left a written account of the journey that he took, along with a land surveyor and others, to accomplish this task. Settlement at modern-day Copake, located north of Ancram, had occurred previously, in the 1680s, as recorded in a lease between Livingston and Mattheus Abrahamsz van Deusen. The alluvial flats situated along the Roeliff Jansen Kill, which traverses the larger region, presented an inviting situation for agriculture, the principal attraction for settlers at an early date along with the potential for harnessing water power for processing grain and timber. Although upland areas of modern-day Ancram would ultimately prove suitable for agriculture, alluvial flats such as those in Copake attracted the area's first settlers. To the extent that these flats extended across the northern part of modern-day Ancram, settlement there at an early date is also presumed. "Ancram" and "Copake" were not yet names in usage at that time. In the late seventeenth century, the area was identified as "*op Taghkanic*"—translating into "at" or "upon the Taghkanic"—a reference to the mountains that bound these river flats to the east and which separate New York State from western New England.

The 1714 survey included the present-day Town of Ancram and also a tract of land that extended into what is now Connecticut. The historian William Morrill has previously demonstrated that this spur took in the modern-day Lakeville, Connecticut area, perhaps since Livingston was aware of the iron deposits in that area and their value. That spur afforded Livingston access to these resources, even though it was not specifically described in the 1686 Livingston Manor charter.

¹ The information presented in the *Early History* and *Development & History* sections largely drawn from the work of historian Ruth Piwonka, "Historic Resources in the Town of Ancram, Columbia County, New York," November 2013, a historic overview of the hamlet submitted in association with a town-wide historic resources survey.

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Settlement of Livingston Manor proceeded slowly, given a shortage of settlers, until 1710, when German refugees from the war-ravaged Palatinate arrived in the Province of New York *en masse* from their makeshift accommodations in England. Their arrival virtually doubled the existing Dutch population of old Albany County, which at that date included a large swath of the upper Hudson Valley. Although the Palatines were at first obligated to the English Crown to manufacture pine pitch and other naval stores for the Royal Navy, mismanagement of that enterprise ultimately led to its failure. The collapse of the naval stores project freed the German settlers from their service to the Crown; while some stayed at West Camp (modern-day Cementon, Ulster County) and at East Camp (modern-day Germantown, Columbia County), most instead dispersed, resettling in the vicinity of Kinderhook and Claverack, within the Livingston Manor, or otherwise in Ulster, Schoharie and Dutchess counties. This new influx of settlers was a significant boon to development of the underpopulated upper Hudson Valley region and an early episode of European mass migration to the American colonies.

The year 1714 saw the reworking of county boundaries in the Province of New York; the Livingston survey of that year may have been undertaken as a result. When New York's counties were first formed by the provincial government, the Roeliff Jansen Kill formed the southern boundary of what was then Albany County, which included acreage on the east side of the Hudson River. Thus, half of Livingston Manor was in Albany County and the balance lay in Dutchess County. The provincial assembly established a new county boundary in 1714, with the line between Dutchess and Albany counties coinciding with the southern boundary of Livingston Manor.

Robert Livingston's purchase of lands from local Native Americans and in particular his purchase of land "*op Taghkanie*" in the neighborhood of modern-day West Copake—and along the eastern reach of the Roeliff Jansen Kill—put on record early interest in these lands, which were located well east of the Hudson River corridor. The rich agricultural flats and terraces in this area were of importance to early proprietors, but this region also had political importance for New York, as the purchase and settlement of these lands helped thwart encroachment by New Englanders pushing westward from Massachusetts. In August 1694 the Boston Congregational clergyman Benjamin Wadsworth traveled from Albany to Boston and wrote of traversing Livingston's lands:

...Tis about 20 miles from Clauvrick to Turconnick the way is generally good being all of it waggon way there are some bad swamps in this way several bad bridges one bad hill the land seems to be good tis well cloth'd with a young growth of wood especially white oake. About 2 mile from Turconnick we left a smal pond on the left hand a little farther we left another on the right hand about a mile farther another on the left hand. At Turconnick which is a very stately farm of Mr Levistone's we waited and refreshed horse and man and thence taking a pilot we rode

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about 12 or 14 miles... All this way we had on our left hand a hideous high mountain it had but little wood it seemed to be a continued rock. We dismounted about sun down and took our lodging in the woods...

That journey occurred before Livingston's ca. 1698 manor house, located at the confluence of the Roeliff Jansen Kill and the Hudson River, was erected. Wadsworth's description is interesting, particularly given its mention of an established road between Claverack and Taghkanic and of Livingston's "stately farm." The farm evidently had a dwelling where Livingston and his wife, Alida, sometimes resided. Though the location of Livingston's "stately farm" remains unknown, the earliest farms "op Taghkanic," dating to the 1680s, were established along the Roeliff Jansen Kill and are understood as having been mostly within the modern-day Town of Copake. The impression left by these remarks is that Robert and Alida Livingston had a primary residence and property "op Taghkanic" before the completion of their manor house. This certainly suggests that improvement of lands well east of the Hudson River was underway by the turn of the eighteenth century.

While the proprietors of Claverack—Hendrick van Rensselaer, his son, John van Rensselaer, and John's heirs—raised bitter objection to the conventional understanding that the Province of New York's eastern boundary was 20 miles east from the Hudson River, the proprietors of Livingston Manor—Robert, Philip, and the later Robert Livingston—remained at ease with the boundary adjustments of the 1730s. As suggested by the 1779 Sauthier map, it meant only that they owned lands in Connecticut and Massachusetts as well as New York.

Connecticut and New York recognized the need to avoid border strife and determined to resolve issues that had arisen about the location of their mutual boundary. Their decision led to the creation of "the Oblong," the northern portion of which created the Dutchess County town of Northeast, and a portion of which not only touched modern-day Ancram's southern boundary but also formed its lower eastern boundary, thereby preventing Livingston Manor from communicating directly with Connecticut. Although this runs contrary to Robert Livingston's 1714 survey and journey to Salisbury, Connecticut, it is of particular interest for it was an intra-Colonial issue that was resolved without great animosity. Philip Livingston, who became manor proprietor following the 1728 death of his father, Robert, evidently acquiesced to this agreement. In the next generation, Philip's son, Robert, manor proprietor between 1749 and 1790, apparently acquiesced to New York's concerns about its eastern boundary with Massachusetts. This eastern portion of New York's boundary was a far testier matter and was not settled until 1785, when the then-new federal government called for and undertook a new survey in order to resolve the matter.

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After the Revolution, at the time of the first United States census in 1790, Massachusetts census takers first put into the written record the so-called "Boston Corner." The name alluded to that portion of Livingston lands that fell within the Massachusetts Commonwealth despite the fact they were situated west of the Taconic Mountains. The state boundary line between New York and Massachusetts was established in 1785 and remained as defined until 1857, at which time "Boston Corners" was annexed by New York State.

The Town of Livingston was first incorporated by state law in 1788. In 1803, it was subdivided into the towns of Livingston, Granger (renamed Taghkanic, 1814), and Gallatin (renamed Ancram, 1814). In 1824 the Town of Taghkanic was divided into Taghkanic and Copake. In 1830, Ancram was further divided into the towns of Gallatin and Ancram. Prior to 1803, one supervisor served the entire manor—and that person was always a Livingston family member. The municipal changes rendered in 1803, 1824 and 1830 established a more administratively manageable arrangement and reflected an expanding population and an effort to keep government as representative as possible. Important for political life, the new smaller-sized towns meant that citizens had direct representation in county government and were no longer dependent upon favored manor candidates for the office of supervisor.

The formation of the town was a liberating episode as it concerned Livingston family dominance in Ancram and the other manor towns. A look at the list of the town's supervisors and clerks beginning in 1803 indicates that, for the first time, local persons took the lead in local affairs and gave their fellow townsmen representation in the then relatively new Columbia County government.

In 1824, Horatio Gates Spafford offered the following account of Ancram—which at that time included the modern-day Town of Gallatin—in his *Gazetteer of New York State*:

Ancram a township in the SE corner of Columbia County, 21 miles SE of Hudson, 51 from Albany, formerly Gallatin, bounded N by Taghkanick, E by the State of Massachusetts, and the Town of Northeast, of Dutchess County, S by Dutchess County, W by Livingston. It is 13 miles long E and W, and about 7 miles wide, and is one of the Townships of Livingston's Manor, which see.

Ancram or Roeliff Jansen's creek, winds through from near the NE to the SW corner, having crossed for a short distance into Dutchess Co., and it supplies fine sites for mills and every description of water works.

The soil is good for farming, in general, though of various qualities, and the surface considerably diversified. A large portion of the soil is a warm shistic gravel, timbered with oak, walnut, &c., and it is capable being rendered an excellent farming country.

The lands are held by leases, of various duration, but principally for a single life, and its agriculture indicates the tenure of title.

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The Ancram Iron Works in this Town are very extensive, and the iron has a high celebrity. About 20,000 dollars of casting are annually made, principally from the ore of Salisbury in Connecticut, which has a far extended reputation. The refined bar-iron, produced from the pigs of this ore, is equal to any in America, and the Ancram Works send great quantities of it to market...

Population, 3147: 648 farmers, 109 mechanics, 1 foreigner; 24 free blacks; 24 slaves; taxable property, \$509411; 18 schools, 9 months in 12; \$311.93; 854; 690; 550 electors; 26217 acres improved; 3911 cattle, 1279 horses; 8811 sheep; 24617 yards cloth; 4 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines; 3 iron works; 3 trip hammers.²

By the early nineteenth century, Ancram's citizenry in large measure represented the second, third, and occasionally fourth-generation descendants of those European settlers who had established farms on Livingston Manor during the eighteenth century. The Scottish families which had come to work at the Livingston ironworks were an important component of the early population, with most of the balance being German families associated with the Palatine migration into the Hudson Valley and the subsequent diaspora into new areas from their original settlements. Some referred to the area as "Scotchtown," due to the early Scottish presence in this locale. German immigration to New York and to Livingston Manor did not cease after the 1710s but instead continued during much of the eighteenth century; some of the more recent German immigrants, who had come in the middle of that century, settled in the Ancram and Gallatin areas. Although the manor's earliest settlers had been largely of Dutch descent, few families of Dutch extraction ultimately settled in the Ancram area.

The lack of freehold land within the large Hudson Valley feudal-style landholdings, among them Livingston Manor, gave rise to various anti-rent agitations that culminated in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The matter of leaseholds and quit-rents was a significant regional issue and was not merely a matter relating to the isolation of Albany and Rensselaer counties in the early 1840s, at which time the Van Rensselaer heirs fell under opposition as they began to collect rents after a long hiatus. Their actions gave rise to the Anti-Rent Wars across the Hudson Valley, the Catskill Mountains, and the Mohawk Valley. In Columbia County, tenant hostilities at Kinderhook were felt as early as 1810, but otherwise there was little activity until the more significant anti-rent actions decades later, which originated at Claverack before spreading to Livingston Manor. Nevertheless, much of the rancor and open hostility that characterized New York's Anti-Rent movement seems to have been averted at Ancram.

² Horatio G. Spafford, *Gazetteer of New York* (Albany: 1824 rev. ed.).

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The Hamlet of Ancramdale: Historic Growth & Development

Ancramdale's early development was closely associated with the extractive industries that proved instrumental in the town's historic development, beginning in the eighteenth century, as two of its earlier and bygone names— Ancram Lead Mines and Hot Ground – attest.³ Prior to 1800, the hamlet area did not yet exist in any meaningful fashion, as portrayed on the 1798 Wigram map.⁴ Instead, there were only scattered dwellings present in the area where the Punch Brook traversed the road northwestward to Ancram, among them those of the Kilmer, Kever, Hoffman and Streval families, surnames which indicate the area's considerable early German population. Not until the early decades of the nineteenth century, following the fortuitous discovery of a bed of lead ore, did the hamlet receive the impetus which spurred its physical development. It was in the vicinity of the present-day core of the Ancramdale hamlet area in 1818 that Henry Keefer noticed a metallic luster while examining a piece of rock; what Keefer observed that day proved ultimately to be lead ore. Franklin Ellis, writing in his county history of 1878, recalled that event and the series of lead mining enterprises which it gave rise to, spurring local development:

About seventy years ago Henry Keefer had what is called a "stone bee," at which his neighbors lent their assistance to clear a field of the stone that so greatly interfered with the work of cultivation. While prying out some projecting rock he was struck by the strange metallic luster it possessed, and upon investigation found it to be lead ore. The farm was held under lease, and Livingston, hearing of the discovery, immediately bought him out and erected a small smelting-furnace, in which he reduced the ore. He continued to run the mine for about ten years. It was then abandoned, and remained idle until in 1836 or 1837 the lease was bought by a New York company, who worked it for a number of years. In 1850—March 1—the mine was leased for a period of twelve years to Josiah Sturgis, of New York, who worked it for about three years, and then sold the lease to Alexander C. Farrington for \$2,000. It remained idle until 1863-64, when a stock company was formed and the mine was fitted up with all the most improved machinery for crushing, washing, hoisting, and handling of ore, at great expense. The company continued operations about two years, and then stopped, since which time nothing has been done. The shaft was sunk to a depth of one hundred feet, and galleries of varying length were opened in all directions.⁵

Alexander Farrington was responsible for the creation of the Ancram Silver Lead Company. In the 1850s Farrington had samples of the local lead ore assayed by the Massachusetts state assayer for both their lead and silver content. A description of the operation and the worth of the silver was reported in *The Mining Magazine and Journal of Geology, Mineralogy, Metallurgy, Chemistry and the Arts* in 1853. The assay revealed that the value of minerals in the first sample was \$64.40 per ton—\$31.90 for the lead; \$32.60 for the silver—while those in the second was \$94.67 per ton—\$63.85 for the lead; \$31.32 for the silver. The Civil War and the Union Army's continuing need for munitions was likely responsible for the mid-1860s re-opening of the mine by the Phenix Mining Company, which

³ These two names were preceded by another, "Punch Brook," the name of the watercourse which meanders through the hamlet; Franklin Ellis, *History of Columbia County, N.Y.* (Philadelphia: Everts & Ensign, 1878), 407. Another source indicates that the name East Ancram was also at one time used; "Ancram Lead Mines vs. "Ancramdale," *The Register-Herald* (Pines Plains, N.Y.), 9 October 1930.

⁴ John Wigram, "A map of the towns of Livingston, Germantown and Clermont in the County of Columbia," 1798.

⁵ Ellis, *History of Columbia County*, 411.

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the 1873 hamlet map published by Beers suggest assumed ownership of not only the mine but also any number of buildings within the hamlet. The company was English-owned and brought in experienced mining crews from Wales to conduct its extraction operations. A mid-twentieth century account suggests that the company and its Welsh miners in many ways remained aloof from the remainder of the town's population, in essence constituting a sequestered community within the larger population:

The people of Ancram had no contact with the mine nor the mining company, and there is no instance of any of the minors who came from England and Wales settling there and staying after the mining company left. It remained a wholly alien culture. The miners were a community apart.⁶

Although the importance of ore extraction and processing to Ancram's economic fortunes slowly waned during the course of the nineteenth century, it nevertheless played a critical role in the early development and growth of the area. It was nevertheless not until 1930 that the community and its post office assumed the present name of Ancramdale, having been known as Ancram Lead Mines to that date. In spite of the various mining enterprises which were staged in the hamlet, it remained a somewhat sparsely populated location into the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Franklin Ellis, in his county history of 1878, noted the following about Ancramdale: "It is a small village, one church (Presbyterian), one hotel, two stores, one restaurant, a depot, one wagon and blacksmith-shop, and about a dozen dwellings."⁷

The arrival of dependable railroad service helped bolster the fortunes of the town in the mid-nineteenth century and played a role in the continued development of Ancramdale. It had particularly important repercussions for the region's agricultural interests, and, in particular, the dairy industry, as reliable transportation was necessary for it to capitalize on markets from distant urban areas. The New York & Harlem Railroad established service in Ancram in 1852, at which time a stop was established to the east of Ancramdale, at Boston Corners, the railroad's only station within the Town of Ancram; from there it continued northwards to Copake. The Poughkeepsie, Hartford & Boston Railroad arrived two decades later, and it established four dedicated stations within the town's boundary—those being located at Ancramdale—at that time still Ancram Lead Mines—Halstead, Tanner's, and Boston Corners. Work was begun on that new rail line in 1868 and the first trains were running by 1872. Local farmer and town supervisor Jacob Miller is credited as the first person in Ancram to ship milk to New York City via the railroad, from the station at Boston Corners. In 1898 the *Republican* newspaper of Hudson indicated that the fortunes of the county's dairy industry were steadily increasingly, largely on account of the railroad: "...Everyone

⁶ Ruth Piwonka, "Historic Resources in the Town of Ancram."

⁷ Ellis, *History of Columbia County*, 407.

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who has the means is investing in cows. As fast as the drovers can bring cattle... they are sold, and good prices are obtained for choice milkers.”⁸ The rail station at Ancramdale was a boon for the area’s dairy farms, as the arrival of the railroad greatly simplified the transportation of perishable products to market. The railroad also accounted for the presence of a Borden’s milk facility—Borden’s Country Milk Station No. 20, erected in 1896—which was once located at the south end of Maple Avenue, adjacent to the railroad right-of-way, but which no longer remains. Other agricultural products shipped from Ancramdale during this era included baled hay, which remained an important commodity in cities in the age of horse-drawn transportation, and significant quantities of rye.⁹ During the later nineteenth century, sheep rearing remained an important aspect of the local agricultural economy, as attested to in numerous sources. In one week in 1883, approximately 10,000 pounds of wool was shipped from Ancramdale depot, and sheep and calves were also transported via rail.¹⁰ The 1920s witnessed the increasing influence of the automobile, which eventually supplanted the railroad as the principal means of transportation. Ancramdale’s milk depot nevertheless remained active and grew under Borden’s ownership, and it was in large measure responsible for keeping the railroad operating until 1938. Borden’s continued to transport milk from the site until about 1954.

As a mercantile center servicing an outlying agricultural area, Ancramdale’s various commercial interests provided a vital role in the lives of the area’s farm families, as it was there that they procured the goods and services necessary in their day-to-day affairs. Among its notable merchants was Albert C. Niver (1846-1926), who conducted a general merchandise store, for a time in association with F.C. Niver, from the later nineteenth century until 1903, when the Nivers sold their remaining merchandise at auction.¹¹ Niver dealt in general merchandise, inclusive of dry goods, household implements and items, groceries, and children’s toys.¹² He ranked prominently among the hamlet’s citizens at that time, as in addition to his commercial interests, he also served as a trustee of the Presbyterian church and as Ancramdale’s postmaster; “The appointment is an excellent one,” it was written in 1895, “and will give universal satisfaction to the region he serves.”¹³ Following his retirement from the commercial trade, and the sale of his remaining stock and Ancramdale real estate, Niver retired to Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County.¹⁴

⁸ “Dairies Increasing,” *Republican* (Hudson, N.Y.), 20 October 1898.

⁹ Barton & Hoysradt were credited in one source as having send the first consignment of produce—baled hay—on the railroad from Ancramdale; “Old Firm Dissolved,” *Chatham Courier*, undated newspaper fragment, 1913. Large shipments of rye were noted in the *Register* (Pine Plains, N.Y.), 2 March 1883 and 9 March 1883.

¹⁰ Ancram Lead Mines news items, *Register*, 9 February 1883, 23 November 1883.

¹¹ “Auction Sale,” *Pine Plains Register*, 13 November 1903.

¹² Advertisements, *Pine Plains Register*, 13 April 1900, 25 May 1900, 22 November 1901, 7 March 1902.

¹³ News item, *Red Hook Journal* (Red Hook, N.Y.), 29 March 1895.

¹⁴ News item, 7 February 1902.

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Barton & Hoysradt, a mercantile and consignment firm established in 1871—about the time that regular railroad service arrived— and operated at one time under the guidance of senior partner Frederick C. Barton (1841-1917), were preeminent in the historic commercial affairs of Ancramdale in the last decade of the nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. Barton had learned the rudiments of farming and agricultural product speculation and shipping from his father, George W. Barton (1795-1872), a native of Dutchess County.¹⁵ At one time the firm's business was conducted at the building presently occupied by the Farmer's Wife at 3 County Route 8. It later came to occupy another building that remains, on the south end of Maple Lane, near the depot and the former Borden milk station, and it was from there that it shipped agricultural products by consignment via the railroad. The Maple Lane store complex at one time included coal sheds and a barn with hay press, which in 1887 was completely destroyed by a lightning strike, along with upwards of 70 tons of pressed straw and a railroad car loaded with hay.¹⁶ In 1894, with the continuing prosperity of their business, they erected a barn near the depot for the storage of feed, hay and other produce.¹⁷ In addition to shipping local products to market, they additionally received and sold goods, among them coal, flour and groceries, clothing, pipe tobacco and household items.¹⁸ Among the agricultural products they carried were fertilizers and farming implements, and products which catered specifically to the local dairy industry.¹⁹ This longstanding mercantile concern was dissolved after 40 years of business in 1913, the interest being sold to Barton's two sons, Floyd and Fred. The business was nevertheless carried on under the same name in Ancramdale into the 1950s; in 1958 it came to be entirely owned by Raymond Hoag, following Kenneth Barton's departure.²⁰ In addition to its store facility near the railroad depot, the firm of Barton & Hoysradt also maintained a barn in the hamlet, which was used for agricultural purposes and which was the site of occasional public auctions, such as that staged in 1953 for "the former contents of the century old McDowell house of Kinderhook."²¹ Frederick C. Barton was held in high esteem by the community, which honored his memory in 1922 with the installation of an ornamental lamp post in the center of the hamlet.

Ancramdale's Presbyterian Church, the only religious organization centered there, played a central role in the community's religious and social affairs historically, and it remains active to this day. It was originally formed as a branch of the Presbyterian Church in Pine Plains until 1877, at which time it was established as separate and distinct entity. In 1847 the group erected a meetinghouse on land donated for that purpose by John and Adam Hoysradt; it

¹⁵*Columbia County at the End of the Century*, vol. II (Hudson, N.Y.: The Record Printing and Publishing Co., 1900), 284.

¹⁶Ancram Lead Mines news item, *Register*, 5 August 1887.

¹⁷News item, *Republican* (Hudson, N.Y.), 15 March 1894.

¹⁸Ancram Lead Mines news item, *Register*, 31 October 1881; advertisements, *The Register*, fragment ca. 1892 and 1 August 1890.

¹⁹Barton & Hoysradt advertisement, *Register*, 23 August 1889; Arcady Dairy Feed advertisement with regional distributors, *Harlem Valley Times* (Amenia, N.Y.), run in various editions, 1918.

²⁰News item, *Register-Herald*, 4 December 1958.

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was located a few miles outside of the hamlet, on the road leading to the hamlet of Ancram, and was first used by both the Presbyterians and a local Lutheran group, as a “union” church. In 1859 the building was dismantled and moved to its present location, where it was re-erected and where it remains today.²² The complex has come to include an attached parish hall as well as a freestanding frame parsonage. The Presbyterian church was at times a center of temperance activities in the area, such as in 1901, when it played host to a public mass meeting of the town’s anti-saloon league “in the interest of good citizenship....” The pastor, the Rev. Whittaker, was chosen to provide the address, entitled “Who is responsible for the saloon?”²³ In 1887 land was procured adjacent to the church for the erection of the present parsonage; it was deeded to the church organization by William V. and Anna L. Pulver.²⁴

The early twentieth century period was marked by advances that began to alter the complexion of rural life in Ancram. Telephone service was first established in 1901, and in 1924 Ancramdale was electrified for the first time. In 1930 the town’s former rural district school system was consolidated, at which time students who had formerly been educated in the town’s various rural schoolhouses instead came to attend the Roeliff Jansen Central and Pine Plains Central schools.

The following account dates from 1922; it was offered on the heels of a large and successful clambake hosted in Ancramdale by the Dairymen’s League Cooperative Association, which saw a remarkable attendance estimated at 2,000. The Dairymen’s League had been established in 1907 in Orange County, New York as a means by which dairy farmers could consolidate their bargaining power, and by the 1920s its membership had grown to include more than 100,000 farms. Ancram was part of a sub-district of the league that also included Chatham, Claverack, Copake, Hillsdale and Livingston, and regular meetings were conducted at various area venues to discuss topics of interest, among them milk marketing and price stabilization. The account of the event provides a succinct summary of some of the highs and lows that characterized Ancramdale’s history, some of the families and individuals who left their imprint on its historic affairs, and its general character:

Last Friday evening witnessed the restoration of the old time prestige of the little Village of Ancram Lead Mines. It is over a century since an early resident of the town, Daniel McIntyre, picked up a piece of lead ore on a sloping hillside—an incident which lead to the establishment of a mining camp and smeltery. The mining industry died out with the discovery of rich veins of lead in the West which could be worked with greater profit, and Ancram Lead Mines lapsed into an inconsequential cross-roads hamlet. It experienced a considerable revival with the opening

²¹Advertisement, *Record* (Marlborough, N.Y.), 20 August 1953.

²²Ellis, *History of Columbia County*, 409.

²³Ancram new items, *Republican* (Hudson, N.Y.), 28 February 1901.

²⁴“History of Ancramdale Church,” *Register-Herald*, 17 July 1947.

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of the Morgan iron ore beds and became prominent as a trading center. Then the iron industry died out and the village suffered another relapse. During the seventies the P & E railroad cut through the town and Ancram Lead Mines became a shipping point for country produce. Later on the Borden Farm Products Company established a bottling plant which helped keep alive the business interests of the village. Ancram Lead Mines has always had one or two general stores, a flourishing Presbyterian church and the various mechanical industries that pertain to country villages.

Among the prominent citizens who have contributed to the public interests and to the moral uplift of the place are the Rev. William M. Sayre, for forty years pastor of the church, Deacon John M. Smith and Albert C. Niver, staunch supporters of the religious interests. The names of Barton and Hoysradt have also been prominently associated, and still are, with the interests of the place. Old timers recall also the Keefers, the Millers, the Hoags and the Tripps as leading citizens and patrons of the village.

The location of Ancram Lead Mines is extremely picturesque. Situated in a little glen among the green hills of the Taconic ranges it arrests the attention of the approaching traveler from every point. Perhaps it has remained to some extent inconspicuous because its citizens have failed to call public attention to the natural beauty of the locality.²⁵

Architectural Overview

The various buildings contained within the Ancramdale Historic District, many of which date from the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century and thus represent the hamlet's most intensive period of historic growth, collectively chronicle its physical development from the turn of the nineteenth century into the mid-twentieth century. Many of the buildings, which are of an unassuming character and typically modestly scaled, nevertheless exhibit distinctive design features that associate them with once-popular national architectural styles. Buildings with characteristics of the Greek Revival style, which found expression in Ancram and the larger region from the 1830s into the 1850s, are prevalent among these. This pervasive architectural mode, once popularized in rural quarters in part through builder's guides, remained the prevailing architectural fashion into the middle of the century.

Ancramdale's Presbyterian Church, one of the preeminent works of architecture in the hamlet and its most robust example of the style, was built in 1847 outside of the hamlet; it was then re-erected at the present site a decade later. The façade of the church is fitted with flush-board and is embellished with pilasters, a deep frieze, and a fully pedimented front-facing gable, features that impart the effect of a classical temple in the absence of a freestanding order.

The former J.L. Barton Tavern—later Tanner's Hotel, and also operated for a time by the Phenix Mine Company—located at the intersection of County Routes 3 and 8, exhibits distinctive though restrained features of the Greek Revival style, particularly as expressed in the execution of its frieze and cornice treatments. It additionally retains a characteristic trabeated entrance treatment with a six-paneled door flanked by three-quarter-length sidelights, those being set within a broad enframement. The two-story, gable-ended main block represents what was by that period a

²⁵"A Big Night at Ancram Lead Mines," *e Columbia Republican* (Hudson, N.Y.), 29 August 1922.

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standard domestic typology, and the building presents as much as a dwelling as a hotel, presumably resultant from its earlier use as both a private house and tavern. The survival of the building with both its main block and wings intact marks it as an important representation of a rural tavern and hotel that physically developed over time as dictated by need, and a central building to the affairs of Ancramdale during the nineteenth century. Also of note in the context of the Greek Revival style is the story-and-a-half house located at 35 County Route 3. It forms yet another expression of this mode, executed in the simplest and most straightforward terms, with broadly rendered cornices and a deep frieze punctuated by casement windows. It is representative, in scale and treatment, of housing erected for a family of middling class stature and means.

The Romantic Picturesque modes of the mid-nineteenth-century period are not particularly well represented in the hamlet, excepting the Octagon house located at 38 County Route 8 and in one other dwelling of note. The Octagon house forms an important representation of the house type promoted vigorously as an ideal domestic form by the phrenologist Orson Squire Fowler during the 1850s, whose book, *A Home For All*, was responsible for mid-century interest in this unusual form and for the adoption of novel construction techniques. The Italianate style is somewhat surprisingly under represented, given the long run of popularity which it enjoyed and the breadth of expression which was possible within its various permutations. The house at 2 County Route 8 remains the sole distinctive example within the hamlet area; it features distinctive Italianate-style ornamentation including a prominent bracketed cornice, projecting bay window, decorative window grilles, and octagonal-shaped windows in the main block's gable fields.

The Methodist parsonage is among the few works of architecture which date exclusively to the Late Victorian period, by which time the hamlet's mining-related fortunes were waning. It is noteworthy for its cross-gabled form and unusual T-shaped plan, and for the quality of its exterior wood finishes, inclusive of a verandah with decorative sawn components, and the decorative screens that embellish its front and side-facing gables. While lacking the variegated treatment of its exterior wall surfaces, which are instead clapboarded in more conventional fashion, the nature of the detailing has clear parallels in the highly decorative Stick Style popularized during the 1870s. It was constructed in the latter 1880s.

The story-and-a-half frame house at 3507 Route 82 remains by all indications the earliest dwelling in Ancramdale; it was likely constructed sometime immediately before or after 1800. Its form is a legacy of the New World Dutch house type and the distinctive H-bent framing system associated with the Dutch and Palatine German settlement of the Hudson Valley, which created an upstairs knee wall and thus a partial, and not full

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height, upper story; houses framed in this manner were undoubtedly part of Ancram's architectural landscape during the first decades of settlement, at which time many German and Dutch families resided there. The house's story-and-a-half form and integral rear lean-to relate it to regional Dutch precedents, though as adapted and modified by the turn of the nineteenth century, by which time center entrance plans and end-wall fireplaces had come into more common usage. Although it now features Greek Revival-style cornices and pilasters, and in spite of a Late Victorian-era porch that now adorns the front elevation, the house clearly originated in an earlier period of the hamlet's development. It is very likely the house that was identified as under the ownership of the Kever family on the 1798 map of the region drawn by John Wigram.²⁶

The final trend apparent in Ancramdale's historic building stock relates to the construction, in the first decades of the twentieth century, of new housing developed along the course of Maple Lane, the road leading to the railroad depot, the Barton & Hoysradt store complex, and the Borden milk station. As with the earlier nineteenth century buildings located near the core of the hamlet, they are somewhat modest in conception but nevertheless relate to prevailing trends in early twentieth century domestic design, at which time the Craftsman and Colonial Revival types were highly popular. Craftsman-style dwellings emerged as a product of the Arts & Crafts movement that prospered in the 1910s; the Colonial Revival movement was initiated earlier, during the latter decades of the nineteenth century, and it remained a popular idiom for house design into the first half of the twentieth century. Although rooted in different intellectual sources, both modes emerged as standards for domestic design in the era, in part popularized by the mail order house business of which Sears, Roebuck & Company was a central player, along with Montgomery Ward and the Hodgson Company and the North American Construction Company, manufacturers of "Aladdin Houses" and "Readi-Cuts" and the first to ship pre-manufactured buildings directly to consumers.

The hamlet's mercantile and commercial interests remain well represented by the survival of two stores and two former hotels within the district area, and its religious needs are well chronicled by the survival of the Presbyterian church and parsonage. The remaining housing stock, while limited in number, nevertheless portrays a wide range of forms and stylistic themes and presents a relatively accurate account of the hamlet as it was historically constituted. Also worthy of note are two agriculture-related resources, the ice house located on County Route 3—ice was vital for the safe storage of perishable products prior to the advent of refrigeration, and ice was cut on a nearby pond and stored in this structure—and the large dairy barn located on the same road, but opposite side, near the hamlet's core.

²⁶Wigram, "A map of the towns of Livingston, Germantown and Clermont."

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Columbia County at the End of the Century, vol. II. Hudson, N.Y.: The Record Printing and Publishing Co., 1900.

Ellis, Franklin. *History of Columbia County, N.Y.* Philadelphia: Everts & Ensign, 1878.

Piwonka, Ruth. "Historic Resources in the Town of Ancram, Columbia County, New York." November 2013.

Spafford, Horatio G. *Gazetteer of New York*. Albany: 1824 rev. ed.

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 Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 54.01 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>616925</u> Easting | <u>4653023</u> Northing |
| 2 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>616825</u> Easting | <u>4652569</u> Northing |
| 3 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>616808</u> Easting | <u>4652476</u> Northing |
| 4 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>616690</u> Easting | <u>4652366</u> Northing |
| 5 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>616549</u> Easting | <u>4652359</u> Northing |
| 6 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>616498</u> Easting | <u>4652371</u> Northing |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 7 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>616463</u> Easting | <u>4652386</u> Northing |
| 8 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>616371</u> Easting | <u>4652536</u> Northing |
| 9 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>616282</u> Easting | <u>4652606</u> Northing |
| 10 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>616270</u> Easting | <u>4652760</u> Northing |
| 11 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>616573</u> Easting | <u>4653093</u> Northing |
| 12 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>616680</u> Easting | <u>4653108</u> Northing |

ANCRAMDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

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

The boundary for this NRHP district nomination is shown on the enclosed maps, which were drawn at a scale of 1: 6,000 and 1: 2,600. The mapping set indicates district boundaries with UTM points and street addresses, identifies the location of non-contributing resources, and also depicts the location of the accompanying TIFF images. All maps (three total) are entitled "Ancramdale Historic District, Town of Ancram, Columbia County, New York."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the Ancramdale Historic District was carefully selected and confirmed via the course of multiple field visits by DHP NRHP staff. The district includes the core area of the hamlet, where early development was concentrated, in addition to immediately adjacent areas identified as part of the hamlet on historic-period maps, as well as the last area of concerted development—along Maple Lane—which forms the southernmost part of the district and which developed in association with the railroad. The boundary, as drawn, provides a contiguous and justifiable entity that chronicles the development of Ancramdale from the nineteenth into the mid-twentieth century. The district boundary does not include any additional or "buffer" land.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger

organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation

date April 2019

street & number PO Box 189

telephone (518) 268-2167

city or town Waterford

State NY

zip code 12188

e-mail william.krattinger@parks.ny.gov

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.)

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Photographs:

Photographs by William E. Krattinger, NYS Division for Historic Preservation
Original digital files maintained at NYS DHP, Peebles Island State Park, Waterford NY 12188
Images shot April 2017; photograph locations depicted on photo key included with photo set

- 001 House at 35 County Route 3; view showing roadside and north elevations
- 002 View looking south along County Route 3; hamlet center in background, ice house to right
- 003 Dairy barn complex, County Route 3
- 004 3607 State Route 82, "Kever House," view showing east elevation
- 005 View west towards County Route 82 showing small memorial park and 1 County Route 3
- 006 1 County Route 3, view showing west and north elevations
- 007 2 County Route 8, view showing north and west elevations
- 008 1 County Route 8, view showing roadside and southeast elevations; 10 CR 3 background left
- 009 3 County Route 8, view showing roadside and south elevations; 1 CR 8 and 10 CR 3 in background
- 010 View west towards County Route 82 showing 6 (left) and 2 CR 8
- 011 View in center of hamlet area, post office to right, dairy barn complex in background left
- 012 View along Maple Lane looking south to district boundary; 28 Maple Lane background right
- 013 21 Maple Lane, roadside and north elevations
- 014 13 Maple Lane, roadside and south elevations
- 015 NA Maple Lane (left) with partial view of 16 Maple Lane to right
- 016 Octagon house at 38 County Route 8
- 017 Presbyterian Church complex, County Route 8, view showing roadside elevations of parish hall, church, parsonage and garage

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

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HISTORIC MAPPING



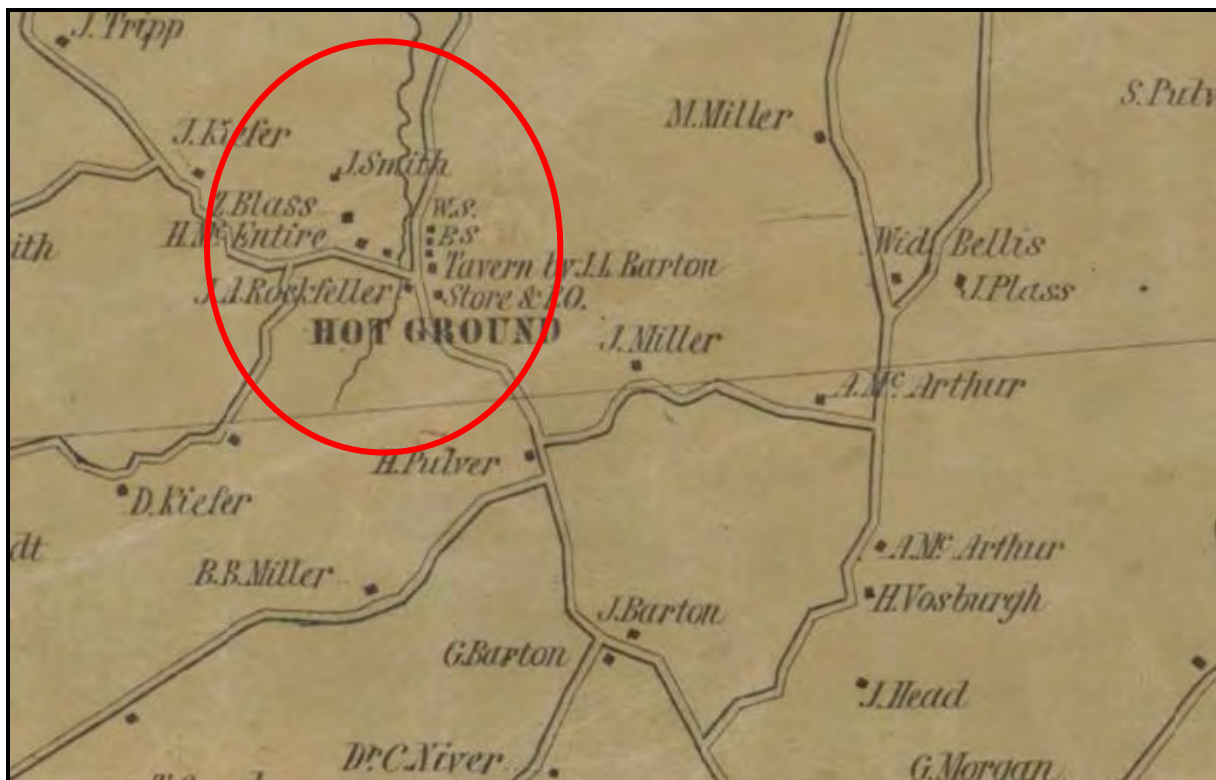
ABOVE, 1798 Wigram map showing area as it appeared at the dawn of the nineteenth century; the house identified as “Kever”—east of the Kilmor dwelling and west of that of H. Hoffman—is likely the extant dwelling at 3507 State Route 82.

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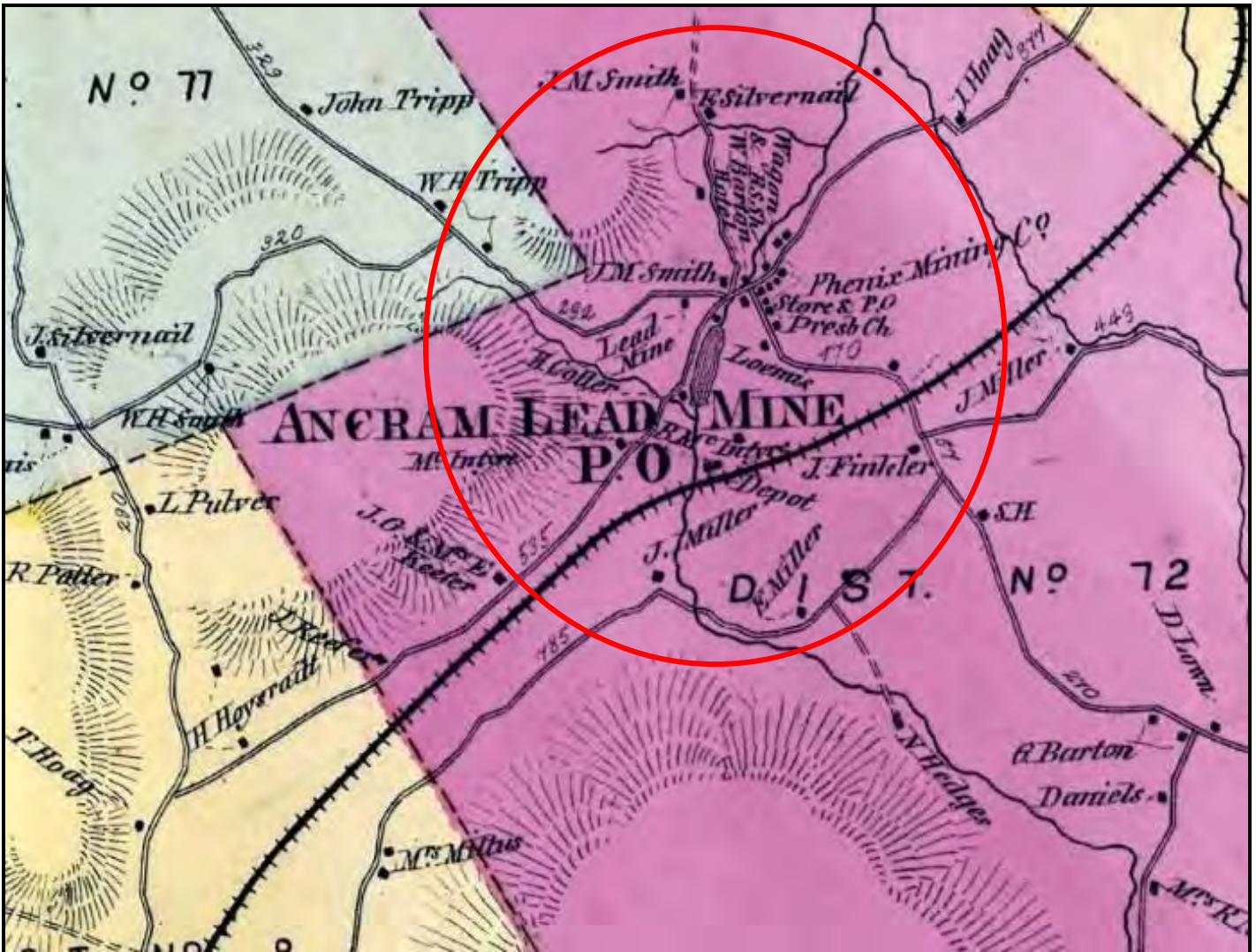


ABOVE, *Map of Columbia County, New York : from actual surveys* (Philadelphia : John E. Gillett, Publisher, 1851);
BELOW, *Map of Columbia Co., New York : from actual surveys* (Philadelphia : E.A. Batch, Publisher, 1858).



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35

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HISTORIC IMAGES



ABOVE, Barton & Hoysradt store (Farmer's Wife, 3 County Route 8); BELOW, same building ca. 1976 as depicted in a Renault automobile advertisement.



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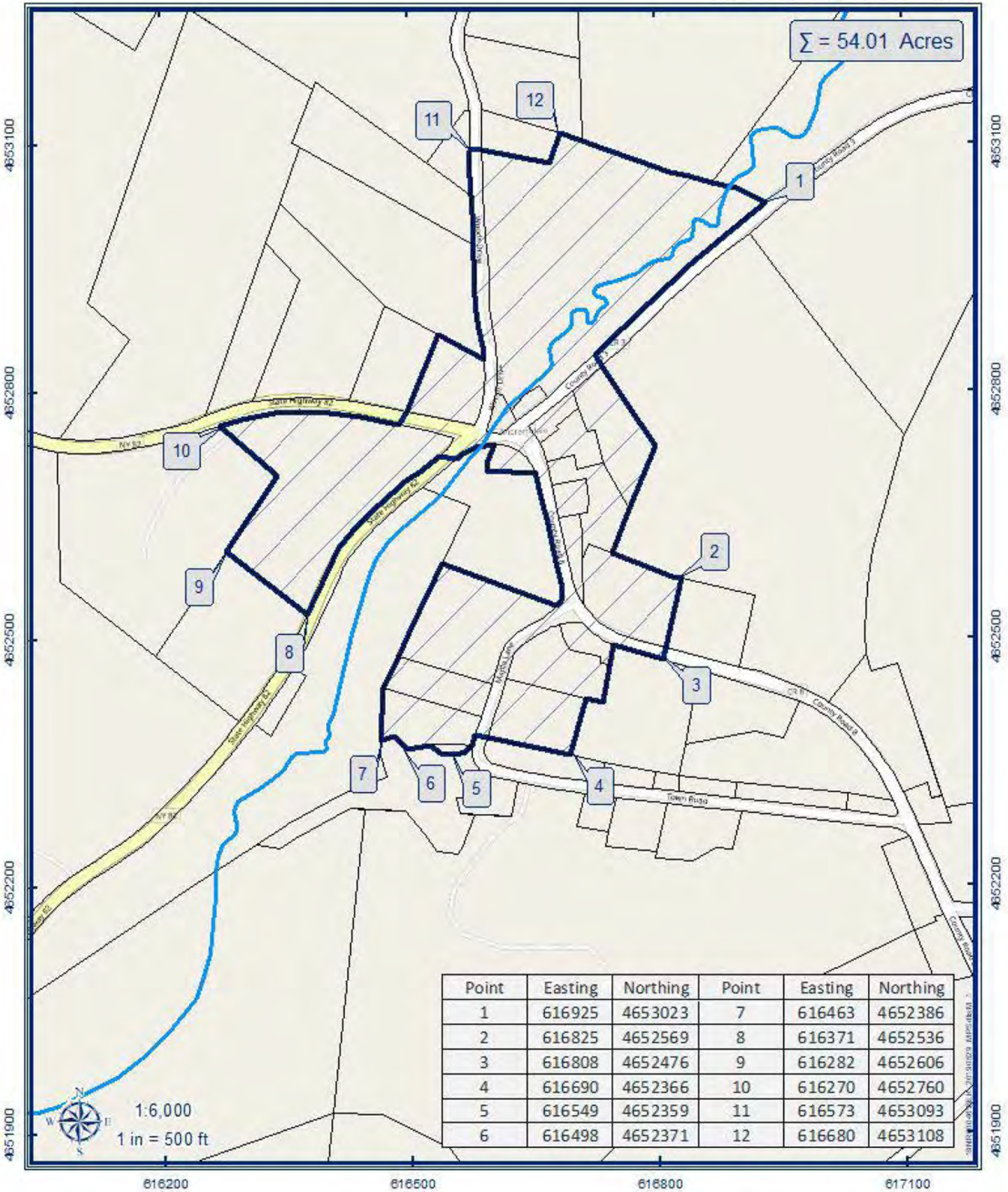


BELOW, Barton & Hoysradt store on Maple Lane; BELOW, Borden's Milk Plant (demolished)



Ancramdale Historic District

Town of Ancram
Columbia County, New York



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

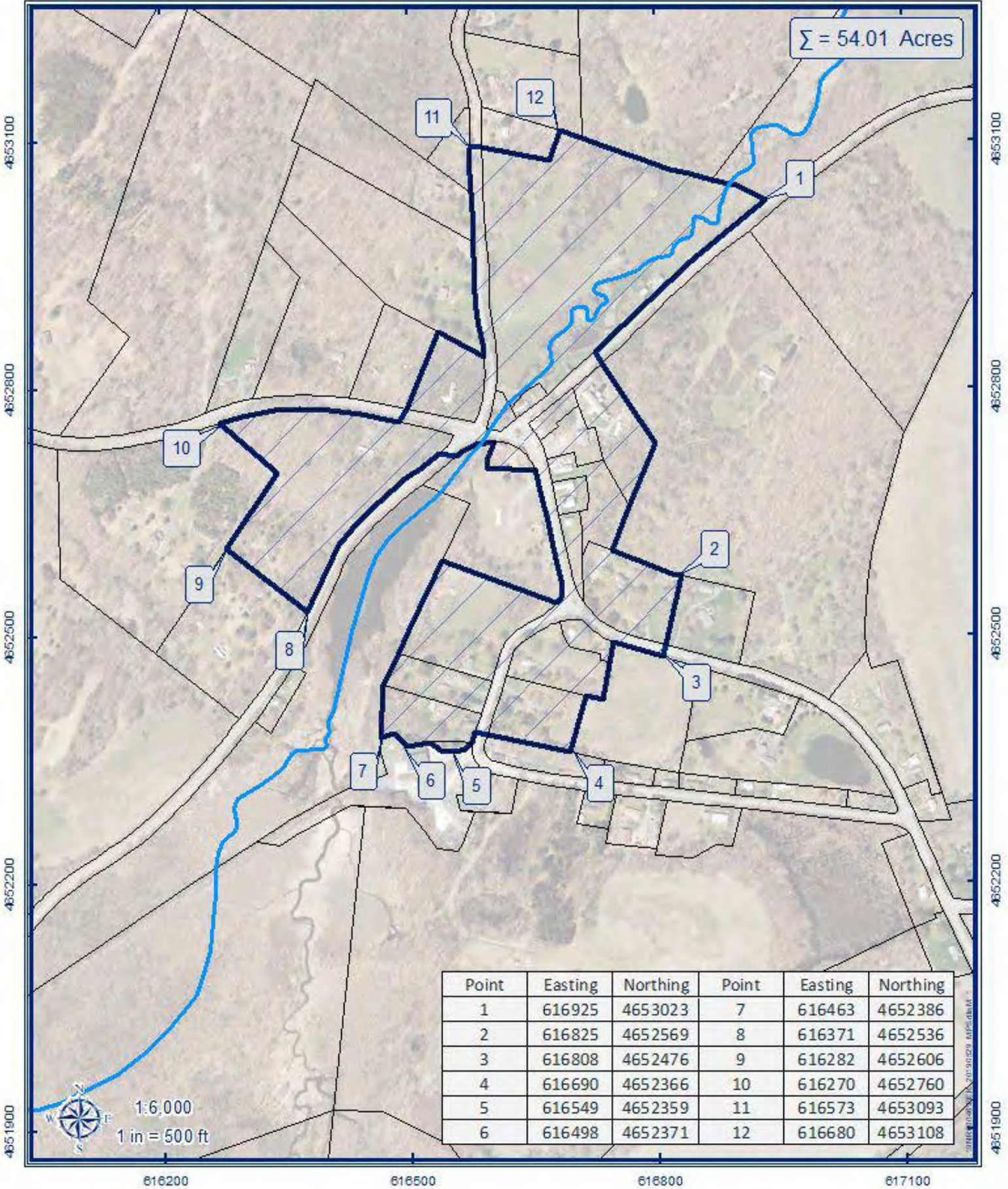
0 162.5 325 650 Feet

Ancramdale
H D

NEW YORK
STATE OF
OPEN SPACE
Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation

Ancramdale Historic District

Town of Ancram
Columbia County, New York

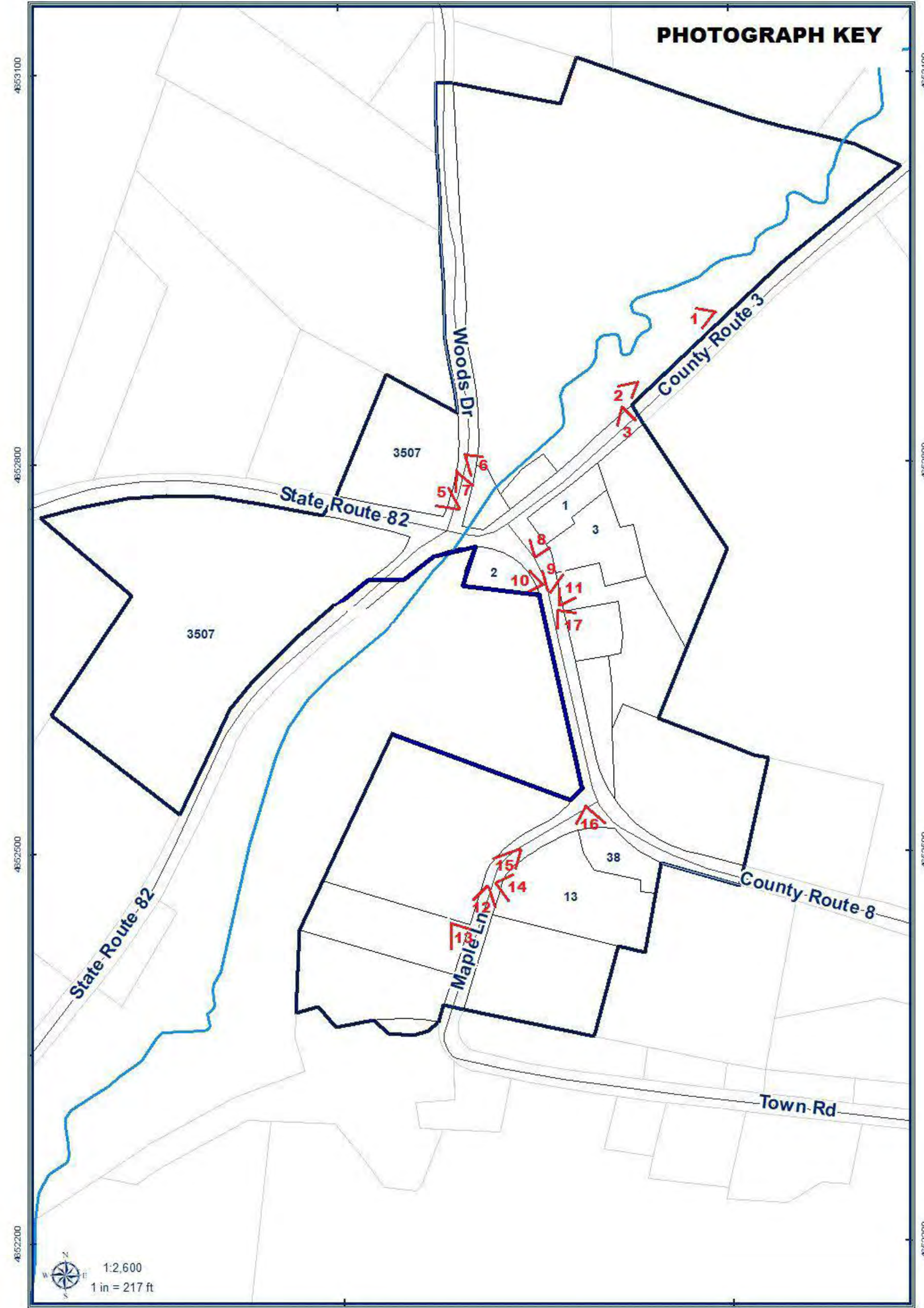


Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 162.5 325 650 Feet

Ancramdale
H D

NEW YORK
STATE OF
OPPORTUNITY
Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation







18

N.Y. RT. 109
← WILLETTON
ANCRAH →
HUDSON →











← N.Y. RT. 22
← COPENHAGEN

SCHOOL
BUS STOP
AHEAD





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 10/10/2019 Date of Pending List: 11/1/2019 Date of 16th Day: 11/18/2019 Date of 45th Day: 11/25/2019 Date of Weekly List: 12/2/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

☒ Accept ☐ Return ☐ Reject 11/27/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Town of Ancram

Ancram Town Hall
1416 County Route 7
Ancram NY 12502
518-329-6512
www.townofancram.org

VIA EMAIL

June 11, 2019

William E. Krattinger
Historic Preservation Program Analyst, Division for Historic Preservation
New York State Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
PO Box 189
Waterford NY 12188-0189

Dear Bill,

On behalf of the Ancram Town Board I would like to thank you for your work over the past ten years to develop plans and proposals for the Ancram Historic District and now for the Ancramdale Historic District.

Recognizing the historic significance of the hamlets of Ancram, Ancramdale and Boston Corner has been an objective of the Town since we adopted our 2010 Comprehensive Plan. Your efforts to successfully designate Ancram as a historic district, and your current efforts to designate Ancramdale as a historic district are greatly appreciated by the Town.

We just completed a review of our 2010 Comprehensive Plan and recently adopted an Updated 2019 Comprehensive Plan. Goal 3 of the Update 2019 Comprehensive Plan highlights the importance of recognizing and preserving the town's historic places:

3. Community Character Goal: *Promote a strong sense of community through communications, an open exchange of information, and building Town-wide consensus on important decisions facing the Town Board. Welcome volunteers and support volunteer activities and community efforts to preserve Ancram's historic places, landscapes, and town identity. Preserve Ancram's unique rural character*

A supporting element of this Goal specifically endorses completing the historic district process for Ancramdale, and initiating a historic district process for Boston Corner.

3.3 Protect the Town's Historic Heritage

- 3.3.1 Reestablish the Heritage Resources Committee to continue working on historic preservation.
- 3.3.2 Put the Ruth Piwonka Survey of Town Historic Buildings and the Historic Vestibule Displays on the town website.
- 3.3.3 Complete the Ancramdale and Boston Corner Historic District processes, communicate the benefits of a historic district designation in terms of loans and grants available, and post this information and maps of the districts on the town website.

Thanks again for all the hard work you have done to get us to where we are. Let me know if there is anything more the town can do to assist you in this process.

Arthur J. Bassin
Ancram Town Supervisor

Dear Sirs/ Madams,

We are writing this letter in reference to our objection against our participation in registering Ancramdale as a historic district and placing it on the New York State Registry of historic places.

We wholeheartedly object to this action and do not want to be included.

Having lived in the Hamlet of Ancramdale for over a half of century, this action is not something we are interested in, in any way, shape or form.

Yours Truly,

Janet Deitch
Gary Deitch

RECEIVED

JUN 10 2019

DIVISION OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

X Janet Deitch

Sworn to and subscribed before
me on this 1st day of JUNE, 2019

Shane P. Mulstay
Notary Public

SHANE P. MULSTAY
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01MU6051649

Qualified in Dutchess County
Commission Expires December 4, 2022

X Gary Deitch

Sworn to and subscribed before
me on this 1st day of JUNE 2019

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Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

7 October 2019

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following two nominations, both on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Washington Avenue Corridor Historic District, Albany, Albany County (287 owners, 4 notarized objections,
1 non-notarized objection)

Ancramdale Historic District, Ancramdale, Columbia County (17 owners, 1 objection)

I am also enclosing an additional documentation request for a name change to the House at 698 Kenwood Avenue, Albany, Albany County, which was listed in 2012.

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kathleen LaFrank".

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office