

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Alexander Smith Carpet Mills Complex

Name of Property

Westchester, NY

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 83001832


Property Name: Smith, Alexander Carpet Mills

County: Westchester County

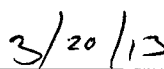
State: NY

Multiple Name:

=====
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper



Date of Action

=====
Amended Item in Nomination

This SLR is issued to make the following substantive correction:

Section

The Alexander Smith Carpet Mills Complex includes a large concrete warehouse designated as "Building 11" in the nomination. The inventory in the nomination describes this structure as having been built in two section, 1905 and 1911, both within the period of significance for the nomination. The text includes a notation that this building does not contribute due to "extensive alterations" to the fenestration. Recent documentation has established that the small rectangular window openings that are a major character-defining feature of the building are historic. The building, therefore appears to contribute to the historic district.

The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

=====
Distribution

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED

JUL 13 1983

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

 SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
1 NAME

HISTORIC

 Alexander Smith Carpet Mills Complex ^{W. St. Dist}

AND/OR COMMON

 change OK - Kathleen La Frank
 July 14, 1983
2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Various

 Roughly bounded by Saw Mill River Rd, Orchard
 St., Lake Rd and Ashburton Aves.

CITY, TOWN

Yonkers

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

New York

VICINITY OF

CODE
036

COUNTY

Westchester

CODE

119

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

 IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

 YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Various (See Attached List)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Westchester County Department of Land Records

STREET & NUMBER

148 Martine Avenue

CITY, TOWN

White Plains

STATE

New York

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

New York Statewide Inventory of Historic Places

November, 1979

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALOFFICE FOR
RECORDS

Division for Historic Preservation

Albany

STATE
New York

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE <u>NA</u>

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Alexander Smith Carpet Mills in Yonkers is a thirty-eight acre factory complex significant in the industrial development of the city of Yonkers and the county of Westchester, and in the history of carpet manufacturing. The group of buildings is comprised of nineteen stylistically varied industrial structures and six rows of workers' housing. Constructed from 1871 to 1930, the buildings line the banks of the Saw Mill River, which for many years was the major source of power for mill operations. The cohesive complex is surrounded by other industrial and commercial operations on the north, south, and west. To the east, directly across the Saw Mill River Road from the earliest part of the carpet factory, green space is provided by Oakland and St. John's cemeteries, established in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Although the Smith Company ceased operations in 1954, the character of the complex remains intact, and the well-preserved buildings, now occupied by a variety of commercial and industrial uses, are once again contributing to the economic vitality of the community. Of the nineteen buildings which constitute the mill complex, four do not contribute to the significance of the district because of alterations.

The following descriptions are keyed numerically to the nomination's general plot plan:

1. This building, the earliest to be erected by Alexander Smith on the factory site and designed to be used as a worsted yarn mill, was constructed in two main sections: the section to the south in 1871; the one to the north, nearly a mirror image of the first, between 1876 and 1883. Rectangular in configuration, three stories high, fifty-two bays wide and five bays deep, the French Second Empire style mill has two towers, one of four stories and one of five, centered in five-bay pavilions. The main section has a shallow shingled gable roof with a monitor; the towers' mansard roofs are of slate. Building and towers are of red-brown brick and the modillioned cornices, which appear on all facades of the main building and the towers, are of wood. Trim, including sills and quoins on all sections and belt courses on the towers only, is of rock-faced granite. Regular fenestration of the mill's main body includes window openings with segmental brick arches. On the towers, window openings on the north and south are blind, those on the east contain glass, and all have projecting semicircular brick arches. The rear (west) facade has three, three-story slate-roofed brick towers and several late nineteenth century brick additions of varying heights. A one-story frame addition with shallow gable roof was constructed on the south circa 1945. Interior details of note include massive reinforced beams with solid walnut posts, tongue-in-groove hardwood floors, and the original stairways, still intact, with molded oak newel posts. Stairwells are also wainscoted with oak.

2. Standing between Nepperhan Avenue and the Saw Mill River Road on the south side of Axminster Street, this building, constructed between 1920 and 1929, is of concrete post-and-beam construction, four stories high and a city block long. The shallow gable roof is topped a monitor. Originally three bays wide on each end facade, the bui'

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received

date entered

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Alexander Smith Carpet Mills Complex - Property Owners:

<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Building Address</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
1a	23 Saw Mill River Road	Arista Novelty Corp. 23 Saw Mill River Road Yonkers, New York
	23 Saw Mill River Road (rear)	HMZ Realty Corp. 375 Executive Blvd. Elmsford, New York
	25 Saw Mill River Road	HMZ Realty Corp.
1b	45 Saw Mill River Road	Topel Realty Corp. 45 Saw Mill River Road Yonkers, New York
	45 Saw Mill River Road (rear)	Topel Realty Corp.
2	470 Nepperhan Avenue	101 Saw Mill River Road Corp. 470 Nepperhan Ave. Yonkers, New York
3	460 Nepperhan Avenue	George Geller 1960 Central Park Avenue Yonkers, New York
	452 Nepperhan Avenue	Raberma Realty Corp. 448 Nepperhan Ave. Yonkers, New York
	448 Nepperhan Avenue	Raberma Realty Corp.
4	440 Nepperhan Avenue	Sorite Mfg. Corp. 440 Nepperhan Ave. Yonkers, New York
	430 Nepperhan Avenue	Chain Locations of America 201 Saw Mill River Road Yonkers, New York

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<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Building Address</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
5	400 Nepperhan Avenue	George Geller 1960 Central Park Avenue Yonkers, New York
6	271 Ashburton Avenue	Holodak and Scanlan 271 Ashburton Avenue Yonkers, New York
7	131 Saw Mill River Road	Helen Frankel 25 Axminster Street Yonkers, New York
	25 Axminster Street	Helen Frankel
	490 Nepperhan Avenue	Venetian Air Corp. of America 490 Nepperhan Avenue Yonkers, New York
8	137 Saw Mill River Road	Emperon Corp. 137 Saw Mill River Road Yonkers, New York
	137 Saw Mill River Road (rear)	Melvin Stein 28 Aspen Road Scarsdale, New York
9	145 Saw Mill River Road	Saw Mill Equities Inc. 145 Saw Mill River Road Yonkers, New York
10	155 Saw Mill River Road	Harranbee Realty Corp. 155 Saw Mill River Road Yonkers, New York
11	167 Saw Mill River Road	Safelon Corp. 167 Saw Mill River Road Yonkers, New York
	238 Lake Avenue	Manner Warehouse Inc. Room 611, 565 Fifth Ave. New York, New York

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<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Building Address</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
12	242 Lake Avenue	Multi-Film Corp. of America 167 Saw Mill River Road Yonkers
	252A Lake Avenue	252A Lake Avenue Corp. c/o Gilbert Holtz 182 Tibbetts Road Yonkers, New York
13	252B Lake Avenue	G. and J. Feurstein Capitol Cabinet Corporation 252B Lake Avenue Yonkers, New York
14a	222 Lake Avenue	Consolidated Resistance Co. 44 Prospect Street Yonkers, New York
14b	578 Nepperhan Avenue	Kappa Associates 351 South Broadway Yonkers, New York
14c	540 Nepperhan Avenue	Kappa Associates
15a	530 Nepperhan Avenue	Nevco Wood Products 500 Nepperhan Avenue Yonkers, New York
15b	520 Nepperhan Avenue	Nevco Wood Products
15c	500 Nepperhan Avenue	Nevco Wood Products
16a	252C Lake Avenue	Gezo Realty Company 498 Nepperhan Avenue Yonkers, New York
16b	252D Lake Avenue	Gezo Realty Company
16c	540 Nepperhan Avenue (rear)	Gezo Realty Company
16d	530 Nepperhan Avenue (rear)	Olgibra Realty Inc. 498 Nepperhan Avenue Yonkers, New York

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<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Building Address</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
17a	520 Nepperhan Avenue (rear)	Nevo Realty Company 500 Nepperhan Avenue Yonkers, New York
17b	500 Nepperhan Avenue	Nevo Realty Company
17c	498 Nepperhan Avenue	Grun and Gabor 498 Nepperhan Avenue Yonkers, New York
18	163 Saw Mill River Road	R & L Realty 153 Tibbetts Raod Yonkers, New York
19	271 Lake Avenue	LMHS Realty Corp. c/o Leo J. Margolin 565 Fifth Avenue New York, New York
20	4 Orchard Place	Michael Beck 4 Orchard Place Yonkers, New York
	8 Orchard Place	A. and J. Chrystone 189 Main Street White Plains, New York
	12 Orchard Place	A. & J. Chrystone
	16 Orchard Place	Gunn Realty 435 South Broadway Yonkers, New York
	20 Orchard Place	Anthony Fagnano c/o Harold Fagnano 26 Ridge Street Glens Falls, New York
	24 Orchard Place	Lock Trading Company c/o Lester Gunn 435 South Broadway Yonkers, New York

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<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Building Address</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
20 (cont.)	28 Orchard Place	28 Orchard Place Inc. c/o Yonkers Savings and Loan Association 1 Manor House Square Yonkers, New York
	148 Orchard Street	Fillippo Milio 112 North Broadway White Plains, New York
	144 Orchard Street	Fillippo Milio
	142 Orchard Street	Isabel W. Teffi 189 Main Street White Plains, New York
	138-140 Orchard Street	Sayegh & Yacub 90 Sudbury Drive Yonkers, New York
21	18 Moquette Row	William H. Thompson 81 Devonshire Road New Rochelle, New York
	16 Moquette Row	Carol Couto 16 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	14 Moquette Row	Joseph Armento 14 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	19 Moquette Row	Mildred Cohen 19 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	17 Moquette Row	Maria and Teodor Odomirok 17 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York

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<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Building Address</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
21 (cont.)	15 Moquette Row	Agripina and Peter Kowalczyk 15 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	12 Moquette Row	Joseph Bohack 12 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	10 Moquette Row	George Hughes Community Savings and Loan Association 40 East First Street Mt. Vernon, New York
	7 Moquette Row	Edna and Robert Howell 7 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	13 Moquette Row	Grace and Peter Dronzek 25 Annsville Trail Yonkers, New York
	11 Moquette Row	Charles McCreedy 11 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	9 Moquette Row	Steve Kowalczyk 9 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	8 Moquette Row	Nora Kelly 8 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	62 Moquette Row	Augustine Yancus 62 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	63 Moquette Row	Sophia Sokolich 63 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York

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<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Building Address</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
21 (cont.)	60 Moquette Row	F. R. Carey Eastern Service Corporation O'Flynn & Verity Inc. 192 Hempstead Turnpike West Hempstead, New York
	58 Moquette Row	Helen Wandzilak 34 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	56 Moquette Row	H. and C. Speidell 56 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	54 Moquette Row	Catherine Whalen 54 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	52 Moquette Row	R. F. Sellet 2 Lewis Avenue Yonkers, New York
	50 Moquette Row	John Masterson, Jr. 50 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	48 Moquette Row	Leonard O'Hara 48 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	61 Moquette Row	Florence Lozier 61 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	59 Moquette Row	G. and O. Lonigro 59 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	57 Moquette Row	Mary Lord 57 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	55 Moquette Row	Helen and Joseph Burns 55 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York

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<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Building Address</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
21 (cont.)	51 Moquette Row	Elizabeth T. Kopcho 51 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	49 Moquette Row	Hazel Grubiak 49 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	28 Moquette Row	M. Minasian 28 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	30 Moquette Row	Victor and Cecelia VanMetter 30 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	32 Moquette Row	Mary J. Sullivan 32 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	34 Moquette Row	Helen Wandzilak 34 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	36 Moquette Row	Anna Zamborsky 36 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	38 Moquette Row	Best, Cleveland & Cardle Brookhaven Servicing Corp. O'Flynn & Verity Inc. 192 Hempstead Turnpike West Hempstead, New York
	40 Moquette Row	Emil Medwid 40 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	27 Moquette Row	Joseph Drenga 27 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	29 Moquette Row	Peter Hrisiko 29 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York

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<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Building Address</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
21 (cont.)	31 Moquette Row	Veronica Stasiak 31 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	33 Moquette Row	Joseph and Lillian Frank 52 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	35 Moquette Row	Maria and Michael Iwanicki 35 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	37 Moquette Row	Catherine Karlan 37 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	39 Moquette Row	Frances Heffern 39 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	41 Moquette Row	J. Hopper 41 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	83 Moquette Row	Edward and Agnes Swantek 83 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	81 Moquette Row	J. Blanar 81 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	79 Moquette Row	Roman Wlazlo 79 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	77 Moquette Row	Alan S. Prince 77 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	75 Moquette Row	Henry D. Buck 75 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	73 Moquette Row	John and Theresa Olson 73 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York

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<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Building Address</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
21 (cont.)	71 Moquette Row	Dennis and Patricia Meade 71 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	84 Moquette Row	Andrew Repcik 1906 No. 43rd Avenue Hollywood, Florida 33021
	82 Moquette Row	William Heffern 82 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	80 Moquette Row	William J. Burke 80 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	78 Moquette Row	Peter Walsh 78 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	76 Moquette Row	W. P. Couchon 76 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	74 Moquette Row	Howard Lundberg Brookhaven Servicing O'Flynn & Verity Inc. 192 Hempstead Turnpike West Hempstead, New York
	72 Moquette Row	Nationwide Holding Corp. Regency Equities Corp. O'Flynn & Verity Inc. 192 Hempstead Turnpike West Hempstead, New York
	70 Moquette Row	Alexander Macur 70 Moquette Row Yonkers, New York
	69 Moquette Row	William Bradley 263 Cedar Avenue Patchogue, New York

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is now four bays wide on the west because of a one-bay square addition to the south. Symmetrical fenestration is of the metal frame-and-sash, multi-paned type. The post-and-beam construction is expressed on the building's exterior, dividing the bays vertically and the stories horizontally. Spandrels on the south and north are of brick; walls on the end (east and west) facades are of reinforced concrete. A three-bay-wide, one-bay-deep stair tower centered on the south facade is original; a reinforced concrete addition to it on the west is not.

3. Used by the Smith Company as an extension of the print mill operation, the earliest portion of this brick building, which fronts on Nepperhan Avenue, was standing by 1880. The simple utilitarian two-story structure on a fieldstone foundation has a shallow gable roof and is twenty-five bays wide. Following the curve of the Saw Mill River directly east of it, the building is seven bays deep on the north and narrows to the width of three bays on the south. The north facade is accented by three triangular brick pediments at the roof line. Symmetrical rectangular fenestration is trimmed with rock-faced granite sills and lintels on the main and basement levels.

4. The first print mill to be erected in the complex, this one-story building, divided by a fire wall from the later, similar building north of it, was constructed in 1876. Of white-painted brick, with a shallow gable roof, original detailing consists only of granite sills on the eighteen rectangular window openings on the main (west) facade. Exterior alterations include replacement of original sash with metal frames with horizontal divisions only and moving the entrance from the front to the side of the entrance-bay tower. Despite these alterations, the structure retains its original size, scale, and unaltered rear elevation (which is similar to Bldg. #3, see photo 8).

5. Standing on the southeast corner of the intersection of Ashburton and Nepperhan Avenues, this building was constructed as an extension of the print mill in 1903. Of yellow-painted brick, three stories high, twenty bays wide, and ten bays deep, with buttress divisions between the bays of the north and south facades, the building is detailed in the castellated style with a corbelled brick cornice on all facades. A square crenellated tower, also with brick corbelling, on the south, a rectangular stair tower on the north, and unadorned parapet walls on the east and west complete the fortress-like appearance. Windows were originally of the metal-sash, multi-paned type with shallow granite sills; all window openings are now bricked up, but the sills remain.

6. Six bays wide, three bays long, and one story high with a two-story tower at the south end, this building was standing by 1907. Both the main section and the tower have shallow gable roofs with monitors. Of wood frame construction, the building is now sheathed with asphalt shingles. All fenestration, rectangular in configuration, is untrimmed. The building was originally used as a bleach house and may incorporate a structure that was on the site in 1896. Loss of integrity due to window changes and modern siding makes Building #6 a non-contributing structure.

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7. Constructed in two sections on the site of an earlier wool carding, picking, and washing room, this building was standing in its entirety by 1914. The front section, gray-painted brick with a corbelled cornice, is two stories high, eight bays wide, and two bays deep. Detailing on the rectangular openings consists of limestone sills and lintels. To the rear, the larger, main four-story-high section is of red brick with concrete floors and roof. Because of site restrictions, the building is six bays wide on the west facade, nine bays on the east, and thirty bays deep. Unusual in the proportion of height to length, the structure has a shallow gable roof and a corbelled brick cornice. Multi-paned double-hung windows, some with transoms, are set within segmentally arched openings; sills are of granite. Bays on the north and south are articulated by brick buttresses set on limestone bases that terminate at the top of the fourth-story window arches. This section of Building Seven originally housed looms of the revolutionary Axminster (Moquette) type that were first developed by the Smith Company.

8. Among the group of early twentieth-century buildings in the factory complex, this four-story flat-roofed concrete post-and-beam structure with brick and glass infill was constructed between 1920 and 1929 on the site of an 1881 spinning mill. A one-bay, five-story-high stair tower of reinforced concrete bisects the south wall, and an "ell" connects the building to the one directly north of it. The number of bays differs from facade to facade: twelve on the south; four on the east; ten plus connecting ell on the north; and five on the west. In the proportion of glass-to-wall area, this building and others of the same period within the complex are related to late nineteenth century commercial architecture and to Bauhaus factory design.

9. Four stories high and twelve bays wide, this brick building was constructed in 1901 as a spinning mill. Similar in configuration and detailing to buildings Five (1903) and Fourteen (1896-1901), it exhibits the same brick corbelling below the cornice line, the multi-paned double-hung windows set into segmentally arched openings with smooth granite sills, and the articulation of first-through-third-story bays with brick buttresses. It differs from other buildings of the period in that the bays here contain two windows of thirty-two panes on the first three stories and twenty-four panes on the fourth story. (Windows on Five and Fourteen are one to a bay, and the numbers of panes are consistent from top to bottom, with thirty-five for Five and thirty for Fourteen.) Brick corbelling is repeated on the four-story, square, castellated stair tower, altered with a functional, five-story brick addition. Other alterations include a recent one-story garage and loading platform addition to the first six bays of the north end of the main facade, and a cosmetic change: the buttresses and cornice have been painted black.

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10. Of concrete post-and-beam construction with brick and glass in-fill, this 1923 flat-roofed building is four stories high and eleven bays wide. Windows are of the multi-paned metal sash type, and the projecting three-part entrance bay tower is of reinforced concrete. The tower's originally flat roofline has been altered in the center section with a shed-roofed addition to provide access to the roof of the building's main section, and on the north, a fifth story has been added. The loading platform at the street level north of the entrance, with corrugated metal shed roof, is also an addition.

11. Built in two sections in 1905 and 1911, this building, of post-and-beam construction with concrete frame, floors, roof, and curtain wall, is six stories high, thirty-five bays wide, and six bays deep with a shallow gable roof. The fenestration on the east and west facades, with small rectangular windows near the top of each story, appears to be the result of a major alteration. If so, however, the change was very early, because the present pattern is clearly visible in a 1911 photograph of the building. The same photograph, however, indicates that similar windows, present at that time on the end (north and south) facades, have since been removed. Three seven-story reinforced concrete stair towers on the main (east) facade each have an entrance door and a double overhead door. There are two additional double overhead doors on this facade, each with a shed roof of corrugated metal. Cement block loading platforms at the ground level of the west facade are a later addition. Due to extensive alterations to the structure's fenestration, Building #11 no longer contributes to the complex.

12. Although of traditional nineteenth-century factory design, this building, laid up in red brick of common bond, does not appear on a map of the mill complex until after 1907. The one-story structure, six bays wide and four bays deep, sits on a cement foundation and has a shallow gable roof of corrugated metal with a monitor that has been shingled over. Regular fenestration includes three exterior doors and segmentally arched window openings with granite sills; all windows have been reduced in size or bricked up. A one-story shed-roof clapboard addition is at the rear (south) of the building. Loss of integrity due to fenestration alteration and a large concrete block addition, makes Building #12 a non-contributing structure.

13. Of white-painted brick, this one-story building is five bays wide, fourteen bays deep, has a low gable roof with monitor, and was standing by 1907. Regular fenestration includes rectangular metal sash, multi-paned windows on each facade, entrance doors on the main (south) and west facades, and two double overhead metal doors on the west. Alteration to window openings makes Building #13 a non-contributing structure.

14. Built in 1901 to house two hundred and fifty Axminster looms, this four-story, L-shaped structure has twenty-four bays on the north (Lake Avenue) facade and forty-six on the west (Nepperhan Avenue) facade. The east facade, facing the river, has six bays in the "ell" and ten in the main section. Related to other mill complex buildings of the same period through design and detailing (with the exception of the castellated towers present on buildings Five and Nine), the building has rec-

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tangular multi-paned windows set into segmentally arched openings with smooth granite sills. Between the bays, buttresses beginning at the ground level and ending above the third-story windows are two feet square in section at the base and taper to a point, one brick in width, at the top. The cornice line on all facades is detailed with brick corbelling. At the rear (east) of the building are two stair towers, four stories in height and one bay square in section, and three loading platforms.

15. Built originally to provide space for the weaving process utilizing the Moquette/Axminster looms, this red brick structure was constructed in two parts between 1880 and 1886. The earlier part, consisting of the nineteen-bay-wide, three-bay-deep section to the south, contains a central three-bay pavilion accented by a string course at the third level and a triangular pediment at the roofline. The pediment, of cast iron, as are flanking rectangular decorative elements that appear visually as vertical extensions of the pavilion's corner pilasters, has the date "1880" in the gable. Decorative brickwork forms dentils above the fourth-story windows on the main section and corbelling on the center pavilion and accents the capitals of all pilasters. Regular multi-paned windows are set into segmentally arched openings (formed by two soldier courses on the lower three levels and one at the fourth). All wood trim, including sills and sash, is painted dark green. Three pairs of the original metal shutters, also painted green and designed to conform to the arched configuration of the window openings, remain intact on the building's south facade. The central bay of this facade is contained within a pavilion identical in detail to that on the west, with the exception of the pedimented gable which does not appear on the side facade.

The design and detail of the early section are repeated on the later section north of it, standing by 1886. The central pavilion, however, contains three parts, each with two bays, and has no pediment. Five-story cement block elevator towers, one on the main (west) facade and two on the east, are twentieth-century additions as are four cement-and-wood loading platforms. The two platforms on the east and one on the west have corrugated iron shed roofs.

16. The earliest part of this building, which has been much altered in configuration during the twentieth century, was standing by 1886. This section, built of clapboard, part of which is unpainted and the rest painted gray, has a low gable roof and is two stories high. Rectangular fenestration, irregular in size and placement, defines eight bays on the east and west and six on the south. White-painted brick additions, circa 1895, north and west of the clapboard section, are all one story in height and have low gable roofs with monitors. Bays on the north and south facades consist of three per addition, including several large overhead doors and multi-paned windows with metal sash. There are five bays on the west. From the time the first section was constructed until the factory closed in 1954, the building provided space for the functions,

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vital to the manufacturing process, of scouring, dyeing, and spinning the wool. A conveyor belt carried the wool from this location to the weaving mill.

17. The original portion of this building was constructed in 1881 as an engine house. Four stories high, of red brick with a low gable roof, the structure has five bays on the north and south and six on the west. Bays on the east are defined by five windows on each of the second, third, and fourth levels and six windows at the ground level. All windows are rectangular in configuration and have wooden sills and granite lintels. A stair tower with a flat roof fills the central bay of the north facade; a metal fire escape has also been added on the north. One-story brick additions to the north and south were connected to the main building by 1896; the structure was labeled "Machine/Engine/Boiler" at that time. Window openings in the additions, also with wood sills and smooth-faced granite lintels, have all been bricked up. Exterior doors include three in the main section and two in each of the additions.

18. Dominated by a smokestack that is fifteen feet in diameter at the base and rises approximately one hundred fifty feet into the air, the earliest part of this rectangular red brick engine house with concrete frame, floors, and roof was constructed in 1916. It was standing in its entirety by 1928 and was the site for the centralization of the factory's power which took place at that time. Varying from two stories on the south and west to sections one and one-and-one-half stories high on the north and east, the building's fenestration consists of five exterior doors and rectangular windows with smooth-dressed granite sills and lintels. The roof is flat, with several small corrugated metal additions to provide access to the roof and stack at various points. Of note is the black-on-red decorative brickwork pattern near the top of the stack. The massive smokestack dominates the industrial complex and it is conspicuous in this (urban) section of the Saw Mill River Valley.

19. The only factory complex building located north of the intersection of Lake Avenue and Saw Mill River Road, this four-story structure was erected between 1920 and 1929. Of concrete post-and-beam construction with brick and glass infill, the building's irregular configuration was necessitated by the curve of the adjacent roadway; in all other respects, including the reinforced concrete stair towers and the detailing of the vertical elements to resemble pilasters with applied capitals, the building is identical to other factory complex structures of the same period. Visible exterior alterations consist only of the reduction in size of some windows on the east and south and the bricking up of two windows on the south.

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20. The workers' housing on Orchard Place and Orchard Street was erected between 1906 and 1908. There were originally eight units on Orchard Place and four on the Street; one of the Orchard Place units was demolished in 1977 in preparation for the planned widening of Nepperhan Avenue. All of the buildings are four stories high, five bays wide, and five bays deep. All are constructed of brick; three different colors of masonry are used on Orchard Place to provide visual distinction, while the units in the Orchard Street row are all of red brick. Each unit in both rows has a prominent cast-iron cornice; the design of modillions differs from unit to unit, as does the decorative treatment on the frieze. Two of the Orchard Street cornices are painted white; all others are brown or dark green. All buildings are set on granite foundations.

Fenestration is rectangular and regular with the exception of the windows in the center bays, which on all buildings except one are smaller than those of the other bays. Limestone forms the sills and lintels and alternates with brick from house to house to form string courses on the Orchard Place buildings; there are no string courses on the Orchard Street houses. A second alternating design motif is that of corner pilasters with corbelled brick capitals. On Orchard Place, the pilasters on the building at the top of the hill rise only three-fourths the height of the structure, while those on the building next to it, and on every second structure subsequently, rise from foundation level to cornice. The pilaster motif appears on Orchard Street but is used somewhat differently; pilasters start at the cornice line and extend downward for varying distances. The buildings are further individualized by differing entrance treatments; all are expressed in brick on Orchard Place, however, while the two southernmost buildings on Orchard Street have rectangular cast-iron pediments and the remaining two are plain.

Two of the Orchard Place buildings have shingled four-story-with-basement additions to the rear and all properties on both Orchard Place and Orchard Street have outbuildings (sheds or garages). Metal fire escapes are also ubiquitous; all are at the rear with the exception of two, attached to front facades, on Orchard Street.

21. The workers' housing called "Moquette Row, North and South" built in 1886-89, is also made up of adjacent brick units that climb the hill west of the factory complex. Smaller than the Orchard Street and Place structures, each Moquette Row house is two bays wide and four bays deep. Laid up in common bond with simple wooden cornices front and back, supported by three pairs of block-cut brackets on the main facades only, the houses have rectangular fenestration with limestone sills and lintels. No attempt was made in the original design to distinguish between the majority of the structures. Those that stood at the downhill, Nepperhan Avenue, ends of the rows, however, were intended for use by mill superintendents and were larger than the other units. The end structures

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also had return cornices and double oriel windows on the east facades. These units were demolished in 1977, and all four rows of Moquette row housing now terminate with a blank wall at the east end.

Entrance to the Nepperhan Avenue end of Moquette Row South is elevated and can be gained by a set of metal and concrete stairs; the south units can also be reached from street level on the Orchard Street (west) side. All units have separate rear yards with lawns; some have gardens. The exterior character of the Moquette houses is reflected in the simplicity of the typical interior plan: a front parlor with a kitchen behind on the first level, four small bedrooms on the second level, and bathroom facilities in the basement.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1871-1929

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The industrial and residential buildings of the former Alexander Smith and Sons Carpet Mills complex, located along the banks of the Saw Mill River in Yonkers, are historically and architecturally significant. Closely associated with a major technological innovation in the development of carpet manufacturing and with the industrial growth of the community, the mills' scale and organization make clear reference to the manufacturing process. Although no longer occupied by the Smith Company, the cohesiveness of the stylistically varied complex, with its numerous outstanding vistas, remains largely intact and the traditional relationship between housing and factory, as exemplified by the row houses that climb the hill west of the factory, is still evident.

Prior to white occupation of the area that is presently Yonkers, the Saw Mill (or Nepperhan) River served as a boundary between two Mohican tribes of the Wappinger Confederacy: the Manhattans to the east and the Weckquaeskecks to the west. In 1652, the area became part of the first patroonship in what was to be Westchester County. Frederick Philipse purchased most of the property in 1672 and selected a nearby site for his manor house.

When the state of New York confiscated Philipse Manor from the loyalist Philipse family following the American Revolution, the portion of the Smith site west of the Saw Mill River was sold to Cornelius P. Low and the portion east of the river to Jacobus Dyckman. The Low property was sold to Lemeul Wells in 1813. At that time there were five small mills along the Saw Mill River, with operators housed in wooden tenements. The Wells estate remained undivided until 1843, inhibiting the growth of Yonkers. The Smith site, described as "quite out of the little settlement,"¹ was mapped in 1843 as "pasture and meadow."²

Production of a small variety of carpet types, without power machinery, had been organized through factories in the United States as early as 1825. Carpet manufacturing, prior to 1845, was the least developed branch of the textile industry, primarily due to the absence of a power

¹D. Cole, "Yonkers," in J. Thomas Scharf, History of Westchester County (Philadelphia; 1886), Vol. II, pp. 19-21.

²Ibid, p. 21.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (See Continuation Sheet)

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 38 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Yonkers

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

E	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
---	------	---------	----------

F	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
---	------	---------	----------

G	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
---	------	---------	----------

H	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	<u>NA</u>	CODE	COUNTY	<u>NA</u>	CODE
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STATE	<u>NA</u>	CODE	COUNTY	<u>NA</u>	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY (See Continuation Sheet)

NAME / TITLE

Karen Morey Kennedy

ORGANIZATION

Preservation Consultant

STREET & NUMBER

20 Hix Avenue

CITY OR TOWN

Rye

CONTACT: Austin O'Brien
Div. for Historic Pres.
518-474-0479

DATE

4/83

TELEPHONE

(914) 967-6091

STATE

New York

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Albert F. Casare

TITLE Deputy Commissioner and Counsel

DATE

7/6/83

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Entered in the
National Register

DATE

8/11/83

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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loom capable of handling the tight and complicated weave of the carpet. Although mechanized processes for preparing yarn were adapted from other textile industries, carpet weaving required skilled and strong weavers. Two American innovations, the Erastus Bigelow ingrain power loom of 1846 and the Skinner-Smith Axminster loom of 1856, successfully applied power to the weaving of carpets and revolutionized the manufacture and consumption of carpets in the industrialized world.³

Alexander Smith (1818-1878) was born in Trenton, New Jersey, the son of a farmer of Scottish descent, and moved to West Farms, New York (then part of Westchester County) in 1836.⁴ A dry goods merchant, Smith recognized the growing market for factory produced ingrains, replacing rag and yarn carpetings of household manufacture, as floor coverings. He bought a small carpet factory, consisting of yarn preparation apparatus and nineteen ingrain hand looms, from the firm of Hutchinson and Mitchell in 1845. By 1849, however, Smith was forced to close his factory. He worked as a factory superintendent in Schenectady for six months and, in the meantime, developed with John McNair, a weaver, a new method of producing tapestry ingrain carpets.⁵ Tapestry ingrains had become very popular by the mid-nineteenth century, and Smith convinced his brother Jonathan to invest with him in the new method. The West Farms factory, reopened in 1850,⁶ now called the A. and J. Smith Carpet Company - was but one of a number of firms producing tapestry ingrain carpeting at the time.

The carpenter-mechanic who had built the yarn printing apparatus for Smith was Halcyon Skinner (1824-1900). Skinner, the son of a mechanic who had designed machinery for the mass production of violins, was born in Ohio and educated in Massachusetts. The family moved to West Farms in 1838, where Halcyon worked in a local veneer mill until 1845 and then joined forces with Smith.

³A. Cole and H. Williamson, The American Carpet Manufacture (Cambridge, Massachusetts: 1941), pp. viii, 53-76 passim; S. Knapp, "American Carpets" in C. Depew, ed., One Hundred Years of American Commerce (New York: 1895), pp. 487-8.

⁴C. Allison, The History of Yonkers (New York: 1896), p. 355.

⁵An ingrain carpet is a fabric woven in the same manner as cotton and most woolen cloths, with any pattern introduced "in grain." A tapestry is an inexpensive type of carpet which emulates the expensive Oriental carpets in its general pattern. In production, the pattern derives from the yarn which is printed in a sequence of colors prior to weaving. *Ibid.*, p. 182.

⁶Cole and Williamson, p. 81; S. Greenblatt, "The History and Development of the Carpet Industry in Yonkers" M.A. Thesis, Columbia University, 1943, pp. 9-10.

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The success of their tapestry ingrain production method encouraged Skinner and Smith to approach the problem of constructing a power loom for weaving Axminster carpet. Axminster, named after the place in England where it was originally produced, is a more expensive, tufted pile carpet type closely related to Oriental weaves. Unlike ingrains, Axminster patterns derive from individually colored tufts of yarn, resulting in sharper details and greater durability.⁷ Axminster weaving was a slow process by hand; two men and a boy produced only one-and-one-half yard of fabric a day. As a result, use of Axminster was uncommon in the United States.⁸ Between 1855 and 1856, Skinner produced a model for the Axminster loom that was technically perfected by 1858. Unlike the earlier Bigelow ingrain loom, which had duplicated the actions of the weaver's hands and feet mechanically, the Skinner "nipper" loom employed entirely new principles.⁹ Although still unprofitable for mass production, the loom could be operated by one girl, and production increased.

Following the destruction of the West Farms plant by fire in the early 1860's, Skinner exhibited the model of his new loom at the 1862 International Exposition in London.¹⁰ The factory was rebuilt, and between 1862 and 1864, Skinner experimented with improvements to the tapestry ingrain loom. A second fire burned the West Farms factory in April, 1864, and in the fall of that year, Smith moved to Yonkers which, following the division of the Wells estate, had become an industrial center.¹¹

Smith initially occupied a wooden building at the corner of Palisade and Elm streets. This site, formerly owned by the Waring hat factory, was along the banks of the Saw Mill River and was called the "lower mills." It used water for washing and processing the wools and as the power source

⁷O. Kenyon, Carpets and Rugs (North Canton, Ohio, 1923), p. 86.

⁸Cole and Williamson, p. 72.

⁹Ibid. Tufts were inserted around the warp threads of the foundation fabric by parts of the loom called "nippers."

¹⁰Greenblatt, p. 12. According to Greenblatt, the Smith firm gained an international reputation at this time.

¹¹In 1845, the population was 2,517; five years later it was 4,160; and by 1865, it had reached 12,756. The Hudson division of the New York Central Railroad, completed in 1848, provided efficient transportation for raw materials and finished goods. Industries attracted to Yonkers during this period included: the Hutchinson and Mitchell Carpet Factory, c. 1846; Otis Brothers elevator works, 1854; a gas light company, 1854; a silt works, 1855; a brewer, 1858; a sugar refinery, 1862; and arms and mowing machine works, 1862-3. Cole, p. 18, and A. French, History of Westchester County (New York: 1925), Vol. II, p. 564.

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for a fifty-horse-power water wheel. Through the 1860's additional buildings were constructed, including a five-story brick structure (razed in 1934), and existing buildings were enlarged.¹² The machinery at this site included a large number of tapestry ingrain hand looms and eighteen Axminster power looms. In 1869, the firm of Alexander Smith and Sons was established, with Smith's only son, Warren B. (d. 1903), and son-in-law, William F. Cochran (d. 1902), as partners.¹³

About 1870, Smith purchased a large parcel of land further north along the Saw Mill River on Saw Mill River Road.¹⁴ The first building on this site (1A, see Map), used for the production of worsted carpet yarn, was constructed in 1871. The worsted mill was supported by a scouring and picking building, dye house, and engine room, ranged along the river. Water was drawn from the river, converted to steam in coal-fired boilers, and used as the energy source to drive the engine. This power was transferred to the mill by a leather belt which engaged with the overhead machinery shafting inside the mill. In 1876, the first of a cluster of print mills (4), where tapestry yarn was dyed, was constructed with its own power source.¹⁵ It is probable that Skinner, who, during his employment with the firm (to 1889) is credited with having planned and supervised construction of all buildings erected by Smith during that time, was the principal architect.¹⁶ By 1872 the firm was the largest property owner adjacent to the river¹⁷ and by 1876 more land was acquired along the west bank, between the river and what is now Nepperhan Avenue.¹⁸

In 1874, Skinner and Smith again returned to the problem of producing a higher grade carpet at a cost competitive to that of tapestry. The problem was solved; by September, 1876, Skinner had produced the perfected Moquette or Axminster power loom, and it was patented January 17, 1877.¹⁹ This improved loom reduced the cost of production by seventy-five percent, and expansion of the Smith enterprise was rapid.²⁰ In 1877, the

¹²Allison, p. 361.

¹³Greenblatt, p. 19.

¹⁴TAMS, "Report on the Proposed Widening of Nepperhan Avenue," Attachment #20.

¹⁵Allison, p. 360; Greenblatt, p. 27; D. Miller, Atlas of Yonkers (Philadelphia, 1876).

¹⁶Allison, p. 183.

¹⁷Greenblatt, p. 23.

¹⁸TAMS, Attachment #20.

¹⁹Greenblatt, p. 25.

²⁰Carpet Review Publishing Company, History and Manufacture of Floor Coverings (New York: 1899), p. 63; Cole and Williamson, p. 74.

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Smith Moquette Loom Company was formed to handle royalties derived from the patent. Six looms were built that year, two of which were shipped to England and France. By the end of 1878, five English and three French firms were using the loom. Manufacture of the loom was undertaken by Tomkinson and Adams, an English machine works, while Skinner continued to introduce improvements.²¹

Alexander Smith conducted an unsuccessful campaign for mayor of Yonkers in 1874. He ran for Congress in 1878 and was elected; the strain of victory proved too much for him, however, and he died on the night of the election. His death, the resulting change in management, and the success of the Moquette loom, ushered in a period of new construction and increased output. W. C. Smith succeeded his father as president of the firm. Sixteen hundred people now worked in the mills, and by the end of 1879, forty-three tapestry looms and fifty-five Moquette looms ran daily to 9:00 p.m. In 1881, the Smith Moquette Loom Company began production of carpets as a separate enterprise from the older Smith firm and development of the area north of Axminster Street began.

The first section of the Moquette weaving mill (15), planned in 1880, was constructed in 1881. A brick engine house (17), wooden dye house (part of Building #16), and a spinning mill (replaced by 8), all used in the Moquette process, were also constructed at this time. Moquette looms, removed from the lower mills, were relocated in the new buildings. The tapestry mill, in turn, was doubled in size in 1881, and new buildings supported it by 1884. Three hundred improved tapestry looms, now producing Brussels and velvet types of carpets, were installed in the new buildings.²² The worsted mill (1b) was doubled in size between 1876 and 1883, probably in response to the increase in tapestry production.²³ Larger engines were installed at both tapestry and Moquette mills in 1884, with additional power still drawn from the river. Three hundred fifty tapestry looms, two hundred twenty Moquette looms, and eight Axminster looms produced 26,000 yards of carpet daily, employing 3,500 persons. By 1885, the two firms comprised the largest carpet manufacturing plant in the United States, second in the world only to the John Crossley firm of

²¹Greenblatt, pp. 31-34. In 1879, the Smith firm entered a royalty arrangement with the Hartford, Connecticut Carpet Company for the use of the loom.

²²Tapestry Brussels is a looped pile carpet manufactured in the same manner as tapestry ingrain, with pattern introduced through printing the yarn; tapestry velvet is a tapestry Brussels in which the loops have been cut after being pulled through the foundation fabric, resulting in a smoother surface.

²³This building is absent from the 1876 Miller map.

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Halifax, England.²⁴

Wages paid in the nineteenth century to carpet workers were subject to market conditions and fluctuated periodically. The initiative for collective bargaining in the carpet industry, as in other branches of textile manufacturing, had originally come from the skilled workers - the weavers. Many of these weavers, Scottish and English in origin, had migrated to Yonkers from carpet centers in Britain, such as Kidderminster and Kilmarnock. An isolated strike in January, 1867 by the tapestry weavers, protesting a reduction in wages, had shut down the mills for a brief period. The Smith strike of 1885, however, was one of a general wave of strikes during the eighties resulting from the Knights of Labor movement to organize skilled and unskilled workers into unions. A union had been formed at the Smith mills in 1884, and a number of women had been dismissed for joining. Secret meetings were held in preparation for a strike, and on February 20, 1885, the tapestry workers walked off, demanding reinstatement of the dismissed workers and restoration of wages to an earlier, higher rate. Many of the unskilled Irish and the women workers, introduced to the industry through the Moquette loom, joined the strike. Smith, refusing to recognize the union, shut the mills down.

The closing of the mills had a great impact on the city of Yonkers; merchants reduced the number of their employees, others closed shop, and seven to eight hundred carpet workers are reported to have left the city. On May 5, the mills were opened to workers unsympathetic to the union. Negotiations were complicated by a local newspaper, opposed to the strike, that reported an attempt to blow up the print mill (4) on June 16. The New York Tribune repudiated the story, and the Knights of Labor and striking workers offered a reward of \$1,000 for discovery of the guilty party. On July 12, an agreement was reached, allowing an advance in wages and the right of workers to belong to a union. The unskilled workers, mainly Irish, who had left Yonkers during the strike were replaced by newly arrived Slavs.²⁵

Following the strike, the Smith management began to exhibit a more paternalistic attitude toward the employees, evidenced by the construction of workers' housing, Moquette Row (21), on several acres of land west of the Moquette mill acquired by Smith between 1875 and 1885.²⁶ The four rows of housing, stretching from Orchard Street to Nepperhan

²⁴Greenblatt, pp. 34-41. The major stockholders of both Alexander Smith and Sons and the Smith Moquette Loom Companies were the same individuals; an attempt was made, however, to separate design and production between the two firms for a short period.

²⁵Cole and Williamson, pp. 178-182; Greenblatt, pp. 42-56.

²⁶Miller, 1876 map. The land is divided into longitudinal lots, typical of residential development.

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Avenue, were begun in 1886 and completed by 1889.²⁷ Workers applied to live in the housing units and until 1950 rented them from the Smith firm. Most of the first tenants were Irish mill hands, and residences were often occupied by successive generations of family members. The units lacked hot water until after World War II, when they were hooked up to plant boilers. Maintenance of both the houses and the roadbeds between was provided by crews from the mills. Supervisors were selected to occupy the larger units at the eastern end of each row.²⁸

By 1886, extensions had been made to the print mill (southern portion of 3) and Moquette mill (northern portion of 15).²⁹ An engine room (probably at the lower mill site) was built in 1888, and a dye house (part of 16), scouring room (rear of 1a), yarn storage building and a soap and mixing room (along the river on the site of 3), were built in 1891. Power was increased at each mill through new engines. The Smith Moquette Loom Company was absorbed by the Alexander Smith and Sons Carpet Company in 1890.³⁰ In response to the depression of the nineties, a maverick marketing policy was initiated; the sale of surplus carpets through auction allowed Smith to set the price for the entire industry.³¹

The Panic of 1893 shut the mills down from August to October. Years later, John Masefield, poet-laureate of England, recalled his experience as a worker in the Moquette mill at the time of the depression. He described the mill as dominating the quiet woodland around it:

I had never been associated with any building so big. It loomed up above the road...As I drew nearer, I heard the enormous murmur of its engines...As the whistle blew the noise of the engines which had been a steady booming murmur rose up to a clanging roar.

Inside:

...a deafening, roaring, clanging clack in which one had to shout to make oneself heard. We were on the lower weaving floor, where I suppose more than a hundred power looms were in full work. The shuttles were stabbing and clacking, the belts were humming, the swords coming back with a bang, and the appalling ceiling of advancing spools shook and jerked

²⁷An illustration in Cole shows two rows complete by 1886. The four rows are mapped in R. Pidgeon, Atlas of the City of Yonkers (New York: 1889).

²⁸TAMS, Attachment #20. The end units were demolished in 1977.

²⁹Cole, illustration, p. 201.

³⁰Greenblatt, p. 58.

³¹Cole and Williamson, p. 202; Greenblatt, pp. 64-65.

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overhead. The noise was like nothing I had ever heard. The air was already filled with wool dust...the floors of all the gangways were very slippery. ³²

In addition to describing the environment of the mill encountered by the workers, Masefield recorded observations of the workers' behavior within the mills. Individual jobs were usually restricted to segregated areas of the complex, and as a result, the workers often formed incomplete images of the total process of carpet manufacturing. Outside the Moquette mill, Masefield had few opportunities to observe activities in other buildings.

I only once entered the dyeing rooms...I found the place thick with steam and very hot and clammy...The dyes coloured the hands of the workers...I daily met men with green, bright yellow, or purple hands and arms. ³³

A sketch of the plant in 1896 describes the activities at the different mills within the complex. Administration, design, and machinery production (including both Moquette and tapestry looms), along with the tapestry mill, were located at the lower mill site. At the worsted mill site, yarn was spun and printed for use in tapestry manufacture. A bleach house, straddling the river, had been built at this site; it is now gone. The Moquette mill had its own yarn production and dyeing facilities. A labor-saving conveyor, designed by Skinner prior to 1889, carried the yarn from the dyehouse to the weaving mill. A one-hundred-twenty-six-foot-high steel drying tower, built in 1895 behind the weaving mill and a prominent landmark in the valley, was used for drying the finished sized carpets. Steel was also used in the construction of a contemporary addition to the dyehouse (16). Larger engines were in use at each mill at this time, with smokestacks equipped with a primitive air pollution device to keep soot off the finished carpets. All buildings were furnished with sprinkler systems. ³⁴

The years following the depression placed the Smith firm in the lead of world production. Francis T. Holder, former superintendent of the mills, succeeded William Smith as president of the firm from 1894 to 1902. In 1896, an important order of carpet was shipped to Moscow for the coronation of the Czar; and Smith carpet was subsequently selected for the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg by the Empress. The price per yard of Moquette carpet had dropped from two dollars per yard in 1877 to eighty-five cents in 1900, making it an affordable floor covering for the middle and lower

³²The floors were slippery because of lanolin in the wool.

³³J. Masefield, In the Mill (New York: 1945), pp. 5-9, passim.

³⁴Allison, pp. 357-361.

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classes in the United States.³⁵

The company continued to expand and diversify. Improvements in the quality of flooring popularized the rug form as opposed to full floor carpeting. Rugs produced on standard sized looms consisted at first of pieces of carpeting sewn together. In 1897, Smith introduced to the market the first American-made seamless broadloom Axminster rug. By 1901, an addition to the Moquette mill (14) was planned to house an additional two hundred and fifty improved Axminster looms. A new spinning mill (9) was under construction at the Moquette complex at that time. Improvements were made in the designs of carpets, and in 1904, Alexander Smith and Sons was awarded the grand prize for its display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis.³⁶

A number of new buildings appear on a 1907 map. A utility building, possibly a bleach house (6), was built behind the south extension of the print mill (5). The north print mill (3) was extended. At the Moquette plant, a warehouse (11) as well as additions to the dyeing rooms (16) were built. An engine house (18), terminating a trunk rail line, had been placed at the rear of the 1901 spinning mill. Additional workers' housing, the "flats" of Orchard Street and Orchard Place, were complete.³⁷ A further addition to the Moquette weaving facility (7), similar in appearance to the northern extension of the mill, was built soon after 1911 along Axminster Street.³⁸

Descendants of Alexander Smith remained active in the management of the mills and in the development of urban institutions. Alexander Smith Cochran succeeded Holder as president from 1902-1909 and, in turn, was succeeded by G. H. Cochran. During the period of urban reform that swept the nation's cities at the turn of the century, wealth derived from the Smith mills was altruistically returned to the community. In 1899, the "largest and best-equipped workingman's club in the country," the Hollywood Inn, was opened, the personal gift of W. F. Cochran. The Sprain Ridge Hospital and Sanitorium (later called "House of Rest") was founded by A. S. Cochran in 1907. The Yonkers School of Design was organized in 1914 to grant free instruction in the field of design. An early profit-sharing system, through the distribution of employee bonuses, was implemented at the mills in 1911.³⁹

³⁵Greenblatt, pp. 64, 70-1.

³⁶Cole and Williamson, p. 109; Greenblatt, pp. 72-3.

³⁷E. Kiser, Atlas of Yonkers (Philadelphia; 1907).

³⁸Yonkers Board of Trade, Yonkers, Next to the Largest City (Yonkers: 1911), n.p., illustration.

³⁹Greenblatt, pp. 71 and 107.

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During the First World War (and later, the Second World War), carpet looms were adapted to the manufacture of blankets and canvas duck for the war effort, and carpet production was curtailed. The remaining buildings of the complex still standing today date from a period of expansion during the prosperous twenties. Axminsters had far surpassed tapestries in popularity, and new buildings using concrete and brick construction were built at the Moquette plant (2, 8, 10, 19). Other utility buildings and additions at the Moquette mill, probably associated with increased Axminster production, were built at this time (12 and 13). In 1928, power was centralized for the worsted and Moquette mills in one existing engine house (18). A large turbo-electric generator, automatically fed by coal, replaced the steam and belt system by providing electricity throughout the plants. A water softening system and high pressure boilers were also installed to produce the steam necessary to process the wool.⁴⁰

Although the mills were kept open during the depression of the thirties, the economic situation at that time brought about the closing of the lower mill in 1931. Walls were demolished to remove the five hundred and ninety looms, relocated in the print mill. The centralization of power in the Moquette and worsted mills, along with a disappearing market for tapestry carpets, precipitated the move.⁴¹

The depression and the activities of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) were responsible for labor unrest at the Smith mills between 1934 and 1937. The National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (NRA, declared unconstitutional in 1935) had opened the door to collective bargaining through the establishment of works councils; two of these councils, an Axminster and a velvet, were formed at the Smith mills. The CIO, emerging in 1935 from the American Federation of Labor, set out to unionize industries, such as carpet manufacturing, that had previously resisted unionization. The management again opposed union membership for the workers, but was forced by the Wagner Labor Act of 1935 to abandon this stand. In 1937 the workers were organized into two rival unions: the independent Smith Workers Union and the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO. A list of demands were presented to the management, and the millworkers chose the CIO union as their sole bargaining agent. The management recognized the union and signed a contract with the workers responding to their demands.⁴²

The mills reached their peak during the Second World War, employing seven thousand persons, or sixty percent of all industrial workers in

⁴⁰Greenblatt, pp. 77-8.

⁴¹Cole and Williamson, p. 122; Greenblatt, pp. 79-80; I. Wingate, Textile Fabrics and Their Selection (New York: 1937), p. 428. The demolition of the tapestry mill was complete by 1934.

⁴²Greenblatt, pp. 75-95, passim.

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Yonkers.⁴³ Decline set in following the war. The nine-foot "broadloom Axminster" rug was replaced in popularity with the use of wall-to-wall carpeting, requiring looms of broader scale. Smith no longer controlled the market, and cheaper rugs of Southern and foreign manufacture gained a competitive edge.⁴⁴ The firm responded with an austerity plan to "streamline and modernize" the plant. Stock was sold for the first time, and overhead was reduced through the sale of property. In 1947, the firm turned over the right-of-way of Moquette Row, North and South, to the city of Yonkers, and in 1950, through a real estate agent, sold off the units of the rows at a low price (\$1,000-\$1,200) to the tenants. In 1953, five acres of property and a factory (19) north of Lake Avenue were sold to Benson and Hedges for the manufacture of cigarettes. The buildings of the worsted and print mills had been sold to a New York realtor by 1954 when the firm completed a half-million-dollar realignment program. This program included remodelling of buildings, new lighting, and relocation of looms, offices, and other functions within the Moquette plant. The company, however, was losing nearly two million dollars a year and had been hurt by a sixty-one-day walkout by the United Textile Workers Union-CIO in 1952. Nine days into another walkout, on June 24, 1954, the firm announced it was closing its operations in Yonkers. Alexander Smith and Sons relocated in Greenville, Mississippi, where a state-sponsored industrial development program had built a modern plant. In 1956, the firm was absorbed by Mohawk Carpet and became the Mohasco Corporation. Five thousand millworkers lost their jobs in the period from 1952 to the mills' closing.⁴⁵

The buildings of the complex have remained in industrial use in the post-Smith era. Among the types of goods manufactured by nearly one hundred small industries located in the complex in recent years are: school supplies, dresses, boxes, pharmaceutical supplies, plastics, hardware fittings, plumbing supplies, greeting cards, furniture, mattresses, and leather goods.⁴⁶ Precision Valve Company, owned by Robert Alplanalp, the friend and confidant of ex-President Nixon, is one of the current occupants. Buildings of the former print mill are used today in the manufacture of Carvel ice cream. Planners have recently recognized the value of revitalizing the complex for industrial use, and local developers have shown strong interest in rehabilitating factory buildings.⁴⁷ The Army

⁴³J. Tupper, "The Impact of the Relocation of the Alexander Smith Carpet Company upon the Municipal Government of the City of Yonkers, New York," Master of Public Administration thesis, New York University, June, 1963, p. 16.

⁴⁴J. Kelly, "When the Mill Pulled the Carpet Out From Under Yonkers," New York Times, July 29, 1979, p. 10 (Westchester Section).

⁴⁵Kelly; TAMS, Attachment #20; T. Tuohy, "The Old Carpet Shop, Yesterday and Today," Yonkers Herald Statesman, May 11, 1966, n.p.

⁴⁶Westchester County Industry Center, "Report on Saw Mill River Road Area," (no location, 1974).

⁴⁷Kelly.

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Corps of Engineers is currently dredging the Saw Mill River to eliminate a continual flooding problem.

The Alexander Smith Carpet Mills, although no longer fulfilling their original function, continue to contribute to the economic and industrial vitality of the community in which the complex has been located for over one hundred years.

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Page

1

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UTM References, all in Zone 18, are:

	<u>E</u>	<u>N</u>
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B	593740	4532360
C	593750	4532440
D	593890	4532740
E	593780	4532800
F	593850	4533010
G	593990	4532960
H	594020	4533100
I	594160	4533050
J	594200	4533160
K	594290	4533140
L	594300	4533100
M	594230	4533040
N	594200	4532910
O	594190	4532760
P	594020	4532650

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Alexander Smith Carpet Mills Complex enclose a land area irregular in configuration. Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of Saw Mill River Road and Ashburton Avenue, the dimensions of the complex are approximately:

2,500 yards east along Ashburton Avenue to the intersection of Ashburton and Nepperhan avenues; leaving Ashburton, 5,500 yards northeast along Nepperhan Avenue following the curve of the avenue; leaving said avenue, 1,500 yards northwest to Orchard Street; 3,000 yards along east side of Orchard Street in a northeast direction to the southeast corner of the intersection of Orchard Street and Orchard Place; leaving Orchard Street, 2,000 yards southeast along the south side of Orchard Place to intersection of Orchard Place and Nepperhan Avenue; leaving Orchard Place, 2,000 yards northeast along the east side of Nepperhan Avenue to the intersection of Nepperhan Avenue and Lake Avenue; leaving Nepperhan Avenue, 2,500 yards southeast along the south side of Lake Avenue; crossing Lake Avenue, 3,000 yards northeast; then 1,500 yards southeast to a point 2,000 yards northeast of the intersection of Saw Mill River Road and Lake Avenue; then 750 yards southwest to east side of Saw Mill Road; then following curve of said Saw Mill River Road, 11,000 yards southeast to point of beginning.

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Alexander Smith Carpet Mills Complex
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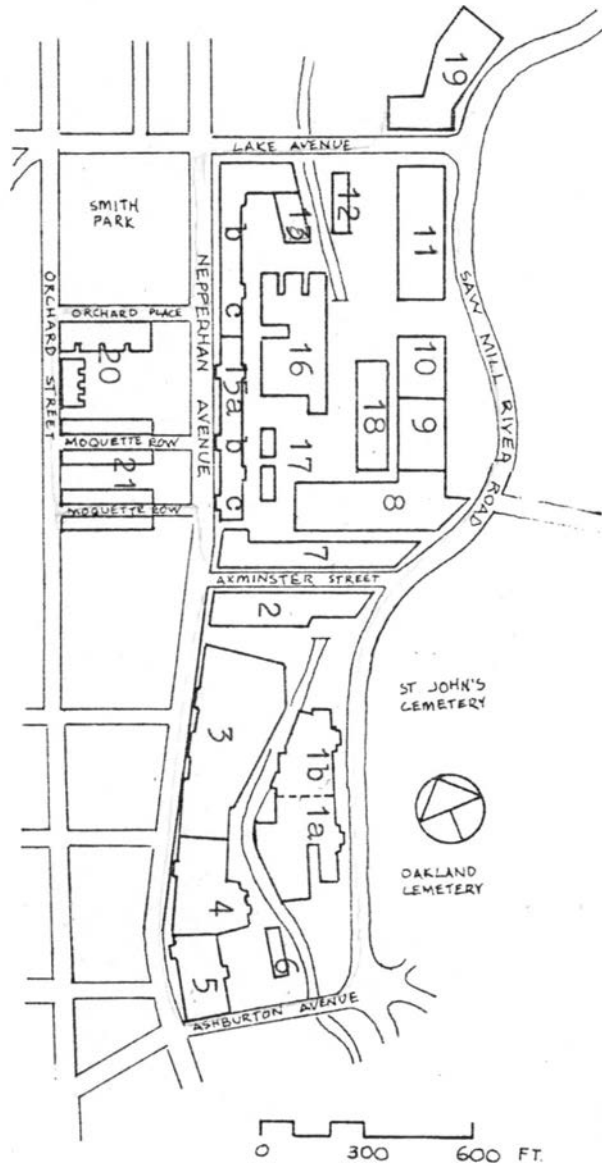
Assistance during the course of this project was provided by:

Allen Eisenkraft
Yonkers Industrial Development Corporation
351 South Broadway
Yonkers, New York

Wes Haynes
22 Brightside Drive
Stamford, Connecticut

TAMS
The TAMS Building
655 Third Avenue
New York, New York

Yonkers Planning Bureau
87 Nepperhan Avenue
Yonkers, New York



A. SMITH & SONS
CARPET Mills Complex
Yonkers, New York
 Westchester County
 General Plot Map



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex, ^{Bldg #}Yonkers, 1
Westchester County, New York
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

View: Northwest

photo (1)



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG.# 1a
Westchester County, New York, Yonkers
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

Interior

2



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex Bldg. #1b
Westchester County, New York, Yonkers
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

Detail, Main Facade

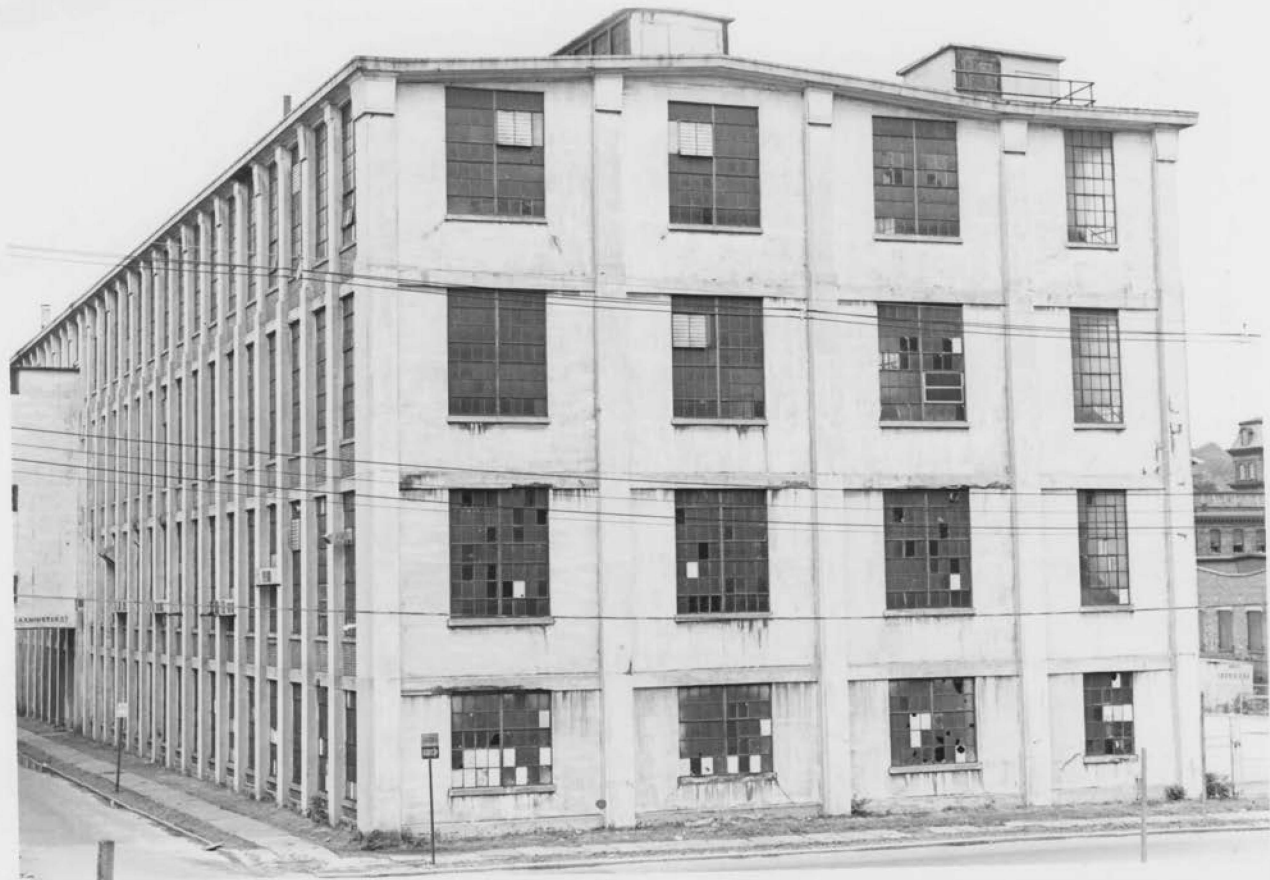
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A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex ^{BLDG. #} 1b
Westchester County, New York, ^{Yonkers}
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

Detail, Rear Facade
View: Southeast

4



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG. # 2
Westchester County, New York *Yonkers*
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

View: Southeast

5



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex Bldg. # 2
Westchester County, New York, Yonkers
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

View: Northwest

6



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG. # 3
Westchester County, New York, YONKERS
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

View: Southeast

7



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG. # 3
Westchester County, New York, Yonkers
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

Rear Facade
View: Southwest

8



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex Bldg. # 4
Westchester County, New York, Yonkers
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

9

View: Southeast



NO
PARKING
8 AM - 6 PM

LOADING
PERMITTED

YOU
MOVE IT
YOU
STORE IT
YOU
KEEP THE
KEY

OVER 1000
CUBIC
FOOT
STORAGE
ROOMS
10' TO 20' HIGH
MONTHLY
RENTALS
AS LOW AS
\$1.00 PER
CUBIC
FOOT

WE'RE
NOW
BIGGER
BETTER
BACK
IN
BUSINESS

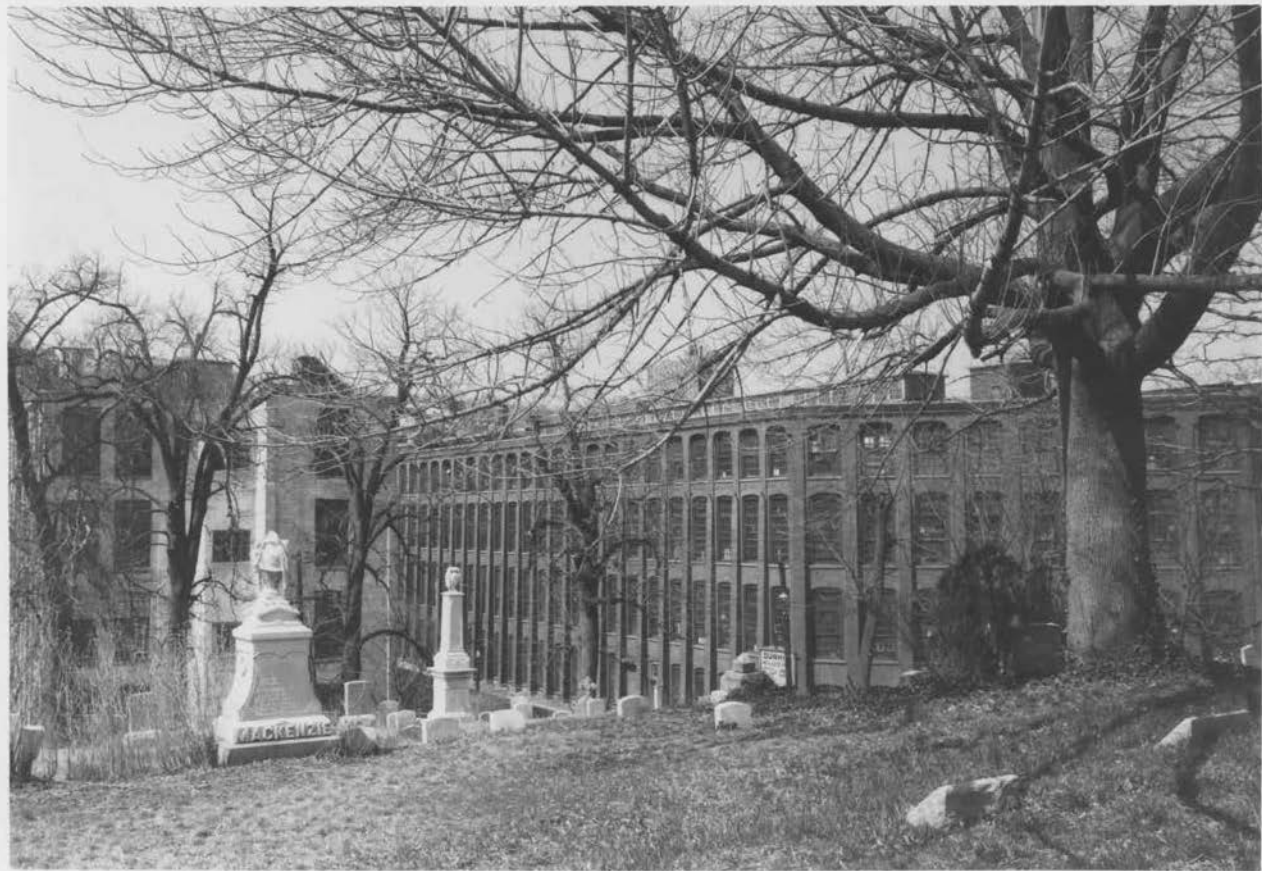
THE MINI-WAR
50-10-1000
MINI-WAR

YOU
MOVE IT
YOU
STORE IT
YOU
KEEP THE
KEY

A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG.#5
Westchester County, New York, YONKERS
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

View: Northeast

10



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG. # 7
Westchester County, New York, Yonkers
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

View: Northwest

(11)



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex
Westchester County, New York. *Yonkers*
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

Axminster Street
View: West

12



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG # 9
Westchester County, New York, YONKERS
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

View: Southwest

13



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex ~~BLDG.~~ #10
Westchester County, New York, ^{YONKERS}
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

View: West

14



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG. # 11
Westchester County, New York, ~~youkers~~
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

View: Southeast

15



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex ^{Bldg. #} 12
Westchester County, New York, *Yonkers*
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

Main (North) and West Facades

16



RUBY RAY

A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex ~~Fig.~~ # 12
Westchester County, New York, ~~Yonkers~~
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

Additions, Main (East) and
South Facades

17



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex
Westchester County, New York, YONKERS
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

Saw Mill River between Bldgs. 12 & 13
View: North

18



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex
Westchester County, New York, *Yonkers*
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

Bldgs. 13 (foreground) & 14 (back-
ground). View: North

19



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex
Westchester County, New York, *Yonkers*
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

Area bordered by Saw Mill River Road;
Nepperhan Ave.; Lake Ave.; and Ax-
minster St. View: South

20



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG. #14
Westchester County, New York, ^{Yankees}
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

View: Southeast

21



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG. # 15
Westchester County, New York, Yonkers
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

View: Northeast

22



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG. # 16
Westchester County, New York, Yonkers
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

View: North

23



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG. #16
Westchester County, New York, ^{Yonkers}
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

View: Southwest

24



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG. #17
Westchester County, New York, ^{Yonkers}
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

View: Southwest

25



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG. #19
Westchester County, New York, *Yonkers*
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

View: Northwest

26



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG #20
Westchester County, New York, Yonkers
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

Orchard Place Housing
View: Southeast

27



WISCONSIN ST. N. E.

A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG. # 20
Westchester County, New York, *Yonkers*
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

Orchard Street Housing
View: Northeast

28



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG. # 20
Westchester County, New York, ^{Yonkers}
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

Detail, Main Facade
Orchard Place

29



A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex BLDG # 21
Westchester County, New York *Yonkers*
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

Moquette Row North
View: East

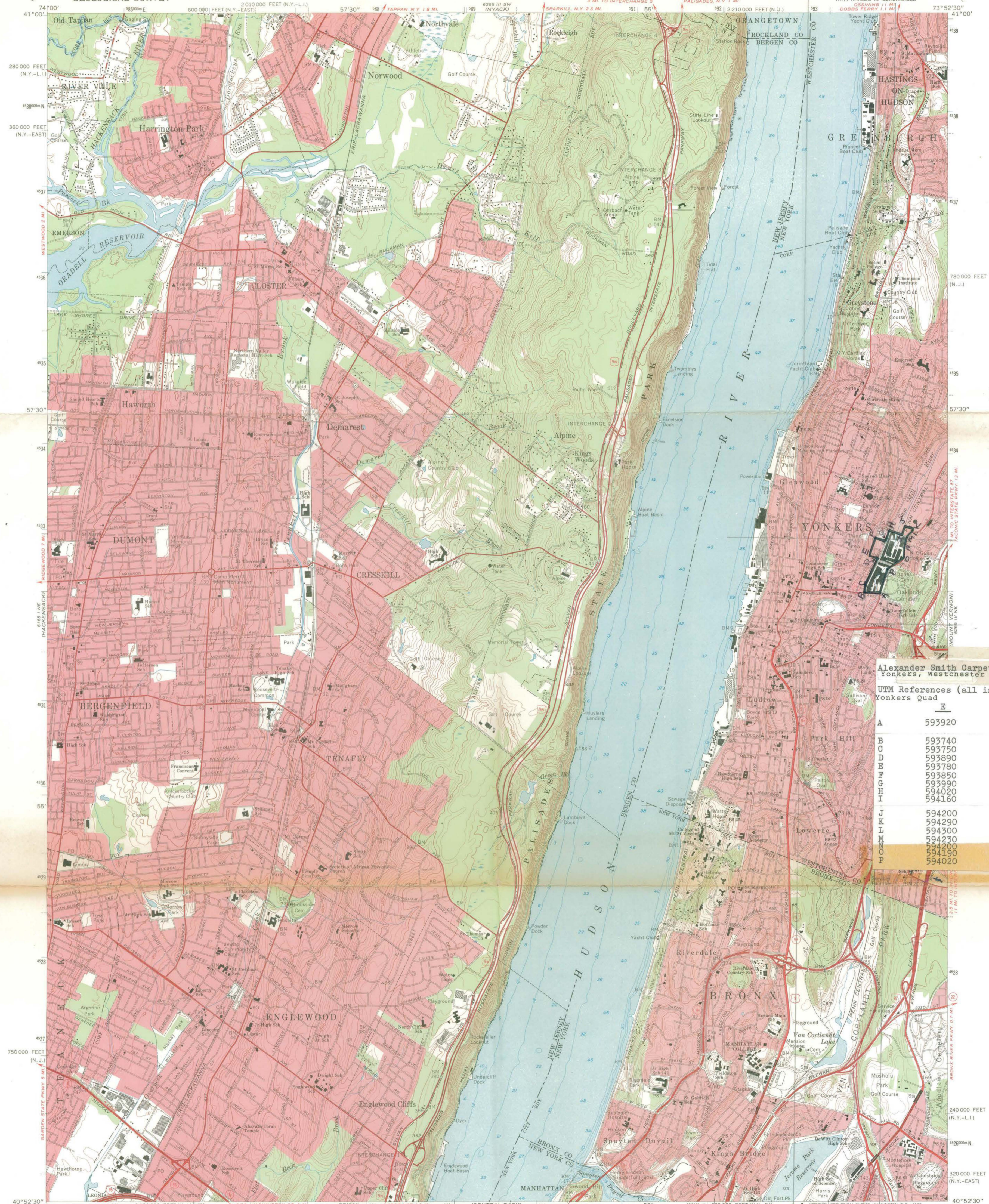
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A. Smith Carpet Mills Complex ~~Bldg~~# 21
Westchester County, New York, ^{Yonkers}
Photo: Wes Haynes; August, 1979
Neg: NY State Parks & Rec., Albany

Moquette Row North
View: Northeast

31



Alexander Smith Carpet Mills Complex
Yonkers, Westchester County, NY

UTM References (all in Zone 18):
Yonkers Quad

	E	N
A	593920	4532360
B	593740	4532360
C	593750	4532440
D	593890	4532740
E	593780	4532800
F	593850	4533010
G	593990	4532960
H	594020	4533100
I	594160	4533050
J	594200	4533160
K	594290	4533140
L	594300	4533100
M	594230	4533040
N	594200	4532910
O	594190	4532760
P	594020	4532650

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
New York area revised in cooperation with New York
Department of Transportation

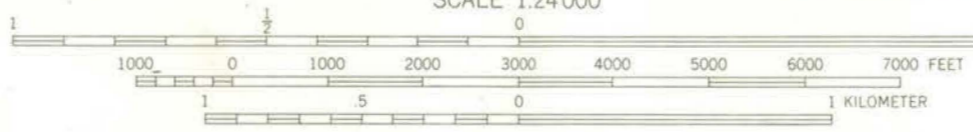
Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, New Jersey Geodetic Survey,
and City of New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1954. Field checked 1956. Revised 1966

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 747 and 748
(1966). This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on New Jersey coordinate system, and
New York coordinate system, east and Long Island zones
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 3.7 FEET



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route □ U.S. Route □ State Route

YONKERS, N. J.—N. Y.
NW 1/4 HARLEM 15' QUADRANGLE
N4052.5-W7352.5/7.5

1966

AMS 6265 IV NW—SERIES V821

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Smith, Alexander, Carpet Mills Historic District
Westchester County
NEW YORK

Working No. 7-13-83
Fed. Reg. Date: 2-7-84
Date Due: 8/11/83 - 8/27/83
Action: ACCEPT 8/11/83
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

Entered in the
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____