

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

3628

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

## 1. Name of Property

historic name St. Johnsville Historic District

other names/site number N/A

related multiple property listing N/A

## 2. Location

street & number generally, E. & W. Main St, N. & S. Division, Bridge, Lion, Falling,  
Monroe, Center, Kingsbury, Church, William, Hough and Sanders Sts.

N/A

not for publication

N/A

city or town St. Johnsville

vicinity

state New York code 36 county Montgomery code 057 zip code 13452

## 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

R. Daniel Muehly  
Signature of certifying official/Title

7/30/18  
Date

DS/RO  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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]  
Signature of the Keeper

4/5/2019  
Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input checked="" 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	
660	163	buildings
3	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
663	163	<b>Total</b>

**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**

6

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling  
DOMESTIC/secondary structure  
COMMERCE/TRADE/business  
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional  
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution  
GOVERNMENT/post office  
EDUCATION/school  
EDUCATION/library  
FUNERARY/cemetery  
RECREATION + CULTURE/museum  
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling  
DOMESTIC/secondary structure  
COMMERCE/TRADE/business  
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional  
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution  
GOVERNMENT/post office  
EDUCATION/school  
EDUCATION/library  
FUNERARY/cemetery  
RECREATION + CULTURE/museum  
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### 7. Description

#### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY/Greek Revival

MID 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY/Gothic Revival

MID 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY/Italian Villa

LATE VICTORIAN/High Victorian Gothic

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN/Stick/Eastlake

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> + 20<sup>TH</sup> C REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> + 20<sup>TH</sup> C REVIVALS/Classical Revival

MIXED

MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch style

MODERN MOVEMENT/International style

#### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: stone, brick, concrete

walls: wood, brick, stone

roof: slate, asphalt, metal

other: asbestos, aluminum, asphalt, vinyl

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Narrative Description

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#### SUMMARY

The village of St. Johnsville is located on the north bank of the Mohawk River and lies entirely within the town of St. Johnsville, the westernmost town in Montgomery County, New York. The village parallels nearly two miles of the riverbank and radiates from the intersection of the east–west routes of the river (now part of the New York State Barge Canal), the railroad, and the riverside highway and the north–south routes of the bridge over the Mohawk River and the highway aligned with Zimmerman Creek. The village street plan spreads north onto the adjacent slope of the Mohawk Valley. The historic district was drawn to include almost all of the current village, as defined by the river on the south and the steeply rising slopes of the north escarpment of the north escarpment of the Mohawk Valley on the north. More specifically, the southern boundary is defined by the right-of-way of former railroad tracks, which parallel the river. A small parcel of vacant land has been excluded to eliminate the approach to a bridge that passes over the Mohawk River. Land between the railroad and the riverbank remained undeveloped throughout the period of significance and thus is excluded. On east, the boundary recognizes the absence of post-1957 development on the periphery by excluding recently developed streets and buildings. The district takes in 231.14 acres and includes a total of 663 contributing resources. There are 163 non-contributing resources (the vast majority of these are garages constructed after the period of significance).

The combination of reliable and abundant waterpower on Zimmerman Creek and the Mohawk River, the preeminent travel corridor of the region, offered industrial and commercial opportunities within the larger agricultural landscape by the mid-1700s. These endeavors expanded well into the early 20th century, and sections of St. Johnsville's historic district represent different periods and types of development. Surviving commercial and industrial areas align with the east–west transportation routes. A small, mainly brick-built, commercial district encompassing stores, a post office, several churches, and a bank centers on the intersection of Main and Bridge streets, running approximately from Kingsbury Avenue at the east end to John Street at the west end. Of the early water-powered mills lining Zimmerman Creek little above ground evidence survives. Several brick factories built in the late 1800s and early 20th century, however, line much of the north side of the railroad frontage, which parallels the river and barge canal.

Dwellings compose the largest part of the historic district and illustrate mainly vernacular interpretations of styles popular from the early 1800s to the mid-20th c. Residential areas composed of mainly single-family frame and brick houses—many resting on nearly white limestone foundations—adjoin the commercial and industrial areas and are best understood for their association with the industrial and transportation development of St. Johnsville. There are also a handful of high-style buildings designed in the Greek Revival, Italianate, and



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

late Victorian eclectic styles. There are three enclaves of turn-of-the-century factory housing south of Main Street. Streetscapes within the district preserve variable, but generally good, historic integrity in terms of setting, location, design, and workmanship. Exterior surface renovations using non-historic materials popular from the 1950s onwards were commonly used on frame houses throughout the historic district.

Two schools occupy upland sites at the periphery of the village historic district. The International-style Robbins elementary school (now used by BOCES) was designed by regionally significant architect Myron Jordan and stands at the eastern end of Monroe Street at the eastern edge of the district. The brick Beaux-Arts high school overlooks the village at the top of multiple flights of steps that extend the alignment of Washington Street north from near the center of Munroe Street. The high school shares its plateau with an extensive rural cemetery laid out in the mid-1800s. The cemetery, also within the district boundary, perches on the east side of the Zimmerman creek ravine and commands a sweeping view of the surrounding agricultural landscape and the south slope of the Mohawk Valley.

Four properties were previously individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These are the Margaret Reaney Memorial Library (Kingsbury Ave; NR listed, 2012), the Bates-Englehardt Mansion (16 Washington St; used for village offices; NR listed, 1989), the First Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Johnsville (7 E Main St; NR listed, 2013), and the post office (15 W Main St; NR listed, 1989). The last is listed under a multiple property documentation form documenting WPA-era post offices.

### LOCATION AND SETTING

The Village of St. Johnsville is located about a mile from the western edge of Montgomery County on the north bank of the Mohawk River. This wide, fairly shallow watercourse flows generally eastward from the City of Rome (Oneida County) through a broad floodplain to the Hudson River north of the City of Albany. Above Rome, the river ceased to be navigable in its descent through the town of Western (Oneida County). Escarpments composed of ancient marine sediments form flat layers of shale and limestone that enclose the floodplain north and south of the Mohawk. Beyond the valley walls, the land levels out in rolling plateaus supporting farms and second-growth woodlands. The upland south of the river is part of the Allegheny Plateau. To the north, the land ascends to the foothills of the Adirondack Mountains, which are formed of ancient igneous rock. Creeks carve deep ravines in the valley walls at regular intervals. Like most Mohawk Valley villages and cities, St. Johnsville formed on the outwash plain of one of these watercourses.

Zimmerman Creek descends approximately 700 feet in four miles to St. Johnsville, cutting deeply into the steep escarpment enclosing the north bank of Mohawk, and eventually crossing three benches, or ancient

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

riverbanks, of land that form broad “steps” paralleling the river. The riverbank itself is largely undeveloped and has few traces of historic settlement or use. A two-track railroad traverses the first bench above the river (approx. 320’ above sea level). The old river highway, adopted *via* charter by the Mohawk Turnpike Company in 1800 and now called Main Street (NY 5) in the village, parallels the railroad on a second bench about 20 feet above the first. North of Main Street, the land rises to a third bench traversed by Monroe Street. At about 360’ above sea level, the deep ravine formed by the creek broadens into a semi-circular bowl that encloses the historic village street plan. Viewed from the south bank of the river, St. Johnsville appears nestled into the surrounding landscape.

The north–south streets of the rectilinear village highway plan between the railroad and Main Street (NY 5) ascend gradually northward away from the river. The east–west streets form terraces on east–west contours. North of Main Street, the land rises to the Monroe Street bench, and then climbs more steeply to the municipal boundary. Division Street, which parallels Zimmerman Creek, rises quickly alongside the watercourse. Farther east, Averill Street scales the escarpment at a similar grade.

### SETTING, PLAN, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

St. Johnsville’s location in the Mohawk Valley shaped the development of the village throughout the historic period. The corridor has been enhanced numerous times in the quarter of a millennium since Europeans began settling in the region and features several overlaid and generally parallel routes. These routes include the river itself, which was used through the 1700s and early 1800s to move goods in both directions. Improvements were undertaken in the 1790s to allow larger boats and reduce risk to freight. A rudimentary highway already paralleled the river by the mid-eighteenth century. The privately held Mohawk Turnpike was chartered by the state to improve and maintain that route from Schenectady to Utica in 1800.<sup>i</sup> Much of NY 5—the state highway on the north bank of the river—uses the alignment of this old road. A second turnpike, dubbed the New Turnpike, joined the Mohawk Turnpike a little east of St. Johnsville and traveled northeast to Johnstown by 1811. The Utica & Schenectady Railroad, which connected with the old Mohawk & Hudson at Schenectady, opened in 1836. In 1853, the Utica & Schenectady was part of the consolidation of several shorter routes that created the New York Central connecting New York City and Buffalo. St. Johnsville became the midpoint for refueling and watering engines for more than half a century.

On the south bank of the Mohawk River, in the Town of Minden, the prism of the Erie Canal, a dug canal opened in sections during the first half of the 1820s, traversed the first bench above the floodplain. Fully

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<sup>i</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New\\_York\\_State\\_Route\\_5](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_State_Route_5).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District**  
**Montgomery County, New York**

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

operational by 1825, it connected the Hudson River at Albany with the Great Lakes at Buffalo. The Barge Canal, which canalized the river and remains the greatest part of the New York State Barge Canal system, superseded the earlier artificial waterway in 1918. A marina for recreational use of the barge canal—now part of the New York State Barge Canal Historic District (National Historic Landmark)—is set within the historic-period basin on the north bank of the river just east of Bridge Street in the Village of St. Johnsville (the Barge Canal is outside this historic district). The former New York, Buffalo, and West Shore Railroad (often simply called “the West Shore”) closely paralleled the canal alignment on the opposite bank from St. Johnsville in the Town of Minden until it closed in the 1980s. Since the mid-1950s, I-90, part of the Eisenhower Interstate Highway System, has paralleled the old canal and West Shore alignments opposite St. Johnsville.

The Village of St. Johnsville is almost entirely oriented to this main east-west travel corridor; just three secondary highways connect the village to the north and south. These routes include CR 56 (North Division Street in the village), which follows the ravine formed by Zimmerman Creek, and Averill Street in the eastern section of the village. This becomes CR 55 at the north boundary of the village and travels generally east and north through Kringsbush in the Town of Oppenheim (Fulton County). A steel girder highway bridge supported on both banks by massive concrete abutments rising more than 25 feet above the river carries CR 61 (Bridge St) into the village from River Road, a Minden town highway on the south side of the Mohawk River. This bridge, built in 1956, is the successor to earlier spans extending back to the 1840s built to connect transportation routes paralleling both riverbanks. Until the first bridge was built, a rope ferry at the bottom of Kingsbury Avenue (formerly Ferry St; later Railroad St) connected the riverbanks. Construction of the present bridge approach in 1974 cut through a residential area north of the railroad and altered the southern approach to the village from its early twentieth century appearance when an overpass replaced an earlier level crossing over the railroad. Since the bridge extends over the river, into another county, and substantially outside of the district, the boundary has been drawn to exclude the bridge and its approach.

South of Main Street a rectilinear street plan prevails in St. Johnsville. North–south streets starting from Union Street on the west generally parallel Bridge Street east to Kingsbury Avenue. Beyond that, Ann Street and Lion Avenue form an enclave including Crouse Boulevard, Spring Street, and Lion Place. Their orientation is turned about 45 degrees from the dominant orientation of the rest of the street plan to align with Averill Street. Bridge Street itself is raised above the surrounding landscape to pass above the railroad tracks, and the earthwork supporting it truncates the east–west streets south of Main Street. The north–south thoroughfares west of Bridge Street include South Division, Mechanic, and Union streets. Sanders, East and West Liberty, and Hough streets run east–west in this quadrant of the village and form an irregular grid. Park Place, which

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District**  
**Montgomery County, New York**

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

connects Bridge Street and Kingsbury Avenue, represents an expansion of the commercial district in the early 1960s in the era of urban renewal. The village opened a municipal parking area here. A row of low-rise stores built during the period 1962 through the early 1980s lines the south side of the lot.

North of Main Street, the land rises steadily, and the street plan is adjusted to accommodate the grade and also the ravine of Zimmerman Creek. North Division Street (CR 56) forms the main north-south route and parallels the creek, while Center Street bends gently westward to North Division. Monroe Street, an east-west route, spans the distance from Center Street to east of Averill Street, where it ends at the former elementary school (now BOCES). West of North Division, short streets were platted north of Main Street. Here, Church, Cottage, John, Saltsman, West, and William streets are tucked into the triangular section formed by the creek wrapping around the northwest corner of the village; this was the site of the first post-1900 subdivisions. East of Center Street, north-south Washington Street crosses Monroe and terminates at its north end in several flights of steps ascending to the high school perched on a plateau above the village. Still farther east, Averill Street bends northeast to ascend the hillside enclosing the north side of the village.

An extensive rural cemetery opened in the 1850s was reached historically by a narrow hairpin drive and deteriorated stone steps ascending from a pair of stone gateposts that still stand at the intersection of Center and North Division streets. The historic drive and stairs are hidden by overgrown cedar trees, and the cemetery is accessed from a parking lot that adjoins the high school located farther east on the plateau. Like several other such cemeteries opened in villages up and down the Mohawk Valley in the same period, its landscape design relies on the sweeping views offered by its upland location rather than an elaborate set of paths revealing a series of vistas. The St. Johnsville cemetery features a generally rectilinear layout and a small stone mortuary chapel constructed during the last quarter of the century.

At the eastern edge of the village, five acres south of Main Street and east of Lion Avenue were set aside as the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Park in 1921 with money remaining in the Community Chest from its fundraising during World War I. The property retains a grandstand and baseball field opened in the mid-20th c. and still used by the high school, a playground, and cobblestone walls and other landscape features built when the park opened.

After the period of significance, in the 1960s and 1970s, new subdivisions were platted on the hill overlooking Zimmerman Creek northwest of earlier settlement and on the upland west of Averill Street. These are excluded from the district.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District**  
**Montgomery County, New York**

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

### **BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

The St. Johnsville historic district encompasses brick and frame commercial buildings facing Main and Bridge streets. Two brick churches stand at the east and west ends of the Main Street commercial district. There are three additional churches. A frame Greek Revival meetinghouse-type example is centered in the commercial area. Two more face residential streets. St. Johnsville retains two historic period brick schools at the periphery of the district: the Beaux-Arts high school (built 1915) features classical and Tudor details and the International-style brick elementary school (built 1951) was designed by a regionally significant architect, Myron Jordan. There are several large brick industrial buildings and a three-story frame mill. The remaining resources include numerous domestic structures and associated outbuildings. Additional construction between the end of World War II and the end of the period of significance (1957) includes a few examples of residential infill within the district boundary. A car wash, an auto repair garage, and two convenience stores on Main Street postdate the period of significance and are considered non-contributing resources.

St. Johnsville's historic district centers on the Main Street commercial corridor. This retains closely set two-story and three-story brick commercial blocks built on characteristic narrow street frontages during the third quarter of the nineteenth century east of Bridge Street almost to Kingsbury Avenue. Additional such buildings, some constructed a little later, stand west of Bridge Street to just west of Division Street. In the latter section, some lots are vacant. All of these buildings generally retain characteristic shed roofs pitched to the rear and decorative brick parapets capping the front facades. Many buildings in the district retain historic street-level storefront configurations with recessed entrances flanked by large display windows. A well-developed Greek Revival house with Ionic columns and several additions now houses a small grocery store and apartments.

The buff brick bank at the northwest corner of Main and Center streets features a handsomely conceived neoclassical design. The commercial streetscape also exhibits at least three examples of buildings constructed to serve the motor trades in the first half of the twentieth century. These indicate the continued importance of the Mohawk Turnpike, by then designated as a state highway, as a through-route in that period. The one-story brick firehouse on West Main, built in 1960, just after the end of the period of significance, replaced earlier commercial buildings. The commercial district also extends south from Main Street on the west side of Bridge Street, where a short row of brick and frame commercial buildings ends at the large three-story brick Beaux-Arts Masonic hall.

The brick WPA-era post office (NR listed, 1989) and the frame Greek Revival Lutheran church stand on the north side of West Main Street nearly opposite Mechanic Street. This church illustrates the early

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

nineteenth-century pattern of placing churches within the densely developed commercial section in small hamlets. The brick Methodist and Reformed churches occupy unusually wide lots at either end of the Main Street commercial district. The Gothic Revival First Methodist Episcopal Church (NR listed, 2013) on East Main Street is more modest in scale than the large, exuberant High Victorian Gothic St. John's Reformed Church on West Main Street. Both churches are set back from the street and set on wide lots, and each is associated with a brick Italianate dwelling house.

Examples of non-historic infill in the commercial district include two low-rise frame apartment buildings constructed in 1981. One stands east of the Methodist church; the other faces the west side of Church Street. A recently replaced Stewarts convenience store occupies the northwest corner of West Main and North Division streets. A smaller convenience store occupies a lot opposite Washington Street on East Main Street. An additional garage, a small car dealership, and a car wash are located at the corner of South Division and West Main streets. These are all changes typical of small villages in this period.

Of the industrial buildings in the village, the largest and most intact group encompasses the steam-powered "daylight" mills featuring regular fenestration built around the turn of the twentieth century facing the railroad. These typify the strongly rectilinear forms and low-pitched rooflines associated with the Italianate taste when used for utilitarian structures. All display brick exteriors, although the former Royal Gem mill on New Street is a frame building later clad in brick. The daylight factory buildings include the Roth & Engelhardt piano action factory, the Petit Bijou mill that made miniature pianos, and two knitting mills—the Reaney Mill on New Street and the Lion Mill at the south end of Lion Street). Of earlier water-powered mills, only the former, highly intact, Greek Revival-style frame gristmill on a large lot between North Division and Church streets remains. It was built over a subterranean raceway dug to bring power through the center of the village in the mid-1800s. Until the early 20th c., there were many additional water-powered mills lining the steeply rising section of Zimmerman Creek but, of these, little above ground evidence survives. Similarly gone are the railroad-related buildings, including a dining room, turntable, shops, and coal-loading system built in the mid-1800s and used into the 20th c. All lay within the present historic district boundary.

The majority of the buildings in the St. Johnsville Historic District are houses. Location, lot configuration, and architectural style in different sections of the community illustrate patterns of development that occurred over more than a century, as the village economy changed and grew and the village plan spread and was filled in. Several of the earliest houses occupy lots east of the commercial area on Main Street. These faced onto the Mohawk Turnpike, a busy thoroughfare connecting St. Johnsville with communities up and down the Mohawk Valley and also with the turnpike to Johnstown, the Montgomery county seat until 1838.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District**  
**Montgomery County, New York**

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

These buildings feature side-gabled forms and regular, often symmetrical, fenestration. A similar, large, Federal-era frame house stands on the west side of North Division Street just where the east side of the ravine rises steeply. The house is associated with a large barn (built ca.1900) and was probably built as a farmhouse. It marks the northern extent of the historic district.

Houses built during the second quarter of the nineteenth century face the oldest thoroughfares of Main and Division streets. By the mid-1800s, small, plain frame Greek Revival-era dwellings lined the north half of Mechanic Street, probably named for mill operatives who lived there and worked in the nearby water-powered mills established on the creek. Apparently built individually, these tenements are an unusual example of pre-1850 worker housing in the region, although most lack integrity of building materials. Modest, side-gabled houses with simple Greek Revival trim stand at wide intervals on the east side of North Division Street facing the mills on Zimmerman Creek.

More stylistically developed Greek Revival houses executed both in wood and brick front Main Street, or the Mohawk Turnpike, indicating that this was a more desirable address than either North Division or Mechanic streets in the second quarter of the century. Another Greek Revival house featuring Ionic columns and an elaborate trim scheme stands on West Main Street just west of Bridge Street and now holds a small grocery store. A pair of highly detailed cottages with Ionic porticos on Washington Street and houses at the north end of Kingsbury Avenue feature similar scale and details. Yet another frame Greek Revival example was moved to 29 Bridge St. from the corner of Bridge and East Liberty streets when the new bridge approach was built during 1974–75 (after the period of significance). As a group, these houses represent the growing commercial prosperity offered by the railroad and also by the canal across the river.

St. Johnsville grew steadily more populated and prosperous in the post-Civil War period when the Italianate taste peaked in fashion. This mutable style with its blocky forms could be built using older mortise-and-tenon techniques or newer methods made possible by dimensional lumber cut in steam mills. Italianate-style houses were built both in brick and wood in St. Johnsville. They filled open lots in the older nucleus of the village and spread out across open lots on Division and Main and onto new streets such as Union, Ann, Center, and Cross. They vary in the degree of elaboration from extremely plain square-plan houses with flat or low pyramidal roofs and simple cornice details, to examples featuring very large and elaborate cornices, extensive verandas, and recessed entrances with paired glazed doors. Main Street features many houses designed in this taste, but there are also large well-developed examples on Washington Street, including the Bates-Engelhardt Mansion (NR listed, 1989; used as the village offices since the 1930s), and several more on Center and North Division streets. Owners of older houses made them over by adding distinguishing



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

characteristics of the Italianate style such as verandas and bracketed eaves to their dwellings. Multi-light window sash were replaced with more up-to-date two-over-twos.

The era of St. Johnsville's most rapid growth, from the 1880s into the early 20th c., coincided with the popularity of late Victorian eclectic styles. Highly developed examples feature irregular roof lines combining hipped and gabled components, bay and oriel windows, open porches with spindled railings, and varied, sometimes elaborate, trim schemes. New houses were built on older streets, and earlier buildings were remodeled. An open front porch wide enough for sitting was the most popular addition. Individual frame houses exhibiting an exuberant variety of details face Kingsbury Avenue and Center and Division streets. Additional examples, most associated with large carriage barns, line the south side of West Main Street west of Union Street. Slightly more modest examples featuring Queen Anne and Eastlake trim applied to more plainly massed buildings are found on Ann, Church, and North Division streets. Modest vernacular Queen Anne houses are found throughout the streets opened from the 1880s into the early 20th c. to accommodate growing numbers of workers in the mills. Such houses line Hough, Sanders, and West Liberty streets.

At the turn of the century, three factory owners built enclaves of worker housing using Queen Anne designs. While these were built as both single and multiple occupancy dwellings, the nearly identical houses in each group features simple forms and massing that offer the appearance of single-family houses on narrow lots. The one adjoining the Lion Mill retains a high degree of integrity of design, location, and association; however, recent remodeling is eroding workmanship and materials. This is similarly true of what remains of Royal Place off Kingsbury Avenue (the western section of this development was razed during the bridge replacement). The houses in Roth Place off Hough Street in the western part of town preserve less individual integrity but, as a group, are representative of type.

During the same period, a local brickyard manufactured both plain red brick and a variety of novelty types including glazed, rusticated, and special forms to create arched and keyhole windows and other details. On Monroe Street, a row of middle-class brick houses on raised lots on the north side of the thoroughfare features varied porches and fenestration details. A line of similar examples wraps the northwest corner of Monroe and Averill streets. Additional single houses built of St. Johnsville brick stand on Division, Center, and William streets. This distinctive group of about 30 dwellings was built for middle and upper middle class people. A contrasting row of cross-gabled working class examples lines the west side of West Street along the east bank of Zimmerman Creek.

By the 1910s, building tastes were shifting to "American" styles. Large frame houses using American Four-square and bungalow-inspired designs line the north side of William Street west of Zimmerman Creek as

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

well as both sides of Monroe Street east of Averill Street in the Whyland subdivision (noted in 1905 *New Century Atlas*). Individual examples occupy additional lots in several parts of the village. A number of earlier houses feature details popularized by this taste—especially open and glazed porches—added in the early 20th c.. One high-style Georgian Revival brick mansion from 1938 stands on a large grassy lot dotted by trees and a matching formal garden on William Street at the west end of the village north of Main Street.

With that one exception, there is little evidence of building during the Depression and World War II in the historic district in St. Johnsville. But soon after the war, a row of ranch houses was built on lots platted by 1903 on Lion Avenue and newly opened, adjacent Crouse Boulevard. The single-story brick house at the northeast corner of Center and Cross streets is the only domestic example of the Mid-Century Modern style. The school district retained Myron Jordan, an architect based in Richfield Springs, Otsego County, to design a new elementary school at the east end of Center Street in 1951 as the village's school-age population peaked. This low-profile two-story brick building with a later-added wing exemplifies Jordan's International Style designs of the post-war era. Like many new schools of the period, it occupied a lot with considerable open land for outdoor recreation rather than a small yard.

### AFTER 1957

The period of significance ends in 1957, defined by the opening of the new bridge over the Mohawk (1956), the opening of the Thruway on the opposite riverbank, and the termination of passenger and freight service on the New York Central in 1957. In 1962, the village opened Park Place, connecting Kingsbury Avenue and Bridge Street within the district. It ran through the deep rear yards of properties on the south side of East Main Street. A portion was laid out for parking, and a grocery store was opened that year. This store is now part of a row that was augmented after 1968, and its appearance is greatly altered. In 1974, the approach to the bridge over the Mohawk was extended northward. Mohawk Street was opened, and lots on adjoining New, Bridge, and Liberty streets were cleared. The village built two apartment buildings using the same plan, one on the Church Street site of the earlier village school and the other at 9 East Main Street, in 1981.

Outside the historic district, new subdivisions were opened at the periphery of the village after the New York State Thruway opened in the mid-1950s. These partially filled in through the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, and many of those houses have been subsequently enlarged or redesigned from their original appearance. One of these subdivisions is located on the west side of Averill Road on the hill overlooking the valley. A few individual ranch and split-level houses characteristic of the period occupy individual lots, but a group of multi-unit frame houses occupies much of the frontage. At the west end of the village, a steep drive from the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District**  
**Montgomery County, New York**

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

northwest corner ascends to a plateau overlooking the historic village. Here, a somewhat later subdivision with irregularly shaped lots is organized around an undulating drive typical of suburban subdivision of the period. Neither of these is included within the boundary of this nomination because they post-date the period of significance and occupy clearly different, although adjacent, settings.

During the twentieth century, many St. Johnsville residents have undertaken domestic renovations featuring aluminum or vinyl siding or asbestos shingles. In many cases, these appear to conceal older finishes, and in some instances the new siding was installed in a way that still reveals earlier stylistic cornice and corner details. Sash replacement is common, most often reusing original openings that preserve the pattern of openings but replace the moving parts of the window. In a similar vein, although the number of non-contributing buildings in the historic districts seems large, the great majority of these non-contributing resources are garages built soon after the end of the period of significance. Most are very plain, freestanding examples set back from the front line of the houses with which they are associated. They do not intrude upon the overall historic integrity, or sense of place, which is derived from streetscapes that retain historic densities and massing achieved during the period of significance. While St. Johnsville residents have made small changes, large changes are rare, and the village is very representative of its historic development as a transportation and industrial center from the early 1800s through 1957.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### ANNOTATED RESOURCE LIST

#### Methodology

Resources that date to the period of significance, contribute to the overall streetscapes through their form, massing, placement, and density in the historic district, and retain a good portion of their historic materials are considered contributing. Alterations that are reversible, such as non-historic siding, do not detract from integrity. A contributing resource must be able to illustrate its historic period and function and retain the majority of its character-defining features. Resources dating to the period of significance that no longer preserve that degree of historic integrity are considered non-contributing. All resources postdating the period of significance are non-contributing.

Dates in parentheses following the street address of each entry list references to published mapping episodes in the Village of Canajoharie. These include the 1853 Geil *Map of Montgomery County*, 1868 Stranahan and Nichols *Atlas of Montgomery County*, 1905 *New Century Atlas of Montgomery and Fulton counties*, and Sanborn fire insurance maps of St. Johnsville surveyed in 1885, 1891, 1896, 1901, 1906, 1912, 1923, and 1935. The 1853, 1868, and 1905 maps locate main buildings within the street plan and identify the owner of each property. These were correlated with existing resources during field review. The Sanborn series does not generally identify residential owners, but usually mentions use for commercial, industrial, civic, and religious properties. In addition, each property's county tax identification number (a.k.a. SBL number) is provided as a cross reference in parentheses at end of the main building section of each entry.

#### Ann St

**3 Ann St:** (1905: Spencer) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with one-story wing on north side and projecting bay on south side; enclosed one-story hip-roofed porch in corner formed by wing on front facade. Period fenestration partially altered, uses one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Stone foundation; slate roof; aluminum siding. Built ca.1885. (SBL 9.45-2-44) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, front-gable, frame carriage barn with period wood clapboards and paired sliding beadboard doors spanning most of front facade. Built ca.1885. (1 contributing building)

**5 Ann St:** (1905: J. Hennessey) Two-story, front-gable frame house with two-story, three-sided bay windows capped by gabled dormers on each eave wall; open two-story porch (added ca.1920) spans front facade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one period wood sash and doors, the latter with glazed upper panels. Stone foundation; aluminum siding. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.45-2-43) (1 contributing building)

**6 Ann St:** (1905: R. Countryman) Two-story front-gable frame house with lower two-story wing capped by gabled dormer on north side; hip-roofed, glazed porch set in corner of L formed by wing. Mainly period fenestration with paired and single openings with one-over-one wood sash (ca.1900 replacements) in main block except for a vinyl one-over-one replacement in wide parlor window in front facade; altered openings in lower back ell. Wooden front door with glazed upper panel probably added when porch was built. Slate roof; stone foundation; asbestos and asphalt shingle siding. Built ca.1885. (SBL 9.45-3-11) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with novelty wood siding and paired beadboard doors. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**8 Ann St:** (1905: R. Countryman) Two-story, flat-roofed, square-plan, frame house with same-height back ell. Regular period fenestration features one-over-one wood sash (ca.1900 replacements) and door with glazed upper panel of same period. Open hip-roofed porch (added ca.1905) supported by turned posts set on wood shingled wall. Wood shingles conceal or replace earlier finishes. Built ca.1875. (SBL 9.45-3-12) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay frame garage with wood shingle siding matching house. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**9 Ann St:** (1905: house mapped, no owner noted; shown as frame in both 1905 atlas and 1906 Sanborn) Two-story, hip-roofed, two-family brick house with symmetrical plan; paired entrances centered on front façade between three-sided, two-story bay windows capped by projecting gabled roofs at ends of front façade. Regular period fenestration with soldiered brick heads and cut stone sills; sash replaced with one-over-one vinyl throughout. Open shed-roofed porch (recently added but may replace earlier one) spans entrances. Cut stone water table matches windowsills; wooden fish-scale shingles in roof and dormer tympani. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.45-2-38) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with particleboard siding and poured concrete foundation. Built ca.2000. (postdates period of significance). (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**10 Ann St:** (1853: house mapped, no owner noted; 1868: Mrs. Card; 1903: J. Brandon) One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with open, hip-roofed porch (added ca.1915) over center entrance. Regular period fenestration with vinyl replacement sash throughout; window openings flanked by non-functioning louvered vinyl shutters. Aluminum siding. Built ca.1840–60. (SBL 9.45-3-13) (1 contributing building)

**12 Ann St:** (1905: D. Handy) Two-story L-plan frame house with slightly lower wing projecting from northeast corner of front elevation; open hip-roofed porch with turned posts and recent railing. Sash and siding replaced with vinyl. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.45-3-14) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1950. (1 contributing building)

**(Between 12 and 18 Ann Street):** (SBL 9.45-3-15) Vacant land - not counted

**15 Ann St:** (1905: G. Hungerford) Two-story, front-gable frame house with full-height shallow wings on both eave walls to form a T-plan; enclosed porch spans front façade and carport (added mid–late 20<sup>th</sup> c.) at southwest corner. Retains much of period fenestration with period wood one-over-ones. Siding replaced with battened plywood on first story and aluminum on the second. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.45-2-37) (1 contributing building)

**17 Ann St:** (1905: A. Baumgartner) Two-story, front-gable main block with lower back ell on same roof axis; one-story, three-sided bay window on concrete foundation set on south eave wall. Open hip-roofed porch with turned posts spans front façade; this may replace an earlier porch. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finish. Built ca.1880. (SBL 9.45-2-36) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage. Built ca.1980–2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**18 Ann St:** Two-story, hip-roofed, frame house with deep eaves. Altered ca.2014 with two garage bays in first-story front, apparently for use as a large garage and workshop by owner of 20 Ann Street. Retains regular period fenestration and wood clapboard siding on side elevations. Upper-story windows feature two-over-two wood sash; first-story sash vary in configuration. Built ca.1860–1920. (SBL 9.45-3-16) (1 non-contributing building; recent renovations have significantly removed and replaced character-defining features dating to the historic period)

**19 Ann St:** (1905: G. Cretser) Two-story, L-plan frame house with cross-gabled roof; open hip-roofed porch with turned posts and squared spindle railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with period two-over-two wood sash. Wood clapboard siding, corner boards, and raking frieze; rough coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.45-2-35) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**20 Ann St:** Single-story, side-gabled frame ranch-style house. Exterior finishes replaced. Sash replaced with vinyl and flanked by non-functional louvered vinyl shutters. Pressed wood shingles with deep reveal and ragged edge. Built ca.1965–75. (SBL 9.45-3-17) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**21 Ann St:** (1935 Sanborn) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame house with open hip-roofed porch spanning front façade. Porch roof appears to be part of early house, but deck, posts, and railing recently replaced. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1930. (SBL 9.45-2-34) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage. Built ca.1980. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**22 Ann St:** (1905: H. Court) Two-story brick house with irregular roofline; one-story, gable-roofed back kitchen ell added (possibly replaces earlier one) ca.2000. Open shed-roofed porch (rebuilt early 2000s) spans front façade and part of north side and features square posts, spindled frieze, and spindled railing—all stock historic lumberyard offerings. Regular period fenestration with soldiered brick heads and dressed stone sills; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Slate roof; brick detailing includes decorative glazed and textured brick quoins and windowheads; dressed stone water table and stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 9.45-3-18) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, front-gable frame garage. Appears to have been recently remodeled or replaced. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance, or remodeled with consequent loss of all historic detail).

**23 Ann St:** (1865: M. Clancey; 1905: Dwesler Bros.) Two-story frame house with low hipped roof, deep eaves, and frieze featuring segmentally arched half-windows; paired scrolled brackets set under eaves. One-story, gable-roofed frame kitchen ell, added ca.2000. Open veranda with splat posts and squared spindle railing spans front façade and appears to replace an earlier one. Regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Paired period wood doors with glazed upper panels capped by glazed segmentally arched transom over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Built ca.1860. (SBL 9.45-2-33) (1 contributing building)

**24 Ann St:** (1853: house mapped without owner name; 1868: R. Schultz; 1905: H. Wohlegemuth) Two-story, side-gabled frame house with open, front-gable porch (added ca.1925) over center entrance with insulated steel door. Regular fenestration with vinyl replacement sash in first story and wood one-over-one (replaced early 20th c.) sash in second story. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1850. (SBL 9.45-3-19) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, front gable frame garage with T-111 siding. Built ca.1960–80. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**26 Ann St:** (1905: R. Walrath) Two-story, L-plan, hip-roofed frame house with prominent gabled dormers on front and side elevations; glazed hip-roofed porch added ca.1925. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six vinyl replacement sash and period paired wood doors in main entrance. Asbestos shingle siding; slate roof; coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.45-3-20) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with battened tarpaper over wood siding and high poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

**28 Ann St:** (1905: F. Angus) Two-story frame house with irregular roof clad in period slate; open hip-roofed porch with turned posts wraps part of front and north side of building. Regular period fenestration with mainly vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Wood clapboards, corner boards, and raking frieze; wood shingles in tympani. Built 1903 (owner). (SBL 9.45-3-21) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, front-gable frame garage with battened tarpaper over wood siding; doors recently replaced. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**29 Ann St:** (1868: J. Rareton; 1905: Mrs. P. Sanders) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with single-story rear ell on same roof axis; one-story shed-roofed enclosed back porch. Open porch (added ca.1915) over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1860. Matched 31 Ann St. (SBL 9.13-1-7) (1 contributing building)

**30 Ann St:** (1905: Eigenbroacht) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with two-story back ell on same roof axis; glazed, shed-roofed porch (added ca.1960) spans front over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash except for kitchen and parlor window on south side. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1880. (SBL 9.45-3-22) (1 contributing building)

**31 Ann St:** Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with single-story rear ell on same roof axis. Regular period fenestration with period wood two-over-two sash. Aluminum siding; coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1860. Matched 29 Ann St. (SBL 9.13-1-6) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage. Built ca.1980. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**(Between 31 and 35 Ann Street):** (SBL 9.13-1-4) Vacant land - not counted

**(Between 31 and 35 Ann Street):** (SBL 9.13-1-5) Vacant land - not counted

**32 Ann St:** (1905: Beekman Bros.) Two-story frame house with shallow hipped roof. Fenestration on front altered; on sides, retains period wood two-over-two sash; closed, glazed porch (added ca.1940) projects over first story on façade. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.45-3-23) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuildings:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage. Built ca.1960-80. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

One-story, gable-roofed frame henhouse with center entrance in gable end. Built ca.1920-40. (1 contributing building)

**35 Ann St:** (1905: J.H. Niles) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame house with two gable-roofed back ells on same axis. Glazed hip-roofed porch (added early 20th c.) with rusticated block knee wall and paired ten-light casements spanning front façade. Retains mostly regular period fenestration with six-over-six wood sash in front façade; Craftsman examples with three vertical lights over one on sides. Wood shingle siding (early 20th c. alteration) with older corner boards. Built ca.1840-60. House may have been moved to site [during period of significance] or was simply not mapped because at the periphery of the village. (SBL 9.13-1-3) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with battened tarpaper over wood siding. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

**36 Ann St:** (1905: house mapped without owner name) Two-story, side-gabled frame house with open porch set under projecting front roof face; large gable-roofed dormer projects from center roof face. Porch has square posts and paneled railing. Retains regular period fenestration with period wood one-over-one sash. Asbestos shingle siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-3-24.2) (1 contributing building)

**37 Ann St:** (1905: Henry Seger) Two-story front-gable frame house with open porch recessed under front section of house. Porch has square posts and paneled railings. Retains regular period fenestration with period one-over-one wood sash. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and raking cornice; rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1905. Plan suggests built as a multiple-family dwelling. (SBL 9.13-1-2) (1 contributing building)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Averill St

**6 Averill St:** (1905: W. Claus) Two-story, cross-gabled frame house; open entrance porches in southeast and southwest corners of the plan appear to reuse earlier roofs, but railings, posts, and roof cladding all later materials. Retains generally regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; polychrome slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1880. (SBL 9.45-1-11) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay frame garage. Built late 20th c. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**5 Averill St:** (1905: Mrs. A. Cullen) Two-story, front-gable frame house with large two-story gable-roofed wing projecting from south eave wall. Open porch (added ca.1925) over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; insulated steel door. New wood clapboard siding with corner boards and raking frieze; rough coursed stone foundation under main block; cobblestone under wing. Built ca.1880. (SBL 9.45-1-42.1) (1 contributing building)

**7 Averill St:** (SBL 9.45-1-10) Vacant lot - not counted

**8 Averill St:** (1905: A. Pauth) Two-story, front-gable frame house with open, hip-roofed entrance porch (added ca.1925) featuring shingled enclosed railing over asymmetrically placed main entrance; enclosed rear entrance porch at southeast corner with similar details to front one. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood period sash. Wood shingle siding without trim or cornice boards probably added at same time as present porches. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.45-1-12) (1 contributing building)

**9 Averill St:** (1905: C. Cool) Two-story, front-gable frame house with shallow two-story wing capped by a gabled dormer projecting from the north wall. Open gable-roofed entrance porch (recently replaced) over asymmetrically placed front door; enclosed back entrance porch. Partially altered fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; corrugated iron roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1880. (SBL 9.45-1-9) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame carriage barn with period sliding doors made of vertically laid boards; retains mow door centered in upper story and window with six-over-six wood sash in peak; wood clapboard siding with corner boards. Built ca.1880. (1 contributing building)

**10 Averill St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, L-plan frame house on banked foundation; one-story rear ell; glazed, shed-roofed, closed porch (probably added in 1920s or 1930s) set in corner of plan. Full returns, deep eaves, and fascia at roofline clad in aluminum and vinyl. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding; rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 9.45-1-13) (1 contributing building)

**11 Averill St:** (1912 Sanborn) Frame house with steep gambrel roof clad in period slate and trimmed with partial returns; hip-roofed dormer projects from north side. Asymmetrically placed entrance recessed under northeast corner of main roof and adjoins three-sided bay window. House being renovated using many non-historic materials including vinyl one-over-one sash with consequent loss of a highly intact appearance in July 2017. Built ca.1910. (SBL 9.45-1-8) (1 non-contributing building; significant alteration from historic appearance)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with wood clapboards and raking frieze. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

**12 Averill St:** (1905: Mrs. H. Snell) Two-story, L-plan frame house on banked foundation. Open hip-roofed porch in southwest corner of plan. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and insulated steel doors. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1880. (SBL 9.45-1-14) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**20 Averill St:** (1905: back of Lot 20; 1912 Sanborn shows house) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with clipped corners forming three-sided bay windows at both ends of first-story front façade and flanking center entrance. Open hip-roofed porch with later wrought iron supports and concrete steps spans center of front façade. Hip-roofed dormer windows on front and side roof faces. Retains regular symmetrical period fenestration with mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; wood one-over-ones remain in dormers. Vinyl siding; rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 9.45-1-16) (1 contributing building)

**21 Averill St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, L-plan, hip-roofed brick house with gabled dormer window on north side. Open, hip-roofed porch set in corner of plan has new turned posts and square spindle railing. Regular fenestration with segmentally arched openings featuring soldiered brick heads and stone sills; one-over-one period wood sash flanked by functional louvered wood shutters. Rusticated concrete block foundation and stone water table. Built ca.1910. (SBL 9.9-1-35) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuildings:* Two-bay, front-gable concrete block garage with loading door in peak. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

Three-bay, one-story, side-gabled frame garage below grade of house on south side. Built ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**22 Averill St:** (1905: Lot 22; 1923 Sanborn) Two-story, front-gable frame house with two-story, three-sided bay window capped by gable dormer on west eave wall; one-story, enclosed gable-roofed rear entrance porch. Open hip-roofed porch (added ca.1915) with squared posts set on closed railing wraps front (faces Handy St) and west side. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash except for Queen Anne parlor window in first floor front. Wood clapboard siding with raking frieze and corner boards; shingled tympanum on main peak and on dormer; parged foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 9.45-1-17) (1 contributing building)

**24 Averill St:** One-and-a-half-story, front-gable, frame house on banked, parged foundation; lower, one-story rear ell on same axis as main block. Shed-roofed dormers with three nine-light windows on west roof face. Asymmetrically placed main entrance on front façade with gabled hood supported by braces; west half of front filled by large window flanked by narrow ones. Generally regular fenestration otherwise with one-over-one replacement sash. Clapboard siding; slate roof. Located at end of Capece Rd; driveway between 22 and 26 Averill St. Built ca.1930. (SBL 9.9-1-29) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Large front-gable frame garage. Built 1960-2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**25 Averill St:** (1905: L. Klock) Two-story, T-plan brick house with three-sided two-story bay window on south side. Open, shed-roofed porch with later wrought iron supports and concrete block steps set in southeast corner of plan. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows with soldiered, textured brick heads and stone sills; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Stone foundation. Built ca.1890–1900. (SBL 9.9-1-34) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage on concrete block foundation; wood clapboards and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Built ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**26 Averill St:** (1905: G. Nellis) Two-story, front-gable frame house with open hip-roofed porch (later addition) spanning front façade. Retains regular fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; brick veneer under front porch roof; parged foundation with strong batter. Renovated using non-historic materials throughout, ca.2016. Built ca.1890. (SBL 9.9-1-32) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of all historic finishes)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, frame garage built in two phases. Non-historic finishes match house. Date uncertain. (1 non-contributing building; not identifiable by massing or finishes as dating to period of significance)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**27 Averill St:** (1923 Sanborn) Two-story, side-gabled frame house with nearly same-height gable-roofed wing projecting from north half of front façade. Hip-roofed porch (added ca.1915) with squared, battered posts set on enclosed railing in southeast corner of plan. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1880. (SBL 9.9-1-33) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, front-gable frame garage. Built ca.1960–80. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**29 Averill St:** (1923 Sanborn) Two-story, front-gable, multi-family, frame house with clipped corners set under main roof on front façade. Open shed-roofed porch (added ca.1915) with squared posts resting on closed shingled railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one period wood sash; paired center entrances with wood period doors featuring glazed upper panels. Asbestos shingle siding; parged foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1900–15. (SBL 9.9-1-1) (1 contributing building)

**30 Averill St:** (1923 Sanborn: from plans) One-story, front-gable frame house on banked, poured concrete foundation; hip-roofed dormer on east roof face. Regular fenestration with wood sash featuring two horizontally oriented lights; door replaced. Wood clapboards with corner boards. House set back from Averill St on a long driveway. Built 1920 (tax database). (SBL 9.9-1-31) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage similar to house. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

**31 Averill Street:** Two-story, front-gabled house with rear one-story wing. Bands of horizontal windows under roofline. Regular fenestration, horizontal and square windows. Garage door on lower floor of two-story wing. Aluminum siding. Built 1954 (tax database). (SBL 9.9-1-2) (1 contributing building)

**32 Averill St:** (1905: H. Allen) Two-story, hip-roofed, brick house with three-sided, two-story wings capped by gabled dormers on front and south side. Open porch with squared, articulated posts and matching balustrade and frieze. Recently added deck porch at southeast (rear) corner of house. Period fenestration with segmentally arched windows featuring soldiered brick heads and stone sills; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout; round-arched attic and staircase windows. Retains fish scale slate roof; white limestone foundation. Built ca.1885. (SBL 9.9-1-30) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Small, gable-roofed shed. Built ca.2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**34 Averill St:** (1923 Sanborn) Two-story, front-gable frame house with wing forming L-plan; open hip-roofed porch (recent replacement) spans front façade; partially enclosed at south end. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; retains ca.1900 wood door with glazed upper panel. Replacement siding. Parged foundation. Slate roof. Built ca.1905 (looks somewhat earlier, but not mapped earlier). (SBL 9.9-1-23) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with wood clapboards lapped at the corners. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**35 Averill St:** One-story, three-bay by two-bay side-gabled ranch house. Front-gabled entry bay with engaged porch; decorative metal supports. Regular period fenestration with picture window and one-over-one sash. Attached garage on south. Vinyl siding. Asphalt roof. Built 1950 (tax records). (SBL 9.9-1-22) (1 contributing building)

**38 Averill St:** (1905: J. Rivenberg) Two-story brick house with irregular plan and roofline; shallow wings capped by prominent gabled dormers project from front and south side; south window is three-sided. Glazed entrance porch (added ca.1915) over main entrance has battered railing enclosed with wood clapboards. Retains regular period fenestration with

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

segmentally arched windows featuring soldiered brick heads and stone sills; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. White limestone foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.9-1-21) (1 contributing building)

**40 Averill St:** (1905: C.H. Peck) Two-story, hip-roofed brick house with open hip-roofed porch featuring Tuscan columns and hip-roofed dormer windows on side roof faces; second enclosed porch over entrance on south side. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows, some with period wood one-over-one sash and others with vinyl replacements. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.9-1-19) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable, frame garage. Built ca.1950. (1 contributing building)

**41 Averill St:** Two-story, cross-gabled frame house with one-story, gable-roofed back ell, possibly a recent addition. Open, hip-roofed porch spans south half of front façade and wraps south side to a three-sided bay window. Porch has turned posts and square spindled railing. Regular period fenestration with paired and single openings; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones and windows flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Gambrel-roofed barn converted to two-bay garage. Finishes match house. Built ca.1940. (1 contributing building)

**45 Averill St:** One-story ranch house resting on high banked foundation containing two garage bays. Finishes replaced and fenestration altered. Built 1950 (tax database). (SBL 9.9-1-18) (1 non-contributing building; due to alteration)

**46 Averill St:** Two-story frame house with hipped slate roof capped by a deck; hip-roofed dormer projects from front roof face; hip-roofed, glazed front porch spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built 1900 (tax database). (SBL 9.9-1-17) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage on banked foundation; appears to have domestic space on south side overlooking an open deck. Built ca.1980. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**47 Averill St:** One-story, side-gabled frame house with enclosed shed-roofed porch spans part of front façade; glazed hip-roofed porch on south gable wall; later garage attached to north gable wall. Vinyl siding. Built 1936 (tax database). (SBL 9.9-1-16) (1 non-contributing building; due to alteration)

**48 Averill St:** Two-story, front-gable frame house with glazed shed-roofed porch spanning front façade; gabled dormers on side roof faces. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; stone foundation; slate roof. Built 1880 (tax database). (SBL 9.9-1-15) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, frame garage with additional bay capped by steeply pitched pyramidal roof. Vinyl siding. Date uncertain (1 non-contributing building; lacks evidence of construction during period of significance)

**53 Averill St:** Two-story, pyramidal-roofed frame house with American Four-square fenestration; hip-roofed dormer centered in front roof façade. Open hip-roofed porch (replaced recently with faux Victorian components) spans front façade. One-bay garage added mid-20th c. to north side. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; slate roof. Built ca.1915. (SBL 9.9-1-14) (1 contributing building)

**Bridge St**

**7 Bridge St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: building mapped without owner name) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house, possibly with commercial space in first-story front section; flat-roofed, two-story back ell; deep eaves and bracketed frieze on main block; poured concrete stoop with iron pipe railing spans front façade. Retains much of period fenestration with one-over-

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

one wood sash (probably replaced ca.1900); fixed single-light window in center front a recent change; asymmetrically placed door in front façade has one column of sidelights. Asbestos shingle siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1880. (SBL 8.52-3-50) (1 contributing building)

**8 Bridge St:** (1868: site of building owned by L. Snell; 1885–Sanborn maps; bakery with oven in southwest corner; 1905: E.F. Metzger) Two-story, side-gabled frame building with one-story brick rear ell on high stone foundation. Altered fenestration and vinyl siding; narrow enclosed porch capped by open porch (added mid-late 20th c.) with dimensional lumber railings spans front façade. Current exterior finishes hide historical details; retains historic form. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.52-2-10.2) (1 contributing building)

**9 Bridge St:** (1885 Sanborn: J. Swackhammer farming implements; 1891 Sanborn: carriages and tools with livery stable behind; 1905: R.L. Cline. Sanborn map states walls are brick-filled, or nogged). Two-story, front-gable building with metal awning roof spanning front façade; small garage added to back wall. Regular fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (added ca.1900); south side has metal awnings matching those on front façade. Aluminum siding; retains historic form. Built ca.1880, although nogging may indicate earlier date. (SBL 8.52-3-49) (1 contributing building)

**10 Bridge St:** (from 1885–1906 Sanborn maps show two two-story buildings housing tin and paint shops connected by stair corridor; 1905: M.L. Vossler; 1912 Sanborn shows 3-story telephone exchange adjoining 2-story hardware store and tin shop; 1923 IOOF hall) While 10-14 Bridge Street historically held two buildings connected by a stair, this arrangement had changed by 1912. At this time, one of the buildings was replaced by a two-story building (#12-14) which abuts, but does not appear to have any internal connection with the earlier building (#10) on the lot. As a result, each section is counted as a separate building and they have been listed separately in the building list.

Three-story, four-bay, flat-roofed brick commercial building with bracketed stamped metal cornice capping front façade. Regular period fenestration in upper two stories with segmentally arched windows featuring soldiered brick heads and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; preserves recessed storefront flanked by display windows at street level. (1 contributing building)

**12–14 Bridge St:** (from 1885–1906 Sanborn maps show two two-story buildings housing tin and paint shops connected by stair corridor; 1905: M.L. Vossler; 1912 Sanborn shows 3-story telephone exchange adjoining 2-story hardware store and tin shop; 1923 IOOF hall) While 10-14 Bridge Street historically held two buildings connected by a stair, this arrangement had changed by 1912. At this time, one of the buildings was replaced by a two-story building (#12-14) which abuts, but does not appear to have any internal connection with the earlier building (#10) on the lot. As a result, each section is counted as a separate building and they have been listed separately in the building list.

Two-story brick commercial building with ca.1960 steel façade added to upper story front; long gable-roofed frame rear ell (appears to be mid-1800s) with wood clapboards and fenestration featuring various historic wood sash configuration extends from rear wall. Storefront retains stamped metal cornice at top of front façade and similar storefront cornice; street level fenestration altered when metal cladding was added. (SBL 8.52-2-11 and 12) (1 contributing building)

**16 Bridge St:** (1905: D.C. Schiffer; 1923 Sanborn) Two-story, front-gable frame house with raking frieze and deep eaves. Deteriorated asphalt shingles partially cover earlier wood clapboard siding. Regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood period sash upstairs and one-over-one wood sash in first floor; asymmetrically placed main entrance with insulated steel door. Parged foundation; poured concrete stoop. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.52-2-14) (1 contributing building)

**18 Bridge St:** (1912 and 1923 Sanborn: bakery) Two-story, front-gable, brick, two-family house with three-sided bay window centered on second story front and round-arched attic window in peak; open shed-roofed porch (added ca.1960) with wrought iron supports and railing spans first-story front façade. Fenestration on first floor front façade altered with paired one-over-one vinyl sash and replacement doors; sides feature segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

heads and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Stone foundation; raking frieze. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.52-2-13) (1 contributing building)

**22 Bridge St:** (1891–1906 Sanborn: Undertaker; 1923 Sanborn: S.) Two-and-a-half-story frame building with clipped front-gable roof; two-story porch—partially enclosed with shed roof on first story and open hip-roofed on second story—spans front façade. Retains much of regular fenestration except for first-story front: sides have one-over-one wood sash; upstairs front has paired casements extending to floor. Wood shingled siding added ca.1960. Built ca.1890. Early photographs show the building was built with a flat roof and Italianate façade; alterations to historic form made early 20th c.. (SBL 8.52-2-15) (1 contributing building)

**23 Bridge St:** (1868: Mrs. Smith; 1905: A.&F. Smith) One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with lower gable-roofed back ell; open shed-roofed porch with square Doric columns spans south side of ell. Greek Revival-style decorative scheme at roofline and corners includes corner pilasters, deep frieze, and partial returns. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout; asymmetrically placed main entrance at north end of front façade. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.52-3-46.11) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay shed-roofed frame garage with upward sliding door. Built ca.1950. (1 contributing building)

**24 Bridge St (Masonic Temple):** (1885–1901 Sanborn: Kneeskern carriage shop; 1906 Sanborn: vacant; 1923 Sanborn: Masonic Temple) Three-story brick building on raised stone basement; lower brick addition (mid-20th c.) spans back wall; parapet (partially damaged and covered) caps front and side elevations above a deep bracketed cornice. Front façade has symmetrical three-bay plan with center entrance and porch with Tuscan columns. Stone water table and coursing between the first and second stories on main block. First-story windows with three-part windows and stone surrounds; upper story windows feature soldiered brick heads and sills. Brick is highly textured. Building retains paired lamps with three large glass globes. Built ca.1915. (SBL 8.52-2-16) (1 contributing building)

**29 Bridge St:** (House moved from northwest corner of Bridge and E Liberty Street in 1974 to site when onramp for new Mohawk River bridge was constructed and oriented to not face the road) Two-story frame house composed of front-gable main block projecting beyond symmetrical side-gabled, full-height wings. House features well-developed Greek Revival decorative scheme. Colonnade of Ionic columns flanking by square Doric corner columns spans front of main block; full returns on both portico and gables ends of wings. Symmetrical fenestration features oversized center entrance with paired doors; tripled windows in first story of wings replace earlier openings; otherwise retains period fenestration with vinyl replacement sash. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.52-3-43, 8.52-3-44, 8.52-3-45) (1 non-contributing building; moved from historic location and reoriented)

*Outbuildings:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with wood clapboard siding. Built 1970s or 1980s. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

Two-story, gable-roofed stable. Wood clapboard siding. Mow door centered in gable wall; paired beadboard sliding doors on north eave wall. Built ca.1850. (1 non-contributing building; moved from historic location and reoriented)

**(South of 29 Bridge Street):** (SBL 8.52-3-41, 8.52-3-42) Vacant land - not counted

### Capece Rd

**Capece Rd** (Robbins Elementary School, Architect: Myron Jordan) Two-story, flat-roofed brick school building influenced by both International and Moderne styles built in two phases. Larger, south wing older; north wing built at right angles projecting west mimicked design, but used less durable materials. Regular fenestration of tripled windows divided by unarticulated brick piers; all sash now replaced. Earlier wing retains Moderne ventilation grilles below each tripled window. One-story service wing projects from northeast corner of building and features a tall, battered smokestack. Built 1949–51. (SBL 9.45-1-28) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Center St

**7 Center St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. L.A. Smith) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with prominent gable dormers on front and south side; two-story, three-bay window on front façade adds to sense of irregular plan typical of Queen Anne houses; open porch now encased in aluminum wraps front and part of south side. Period fenestration includes two-story, three-sided bay window projecting from south half of front façade; most openings retain one-over-one period wood sash; paired period doors with glazed upper panels in asymmetrically placed main entrance. Aluminum siding covers or replaces trim details; stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.44-4-19) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Three-bay, side-gabled frame garage with aluminum siding. Built ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**9 Center St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: J.L. Fleeman) Two-story, mansard-roofed (windows later covered) frame house with open porch (added ca.1900) with paneled railing and Tuscan columns wraps part of front and south side; recently added wheelchair ramp made of dimensional lumber. Mainly period fenestration incorporates two-story, three-sided bay windows (segmentally arched openings on first story, round-arched on second story) projecting from front and south side; most sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Openings on front façade have low pedimented caps and slightly extended architraves. Composition siding with lapped corners; coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1880. (SBL 8.44-4-18) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, front-frame carriage barn with symmetrical fenestration, wood clapboards, and two-over-two wood sash. Built ca.1880. (1 contributing building)

**10 Center St:** (1868: J. Thumb; 1905: A. Klock) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with full-height back ell; single scrolled brackets under deep eaves of main block; smaller ones on ell. Open, shed-roofed porch with squared posts and corner braces spans front façade; brackets trim roof. Regular period fenestration incorporates French parlor casement windows on front and paired doors in asymmetrically placed main entrance. Board-and-batten siding. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.44-3-16) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-roofed stable with wood clapboard siding and paired doors of vertical boards. Built ca.1850. (1 contributing building)

**11 Center St:** (1868: G.M. Smith; 1905: Mrs. Dillenbeck) Two-story brick house with deep eaves and brackets (encased in aluminum); lower two-story brick service ell behind main block; recently added one-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch added to south side. Regular, symmetrical period fenestration with pedimented openings on front façade and center entrance with paired doors partially hidden by reduced opening; variety of sash including period six-over-six wood and later wood one-over-ones. Rough coursed ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1860. (SBL 8.44-4-17) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, rusticated concrete block garage with frame roof. Built ca.1920–50. (1 contributing building)

**13 Center St:** (1868: J. Whyland; 1905: J. Fox enlarged and remodeled) Two-story, L-plan, flat-roofed frame house; open hip-roofed porch (added ca.1915) with squared, tapered posts set on wood shingled railing spans part of front façade. Partially retains period fenestration with reduced openings and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; slightly recessed, asymmetrically placed main entrance in north block of house. Wood clapboards and corner boards; coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1860. (SBL 8.44-2-18) (1 contributing building)

**15 Center St:** (1868: J. Whyland; 1905: J. Fox) One-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed frame house with larger, later two-story Queen Anne-style side-gabled frame block added to south side. North block built (ca.1840-50) features corner pilasters; regular period fenestration using slightly recessed asymmetrically placed main entrance and half windows in upper-story frieze; this block appears to have been remodeled ca.1860–70 with bracketed roof. Addition to south end made ca.1900 and features prominent two-story, three-sided bay window capped by gabled dormer with shingled tympanum. Sash



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

replaced throughout with vinyl one-over-ones in period casings except for double-hung three-over-three sash in half-story of north block. Open shed-roofed porch spans entrances into both blocks; supports replaced ca.1960 with wrought iron and deck and foundation with poured concrete. Parged foundation; wood clapboard siding. (SBL 8.44-2-46) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, L-plan frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding, corner boards. Built ca.1880–1900. (1 contributing building)

**16 Center St:** (1868: J. Howe; 1905: Mrs. Howe) Two-story brick house with symmetrical fenestration, deep eaves, paired brackets (now encased in aluminum); and low hipped roof; two-story frame ell with gable roof and vinyl siding projects from rear forming L-plan; two-bay frame garage (built ca.1970) added to north side of ell. Open, hip-roofed porch (added ca.1920) with squared, chamfered posts resting on brick wall with piers spans front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with pedimented casings on front façade; stone sills and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Center entrance retains single-light transom. Built ca.1860. (SBL 8.44-3-17) (1 contributing building)

**17 Center St:** (1868: Site of J. Bates house; 1905: Mrs. C. McAllister) Two-story, front-gable frame house with decorative verge boards in both front peak and dormer on north roof face; open hip-roofed porch with chamfered posts and keystone detail in arcade spans front façade. Regular period fenestration features asymmetrically placed main entrance with paired doors in recessed casing; single windows with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash except for period wood pointed arch windows in attic openings. Asbestos shingle siding; coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1870–1900; roof and eaves may be later change to an earlier Italianate house. (SBL 8.44-2-45) (1 contributing building)

**18 Center St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: O. Bellinger) Two-story, front-gable brick house with shallow wings projecting from both north and south walls. Open hip-roofed porch with square posts and tapered spindle railing spans front entrance and part of north side. Regular period fenestration retains deep stone lintels and narrow stone sills; period wood one-over-one sash throughout; door replaced. Coursed ashlar limestone foundation; articulated, multi-flue Queen Anne brick chimney applied to south side of main block; decorative slate roof with corner braces under eaves. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.44-3-18) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Large two-story frame carriage barn with wood clapboards siding; beadboard sliding doors; raking frieze and corner boards. Built ca.1885. (1 contributing building)

**19 Center St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: P. Switts) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan, two-family brick house with stone water table. Retains regular period fenestration featuring deep stone lintels and narrow sills, all with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; two-story, three-sided frame bay window on south side; both doorways feature period wood doors with glazed upper panel and multi-light transom. Small open porch with wrought iron supports set in corner formed in the L-plan. Rough coursed limestone foundation; wood sections all encased in aluminum including tympani of gable ends. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.44-2-44) (1 contributing building)

**20 Center St:** (1885: Grace Christian Church) Front-gable brick church with differently designed towers at front corners and stone water table. Frame bell stage capped by pyramidal roof rests on northwest corner tower, which projects above cornice and features paired louvered round-arched openings on each face. Southwest corner tower is lower and features cruciform roof. Regular fenestration in eave walls features Gothic arches; large Gothic window centered on front façade with quatrefoil window above in the peak; round-arched openings composed of slightly projecting soldiered brick in both towers; heavy period paneled wood doors with elaborate details. Built 1875 (date on front façade). Designer: Gordon Hough; Architect: Nelson Kane; Builder: John Kneeskern & sons (from church history at [www.threerivershms.com/grbooklethist.htm](http://www.threerivershms.com/grbooklethist.htm)). (SBL 8.44-3-1) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**21 Center St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. S. Churchill) Two-story hip-roofed brick house with gabled dormers surmounting two-story three-sided bay windows on front and both sides. Two-level porch (added ca.1915) over asymmetrically placed main entrance: first level glazed with pediment set on Tuscan columns marking entrance; open upper level features shed roof and Tuscan columns resting on shingled railing. Generally regular period fenestration with segmentally arched heads of soldiered brick and stone sills; retains one-over-one period wood sash in many openings; leaded glass transom above parlor window in first floor front and decorative wood attic windows. Stone water table, random ashlar foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.44-2-43) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, side-gabled frame carriage barn with slate roof and prominent gable dormer; wood clapboards. Built ca.1885. (1 contributing building)

**23 Center St:** (1868: site of J. Wilson; 1885 Sanborn; 1905: B. Wilkes) Two-story, front-gable, two-family frame house with lower back ell on same roof axis; gabled dormers project from side roof faces of main block. Both front gable end and dormer tympani feature Stick-style detailing. Retains much of regular period fenestration with one-over-one period wood sash; paired asymmetrically placed entrances have replaced doors of different materials. Vinyl siding; parged foundation; open entrance porch made of dimensional lumber. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.44-2-42.1) (1 contributing building)

**24 Center St:** (1868: Site of E. Snell house; 1901 Sanborn; 1905: E.L. Dillenbeck) Two-story, L-plan brick house with prominent wood shingled gable ends featuring paired round-arched windows; open porches over asymmetrically placed main entrance and side entrance facing Monroe St. Generally regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads and stone sills; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout; retains period wood doors with glazed upper panels. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-2-12) (1 contributing building)

**25 Center St:** (1923 Sanborn first to show this house) Two-story, side-gabled, frame house with regular and symmetrical fenestration. Vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; insulated steel door. Vinyl siding with partial returns. Poured concrete foundation. House looks much earlier (ca.1800-50) than first date mapped: set back on long driveway between 23 and 27 Center Street. Appears to have been moved to the site ca.1920. (SBL 8.44-2-42.2) (1 contributing building)

**26 Center St:** (1868: M. Mosier; 1901 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. R. Dillenbeck) Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled brick house with deep Greek Revival-style partial returns and frieze and end chimneys; one-story gable-roofed back ell forms L-plan; enclosed porch recently added to north side of ell. Steeply pitched shed-roofed porch (recently added or replaced) spans front facade. Regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills on first story front façade; stone sills and soldiered brick heads on sides and ell. Coursed limestone foundation; stone water table. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.44-2-11) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1930-40. (1 contributing building)

**27 Center St:** (1868: W. Shaver; 1905: Mrs. W.H. Dockery) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame house with slightly lower gable-roofed back ell on same axis; enclosed back porch. Main block features deep raking frieze and scrolled brackets with drops. Open, shed-roofed porch with squared chamfered posts and scroll sawn corner braces. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (replaced ca.1900) and asymmetrically placed, slightly recessed main entrance with sidelights and narrow transom. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards; rough stone foundation. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.44-2-41) (1 contributing building)

**28 Center St:** (1868: S.H. Cassler; 1903: G. McKenzie) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with full return on front facade; full-height side-gabled wing projects from south wall, set back slightly from front façade. Regular fenestration with mostly two-over-two period wood sash; entrance recessed in wing; upper story supported by paired

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

turned posts and braces. Asbestos shingle siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1860; addition ca.1880. (SBL 8.44-2-10) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, shed-roofed frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca.1920–40. (1 contributing building)

**29 Center St:** (1868: D. Failing; 1903: S. Christman) Two-story, front-gable frame house with later same-height wing cross-gabled into north roof face. Open shed-roofed porch (added ca.1960) on foundation faced with false stone and supported by wrought iron supports spans front façade. Regular period fenestration largely retained with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; first floor front window replaced with large bow window; asymmetrically placed main entrance retains sidelights. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1860. (SBL 8.44-2-40) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, front-gable frame carriage barn with new garage door; paired double-hung windows with three vertical lights over one added ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**30 Center St:** (1901 Sanborn; 1905 Lanehart) Two-story, pyramidal-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer windows in front and side roof faces; open hip-roofed porch (replacement ca.1960) with iron supports and tile deck spans front and north side. Regular period fenestration (American Four-Square configuration) with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; retains small stained glass windows lighting stairs in southwest corner of house. Aluminum siding. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-2-9; part of St. Patrick's Church property) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story gable-roofed brick building with block foundation. Possibly built as a school associated with St. Patrick's Church on adjacent parcel. Built ca.1950. (1 contributing building)

**St. Patrick's Church** (1901 Sanborn (first exposure): St. Patrick's Church) Front-gable frame church on high foundation with square tower centered on front façade; tower capped by tall pyramidal roof. Open gable-roofed porch with square posts opens into vestibule at base of tower. Regular fenestration with pointed-arched casings throughout. Wood shingle siding (probably added in first quarter of 20th c.); rough coursed limestone foundation. Built 1889. (SBL 8.44-2-9) (1 contributing building)

**31 Center St:** (1901 Sanborn; 1905: C. Belliman) Two-story, T-plan frame house with same-height, gable-roofed back ell; open, gable-roofed porch over asymmetrically placed main entrance at north end of front facade; glazed shed-roofed entrance over later corner entrance at south end of façade; shed-roofed one-bay garage attached to southwest corner of house. Retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Aluminum siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-2-39) (1 contributing building)

**33 Center St:** (33 Center St) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame house with small one-story back ell. Open hip-roofed porch with turned posts may reuse earlier roof with newer posts. Generally regular fenestration with vinyl six-over-six and four-over-four replacement sash and asymmetrically placed main entrance with insulated steel door. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1860; not mapped until later and may have been moved to this site during historic period. (SBL 8.44-2-38) (1 contributing building)

**34 Center St:** (1901 Sanborn; 1905: J.H. Cline) Two-story brick house with front-gable block attached to slightly taller hip-roofed back ell; shallow wing capped by gabled dormer projects from south side forming an irregular plan and roof. Open hip-roofed porch (posts, deck, and railing replaced recently) spans front and part of south side; pediments over main entrance and angled at southwest corner. Regular period fenestration incorporates segmentally arched windows with soldiered textured brick heads and stone sills; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Slate roof; stone water table and rough course stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.44-2-8) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-roofed frame shed with wood clapboard siding. Built early 20th c. (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**35 Center St:** (1905: M. Porter) Two-story, pyramidal-roofed frame house with prominent center and side gable dormers creating an irregular appearance. Open, gable-roofed porch over center entrance; open shed-roofed porches on north side of house. Generally regular fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Aluminum siding; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-2-37) (1 contributing building)

**36 Center St:** (1905: J.H. Cline) Two-story, front-gable frame house with lower two-story gable-roofed back ell on same axis; 1-story enclosed rear porch. Prominent gable dormers break the eaveline on both sides of main block. Retains much of regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; asymmetrically placed door replaced. Asbestos shingle siding; retains raking friezeboards; parged foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-2-7) (1 contributing building)

**37 Center St:** (1868: L. Sutherland; 1905: H.L. Sutherland) One-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with partial returns; enclosed gable-roofed vestibule (added mid-20th c.) clad in wood shingles over center entrance. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with six-over-one vinyl replacement sash in most openings; sliding vinyl replacements in half windows under eaves. Vinyl siding; metal roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.44-2-36) (1 contributing building)

**38 Center St:** (1868: C. Loadrick; 1905: B. Weber) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame house with single-story, side-gabled wing spanned by recently added shed-roofed porch. House retains partial returns. Main block fenestration mostly retained with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; wing fenestration altered. Vinyl siding with false stone facing front façade of wing; parged foundation. Built ca.1860. (SBL 8.44-2-6) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, front-gable frame carriage barn with new garage door; parged foundation. Built ca.1880. (1 contributing building)

**39 Center St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, front-gable frame house with steeply pitched roof; open hip-roofed entrance porch reuses roof with new posts, railing, and deck and is placed over asymmetrically placed main entrance. American Four-Square fenestration with one-over-one-vinyl replacement sash flanked by paneled vinyl shutters. Asbestos shingles with raking frieze boards retained; parged foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.44-2-35) (1 contributing building)

**41 Center St:** (1868: J. Fry; 1905: Mrs. Frey) One-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with open shed-roofed porch over three center bays of main block; shed-roofed, one-story wing on north side. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; faux shutters made of two boards mounted on each side of window casing; door replaced with wood one. Wood shingles with uneven bottom edge and deep reveal (probably added mid-20th c.); retains corner boards. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.44-2-34) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with wood siding. Built ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**42 Center St:** (1868: N. Bellinger; 1905: R. Bellinger) One-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with Greek Revival-style cornice featuring partial returns and deep frieze; open pedimented porch (built ca.1925) with square posts and full return over center entrance. One-story, gable-roofed back ell with recently added rear addition with sliding doors facing south in its gable wall. Retains regular period fenestration with period wood six-over-six sash flanked by functional wood louvered shutters. Wood clapboards with corner boards; parged foundation; recently added metal roof; south end chimney. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.44-2-5) (1 contributing building)

**47 Center St:** (1906 Sanborn) Two-story, cross-gabled, symmetrical plan, two-family, frame house. Enclosed two-story, shed-roofed porches flank two-story, three-sided bay on center front; open shed-roofed porches supported by corner braces project from the enclosed porches. House retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

sash throughout. Vinyl siding with raking frieze picked out in aluminum cladding; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.44-2-4) (1 contributing building)

**49 Center St:** (1868: J. Caning; 1905: Mrs. H. Schiffer) Two-story, side-gabled frame house with later added gable-roofed back ell. Historic form and fenestration pattern largely altered; all finishes and sash replaced. Built ca.1850–80. (SBL 8.8-1-18) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**60 Center St:** (1905: C. Flander) Two-story, L-plan frame house on steeply banked foundation; gabled roof is hipped at the corner to join the lower gable-roofed wing projecting from northwest corner of front façade; enclosed shed-roofed porch set in corner of the L-plan. Retains much of period fenestration with six-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding replaced; slate roof. Built ca.1890. (SBL 9.5-1-14 and 26) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with battered sides set into hillside south of house. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**62 Center St:** (1905: B. Flander) Two-story, L-plan frame house on steeply banked foundation; gabled roof is hipped at the corner to join the lower gable-roofed wing projecting from northwest corner of front façade; recently added open shed-roofed porch set in corner of the L-plan. Retains much of period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; “bow” window in first floor front façade; doors also replaced. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and raking frieze; rough coursed stone foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1890. (9.5-1-15) (1 contributing building)

**64 Center St:** (1905: J. Flander) Two-story, side-gabled frame house with open shed-roofed porch with turned posts spanning much of front façade; small, enclosed shed-roofed back porch on south gable wall. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Wood shingle siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.5-1-16) (1 contributing building)

**Center St (St. Johnsville Cemetery):** Rural cemetery located on upland overlooking the village and the valley opened ca.1857. Early access was from the top of Center Street via a steadily climbing hairpin road, now a path lined by cedar and other trees. The entrance from Center St is marked by a pair of random ashlar limestone pillars capped by stone orbs. Stone steps ascend from the old road to the cemetery as well. The cemetery is on a nearly flat plateau and features pathways laid out in a long narrow right triangle. The paths curve a bit, but the overall sense is a rectilinear plan. The cemetery is mainly set out in family plots, and markers range in age from the mid-1800s to the present. All types of markers used during that period are found. A small stone mortuary chapel (built 1905) stands in the southern half of the grounds. Access today is from the high school driveway. (SBL 9.5-1-13) (1 contributing site; 1 contributing building)

### Church St

**5 Church St:** (1868: Site of village school; later site of brick elementary school) Two-story, front-gable frame apartment house. Center entrance with open octagonal porch framed by decorative brick surround. Regular symmetrical fenestration features one-over-one vinyl windows. Vinyl siding. Labeled “Mid-Town Estates.” Built 1981(tax database). (SBL 8.51-1-11) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**7 Church St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. Dillenbeck) Two-story front-gable frame house with same-height back offset from main block roof axis; shallow, same-height wing projects from north eave wall of main block. Open shed-roofed porch with turned posts (railing replaced) spans front façade. Retains period fenestration with two-over-two period wood sash and door with paired round-arched glazed upper panels. Wood clapboard siding; rough stone foundation; polychrome slate roof. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.51-1-10) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**8 Church St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, side-gabled, frame two-family house with lower back ell and recently added shed roof over ell; open hip-roofed porch (ca.1900) with turned posts set on enclosed railing spans front roof face. Regular period fenestration with replacement one-over-one vinyl; upstairs front windows flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. House not mapped until 1912, but style and form suggest construction date ca.1880. (SBL 8.44-4-28) *n.b.* Has #6 posted on porch. (1 contributing building)

**(North of 8 Church Street):** (SBL 8.44-4-31) Vacant land - not counted

**9 Church St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. C. McAllister) Two-story, front-gable frame house with shallow wing capped by large gable dormer on south side, which forms L-plan. Later shed-roofed glazed porch set in corner of L. Regular period fenestration with period wood two-over-two sash and more recently one-over-one sash; wood period door with paired round-arched glazed lights in upper panels. Wood clapboard siding; full returns and period cornice; corner boards; partially parged foundation, and slate roof. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.44-1-15) When built, probably matched #11 and 13. (1 contributing building)

**11 Church St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: no owner noted) Two-story, front-gable frame house with shallow wing capped by gable dormer, which forms L-plan; brackets set under deep eaves. Open L-plan porch with squared, tapered posts and spindled railing set in corner of L. Retains much of regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; door replaced with insulated steel one. Wood clapboard siding and slate roof. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.44-1-14) When built, probably matched #9 and 13. (1 contributing building)

**13 Church St:** (1885 Sanborn; W.&A. Saltsman) Two-story, front-gable frame house with shallow wing capped by gable dormer, which forms L-plan; brackets set under deep eaves. Open shed-roofed porch with squared tapered posts set on enclosed railing is set in corner of L plan. Retains much of regular period fenestration with six-over-six vinyl replacement sash; many openings flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; door replaced with insulated steel one. Wood clapboard siding with full returns and period cornice; corner boards; stone foundation; and slate roof. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.44-1-13) When built, probably matched #9 and 11. (1 contributing building)

**15 Church St:** (1885 Sanborn; W.&A. Saltsman) Two-story, L-plan frame house with irregular roof; glazed, hip-roofed porch set in corner of L. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash in all openings. Asbestos shingle siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.44-1-12) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame carriage barn with finishes matching house. Built ca.1885. (1 contributing building)

**19 Church St:** (1868: S. Russell (possibly); 1905: Mrs. Nellis) Two-story, flat-roofed frame house with enclosed shed-roofed entrance porch attached and slightly offset on north wall; two-bay shed-roofed frame garage attached to back, or north, entrance porch. Retains some of regular period fenestration, but all finishes and details replaced. Built ca.1860. (SBL 8.44-1-11) (1 contributing building)

**(South of 24 Church Street):** (SBL 8.44-4-10) Vacant land - not counted

**24 Church St:** (1905: J.S. Snell) Two-story front-gable frame house with partially enclosed shed-roofed porch spanning front façade; small enclosed gable-roofed porch projects from rear wall. Retains much of regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one and two-over-two period wood sash except for porch, which as one-over-one vinyl ones. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-4-8) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**26 Church St:** (1905: J.S. Snell) Two-story, front-gable frame house with lower two-story back ell on same roof axis. Enclosed, gable-roofed entrance porch on eave wall. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood period sash. Aluminum siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-4-6) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with paired beadboard doors built on front gable wall of slightly taller building, apparently also a garage. Wood novelty siding. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

**28 Church St:** (1905: mapped without owner name) One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame house with entrances on eave walls. South entrance features gable-roofed glazed porch; north entrance has partially glazed, shed-roofed porch with wood three-over-one sash. Altered fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Aluminum siding. House looks like a mid-1800s house reused on this site during historic period. First mapped 1905. (SBL 8.44-4-4) (1 contributing building)

**30 Church St:** (1905: mapped without owner name) Two-story, side-gabled frame building with four garage bays spanning eave wall on the street frontage. Features upward sliding wood doors in garage bays. Windows in upper story suggest a second, residential floor. Variety of window openings with varied sash including wood six-over-six in first floor south side, vinyl one-over-one, and paired doors upstairs. Wood clapboard siding and raking frieze; metal roof. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-4-3) (1 contributing building)

**33 Church St:** (1905: mapped without owner name) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame house with addition and altered roofline on south gable wall. Altered fenestration includes a Queen Anne parlor sash with stained glass transom in front façade and mostly irregular wood and vinyl one-over-one sash. Aluminum and vinyl siding. First mapped in 1905, but house appears to be older and reused. (SBL 8.44-1-10) (1 non-contributing building; loss of historic integrity)

**35 Church St:** (1905: mapped without owner name) Two-story, L-plan frame house with open shed-roofed porch (support replaced ca.1960 with wrought iron) in southeast corner of plan. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash; door replaced with insulated steel one. Wood clapboard siding with raking frieze and corner boards; irregularly coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-1-9) (1 contributing building)

### Cottage St

**4 Cottage St:** (1885: Sanborn; 1905: W.&A. Saltsman) One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed house with main entrance centered on eave wall 90 degrees to street; shed-roofed addition to back gable wall is offset from front façade. Altered fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and small three-sided bay centered on front facade; vinyl siding. Built ca.1850–75. (SBL 8.44-1-33) Probably matched #6 and 8 Cottage Street when built. (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with finishes matching house. Built ca.1920–30. (1 contributing building)

**5 Cottage St:** (1868: may be mapped; 1885 Sanborn (two-family tenement); 1905: W.&A. Saltsman) One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house with shed-roofed ell spanning back wall. Center entrance and period fenestration with period eight-over-eight wood sash; three-light casements in frieze spanning upper story front of building. Wood clapboard siding; roughly coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1810–60. May have been the Reformed Church parsonage before brick one was built. (SBL 8.44-1-34) (1 contributing building)

**6 Cottage St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: W.&A. Saltsman) One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled frame house with two non-historic period additions greatly altering original massing and size. One addition spans the east eave wall of the main block and rises to a full second story. Entrance located in its side front hall. Other addition, probably added in mid-20th c. as finishes match main block, is two-story ell across rear gable wall of main block and the wing; features a low-pitched gable roof. Altered fenestration with vinyl one-over-one sash throughout. Asbestos shingle siding with raking frieze;



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

wing on east eave wall has vinyl siding. Built ca.1865–85. (SBL 8.44-1-32) Probably matched #4 and 8 Cottage Street when built. (1 non-contributing building; alteration and loss of historic integrity)

**8 Cottage St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: W.&A. Saltsman) One-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed house with entrance in eave wall turned 90 degrees to street; one-story, shed-roofed ell offset from main block attached to back gable wall. Open hip-roofed porch, possibly added by 1900, with late concrete block foundation and iron supports spans east eave wall of main block. Altered fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and vinyl paneled shutters. Vinyl siding. Built 1865–85. (SBL 8.44-1-31) Probably matched #4 and 6 Cottage Street when built. (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with finishes matching house. Built ca.1970–2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**9 Cottage St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: W.&A.) Two-story, L-plan frame house with low-pitched roof; open, hip-roofed porch with turned posts set in northwest corner of L-plan; glazed porch added to northeast corner of house. Regular, mainly period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (possibly added early 20th c. with posts) and Queen Anne parlor window centered on north wall. Vinyl siding; roughly coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1870–90. (SBL 8.44-1-35) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay front-gable frame garage on poured concrete foundation; six-over-six wood sash in eave wall windows. Built ca.1920–30. (1 contributing building)

**10 Cottage St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: W.&A. Saltsman) Multi-family frame house appears to incorporate a house built on the site with another house of similar date added to its rear wall. Front block is a front-gable house with east eave wall extended over a shed-roofed stair entry to the upper story. A slightly taller, two-story, side-gabled frame house added to back wall of first house, and an open stair to open porch and entrance to upper story added to east gable wall. Retains regular fenestration with two-over-two wood sash and some later one-over-one replacements. Front and west wall of front block have aluminum siding; otherwise, vinyl siding; period slate roofs throughout. Porches have recently replaced posts and spindle. Built ca.1880. (SBL 8.44-1-30) (1 contributing building)

**12 Cottage St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: W.&A. Saltsman) Two-story, L-plan frame house with cross-gabled roof (angles suggest a recent alteration in slope); enclosed shed-roofed entrance porch set in southeast corner of L. Regular fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and vinyl louvered shutters. Vinyl siding; stone foundation still visible on front; otherwise parged. Built ca.1880. (SBL 8.44-1-29) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding. Built 1960–80. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

### Cross St

**6 Cross St:** (1868: no name labeled; 1905: L. Crouse) Frame house composed of one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed block; a lower one-story hip-roofed block forming an L-plan; and an additional gable-roofed block behind. Retains generally regular period fenestration with pedimented casings; main entrance flanked by windows with wood, period six-over-six sash and recessed under roof of wing; first story openings on main block use paired casements; second story openings are half height; most windows retain functional louvered wood shutters. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and narrow frieze with small paired brackets on main block and wood water table board. Built ca.1850–60. (SBL 8.44-2-19) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, front-gable frame carriage barn with wood clapboards and corner boards. Built ca.1860–1900. (1 contributing building)

**7 Cross St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: E. Sanders) Two-story, front-gable frame house with lower two-story, gable-roofed ell offset from main roof axis. Open porch (added ca.1915) with tapered, squared posts resting on curving shingled railing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

wraps around northwest corner of front and part of side. Generally regular period fenestration with mainly period wood one-over-one sash; parlor window in first floor front retains stained glass transom; Craftsman door with beveled glass lights. Wood shingle siding (added early 20th c.); cornice and frieze boards covered in aluminum; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.44-4-16) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with wood shingle siding. Built mid-20th c. (1 contributing building)

**13 Cross Street:** (SBL 8.44-2-47) Vacant land - not counted

**Crouse Blvd**

**3 Crouse Blvd:** One-story, side-gabled frame ranch-style house with garage under main roof at north end of building. Regular period fenestration with later one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and louvered vinyl shutters. Composition siding with lapped corners. Built 1959 (tax database). (SBL 9.45-2-45) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**5 Crouse Blvd:** One-story, side-gabled frame ranch-style house with enclosed breezeway and one-bay garage added to east end of building. Altered fenestration with replacement sash; retains period door. Composition siding with lapped corners. Built 1955 (tax database). (SBL 9.45-2-46) (1 contributing building)

**(West of 6 Crouse Blvd):** (SBL 9.45-2-39) Vacant land - not counted

**6 Crouse Blvd:** Two-story, front-gable frame house with glazed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade; shed-roofed enclosed rear porch. Retains much of regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1925 (tax database), but appears more like a house built ca.1900. (SBL 9.45-2-40, 9.45-2-40) (1 contributing building)

**7 Crouse Blvd:** One-story, side-gabled frame house with enclosed, gable-roofed entrance porch. Altered fenestration with vinyl replacement sash in various configurations. Vinyl siding. Built 1957 (tax database). (SBL 9.45-2-47) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, side-gabled, frame garage set back behind house. Built ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**9 Crouse Blvd:** One-story, side-gabled frame ranch-style house with attached one-bay garage set back from front façade. Varied period fenestration featuring period wood windows. Aluminum siding. Built 1953 (tax database). (SBL 9.45-2-11) (1 contributing building)

**10 Crouse Blvd:** One-story, side-gabled frame house with shed-roofed carport on west eave wall. Varied fenestration with one-over-one vinyl sash. Built 1950 (tax database). (SBL 9.45-2-42) (1 contributing building)

**14 Crouse Blvd:** One-story, side-gabled frame ranch-style house with shed-roofed addition on back eave wall. Regular fenestration with paired four-over-four vinyl replacement sash. Composition siding with corner brackets. Built 1980 (tax database). (SBL 9.45-2-12) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**Division St (N and S)**

**5 N Division St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: A. Horn's Sons) Two-story, L-plan frame house with clipped corners set under corners of front roof face; two-story, three-sided bay window capped by a gabled roof projects from north wall; lower rear

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

ell. Retains regular fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash; front door replaced with insulated steel one. Vinyl siding; coursed limestone foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.44-4-30) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, front gable frame carriage barn with paired doors on north eave wall; regular fenestration, retains two-over-two wood sash in pedimented casings. Wood clapboard siding; slate roof. Built ca.1895. (1 contributing building)

**(South of 6 N Division St):** (SBL 8.44-4-35) Vacant land - not counted

**6 N Division St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: J. Sanders) Two-story, 3-bay, front-gable frame house with shed-roofed porch (added ca.1960–2000) spanning northern two bays including asymmetrically placed main entrance; enclosed shed-roofed rear ell with roof extending over open porch to rear of the ell. Retains much of period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by vinyl louvered shutters. Vinyl siding; rough coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1870. (SBL 8.44-4-34) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Gambrel-roofed garden shed. Late 20th c. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**7 N Division St:** (1885: A. Horn's Custom Flour Mill; 1905: St. Johnsville Mills) Two-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame mill with later two-story, flat-roofed wing projecting from north eave wall and forming an L-plan; small one-bay garage with T-111 siding added to east side of wing, ca.1980. Greek Revival decorative scheme features partial returns, corner boards, and wood doors with paired oblong panels throughout. Retains regular fenestration with period sash two-over-two wood sash and narrow half-windows in attic of main block. Wood clapboards; tall brick chimney pierces south roof face. Built 1849. (SBL 8.44-4-32) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, one bay shed on poured concrete foundation; features bay opening onto Church Street; wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1900–40. (1 contributing building)

**10 N Division St:** (1868: S. Keller; 1885 Sanborn; 1905: S. Kellar (present house post-dates 1868) Two-story, front-gable frame house with two-story, three-sided bay windows capped by gabled dormers project from each eave wall. Open deck porch (added ca.2000) appears to replace earlier porch that wrapped the southwest corner of house over main entrance, which retains period door with glazed upper panel. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash throughout. Wood clapboard siding, corner boards; retains many Queen Anne decorative details including shingled tympani; brackets set under corners of bay windows. Slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-4-33) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame carriage barn with paired sliding beadboard doors; wood clapboard siding; window in peak. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**11 N Division St:** (1868: N. DeForest; 1885 Sanborn shows later south addition; 1905: A. Horn) Frame house built in two phases: north one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing with Greek Revival frieze and partial returns built ca.1850; two-story square-plan hip-roofed south block features Italianate bracketed frieze added to south gable wall of earlier building ca.1870. Each block retains much of its period fenestration and some sash: six-over-six wood in upstairs south block and frieze in north block; otherwise mainly later (ca.1900) one-over-one wood sash. Main entrance asymmetrically placed in south block features narrow transom and pedimented casing. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards; stone foundation. Built ca.1850; later block added ca.1870. (SBL 8.44-4-14) (1 contributing building)

**12 N Division St:** (1868: P. Frances; 1905: M. Walradt) Two-story, three-bay, square-plan frame house with low-pitched hipped roof; one-story, hip-roofed rear ell forms L-plan. Roof features bracketed eaves and deep frieze. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; period paired doors with glazed upper panels remain in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

asymmetrically placed recessed main entrance featuring paired transom lights; three-sided bay window added to south side. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.44-4-15) (1 contributing building)

**13 N Division St:** (1868: R. VanDousen; 1905: Mrs. Miller (house appears later than 1868; possibly an extensive remodel) Two-story, front-gable frame house with same-height back ell on same roof axis. Two-story open porch (second story appears later than first story) with squared, chamfered posts and open braces spans front façade; upper story porch has shed roof, squared posts, and paneled railing. Vergeboard in front peak matches taste of first story porch. Retains much of period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash in most openings; vinyl one-over-ones in attic peak; period wood door with glazed upper panel in asymmetrically placed opening. Asbestos shingle siding on first story; asphalt shingles on second story. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.44-4-13) (1 contributing building)

**15 N Division St:** (1868: A. Snell; 1905: R. Countryman) Two-story, square-plan frame house with low-hipped roof on main block; one-story, hip-roofed ell centered on back of main block; deep eaves (encased in aluminum) on flat roof; gabled porch over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; wood door (ca.1900) with glazed upper panel. Vinyl siding; stone foundation parged on front facade. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.44-4-12) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with paired period doors featuring six-light upper panels. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**17 N Division St:** (1905: Mrs. D.C. Schiffer) Two-story, cross-gabled, T-plan frame house with slightly lower gabled ell projecting asymmetrically from rear wall. Open hip-roofed porch with turned post, spindled frieze, splat skirting, and spindled railing spans asymmetrically placed main entrance and part of south eave wall. Retains regular period fenestration with three-sided bay window with skirting matching that on porch projects from front façade; over-one-vinyl replacement throughout; paired period wooden doors with glazed upper panels set in slightly recessed casing. Vinyl siding with historic cornice trim and raking frieze preserved; slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.44-4-11) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame garage with variety of sidings and many alterations. Date uncertain. (1 non-contributing building; due to lack of identifiable historic integrity)

**18 N Division St:** One-story, H-plan, hip-roofed brick house with one-bay garage in south wing; partially open hip-roofed entrance porch on Cross St façade. Varied fenestration retains mainly period sash and casements. Built 1952 (tax database). (SBL 8.44-2-21) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, hip-roofed garage attached to southwest corner of house; faces onto N Division St. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**20 N Division St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, cross-gabled, T-plan frame house with prominent two-story, three-sided bay window projecting from center front; glazed one-story porch (added ca.1915) set in southwest corner of plan. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash upstairs; bay window and first story retain period two-over-two wood sash. Asbestos shingle siding; slate roof with decorative coursing; roughly coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.44-2-22) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, hip-roofed frame garage. Hidden by fence. Built ca.1920-40. (1 contributing building)

**21 N Division St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: M. Snell) Two-story, L-plan frame house with shallow, cross-gabled wing projecting from north half of front façade; lower gable-roofed ell centered on rear wall; two-story, three-sided, flat-roofed bay window on south side of main block. Hip-roofed entrance porch (rebuilt mid-20th c.) with wrought iron supports and poured concrete base set in southeast corner formed by wing. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

replacement sash throughout. Aluminum siding; stone foundation partially concealed. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.44-4-9) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Frame shed. Deteriorated. Date uncertain. (1 non-contributing building; due to lack of identifiable historic integrity)

**23 N Division St:** (1905: M. Snell) Two-story, frame house with low-hipped roof and deep eaves (now encased in aluminum; slightly lower offset, shed-roofed back ell; open porch (added ca.1910) with curved corner and Tuscan columns set on piers connected by paneled railing wraps front and south side of main block. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two period wood sash except for first floor front with Queen Anne parlor window; paired wood doors (ca.1910 change) with oblong glazed panels set in recessed, asymmetrically placed main entrance. Aluminum siding. Built ca.1870. (SBL 8.44-4-7) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Front-gable frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca.1965. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**24 N Division St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. Hose) Two-story, front-gable frame house with lower one-and-a-half-story back ell; three-sided, two-story bay window capped by gabled dormer on south eave wall of the main block. Open gabled porch with square posts and brick stoop to asymmetrically placed main entrance on front; open, shed-roofed porch with turned posts and paneled railing spans south eave wall of back ell. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Asbestos shingle siding on main block; vinyl on ell; trim covered or removed; stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.44-2-23) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding and period fenestration. Built ca.1890. (1 contributing building)

**25 N Division St:** (1868: W. Hill; 1905: J. Allter Est.) One-story, L-plan frame house with concave mansard roof; two-story ell spans rear wall of main block with partially open porch with turned posts on southwest corner of ell; enclosed one-story additions project from both north and south walls of rear ell. House retains full period decorative scheme including bracketed eaves on main roof and open porch featuring an open round-arched arcade spanning front and south side of main block; squared posts rest on later piers joined by paneled railing. Regular fenestration with period flat-headed casings on first story and pedimented casing on second story; wood period sash throughout; windows in mansard have round-arched tops. Asymmetrically placed main entrance features paired period doors with glazed, round-arched upper panels and transom above. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1870-80 (this house may replace the one mapped in 1868). (SBL 8.44-4-5) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Front-gable frame garage with paired doors. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**27 N Division St:** (1905: no owner listed) Two-story, front-gable brick house with two-story, three-sided gabled dormers projecting from north and south eave walls; large, two-story gable-roofed frame addition added to rear wall of house, roughly doubling the footprint of the house. Open shed-roofed porch with scroll sawn braces (below braces, porch appears to be entirely replaced with materials mimicking historic materials except for roof) with pediment at southeast corner wraps part of front and south wall of house. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads; period wood one-over-one sash and wood period doors. Slate roof with decorative coursing. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-4-2) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuildings:* Two-story, front-gable frame carriage barn with period mow door and six-over-six wood sash in peak; later garage door. Wood clapboards and corner boards. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

Frame playhouse with replica Victorian trim scheme. Built ca.2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**28 N Division St:** (1905: Whyland) One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house; open shed-roofed porch (added ca.2000; may replace an earlier Victorian-era porch) spans front façade. Symmetrical period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash in first story front; half windows in front eave wall replaced with vinyl sliders. Vinyl siding; retains cornerboards and Greek Revival partial returns; parged foundation. Built ca.1830–50. (SBL 8.44-2-24) (1 contributing building)

**30 N Division St:** (1905: Mrs. Smith) Two-story, L-plan brick house with two-story, hip-roofed back ell; open porch with turned wood columns set on paneled railing set in southwest corner of L-plan. Retains regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows featuring soldiered heads of decorative brick; one-over-one wood period sash. Decorative wood trim boards on eaves. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-2-26) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay front gable frame garage with wood clapboards and corner boards. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**31 N Division St:** (1868: J. Knickerbocker; 1905: J.P. Youker) Two-story, five-bay, flat-roofed brick house with bracketed (brackets now encased in aluminum) eaves; lower, later gable-roofed, frame ell spans entire rear wall of brick main block. Symmetrical period fenestration with pedimented center entrance and window casings on front façade and sides; stone lintels and pedimented cast iron caps; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; earlier paired doors recently replaced with single door and sidelights; retains transom above in recessed entrance. Coursed stone foundation with stone water table. One-bay gable-roofed frame garage attached to rear wall of house with slate roof. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.44-4-1) (1 contributing building)

**32 N Division St:** (1905: H. Hose) Two-story, front-gable frame house with slightly lower gable-roofed back ell flush with south eave wall of main block; glazed hip-roofed porch (added ca.1920) over asymmetrically placed entrance; open shed-roofed porch with turned posts on north side of rear ell. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout except for on front porch, which retains period sash of with three vertically oriented lights in upper sash and single light lower sash; two-story bay window with gabled cap projects from front façade. Asbestos shingle siding; retains Eastlake trim details on roof and bay window. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-2-27) (1 contributing building)

**34 N Division St:** (SBL 8.44-2-28) Vacant land - not counted

**36 N Division St:** (SBL 8.44-2-29) Vacant land - not counted

**36 ½ N Division St:** (SBL 8.44-2-50) Vacant land - not counted

**33 N Division St:** (1905: G. VanValkenburgh) Two-story, front-gable brick house with two-story, three-sided bay windows capped by gabled dormers on north and south eave walls; open porch with turned posts, spindled frieze, and replaced spindled railing spans part of front and wraps south eave wall to the bay window. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows featuring soldiered brick heads; variety of sash including one-over-one replacement vinyl sash and wood sash. Rough coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-1-6) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, hip-roofed frame garage with paired doors and wood novelty siding. Built ca.1940. (1 contributing building)

**35 N Division St:** (1905: A. Sponable) Two-story brick house with recently replaced, low-pitched roof; open hip-roofed porch (ca.1900) with turned posts, corner braces, and paneled railing spans front and south side to shallow wing on south side; two-story, three-sided bay projects from south side; gable-roofed frame porch on cinder block foundation projects from southwest (rear) corner of house. Regular period fenestration retains variety of decorative brick details on

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

segmentally and round-arched windows and doors and at roofline; one-over-one wood period sash throughout. Built ca.1880. (SBL 8.44-1-5) (1 contributing building)

**37 N Division St:** (1905: Mrs. S. Williams) Two-story, brick house with irregular plan incorporating “steps” from front to rear on the south side of house; recently replaced roof with deep eaves and shallow “mansard” clad in vinyl. Two open, south-facing porches with matching shallow mansard roofs matching the new roof on main block project from each corner of the “steps.” Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; window heads altered with square caps. Roughly coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (SBL 8.44-1-4) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame with board-and-batten siding. Built ca.1940. (1 contributing building)

**38 N Division St:** (1905: M. Smith) Two-story, gable-roofed, T-plan, multi-family frame house with shed-roofed porch with dimensional lumber posts and railings spanning front and sides. Retains most of symmetrical period fenestration with single and paired openings with wood period one-over-one sash; wood period doors with oblong glazed panels and paired entrances in center front. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-2-30) (1 contributing building)

**39 N Division St:** (1905: P. Kring) Two-story, side-gabled, multi-family frame house with prominent center gable dormer breaking the eave line; one-story, shed-roofed frame addition (ca.1960) set on concrete block foundation on southwest corner of main block. Open shed-roofed porch with turned posts and paneled railing spans paired center entrances featuring one period wood door and one insulated steel replacement and one pair of windows. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one sash, some wood period and some replacements, flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; retains a period door with glazed upper panel in south opening; north door replaced. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and raking frieze; stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.44-1-3) (1 contributing building)

**40 N Division St:** (1905: R. Countryman) Two-story, side-gabled, multi-family frame house with large hip-roofed ell spanning entire back wall of main block; pent roof spanning front façade over paired center entrances and wrapping around the two-story, three-sided bay windows at each end of front façade; bay windows rise above pent roof and are capped at roofline by gabled dormers. Retains regular period fenestration; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and insulated steel doors. Wood clapboard siding with partial returns on gable walls; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-2-31) (1 contributing building)

**41 N Division St:** (1905: Miss J.M. Lambert) Two-story, cross-gabled, T-plan, brick house with one-story, shed-roofed porch on rear wall; enclosed shed-roofed porch set in southeast corner of front with recently added open porch featuring dimensional lumber square posts and square spindled railing adjoining. Regular period fenestration features segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads; variety of replacement sash including one-over-one and four-over-four configurations; insulated steel door. Wood shingled tympani; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-1-2) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, hip-roofed frame garage with period three-part, horizontally sliding door; later plywood siding. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**42 N Division St:** (1905: R. Countryman) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with two-story, three-sided bay window capped by gabled dormer on south eave wall. Open hip-roofed porch with period square posts and corner braces (spindled railing a recent replacement) over asymmetrically placed main entrance and wrapping part of north side. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout; main door replaced with insulated steel one and sidelight, but retains transom. Wood clapboard siding with Stick-style detailing in tympani, corner boards, raking frieze, and water table board. Stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-2-32) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**43 N Division St:** (1905: Jas. Williams) Two-story, front-gable frame house with cross-gabled three-sided bay window capped by gable dormers on north and south eave walls; dormers and corners of front façade clipped; recently enclosed porch wraps southeast corner of front façade. Fenestration partially preserved with recent vinyl one-over-one replacements. Vinyl siding; slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-1-1) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with paired vertical board doors; wood siding covered with battened tar paper. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**44 N Division St:** (1868: S. Smith (possibly); 1905: no owner noted) Two-story, side-gabled frame house with long, full-height back ell forming L-plan. Open gabled porch with spindled railing and frieze over center entrance. Retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and steel doors. Asbestos shingle siding; retains Greek Revival partial returns on main block. Built ca.1850–60. (SBL 8.44-2-33) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, frame garage with shed roof. Set at rear of property. Deteriorated. (1 non-contributing building; due to lack of identifiable historic integrity)

**45 N Division St:** (1905: open lot labeled Mrs. E. Youngs) Two-story, front-gable, multi-family frame house with open porch featuring period turned posts and paneled railing spanning front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one sash; paired entrances with period wood doors in center front; and tripled squared Palladian window in front peak. Retains wood clapboards and wood shingled tympanum; parged foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.8-1-62) (1 contributing building)

**46 N Division St:** (1868: Winnegar; 1905: Davey) One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with lower, gable-roofed back ell forming L-plan; one-story enclosed entrance porch on back of ell. Open gabled porch with squared posts over center entrance; glazed, shed-roofed porch spans south side of ell. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with replacement six-over-six vinyl sash and period three-light casements under eaves on front façade; paneled vinyl shutters. Asbestos shingle siding with Greek Revival partial returns on main block; limestone block foundation. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.44-2-3) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Large two-bay front-gable frame garage with corrugated metal siding, vertical orientation. Built ca.1980. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**47 N Division St:** (1905: R. Smith) Two-story, L-plan, hip-roofed brick house; two-story, three-sided bay windows capped with gabled dormers project from north half of front façade and south side; large frame addition on rear wall. Open hip-roofed porch with turned posts, corner braces, and spindled railing wraps southeast corner of house. Regular period fenestration with stone sills and segmentally arched window heads with soldiered brick heads on first story; stone sills throughout; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Slate roof; random ashlar limestone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.8-1-15) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Gambrel-roofed “Amish” shed. Placed ca.2010. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**(North of 47 N Division St):** (SBL 8.8-1-14) Vacant land - not counted

**(North of 47 N Division St):** (SBL 8.8-1-13) Vacant land - not counted

**54 N Division St:** (1905: B. Crouse) Two-story, cross-gabled, T-plan brick house with hip-roofed porch featuring period turned posts and paneled railing spanning front and part of south side. Retains regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads and mainly one-over-one wood period sash; door replaced. Slate roof with decorative coursing; stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.44-2-2) (1 contributing building)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**56 N Division St:** One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame house with open shed-roofed porch featuring turned posts, corner braces, and paneled railing spanning front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance. Asphalt shingle siding. Low poured concrete retaining wall on street frontage encloses front lawn. Built ca.1900–10 (not mapped 1905). (SBL 8.44-2-1) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuildings:* Across the street. Labeled #47. (SBL 8.8-1-12 / tax address 56 and 58 N Division St) Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with corrugated metal siding (vertical orientation). Labeled #47. Built ca.1970. (SBL 8.8-1-14) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**57 N Division St:** (1905: A. Cline) Two-story side-gabled frame house with prominent offset wing projecting from front façade; rear ell spans most of back wall; small, recently enclosed entrance porch set in southeast corner formed by wing. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Aluminum siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.8-1-11) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuildings:* One at the end of the closest driveway to the south: two-bay, hip-roofed frame garage with wood novelty siding and later doors. Built ca.1940. (1 contributing building)

One-bay, front-gable building opening north with paired doors and wood clapboards set at back of property. Built ca.1900–40. (1 contributing building)

**58 N Division St:** Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with two-story pedimented open porch over paired, asymmetrically placed entrances in north half of front facade; southwest corner of front façade clipped and recessed under main roof. Regular fenestration includes hip-roofed dormer in front roof face. Generally regular, but possibly altered, fenestration with most sash replaced with vinyl one-over-one sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Asbestos shingle siding; slate roof; parged foundation. House set on bank with concrete retaining wall adjoining sidewalk. Built ca.1915 (not mapped 1905). (SBL 8.8-1-19) (1 contributing building)

**59 N Division St:** (1905: M. Fitzpatrick) Two-story, front-gable, multi-family frame house with full-height ell cross-gabled to rear wall. Small open pedimented porch with wrought iron supports over asymmetrically placed main entrance and set on poured concrete steps. Regular period fenestration (openings appear reduced and possibly a few covered) with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.8-1-10) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuildings:* Two-bay, front-gable, frame garage with aluminum siding; attached by enclosed passage on north west corner of house. Built ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**61 N Division St:** House trailer on foundation with additions and stick built carport on north side; partially enclosed porch with curved roof on south side. Aluminum siding. Built ca.1960 (shares lot with 59 N Division St / SBL 8.8-1-10). (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**62 N Division St:** (1868: J. Caning; 1905: A. Branigan) Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with same-height back ell. Open porch with metal awning over center entrance set on poured concrete steps. Regular, but altered, fenestration with variety of sash, mainly one-over-one wood ones (early-mid-20th c.); ones on front flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Aluminum siding, but retains Greek Revival cornice with partial returns on main block; banked stone foundation. Front yard has poured concrete retaining wall adjoining sidewalk. Built ca.1850. (1 contributing building)

**64 N Division St:** One-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with cross-gabled ell spanning rear wall. Symmetrical period fenestration; retains period three-over-one wood sash in first story; gabled dormer roof over center entrance; period wood door with three narrow lights in top panel. Vinyl siding; poured concrete foundation; recently replaced metal roof. Built 1930 (tax database). (SBL 8.8-1-16) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**65 N Division St:** (1868: F. Johnson; 1905: Mrs. C.G. Brown) Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with symmetrical front façade featuring Federal-style tripartite center entrance and later Greek Revival partial returns on gable walls. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (ca.1900 replacements) flanked by functional louvered wood shutters; retains period six-light casements in attic peaks. Retains period finishes including wood clapboard siding, corner boards, and interior end chimneys (brick replaced); stone foundation. Built ca.1815–30. (SBL 8.8-1-8) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Large gable-roofed frame barn on slightly banked parged stone foundation; wood clapboard siding; later fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl sash; small louvered cupola on slate roof. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**4 S Division St:** One-story, gable-roofed, one-bay auto shop with steel cladding and roof, built 1970. (SBL 8.51-2-9.4) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

*Outbuilding:* Small, one-story, gable-roofed barn with vertical board siding and slate roof at northwest corner of property. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**6 S Division St:** One-story, gable-roofed dealership building with five service bays; steel cladding and roof. Built 1990. (SBL 8.51-2-9.5) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**(North of 7 S Division St):** (SBL 8.52-1-45) Vacant land - not counted

**7 S Division St:** Two-story apartment building with concrete block first story with garage bays and frame upper story with living units. Upstairs accessed via three enclosed staircases projecting from north eave wall of the building. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Aluminum siding. Built 1956. (SBL 8.52-1-44) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Large concrete block garage for additional cars. Built ca.1980. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**10 S Division St:** (1868: J.P. Shaffer; 1905: Mrs. J. Bellinger) Two-story, brick house with lower gable-roofed brick rear ell forming an L-plan; one-story, enclosed shed-roofed porch (added 20th c.) spans south eave wall of ell and small enclosed gable-roofed porch attached to north eave wall of ell. Gable roof on main block a recent alteration of an older roof, probably low hipped or flat. Regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills; vinyl one-over-one sash replacements; paired doors in wide asymmetrically placed main entrance also recently replaced. Stone water table. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.51-2-13) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, front-gable, two-bay frame garage with vinyl siding; faces W Liberty St. Built ca.1960–2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**11 S Division St:** (1905: open lot labeled J.E. Hough; 1912 Sanborn shows house) Two-story, front-gable frame house with steeply pitched roof; set back from street on drive paralleling north eave wall of 13 S Division St. Open front-gable porch (recent addition) caps asymmetrically placed main entrance. Retains American Four-Square fenestration with some period one-over-one wood sash and vinyl one-over-one replacement. Aluminum siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.52-1-46) (1 contributing building)

**13 S Division St:** (1901 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. J. Herrmann) Two-story, front-gable brick house with 1-story, gable-roofed enclosed back porch. Asymmetrically placed main entrance capped by open porch (built ca.1960) with iron supports and poured concrete stoop. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows featuring soldiered heads of decorative glazed brick; sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; retains period front door with glazed upper panel.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roughly coursed limestone foundation; brick coursing between stories. Built ca.1900. (8.52-1-43) (1 contributing building)

**15 S Division St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: W.D. Kyser) Two-story, front-gable brick house with shallow wings projecting from both north and south eave walls; gabled dormers over both wings break eaveline. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows featuring brick heads and stone sills (now covered); vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.52-1-42) (1 contributing building)

**17 S Division St:** (1905: J.F. Klock) Two-story, front-gable frame house with many Queen Anne style details. These include elaborate gabled dormers projecting over shallow wing projecting from both eave walls and two-story bay window asymmetrically placed on front façade; open porch with spindled frieze and spindle course above paneled railing. Retains regular fenestration with paired ones set in decorative pediment in front peak; single openings otherwise, all with one-over-one vinyl replacements. Vinyl siding; retains decorative wood shingles and deep cornice; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.52-1-41) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with frame addition (added mid-late 20th c.) on same axes to north gable wall. Retains wood clapboards on older section; vinyl siding and fenestration indicating residential use on addition. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**21 S Division St:** (SBL 8.52-1-32) Vacant land - not counted

**22 S Division St:** (1868: L. Snell; 1905: P. Sanders) Two-story frame house with low hipped roof; two-story porch (added ca.1930 with open first story and glazed second story) spans front façade. Two garage additions: south one (added 1970–90) is side-gabled and clad in T-111 siding; west one is a single bay opening north onto W Liberty St. Fenestration partially altered and all sash replaced with one-over-one vinyl examples. Aluminum siding. Built ca.1860. (SBL 8.51-3-21) (1 contributing building)

**24 S Division St:** (1868: B.S. Shop; 1905: no owner noted) Two-story flat-roofed frame house with deep eaves. Partially altered fenestration; older openings retain two-over-two period wood sash. Paired glass doors flanked by brick panels span much of the front façade. Vinyl siding covers or replaces historic details; stone foundation. Very altered. Built ca.1860. (SBL 8.51-3-22) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**26 S Division St:** (1868: E. Walrath; 1905: Mrs. Ashter or Allter) One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house with shed-roofed ell spanning rear eave wall; open hip-roofed porch (roof added ca.20th c.) with square posts and spindles spans center three bays of symmetrical front façade; Greek Revival partial returns. Generally intact regular period fenestration with replacement six-over-one and one-over-one vinyl sash; retains wood door (late 1800s) with paired glazed upper panels. Vinyl siding replaced. Built ca.1850. (8.51-3-23) (1 contributing building)

**28 S Division St:** (1905: H. Walrath) Two-story, flat-roofed frame house with addition to front wall; undergoing renovation during survey. Fenestration altered and all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; insulated steel door placed in front façade. Vinyl siding; stone and cinder block foundation. Very altered. Built ca.1880. (SBL 8.51-3-24) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1960–90. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**31 S Division St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. W. Walter) Two-story, L-plan brick house with steeply pitched cross-gabled roof; open shed-roofed porch spans and north side to corner of L-plan; two-bay, side-gabled frame garage added to south eave wall. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows with soldiered head in main stories; pointed windows in attic peaks; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-one replacements. Roughly coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.52-1-31) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

**32 S Division St:** (1905: J.F. Klock) Two-story frame commercial building with dwelling space above; clipped corner entrance flanked by display windows in Division and Hough street facades; irregular hipped roof conforms to irregular corner footprint. Glazed porch with windows composed of three vertical light sash over single light sash projects over Division St façade and supported by braces. Open stair entrance to upper story on Hough St façade. One-bay, shed-roofed frame garage added to south wall behind small loading bay entrance, both ca.1930. Regular fenestration with mainly vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; slate roof. Built 1922 (replaced older building). (SBL 8.16-1-10) (1 contributing building)

**34 S Division St** (part of lot shared with no.32): (1905: Roth & Englehardt property) Two-story, four-bay, side-gabled frame house with one-bay garage set in southeast eave wall; garage features period paired doors with eight-light windows in upper half. Regular period fenestration with mainly six-over-six replacement sash. Built 1936 as Ukrainian Progressive Club. (SBL 8.16-1-10) (1 contributing building)

### Failing Av

**1 Failing Av:** One-story, hip-roofed frame ranch house. Partially altered fenestration with vinyl replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding. Built 1960 (tax database). (SBL 8.12-1-29) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**9 Failing Av:** One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow with stuccoed first story and frame upper story clad in vinyl siding; open porch supported by heavy battered posts rests on stuccoed railing and is recessed under front roof face; gabled dormer projects from center front. Retains intact period fenestration plan with period wood sash with upper sash featuring four vertically oriented lights and lower single-light sash. Built 1925 (tax database). (SBL 8.12-1-22) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-roofed frame outbuilding. Built ca.1950. (1 contributing building)

**13 Failing Av:** Two-story, front-gable, frame house with irregular roof featuring gabled dormers above three-sided bay windows on both front and north side. Open porch with denticulate frieze and paired Tuscan columns set on enclosed railing curves around southeast corner and spans front and part of south side. Retains period fenestration with nine-over-nine vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; stone foundation; polychrome slate roof. Wood shingled gable ends in dormer; Palladian window in front tympanum. Built 1910 (tax database). (SBL 8.12-1-23) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with partial returns and wood shingle siding. Built ca.1910. (1 contributing building)

**15 Failing Av:** Two-story, side-gabled frame house with hip-roofed dormer projecting from front roof face; same-height, side-gabled wing projecting from south wall and two-story, three-sided bay with hipped roof projects from north side. Partially glazed, hip-roofed porch spans most of front façade; smaller glazed porch on first-story south wall. Generally regular fenestration with single and paired openings with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; attic windows retain period multi-light hopper windows. Wood shingle siding with ragged lower edge; parged foundation; slate roof. Built 1890 (tax database). (SBL 8.12-1-26) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with narrow clapboard siding with lapped corners. Built ca.1915. (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**17 Failing Av:** Two-story, side-gabled frame house with two-story, three-sided bay window spanning south half of front façade; asymmetrically placed main entrance with gabled open porch in north half of façade. Regular period fenestration mostly retains period nine-over-one wood sash; main entrance retains sidelights. Aluminum siding; parged foundation; slate roof. Built 1913 (tax database). (SBL 8.12-1-27) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, frame garage with steeply pitched roof. Built ca.1913. (1 contributing building)

**23 Failing Av:** One-story, hip-roofed frame ranch house with gable-roofed brick wing projecting from center of front façade. Many alterations from historic appearance. Built 1944 (tax database). (SBL 8.12-1-14) (1 non-contributing building; due to alteration)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with aluminum siding. Built 1950–60. (1 contributing building)

**Handy Av**

**4 Handy Av:** Two-story, hip-roofed, two-family frame house with glazed porch on later concrete block foundation spanning front façade; hip-roofed dormer on front roof face. Retains period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood period sash. Aluminum siding; limestone foundation. Built ca.1915. (SBL 9.45-1-57) (1 contributing building)

**Hough St**

**3 Hough St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed frame house with gabled dormer in front roof face; enclosed shed-roofed porch (appear to reuse earlier roof) with T-111 siding spans most of the east side. Partially altered fenestration; period openings retain one-over-one wood sash; reduced ones feature one-over-one replacements. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.16-1-9) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, hip-roofed frame garage; siding covered with asphalted felt held in place with vertical battens. Built ca.1920–40. (1 contributing building)

**5 Hough St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: D. Failing) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with later two-bay garage (built mid-20th c.) attached by enclosed passage at southeast corner of main block; partially enclosed shed-roofed entrance porch in corner of L-plan with added gabled roof projecting beyond front facade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl or aluminum one-over-one replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding on main body of house; aluminum or vinyl siding in peaks. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.16-1-8) (1 contributing building)

**7 Hough St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: J. Walrath) One-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house; enclosed entrance porch (mid-20th c. alteration) set under extended roof face of main block; open pedimented porch (added ca.1960) over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Partially altered fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; louvered vinyl shutters flank some openings. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.16-1-7) Probably was a mirror image of 9 Hough Street when built. (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, pyramidal-roofed frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**8 Hough St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: I. Walrath) Two-story, cross-gabled, T-plan frame house with full-height, hip-roofed back ell; clipped corners recessed under roof on front façade create three-sided bay. Enclosed, shed-roofed entrance porch set in southeast corner; a second enclosed porch (added ca.1920) with wood sash projects from northeast corner of main block. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Aluminum siding. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-3-25) May have matched 18 Hough when built. (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with metal siding (vertical ribs). Built ca.1960-2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**9 Hough St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: C. Ecker) One-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled L-plan frame house with enclosed glazed porch (added ca.1920) set in corner of L-plan; enclosed rear entrance porch at southeast corner of main block. Generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding; parged stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.16-1-6) Probably was a mirror image of 7 Hough Street when built. (1 contributing building)

**10 Hough St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: C. Smith) Two-story, front-gable frame house; east roof face extended over one-story, shed-roofed addition spanning part of east eave wall and forming an L-plan; recently added shed-roofed porch over entrance in enclosed shed-roofed porch set in corner of L-plan. Partially altered fenestration with vinyl replacement sash flanked by vinyl paneled shutters; shed-roofed dormer over the addition on east wall. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-3-27) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage. Built ca.1960–80. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**12 Hough St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: A. Belding) Two-story, U-plan, hip-roofed multi-family frame house; open shed-roofed porch set in U over paired center entrances. Stick-style detailing in gabled dormers capping wings projecting forward from main block. Regular and symmetrical period fenestration with paired windows on front façade and single ones elsewhere, mostly with period one-over-one wood sash; paired entrances centered on front façade. Wood shingle siding with deep reveal replaces earlier finish; retains Stick-style detail on front gables; stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.51-3-28) (1 contributing building)

**16 Hough St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: O. Belding) Two-story, L-plan frame house with full-height, gable-roofed back ell. Open, shed-roofed porch with turned posts and squared spindle railing set in corner of L-plan; smaller partially enclosed shed-roofed rear entrance porch with matching details. Regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and Stick-style details in gable ends; stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-3-29) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with plywood siding. Built ca.1960–80. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**17 Hough St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: Roth & Engelhart Piano Action Factory) Property includes one small building and a larger building composed of two historic period brick industrial buildings connected by a brick hyphen. This group of buildings dates ca.1890–1915. A large steel-clad building (late 20<sup>th</sup> century) adjoins west end of the larger group. All of the buildings are aligned with the railroad to the south. (SBL 8.16-1-4, 8.16-1-5)

Descriptions follow:

Two-story, gable-roofed brick industrial building with symmetrical fenestration on eave walls featuring five bays with segmentally arched windows with nine-over-nine wood sash flanking a center bay with a round-arched door flanked by small round-arched windows; all openings have soldiered brick heads. Built ca.1890 as the Petit Bijou factory. (1 contributing building)

Two-story, U-plan brick industrial block built in phases and enclosing a yard opening onto the railroad right-of-way; a third level with blind panels aligned with fenestration in original structure added above the brick corbel course that once marked the cornice of the building. First-story windows have segmentally arched, soldiered brick with wood double-hung nine-over-nine sash set within larger panels; second-story openings boarded over. Water tank tower located at west end of this block and attached to a block incorporating offices. A somewhat later three-story brick industrial block forms the west side of the yard abuts the office area on its west wall; it is attached to the earlier building with a brick hyphen. The three-story block is set on a high concrete foundation and features a recently added low-pitched gabled roof with its ridge running north–south. Windows on this block are double openings, the first two stories with segmentally arched soldiered brick heads; third story openings have flat tops. Second story openings

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

mainly retain paired period six-light windows (probably hopper-type) above nine-light windows. On first and third stories, openings reduced and a variety of recent replacement one-over-one sash inserted. (1 contributing building)  
A lower (approx. two stories) building clad in steel and featuring a low-pitched roof forms the west end of the factory complex. This appears to date to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**18 Hough St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: W. Garlock) Two-story, cross-gabled, T-plan frame house with clipped corners recessed under roof on front façade; shed-roofed enclosed entrance porch set in southeast corner; shed-roofed rear entrance porch on northeast corner. Regular period fenestration with some openings reduced and vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding with full returns and cornice trim retained; stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-3-30) May have matched 8 Hough Street when built; also matched 20 Hough. (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with paired doors. Built ca.1960–70. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**20 Hough St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: S. Dingman) Two-story, cross-gabled, T-plan frame house with gable-roofed rear ell offset from front roof axis; clipped corners recessed under roof on front façade; open shed-roofed enclosed entrance porch (replaces earlier, smaller one) set in southeast corner; a second shed-roofed porch, enclosed and also a later replacement, in the northeast corner of the plan. Regular period fenestration with vinyl six-over-six replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-3-31) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, hip-roofed frame garage with concrete foundation and vinyl siding. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

**24 Hough St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Chas. Bellinger) Two-story, cross-gabled, T-plan frame house with same-height, gable-roofed rear ell; enclosed shed-roofed entrance porch set in southeast corner; enclosed porch with projecting upper story in northeast corner of plan. Retains regular period fenestration with variety of replacement one-over-one sash. Asbestos shingle siding; raking frieze retained; stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-3-33) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame garage with particle board siding. Built ca.2010. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**28 Hough St:** (1905: C. Eckert) Two-story, cross-gabled, T-plan frame house with gable-roofed back ell. Open porch (added ca.1915) with squared battered posts resting on shingled railing and accessed via rusticated block steps spans front and part of east side; addition to back of house. Generally regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Wood shingle siding. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.51-3-34) (1 contributing building)

**30 Hough St:** (1905: Mrs. J. Kretzer) American Four-square frame house with pyramidal roof; two-story, hip-roofed porch on east side, open on first story and enclosed on upper story. Retains period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; Asbestos shingle siding; stone foundation. Retains pedimented hood with scrolled braces over main entrance. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.51-3-35) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, hip-roofed frame garage, opens onto Roth Place. Built ca.1920. Heavily deteriorated (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**34 Hough St:** (1905: F. Nellis) Two-story, L-plan frame house with two-story gabled dormer window on west eave wall; full-height, shed-roofed back ell. Enclosed shed-roofed porch in southeast corner of plan. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout; insulated steel door enters porch. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.51-3-36) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage. Built ca.1940–80. Loss of siding, deteriorated. (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**35 Hough St:** Lumber yard along railroad. Main building a one-story, side-gabled concrete block building with framed roof and shed-roofed addition. Retains period fenestration with solid heads and sills and multi-light fixed windows. Built ca.1940. (SBL 8.16-1-3) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Large, gable-roofed steel clad storage shed with steel roof. Built ca.1980. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**36 Hough St:** (1905: F. Case) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with lower rear ell; clipped corners on front-gable section; open shed-roofed porch with square posts and clapboard railing spans wing. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; period wood door with glazed upper panel. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.51-3-37) Matched 38 Hough when built. (1 contributing building)

**38 Hough St:** (1905: P. Moyer) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with lower rear ell; clipped corners on front-gable section; open shed-roofed porch with square posts and clapboard railing spans wing. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; period wood door with glazed upper panel. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.51-3-38.1) Matched 36 Hough when built. (1 contributing building)

**40 Hough St:** (1905: Mrs. G. Hough) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with open porch (added recently, possibly replacing earlier one) set in southeast corner of L-plan; open shed-roofed rear porch. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.51-3-38.2) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn remodeled partially as a residence or shop. Retains wood two-over-two sash (possibly from the house) and vinyl siding. Built ca.1905. (1 contributing building)

**42 Hough St:** (1905: open lot labeled Mrs. G. Moyer) Two-story, front-gable frame house with open gable-roofed porch (added or replaced ca.1960) spanning front façade. American Four-square fenestration with altered openings in a variety of configurations with vinyl replacement windows. Asbestos shingle siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1920. (SBL 8.51-3-39) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuildings:* Two-bay, gambrel-roofed garage. Built ca.2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

Small, front gable frame building. Date uncertain. (1 non-contributing building; due to unidentifiable historic integrity)

**44 Hough St:** (1905: N. Gleeson) Two-story, L-plan frame house with one-story, shed-roofed ell off rear wall; glazed porch (added ca.1920) in southeast corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with vinyl four-over-four replacement sash flanked by vinyl louvered shutters. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.51-3-40) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuildings:* Three-bay, frame garage composed of two blocks: a two-bay front-gable section and one-bay front-gable section connected by side-gabled hyphen. Vinyl siding. Built ca.2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

Two small gable-roofed sheds postdate 1960. (2 non-contributing buildings; postdates period of significance)

### John (3–15) and Upper (17–29) John Sts

**3 John St:** (1905: Alvin Snell) Two-story, hip-roofed frame Queen Anne house with shallow wings capped by gabled dormers projecting from corners of front and south side; open porch with pediment projecting from southeast corner over steps spans front and part of south side. Retains much of period fenestration with mainly one-over-one period wood sash, wood novelty sash in attic and staircase locations, and door with glazed upper panel. Variety of siding finishes including wood clapboards with deep cornice and full returns on dormers, aluminum, and asbestos shingles visible. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.51-1-26) (1 contributing building)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**5 John St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Fayette Smith) Two-story, frame house with irregular roof composed of hipped and front-gable components and dormers breaking the eave lines and projecting from side elevations. On front façade, clipped corners are recessed under main roof; all gable ends feature Stick-style details. Open pedimented porch (added mid-20th c.) over asymmetrically placed main entrance; open shed-roofed porch projects over side entrance on south wall. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and insulated steel doors. Wood clapboard siding; slate roof. Possibly built as a multi-family house. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-25) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, pyramidal-roofed frame garage with triple-folding period doors and wood clapboards. Built ca.1920–30. (1 contributing building)

**7 John St:** (1905: H.F. Sticheil) Two-story, cross-gabled frame house with wings projecting from both sides and a back ell; front façade features clipped corners set under main roof face; all gable ends retain some evidence of full returns. One-bay, front-gable frame garage (built ca.1960) added to rear wall. Open entrance porch (added ca.1915) with Tuscan columns set on shingled railing at northeast corner of front façade; glazed, flat-roofed porch (added ca.1925) with period wood sash featuring four vertical lights in upper half and single lights below added to southeast corner; open porch with square posts set on closed railing spans south side of ell. Regular period fenestration with mainly vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding, but some of the early trim scheme retained; slate roof. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.51-1-22) (1 contributing building)

**8 John St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: no owner noted) Two-story, L-plan, cross-gabled, frame house with clipped corners recessed under main roof of front façade; one-story gable-roofed back ell with enclosed shed-roofed back porch. Glazed shed-roofed porch (added ca.1920) set in corner of L. Regular period fenestration; with mainly wood period one-over-one sash. Gable ends retain Stick-style detailing, but rest of decorative scheme hidden or lost when siding replaced with asbestos shingles. Roughly coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-14) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with clipped gable ends. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**10 John St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: no owner noted) Two-story, L-plan, cross-gabled, frame house with clipped corners recessed under main roof of front façade; full-height back ell; one-bay, shed-roofed garage attached to main block (added ca.1950-60). Partially glazed shed-roofed entrance porch set in corner of L; open porch with square posts to rear entrance. Regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding; coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-15) (1 contributing building)

**11 John St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: G. Monk) Two-story, L-plan, cross-gabled, frame house with clipped corners recessed under main roof of front façade; roof of front wing extended in steeply pitched roof over open porch with turned posts that spans south side of the wing. Regular period fenestration with mainly vinyl one-over-one sash. Wood clapboard siding; gable ends clad in wood shingles; slate roof; stone foundation partially parged. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-19) (1 contributing building)

**12 John St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: E.R. Hall) Two-story, T-plan, frame house with open, shed-roofed porch (replaced ca.1915) set in corner of plan. Regular period fenestration retains some period two-over-two wood sash; one-bay shed-roofed garage added to back corner of main block. Asbestos shingle siding; front gable retains decorative wood shingles, raking frieze, and novelty attic window; foundation parged. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-16) (1 contributing building)

**13 John St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: W.&A. Saltsman) Two-story, L-plan, cross-gabled frame house with open gable-roofed porch (added ca.1920) over asymmetrically placed main entrance; shed-roofed porch (replacement, ca.2000) set in corner of front façade. Regular period fenestration with mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding; raking frieze and part of the returns are preserved, but other details gone or hidden; parged foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-18) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District**  
**Montgomery County, New York**

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with new metal siding. Built ca.1930. (1 non-contributing building; due to unidentifiable historic integrity)

**14 John St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: M.J. Warner) Two-story, cross-gabled frame house with flared eave of wing extending over enclosed porch in southwest corner of plan; trim scheme incorporates flared lower edge of the second story. Shed-roofed, one-bay frame garage (built ca.1960) attached to south side. Retains much of regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash upstairs and period wood one-over-ones downstairs. Variety of siding materials including period wood clapboards, asbestos and asphalt shingles; parged foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-6) (1 contributing building)

**15 John St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: A.W. Snell) Two-story, L-plan frame house with full-height back ell; shed-roofed porch (replacement) in corner of L-plan. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; parged foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-5) (1 contributing building)

**17 (19 on house) [Upper] John St:** Two-story, L-plan, cross-gabled, frame house with clipped corners recessed under main roof of front façade; open shed-roofed porch (replaces earlier one) set in corner of L; closed porch with vinyl siding to rear entrance. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash. Asbestos shingle siding with period raking frieze; partially parged stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.44-1-25) (1 contributing building)

**21 [Upper] John St:** Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with front-gable, cross-gabled wing projecting from center front; open shed-roofed entrance porch with recently replaced porch railing set in corner formed by wing. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.44-1-26) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**22 [Upper] John St:** Two-story, T-plan frame house; open shed-roofed porch with new railing and posts set in southwest corner of plan. Partially altered fenestration with paired single-light vinyl casements in front façade; vinyl six-over-six replacement sash in other places. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (8.44-1-37) (1 contributing building)

**23 [Upper] John St:** Two-story, front-gable frame house with two-story wing capped by gabled dormer projecting from rear corner of main block; one-story enclosed back porch. Open porch with squared columns set on enclosed railing spans front façade. Partially altered fenestration with variety of vinyl replacement sash including one-over-one and six-over-one. Vinyl siding; roughly coursed limestone foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-1-27) (1 contributing building)

**24 [Upper] John St:** Two-story, L-plan, cross-gabled frame house with open porch featuring squared, tapered columns on enclosed clapboarded railing set in corner of plan. Regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash upstairs and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash downstairs. Asbestos shingle siding with raking frieze retained; stone foundation. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.44-1-36) (1 contributing building)

**29 [Upper] John St:** One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house with prominent gabled dormer breaking eaveline and set slightly off center on front roof face; shed-roofed leanto spans part of rear wall. Recently added entrance porch on front façade. Generally regular period fenestration with vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters throughout. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes; stone foundation. Built ca.1860–80. (SBL 8.44-1-28.2) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, side-gabled frame garage with prominent front-gable dormer centered on front roof face; vinyl siding. Built ca.1980. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

### **Kingsbury Av** (formerly Railroad St; before that Ferry St)

**3 Kingsbury Av:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Dr. C.G. Vedder) One-story, octagonal brick office with small brick wing on north face; open porch (recently replaced or added) with paired pediments set on squared posts spans part of main block and wing. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched window and half-windows above, all with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; wrought iron trim on peak of roof. Built ca.1885. (SBL 9.45-3-31) (1 contributing building)

**4 Kingsbury Av:** Two-bay, side-gabled frame garage with addition housing a third garage bay; converted to a business. Vinyl siding and vinyl one-over-one sash. Built ca.1980. (SBL 8.52-3-18) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**5 Kingsbury Av:** One-and-a-half-story, frame "cape" with enclosed gabled entrance porch partially covering an exterior brick chimney on center front. Shed-roofed one-bay garage attached to north gable wall. Period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Aluminum siding; parged foundation. Built 1950 (tax database). (SBL 9.45-3-30) (1 contributing building)

**6 Kingsbury Av:** (1868: H. Whyland; 1896 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. H. Whyland) Two-story, front-gable frame house with shallow wing projecting from north eave wall; open hip-roofed porch (recently replaced) spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl replacement sash; door in center entrance replaced. Vinyl siding and all historic trim details removed; parged foundation. Built ca.1900 or a greatly remodeled and enlarged older house. (SBL 8.52-3-19) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1930–60. (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**8 Kingsbury Av:** (1905: Mrs. J.G. Beekman) Two-story, front-gable frame house with low-pitched roof and partial returns encased in aluminum; open hip-roofed porch (recently added; may replace earlier porch) with vinyl railing and square posts spans front façade. Regular fenestration with reduced openings and vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; some openings possibly covered; asymmetrically placed main entrance with insulated steel door. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.52-3-21) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage. Built ca. 1960–90. (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**9 Kingsbury Av:** (1868: Mrs. Scram; 1905: Miss K. Schram) Two-story, side-gabled frame house with back roof face extended over ell spanning rear of house; partial returns on front edge of roof; open gabled porch (recent addition) over center entrance. Generally regular fenestration, but apparently altered from symmetrical plan; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout and insulated steel door in center entrance. Vinyl siding; metal roof; rough coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1840. (SBL 9.45-3-29) (1 contributing building)

**11 Kingsbury Av:** One-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed frame house with shed-roofed dormer window spanning most of front roof face. Regular fenestration with vinyl replacement sash in various multi-light configurations. Vinyl siding. Built 1950 (tax database). (SBL 9.45-3-27) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gambrel-roofed frame garage with wood clapboard siding; nine-light fixed window in peak. Built ca.1950. (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**12 Kingsbury Av:** (1868: J. Plank; 1905: D. Vosler) Two-story, side-gabled frame house with one-and-a-half-story back ell; Greek Revival partial returns on main block; open gable-roofed porch (added mid-20th c.) with square posts over main entrance. Regular period fenestration with entrance in third bay of four; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and vinyl louvered shutters. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.52-3-22) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1960-90. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**16 Kingsbury Av:** (1868: D.H. Moyer; 1905: Mrs. H. Schiffer) Two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed frame house with deep eaves and open shed-roofed porch (probably replaces earlier veranda) spanning front façade; one-story enclosed back porch. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and non-functional louvered shutters; retains period paired doors in asymmetrically placed main entrance. Wood clapboard siding; front façade scored to resemble coursed ashlar masonry. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.52-3-29) (1 contributing building)

**17 Kingsbury Av:** (1868: Mrs. Kingsbury; 1905: F. Guhring) Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with symmetrical front façade. Greek Revival-style decorative trim scheme includes corner pilasters, deep frieze, slightly recessed center entrance with pilasters and sidelights, and decorative window casings in two designs on front façade. Roofline may have been altered as partial returns are gone and now has raking frieze boards. Symmetrical period fenestration with vinyl replacement sash—nine-over-nine in first story front, six-over-six in second-story front; and one-over-ones elsewhere. Wood clapboard siding; parged foundation; exterior brick chimney added to south gable wall mid-20th c. Built ca.1830–60. (SBL 9.45-3-25) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Front-gable frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding and period doors. Built ca.1850–80. (1 contributing building)

**17 Kingsbury Av:** (SBL 9.45-3-26) Vacant land - not counted

**18 Kingsbury Av:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. H. Schiffer) Two-story, three-bay, flat-roofed frame house with deep eaves. Matching open gable-roofed porches (replaced ca.1960) with wrought iron supports over asymmetrically placed main entrance and side entrance. Regular period fenestration retains period two-over-two wood sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance in front façade. Vinyl siding and most trim removed or covered. Built ca.1880. (SBL 8.52-3-30) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage. Built ca.1960-80. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**20 Kingsbury Av:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: D.W. Fox) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with prominent gabled dormers projecting from corners of front and south roof faces; south dormer caps shallow wing. Open gable-roofed porch over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Generally regular period fenestration with some period one-over-one wood sash and some vinyl replacements. Vinyl siding laid in different ways to suggest Queen Anne decorative scheme; coursed stone foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.52-3-32) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, front-gable frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding, slate roof, louvered cupola, and period fenestration. Highly intact. Built ca.1895. (1 contributing building)

**24 Kingsbury Av:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: J.H. Reaney) Two-story frame house composed of a hip-roofed block with prominent gabled dormers on front and sides attached to block of same height with a pyramidal roof; large open porch with random ashlar stone walls and tripled columns spans front and south side of front block. Both blocks feature generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash in most openings; decorative sash on staircases and in attic openings. Wood clapboard siding; slate roof. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.52-3-33) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**26 Kingsbury Av:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: H. Folmsbee) Two-story, L-plan frame house with full-height back ell; open gable-roofed porch (replaced ca.1960) with wrought iron supports over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with period one-over-one wood sash. Aluminum siding; slate roof. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.52-3-34) (1 contributing building)

**Kingsbury Av (Reaney Library, NR listed 10NR06106):** (1912 Sanborn) One-story, hip-roofed yellow brick building with slightly later T-plan ell attached to back wall; raised stone foundation, quoins, and trim in neoclassical scheme. Built 1909; rear addition 1936. (SBL 9.45-3-24.1) (Not counted – already listed on the National Register)

### Lane St

**[10] Lane St:** (1905: Lot labeled H.D. Richards) Two-story frame house composed of hip-roofed main block capped by flat deck and a cross-gabled same-height block on south wall. Open hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and paneled railing spans south side. Recently built gable-roofed kitchen ell with portico of squared columns spans north side of house. Retains regular period fenestration with mainly vinyl one-over-over replacement sash. Wood clapboards with corner boards; decorative slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.44-3-20) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuildings:* One-story, gable-roofed frame house with narrow footprint on poured concrete foundation; wood clapboards and regular fenestration. Built ca.1950. (1 contributing building)

One-story, side-gabled frame shed with wood clapboards. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**[12] Lane St:** (1868: Betsinger; 1905: House on lot owned by P. Bellinger facing onto Center Street) One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house; open porch with turned posts spans part of front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (ca.1900 replacements). Wood clapboard siding; slate roof. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.44-3-19) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-roofed frame garage with slate roof; later T-111 sided addition to rear wall, so largely hidden by earlier section. Built ca.1920–70. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

### Liberty St, E and W

**5 E Liberty St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: C.M. Schiller) Two-story, front-gable brick house with shallow wing capped by gabled dormer projecting from east wall; enclosed brick entrance porch (added mid-20th c.) over asymmetrically placed main entrance; enclosed back porch with aluminum siding. Fenestration features segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads and vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; door replaced late 20th c. Roughly coursed limestone foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.52-1-16) (1 contributing building)

**(East of 6 E Liberty St):** (SBL 8.52-2-19) Vacant land - not counted

**6 E Liberty St:** (1868: Chase; 1905: F. Kornbrust) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with one-story wing projecting from eave wall; Greek Revival partial returns and frieze now encased in aluminum on main block. Open, hip-roofed porch (added ca.1910) with turned posts set on paneled railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance. Asbestos shingle siding; parged foundation; porch foundation rusticated concrete block. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.52-2-20) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage built in two sections; paired doors; shed-roofed addition on east eave wall. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**7 E Liberty St:** (1868: C. Whyland; 1905: Mrs. C. Saltsman) Two-story, flat-roofed frame house with same-height back ell forming an L-plan; hip-roofed porch (added ca.1910) with recently added windows and insulated steel doors and T-111 siding spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by shutter detail of three boards of descending length. Wood clapboard siding and deep frieze. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.52-1-14) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with shed-roofed addition to east eave wall. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1940. (1 contributing building)

**8 E Liberty St:** (1868: House shown without owner name; 1905: M. Sisum) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame house with one roof face extended over later addition and forming asymmetrical façade. Glazed porch of similar date to extension spans front façade and rests on brick foundation; one-story enclosed back porch. Generally regular fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding replaced and trim scheme covered or removed. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.52-2-21) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuildings:* Two-bay, pyramidal-roofed frame garage with flared eaves. Built ca.1920.

Front-gable, one-story, frame shed. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**9 E Liberty St:** (1868: P. Wagner; 1905: Flander) Two-story, brick house with brick corbels below eaves of a recently added frame gabled roof (house had flat or low-pitched hipped roof when built); rough shed-roofed porch over asymmetrically placed entrance; frame shed-proofed back porch with vinyl siding. Regular period fenestration with corbeled sill detail and soldiered brick heads; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.52-1-13) (1 contributing building)

**11 E Liberty St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: Barber) Two-story frame house with numerous recent alterations. These include changing main block roof to front-gable type; adding a wing and attaching that to the main block roof with a shed roof; and a large enclosed, false stone clad porch spanning front and west side to the wing. Fenestration and all finishes altered with non-historic materials. Date uncertain. (SBL 8.52-1-12) (1 non-contributing building; due to lack of historic integrity)

**16 E Liberty St:** (1901 Sanborn; 1905: J.F. Klock) Two-story, hip-roofed brick house with prominent octagonal bays projecting from front and south side, each capped by multi-face roof; hip-roofed entrance porch on southeast corner, recently enclosed with vinyl siding. Regular period fenestration with soldiered brick window heads and stone lintels; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Coursed stone foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.52-2-22) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Gable-roofed frame garage. Built ca.2010. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**17 E Liberty St:** (1868: C. Ripple; 1905: D.B. Yourner) Two-story, three-bay, multi-family frame house with same-height back ell on same axis; deep-eaved cornice capped by gabled slate roof; open hip-roofed porch (added ca.1900) with turned posts and paneled railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with wood one-over-one sash; paired Italianate doors in slightly recessed casing asymmetrically placed on front facade. Vinyl siding. May be an Italianate-style house built ca.1865 with ca.1900 remodel. (SBL 8.52-1-37) (1 contributing building)

**18 E Liberty St:** (1868: A. Sanders; 1905: H. Pralm) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with slightly lower gable-roofed back ell forming L-plan; hip-roofed dormer centered in front roof face; glazed hip-roofed porch (ca.1915) over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Vinyl siding. Appears to be Italianate-style house built ca.1865 with ca.1915 remodel. (SBL 8.52-1-11) (1 contributing building)

**19 E Liberty St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. Parsons) Two-story, hip-roofed, multi-family frame house with prominent gabled dormers set over shallow wings on front and side and creating an irregular roof and plan. Open shed-roofed porches, both with period spindled friezes and paneled railings, access entrances in corners created front wing. Retains

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout and insulated steel doors. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier trim details; stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.52-1-36) (1 contributing building)

**21 E Liberty St:** (1868: Stracker (east house of two on same lot); 1905: M. Ackerman) Two-story, front-gable frame house with shallow wing capped by gabled dormer on west eave wall; one-story, shed-roofed back porch; open gable-roofed porch (added ca.1960) over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Partially altered regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and sliding casements in first floor front façade. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. This house may replace an earlier one or it may have been remodeled ca.1885. (SBL 8.52-1-35) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with T-111 siding. Built ca.1970. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**22 E Liberty St:** (1868: Site of H.C. Sanders carriage shop; 1905: D. Gilbert) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame house with one-story back ell; glazed hip-roofed porch spans front façade. Regular fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding. Parged foundation. May date ca.1850 with 1920s remodel. (SBL 8.52-1-38) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, side-gabled frame garage with vinyl siding and doors. Built ca.1990. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**23 E Liberty St:** (1868: Stracker (west house of two on same lot); 1905: Y. Dell) One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house with one-story back ell and enclosed, shed-roofed back porch attached to ell. Open gabled entrance porch (added ca.1960). Regular fenestration maybe be partially altered from a symmetrical plan; retains two-over-two wood sash (added late 1800s) with additional one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; most flanked by vinyl louvered shutters. Aluminum siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.52-1-34) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gambrel-roofed frame carriage barn with eave wall facing drive and street; asbestos shingle siding with upward sliding garage bays spanning eave wall. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**24 E Liberty St:** (1905: Vacant lot labeled N. Hough; 1912 Sanborn) Two-story, front-gable frame house with one-story wing on west eave wall forming an L-plan; glazed hip-roofed porch with later (ca.1960) jalousie windows spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Aluminum siding; foundation parged or possibly an early poured concrete example. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.52-1-40) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with asbestos shingle siding. Built ca.1930–50. (1 contributing building)

**27 E Liberty St:** (1868: A. Carroll; 1905: A. Carroll) Two-story, square-plan, frame house with low hipped roof; open gabled porch over asymmetrically placed main entrance. House entirely remodeled with altered fenestration and non-historic materials including vinyl replacement sash, vinyl siding, and parged foundation. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.52-1-33) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage. Same finishes as house. Built ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**3 W Liberty St:** (1868: G. Stanser; 1905: J. Croker) Two-story, front-gable frame house with steeply pitched roof; lower side-gabled wing attached to south eave wall; shed-roofed garage (added mid-20th c.) attached to wing. Regular fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (probably replaced early 20th c.); entrance recessed in wing. Asphalt shingle siding and recent metal roof. May date ca.1860 with later alterations, but hard to be sure. (SBL 8.51-3-20) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**4 W Liberty St:** (1868: Mrs. Lieper; 1905: R. Countryman) Two-story, square-plan frame house with low-pitched hipped roof; one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed back ell forms L-plan; enclosed back entrance porch. Glazed porch (added early 20th c.) with one hipped roof set above an early hipped roof and spanning front façade. Retains some of regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; parged foundation; historic details concealed or removed. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.51-2-14) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage. Built ca.1970-2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**6 W Liberty St:** (1868: J.&M. Walsh; 1905: Mrs. M. Welch) Two-story, hip-roofed, frame multi-unit house with later (late 1800s) two-story, now shed-roofed back ell forming T-plan; open gable-roofed porch (added ca.1960) over center entrance and small shed-roofed entrances over side porches. Symmetrical fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Vinyl siding; historic trim except for deep-eaved cornice removed or concealed. Built ca.1820–60; later additions enlarge original building. (SBL 8.51-2-15) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with paired doors; wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

**7 W Liberty St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: G. Hoffman) Two-story, U-plan, hip-roofed, multi-unit frame house with gable-roofed dormers capping shallow wings flanking center entrance; additional wing capped by gable dormer on each side elevation; enclosed shed-roofed rear entrance porches. Open hip-roofed porch with turned posts and closed railings set in “U” over paired front entrances. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one period wood sash throughout. Asphalt shingle siding; historic trim at eaves retained; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-3-19) (1 contributing building)

**8 W Liberty St:** (1868: B. Elwood; 1905: M. Elwood) Two-story, front-gable frame house with full-height, gable-roofed back ell forming L-plan; Greek Revival partial returns on front façade. Open, shed-roofed porch with square posts and new railing spanning front façade; Regular fenestration, partially altered ca.1900 with Queen Anne parlor sash with stained glass transom, features pedimented casings on most openings; vinyl one-over-one and six-over-six replacement sash in most openings. Aluminum siding. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.51-2-16) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding, metal roof, and small metal ventilator. Built ca.1880–1900. (1 contributing building)

**9 W Liberty St:** (1868: J. Huttman; 1905: S. Johnson) Two-story, brick house with low, hipped roof and deep eaves; same-height back ell forms L-plan. Regular period fenestration with cast iron window heads and vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; metal awning over asymmetrically placed, slightly recessed main entrance. Decorative brick details include coursing between floors and lozenges. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.51-3-18) (1 contributing building)

**10 W Liberty St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Sanders) Two-story, L-plan frame house with elaborate Victorian trim scheme including vergeboards, open porch with spindle railing, and decorative panels in gable ends. Varied period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in most openings; retains period wood novelty sash with colored glass in attic and in triple windows on second-story front and in bay window. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-2-17) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-roofed carriage barn with wood novelty siding; residential two-story addition (added early 20th c.) to south eave wall has wood clapboard siding and vinyl one-over-one sash. Built ca.1895. (1 contributing building)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**11 W Liberty St:** (1905: east house on lot owned by Mrs. J. Dittinger) Two-story, L-plan, frame house; open, hip-roofed entrance porch set on inside corner of plan. Partially altered fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Aluminum siding; historic trim scheme concealed or removed; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.51-3-16) (1 contributing building)

**12 W Liberty St:** (1868: J.J. Snell; 1905: H.H. Healy) One-and-a-half-story, four-bay, side-gabled frame house with open shed-roofed porch (added ca.2000) spanning three of four bays of front façade; Greek Revival partial returns. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Wood shingle siding (added 1920s); parged foundation. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.51-2-18) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-roofed frame shed with wood clapboards and slate roof. Built ca.1880. (1 contributing building)

**13 W Liberty St:** (1905: west house on lot owned by Mrs. J. Dittinger) Two-story, L-plan frame house with low-pitched hipped roof; open, hip-roofed entrance porch with square posts and square spindled railing set in corner of plan. Regular period fenestration; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880. (SBL 8.51-3-16) (1 contributing building)

**14 W Liberty St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: J.G. Henry) Two-story, L-plan, cross-gabled brick house with three-sided bay window on east side and hip-roofed back ell projecting above main block roof. Regular period fenestration features segmentally arched windows with textured glazed soldiered brick heads and stone sills; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Slate roof; roughly coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.51-2-19) (1 contributing building)

**15 W Liberty St:** (1901 Sanborn; 1905: east house on lot owned by H. Keller) Two-story frame house with hipped roof capped by flat deck; gabled dormers cap three-sided bay window on front façade and shallow wing on east side. Open, flat-roofed entrance porch with squared posts over asymmetrically placed main door. Generally regular period fenestration with mostly vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding. Roughly coursed stone foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.51-3-15) (1 contributing building)

**17 W Liberty St:** (1868: J. Kretser; 1905: west house on lot owned by H. Keller) Two-story, square-plan frame house with deep-eaved cornice and low-pitched hipped roof; one-story, gable-roofed back ell with shed-roofed addition. Open, hip-roofed porch on east side has square posts. Round-arched hood caps asymmetrically placed main entrance. Fenestration generally regular, but with some alteration; vinyl one-over-one replacements throughout. Asbestos shingle siding. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.51-3-14) (1 contributing building)

**18 W Liberty St:** (1905: C. Walrath) Two-story, flat-roofed L-plan frame house with deep-eaved cornice; same-height, flat-roofed back ell; open hip-roofed porch (added ca.1900) with turned posts and new railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; wood doors with glazed upper panels added ca.1900. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1870–80. (SBL 8.51-2-20) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame carriage barn with wood novelty siding and period doors. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**19 W Liberty St:** (1868: L. Guzer; 1905: L. Goeser) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame house with nearly same-height back ell; Greek Revival partial returns on front façade. Recently added open shed-roofed porch on side and back wall of house. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in most openings; sliding vinyl casements in half windows upstairs; insulated steel doors. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.51-3-13) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

*Outbuilding:* Gambrel-roofed wood "Amish" tool shed. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**20 W Liberty St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: M. Hyde) Two-story, T-plan, multi-unit, frame house with low-pitched roof; open porch (added ca.1920) with cobblestone piers and paneled railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash; paired period doors in asymmetrically placed main entrance and wood side door with paired round-arched glazed upper panels. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1875. (SBL 8.51-2-21) (1 contributing building)

Low limestone retaining wall spans front boundary of property. (too small to count)

**21 W Liberty St:** (1868: D.C. Cox; 1905: Mrs. W. Allter) Two-story, frame house with low-pitched hipped roof; open gabled porch (added late 20th c.) with turned posts and beadboard railing over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; door replaced and opening reduced. Aluminum siding; roughly coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.51-3-12) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with wood clapboards. Built ca.1930. (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**22 W Liberty St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with gabled dormers projecting over three-sided bay window on front façade and over shallow wings on both sides of building. Open porch with Tuscan columns set on paneled railing spans front and part of side. Retains period fenestration with wood period one-over-ones on front façade; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash elsewhere. Wood clapboard siding; random ashlar stone foundation with stone water table. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.51-2-22) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, L-plan frame carriage house. Clapboard siding. Retains historic doors on upper floor. Contemporary garage doors on first floor. Built ca.1910. (1 contributing building)

**23 W Liberty St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: J. Cairns) Two-story, L-plan frame house with steeply pitched roof and wood shingle detail in front and side tympani. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash. Wood clapboard siding and simple trim scheme including corner boards and raking frieze; slate roof; slate roof; roughly coursed stone foundation; porches missing. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-3-11) (1 contributing building)

**25 W Liberty St:** (1868: J. Blair; 1905: A. Cairns) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with lower one-and-a-half-story back ell. Regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood sash (replaced early 20th c.); asymmetrically placed, slightly recessed main entrance with open porch (added ca.1960). Asbestos shingle siding; retains deep-eaved cornice trim. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.51-3-10) (1 contributing building)

**Lion Av**

**4 Lion Av:** One-story, side-gabled, frame ranch house with attached two-bay, side-gabled garage on north gable wall. Vinyl siding; replacement vinyl sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Built 1987 (tax database). (SBL 9.45-2-9) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

*Outbuilding:* Shed-roofed storage building with finishes matching house. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**6 Lion Av:** One-story, side-gabled frame ranch house with one-bay garage set under main roof at north end of house; enclosed shed-roofed porch on rear eave wall; open shed-roofed carport added to that. Retains period fenestration with wood two-over-two sash with horizontally oriented lights. Vinyl siding. Built 1955 (tax database). (SBL 9.45-2-10) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**12 Lion Av:** (1905: Lion Mfg. Co.) Two-story, front-gable, multi-family frame house with hipped back roof sloping to full-height gable-roofed wings projecting from each eave wall; open, shed-roofed entrance porches set in corners formed by wings; small yard area formed between wings behind house. Open shed-roofed porch featuring new posts and railing spans front façade. Regular and symmetrical period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and paired insulated doors centered in first floor front. Asbestos shingle siding replaced; slate roof; roughly coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1905. When built, matched #18 and 20 Lion Av. (SBL 9.45-2-17) (1 contributing building)

**15 Lion Av:** (1891 Sanborn) Lion Mills; now Belmont Mills. Three-story, gable-roofed brick factory with slightly taller tower at northwest corner. Decorative brick frieze and raking coursing. Regular period fenestration with soldiered brick segmentally arched window heads and stone lintels; most openings now bricked in. One-story, concrete block office and loading dock wing (added ca.2000) attached to south end of west eave wall and wraps part of south gable wall. Built ca.1890. (SBL 9.13-1-12) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-roofed barn with wood clapboard siding, slate roof, and stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (1 contributing building)

**18 Lion Av:** (1905: Lion Mfg. Co.) Two-story, front-gable, multi-family frame house with hipped back roof sloping to full-height gable-roofed wings projecting from each eave wall; open, shed-roofed entrance porches set in corners formed by wings; small yard area formed between wings behind house. Glazed, shed-roofed porch with mostly recent non-historic materials spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with replacement sash; paired doors centered on first floor front. Aluminum siding; slate roof; roughly coursed limestone foundation. One-bay, shed-roofed garage projects from north wing and faces onto Lion Pl. Built ca.1905. When built, matched #12 and 20 Lion Av. (SBL 9.45-2-21) (1 contributing building)

**20 Lion Av:** (1905: Lion Mfg. Co.) Two-story, front-gable, multi-family frame house with hipped back roof sloping to full-height gable-roofed wings projecting from each eave wall; closed, shed-roofed entrance porches set in corners formed by wings; small yard area formed between wings behind house. Open shed-roofed porch with mostly recent non-historic materials spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; paired doors centered on first floor front. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof replaces slate; roughly coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1905. When built, matched #12 and 18 Lion Av. (SBL 9.45-2-22) (1 contributing building)

**Lion Av: Soldiers and Sailors Park.** Ballfield and village park with frontage on Lion Ave and also E Main St (NY 5) and crosses the creek at the east end of the village. Opened 1922; location of stands later reversed to current position to prevent balls being hit across Lion Av. Property includes a war memorial with semi-circular stone benches, a playground, pavilion, and basketball courts. Cobblestone wall on the Main Street frontage and a small arched pedestrian bridge (ca.1922) crosses the creek. (SBL 9.9-1-27) (1 contributing site)

*Outbuilding:* A two-bay concrete block garage with period three-part, horizontally sliding doors and stuccoed tympanum faces E Main St between 74 and 76 E Main St. Built ca.1922. (1 contributing building)

### Lion Pl

The houses in Lion Place were built to the same plan, and once probably looked exactly alike. The census shows they were built as tenements for workers in the neighboring Lion Mill. In general, they were two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame houses. Finishes included wood clapboard siding, stone foundations, and slate roofs. They had regular fenestration plans with one-over-one wood sash. As a group, while the degree of integrity of materials varies, they present an unusually intact worker neighborhood in a comparatively small village. Such neighborhoods are common in many cities where industry thrived at the turn of the twentieth century; they are unusual survivals in small rural industrial villages in the region.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**3 Lion Pl:** (1905: Lion Mfg. Co.) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with glazed shed-roofed front porch (added ca.1920). Regular period fenestration with one-over-one period wood sash; one-story, hip-roofed, three-sided bay window on east eave wall. Asphalt shingle brick-textured siding; slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-2-20) (1 contributing building)

**4 Lion Pl:** (1905: Lion Mfg. Co.) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with screened shed-roofed porch spanning front façade; enclosed shed-roofed back entrance porch. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; one-story, hip-roofed, three-sided bay window on west eave wall. Asbestos shingle siding; most historic trim excepting raking frieze board removed or concealed. Slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-2-16) (1 contributing building)

**5 Lion Pl:** (1905: Lion Mfg. Co.) Two-story, front-gable frame house with glazed gable-roofed porch (added ca.1920–40) over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Partially altered period fenestration with period one-over-one wood sash in most openings; one-story, hip-roofed, three-sided bay window on east eave wall. Aluminum siding. Slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-2-19) (1 contributing building)

**6 Lion Pl:** (1905: Lion Mfg. Co.) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with glazed gable-roofed porch (added ca.1920–40) over asymmetrically placed entrance; enclosed shed-roofed back entrance porch. Regular period fenestration with period wood one-over-one sash; one-story, hip-roofed, three-sided bay window on east eave wall. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and raking frieze; slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-2-15) (1 contributing building)

**7 Lion Pl:** (1905: Lion Mfg. Co.) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with open shed-roofed porch featuring recently replaced square posts and square-spindled railing spanning front façade; enclosed shed-roofed back entrance porch. Regular period fenestration with period wood one-over-one sash; one-story, hip-roofed, three-sided bay window on east eave wall. Vinyl siding; slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-2-18) (1 contributing building)

**8 Lion Pl:** (1905: Lion Mfg. Co.) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with open gable-roofed porch (recent change) over asymmetrically placed main entrance; enclosed back entrance porch. Regular period fenestration with period one-over-one wood sash; one-story, hip-roofed, three-sided bay window on east eave wall. Siding replaced or covered in two phases: brick-textured asphalt shingles on most of house; vertically laid vinyl on first floor front. Slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-2-14) (1 contributing building)

**9 Lion Pl:** (1905: Lion Mfg. Co.) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with open shed-roofed porch featuring recent stock turned posts and spindled railing spanning front façade; one-bay, shed-roofed garage added to south eave wall flush with rear wall of house. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; one-story, hip-roofed, three-sided bay window on north eave wall. Asbestos shingle siding. Slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-2-27) (1 contributing building)

**10 Lion Pl:** (1905: Lion Mfg. Co.) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with open shed-roofed porch spanning front façade featuring recent square posts and squared spindled railing. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; one-story, hip-roofed, three-sided bay window on east eave wall. Vinyl siding; slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-2-13) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Main St (East and West)

#### E Main St

**1 E Main St:** (1868: J. Mosher; 1885 Sanborn: Grocery and Jewelry with dwelling adjoining east side; 1905: P.O. E.S. Mosher. Known as the Mosher block.) Three-story brick commercial building with adjoining three-bay brick block on east side, set back from front façade. Both blocks feature identical corbeled brick cornices and segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads. Commercial (western) section retains storefront with display windows capped by bracketed pent roof; east section set back and fronted by an open shed-roofed porch (added later) with square posts and recently replaced squared spindle railing. Second story retains two-over-two period wood sash in west part of the building; one-over-one wood in the east section; all third story windows replaced with six-over-six vinyl sash. Stone foundation; stone block curb spans western section. Built ca.1860. (SBL 8.44-3-13) (1 contributing building)

**7 E Main St:** Methodist Church (built 1879) and parsonage (built 1866). Church and associated parsonage individually NR listed (12NR06395) 2013. Front-gable Victorian High Gothic brick church with high limestone foundation and square tower capped by open timber frame belfry and pyramidal roof at southeast corner. Buttresses mark bays along eave walls with gothic-arched windows. (Not counted – already listed on the National Register)

Two-story, five-bay brick parsonage with center entrance and two-over-two wood sash; low-pitched roof with bracketed eaves. (SBL 8.44-3-12.1) (Not counted – already listed on the National Register)

**4, 6, and 8 E Main St:** (1868: Beekman Block; 1885 Sanborn: Grocery, D.G. Vas and offices, hardware and stoves, saloon and harness shop; 1905: Beekman Bros. groceries and goods, A. Klock, L. Goesser.) Two-story, flat-roofed brick commercial block with four street-level storefronts, each with recessed center entrance flanked by display windows and capped by continuous cornice; narrow, plain brick corbel course caps entire front facade. Stair hall entrances with wood doors and transoms set between the first and second storefronts and the third and fourth storefronts. Second story features regular fenestration with stone lintels and sills; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Stone foundation; stone curb spans front façade; foundation banked to the rear; low steps enter each storefront. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.52-3-1, 2, and 3) (1 contributing building)

**(Between 8 and 12 E Main St):** (8.52-3-4, 8.52-3-5) Parking lot – not counted

**9 E Main St:** Two-story, front-gable frame apartment house. Center entrance with open octagonal porch framed by decorative brick surround. Regular symmetrical fenestration features one-over-one vinyl windows. Vinyl siding. Labeled Mid-Town Estates. Built 1981 (tax database). (SBL 8.44-3-12.2) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**12 E Main St:** (1868: paired buildings shown; 1885: Saloon in west side with Catholic church above; vacant east first story with GAR rooms above; 1905: Duester Bros. (west), J. Carter (east)) Two-story, flat-roofed, two-unit commercial building. Retains bracketed cornice above street-level storefronts and plain deep-eaved cornice capping the front facade; east front retains recessed entrance and display windows with top section covered by vinyl siding. Retains regular period fenestration with wood two-over-two sash in second story. Vinyl siding clads upper-story front and most of first-story front on west half; steel siding on sides. Banked stone foundation. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.52-3-6) (1 contributing building)

**14 E Main St:** (1885: Barber shop) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable (may be a later roofline) frame building with later slightly taller addition extending to the rear on same axes and resting on banked foundation. Prominent bracketed cornice caps front façade. First-story front capped by shallow cornice, possibly marking a storefront, and altered fenestration; stairhall door at east end features period casing. Vinyl siding on front and upper story; asphalt shingles on upper story,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

west side; recently replacement metal roof may also date the altered roofline, which was probably flat. Built ca. (SBL 8.52-3-8) (1 contributing building)

**15 E Main St (U.S. Post Office):** NR-listed 90NR01562. One-story, side-gabled, brick, purpose-built post office on high brick foundation with stone water table; same-height back ell with brick parapet. Glazed cupola set on center of ridgeline. Building retains regular period fenestration with double-hung twelve-over-twelve wood period sash; openings retain stone lintels and sills. Center entrance with elliptical blind arch, engaged columns, and sidelights; door replaced. Built 1936. (Previously NR-listed under United States Post Offices in New York State, 1858–1943 (MPD 90NR01562); listed 1989). (SBL 8.52-3-10) (Not counted – already listed on the National Register)

**(Between 15 and 19 E Main St):** (8.52-3-13) Parking lot - not counted

**17–19 E Main St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Snell Bros.) Three-story brick commercial building with symmetrical front façade featuring tripled windows with continuous stone lintels and sills flanking single round-arched windows in center front; street-level storefronts flank entrance to center stair hall. Both storefronts partially altered: eastern retains full-height display windows, but the door is blocked; the western ones also retains display windows, but doors are replaced and not recessed. Third story windows are reduced and have later one-over-one wood sash. Second story windows have one-over-one wood sash. Decorative brick and stone coursing embellish front façade; stone curb with poured concrete steps below that span the entire building; stone foundation. Later two-story brick ell attached to northwest corner of building. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.52-3-14) (1 contributing building)

**18 E Main St:** One-story convenience store clad in buff brick veneer; features large single-light storefront windows with steel casings. Set back to allow space for gas pumps in front on paved yard. Built 1960 (tax record). (SBL 8.52-3-15) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**21 E Main St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: D. Fox and B. Youkers) Three-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building with Italianate cornice; two-story flat-roofed wood garage attached to north wall; opens to Washington Street. Street frontage recently altered with paired windows replacing storefront entrance; stair hall doorway retained; second story features bay window in west half of front façade; east half and third story feature round-arched windows with soldiered brick heads, stone sills, and period one-over-one round-arched wood sash; third-story openings retain period wood sash with round-arched upper lights. Rusticated stone water table spans front façade; stone foundation; shares party wall with 23 E Main St. (SBL 9.45-1-53) (1 contributing building)

**22 E Main St:** (1868: E. Fox; 1905: no owner noted) Two-story, front-gable frame house with open gabled porch (recent addition) over center entrance; porch has vinyl columns. Generally intact period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and vinyl louvered shutters. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1830–60. (SBL 8.52-3-16) (1 contributing building)

**23 E Main St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: D. Fox and B. Youkers) Three-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building with Italianate cornice. Street frontage altered with reduced windows, altered storefront and stair hall entrances and vinyl siding; second-story fenestration features round-arched openings with soldiered brick heads and stone sills and later sash; third-story openings have segmentally arched soldiered brick heads and stone sills; period decorative transoms. Rusticated stone water table spans front façade; stone foundation; shares party wall with 21 E Main St. Built ca.1895. (SBL 9.45-1-52) (1 contributing building)

**24 E Main St:** Two-story, three-bay, shed-roofed frame commercial building with Italianate bracketed cornice capping front façade; lower, shed-roofed frame rear ell. Street frontage retains stair entrance at east end and center entrance to first

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

story flanked by windows, all rehabbed with non-historic materials, and set below pent roof; upper-story front windows retain one-over-one wood sash (early 20th c.) on front façade; replaced with casements on sides. Vinyl siding. (SBL 8.52-3-17) (1 contributing building)

**25 E Main St:** (1868: lot owned by Lewis Snell; 1905: H. Vedder) Two-story, five-bay, brick house with low-pitched hipped roof, deep eaves, and frieze with single scrolled brackets, and stone water table. Regular period fenestration with pedimented casings and variety of one-over-one and six-over-one vinyl replacement sash; segmentally arched casings on second story; recessed center entrance with paired doors and transom; office entrance at west of front façade in made-over window. Stone water table and stone foundation, parged on sides. Built ca.1870. (SBL 9.45-1-51) (1 contributing building)

**27 E Main St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, stuccoed house with hipped roof and bracketed frieze at roofline; hip-roofed dormer in front roof face. Open, shed-roofed porch with recently replaced squared posts set on stuccoed railing spans front façade. Symmetrical period fenestration with original wood sash with multi-light upper sash and one-light lower sash. Built ca.1910. (SBL 9.45-1-50) (1 contributing building)

**28 E Main St:** (1901 Sanborn; 1905: Dr. C.G. Vedder) Two-story, front-gable frame house with two-story open porch recessed under northwest corner; porch has square posts; splat railing on second-story level. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six vinyl replacement sash; retains functional louvered wood shutters. Wood clapboard siding; slate roof; roughly coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.45-3-1) (1 contributing building)

**30 E Main St:** (1901 Sanborn; 1905: A. Dillenbeck) Two-story, three-bay, flat-roofed, L-plan brick house with deep-eaved cornice encased in aluminum. Regular period fenestration with cast iron heads and sill and replacement vinyl one-over-one sash; recessed asymmetrically placed entrance with altered transom and later doors. Built ca.1870. (SBL 9.45-3-2) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, flat-roofed brick shop with mow door in front façade; entrance altered with garage door; retains period fenestration with soldiered brick segmentally arched heads on side walls. Built ca.1870. (1 contributing building)

**31 E Main St:** (1868: Dr. Raynor; 1905: Mrs. A. Pike) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable brick house with one-story, side-gabled brick wing; one-and-a-half-story, frame gable-roofed back ell; Greek Revival cornice with deep frieze and partial returns. Regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills and period six-over-six wood sash; asymmetrically placed, slightly recessed main entrance with stone lintel, pilasters, sidelights, transom, and period door. Built ca.1835–50. (SBL 9.45-1-48) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story gable-roofed frame carriage barn with wood clapboards, period doors, and windows. Built ca.1840–60. (1 contributing building)

**32 E Main St:** (1868: D. Hoes; 1905: S. Miller Est.) One-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with same-height, gable-roofed back ell. Regular fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (probably early 20th c. replacements); main entrance in back ell under open shed-roofed porch (added ca.1960). Asbestos shingle siding; vinyl covers front frieze and suggests partial returns now removed; stone foundation. Built ca.1835–50. (SBL 9.45-3-3) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, shed-roofed frame garage with vertical board siding. Built ca.1930. (1 non-contributing building; due to low historic integrity)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**33 E Main St:** (1868: no owner noted; 1905: Whyland) Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, two-family frame house with partial returns; one-story rear ell forms L-plan. Open shed-roofed porch with wrought iron supports and poured concrete foundation spans front façade. Symmetrical regular period fenestration with paired entrances centered in first-story front; sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Aluminum siding; roughly coursed stone facade. Built ca.1820–1850. (SBL 9.45-1-47) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, front-gable frame carriage barn with wood novelty siding and mow door. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**34 E Main St:** (1868: L. Smith; 1905: Part of S. Miller Est.) One-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with shed-roofed leanto spanning rear wall. Open hip-roofed porch with later wrought iron supports and poured concrete foundation spans center three bays; partial returns. Regular fenestration with later full-length windows with wood casements in first story front; center entrance with Federal-style door casing; frieze band windows with three-light casements in front façade; other sash replaced with wood one-over-one sash (probably replaced early 20th c.). Built ca.1820–50. (SBL 9.45-3-4) (n.b. House numbered 52 E Main in tax database) (1 contributing building)

**35 E Main St:** (1868: Building on back on Mrs. Lasher's lot is not mapped; 1905: lot owned by Whyland has no building; 1923 Sanborn: building mapped) Two-story, front-gable frame house with same-height, shed-roofed ell forms an L-plan. open hip-roofed porch (built ca.1960; may replace earlier one) spans front and part of west side. Regular fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance has door with paired round-arched upper panels. Vinyl siding with earlier partial returns. Built ca.1820–50; may have been moved to site ca.1920. (SBL 9.45-1-47 (shares site with 31 E Main St, but stands behind 37 E Main St) (1 contributing building)

**37 E Main St:** (1905: house mapped; no owner noted) Two-story, hip-roofed house with stuccoed first story; roof capped in flat deck; hip-roofed dormer projects from front roof face. Open porch with Tuscan columns resting on closed railing spans front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with most sash replaced with eight-over-eight and six-over-six vinyl sash, but retains first-story parlor windows with leaded glass transoms; center entrance. Vinyl siding on upper story; slate roof; roughly coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.45-1-46) (1 contributing building)

**38 E Main St:** (1868: H. Tracy; 1905: Trahy) Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with partial returns; open hip-roofed porch (added ca.1920) with Tuscan columns set on enclosed railing spans center three bays. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; center entrance. Asbestos shingle siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1820–50. (SBL 9.45-3-5) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuildings:* One-and-a-half-story frame garage with three bays opening in eave wall; wood clapboard siding. Built 1900–50. (1 contributing building)

One-bay, front-gable frame garage with paired vertical board doors; wood clapboards. Built ca.1920-30. (1 contributing building)

**39 E Main St:** (1868: lot owned by Vedder; 1905: no owner noted) Two-story, side-gabled, two-family frame house with partial returns; shed-roofed, one-and-a-half-story, shed-roofed back ell. Open hip-roofed porch (added ca.1920) with denticulated frieze, square posts set on clapboard enclosed railing, and concrete block foundation spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; paired doors on center front. Wood clapboard siding; partial returns; parged foundation. Built ca.1830–50. (SBL 9.45-1-44) (1 contributing building)

**41 E Main St:** (1905: Mrs. L. Elwood) Two-story, brick house with hipped roof; gabled dormers above shallow wings projecting from front and east side form irregular plan. Open, hip-roofed porch wraps front and side between wings. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched, soldiered brick heads and one-over-one replacement sash. Wall feature decorative brick coursing; slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.45-1-43) (1 contributing building)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with decorative wood shingles in tympanum; elliptical openings. Built ca.2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**42 E Main St:** (1905: Building on Trahy lot) Two-story stuccoed commercial building with garage bay centered in first story front. Regular fenestration in second-story front with segmentally arched windows with two-over-two wood sash and on sides. Parapet projects above front façade. Built ca.1880. (SBL 9.45-3-6) (1 contributing building)

**44 E Main St:** (1905: G. Pilcher) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with prominent gabled dormers featuring decorative verge boards above three-sided bays on front and west side. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-3-7) (1 contributing building)

**45 E Main St:** (1905: A. Crouse) Two-story, T-plan frame house with later (ca.1900) two-story, three-sided bay window applied to west side; open, shed-roofed entrance porch with later added wrought iron support. Generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.45-1-41) Probably matched 47 and 49 E Main St. (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Small front-gable frame garage with wood clapboard siding and paired doors. Built ca.1920–40. (1 contributing building)

**46 E Main St:** One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house with rear roof face extended over leanto; one-story, side-gabled, three-bay wing attached to east gable wall and set back from front façade; open porch recessed under front roof face of wing. Regular symmetrical fenestration in both main block and wing; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash in first story and replaced doors. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1830–50. (SBL 9.45-3-8) (1 contributing building)

**47 E Main St:** (1905: Mrs. W.H. Whyland) Two-story, L-plan frame house with open, asymmetrically gabled porch with enclosed railing set in corner of plan. Regular fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1885–1900. (SBL 9.45-1-40) Probably matched 45 and 49 E Main St. (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Gable-roofed shed with board-and-batten siding. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**48 E Main St:** (1905: Failing) Two-story, three-bay frame house with later raised, low-pitched gable roof and deep eaves. Open gable-roofed entrance porch with later wrought iron supports. Regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood period sash. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1870–85. (SBL 9.45-3-9) (1 contributing building)

**49 E Main St:** (1905: Quant) Two-story, T-plan frame house with open shed-roofed entrance porch in corner of plan. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1885–1900. (SBL 9.45-1-39) Probably matched 45 and 47 E Main St. (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Front-gable shed with paired doors. Built ca.2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

One-bay, front-gable frame garage. Built ca.1980-2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**51 E Main St:** (1905: Lot 3 in subdivision owned by Mrs. S.A. and Mrs. W.H. Whyland) Two-story, side-gabled frame house with glazed porch spanning west half of front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash. Asbestos siding replaced; coursed polychrome slate roof. Built ca.1885–1900. Set behind 53 E Main St. (SBL 9.45-1-38) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**53 E Main St:** (1905: F. Mussey) Two-story, side-gabled frame house with full-height wing capped by gabled dormer facing front and forming L-plan; full-height, gable-roofed ell behind. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Aluminum siding; stone foundation uses two different stones and styles. Built ca.1890. (SBL 9.45-1-37) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with T-111 siding; paired doors. Built ca.2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**54 E Main St:** (1868: J. Collins; 1905: Mrs. A. Pike) Side-gabled frame building may be building mapped on site historically. Massing altered; historic finishes removed or concealed. Construction date unclear. (SBL 9.45-3-10) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**57 E Main St:** (1905: Crouse Bros.; not mapped 1868, but appears to have been built mid-1800s) One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with shed-roofed, two-story back ell and one-story enclosed hip-roofed porch on east side; glazed hip-roofed porch spans front façade. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash in first story and sliding casements under eaves. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1850; may have been moved to site. (SBL 9.45-1-36) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Large two-bay front-gable frame garage built into bank northwest of house. New doors. Built ca.1950. (1 contributing building)

**58 E Main St:** Auto mechanic shop composed of three side-gabled frame block of descending height, two with garage bays and one with an office. T-111 siding. Built 1930 according to tax record; entirely remodeled with no historic fabric visible. (SBL 9.45-2-1) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**59 E Main St:** (1868: J. Denigan; 1905: J. Sticht) Two-story, L-plan frame house with open shed-roofed porch spanning side-gabled portion of building. Altered fenestration with replacement sash in variety of configurations. Wood shingle siding with deep reveal; retains raking frieze. Parged foundation. Built ca.1860. (SBL 9.45-1-35) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, hip-roofed frame garage with asbestos shingle siding and replacement doors. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**60 E Main St** (1905: Crouse): Frame house composed of two-story, three-bay, front-gable main block and one-story, side-gabled wing spanned by open porch with mid-20th c. wrought iron supports and concrete foundation. Retains asymmetrically placed main entrance with Greek Revival-style sidelights in main block. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Aluminum siding obscures or replaces earlier finishes except for partial returns on main block. Built ca.1840. (SBL 9.45-2-2) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Gable-roofed pole barn ("Morton" building) with metal siding with two garage bays attached to rear of house by an enclosed breezeway with an office. Added ca.1980. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**61 E Main St:** (1905: P. Fenton) Two-story, L-plan frame house with two-story, three-sided bay window capped by gabled dormer on west eave wall; partially enclosed shed-roofed porch (mid-20th c. materials) spans asymmetrically placed entrance and one window on front facade. Regular, partially altered fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding with wood raking frieze; parged foundation; recent metal roof. Long flight of poured concrete step ascends bank to house. Built ca.1895. (SBL 9.45-1-34) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**62 E Main St:** Built 1955 One-and-a-half story, two-bay by three-bay front-gabled frame house. One-story front-gabled projecting entry bay with one-story porch. Period fenestration, one-over-one sash. Board and batten siding. Metal and asphalt roof. Built 1955 (tax records). (SBL 9.45-2-3) (1 contributing building)

**(Between 62 and 64 E Main Street):** (SBL 9.45-2-4) Vacant land - not counted

**64 E Main St:** (1905: G. Allen) Two-story, L-plan brick house with square tower in corner of L-plan; open, hip-roofed porch with mid-20th c. wrought iron supports and poured concrete foundation and floor spans front and part of east side to tower. Regular fenestration with segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads and stone sills features mainly vinyl replacement sash in six-over-six and eight-over-eight configurations; main entrance in base of tower. Decorative eave boards and wood shingle cladding on tower above eaveline of main house. Built ca.1895. (SBL 9.45-2-5) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, front-gable frame garage with particle board cladding. Built ca.2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**(West of 67 E Main Street):** (SBL 9.45-1-33) Vacant land - not counted

**67 E Main St:** (1923 Sanborn) Two-story, L-plan frame house with full-height back ell; open shed-roofed porch with recently replaced posts and railing made of dimensional lumber in corner of L-plan over main entrance. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; insulated steel door in entrances off porch. Vinyl siding; polychrome slate roof; stone foundation. Long flight of poured concrete step ascends bank to house. House appears to date ca.1880–1900. (SBL 9.45-1-32) (1 contributing building)

**(Between 64 and 68 E Main Street):** (SBL 9.45-2-6, 9.45-2-7) Vacant land - not counted

**68 E Main St:** (1905: Mrs. M. Shutts) Two-story, T-plan frame house; enclosed rear porch on northwest-facing eave wall. Partially altered period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Asbestos shingle siding. Built ca.1885–1900. (SBL 9.45-2-8) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuildings:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with wood clapboard siding and two-over-two wood sash. Built ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

House trailer with added gabled roof on permanent foundation. Aluminum siding a later change; fenestration altered and sash replaced. Placed ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**69 E Main St:** (1923 Sanborn) Two-story, flat-roofed frame house with later-added closed shed-roofed front porch. Wood shingle siding; deep eaves. Form and massing suggest date ca.1860–80. Date and placement uncertain due to alterations. (SBL 9.45-1-31) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**71 E Main St:** (1905: Mrs. H. Allen) Two-story, L-plan frame house with open shed-roofed porch featuring turned posts and recently replaced spindled railing spans front façade. Mainly period regular fenestration with replaced one-over-one sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Asbestos shingle siding with wood raking frieze; slate roof. Long flight of wooden steps ascends bank to house, which is reinforced with a tall poured concrete retaining wall. Built ca.1885–1900. (SBL 9.45-1-29) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**73 E Main St:** (1905: I. Allen) Two-story, T-plan brick house reached by steep poured concrete steps from street level; enclosed, one-story frame porch on east side. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched soldiered brick heads and stone sills and one-over-one wood period sash; door replaced. Gable ends retains scalloped wood shingles; slate roof; limestone foundation. Built ca.1885–1900. (SBL 9.45-1-29) (1 contributing building)

**74 E Main St:** (1905: P. Rutter) Two-story, front-gable frame house with full return; open shed-roofed porch with square posts and paneled railing set on poured concrete foundation veneered in stone spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Aluminum siding; house retains full return on front façade and paired wood one-over-one sash in attic windows; slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.9-1-28) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with recent garage bays on north eave wall. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**76 E Main St:** (Built 1915 (tax database)) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with hipped dormer in front roof face. Open hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns, paneled railing, and glazed sides spans front façade. Regular period fenestration (American Four-square layout) features vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; slate roof; foundation appears to be poured concrete, but may be parged. Built ca.1915. (SBL 9.9-1-26) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, front-gable garage with wood clapboard siding, partially clad with asphalted roof felt battened over old siding. Built mid-20th c. (1 contributing building)

**77 E Main St:** (1905: W.H. Allen) Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with lower, gable-roofed back ell forming L-plan; enclosed porch (added mid-late 20th c.) under extended roof face of ell is set in northeast corner of L-plan. Open shed-roofed porch (added late 20th c.) with square posts and squared spindle railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with early 20th c. wood sash with four vertically oriented lights in upper sash and single light in lower sash in first story; second story and enclosed porch feature vinyl six-over-six replacement sash. Asbestos shingles on first story of main block; two types of vinyl siding on upper story and enclosed porch; roughly coursed limestone foundation under main block. Built ca.1850-1885. (SBL 9.9-1-25) (1 contributing building)

### W Main St

**1 W Main St:** (1868: L. Snell has two buildings on site of these three; 1885 Sanborn shows three brick buildings; 1905: B. Vosler) Two-story, brick commercial building with frontages on W Main and Bridge streets; shares stamped metal bracketed cornice and stone curb with 3, 5, and 7 W Main Street. Upper story retains round-arched window openings, now reduced for one-over-one vinyl replacement sash or closed entirely. Street level storefront boarded over with T-111 siding and capped with wood shingled pent roof. Retains stair hall entrance with period wood door with glazed upper light at west end of Main St frontage. Banked foundation. Built ca.1880. (SBL 8.52-2-10.1) (1 contributing building)

**3 W Main St:** (1868: L. Snell has two buildings on site of these three; 1885 Sanborn shows three brick buildings; 1905: S. Walrath) Narrow, two-story brick commercial building shares stamped metal cornice and stone curb with 1, 5, and 7 W Main Street. Retains street-level storefront with display windows (remodeled mid-20th c. with black glass lower panels) flanking recessed entrance and bracketed frieze above; three-sided bay window centered on upper story. Banked foundation. Built ca.1880. (SBL 8.52-2-9) (1 contributing building)

**5 W Main St:** (1868: L. Snell has two buildings on site of these three; 1885 Sanborn shows three brick buildings; 1905: Taubman) Two-story brick commercial building shares stamped metal cornice and stone curb with 1, 3, and 7 W Main Street. Upper story retains round-arched window openings, now reduced for one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Street-level storefront features display windows capped by bracketed frieze matching one 3 W Main and flanking recessed entrance. Stair hall entrance at west end. Banked foundation. Built ca.1880. (SBL 8.52-2-8) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**6 W Main St:** Fire station. One-story, three-bay, flat-roofed International style brick fire station with office area at west end. "The Flying Saints" in cursive letters mounted above window at west end of the front façade. Built 1960 to replace earlier fire station in nearby municipal building. (SBL 8.44-3-14) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**7 W Main St:** (1896 Sanborn: 2-story restaurant) Two-story brick commercial building shares stamped metal cornice and stone curb with 1, 3, and 5 W Main Street. Street level storefront features paired display windows with transom above; stair hall entrance at east end features insulated steel door. Upper story features three-sided bay window with round-arched openings set on heavy braces. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.52-2-7) (1 contributing building)

**10 W Main St:** (1868: lot with building labeled B. Burtis; 1885 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. Sarah A. Whyland) Two-story brick commercial building with deep cornice and frieze featuring half-windows with period cast iron grilles; one-story brick shop (added ca.1920) with tall bays opening onto Center Street and metal frame casement windows added to rear wall of earlier building. Street level façade greatly altered with display windows filled in with T-111 siding; entrance to western storefront also boarded over; second story retains regular fenestration with stone lintels and sills; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in most openings. Decorative brick coursing; stone foundation; stone water table on Center Street frontage. Built ca.1860. (SBL 8.44-3-15) (1 contributing building)

**11 W Main St:** (1905: building shown; 1906 Sanborn: Printing office) Two-story, frame commercial building that spans two lots without visible break on front facade; street level storefront recently altered with T-111 siding and a single-light window and now projects onto sidewalk to be flush with 13 E Main St. Upper story features a wood square Palladian window (possibly a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century alteration based on light configuration. Wood clapboard siding with shallow-eaved wood cornice caps building. (SBLs 8.52-2-5 and 8.52-2-6) *n.b.* both this SBL and 8.52-2-5 are addressed 11 W Main St. Built ca.1900–20. (1 contributing building)

**13 W Main St:** (1905: H. Sutherland; 1906 Sanborn: Two-story clothing shop) Two-story, brick commercial building with bracketed cornice capping front façade; street level storefront altered later 20<sup>th</sup> century, but retains display windows flanking center entrance and set under shed-roofed pent roof; stair hall entrance at west end of façade retains period wood door. Second-story windows featured segmentally arched heads; one-over-one sash replaced. Stone curb. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.52-2-4.1) (1 contributing building)

**15 W Main St:** (1905: no name noted on brick building; 1906 Sanborn: clothing store) Three-story brick commercial building with single street-level display window in west half of front façade; recessed entrance and stair entrance in east half of facade; stamped metal cornice with brackets and decorative frieze below. Second story features three-sided oriel window projects above display window; single opening with segmentally arched soldiered brick head and stone sill in eastern third of second story; three segmentally arched windows matching one in second story span third story. Upper story windows have one-over-one period wood sash. Stone curb spans front façade. Built ca.1906. (SBL 8.52-2-4.2) (1 contributing building)

**17 W Main St:** (1905: E.R. ??; 1906: Telegraph office) Three-story buff brick commercial building with renovated (ca.1960) storefront with stairhall entrance at east end; stamped metal cornice with brackets and paneled frieze. Upper stories retain three segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads flanking keystones and stone sills; second-story openings have one-over-one wood sash; third-story openings feature vinyl one-over-one replacements. Façade veneered in pale buff brick; sides are red brick. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.52-2-3) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**18 W Main St:** (1923 Sanborn) Grand-story buff brick neoclassical bank with parapet set off from main body of building by denticulated frieze; recessed and oversized center entrance with paired period brass doors and high transom is set off by massive pale marble Corinthian columns; regular fenestration on sides set off by brick pilasters with plain capitals. Built 1912. (SBL 8.44-4-20) (1 contributing building)

**(West of 18 W Main Street):** (SBL 9.45-1-33) Vacant land - not counted

**21 W Main Street):** (SBL 8.52-2-2) Vacant land - not counted

**27 W Main St:** (1868: Mrs. Greene; 1905: B. Youker) Frame building composed of three main blocks joined by variety of connectors. A one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with projecting roof supported by Ionic and square Doric columns stands at the west end. It retains its asymmetrically placed main entrance featuring pilasters, sidelights, and narrow transom. Remaining fenestration in this block retains mostly six-over-six wood period sash. A taller, narrower, two-story, two-bay front-gable frame house with full return stands at the east end of the present building. It retains its upper-story fenestration with six-over-six wood period sash; first floor altered with a storefront featuring display windows and recessed entrance set under wood-shingled pent roof. At street level between the two houses, an open, one-story porch is recessed under an earlier roofline and supported by fluted Ionic columns. An additional one-and-a-half-story, front gable frame hyphen rises above the porch and is accessed by an exterior stair running up the west side of the eastern house. The hyphen features open porches on two additional levels and two-over-two wood sash. Entire building is clad in aluminum siding; much of trim scheme is picked out using contrasting aluminum. Built ca.1845–60. (SBL 8.52-2-1) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story concrete block storage and office building (constructed ca.1960) with earlier (ca.1930) three-bay, shed-roofed frame garage attached to rear wall. (1 non-contributing building; main portion postdates period of significance)

**32 W Main St (Lutheran Church):** (1868: Union Church; 1905: Union Church) Front-gable frame church with two-stage bell tower (clad in vinyl) centered over front façade. Enclosed gabled porch (added early 20th c.) with paired doors in round-arched opening and set on rusticated concrete block foundation over center entrance. Retains very plain Greek Revival-style decorative scheme with full return and deep frieze; pilasters on front façade; and square-headed window casings throughout. Stained glass windows added ca.1900; ones flanking entrance and arch in porch feature round-arched designs. Wood clapboard siding on main block; raised coursed limestone block foundation with half-height glass block windows. Built 1849. (SBL 8.44-4-22) (1 contributing building)

**[33] W Main St:** Buff brick telephone exchange building with a single door flanked by decorative wrought iron panels in east end of front façade. Built ca.1970. (SBL 8.52-1-6) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**34 W Main St:** (1868: I. Van Vriesen; 1905: Kyser House) Two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed brick hotel with open stairs on limestone block foundation to a Greek Revival style entrance on the upper story on east side. Street level façade features early 20<sup>th</sup> century storefront with display windows flanking store entrance; paired French doors at east end of façade; all openings capped by multi-light transoms and set under tiled and hipped pent roof spanning front façade. Regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills on upper story with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Slate roof; foundation rises to rear of building. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.44-4-23) (1 contributing building)

**35 W Main St:** (1868: N.S. Shaffer) Two-story, three-bay, flat-roofed brick commercial building; parapet trimmed with cornice supported by paired brackets caps front facade. Street-level storefront remodeled late 20th c. with pent roof, stone veneer, and new door and windows; second story retains segmentally arched cast iron window heads; one-over-one vinyl

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

replacement sash in all openings. Stone foundation slightly banked to rear; one-story-wood-shingled addition attached to rear wall. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.52-1-5) (1 contributing building)

**(West of 35 W Main Street):** (SBL 8.52-1-1, 8.52-1-4) Vacant land, Parking lot - not counted

**44 W Main St:** (1885 Sanborn) Three-story, four-bay, flat-roofed brick commercial building with brick corbel course capping front façade. Retains historic street-level storefront with recessed entrance flanked by full-height display windows; stair hall entrance with replaced door at west end of façade. Upper stories feature segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads and stone sills; sash replaced with one-over-one vinyl examples. Stone curb and foundation. Built ca.1875. (SBL 8.44-4-24) (1 contributing building)

**52 W Main St:** One-story convenience store with banks of gas pumps in front. Built ca.2010. (SBL 8.44-4-26) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**61 W Main St:** (1885 Sanborn) Three-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building with narrow bracketed cornice capping front façade. Fenestration divided into three groups of openings: three openings in eastern section and four openings in center and western sections. Second-story openings feature segmentally arched soldiered brick heads; third story features round-arched openings similarly constructed. Two street-level storefronts: eastern one spans the eastern and central sections of the upper facade and has mid-20th c. steel frame doors and windows with colored glass panels at top and bottom; western storefront has asymmetrical entrance and display windows. All upper story sash replaced. Built ca.1875. (SBL 8.51-2-9.3) (1 contributing building)

**62 W Main St:** (1868: H. Schiffer; 1885 Sanborn: grocery) Two-story, side-gabled brick house later used as a commercial building; eaves and gable end trimmed with brick corbel course (may be a later alteration to an earlier step-gabled house). Regular period fenestration on front façade: first-story windows are full height and retain paired wood casements (possibly a turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century change) and asymmetrical placed, recessed main entrance with paired doors; second-story windows feature stone lintels and sills with variety of windows including two pairs of casements, one-over-one replacements, and one opening closed with louvered wood shutters. First-story front façade capped by continuous band of stone; raised stone foundation with stone water table on front façade. Built mid-1800s. (SBL 8.51-1-45) (1 contributing building)

**66 W Main St:** (1868: E. Esterbrook) Two-story, front-gable brick house with two-story frame addition (mid-20th c.) to east side that incorporates a one-bay garage at street level. Open gabled porch (added mid-late 20th c.) over asymmetrical main entrance features vinyl posts and poured concrete steps. Regular period fenestration features segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads and stone sills; sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Stone foundation. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.51-1-12) (1 contributing building)

**67 W Main St:** (1885 Sanborn) Two-story, L-plan, hip-roofed brick house with flat-roofed wing projecting from west side rear wall; paired brackets under deep eaves throughout; gabled dormers with Palladian window in front peak and segmentally arched opening in west dormer project from front and side faces of main block roof; open veranda spans front façade; glazed veranda spans front of wing. Regular period fenestration features windows with segmentally arched cast iron heads, stone sills; recessed center entrance with paired doors. Built ca.1875; roof appears to be a Queen Anne alteration made ca.1900. (SBL 8.51-2-9.1) (1 contributing building)

**69 W Main St: Outbuilding:** Two-bay, hip-roofed frame garage with wood clapboard siding; one opening retains period three-part horizontally sliding door. Built ca.1920. (SBL 8.51-2-9.2) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**68 W Main St (Reformed Church):** (1868: Reformed Church; 1885 Sanborn shows the brick church; 1905: Reformed Church) High Victorian Gothic brick church with front-gable main block; entrances to church through round-arched openings with paired period doors at base of each of two towers of different heights, both capped by tall pyramidal roofs and set at corners of front façade. Taller, three-stage east tower retains louvered top stage for bell; west tower has two stages. Intact fenestration scheme features variety of openings including large arched, multi-light opening centered on front façade; round-arched openings with paired doors in base of each tower. Terracotta panel on front façade with name of church. Tower roofs retain slates; main roof is asphalt shingled; coursed, rusticated limestone block foundation. Built 1874. (SBL 8.51-1-13) (1 contributing building)

**House on Reformed Church property:** (1885 Sanborn (on Reformed Church property) Two-story, L-plan brick house with deep-eaved, hipped roof supported by paired brackets (now encased in aluminum); hip-roofed porch (early 20th c.) over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with lintels trimmed in modillion blocks; stone sills, and vinyl one-over-over replacement sash; paired period doors with transom. Built ca.1875; hipped roof appears to be later change from flat or low hipped one. (SBL 8.51-1-13) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, brick garage. Built ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**71 W Main St:** (1868: W. Saltsman; 1905: W. Saltsman) Two-story, L-plan brick house with low hipped roof; one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed frame back ell on concrete block foundation (possibly older building reused). Deep eaves with paired brackets on main block; open hip-roofed porch (added ca.1915) over entrance. Regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills; six-over-six vinyl replacement sash in most openings except nine-over-nine vinyl replacements in first floor front; paired doors in main entrance. Coursed ashlar foundation with stone water table on front elevation. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.51-2-8) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding, corner boards, and period sliding vertical board doors. Built ca.1865–80. (1 contributing building)

**75 W Main St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: W. Saltsman (shares lot)) Two-story, front-gable frame house with gabled dormer on side façade; open pedimented porch over asymmetrically placed main entrance; shed-roofed enclosed porch (added mid-20th c.) on east eave wall. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six vinyl replacement sash and paired period doors in recessed main entrance. Asbestos shingle siding replaced but retains raking frieze; roughly course limestone foundation. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.51-2-7) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with asbestos shingle siding. Built ca.1965. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**77 W Main St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: W. Saltsman) Two-story, L-plan frame house with glazed shed-roofed porch spans front of wing portion. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.51-2-6) (1 contributing building)

**79 W Main St:** (1885 Sanborn: site in use; massing of house appears later; 1905: J. Saltsman) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with same-height back ell; open hip-roofed porch spans front and east side; hip-roofed dormer in front roof face. Regular period fenestration with most sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; retains front parlor window with leaded glass transom; front door replaced. Asbestos shingle siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.51-2-5) (1 contributing building)

**81 W Main St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. O. Snell) Two-story, square-plan stuccoed house with same-height back ell on same axis; deep-eaved, flat roof; open pyramidal-roofed porch (added ca.1915) over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; recessed main entrance with paired



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

doors. Rusticated concrete block foundation; stucco probably a later alteration. Built ca.1900 (this house appears later than 1885); stucco may have been added after construction. (SBL 8.51-2-4) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, shed-roofed frame garage with period three-panel horizontally sliding doors; asphalt shingle siding. Built ca.1915. (1 contributing building)

**83 W Main St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. A. Shaver) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with paired gabled dormers on front roof face; hip-roofed open porch spans front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; novelty windows in attic dormers and in paired three-sided bay windows with stained glass transoms on front façade. Vinyl siding; slate roof; rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1900 (this house appears later than 1885; may be a replacement or remodeled in Queen Anne style). (SBL 8.51-2-3) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, shed-roofed frame garage with period vertical board sliding doors; wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1915. (1 contributing building)

**84 W Main St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: P.A. Handy) Two-story, L-plan frame house with taller front-gable frame back ell. Open porch (added ca.1900) with dentilated frieze and paired Tuscan columns set on rusticated block piers connected by enclosed railing curves around front and east side of main block; smaller open porch with Tuscan columns on second story in corner of L-plan. Retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacements except for attic peak windows; front door recently replaced. Asbestos shingle siding; tinned metal shingles; random ashlar foundation. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.51-1-28) (1 contributing building)

**85 W Main St:** (1868: J.J. Snell; 1905: M. Snell) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable brick house with one-story brick wing set back from front façade on east eave wall; Greek Revival partial returns and deep frieze; mid-20th c. frame addition on concrete foundation projects from back of main block. Open porch with Tuscan columns spans front of wing. Regular fenestration with stone lintels and sills; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; recessed asymmetrically placed entrance flanked by sidelights and pilasters in main block; frieze band windows on eave walls of main block. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.51-2-2) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Frame carport. Built ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**86 W Main St:** (1868: R.G. Wilsey; 1885 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. D.J. Storms) Two-story, square-plan frame house with low-pitched hipped roof featuring deep eaves. Regular period fenestration partially altered; vinyl one-over-one sash in all openings. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.51-1-29) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Shed-roofed frame garage with asphalted felt battened over older siding. Built ca.1940. (1 contributing building)

**88 W Main St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: C. Saltsman) Two-story, L-plan frame house with full-height back ell; two-story bay window capped by gabled dormer projects from west side of house. Open hip-roofed porch with squared spindles in frieze, square posts, and squared spindle railing spans front façade; hip-roofed porch set in in corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (possibly early 20th c. replacements); asymmetrically placed main entrance. Wood clapboard siding; roughly coursed limestone foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.51-1-30) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding and sliding door. Built ca.1885. (1 contributing building)

**90 W Main St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: E.R. Hall) Two-story, L-plan frame house featuring shed-roofed entrance porch (all material replaced) in corner of L; two-story, three-sided bay window centered on front façade. Retains most of regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding, but raking frieze and small verge boards retained; stone foundation. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.51-1-31) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**91 W Main St:** House trailer with vaulted open porch spanning part of north side; metal siding and period fenestration with metal awnings. Built ca.1965. (SBL 8.51-2-1) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**94 W Main St:** (1901 Sanborn; 1905: W. B. Bucklin) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with wing capped by gabled dormer projecting from front façade; hip-roofed open porch with vinyl replacement columns spans rest of front façade; three-side bay window with hipped roof on east eave wall. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Aluminum siding; front dormer retains partial returns from original trim scheme; stone foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.51-1-32) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, hip-roofed frame garage with slate roof. Finishes replaced to match house. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**95 W Main St:** One-story car wash (two bays) and garage (one bay) flanking an office area; built in two or three phases. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1960–80. (SBL 8.51-3-4) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**96 W Main St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. Knight) Two-story, L-plan, frame house with steeply pitched roof; open shed-roofed porch recently rebuilt with dimensional lumber posts and railing spans side-gabled portion. Regular period fenestration using paired and single openings and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Asphalt shingle siding; parged and scored foundation. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.51-1-33) House probably matched 98 W Main St when built. (1 contributing building)

**97 W Main St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: N.W. Beekman) Two-story, L-plan frame house with two-story, three-sided bay window centered on front façade; open shed-roofed entrance porch with iron supports and cast concrete foundation set in corner of plan on east side. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; first-story window casings on sides of house feature low pediments. Wood clapboard siding with wood corner boards, raking frieze, and water table; limestone foundation. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.51-3-3) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with vertical board siding; two garage bays on eave wall; metal roof. Built ca.1885. (1 contributing building)

**98 W Main St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: E. Beckman) Two-story, cross-gabled frame house with glazed porch (added ca.1920) spanning entire front façade. Regular period fenestration with paired and single openings; variety of replacement sash in main house; mainly one-over-one windows and fixed eight-light windows in porch. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.51-1-34) House probably matched 96 W Main St when built. (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, shed-roofed frame garage with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

**100 W Main St:** (1868: S. Rockefeller; 1905: S. Rockefeller) One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house; open, hip-roofed porch with recently replaced squared posts and squared spindle railings over center entrance in front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1835–50. (SBL 8.51-1-35) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-roofed barn with many alterations. Built ca.1900. (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**101 W Main St:** (1905: Mrs. J. Frank) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with gable-roofed dormers capping shallow wings projecting from front and side of house; open porch (may replace or enlarge earlier one) built with stock turned posts and spindled railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with most sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; retains historic wood sash in three-sided bay spanning east half of front facade.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Vinyl siding recently added; some decorative details of historic scheme replicated in vinyl; rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.51-3-2) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, front-gable frame garage; finishes match house. Built ca.1920-40. (1 contributing building)

**103 W Main St:** (1905: J. Frank) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with variety of gabled dormers projecting from front, northeast corner, and east side of house. Open hip-roofed porch (recently rebuilt) with paneled railing, square posts, and corner braces spans front and part of west side. Generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash, some windows flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; Vinyl siding; roughly coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.51-3-1) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed frame garage with hipped dormer on west roof face; decorative gable dormer with verge board centered above entrance bay. Built ca.1910. (1 contributing building)

**105 W Main St:** (1905: E. Everett) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with open shed-roofed porch (appears later than house, but probably replaces earlier similar one) spanning front façade; hip-roofed dormers project from slate roof with decorative monochrome coursing. Regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; retains novelty windows in tripled openings in front dormer. Asbestos shingle siding; limestone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.12-1-46) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with asbestos shingle siding. Built ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**107 W Main St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with open, hip-roofed porch (railings and posts replaced with dimensional lumber) spanning front façade; front-gable dormer in front face of slate roof; open rear porch with wrought iron supports a later (mid-20th c.) alteration. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash except for paired period wood one-over-one sash in dormer. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.12-1-45) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding and corner boards; garage bay now in eave wall capped by mow door. Slate roof. Built ca.1910. (1 contributing building)

**108 W Main St:** (1905: C. Walrath, Cigar Manufacturer) Two-story frame house with irregular roof incorporating dormers with wood shingled tympani. Open porch with turned posts and later spindled railing on first story wraps part of front and side; smaller open porch with turned posts set on closed railing above. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; retains wood doors in front façade openings. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards, water table, and frieze, and wood shingled gable ends; slate roof; random ashlar limestone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.12-1-28) (1 contributing building)

**111 W Main St:** (1905: S. Scudder) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with front-gable wing projecting from front roof face; second dormer on east side caps three-sided bay window. Closed, front-gable porch (added mid-20th c.) over asymmetrically placed main entrance; enclosed rear entrance porch on southwest corner of main block. Regular period fenestration with vinyl replacement sash featuring latticed uppers and one-light lowers; glanced by non-functional louvered wood shutters. Vinyl siding; stone foundation under main block; concrete block foundations under enclosed front and rear entrance porches. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.12-1-44) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with finishes matching house. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

**112 W Main St:** (1905: W.L. Bellinger) Two-story, flat-roofed frame house with two-story enclosed entrance projecting slightly from center front; lower two-story rear ell forms an L-plan; deep eaves and frieze with alternating brackets and lozenges. Open, hip-roofed porch (added ca.1920) with dentilated frieze and Tuscan columns set on enclosed railing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood period sash; slightly recessed center entrance retains paired period doors with transom above and carved consoles. Wood clapboard siding; coursed ashlar foundation. Built ca.1870. (SBL 8.12-1-31.1) (1 contributing building)

**113 W Main St:** Two-story, cross-gabled frame house with two-story, three-sided bay projecting from west wall. Open porch curves around the northeast corner of the front facade; curved three-sided bay window wraps northwest corner of front. Varied fenestration with vinyl six-over-one replacement sash throughout main block includes oriel in upstairs front; latticed vinyl windows in attic peaks. Aluminum siding; random ashlar limestone foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.12-1-43) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Carriage barn that appears to be reduced in height, re-roofed, and bay structure altered. Aluminum siding. Built ca.1890. (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**114 W Main St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with projecting gabled dormers over two-story, three-sided bay windows on east half of front façade and east side; mid-20th c. single-bay shed-roofed garage attached to northeast corner of house. Regular period fenestration with some period wood one-over-one sash and some vinyl replacements; square Palladian window in front peak; wood clapboard siding and period trim scheme including corner boards, frieze, and water table; rusticated concrete block foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1900; house being altered via renovation with non-historic materials in 2017. (SBL 8.12-1-32.1) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story frame carriage barn with wood clapboards and slate roof. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**115 W Main St:** (1905: J.H. Knickerbocker) Two-story, cross-gabled, T-plan frame house with open hip-roofed porch set in northeast corner of plan. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; coursed limestone foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.12-1-42) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, shed-roofed frame garage with board-and-batten siding. Built ca.2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**116 W Main St:** (1905: Failing Est.) Two-story frame house with flat deck capping hipped roof; gabled dormers project from center front and over three-sided bay window on west side; open gabled porch with square posts over center entrance. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one period wood sash in most openings; first-story front openings feature upper sash with vertically oriented lights above one-light lower sash; Palladian window in front peak; retains period door with oblong glazed panel flanked by sidelights. Wood shingles probably replaced earlier finishes; rusticated concrete block foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.12-1-33) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn converted to residential space with windows and exterior stairs to upper story; wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**117 W Main St:** (1905: H. Miller) Two-story, cross-gabled frame house with prominent three-sided bay window asymmetrically placed on front façade and projecting above eaves in a third story; bay capped by an octagonal slate roof; gabled dormer in east half of front roof face. Open hip-roofed porch (posts and railing replaced) over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one period wood sash in most openings; louvered vinyl shutters on windows in main block except for three-sided, two-story bay window spanning west half of front façade. Vinyl siding; rusticated block foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.12-1-41) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Gambrel-roofed, frame garage with asphalt shingle siding; 16-light sash in peak. Built ca.1940. (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**119 W Main St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormers projecting from front and side roof faces; enclosed shed-roofed porch (replaces an earlier porch with different configuration) over center entrance. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.12-1-40) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**121 W Main St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with shallow wing capped by gabled dormer projecting from front roof face. Open gable-roofed porch with Tuscan columns set on low rusticated concrete block wall over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with variety of vinyl replacement sash including one-over-one and six-over-six configurations; period wood door with glazed oblong panel. Vinyl siding; slate roof; rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.12-1-39) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay front-gable frame garage; finishes match house. Built ca.1920-40. (1 contributing building)

**122 W Main St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with shallow wings capped by gable dormers projecting from front and sides; open hip-roofed porch set in corner formed by front wing. Regular period fenestration with vinyl replacement sash, mainly eight-over-eight configuration and louvered vinyl shutters. Wood shingle siding with irregular bottom edge (probably a later alteration); slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.12-1-34) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Three-bay, side-gabled frame garage. Built ca.2010. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**123 W Main St:** (1912 Sanborn) One-story, hip-roofed bungalow with hip-roofed dormer centered on front roof face of symmetrical enclosed front porch built of rusticated concrete blocks; enclosed hip-roofed, frame porch projects from west eave wall. Period fenestration with varied window configurations and door flanked by sidelights. Aluminum siding; rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.12-1-38) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, hip-roofed frame garage with aluminum siding. Date uncertain. (1 non-contributing building; due to lack of historic integrity indicating construction date)

**(West of 123 W Main Street):** (SBL 8.12-1-37) Vacant land - not counted

**124 W Main St:** Two-story, side-gabled frame house with symmetrical façade; center entrance capped by open gable-roofed porch with square posts and squared spindle railing. Regular period fenestration with single and tripled openings on main floor and single windows in upper story front and on sides; wood sash with vertically oriented three- and four-light uppers and one-light lowers. Vinyl siding with period partial returns and frieze at roofline; slate roof; rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1925. (SBL 8.12-1-35) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Gable-roofed garden shed with paired doors. Built ca.1950. (1 contributing building)

**126 W Main St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story brick house with hipped roof capped by a flat deck; full-height three-sided bay window asymmetrically placed on east half of front façade and capped by prominent gabled dormer. Large glazed porch with Georgian Revival fenestration spans front façade and wraps east side with octagonal corner. Regular period fenestration with soldiered brick heads and stone sills; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; round-arched openings in gable peak and in stair hall. Stone foundation and water table. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.12-1-36) (1 contributing building)

### Mechanic St

**6 Mechanic St:** (1868: P. Handy; 1905: G.H. Lampman) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame house with partial returns; open hip-roofed porch (later addition) spans front façade. Retains most of period fenestration with vinyl one-

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

over-one replacement sash and insulated steel door. Siding may conceal early finishes. Built ca.1835–50. (SBL 8.52-1-7) (1 contributing building)

**7 Mechanic Street:** (SBL 8.52-2-29) Vacant land - not counted

**8 Mechanic St:** (1868: J. Ackerman; 1905: Ackerman) Two-story, side-gabled, symmetrical plan frame house with full-height back ell featuring altered roof; Greek Revival cornice and partial returns. Symmetrical period fenestration with center entrance capped by recent open gable-roofed porch; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Replacement siding with lapped corners. Built ca.1835–50. (SBL 8.52-1-8) (1 contributing building)

**9 Mechanic St:** (1868: R. Rierman; 1905: Thompson) Two-story, front-gable frame house with full-height rear addition. Open porch with turned posts and poured concrete foundation spans front façade; hip-roofed porch over side entrance on south eave wall. Retains much of period fenestration with two-over-two period wood sash upstairs; vinyl two-over-two replacement sash in first-story openings. Aluminum siding. Built ca.1835–50. (SBL 8.52-2-28) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay front-gable frame garage. Built ca.1960–80. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**10 Mechanic St:** (1868: J. Bowman; 1905: Mrs. Gilbert) One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house with back ell; wing recently remodeled. Greek Revival frieze and partial returns on main block. Partially altered fenestration with vinyl six-over-six replacement sash in wing; main block has one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Variety of wood clapboard siding; metal roof. Built ca.1835–50. (SBL 8.52-1-9) (1 contributing building)

**11 Mechanic St:** (1868: Mrs. Stevens; 1905: Mrs. A. Bolster) Two-story, front-gable frame house with shallow wing cross-gabled at back of house. Partially altered fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; brick veneer on first-story front facade. Built ca.1880, although may be an enlarged and altered older house. (SBL 8.52-2-27) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**13 Mechanic St:** (1868: Mrs. Creig; 1905: Mrs. McCammon) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame house with one-story wing forming L-plan; open shed-roofed porch (recent construction may replace earlier one) spans front of wing; Greek Revival partial returns on main block. Partially altered fenestration with variety of sash including one-over-one vinyl replacements and a “bow” window in first-story front facade. Asphalt shingle siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1835–50. (SBL 8.52-2-26) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, shed-roofed frame garage with paired doors and wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

**14 Mechanic St:** (1868: Wm. Milk; 1905: Mrs. L. Milk) Two-story, front-gable frame house with ca.1960 enclosed front-gable porch spanning front façade. Partially altered fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacements. Wood shingles replace or conceal earlier historic finishes; front porch is brick veneer. Parged foundation. Built ca.1860; possibly altered later in 1800s. (SBL 8.52-1-10) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**17 Mechanic St:** (1868: J.C. Davis; 1905: N.E. Hough) Two-story, front-gable frame house with open gable-roofed porch (roof and covered railing may date ca.1920) spanning front façade; partial returns. Regular, mainly period, fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; insulated steel door. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1835–50. (SBL 8.52-2-24) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**19 Mechanic St:** (1868: J. Wagner; 1905: D.B. Yowker) Two-story, front-gable frame house with cross-gabled addition to rear wall; open shed-roofed porch (added mid-20th c.) spans part of front façade. Partially altered fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout; asymmetrically placed main entrance on front façade. Vinyl siding conceals or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1835–50. (SBL 8.52-2-23) (1 contributing building)

**24 Mechanic St:** (1905: no owner noted) Two-story, front-gable, multi-unit frame house. Open, shed-roofed porch featuring period turned posts and paneled railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.52-1-27) (1 contributing building)

**26 Mechanic St:** (1896 Sanborn) Two-story, front-gable, multi-unit frame house. Open, shed-roofed porch featuring period turned posts and paneled railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.52-1-26) (1 contributing building)

**28 Mechanic St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. Allter) Two-story, front-gable frame house. Open, hip-roofed porch (added early 20th c.) spans southern two bays of front façade. Retains most of regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; insulated steel door. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.52-1-25) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with asbestos shingle siding. Built ca.1965. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**29 Mechanic St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. S.W. Allter) Two-story, three-bay, square-plan frame house with deep eaves and flat or low-pitched hipped roof; shed-roofed ell (ca.1900) with wood shingle siding projects from rear wall. Partially altered fenestration with some one-over-one wood sash (ca.1900), bow window with pent roof on front façade. Combination of vinyl and aluminum siding; roughly coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1875. (SBL 8.52-1-17) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

*Outbuilding:* Small frame gambrel-roofed frame shed. Built ca.1930. (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**31 Mechanic St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, front-gable, multi-family frame house with open, gable-roofed porch over asymmetrically placed front entrance; shed-roofed porch with matching details over side entrance. Regular, mainly period, fenestration with six-over-six vinyl replacement sash. Recently replaced vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes; parged foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.52-1-21) (1 contributing building)

**(North of 32 Mechanic Street):** (SBL 8.52-1-24) Vacant land - not counted

**32 Mechanic St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. Cleary) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with regular period fenestration and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; roughly coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.52-1-23) (1 contributing building)

### Mohawk St

**Mohawk St:** Gable-roofed pole barn with tall garage bays opening onto Mohawk Street; vertical steel siding. Built ca.1990–2010. (SBL 8.52-1-18.1) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**Mohawk St:** (SBL 8.52-2-18.1) Vacant – not counted

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Monroe St

**2 Monroe St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. N. Christman) Two-story, front-gable, frame house with one-story, gable-roofed back ell. Open shed-roofed porch (added early 20th c.) with square posts and paneled railing spanning front façade. Regular period fenestration with pedimented casings on front façade and asymmetrically placed main entrance with period wood door featuring paired round-arched lights in upper panels; retains period two-over-two wood sash and functional louvered wood shutters. Wood clapboards, corner boards, and raking frieze; roughly coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1870. (SBL 8.44-3-2) (1 contributing building)

**3 Monroe St:** (1901 Sanborn; 1905: C. Sanders) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with gabled dormers projecting over three-sided bay window asymmetrically placed on front façade and over wing projecting from west corner of house; enclosed shed-roofed back entrance porch. Open, square-plan hip-roofed porch (probably altered to present appearance ca.1920) with squared, tapered columns set on wood clapboard railing and set in corner of L-plan formed by front wing. Regular period fenestration with wood period one-over-one sash in upper story and vinyl one-over-one replacement sash in first story; period wood door with glazed upper panel. Wood clapboard siding; slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-2-13) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with period vertical board wood siding; sliding beadboard doors on original hardware. Built ca.1900. (1 contributing building)

**4 Monroe St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: C. McAllister) Two-story, front-gable, frame house with one-story, gable-roofed back entrance porch; open gable-roofed porch (added mid-20th c.) over asymmetrically placed front entrance. Regular period fenestration with pedimented casings on front façade; period two-over-two wood sash. Asbestos shingles replace or conceal early finishes except for part of raking frieze; stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (SBL 8.44-3-3) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with door offset; standard door alongside. Built ca.1940–55. (1 contributing building)

**5 Monroe St:** (1896 Sanborn (north side of Monroe St labeled “Detached Br. Dwgs.”); 1905: S. Christman) Two-story, L-plan brick house with partially open rear entrance porch. Open, shed-roofed porch projects beyond front façade from corner of L-plan; roof supported by unusual turned posts; spindled frieze with quatrefoil corner blocks. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows featuring textured, glazed, soldiered brick; door replaced; most sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Brick walls featured additional brick details including coursing between the floor, panel in front peak, and panels below first-story windows. Slate roof. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.44-2-14) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed brick carriage barn with gabled dormer breaking center eave line; segmentally arched entrance with textured glazed brick soldiered bricks; door replaced. Built ca.1895. Matches house. (1 contributing building)

**6 Monroe St:** (1896 Sanborn (house mapped; previously site of Grace Church Horse Sheds); 1905: Episcopal Church Parsonage) Two-story, L-plan frame house with one-story gable-roofed rear entrance porch; shed-roofed addition recently added to that. Square-plan, hip-roofed open porch (added ca.1910) with squared posts and clapboarded enclosed railings set in corner of plan on front of house. Regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood period sash. Wood clapboards with corner boards, full returns, deep frieze boards, and decorative bracing; scalloped wood shingles in gable ends. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.44-3-4) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with asphalted felt sheets battened with vertical boards over earlier siding. Built ca.1930-50. (1 contributing building)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**9 Monroe St:** (1896 Sanborn (north side of Monroe St labeled “Detatched Br. Dwgs.”); 1905: R.B. Beekman) Two-story, square-plan, pyramidal-roofed brick house with open shed-roofed porch (roof may date ca.1900; lower parts recently replaced) spanning most of front façade. Regular period fenestration characteristic of American Four-square plan. This house features paired and single openings featuring rough cut lintels and sills on upper story front and sides; segmentally arched openings with soldiered brick heads in first story front; many vinyl one-over-one replacements. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.44-2-15) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1980 or later. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**11 Monroe St:** (1890: the rear portion of this building is shown and labeled as “Brick Yard of J.S. Smith; 1896 Sanborn (north side of Monroe St labeled “Detatched Br. Dwgs.”); 1905: J.S. Smith) Two-story, L-plan brick house with open, two-story porch recessed under southwest corner of front façade and featuring round-arched brick openings shed-roofed, glazed porch (added post-2000) set in southeast corner of L-plan. Full-height, gable-roofed brick back ell has further frame addition of same height and width continuing axes to the rear; to that is added an older frame building (now clad in metal sheets meant to resemble coursed brick), set at right angles. Latter building appears industrial. It features segmentally arched window casings and six-over-six wood period sash. Main block retains regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows featuring soldiered brick heads and rough stone sills; one-over-vinyl sash on front façade; sides appear to retain earlier wood one-over-one sash. Slate roof; rough cut stone water table. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.44-2-16) (1 contributing building)

**12 Monroe St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. S.M. Storms) Two-story, L-plan frame house with one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed enclosed back porch with wood novelty siding; open shed-roofed porch with iron support and railing over entrance set in corner of plan. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Asbestos shingles cover or replace earlier finishes except for raking frieze. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.44-3-5) (1 contributing building)

**14 Monroe St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: A. Miller) Two-story, L-plan frame house with one-bay garage attached to rear wall and opening east; gabled hood (added ca.1920) with braces over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration composed of paired openings on front façade and single windows otherwise; all wood period sash in one-over-one and two-over-two configurations; some openings flanked by vinyl louvered shutters. Variety of vinyl siding widths. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.44-3-6) (1 contributing building)

**(Between 11 and 15 Monroe Street):** (SBL 8.44-2-49) Vacant land - not counted

**15 Monroe St:** (1905: J. Sponable) Two-story, L-plan hip-roofed brick house with octagonal tower capped by a metal finial at southwest corner of front façade. Open porch with Tuscan columns set on wood shingled closed railing curves around southeast corner and along east wall of house. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched, soldiered brick heads and stone sills; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash in most openings; retains wood period door with glazed upper panel. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.44-2-17) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, brick garage with soldiered brick heads over each bay; slate roof with clipped gable centered over front façade. Built ca.1915. (1 contributing building)

Roughly coursed limestone retaining wall fronts the property with house set above the street. (not counted)

**16 Monroe St:** (1923 Sanborn) Two-story, front-gable frame house with bracketed frieze and full return; one-and-a-half-story back ell with matching bracketed frieze and later additions. Open porch (added ca.1915) with bracketed eaves on ends (may reuse early porch roof), square posts, and squared, spindled railing spans front of house. Retains regular period fenestration with period one-over-one wood sash throughout; asymmetrically placed main entrance appears to have been

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

double-width when built, but now features a single insulated steel door and a window; one-story, three-sided bay window projects from east eave wall. Siding covered or replaced with asphalt shingles mimicking brick; slate roof; roughly coursed limestone foundation. House appears to be an Italianate example built ca.1870 that was moved and altered ca.1915. (SBL 8.44-3-7) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with T-111 siding. Built ca.1965. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**19 Monroe St:** (1905: Perry Bronner) Two-story, hip-roofed brick house with octagonal tower at southwest corner of front façade and two-story, three-sided bay window capped by gabled dormer on west wall. Open hip-roofed porch with denticulated frieze and Tuscan columns set on closed railing (clad in vinyl siding) spans front façade from tower to corner. Retains regular period fenestration with segmentally arched, soldiered brick heads, and stone sills; one-over-one wood period sash throughout and wood period door with glazed upper panel; attic window has Gothic arched upper sash and pilasters. Roughly coursed stone foundation and water table. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.9-1-47) (1 contributing building)

**21 Monroe St:** (1905: J.E. Walrath) Two-story, T-plan brick house with open porch wrapping front and part of both sides of building; porch supported by Tuscan columns and has squared spindle railing. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads and stone sills; one-over-one wood period sash. Wood shingled peaks on front and side gable ends; stone foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.9-1-46) (1 contributing building)

**23 Monroe St:** (1905: lot labeled Mrs. C. Smith) One-story, side-gabled frame house on banked concrete block foundation containing one-bay garage opening towards Monroe St. Varied fenestration features period wood sash; door replaced. Poured concrete steps in two runs ascend to main entrance roughly centered on front façade. Vinyl siding. Built 1956 (tax database). (SBL 9.9-1-45) (1 contributing building)

**25 Monroe Street:** (SBL 9.9-1-44) Vacant land - not counted

**26 Monroe St:** (1906 Sanborn) Two-story, front-gable frame house with shallow projecting wings on east side of front façade and on west eave wall, both capped by gabled dormers; open hip-roofed entrance porch with wrought iron supports (built ca.1960 to replace earlier one) over asymmetrically placed entrance on northwest corner of house. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; triangular period novelty window in front peak. Asbestos shingle siding; foundation parged. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-1-2) Matched 28 and 32 Monroe St when built. (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Gable-roofed frame garage with sheet metal siding; opens south onto alley behind house. Built ca.1970. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**27 Monroe St:** (1905: lot labeled Morey Est.) Two-story, front-gable multi-family frame house with slightly lower and narrower back ell on same roof axis. Open shed-roofed, period porch with squared posts and squared spindle railing centered over paired entrances and windows adjoining on either side. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash; period wood doors with glazed upper panels; attic peak window features latticed upper sash. Wood clapboard siding; slate roof; period concrete block foundation. Poured concrete steps ascend bank to front entrances. Built ca.1910. (SBL 9.9-1-43) House matched 29 and 31 Monroe St when built. (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Small shed-roofed storage building with vinyl siding and one-over-one window. Built ca.1980. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**28 Monroe St:** (1906 Sanborn) Two-story, front-gable frame house with shallow projecting wings on east side of front façade and on west eave wall, both capped by gabled dormers. Glazed hip-roofed porch (built ca.1920 spans front facade) with later added jalousie windows spans front façade and wraps to main entrance in northwest corner of plan. Regular

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; triangular period novelty window in front peak. Aluminum siding; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-1-3) Matched 26 and 32 Monroe St when built. (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with aluminum siding and four-light windows opens south on alley behind house. Built ca.1965. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**29 Monroe St:** (1905: lot labeled Morey Est.) Two-story, front-gable multi-family frame house with slightly narrower back ell on same roof axis; open-shed-roofed porch with replaced posts and deck over paired center entrances and adjoining windows. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; doors replaced; attic peak window features latticed upper sash. Wood clapboard siding; slate roof; period concrete block foundation. Poured concrete steps ascend bank to front entrances. Built ca.1910. (SBL 9.9-1-42) House matched 27 and 31 Monroe St when built. (1 contributing building)

**30 Monroe St:** (1905 Sanborn) Two-story, front-gable frame house with deep-eaved roof featuring small brackets. Small gable-roofed open porch over asymmetrically placed main entrance reached by concrete steps. Regular period fenestration with recent vinyl sash replacement featuring six-over-six and eight-over-eight configurations; door replaced with an insulated steel one. Asbestos shingle siding; steeply banked, roughly coursed stone foundation. Based on mapping, house not built until ca.1905; house appears to date ca.1880; possibly moved; gabled roof may be associated with a move. (SBL 9.45-1-4) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-roofed concrete block garage opens southerly onto alley behind house. Built ca.1970. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**31 Monroe St:** (1905: lot labeled Chas. Winnie) Two-story, front-gable multi-family frame house with slightly lower, narrower back ell on same roof axis. Open-shed-roofed porch with later wrought iron supports over paired center entrances and adjoining windows. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash upstairs and vinyl six-over-six replacement sash downstairs; doors replaced with unmatched ones. Asbestos shingle siding; slate roof; period concrete block foundation. Poured concrete steps ascend bank to front entrances. Built ca.1910. (SBL 9.9-1-41) House matched 27 and 29 Monroe St when built. (1 contributing building)

**32 Monroe St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: part of F. Engelhardt property) Two-story, front-gable frame house with shallow projecting wings on east side of front façade and on west eave wall, both capped by gabled dormers. Open hip-roofed porch (built ca.1920 spans front facade) with glazed ends, square posts, and enclosed railing spans front façade and wraps to main entrance in northwest corner. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash except for large parlor window with transom in front facade. Vinyl siding; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-1-5) Matched 26 and 28 Monroe St when built. (1 contributing building)

**35 Monroe St:** (1905: J. Haver) Two-story, hip-roofed brick house with gabled dormer centered on front roof face; shallow, gable-roofed wing projects from east side and is capped by a second dormer. Open porch with dentilated frieze and square posts resting on wood shingled railing spans front and curves around southeast corner of house; small open porch rests on roof of first story porch in corner formed by wing. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads and stone sills; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered wood shutters (possibly period). Slate roof with decorative coursing. Poured concrete steps ascend bank to house. Single-bay, front-gable frame garage (added 1950s or 1960s) cut into bank in front of house and opens directly onto sidewalk. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.9-1-40) (1 contributing building)

**36 Monroe St:** (1905: C. J. Smith) Two-story, front-gable frame house with same-height back ell cross-gabled into main block and forming L-plan; open pedimented porch over asymmetrically placed main entrance; glazed porch over entrance

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

into ell. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; steeply banked, roughly coursed stone foundation; metal roof. Built ca.1880 (no exposure on Sanborn maps until 1896). (SBL 9.45-1-6) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with two garage bays (later change) in north eave wall; wood novelty siding. Built ca.1880. (1 contributing building)

**37 Monroe St:** (1905: J. Haver) Two-story, hip-roofed brick house with gabled dormer over shallow front wing forming L-plan; second gabled dormer centered on east eave wall; cornice encased in aluminum. Open porch (posts and base recently replaced with dimensional lumber and concrete blocks) set in corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with soldiered brick heads using textured brick and sills retains mainly period one-over-one wood sash; period wood door with glazed upper panel. Slate roof with decorative coursing; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.9-1-39) (1 contributing building)

**39 Monroe St:** (1905: J. Handy) Two-story, front-gable, two-family frame house. Open hip-roofed porch with turned posts spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with paired center entrances and three-sided bay window on east eave wall. Asbestos shingle siding conceals or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1870. (SBL 9.9-1-38) Condemned and unoccupied when reviewed July 2017. (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed frame barn with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1870. (1 contributing building)

**40 Monroe St:** One-story, side-gabled frame house on banked concrete block foundation; shed-roofed porch spanning front façade, half glazed and half enclosed. Varied and altered fenestration. Aluminum siding. Built 1945 (tax database). (SBL 9.45-1-7) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**41 Monroe St:** (1905: I. Crouse) Two-story, hip-roofed brick house with shallow wings capped by gabled dormers projecting from front and east side and forming L-plan. Open hip-roofed porch with low pediment at the clipped southeast corner wraps the main block between the two wings. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows featuring soldiered brick heads; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Slate roof; coursed limestone foundation with rusticated water table. Concrete steps ascend bank to house. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.9-1-37) (1 contributing building)

**43 Monroe St:** (1905: A. Klock) Two-story, hip-roofed brick house with three-sided bay window capped by gabled dormer on west half of front façade; shallow wing with gabled dormer projects from east wall. Open shed-roofed porches with Tuscan columns and limestone foundations over front and side entrances. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows featuring soldiered brick heads and stone sills; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; doors replaced. Limestone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.9-1-36) (1 contributing building)

**47 Monroe St:** (1905: Lot 21 in Whyland subdivision; 1923 Sanborn) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with gabled dormers projecting from corners of plan. Glazed porch (added ca.1930) on concrete block foundation spans much of Averill Street façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash except basement and attic openings. Vinyl siding; rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-1-15) (1 contributing building)

**48 Monroe St:** (1905: Lots 10 and 11 in Whyland subdivision; 1912 Sanborn) Two-story, hip-roofed, multi-unit frame house with gabled dormers on front and side roof faces; second story has flared lower edge. Open hip-roofed porch with recently replaced tripled posts set on tall wooden piers connected by Craftsman-style railing spans front façade. Retains most of regular, symmetrical period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; four entrances recessed on center front. Contrasting siding on first and second stories with vinyl downstairs and shingles upstairs; rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-1-22) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**49 Monroe St:** (1905: Lot 20 in Whyland) Two-story, front-gable frame multi-family house. Open hip-roofed porch with later wrought iron supports and concrete foundation spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; insulated steel doors replace earlier ones in paired openings centered in first floor front. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 9.45-1-21) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Front-gable frame garage with later asphalted felt held in place with vertical battens over wood clapboards. Poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1940. (1 contributing building)

**50 Monroe St:** (1905: Lot 19 in Whyland subdivision; 1912 Sanborn) Two-story, front-gable frame house with clipped corners at each of front façade. Open porch (posts replaced with wrought iron supports, mid-20th c.) spans front façade. Paired center entrances recessed under front façade and flanked by three-sided bay windows on first story. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and insulated steel doors in paired openings on center front. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 9.45-1-23) (1 contributing building)

**51 Monroe St:** (1905: Lot labeled Walrath; 1912 Sanborn) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with gabled dormers projecting from corner of front roof above three-sided bay window and centered on west side. Glazed porch spans front façade; small open porch with columns resting on closed railing on second story rests on first-story porch roof. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six vinyl replacement sash in main block and one-over-one vinyl windows in first-story porch; oriel window with paired openings projects from east side of house. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1910. (SBL 9.45-1-20) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, hip-on-gable frame carriage barn with later double garage door spanning front façade; retains paired loading doors above. Built ca.1910. (1 contributing building)

**52 Monroe St:** (1905: Lot 12 in Whyland subdivision; 1912 Sanborn) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer on front roof face; enclosed porch (added ca.1930) with asymmetrically flared gable over asymmetrically placed main entrance. American Four-square fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in most openings; parlor window in first story front retains stained glass transom; dormer retains paired one-over-one wood sash. Asbestos shingle siding; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 9.45-1-24) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, hip-roofed frame garage with wood clapboard siding; metal roof. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**54 Monroe St:** (1905: Lot 13 in Whyland subdivision; 1912 Sanborn) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer in front roof face. Open, hip-roofed porch with recently replaced turned posts and spindled railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash except for three-part stained glass transom over parlor window in front facade. Second story has flared lower edge; vinyl siding; slate roof. Built ca.1910. (SBL 9.45-1-25) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, hip-roofed frame garage with wood clapboard siding and paired sawbuck doors. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**55 Monroe St:** (1905: house lot labeled E. Walrath; 1912 Sanborn) Two-story frame house with irregular roof. Open hip-roofed porch with brick foundation and wrought iron supports added or altered ca.1960. Fenestration altered and all sash replaced with variety of vinyl ones. Wood shingled upper story; vinyl siding on first story; rusticated concrete block foundation. Very altered. Built ca.1910. (SBL 9.45-1-19) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding and wood-shingled tympanum. Built ca.1980. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**(East of 55 Monroe Street):** (SBL 9.45-1-18) Vacant land – not counted

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**56 Monroe St:** (1905: Lot 15 in Whyland subdivision; 1923 Sanborn) Two-story, stuccoed house with irregular roof featuring gabled dormers on front and east sides. Glazed porch (possibly later than house) spans part of east side; open second story porch in northwest corner of house has small Tuscan columns set on stuccoed railing; open rear porch on southeast corner has Tuscan columns. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one period wood sash; main entrance door replaced. Deep frieze at roofline; rusticated concrete block foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1915. (SBL 9.45-1-26) (1 contributing building)

**58 Monroe St:** One-story, side-gabled frame house with exterior brick chimney asymmetrically placed on front façade; partially enclosed gable-roofed porch centered on front faced over chimney; single-bay side-gabled garage with elliptical doorway applied to east gable wall and set back from front line of house. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six vinyl replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding with lapped corners on main block; corner board on garage. Built 1940 (tax database). (SBL 9.45-1-27) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-roofed tool shed with garage bay in north wall. Built ca.1940. (1 contributing building)

**New St**

**5 New St:** (1905: Mrs. F. Belding) Two-story, flat-roofed, brick house with deep, bracketed eaves; lower, flat-roofed ell; two-story, shed-roofed porch with enclosed second level spans rear of back ell. Regular period fenestration on second story features pedimented casings; retains metal beams above bricked openings indicating earlier use as a corner store. Stone foundation; period chimneys. Built ca.1880. (SBL 8.52-3-40, 8.52-3-39) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with brick textured asphalt shingle siding. Built ca.1940. (1 contributing building)

**7 New St:** (1905: A. Loucks) Two-story, side-gabled frame house with two-story, flat-roofed back ell; small enclosed shed-roofed entrance porch on west gable wall. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one sash. Vinyl siding; new metal roof. Built ca.1880–1900. (SBL 8.52-3-38) (1 contributing building)

**9 New St:** (1905: Mrs. F. Powell) Two-story, front-gable, multi-family frame house with two-story, gable-dormered bay window attached to east eave wall; open porches over entrances on front (gable-roofed) and west side (shed-roofed). Mainly regular period fenestration with variety of replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding; stone foundation on main block; concrete foundations under porches. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.52-3-37) Condemned as of July 2017. (1 contributing building)

**11 New St:** (1868: J. Dedmoer; 1905: P. Wiles) Two-story, frame house with low-hipped roof and slightly lower rear ell; one-story, recently added shed-roofed garage on northeast corner. Regular fenestration with vinyl one-over-over replacement sash. Vinyl siding; random ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.52-3-36) (1 contributing building)

**12 New St:** (1905: Royal Gem Mills Co.) Two-story brick industrial building on raised, roughly coursed limestone basement (west end is a frame building veneered in brick; veneer added when eastern sections was built); with later additions. Thirty windows bays face New Street, all with soldiered brick heads and stone sills. Except for three bays with paired one-over-one openings in the first story that are located between doors, probably offices when built, openings feature double-width two-over-two wood period sash with arched 12-light transoms above; half-windows in the foundation. Brick corbels line the cornice. East end of building clad in corrugated metal. Regular fenestration features segmentally arched windows. Built 1902–11. (SBL 9.13-1-1.1; 9.13-1-1.2; and 9.13-1-1.3) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

**NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District**  
**Montgomery County, New York**

**Park Pl**

**Park Pl:** This street and parking lot were opened in 1962 and are still owned by Village. (SBL 8.52-3-48, 8.52-3-52.11, 8.52-3-52.12, 8.52-3-52.13)

**3 Park Pl:** Purpose-built one-story masonry supermarket composed of a front-gable block and wing, which may be a later addition. Partially altered and now used as a church hall. Built 1962 (tax database). (SBL 8.52-3-23) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**8 Park Pl:** Bassett Healthcare Clinic Building. One-story, nearly square-plan, flat-roofed office building constructed of textured concrete blocks. Built 1998 (tax database). (SBL 8.52-3-47.1) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**10 Park Pl:** Small, one-story, square-plan masonry commercial building with flat roof. Currently used as a launderette. Built 1992 (tax database). (SBL 8.52-3-47.22) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**12 Park Pl:** Purpose-built one-story gable-roofed masonry supermarket with parapet capping glazed storefront. Built 1981 (tax database). (SBL 8.52-3-46.2) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**Roth St**

**6 Roth St:** (1905: lot labeled J. Cairns) Two-story, front-gable frame house; entirely remodeled with lower roof pitch, altered fenestration and entrance porch, new sash and siding, and parged foundation, all non-historic materials. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.51-3-9) (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**7 Roth St:** (1905: N.F. Hough; shares lot with 9 and 10) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with open shed-roofed porch spanning front façade; a narrow, two-story shed-roofed bay projects from north eave wall, possibly housing a staircase to an upper unit. Open, shed-roofed porch with square posts resting on rusticated block railing (may be a somewhat later alteration). Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash. Asbestos shingle siding; appears to be poured concrete foundation scored to look like masonry; period brick chimney on ridgeline. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.51-3-43) (1 contributing building)

**9 Roth St:** 1905: (N.F. Hough; shares lot with 7 and 10) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with later-added enclosed stair on south eave wall; open hip-roofed porch over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Aluminum siding; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.51-3-44) (1 contributing building)

**10 Roth St:** (1905: N.F. Hough; shares lot with 7 and 9) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with enclosed stair in two-shed-roofed bay on west eave wall. Glazed shed-roofed porch with paired 12-light casements spans front façade with open entrance to main door. Regular fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Asymmetrically placed main entrance. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.51-3-45) (1 contributing building)

**Royal Pl**

**8 Royal Pl:** (1906 Sanborn (Rainey's Row) Two-story, front-gable frame house with wing capped by gabled dormer on south eave wall. Open shed-roofed porch with turned posts and spindled railing spans front façade; hip-roofed entrance porch with scroll sawn brace in corner formed by wing. Regular fenestration with one-over-one period wood sash in all openings; asymmetrically placed main entrance with period wood door featuring glazed upper panel. Wood clapboard siding, corner boards, and raking frieze; roughly coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.52-3-24) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**10 Royal Pl:** (1906 Sanborn (Rainey's Row) Two-story, front-gable frame house with wing capped by gabled dormer on south eave wall. Glazed shed-roofed porch spans front façade (glazing added mid-20th c.). Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance. Aluminum siding; roughly coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.52-3-25) (1 contributing building)

**11 Royal Pl:** (1906 Sanborn (Rainey's Row) Two-story, front-gable frame house with wing capped by gabled dormer on north eave wall; partially enclosed shed-roofed porch on north eave wall adjoining wing; metal awning over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; front windows flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Aluminum siding replaces or conceals historic finishes; parged foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.52-3-28) (1 contributing building)

**12 Royal Pl:** (1906 Sanborn (Rainey's Row) Two-story, front-gable frame house with wing capped by gabled dormer on south eave wall. Open shed-roofed porch with period turned posts and corner braces spans front façade; open shed-roofed entrance porch in corner formed by the wing. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; siding replaces or conceals historic finishes. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.52-3-26) (1 contributing building)

**13 Royal Pl:** (1906 Sanborn (Rainey's Row) Two-story, front-gable frame house with wing capped by gabled dormer on eave wall; open shed-roofed porch with replaced turned posts and spindled railing spans front facade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Aluminum siding replaces or conceals historic finishes; parged foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.52-3-31) (1 contributing building)

**Saltsman St**

**6 Saltsman St:** (1905: Brown) Two-story, cross-gabled frame L-plan house; hip-roofed porch (probably replaces earlier one) with dimensional lumber posts and stock spindles set in southeast corner of plan. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding. Parged foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.51-1-21) (1 contributing building)

**7 Saltsman St:** (SBL 8.51-1-24) Vacant land - not counted

**8 Saltsman St:** (1905: W. Snell) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan, frame house with same-height back ell on north side; glazed shed-roofed porch set in southwest corner of plan. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.51-1-20) (1 contributing building)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with finishes matching house. Built ca.1965–85. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**Saltsman St** (south side at corner of West St): Two-bay, frame garage. Built ca.1980–2000. (SBL 8.51-1-23) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**Sanders St**

**9 Sanders St:** (1905: E.S. VanDeusen) Two-story, side-gabled frame house; shallow wing with gabled dormer projects from east end of front façade. Enclosed shed-roofed porch on concrete foundation wraps west half of front façade and west side; taller shed-roofed porch made of non-historic materials projects from wing on front of building. Altered fenestration with variety of non-historic replacement sash. Aluminum siding. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.16-1-19) (1 non-contributing building; due to alteration)

**10 Sanders St:** (1905: E.S. VanDeusen) Two-story, side-gabled, multiple-family frame house with paired center entrances under open hip-roofed porch (retains roof; posts and deck replaced) that spans center four bays of house.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Retains regular symmetrical period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash in slightly reduced openings; insulated steel doors. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.52-1-18.2) (1 contributing building)

**11 Sanders St:** (1905: E.S. VanDeusen) Two-story, side-gabled frame house; shallow wing with gabled dormer projects from east end of front façade. Enclosed shed-roofed porches project separately from west half of front façade and west gable wall. Retains most of period fenestration with both period wood one-over-one sash and some vinyl replacements. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.16-1-20) (1 contributing building)

**12 Sanders St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with open shed-roofed porch over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.52-1-19) (1 contributing building)

**13 Sanders St:** (1905: E.S. VanDeusen) Two-story, cross-gabled, frame, multiple-family house. Open shed-roofed porch (replaces earlier porch) with square posts set on cobblestone wall spans three central bays of front façade. Retains most of period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; doors replaced with insulated steel. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.16-1-18) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1960–90. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**14 Sanders St:** (1905: E.S. VanDeusen) Two-story, front-gable frame house with enclosed shed-roofed rear entrance porch. Generally regular period fenestration with wood one-over-one sash and door with glazed upper panel. Wood shingle siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.52-1-20 Parcel shared with 16 Sanders Street). (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with nine-light window in peak and recently replaced door; Wood shingle siding. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**15 Sanders St:** (1905: no owner noted) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with enclosed shed-roofed porch (added mid-20th c.) over asymmetrically placed main entrance; shed-roofed rear entrance porch. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash; Brick textured asphalt shingle siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.16-1-17) (1 contributing building)

**16 Sanders St:** (1905: E.S. VanDeusen) Two-story, front-gable frame house with two-story gable-roofed rear ell on opposite roof axis of main block. Glazed hip-roofed porch (added early 20th c.) with six-over-one wood sash spans front façade; retains ca.1920 multi-light door; enclosed shed-roofed rear entrance. Retains most of regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.52-1-20 Parcel shared with 16 Sanders Street) (1 contributing building)

**(Between 15 and 17 Saltsman St):** (SBL 8.16-1-16) Vacant land - not counted

**17 Sanders St:** (1905: no owner noted) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with open shed-roofed porch (recent addition) over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; insulated steel door. Vinyl siding; coursed limestone block foundation. Appear to date ca.1860–90; possibly moved. (SBL 8.16-1-29) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Front-gable garage built onto an earlier stone foundation matching one under house. Date uncertain. (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**18 Sanders St:** (1905: W. Brook) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with full-height enclosed back porch. Glazed shed-roofed porch (added ca.1915) with one-over-one wood sash and shingled railing spans most of front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Wood shingles; roof with exposed rafter tails on roof (possibly later change); coursed limestone block foundation. Appears to date ca.1860; possibly moved. (SBL 8.52-1-22) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Pyramidal-roofed frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**21 Sanders St:** (1905: C. Sanders) Two-story, three-bay, flat-roofed frame house with deep eaves; open shed-roofed porch (added recently) spans center bay and asymmetrically placed entrance. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1880. (SBL 8.16-1-15) (1 contributing building)

**23 Sanders St:** (1905: D.A. Walrath) Two-story, front-gable frame house with enclosed stair under shed roof on west eave wall; enclosed shed-roofed porch projects from southeast corner of main block. Open porches include two-story one with closed railings spanning front façade; hip-roofed one adjoining front porch and spanning much of east eave wall; and shed-roofed porch projecting west from front porch above the stair entrance. Generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in most openings; first floor front altered with sliding windows. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.16-1-14) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, hip-roofed concrete block garage. Built ca.1920. Deteriorated. (1 contributing building)

**24 Sanders St:** (1905: E.S. VanDeusen) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with open shed-roofed porch spanning front facade. Partially altered regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance. Aluminum siding. Appears to date ca.1860; possibly moved. (SBL 8.52-1-28) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage attached by makeshift enclosed passage to enclosed, shed-roofed porch at northwest corner of main block. Built ca.1940. (1 contributing building)

**25 Sanders St:** House trailer with low-pitched gable roof; gable-roofed addition with open porch clad in T-111 siding added to west end; concrete foundation. Placed ca.1965. (SBL 8.16-1-13) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with T-111 siding. Built ca.1980–2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**26 Sanders St:** (1905: E.S. VanDeusen) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with open shed-roofed porch set in southeast corner of plan; wrought iron replacement posts and poured concrete foundation. Altered fenestration with variety of non-historic window configurations and materials. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.52-1-29) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**28 Sanders St:** (1905: Mrs. C. House) Two-story, hip-roofed, multi-unit, frame house with enclosed stair on east side leading to two-story, shed-roofed porch on back half of east wall. Open porch on second story recessed under southeast corner of front façade. Generally regular period fenestration with paired openings on first-story front; otherwise single; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Vinyl siding replaced. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.52-1-30) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, hip-roofed frame garage with vinyl siding and recently replaced doors. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

[31] **Sanders St:** One-story, flat-roofed glazed brick building with poured concrete foundation constructed as a creamery. Regular period fenestration; some openings retain steel frame, multi-light windows, but most are boarded up. Built 1949. (SBL 8.16-1-11) (1 contributing building)

**Smith St**

**4 Smith St:** (1905: A. Sponable) Two-story frame house with low-pitched gabled roof. Glazed, shed-roofed porch with paired one-over-one windows spans most of front façade. Varied fenestration composed of mainly paired openings with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and flanked by vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.44-1-7) (1 contributing building)

**6 Smith St:** Two-story, cross-gabled frame house with open shed-roofed porch over entrance in corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with period wood one-over-one sash; door replaced with insulated steel one. Wood clapboards with corner boards and raking frieze; roughly coursed white limestone foundation. Built ca.1880. (SBL 8.44-1-8) (1 contributing building)

**Spring St**

**5 Spring St:** (1923 Sanborn) Two-story, cross-gabled L-plan frame house with glazed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade; enclosed, shed-roofed back entrance porch. Altered fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; paired casements on first story east side. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1885 (based on architectural form; tax database says 1922). (SBL 9.45-2-32) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with side door built onto front façade of small frame carriage barn with steeply pitched roof and vertical board siding. Built ca.1885; garage added ca.1940. (1 contributing building)

**6 Spring St:** (SBL 9.13-1-8) Vacant land -not counted

**7 Spring St:** (1868: J. Commander; 1905: M. Dockerty) One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with open shed-roofed porch (added ca. 2000) on front façade; shed-roofed leanto on rear wall and enclosed shed-roofed rear entrance porch. Mainly regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1850. (SBL 9.45-2-30) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage. Built ca.1950. (1 contributing building)

**9 Spring St:** (1868: J.C.[ommander]; 1905: M. Dockerty) Multiple-family frame house composed of two sections that may have been two houses: front section, is one-and-a-half-story, front-gable block with enclosed, shed-roofed porch spanning most of east eave wall; back is two-story, side-gabled block with shed-roofed leanto spanning back wall; shed-roofed dormer on leanto roof. Generally intact regular period fenestration with vinyl replacement sash featuring latticed inserts; lattices matched in half-windows in rear block. Vinyl siding; wood shingles with ragged lower edge on enclosed porch. Built ca.1850–70. (SBL 9.45-2-29) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-roofed shed. Date uncertain. (1 non-contributing building; due to loss of historic integrity)

**12 Spring St:** (1905: O.W. Fox) Two-story, side-gabled frame house with full-height gable-roofed back ell. Glazed shed-roofed porch (added ca.1920–50) spans second-story front and overhangs open porch with wrought iron posts and railing and poured concrete foundation on first story. Generally regular fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; some wood two-over-two sash remain in upper story sides. Aluminum siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.13-1-9, 9.13-1-10) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with wood clapboard siding; mow door above. One bay retains paired beadboard doors. Built ca.1910–30. (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**13 Spring St:** (1905: Lion Mfg. Co.) Two-story, T-plan, multiple-family frame house with glazed shed-roofed porch spanning front façade. Retains most of regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 9.45-2-26) (1 contributing building)

**15 Spring St:** (1905: N. Crouse) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with enclosed hip-roofed porch set in southwest corner of plan. Partially altered fenestration with vinyl replacement sash (mainly eight-over-eight and six-over-six configurations) flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding replaces or conceals earlier finishes. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.45-2-25) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Small gambrel-roofed shed; matches present houses finishes. Built ca.2000. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**16 Spring St:** (1868: Geo. McBride; 1905: Brannen Est.) One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with one-story, gable-roofed back ell; open hip-roofed porch (added mid-20th c.) over center entrance; Greek Revival partial returns. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (early 20th c. replacements) and vinyl louvered shutters. Aluminum siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1850. (SBL 9.13-1-11) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-story, front-gable, frame garage with finishes matching house. Built ca.1960. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**17 Spring St:** (1905: O.W. Fox) Two-story, multi-unit frame house with hipped roof capped by flat deck; gabled dormers project over shallow wings at corners of front and west side; glazed shed-roofed porch (added ca.1950) spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with wood two-over-two period sash. Brick textured asphalt shingle siding on main block; vinyl siding on porch; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.45-2-24) (1 contributing building)

**19 Spring St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, front-gable, multi-unit frame house with shallow wing capped by gabled dormer on east (Lion Av) side; open shed-roofed porch with square posts and battered enclosed railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash and wood door with glazed upper panel. Asbestos shingle siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 9.45-2-23) (1 contributing building)

### Union St and Union St Extension

**1 Union St:** (1868: Mrs. Klock; 1905: L. Beekman) Two-story, three-bay square-plan, hip-roofed frame house with deep eaves; one-story, gable-roofed back ell with glazed porch on upper story at rear. Open hip-roofed porch (added ca.1900) with square columns and later squared spindled railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; period wood door with glazed, round-arched upper panels in asymmetrical position on front façade. Vinyl siding replaces or conceals earlier finishes; stone foundation. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.51-3-8) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, front-gable frame carriage barn with wood clapboards. Built ca.1865. (1 contributing building)

**3 Union St:** (1868: J. Caney; 1905: C.A. Stone) Two-story, square-plan, hip-roofed frame house with deep eaves; lower two-story back ell; glazed gable-roofed porch over asymmetrically placed entrance. Partially altered period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; wood shingle siding added early 20th c. Built ca.1865. (SBL 8.51-3-7) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame carriage barn with wood shingle siding and paired wood doors. Built ca.1865. (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**4 Union St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: M. Dempsey) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with enclosed shed-roofed entrance porch set in corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration of paired and single opening, all with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; roughly coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.51-2-23) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with wood siding and paired doors. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

**5 Union St:** (1868: A. Miller; 1905: C.M. Lampman) Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with deep eaves built in two sections with shed-roofed rear ell; later three-sided bay window added to south side. Partially altered period fenestration one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance with mid-20th c. metal awing over it. Vinyl siding replaces or conceals earlier finishes; stone foundation in various styles. Built ca.1865 with later historic period enlargement. (SBL 8.51-3-6) (1 contributing building)

**6 Union St:** (1905: M. Dempsey) Two-story, three-bay, square-plan, hip-roofed frame house with one-story, gable-roofed back ell forming L-plan. Open, hip-roofed entrance porch (recent, but deteriorated, replacement with plank steps. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and insulated steel door in asymmetrically placed main entrance. Asbestos shingle siding replaces or conceals earlier finishes; stone foundation. Built ca.1875. (SBL 8.51-2-24) (1 contributing building)

**7 Union St:** (1912 Sanborn) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with open gable-roofed porch over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; three-sided bay window added to north eave wall; recently replaced door in reduced casing. Vinyl siding replaces or conceals earlier finishes except for scroll-sawn verge board in front peak and raking frieze. Built ca.1910 (massing and remaining details suggest date in 1870s or 1880s). (SBL 8.51-3-5) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with gabled dormer centered on east roof face and breaking eave line; asphalt shingle siding; upward sliding door. Built ca.1875-1900. (1 contributing building)

**8 Union St:** (1868: M. Demsty; 1905: M. Dempsey) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame house with Greek Revival partial returns; open gable-roofed porch (added early 20th c.) over asymmetrically placed main entrance; enclosed gable-roofed back entrance porch. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and paired boards forming shutter detail (added ca.1960) on front and side windows; recently replaced door. Asbestos shingle siding replaces or conceals most earlier finishes; roughly coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.51-2-25) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuildings:* One-bay, side-gabled frame garage aligned with back line of property; retains vertical board doors and exposed rafter tails. Built ca.1915. (1 contributing building)

One-story, front-gable frame garage. Built ca.1950. (SBL 8.51-2-26) (1 contributing building)

**(North of 8 Union St):** (SBL 8.51-2-26) Vacant land - not counted

**18 Union St Ext:** (1912 Sanborn) One-story frame house with irregular roof and glazed porch in southeast corner. Generally regular fenestration with vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.51-1-37) (1 contributing building)

**19 Union St Ext:** (1905: no owner noted) Two-story, T-plan, flat-roofed, multiple-family frame house with deep eaves and symmetrical plan; open shed-roofed entrance porches on sides; three-sided bay windows on front façade. Regular

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and insulated steel doors. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1880–1900. (SBL 8.51-1-36) (1 contributing building)

**20 Union St Ext:** House trailer with metal cladding and added gabled roof; reduced windows with metal awnings. Built ca.1970. (SBL 8.51-1-38) (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with wood clapboards. Built ca.1970. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**Washington St**

**6 Washington St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Cleary) Two-story, front-gable frame house with slightly taller hip-roofed rear ell; two-story, three-sided bay window capped by gable dormer projects from south side. Retains much of period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in period casings; main entrance hidden by enclosed shed-roofed porch made of non-historic materials. Asbestos shingle siding; retains Eastlake-style vergeboards on eaves; coursed ashlar foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 9.45-1-54) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Gambrel-roofed shed with asphalt shingle siding. Built ca.1970. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**8 Washington St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. V. Veaver) Two-story, front-gable frame house with shed-roofed addition under partially extended roof face on south eave wall; glazed shed-roofed entrance porch in corner formed by addition. Partially altered period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in most openings and fixed sash in “bow” window on first-story front. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier historic finishes; coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 9.45-1-55) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with battened asphalted felt over earlier siding. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

**(South of 9 Washington St):** (SBL 8.52-3-12) Vacant land - not counted

**9 Washington St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: J. Reardon) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with two-story back ell. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one and two-over-two wood period sash; bay window added to south wall (early 20th c.). Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes; stone foundation. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.52-3-11) (1 contributing building)

**10 Washington St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. J. Bates) Two-story, L-plan frame house with low-pitched gable roof; deep eaves and frieze at roofline. Regular period fenestration features pedimented casings with most sash replaced with vinyl two-over-twos mimicking original ones; asymmetrically placed main entrance with reduced opening and replaced door. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1885. (SBL 9.45-1-56) (1 contributing building)

**11 Washington St:** (1868: D.C. Cox; 1905: Cleary & Youran) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame house with one-story side-gabled wing. Greek Revival decorative scheme includes portico spanning front façade and supported by pair of fluted Ionic columns and square Doric columns at corners; open porch recessed under wing roof on front façade; full return with flushboard tympanum above on main block and partial returns on wing; dentils trim friezes. Retains Greek Revival fenestration including asymmetrically placed recessed entrance with pilasters, sidelights, and transom; openings on front façade feature extended architraves. One-over-one wood sash (replaced early 20th c.) in most openings on main block; four-over-four sash in first-story front of wing. Wood clapboards; stone foundation under main block and wing; metal roof replaces earlier one. Mirrors 13 Washington St. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.44-3-11) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, front-gable frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1850-80. (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**13 Washington St:** (1868: Buckingham; 1905: G. Hough) One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame house with one-story, side-gabled wing; one-story, gable-roofed wing offset ell off rear wall of main block; glazed porch (added early 20th c.) spans south wall of the ell. Full height open porch supported by pair of fluted Ionic columns and square Doric columns at corners spans front façade of main block; open porch recessed under wing roof on front façade; full return with flushboard tympanum above on main block and partial returns on wing; dentils trim friezes. Retains Greek Revival fenestration including asymmetrically placed recessed entrance with pilasters, sidelights, and transom; openings on front façade feature extended architraves. Retains period six-over-six wood sash upstairs and six-light casements in half windows of main block; one-over-one wood replacements (ca.1900) in first story. Wood clapboards; slate roof; stone foundation under main block and wing; poured concrete foundations replace earlier material under porches on front façade. Mirrors 11 Washington St. Built ca.1850. (SBL 8.44-3-10) (1 contributing building)

**15 Washington St:** (1885 Sanborn; 1905: Morey Est.) Two-and-a-half-story, square-plan, low pyramidal-roofed brick house with deep eaves and elaborate paired brackets at roofline; lower one-and-a-half-story back ell with smaller, but similar, roof treatment. Open porch (added ca.1920) featuring paired Tuscan columns over recessed center entrance with paired period doors. Regular period fenestration with cast iron segmentally arched, Italianate-style window heads on front and side elevations of main block; paired on front and single on sides. Stone water table above stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (SBL 8.44-3-9) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with louvered cupola centered on ridgeline; elliptically arched paired entrances retain paired doors of diagonally laid up boards; wood clapboards. Built ca.1870. (1 contributing building)

**16 Washington St** (Community House (St. Johnsville village offices); Bates-Englehardt Mansion, NR listed 93NR00517): Two-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed brick house with deep eaves supported by paired brackets; large open porch (added ca.1900) with large curved lobes at each corner of front façade features paired and tripled Tuscan columns and spindled railing. Regular period fenestration with paired openings featuring Italianate-style casings on front and sides; paired arched attic half windows; paired doors replaced with heavy oak ones featuring large oblong lights. Built 1869; partially remodeled in Queen Anne style, ca.1900; one-story brick addition to rear provides a meeting room and office space for police and ambulance corps, added mid-20th c. (SBL 9.45-1-1) (Not counted – already listed on the National Register)

*Outbuilding:* Front-gable building with steeply pitched roof remodeled for use by ambulance corps. Built ca.1870-1900. (Not counted – already listed on the National Register)

**17 Washington St:** One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house with exterior brick chimney on north gable wall. Exterior finishes replaced with vinyl: siding, sash, and louvered shutters. Built 1952 (tax database). (SBL 8.44-3-8) (1 contributing building)

**26 Washington St:** (1905: C. Byington) Two-story, gable-roofed frame house with large open front porch spanning west half of south façade; lower, shed-roofed back ell on north eave wall of house; one-bay, gable-roofed garage added to west gable wall, one level below grade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one sash. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1900. (SBL 9.9-1-48) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Gable-roofed one-story shed with clapboard siding and doors in west gable wall. Built early 20th c. (1 contributing building)

**Washington St Extension (St. Johnsville High School):** (1868: Public School (earlier building); 1905: High School) Three-story, brick school with parapet; historic main entrance faces south over the village of St. Johnsville. Poured concrete stairs in short flights ascend the former roadway of Washington Street to the center entrance featuring a simple Tudor Revival sandstone surround on that facade. Main building and later additions all feature regular fenestration; in the original brick block, ribbons of five windows (marking classrooms) alternate with paired openings at stairwell locations.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Current building constructed 1926 with additions made in the late 20th c. and early 2000s to the west side. Additions have reoriented the main access to the building to the drive ascending from Center Street past the cemetery; pedestrians continue to use the Washington Street staircase. (SBL 9.5-1-12; location address in tax data is "Averill St"; school district mailing address: 26 Washington St Extension; building accessed from drive off Center Street) (1 contributing building)

### West St

**3 West St:** (1905: no owner noted) Two-story, cross-gabled frame house with later-added one-story, gable-roofed rear ell (added ca.1980). Open shed-roofed porch set in corner of plan uses rebar for posts and railing. Partially altered regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood sash (may be early 20th c. replacements) and flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Aluminum siding. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.51-1-17) (1 contributing building)

**4 West St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: W.&A. Saltsman) Two-story, cross-gabled, T-plan frame house with later flat-roofed additions filling corners of plan to create a rectangular footprint. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding on earlier block replaces most historic finishes except raking frieze at roofline; clapboards on two-story additions; stone foundation under original section; concrete blocks under additions. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.51-1-1) (1 contributing building)

**6 West St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: W.&A. Saltsman) Two-story, cross-gabled T-plan frame house with two-story addition set in southwest (rear) corner of main block plan. Open shed-roofed porch with square posts and dimensional lumber railing set in southeast corner of plan on front of house. Regular period fenestration with paired and single openings with period one-over-one wood sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces historic finishes. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-44) (1 contributing building)

**8 West St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: W.&A. Saltsman) Two-story, cross-gabled L-plan frame house with open shed-roofed porch set in corner of plan; two-story back ell in southwest corner of plan. Open shed-roofed porch with mid-20th c. wrought iron supports and railing and concrete block foundation in southeast (front) corner of plan. Partially altered regular period fenestration with paired and single openings; first floor front fenestration changed. Wood clapboard siding and wood shingled tympani; corner boards; T-111 siding under front porch roof. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-43) (1 contributing building)

**10 West St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: W.&A. Saltsman) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan brick house with full-height back ell; gabled roof of ell raised above main roof. Open shed-roofed porch with turned posts and beadboard paneled railing set in southeast (front) corner of plan. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads and period wood one-over-one sash; retains period wood doors with glazed oblong panels off porch. Stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-42) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with paired vertical board doors and wood novelty siding. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)

**12 West St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: W.&A. Saltsman) Two-story, cross-gabled L-plan brick house with full-height back ell. Open shed-roofed porch with turned posts and bead board railings in southeast corner (front) recently partially enclosed. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads and period one-over-one wood sash; one door replaced; other boarded over. Stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-41) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with paired vertical board doors and wood novelty siding. Built ca.1930. (1 contributing building)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**14 West St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: W.&A. Saltsman) Two-story, cross-gabled L-plan brick house with full-height back ell; one-story side-gabled frame addition to south gable wall. Open shed-roofed porch with wrought iron supports and railing and concrete foundation set in corner of plan. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads and one-over-one vinyl sash in slightly reduced openings; one door removed. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-39, 8.51-1-40) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, front-gable frame garage with paired bead board doors and wood shingle siding. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

### William St

**4 William St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: J. Roche) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with open porch (added ca.1900) Queen Anne style porch with turned posts and spindled frieze and railing that curves around part of front and east side to corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with paired and single openings; Queen Anne parlor sash faces onto porch; three-sided bay windows project from front and west side; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Vinyl siding; coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.44-1-16) When built, matched 6 William St. (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, front-gable frame barn with wood novelty siding, period sliding door of vertical boards, and shed-roofed addition to eave wall. Built ca.1885. (1 contributing building)

**5 William St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: W. Hagadorn) Two-story, T-plan frame house with lower, two-story gable-roofed rear ell. Enclosed porch set in northeast corner of T-plan. Mostly regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; openings flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; three-sided bay window on east side set on rusticated block foundation. Aluminum siding; roughly coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-9) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with rusticated block foundation and stuccoed tympanum. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

**6 William St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: Rockefeller) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with two-story, gable-roofed rear ell. Open porch (added ca.1915) with resin Tuscan columns set on enclosed railing spans front façade and curves around east side to corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with paired and single configurations; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash downstairs; one-over-one wood period sash upstairs. Vinyl siding; polychrome slate roof. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.44-1-17) When built, matched 4 William St. (1 contributing building)

**7 William St:** (SBL 8.51-1-8) Vacant land – not counted

**8 William St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. Burr) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with roof face extended over southeast corner of L-plan to form recessed open porch with spindled frieze and square posts. Regular period fenestration with paired one-over-one wood period sash in front and side. Wood shingled tympani and decorative verge boards; asbestos shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finish; polychrome slate roof; random ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.44-1-18) (1 contributing building)

**9 William St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: E. Crouse) Two-story, cross-gabled brick house with full-height rear ell. East roof face extended over open shed-roofed porch with arched brick openings in northeast corner of L-plan. Recent one-story wood addition connects to two-bay, side-gabled frame garage (added ca.2000). House retains regular period fenestration with historic wood sash, mainly one-over-one, except for decorative colored glass block perimeters of upper sash in front façade and novelty sash in attic openings. Wood shingled tympani; slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-7) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, hip-roofed frame garage with wood clapboards and slate roof. Built ca.1920. (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**10 William St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Humphrey) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan, frame house with slightly lower ell featuring roof face extended over shed-roofed porch (partially boarded up in 20917). Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and narrow raking frieze boards; slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.44-1-19) (1 contributing building)

**12 William St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: S. Waters) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with full-height shed-roofed ell (later addition, ca.1930, with poured concrete foundation) on west side; open shed-roofed porch in corner of L-plan of main block has wrought iron supports and concrete block foundation. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; louvered vinyl shutters; period wood door with glazed upper panel. Vinyl siding; white limestone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.44-1-20) (1 contributing building)

**16 William St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: no owner noted) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house. Open shed-roofed porch in corner of L-plan has recently replaced stock posts and spindle railing. Vinyl one-over-one sash and vinyl siding. Retains period rough coursed stone foundation under main block; porch on poured concrete foundation (ca.1930-60). Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.44-1-21) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding. Built 1960-70. (1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

**17 William St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: A.W. Snell) Two-story, cross-gabled L-plan frame house with full-height, two-story back ell. Open shed-roofed porch with period turned posts and paneled railing in southeast corner of plan. Regular period fenestration of paired and single openings, slightly reduced for one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; retains doors off porch. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-4) (1 contributing building)

**18 William St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: W.&A. Saltsman) Two-story, L-plan, flat-roofed, frame house with deep eaves; small enclosed shed-roofed rear entrance porch. Open hip-roofed porch with turned posts and paneled railing set in corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration retains two-over-two wood sash. Asbestos shingle siding; retains frieze boards; coursed white limestone foundation. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.44-1-22) (1 contributing building)

**19 William St:** (1896 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. Bellington) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with clipped corners set under roof corners of front façade. Recently replaced open hip-roofed porch set in corner of plan. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; door also replaced. Vinyl siding; white limestone foundation. Built ca.1895. (SBL 8.51-1-3) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage. Exterior finishes replaced with non-historic ones to match house. Built ca.1920-30. (1 contributing building)

**20 William St:** (1905: A.N. Snell) Two-story, front-gable frame house with clipped gable ends; recently built dimensional lumber deck-style porch ascends to asymmetrically placed main entrance. Partially altered fenestration features variety of one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; door replaced. Wood clapboards with corner boards and raking frieze; white limestone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.44-1-23) (1 contributing building)

**21 William St:** (1905: J. Snell) Two-story, cross-gabled L-plan frame house with full-height back ell. Recently replaced open, shed-roofed porch with dimensional lumber posts and railing set in corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one period wood sash and period wood door with oblong glazed panel. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards, raking frieze, and wood shingled gable ends; stone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.51-1-2) (1 contributing building)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**22 William St:** (1891 Sanborn; 1905: W.&A. Saltsman) Two-story, flat-roofed, frame multiple-family house with slightly lower ell spanning back wall and forming a T-plan. Open hip-roofed porch (added ca.1920) with square posts resting on enclosed railing spans front roof façade. Retains regular symmetrical period fenestration with paired doors in center front; most sash replaced with one-over-one vinyl; insulated steel doors. Vinyl siding (retains wood clapboards on porch railing); coursed limestone foundation; cornice encased in aluminum and vinyl. Built ca.1885. (SBL 8.44-1-24) (1 contributing building)

**24 William St:** (1905: B. Snell) Two-story, cross-gabled L-plan frame house with full-height, gable-roofed back ell. Recently replaced open shed-roofed porch with dimensional lumber posts and heavy railing in corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash in most openings except for three-sided bay window on side of house. Wood clapboard siding, corner boards, and shingled tympani; stone foundation. Built ca.1905. (SBL 8.12-1-8) (1 contributing building)

**(East of 25 William St):** (SBL 8.12-1-9) Vacant land - not counted

**25 William St:** (1923 Sanborn) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with full-height, gable-roofed rear ell; one-bay, shed-roofed garage (added mid-20th c.) attached to southeast (rear) corner of ell. Glazed, hip-roofed porch set in corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; parged foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1900. (SBL 8.12-1-10) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuildings:* Two-bay, shed-roofed garage sited below grade and east of house nearly opening onto sidewalk. Built ca.1940. (SBL 8.12-1-9) (1 contributing building)

Two-bay, side-gabled frame garage set behind house, also below grade. Built ca.1930. (SBL 8.12-1-9) (1 contributing building)

**26 William St:** (1923 Sanborn) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with same-height, gable-roofed back ell; open hip-roofed porch with square posts and squared spindle railing set in corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; limestone foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.12-1-7) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, front-gable frame garage renovated to match house. Built ca.1925-45. (1 contributing building)

**27 William St:** (1923 Sanborn) Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house. Open shed-roofed porch (replaced 1920s) with heavy square posts set on closed railing set in corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1890. (SBL 8.12-1-11) (1 contributing building)

**(West of 27 William St):** (SBL 8.12-1-12) Vacant land - not counted

**28 William St:** (1923 Sanborn, attached to music roll factory) Two-story, frame house with hipped roof capped by flat deck; gabled dormer centered on front roof face; open porch projects from east wall and drops one story below grade of house. Open hip-roofed porch with shingled squared posts and enclosed railing spans front façade. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with period wood one-over-one sash and wood door with oblong glazed panel. Wood shingle siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1915. (SBL 8.12-1-5) (1 contributing building)

**30 William St:** (1923 Sanborn) Two-story, front-gable, multi-family, frame house with three-sided bay window asymmetrically placed on front façade. Open, gable-roofed, two-story porch projects from east half of front façade, over

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

paired entrances on first story; first story has replaced wood posts and railing, but retains Tuscan columns and paneled railing upstairs. Regular period fenestration with mainly period one-over-one wood sash; paired entrances in east half of front façade. Aluminum siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.12-1-4) (1 contributing building)

**31 William St:** Two-story, five-bay side-gabled brick house with slightly lower, single-bay wing features highly developed Georgian Revival decorative scheme; open porch with Corinthian columns projects from west gable wall. Later added (ca.1960) breezeway connects to two-bay garage on east wall. North side of house entered via semi-circular drive and porte-cochere; south side oriented to a large (more than an acre) ca. 1938 garden area with classical statuary, a pergola, and reflecting pools. Symmetrical façade features round-arched openings with blind fans above six-over-nine wood period sash below. Upper-story, square-headed opening have six-over-six wood sash flanked by wood paneled shutters. South entrance has semi-circular portico porch with Corinthian columns. Modillion blocks and partial returns on cornice; large exterior brick chimney on west gable wall; slate roof. Built 1938 (tax database). (SBL 8.12-1-13) (1 contributing building; 1 contributing site – designed garden)

**32 William St:** (1923 Sanborn) Two-story frame house with hipped roof capped by flat deck; wing capped by gabled dormer at west end of front façade. Open, hip-roofed entrance porch with spindled frieze, turned posts, and recently replaced spindled railing set in corner formed by wing. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Wood clapboards and historic trim scheme including wood shingles peaks in dormers; slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.12-1-3) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* One -and-a-half-story, front-gable frame carriage barn now attached to house by a shed-roofed back ell and enclosed passage. Finishes match house. Built ca.1910. (1 contributing building)

**(Between 32 and 34 William St):** (SBL 8.12-1-50) Vacant land- not counted

**34 William St:** (1923 Sanborn) Two-story frame house with hipped slate roof capped by flat deck; open porch with Ionic columns and recently replaced spindled railing spans front façade; smaller gable-roofed porch on second story above center entrance; large gabled dormer centered on front roof face; hip-roofed dormers on sides. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash except for parlor windows with period stained glass transoms that flank three-sided vestibule of center entrance. Asbestos shingle siding; polychrome slate roof; rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1910. (SBL 8.12-1-2) (1 contributing building)

*Outbuilding:* Large gambrel-roofed frame building with shed-dormer on north roof face; may be a remodeled outbuilding used for residential space. (1 non-contributing building; may postdate period of significance; if not, has lost too much historic integrity)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

- ☒ A Property associated with events that have made a significant 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 that 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 yield, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

#### Criteria Considerations

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B removed from its original location
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave
- ☐ D a cemetery
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F a commemorative property
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

#### Areas of Significance

Architecture  
Community Development  
Industry  
Transportation

**Period of Significance:** ca.1800–1957

**Significant dates:** 1811; 1825; 1835–37; 1857; 1956–57

**Significant person(s):** N/A

**Cultural affiliation:** N/A

**Architect/builder:** various

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Narrative Statement of Significance

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#### SUMMARY

The St. Johnsville Village Historic District is significant under **National Register Criteria A and C** in the areas of **Transportation, Industry, Community Development, and Architecture** during the period **ca. 1800–1957**. The period of significance begins ca. 1800, with the earliest extant buildings in the community, and ends in 1957 after the construction of a new bridge across the Mohawk River, the opening of the New York State Thruway, and the cessation of passenger rail service to the village. St. Johnsville lies at the intersection of the abundant waterpower of Zimmerman Creek and the still important transportation corridor afforded by the Mohawk Valley. It developed in five phases as a Palatine community (1720-1825), incorporated village (1825-1868), railroad village (1868-1890), steam-powered mill town (1890-1945), and post-war community (1946-1957). The trends that began after World War II moved manufacturing away from St. Johnsville—and the whole Mohawk valley—and left it the post-industrial community it is today. In the area of **Transportation**, major influences on the development of the village have been the Mohawk River, Mohawk Turnpike (1800) from Schenectady west, New Turnpike (1811) to Johnstown, Erie Canal (1825) and the Enlarged Erie Canal (1840s), Utica & Schenectady Railroad (1835-6) and its successors, New York State Barge Canal (1919), and New York State Thruway (1957). Until the mid-twentieth century, this robust transportation infrastructure supported St. Johnsville's diverse industrial economy. **Industry** began on Zimmerman Creek before 1770 with a water-powered grist-mill constructed by Jacob Zimmerman and lasted more than two centuries. Additional gristmills, sawmills, tanneries, fulling and carding mills, and distilleries initially processed lumber and agricultural products. After the Civil War, the village continued to produce cheese and condensed milk; however, it also began to manufacture agricultural implements, bricks, furniture, woven textiles, and wagons. By the turn of the century, pianos, piano actions, and knitted textiles (eventually, underwear) had been added to the mix as steam-powered factories were built along the railroad line. There was some industrial turnover as owners died and businesses closed or were incorporated into larger corporations, but St. Johnsville remained a prosperous industrial village until the 1930s Depression. War production gave the community a boost, but by the 1950s it was in decline as road freight marginalized railroads and St. Johnsville was bypassed by the new Thruway. **Community Development** followed these trends in transportation and industry with the original town plat being laid out in response to its topography, commercial development along the Mohawk Turnpike, industrial development along Zimmerman Creek, a rope ferry and its first bridge over the Mohawk River, and its location as a midpoint service location on the New York Central Railroad between New York City and Buffalo. Industrial development led to the addition of streets housing workers in single and multi-family homes and the building of larger, more stylish homes occupied by managers and industrial owners. In the early

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

twentieth century, Joseph Reaney—owner of the Royal-Gem knitting mill—contributed to community development with gifts of a library, park, and community house (now housing the village offices and police station). The **Architecture** of St. Johnsville spans its period of significance, but most of its buildings had been constructed by the early 1920s. Buildings include mills, stores, churches, schools, the Margaret Reaney Memorial Library, and a wide range of housing. Buildings in St. Johnsville reflect the distinction between worker and owner housing and embody a broad range of styles from the Greek Revival to the Italianate, Queen Anne, American Four-square, Beaux-Arts, Georgian Revival, and the 1950s ranch house. The period of significance begins with the earliest buildings in the district (thought to have been built ca. 1800) and ends with the construction of a new bridge across the Mohawk River, the opening of the New York State Thruway, and the cessation of passenger rail service to the village, all in 1957.

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### HISTORY AND CONTEXT

No above-ground evidence of the pre-Revolutionary period, save possibly the routes of Main and Division streets, survives within the district. However, the context for the development of St. Johnsville begins in the eighteenth century with the settlement of the western Mohawk Valley by German refugees and continues in four more phases as an incorporated village (1825-1868), railroad village (1868-1890), steam-powered mill town (1890-1945), and post-World War II community (1946-1957).

#### Palatine Settlement and the First Century, ca. 1720–1825

The village of St. Johnsville lies on the north bank of the western section of the Mohawk River, about twelve miles upstream of the “Noses,” a prominent formation of offset bluffs facing each other across the waterway. This feature was traditionally considered the halfway point of the Mohawk valley. East of the Noses, settlers were primarily of Dutch descent; west of the Noses, Germans who arrived in colonial New York beginning about 1710 predominated.<sup>2</sup> St. Johnsville is roughly midway between this natural landmark and the river’s height of navigation in Oneida County near the current city of Rome. This places the village firmly within one of a few German cultural enclaves established in the British crown colony of New York during the eighteenth century.

The story of the “Palatines,” as these Germans were called, and how the western Mohawk Valley became a persistently German community has been often told—frequently with scant reference to primary documents—over the past 300 years. These tellings often convey more about people’s feelings about cultural

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<sup>2</sup> Nelson Greene, *Fort Plain-Nelliston History, 1580-1947* (Fort Plain, N.Y.: Standard, [1947]): 27-8.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

identity and behavior in the time when they were composed than about the events themselves. However, German settlement history remains evident in street and place names and in the surrounding landscape and provides the context for the later development of St. Johnsville.

The settlement of the western Mohawk Valley began in the early eighteenth century and, like all American colonial history, is inextricably tied to European events. With the ascent of William of Orange (Netherlands) and Mary to the throne of England in 1688, Great Britain entered in a series of continental conflicts over French expansion in Europe. These conflicts were waged in four periods, each concluded by a treaty. American historians call these conflicts the French and Indian Wars because French and British forces and their Indian allies waged campaigns along the colonial frontier in addition to those fought on European soil.

These conflicts caused considerable dislocation of peoples living where battles were fought and also greatly affected the North Atlantic economy. Among the latter impacts was the rise in the cost of naval stores (the tar and pitch required in shipbuilding), an industry hitherto controlled by the Scandinavian countries. During the second conflict, Queen Anne's War (1702–1713), that monarch agreed to settle German refugees, who had arrived in England at a time of poor harvests, at Livingston Manor on the Hudson River, where it was hoped they could manufacture tar and pitch from American conifers. This arrangement amounted to forced labor with little compensation, and the production was of poor quality. The unhappy Palatines ventured into a land agreement with the Schoharie Indians and, during the winter of 1712–3, many Germans traversed the Helderberg Hills into the Schoharie Creek valley. Their decision to relocate infuriated British officialdom. Nearly a decade of discussion and scuffles ensued, with no clear title to land, and many Germans were eventually enticed away from the Schoharie Valley to the western Mohawk Valley with incentives of fertile land with clear title offered on easy terms.<sup>3</sup>

During the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century in colonial New York, land along river valleys was divided, or lotted, into narrow strips, each with river frontage to offer access to the interior lands from the waterway. By the early 1720s, Germans were settling on the river flats and adjoining rising land in the Stone Arabia Patent, which now forms most of the Town of Palatine to the east of St. Johnsville. Land was continually patented westward along both banks of the river, including the Francis Harrison Patent of 12,000 acres in 1722.<sup>4</sup> This tract extended from near the site of the current Village of Nelliston on the north

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<sup>3</sup> For an overview of this narrative, see Walter Allen Knittle, *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration: a British Government Redemptioner Project to Manufacture Naval Stores* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Dorrance & Company, [1937]). A more detailed and nuanced account is found in Philip Otterness, *Becoming German: The 1709 Palatine Migration to New York* (Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press). There are several genealogical studies of particular families as well.

<sup>4</sup> Greene, 29.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

side of the Mohawk west to the East Canada Creek (now the Herkimer County line) and so encompassed the present village of St. Johnsville.<sup>5</sup>

Johann Jacob Zimmerman, a German immigrant, acquired Lots 14, 15, and 18 in the Harrison Patent. Secondary sources relate that his son, or possibly his grandson, Jacob, built a house on the flats east of the creek later named for the family and established a gristmill within the bounds of the current village by the 1770s.<sup>6</sup> (A plaque on the concrete embankment on Church Street on the east bank of the creek in St. Johnsville commemorates Zimmerman's mill.)

It is possible that the house was fortified (although it is no longer extant.) Stone farmhouses built by German settlers east and west of St. Johnsville were fortified, including Fort Klock (NHL listed, 1972) within the present-day town of St. Johnsville. Residents gathered at these sites in times of threat and returned home during quiescent periods.<sup>7</sup> The Mohawk Valley was a border zone, and many points along its length were fortified, first by the British and later by the American colonists from the 1740s through the early 1780s. During the third and fourth of the French and Indian Wars—King George's War (1743–8) and the French and Indian War (1754–63)—the German settlements in the Mohawk Valley formed a defensible frontier against the French, who lost their holdings in Canada to the British in 1760.

A little more than a decade later, Canada became an important British staging point against American forces in the Revolution; many Loyalists, including the descendants of Sir William Johnson, fled there and subsequently led attacks on their former neighbors. In the western part of the Mohawk Valley, descendants of the German settlers generally sided with the American cause during the Revolution due to a long-standing antipathy to the British for the treatment of their forebears.

During the colonial period, St. Johnsville lay in Tryon County. The Treaty of Paris, signed in 1783, concluded the American Revolution, and, with the establishment of the State of New York, this large county was divided into smaller administrative units. The section of the Mohawk Valley between the East Canada Creek and current Pattersonville became Montgomery County. In this period, when the uplands flanking the valley were sparsely settled frontier regions, Montgomery County extended much further north and south of the

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<sup>5</sup> Anita A. Smith, *Village of St. Johnsville Sesquicentennial History* (Anita A. Smith, 2008): 8.

<sup>6</sup> Washington Frothingham, *History of Montgomery County: embracing early discoveries, the advance of civilization, the labors and triumphs of Sir William Johnson, the inception and development of manufactures, with town and local records, also military achievements of Montgomery patriots. Revised and edited by Washington Frothingham.* (Syracuse, N.Y.: D. Mason & Co., 1892): 307. Former town historian Anita Smith reiterates this statement in her sesquicentennial history. Frothingham offers dates of 1775 and 1776 and names David and Conrad Timmerman or Zimmerman as the proprietors. This illustrates the long-standing confusion about similarly sounding names and the layers of local tradition overlaid in the Mohawk Valley.

<sup>7</sup> Smith, 9, asserts that the Zimmerman house was similarly fortified, but no primary source yet found corroborates this. In fact, any architectural evidence of this activity within the village boundary is long gone, although there may be archaeological evidence.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

river. Towns, too, were generally large, and the area now encompassed by the town of St. Johnsville lay first in the town of Palatine and, later, after 1808, in the town of Oppenheim.<sup>8</sup> The town of St. Johnsville was taken out of the southern part of Oppenheim in 1838, when Fulton County was formed from the northern part of Montgomery County, and the northern part of Oppenheim became part of Fulton County.

The end of hostilities in 1783 stabilized the frontier, and thousands of New Englanders pushed west into the Mohawk Valley. In areas where Germans predominated, New Englanders mingled with earlier settlers. Surnames in censuses, however, indicate that many more New Englanders bypassed this settled vicinity during the latter years of the eighteenth century, either moving farther west or onto the plateaus north and south of the valley, where settlement remained thin.

The post-Revolutionary period saw local people begin to engage in greater commerce within the larger Atlantic trade network, prompted by increasing population and a strong Yankee interest in commerce and industry. This trend was enhanced and encouraged by improving transportation. In 1792, the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company was chartered to engineer difficult sections of the Mohawk River by building locks to bypass the steepest falls and flow control systems to diminish the difficulty of navigating the notorious rifts, or rapids. At nearby Little Falls, a series of locks completed in 1795 bypassed the 42-foot rapids there. Farther west, a canal bypassed the carry between the navigable portion of the Mohawk and Oneida Lake.<sup>9</sup> Such improvements allowed traders to increase the size of their boats and, thus, the profitability of each voyage.

There were overland transportation improvements too. While there had been a rough road along the north bank of the river for many years, crossing its tributaries hampered the overland movement of freight. In 1797, a bridge was thrown over the East Canada Creek on the north bank. In its 1800 session, the state legislature chartered the Utica and Schenectady Turnpike, essentially a company that would improve and maintain the route on the north bank—the road itself was called the Mohawk Turnpike. Today, NY 5 follows much of the alignment of this route, which served initially drovers, freight haulers, and travelers.

In the first of his two gazetteers of New York State, Horatio Gates Spafford wrote of the Mohawk Valley in 1813: “The navigation of the Mohawk, and the goodness of the roads communicating with the Hudson afford important facilities of trade and intercourse. No other stimulus for industry and enterprise has equal efficiency with that of direct profits, by which the Laborer is enriched. ...Abundantly furnished with good sites for water works, these conveniences have been well improved, and there is a good supply of common mechanics.”<sup>10</sup> But, he wrote, far greater opportunity lay in the development of a “Great Western Canal to

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<sup>8</sup> Horatio Gates Spafford, *Gazetteer of State of New York, etc.* (Albany: B.D. Packard, 1824): 379.

<sup>9</sup> Horatio Gates Spafford, *Gazetteer of State of New York, etc.* (Albany: H.C. Southwick, 1813): 15.

<sup>10</sup> Spafford (1813), 84-5.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

connect lake (sic) Erie and the Hudson,” which was “now a principal topic in this state.” He calculated the cost of freight from New York City to Oswego on Lake Ontario at \$2.35 to \$2.40 per hundredweight. Such rates retarded trade, and it was already well known that moving goods by water would drastically reduce this cost.<sup>11</sup>

Spafford also described the “post-township” of Oppenheim (the larger town, later divided into St. Johnsville and Oppenheim) as a “good Township of land, and has long been under cultivation; ...It is well supplied with mill-seats. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil is principally a strong loam or grit mold. It has the Mohawk turnpike along that river, and numerous other roads.” The post office mentioned in Oppenheim in 1812 was not one at St. Johnsville, but one farther north at the present-day hamlet of Oppenheim.<sup>12</sup>

A St. Johnsville post office was noted in Spafford’s new gazetteer, published in 1824. It appears to have been established in 1818 and named for surveyor and later postmaster Alexander St. John. St. John laid out the route for the New Turnpike (now CR 67) connecting Johnstown with the Mohawk Turnpike near the house of John Nellis in 1811.<sup>13</sup> The gazetteer noted two churches, a “German Calvinist or Lutheran” and a Baptist. Aggregate statistics for the town indicate that the available waterpower was heavily exploited with a total of four grist mills, nineteen saw mills, two [flax] oil mills, three fulling mills, and three carding machines in the town. Some of these were located on Timmerman Creek, about a mile west of Zimmerman Creek, and it may be that the post office was here rather than within the boundary of the current village or historic district.<sup>14</sup> Gazetteers usually provided the number of dwelling houses, stores, and especially wagon and blacksmiths shops. The lack of such enumeration for St. Johnsville may indicate that at the time it was little more than a series of mills along Zimmerman, and possibly Timmerman, creek. The current architectural record within the

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<sup>11</sup> Spafford (1813), 15.

<sup>12</sup> Spafford (1813), 262.

<sup>13</sup> The United States Postal Service list of establishment dates does not include St. Johnsville. While most New York post offices do have dates in this list, quite a few do not. Secondary sources in the Village Historian’s files offer this date and master. Jephtha Simms, a local historian researching and writing in the 1850s, stated that the name derived from the surname of Alexander St. John, who was retained to survey a turnpike from Johnstown to a point on the Utica and Schenectady Turnpike (a.k.a. Mohawk Turnpike) to the house of John Nellis in the town of Oppenheim in 1811.

Another camp believes that the Reformed church was at one time called St. John’s, which led to the church’s name being adopted for the mill hamlet. Frothingham, 312-4, vociferously defended this point of view and pointed to information collected by Furbeck, then pastor of the church. Furbeck may have had a bias.

A later local historian, Milo Nellis, concurred with Simms. Nellis wrote regular columns in the local newspaper during the 1930s. These are collected in loose-leaf binders by subject matter in the local history room of the Margaret Reaney Memorial Library in St. Johnsville. He was careful to cite primary sources, although in some cases his sources may no longer be extant for corroboration. In this instance, he is likely to be the more reliable source. One might further note that the Reformed Church is a Calvinist sect; in general, Calvin and his followers rejected the Roman Catholic tradition of saints. A Reformed church designated by a saint’s name would be highly irregular.

<sup>14</sup> As late as 1853, there were at least as many mills on Timmerman Creek as on Zimmerman Creek, a circumstance that indicates its early prominence. Very little survives of the once densely settled area. One of the few above-ground remnants, a stone mill along this stretch, is listed in the National Register (95NR0080).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

historic district corroborates this: only a few houses appear to predate 1825. Based on historical development patterns and an examination of architectural massing, it appears that a handful of modest side-gabled houses—some with leantos spanning their rear walls—were built around the beginning of the nineteenth century and survive in the district today. These buildings face East Main Street (32, 33, 34, 38, 39, and 46) in addition to a house identified as the Reformed rectory at 5 Cottage Street.

### Village Incorporation and Community Development, ca. 1825–1868

During the antebellum period, St. Johnsville grew as a result of transportation enhancements and the development of water-powered industry. The community was incorporated as a village in 1857 and continued growing steadily through the Civil War.

**Transportation:** Two transportation innovations—the Erie Canal and the Utica & Schenectady Railroad—provided the critical links required by both farmers and manufacturing entrepreneurs in this region to trade to their greater economic advantage within the larger Atlantic market during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. A bridge built over the Mohawk ca. 1840 connected the canal and railroad as well as highways on both riverbanks.

The state opened the anticipated “Great” canal from end to end in 1825, although the section in the Mohawk Valley was completed earlier and began opening for navigation in 1819. (Toll collection from this section supported completion of the other segments.) The section serving St. Johnsville ran on the south bank of the Mohawk River through Minden. The canal immediately exceeded all hopes and expectations. Freight costs were slashed by as much as 90 percent, and this instantly enhanced the profitability of agricultural commodities grown in the interior of the state. The canal was so successful that within a decade a detailed canal survey was prepared (in 1834) to illustrate current conditions and proposed improvements. This supported the state legislature’s decision in its 1835 session to raise more than \$23,000,000 to deepen and widen the prism and reduce sharp curves, all factors that limited the size of boats. The prism would be excavated to a depth of seven feet and widened to 70 feet at the surface. The sides would slope inwards at two feet to one. Double locks would be 18 feet wide and 110 feet long, increases of three feet in width and 30 feet in length.<sup>15</sup>

One of the plates in the 1834 canal survey provides the first known depiction of the St. Johnsville area. (See Figure 1 in Section 11: Additional Documentation.) A rope ferry over the river connected Ferry Street,

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<sup>15</sup> John Disturnell, *A Gazetteer of the State of New-York: comprising its topography, geology, mineralogical resources, civil divisions, canals, railroads and public institutions; together with general statistics; the whole alphabetically arranged; also, statistical tables, including the census of 1840; and tables of distances; with a new township map of the state, etc.* (Albany, New York: J. Disturnell, 1842): 157.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

now Kingsbury Avenue, with the south bank of the river, but no buildings were shown on the north bank.<sup>16</sup> The map also shows a small iron bridge over the canal built in 1830 by the Coxes, a mercantile family in Minden with buildings on the south side of the canal. This bridge allowed wagons borne over the river on the rope ferry to reach their buildings without being unloaded.<sup>17</sup>

An advertisement placed by Isaac J. Yates and Platt Potter in 1835 in the *Albany Argus* offering 100 village lots in the village of St. Johnsville described this procedure. It also touted the site: "Very extensive manufacturing establishments are already in successful operation at this place. At this place is the state dam across the Mohawk river, which is used as a leader to the Erie Canal, and boats traversing the canal are freighted at St. Johnsville and the canal at this place from the river."<sup>18</sup> The "state dam" mentioned in this ad was apparently built in 1823 to maintain navigation on the already open section of the canal during a drought.<sup>19</sup> Even though the dam was not depicted in the 1834 canal survey, Yates and Potter's advertisement indicates that it was still there in 1835, as they described a boat canal (shown in the Higham map of the subdivision; see Figure 2) connecting the dam to a basin for collecting logs cut from the surrounding hillsides. The boats could then cross the river above the dam and enter the Erie Canal *via* a ditch of about one and a half miles.<sup>20</sup> How long this arrangement lasted is unknown; the state dam has all but passed out of local history and all physical evidence was probably removed during construction of the Barge Canal in the 1910s.

A few years later, in 1837, the state chartered a bridge company to connect St. Johnsville with the south side of the Mohawk and, by extension, the Erie Canal.<sup>21</sup> The degree to which the financial panic later that year deterred this project is unknown, but the company failed to construct the span within the two years required in the charter. The bridge company was re-chartered in 1840 and, based on Averill family account books, the bridge appears to have been open by 1843.<sup>22</sup> This was a covered bridge set on fairly low stone abutments. The abutment on the north bank of the river survives about a hundred yards upstream of the high poured concrete abutment carrying the current span. (These, and a later marina, are the only known historic features outside the historic district.)

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<sup>16</sup> [http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object\\_id/43769](http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object_id/43769).

<sup>17</sup> [http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object\\_id/43769](http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object_id/43769).

<sup>18</sup> *Albany Argus*, [1 December], 1835. Clipping in Village Historian's files. Also found at fultonhistory.org using search string "freighted at St. Johnsville."

<sup>19</sup> *Batavia Republican Advocate*, 16 April 1824, "Report of the Canal Commissioners, 20 February 1824." The commissioners reported building the dam because the Otsquago, Bowman's (at Canajoharie), and Sprakers (a.k.a. Flat Creek or Plattekill) creeks did not provide enough flow to maintain water levels that year.

<sup>20</sup> *Albany Argus* and Higham map, 1835. The *Genesee-Livingston Register* provides the length of the connecting ditch on the south bank of the river, corroborated by the canal commissioners report in the *Batavia paper*.

<sup>21</sup> Nellis, Book 6, p. 12: Oct 1938 clipping.

<sup>22</sup> Nellis, Book 6, p.65. The Averills were the most successful of local entrepreneurs.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The canal improvements were executed over more than a decade. In the mid-1840s, the prism nearly opposite St. Johnsville was straightened slightly to allow longer boats easy passage. This allowed the new lock, Enlarged Double Lock No. 33 (NR listed, 2002), to be constructed dry within the flattened curve; only after the lock was completed was water let into the newly dug prism. After Lock 33 opened in 1847, an average of more than 200 boats was recorded passing through per day during the navigation season.<sup>23</sup> These canal improvements were important to the village of St. Johnsville, which relied on the canal to move heavy freight, even though it passed through the Town of Minden on the south bank of the Mohawk.

In 1833, the state chartered the Utica & Schenectady Railroad, a private company, to carry passengers (but not freight, to avoid competition with the canal) on the north bank of the Mohawk; the railroad was open to St. Johnsville by 1836 and is shown on the Higham map (Figure 2).<sup>24</sup> The greater speed and comfort of rail over canal or stagecoach travel allowed the new railroad to achieve early commercial success carrying passengers who could afford it. Within a few years, the railroad had grown and passed through several reorganizations to become the Erie Railroad and reached Buffalo in 1842.<sup>25</sup> An “eating house” soon opened at St. Johnsville to accommodate travelers. This building eventually grew to 180’ in length and featured three wings projecting from its rear wall.<sup>26</sup> It is gone without a trace, but the tracks themselves still carry traffic.

By 1844, the enormous amount of money spent by the state on the canal appeared likely to be recouped, and the state at last permitted the railroad to carry freight in the winter months when the canal froze. In 1847, the freight ban was lifted entirely.<sup>27</sup> By the 1850s, the railroad carried light freight at a surcharge for rapid delivery and, eventually, also the mail. In 1853, when ten companies merged, the Erie Railroad reorganized as part of the New York Central.<sup>28</sup> (The line retained this name well into the 20th c., although its service continued to change.) By 1868, the railroad had become the key driver of trade and industrial production; both rose exponentially throughout central and western New York and beyond in this period, and villages like St. Johnsville, chartered in 1857, grew along the main rail corridor.

*Industry:* Based on information offered in gazetteers of the 1830s and 1840s, the growth of numerous mills along Zimmerman Creek was greatly facilitated by the canal and their contribution to the local economy became increasingly important. James Averill, a New Englander, and his sons, Horatio and Lewis, soon seized

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<sup>23</sup> Information collected from interpretive board provided at Lock 33. Text and mapping cite primary sources to illustrate history of the lock’s development.

<sup>24</sup> “Utica and Schenectady Rail-Road,” *Rome Telegraph* (July 26, 1836), 2. <http://threerivershms.com/utica-schenRR.htm>

<sup>25</sup> Disturnell, 48.

<sup>26</sup> Shaffer, “Centennial of town of St. Johnsville,” Nellis Looseleaf Binders. (St. Johnsville: Reaney Library)

<sup>27</sup> Nellis, Book 6, p.29. Cites minutes of the legislature for these acts.

<sup>28</sup> Smith, 149.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

the opportunities the waterway offered and were among the most successful of St. Johnsville's early entrepreneurs. They acquired a large tract of land adjoining the west bank of Zimmerman Creek, where they built a large stone tannery mentioned in both the 1836 and 1842 gazetteers.<sup>29</sup> This used hemlock bark cut off the slopes of the creek ravine to cure hides from the cattle the Averills fattened on the flats at the east end of the current village. The cattle were slaughtered for salt meat that was shipped on the canal to American cities and to places farther afield.<sup>30</sup> Some local farmers still grew wheat in the 1820s and 1830s, and still more grain was carried east on the canal from new land opening in western New York and beyond. However, this crop was far more valuable pound for pound when turned into whiskey, so the Averills also established a distillery.<sup>31</sup> In 1831, they opened a two-story stone store at the southwest corner of Main Street (the turnpike) and Ferry Street (Kingsbury Avenue) to handle their abundant trade.<sup>32</sup> They also traded in "saw logs." Lumber was in short supply in long settled regions, and Higham's 1835 map (Figure 2) of Yates & Potter's subdivision showed a nearly square basin at the east end of Manheim Street (now Spring Street) for collecting logs cut off nearby hillsides to be floated down the Mohawk.<sup>33</sup> While none of the Averill buildings and features survive above ground, the enterprises they housed were the first large-scale industrial endeavors in the village and environs. The stone store on East Main Street was the last vestige of the Averill businesses; it was demolished in the early 1980s.

Other entrepreneurs were also active. The 1842 gazetteer noted, in addition to the Averill tannery and distillery, a sash factory, a forge and furnace, a carding machine, and a fulling mill.<sup>34</sup> The sash factory indicates new houses being built. The forge and furnace suggest manufacturing using imported raw material and exported finished products. The carding machine and fulling mill may be part of the water-powered St. Johnsville Woolen Mill opened by Azel Hough in partnership with Riggs and Adams. This mill passed through several ownerships and continued in operation for more than half a century.<sup>35</sup> Hough, another New England

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<sup>29</sup> Thomas F. Gordon, *Gazetteer of the State of New York, Comprehending its Colonial History, General Geography, Geology, and Internal Improvements*. (Philadelphia: T.K. and P.G. Collins, 1836): 540; and Disturnell, 353.

<sup>30</sup> This system was established a decade or two earlier at Catskill on the Hudson River. By the 1810s, tanning in that region had moved to upper reaches of the Schoharie Creek in Greene County. By the 1830s, many hides were brought from South America to the Catskills; possibly the Averills also tanned hides from distant places.

<sup>31</sup> Smith, 17.

<sup>32</sup> Smith, 122, quoting Howard Shaffer.

<sup>33</sup> "Map of the Village of St. Johnsville in the County of Montgomery and Town of Oppenheim," Surveyed October 1835 by R. Higham. (Fonda, New York: Montgomery County Department of History and Archives. *n.b.* subsequent records referenced at this location will use the following protocol: Fonda: Department of History and Archives). Published in Smith, 151-2.

<sup>34</sup> Disturnell, 353.

<sup>35</sup> Hamilton Child, *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Montgomery and Fulton Counties, N.Y. for 1869-70* (Syracuse, New York: Printed at the Journal Office, 1869): 110.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

entrepreneur, moved to the hamlet in 1838.<sup>36</sup> In 1849, he opened the three-story gristmill with Greek Revival trim that still stands between North Division and Church streets. (A. Horn's Sons owned the mill later in the century.)<sup>37</sup> Hough became a leading benefactor in St. Johnsville, and his name is preserved in the street plan.

Other industries opened in this period included the Saltsman Bros. water-powered carriage factory on West Main Street that opened in 1848.<sup>38</sup> (Fifty years later, the Saltsmans were major builders in the historic district.) Churchill's brickyard may have opened by 1850, although it was not labeled on the Geil map of the county (Figure 3) published in 1853.<sup>39</sup> (Three brickyards are known from the period 1850-1905, but only one has been located; at least two may have been successor firms.) This map shows R. Failing's saw mill, Flanders & Co. Iron Works, J. C. Stevens saw mill, Averill's tannery, another saw mill, and a wool factory all descending Zimmerman Creek from just above where the creek passes under Division Street. The mills at the north end of the map are outside the historic district, and none of the early mill buildings along the creek survive.

*Community Development:* Throughout central, northern, and western New York, the antebellum period was characterized by frequent geopolitical subdivision as population grew. Fulton County was erected from the northern section of Montgomery in 1838, taking with it the northern, and larger, part of the town of Oppenheim. The southern part of the town remained in Montgomery County and was named St. Johnsville for the post office on the Mohawk Turnpike.

By 1836, the *Rome Telegraph* said that the Utica & Schenectady Railroad had already reached St. Johnsville. Isaac J. Yates and Platt Potter had been advertising since the previous fall that "extensive arrangements are in progress for the erection of engine and carriage houses, and a spacious public house for the entertainment of passengers." The two promoters offered 100 village lots to be sold on 2 December 1835 and "invite[d] the enterprising and the capitalist to secure its advantages at an early day. Perhaps no village in the state is located at a point to command a more extensive business with all the great thoroughfares of the Mohawk Valley, the Erie Canal, the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road, and the Mohawk River, than St. Johnsville."<sup>40</sup>

Yates & Potter mentioned a map (Figure 2) available at public houses. Surveyed by R. Higham in October 1835, it delineated an ambitious subdivision mainly east of Ferry Street (now Kingsbury Avenue) named for the rope ferry that crossed the river to the Cox depot on the canal.<sup>41</sup> One hundred and forty lots were

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<sup>36</sup> Smith, 122, cites article by Howard Shaffer, another local historian.

<sup>37</sup> Smith, 122.

<sup>38</sup> *St. Johnsville News*, 4 January 1893

<sup>39</sup> Smith, 20.

<sup>40</sup> *Albany Argus*, 1 December 1835.

<sup>41</sup> The 1834 Canal Survey map showed the rope ferry.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

platted with characteristically deep, narrow village configurations facing new streets. A public house was drawn spanning Lots 109, 110, and 112 on the north side of the railroad right-of-way at the corner of Ferry Street. The railroad depot occupied Lot 122 directly across the right-of-way. Other buildings shown include the Averills' stone store at the top of Ferry Street stood; one on the west side of Ferry Street; and three more on the east side (9 Kingsbury Avenue may be one of these). Two buildings were drawn on the south side of the Mohawk Turnpike east of Ferry Street, possibly 32 and 34 East Main Street.<sup>42</sup> While this subdivision established most of the extant village plan in this section of St. Johnsville, it appears, based on architectural development, that few people built on these lots for several decades.<sup>43</sup> When the bridge over the Mohawk opened in the early 1840s, it seems to have drawn village growth west from Ann Street (east of Kingsbury Avenue).

Around the same time, Gordon's *Gazetteer of New-York State* (published 1836) had identified two post villages in the Town of Oppenheim. Neither was named, but the one with a large tannery, a distillery, a grist mill, a saw mill, and a carding and cloth dressing mill, as well as a Dutch Reformed church, two taverns, two stores, and, within a mile radius, 25 dwellings, matches other sources describing St. Johnsville.<sup>44</sup> The stated distribution of its dwellings suggests a small and scattered group, mainly aligned with the creek and the two main highways, the Mohawk Turnpike (Main St, NY 5) and Division Street. A few years later, Disturnell's 1842 gazetteer recorded that the post village of St. Johnsville contained about 250 inhabitants residing in 35 dwelling houses.<sup>45</sup> New mills opened during this short period probably required additional laborers, but without a firmly drawn municipal boundary, the number of dwellings might not represent as great an increase in domestic buildings as the gazetteer suggests. Neither writer mentioned the Utica & Schenectady Railroad, in spite of the promotion of St. Johnsville by Yates & Potter and other sources.

By 1853, the *Map of Montgomery County* by Samuel Geil and B. J. Hunter showed houses and businesses facing Bridge Street as far south as the railroad right-of-way. (See Figure 3.) These buildings indicate the importance of the crossing for moving freight. In total, the map showed about 60 buildings within the present compass of the historic district, only a few labeled with owner names. They lined both sides of the

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<sup>42</sup> "Map of the Village of St. Johnsville in the County of Montgomery and Town of Oppenheim," Surveyed October 1835 by R. Higham. (Fonda, New York: Montgomery County Department of History and Archives. *n.b.* subsequent records referenced at this location will use the following protocol: Fonda: Department of History and Archives).

<sup>43</sup> Streets laid out in the subdivision include Ann (then spelled with an "e"), Spring Street (labeled Manheim Street), and Lion Avenue (labeled John Street—confusing as this name is used today for a street west of Division Street). "Averell's Road," west of Ferry Street, paralleling Anne Street's diagonal orientation and passing over the railroad right-of-way to the river, may never have been opened. Its alignment north of Main Street, not surveyed by Higham, survives as Averill Street. This highway ascends the slope of the Mohawk Valley that encircles village development at the east end.

<sup>44</sup> Gordon, 540.

<sup>45</sup> Disturnell, 353.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mohawk Turnpike from Ann Street west to Zimmerman Creek. Church Street—a short avenue apparently named for the Lutheran church that was mapped there—paralleled Division Street (along Zimmerman Creek) and then curved northeast to meet it.<sup>46</sup> Ferry Street, which once continued to the river, now ended opposite the railroad station. In 1853, seven houses were shown facing Ferry Street, which might already have changed its name to Railroad Street. Four more stood on the west side of Ann Street (10, and possibly 18 and 24 today). W. & C. Kingsbury's hotel, the St. Johnsville House, and the railroad station were shown in the southeast part of the village.

However, of the several small villages and hamlets along the Mohawk on the 1853 map, only St. Johnsville was not favored with an inset. This suggests that it was both smaller and considered less successful than even tiny Fultonville, which was located directly on the canal, and Fonda, recently named the Montgomery county seat.<sup>47</sup> Nevertheless, the street plan continued expanding. In 1856, Absolum Thumb laid out Center Street across his land north of Main Street and east of North Division streets.<sup>48</sup> About 1860, Brazil McNeil platted Washington Street, where he erected twin Greek Revival cottages (11 and 13) on the west side.<sup>49</sup> These new streets, located on gently rising land north of the old turnpike in the northeast quadrant of the village, established a residential neighborhood separate from the hustle and bustle of the main thoroughfares and exemplified the emerging notion of a “suburb,” where domestic buildings occupied lots large enough for gardens and a carriage barn. In contrast, Mechanic, Liberty, and Union streets, all opened by ca. 1860 in the southwest quadrant of the village, offered more modest lots and featured more varied residential development. Opposite the top of Mechanic Street on West Main Street, Azel Hough donated land in 1849 for a frame Union meeting house built by Lutherans, Methodists, and Universalists. Union churches served communities where several sects or societies were established but none could afford its own church, and Hough stipulated that it be “open and free to the use and occupation of all moral, Christian, and religious denominations.”<sup>50</sup> This Greek Revival building (32 West Main St) still faces the top of Mechanic Street in the middle of the commercial district and is now used by the Lutheran congregation. The Methodists eventually built their own church farther east on Main Street. There was a well-established Universalist congregation at nearby Fort Plain, which may later have absorbed the group at St. Johnsville.

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<sup>46</sup> The 1853 map marked a Lutheran church here. This may be an error—it may have been the Reformed church. Confusing different sects was frequent.

<sup>47</sup> Samuel Geil and R.J. Hunter, “Map of Montgomery County, N.Y.” (Philadelphia: Peter A. Griner and Robert P. Smith, 1853). <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ny0309.photos.117504p/>

<sup>48</sup> Smith, 22.

<sup>49</sup> Smith, 9.

<sup>50</sup> F.W. Beers, *History of Montgomery and Fulton Counties, New York: with illustrations ... and portraits of old pioneers and prominent residents* (New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1878): 172.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The state chartered the Village of St. Johnsville in 1857. A local census taken at that date recorded a population of 720 living in about 160 households.<sup>51</sup> Enumerated two years earlier, the 1855 state census offers further detail about these individuals and their households. The town was inhabited by primarily American-born, generally Montgomery County-born, residents. German surnames predominated, and many were probably the descendants of settlers who arrived before 1750. A small number of recently immigrated Germans and Irish, nearly all unmarried, lived as servants and laborers in other people's houses; almost none of these recent immigrants headed households. There were also English names such as Hough, Thumb, and Averill. Roughly 20 percent of houses were shared by more than one household; these can be identified by a second head of household living in the same building. Heads of households were generally sole proprietors; relatively few listed their occupation as laborer or hand. The industrial schedule of the 1855 census shows that mills remained fairly modest operations employing small numbers of men and boys. By this time the distillery and tannery had both closed.

In 1857 also, Absolum Thumb, who owned most of the land east of the creek gorge and north of present-day Monroe Street, donated the parcel running north from Center Street near the intersection of North Division Street and alongside the edge of the gorge for a cemetery.<sup>52</sup> Rural cemeteries were viewed with pride by local citizenries, as these designed landscapes exemplified a degree of urban culture in emerging villages.<sup>53</sup> During the same decade, similar hilltop sites were set aside in Amsterdam, Canajoharie, Fort Plain, and Fultonville in Montgomery County and in many similarly sized villages throughout the surrounding area. The Montgomery County examples share rolling upland sites, now dotted with trees, many of them coniferous, as evergreen pines, spruces, and cedars were viewed as symbols of everlasting life. While model cemeteries like Mount Auburn incorporated curving pathways opening onto vistas designed to look naturally occurring, the cemeteries in St. Johnsville and most of the other Mohawk Valley villages feature less elaborate path plans and rely instead on views of the majestic river valley to provide the desired Romantic effect. The St. Johnsville cemetery lies within the district boundary and features paired stone gateposts on the north side of the

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<sup>51</sup> Frothingham, 313. Milo Nellis transcribed the list for publication in a newspaper in the 1930s, and this appears in several places. The list was also included in the village minutes.

<sup>52</sup> <http://ajberry.com/towncemeteries.htm>. 4,974 to be exact. This cemetery was known as Prospect View and run by a private cemetery association until the 1960s, when it was taken over by the village.

<sup>53</sup> Rural cemeteries exemplified changing burial vicissitudes in America of the antebellum period. In earlier times and in settled areas, churchyards and graveyards were located within the urban plan and featured densely packed burials; in rural areas, family plots were set aside amongst fields and pastures. The opening of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1839 brought the developing English tradition of rural cemeteries to America. These new cemeteries removed burials from densely settled sections to greenswards where cemeteries (rather than "yards" for interring the dead) offered both pleasant recreational sites and removed a notable public health hazard, even if the mechanism of contagion was poorly understood.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

intersection of Center and North Division streets. These flank a steep drive, now largely grown over, that curved up to the cemetery site on a tableland overlooking the valley. A long flight of stone steps, now deteriorated, scales the hillside adjoining the drive. A small chapel added in 1905 is set among the paths.<sup>54</sup>

In 1860, the federal census recorded the village population at 1,004.<sup>55</sup> Both natural increase and people moving into the village from the surrounding countryside played the greatest roles in St. Johnsville's growth; alien immigration remained limited. The village achieved an important financial milestone in 1864 when the First National Bank, capitalized at \$50,000, opened. D.C. Cox, owner of much of the development around Lock 33 on the Minden side of the river, was president; A. Zimmerman was the cashier.<sup>56</sup> Banks provided local financial security and expansion in a variety of ways by offering local business loans, protecting payroll funds, and investing funds to increase the regional financial base.

Public education was a last milestone. During the second quarter of the nineteenth century in New York State, public education became increasingly important. Spafford mentioned 15 schoolhouses in the Town of Oppenheim as early as 1824. With the Union Free School Act of 1853, the state encouraged the regional establishment of union schools with academic departments, the components of what is now regarded as a high school education, to augment that of the common, or district, schools scattered throughout rural areas and maintained by local tax levy. Absolum Thumb provided the elevated site at the top of Washington Street east of the cemetery for a brick union free school constructed there in 1866.<sup>57</sup> Schools in villages up and down the Mohawk Valley occupied similar upland sites symbolic of education as a beacon lighting the way to the future.

*Architecture:* The architectural record after 1825 illustrates rapid village population growth in the sheer number of buildings constructed during the early canal and railroad period. Growing economic capability is exhibited in the conscious stylishness—in design and construction—of many buildings, beginning with Greek Revival buildings and extending, at the end of the period, to Italianate ones. Frame buildings dominated throughout the period, but by the end of the period Churchill's brickyard had opened and more houses began to be built with local brick.

Greek Revival buildings are well represented within the St. Johnsville Historic District. Some of the earliest are found on Main and Division streets, where houses featuring front-gable and wing-and-upright plans began filling spaces between modest side-gabled frame houses built in the vernacular tradition of the early

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<sup>54</sup> *Amsterdam Recorder and Daily Democrat*, 9 May 1905, reported that the chapel was rapidly being built.

<sup>55</sup> J.H. French, *Gazetteer of the State of New York, embracing a comprehensive view of the Geography, Geology, and General History of the State*. (Syracuse: G.P. Smith, 1860): 416-7. French using the same census placed the number at 648.

<sup>56</sup> Beers, 172.

<sup>57</sup> Smith, 180.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District**  
**Montgomery County, New York**

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Republic. Two unusual brick wing-and-upright examples with intact Greek Revival trim schemes are located at 31 East Main and 85 West Main streets, just beyond the Methodist and Reformed church lots; a more modest example is found at 26 Center Street, a street newly opened in that period. A pair of unusually well developed, once identical, frame buildings stands at 11 and 13 Washington Street. Another pair of large, stylish, but not identical, Greek Revival houses (more recently joined and now used partly as a market) stands at 27 West Main Street. A large, handsome Greek Revival house with a full-height entry porch was moved to 29 Bridge Street from East Liberty Street in the mid-1970s when Mohawk Street was opened. Smaller, less elaborate frame Greek Revival homes stand at intervals at 28, 44, 46, and 62 North Division Street and also at 33, 37, and 38 Center Street. Those on Division Street illustrate a common regional village pattern where the first owner bought a few contiguous narrow fronted lots and built a house. Later, the adjacent lots were sold off to owners who built houses in newer tastes. The north block of Mechanic Street, probably named for its resident population of mill operatives, retains a scattering of small houses with low, broad proportions and simple Greek Revival trim details and fenestration.

At 32 West Main Street, the former Union meeting house (Lutheran, Methodist, and Universalist; now Lutheran) illustrates the characteristic front-gable, frame Greek Revival style applied to the traditional meeting house plan used during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Its plain, but weighty, detailing includes late molding profiles applied to a symmetrical façade. This is the only antebellum church building remaining in St. Johnsville.

By the 1860s, the lower roof profiles, deep bracketed eaves, and squared massing of the Italianate taste began overtaking the Greek Revival aesthetic in domestic architecture in St. Johnsville and in commercial buildings on Main Street. New houses were built in the style, and earlier buildings were renovated to add Italianate features. Several large houses, mainly brick, are located on capacious lots just outside the commercial district at 25 East Main; 67, 68, 71, and 112 (frame) West Main; and 31 North Division streets. Modest frame examples stand on recently opened lots on Union and Liberty streets; larger and more stylish ones faced Center Street at numbers 11 and 16. A brick example stands at 23 Ann Street in the east end of the village. The Bates mansion at 16 Washington Street (NR listed, 1989, as the Bates-Englehardt Mansion), although not shown in the 1868 atlas, and the house opposite (17 Washington), both brick, were built by 1870.

Frame construction dominated throughout the period but, as noted above, brick became much more popular for Italianate buildings. Churchill's brickyard (later Easterbrook) opened in the early 1850s. The state census of 1855 identified two men, David and Sheldon Klock, as bricklayers, and a brickmaker, Benjamin

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Booth, aged 60, lived in a frame house valued at \$100. Fewer than ten brick or stone houses were enumerated out of approximately 250 houses in the village, but the ratio soon changed.

### Railroad Village, ca. 1868–1890

Before the 1870s, the majority of St. Johnsville's heads of household reported themselves as shopkeepers or independent professionals, such as physicians, lawyers, and mill owners, all on a fairly equal economic footing with one another. The railroad soon became a large employer when it established a turntable and refueling facilities in St. Johnsville. This altered the socio-economic scale of the village as well as expanding and differentiating its street plan to accommodate housing required as the population gradually surpassed 1,200 in 1890.

*Transportation:* During the post-Civil War period, railroads changed in three ways: engines increased in size and power, which allowed them to pull more weight; passenger service grew increasingly luxurious and diversified with parlor cars, sleeper cars, and dining cars; and the number of scheduled trains rose as they became the primary mode of long distance overland passenger travel and transported more and more freight throughout the nation. The increasing capacity and local convenience of the railroad appealed to many St. Johnsville businesses, which increasingly preferred it to the canal on the opposite bank of the Mohawk—even though, during the late 1880s, New York State undertook one more improvement to the original dug canal and lengthened the large double locks constructed in the 1840s. In addition, a new railroad, the Buffalo, Erie, and West Shore Railroad, was chartered in 1882 to compete with the New York Central. In the St. Johnsville area, the West Shore, as it was known, paralleled the canal on the opposite bank of the Mohawk River in the Town of Minden. The old Mohawk Turnpike diminished in importance as a connector to distant places, but it was, nevertheless, a long established local commercial thoroughfare and remained so throughout the historic period.

Extensive railroad yards were developed in St. Johnsville beginning in 1867, shortly after the New York Central Railroad chose the village as its midpoint service location between New York City and Buffalo. In that year, a roundhouse, or turntable, was constructed for switching engines in the village. St. Johnsville's economy was greatly boosted by this decision, and the 1870 census recorded more than 50 men, mainly heads of household, employed as laborers, ticket agents, station manager, freight agent, dining room workers, telegraph operator, etc. The railroad remained the largest employer in the village through the 1880s.

The 1868 Beach Nichols *Atlas of Montgomery County* (Figure 4) shows the turntable—a frame building with five sets of tracks radiating from it—on a siding south of the paired main tracks between Bridge and Railroad (formerly Ferry Street, today Kingsbury Avenue) streets. It also shows enormous woodsheds on

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

sidings, where fuel was stored to power the engines, and a wood yard for stocking the sheds west of Bridge Street. These were superseded by coal trestles completed in 1875 at a cost of approximately \$32,000.<sup>58</sup> Three years later, 100 tons of coal were consumed daily by freight engines refueled at St. Johnsville.<sup>59</sup> A water tank to refill the engine reservoirs stood farther east between the sidings. A second tank with a capacity of 52,000 gallons was added the same year as the trestle was built.<sup>60</sup> While trains were switched, watered, and refueled, passengers could visit the refreshment saloon located between the tank and the wood sheds. P.B. Yates's restaurant stood on the north side of the tracks. All of this infrastructure save the tracks and abandoned metal water tank is gone, replaced by later residential and industrial development. The Burleigh bird's-eye view of the village (Figure 8) drawn in 1890, taken from the south bank of the river, shows St. Johnsville's position within the Mohawk Valley corridor in relation to its transportation options of river, canal, railroad, and highway.

*Industry:* In an era when manufacturing in other locales was turning to steam, St. Johnsville industry remained steadfastly water-powered into the 1880s. In 1869 Mr. M. Williams opened the St. Johnsville Agricultural Works, manufacturing threshing machines, horse powers (treadmills), cleaners, straw cutters, and other implements in another mill on the creek.<sup>61</sup> The industrial schedule of the 1875 census indicates that the St. Johnsville Cheese Co. manufactured by far the largest annual product (\$33,600) of any factory in St. Johnsville, even though it employed only two men and two boys. Connor & Knox, manufacturers of fifth wheels, a hitching system that allowed teams to pull heavy-laden wagons, reported an annual product of \$15,000 and employed a dozen men and two boys. The 1868 Beach-Nichol atlas (Figure 4) shows smaller manufacturing concerns along the length of Zimmerman Creek, including Thumb & Flanders planing mill, an ax factory, a distillery, mills owned by M. Countryman and F. Johnson, a saw mill, and S. Smith's woolen mills. A. Horn's Sons gristmill, built by Azel Hough in 1849, was still powered by the race drawn off the creek. The race also appears to power the Saltsmans' wagon shop, which reported product valued at \$22,000 in the 1875 census and employed ten men and six boys. Easterbrook's Brick Yard occupied open land north of Monroe Street and probably employed a few hands.

The 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Figure 6 and 7) recorded that the sizable St. Johnsville Agricultural Works now employed 37 people. C. W. Scudder Carriage Hardware (successor to Connor & Knox, who appear to have succeeded Conover & Kent, who founded the mill in 1870) was operating in a

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<sup>58</sup> *Utica Weekly Herald*, 7 September 1875.

<sup>59</sup> *Mohawk Valley Register*, 19 February 1878.

<sup>60</sup> *Rome Sentinel*, 19 October 1875.

<sup>61</sup> Child, 111.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

building constructed in 1870 and employing 15 people.<sup>62</sup> These businesses faced each other across the creek where a “stone bridge” spanned the watercourse. Also mapped was Z .R. Klock’s water-powered shop, employing three to five men manufacturing spokes and felloes for wheels; its lumber shop stood directly over the creek. E.W. Thumb’s “Hub and Ball Bat M’fy” had its own millpond and a dwelling on the opposite side of North Division Street. The Crescent Condensed Milk Co. employed five hands and had an icehouse. Also water-powered, the G. J. Heinrich furniture factory (built 1882) stood on the triangle of land east of the creek bordered by the extension of North Division Street and employed five people. The S. S. Smith Woolen Mill (built 1840 by Hough, Riggs, and Adams) stood a short distance north of “The Square” (the slightly widened section of Main Street between Bridge and Division streets) and flanked the creek where Church and North Division streets meet. Fonda & Folmsbee’s foundry stood farther down the raceway, or flume, that powered Horn’s Sons grain mill and the Saltsman Bros. wagon works. All these mills established the basis for a labor force and a culture of employment that encouraged new manufacturers to move to the village throughout the rest of the nineteenth century.

In the mid-1880s, recently built steam-powered mills—H. & A.J. Schuyler’s saw mill at Sanders and South Division streets and a cheese box manufactory adjoining the railroad tracks near the cheese factory—formed the vanguard of the shift in power away from water. The 1890 bird’s-eye view (Figure 8) showed two large new steam-powered mills along the railroad. Smokestacks on some of the older mills along the creek show that by then, some were augmenting their waterpower. Heinrich’s furniture factory, C.W. Scudder’s Fifth Wheel shop, and M. Williams’s St. Johnsville Agricultural Works were shown upstream. Folmsbee’s St. Johnsville Foundry, Saltsman Bros. Wagon Works, and A. Horn’s Sons grist mill were still powered by the culverted raceway passing through the village. Additional mills were drawn, but not labeled. Numerous commercial and service businesses were also numbered and keyed, including J. S. Smith’s brickyard, located north of Monroe Street between Center and Washington streets. (See Figure 9 for the business listings on the Burleigh map.)

*Community Development:* St. Johnsville’s population in the 1870 census was 1,376; it fell to 1,072 a decade later, possibly due to the Panic of 1873, brought on by rampant railroad speculation. The 1875 census indicates a diverse manufacturing economy employing a population virtually entirely American-born, except for the German and Irish who had arrived in the antebellum period. Of those German and Irish immigrants, many of the ones still living in St. Johnsville had married and had children. A handful of African-Americans was also

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<sup>62</sup> Beers, 172.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

identified in the census. By 1892, the population rebounded to 1,263, probably due both to natural increase and new arrivals, either from surrounding farms or from abroad.

The 1868 Beach Nichols atlas (Figure 4) shows the village plan and building density soon after the railroad began developing its midpoint services in the village. Union, Liberty, Washington, and Center streets had opened during the previous decade and were now mostly lined by houses. Earlier streets (Ann and Spring, Figure 2), in the 1835 subdivision to the east, remained only partially developed, despite the new construction by the railroad—this indicates that industry along the Zimmerman Creek and local commerce facing Main and Bridge streets still dominated St. Johnsville's economy when the survey for the 1868 atlas was completed. Mill owners' houses, including those of Winnegar (No. 46) and DeForest (No. 11), faced North Division Street in easy walking distance to the owners' establishments on the creek. This residential pattern of people, even business owners, living close to their work and often among their labor force, continued until the turn of the twentieth century in St. Johnsville. No houses yet faced Averill Street: it may have been most important as a highway connecting agricultural lands with the transportation network. New residential streets, Monroe and Sanders, were marked out in hatched lines north and south, respectively, of earlier village streets that paralleled the old turnpike.

The commercial district on Main Street (NY 5) ran in both directions from Bridge Street and now featured mainly attached brick row buildings built after a fire in 1857 consumed several older downtown buildings. (The 1868 atlas and later fire insurance maps show that rebuilding and some expansion were not complete until about 1900. However, most of these replacements still line Main Street, the former turnpike road.) The directory on the 1868 plate (Figure 5) lists 16 merchants, six hotels, two harness makers, the bank, nine manufacturers, and a variety of other businesses, including a painter, a stock dealer, a carpenter and joiner, a lumber man and lumber dealer, an apiarian, an undertaker, a sewing machine agent, a dealer in hops, a blacksmith, and a shoemaker.

The 1868 atlas also shows three churches—the Reformed and the Union meeting house on West Main Street and the first Methodist Episcopal edifice, a frame church (no longer extant) on North Division Street. Grace Christian Church organized in 1874 and, within a year, its congregation constructed a modest, neatly designed brick Gothic church on the east side of Center Street.<sup>63</sup> Four years later, in 1879, the Methodist congregation built a new brick High Victorian Gothic church on a large, grassy lot at the east end of the Main

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<sup>63</sup> Smith, 20. According to the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary church history at [www.threeriversms.com/grbooklethist.htm](http://www.threeriversms.com/grbooklethist.htm), the church first organized as the Christian Church of St. Johnsville at the urging of Martin Williams who came from Charleston Four Corners in southeastern Montgomery County. In 1931, the church united with the National Congregation of Churches and became Grace Congregational Christian Church. In 1962 it joined the United Church of Christ (formed 1957 as a national organization) and became Grace Congregational United Church of Christ.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Street commercial district (7 E Main St; NR listed, 2013).<sup>64</sup> In 1881, the Reformed congregation knocked down its old building and constructed the largest and most stylish of St. Johnsville's churches; this brick High Victorian Gothic building still forms the west bookend of the commercial district. These three new brick church buildings embodied the economic success of their parishioners; however, the Lutherans chose to retain the old frame Greek Revival Union meeting house centered in the commercial district. By 1885 Roman Catholics were meeting in an upstairs room on East Main Street.<sup>65</sup> They built St. Patrick's, a modest frame church, in 1889 near the north end of Center Street (No. 32).<sup>66</sup> Its name suggests that its parishioners were of Irish descent.

The earliest Sanborn maps of St. Johnsville, published in 1885 (Figures 6 and 7) and 1891 (Figures 10-12), did not include the new residential streets near the railroad tracks where tenements to accommodate workers in the new mills were built during the late 1880s through the early 20th c.. However, the 1890 bird's-eye view (Figure 8) shows showed Hough and Sanders streets—possibly not yet named—south of Liberty and Union streets west of Bridge Street. Sanders Street was partially lined with houses; Hough Street simply offered access to the new mills. John Street—also not labeled—and adjacent William Street had few houses but, now, New, Ann, and Spring streets were fully developed; all were east of Bridge Street in an area associated with railroad workers since the 1867 construction of the railroad turntable and station. Monroe Street was labeled: it featured the brickyard and four houses east of Washington Street. Averill Street continued to traverse open land.

*Architecture:* By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, changes in building technology and taste were apparent in St. Johnsville. Dimensional lumber made the complicated forms of emerging late Victorian eclectic styles much easier to build than traditional mortise-and-tenon construction. Belt-driven machinery manufactured the elaborate trim profiles and articulated surfaces demanded for these styles, which were difficult to prepare using hand tools. St. Johnsville had a steadily growing economy that allowed its residents to display their financial capacity in new and renovated buildings.

In addition, the availability of local brick and access to the slate quarries of Vermont *via* the railroad made these once heavy and costly materials very affordable. Builders used them increasingly and extensively during the 1880s. Brick was especially popular for densely set commercial buildings on Main Street, churches, and mills. It had always denoted durability and wealth, and it offered a degree of protection from conflagration

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<sup>64</sup> Smith, 142.

<sup>65</sup> 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map locates these rooms at 12 and 14 E Main St.

<sup>66</sup> Frothingham, 315, provides the date. It is shown as No. 2 in the 1890 Burleigh Bird's-eye view of the village. The 1901 Sanborn was the first in the series to map this section of the village. It provides the name.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

that made it especially useful where buildings stood close together. Its durability also suggested permanence—a desirable characteristic for religious and civic buildings. More brick houses were also built, but the number lagged behind the number of new frame homes.

As mentioned above, three new brick churches, all still standing, were built in this period. Grace Church on Center Street was built in 1875; the new Methodist Episcopal church (NR listed, 2013) was constructed a few years later in 1879; and the new Reformed Church was constructed two years after that in 1881. Grace is the most modest of the three, with its asymmetrical towers and plain buttresses; it occupies a single house lot at the southeast corner of Monroe Street. The two later examples stand on capacious lots on the north side of Main Street. Both represent the high Victorian taste for churches inspired by medieval Gothic examples in northern Europe reinterpreted in American brick and stone. All three buildings are highly intact and representative of their period.

The village also replaced its earlier frame district school on the west side of Church Street with a new two-story brick one. This building (demolished in the 1960s or 1970s to make way for an apartment building) featured rounded Romanesque Revival arches, brick detailing, and a hipped roof. The new steam-powered mills, constructed along the railroad tracks to house the Petit Bijou Piano Company (built 1890) and Roth & Engelhardt (first section, the piano action factory, built 1889), were also built in brick. Like many industrial buildings of this period, they were embellished with a variety of Italianate motifs because these were easily applied to large buildings with easily multiplied and divided rectilinear floor plans. The mills were amply illuminated by daylight streaming through rows of identical large, multi-light, double-hung windows in segmentally arched openings with soldiered brick heads. In addition, they featured decorative brick corbeling capping the facades.

While brick was quickly adopted for other types of buildings, the 1875 state census shows that frame dwelling houses still greatly outnumbered brick ones that year. The 1880 federal census counted approximately 250 houses in the village (few of which accommodated more than a single household). By the mid-1880s, locally made brick appeared in more homes. The modular quality of brick could accommodate a variety of popular new details, making it well suited to the fanciful new styles of the late Victorian era. Over the course of the decade, domestic design shifted away from the simple square plans and plain rooflines of the Italianate taste to a variety of L-plans and T-plans with steeply pitched gabled roofs and open porches. Fenestration, however, remained markedly regular. Though brick was used more often for dwelling houses, wood continued as the more common choice for freestanding buildings on neighborhood streets.

By 1890, houses embodying late Victorian designs filled many of the remaining open lots within the earlier street plan, especially on North Division, Center, William, and West Main streets. Additional such

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

houses were constructed on Ann and East Main streets. Several more that stood on New, Bridge, and Spring streets are now gone, but most of those built on Sanders Street west of the bridge survive. As a group, they illustrate the variety and exuberance of the time when new machinery, new tastes, and new ideas were transforming St. Johnsville at a startling rate.

### Steam-powered Mill Town, ca. 1890–1945

The Mohawk Valley was at the intersection of many factors driving rapid growth in the late 1880s, and it grew with the booming national economy. The valley was a segment of the best transportation corridor connecting the industrial, consuming the East with the resource-laden West. By the turn of the century, railroads were the preeminent mode of transportation, but the state of New York, under the leadership of Governor Theodore Roosevelt, undertook to enlarge the canal system and establish hydroelectric production along its route to revive its waning profitability and St. Johnsville, like all villages along the Mohawk River, benefited from the construction of the Erie Barge Canal. In the same period, St. Johnsville's industries fully embraced steam power and, by 1930, virtually all village industry was aligned with the railroad on the flats alongside the river. Manufacturing increased in volume and diversified from pianos to textiles. In the 1890s and early 20th c., the new industries drew immigrants from eastern and southern Europe, many of whom resided in new tenements built within the earlier street plan. The village continued expanding into the 1920s, and new brick and frame houses were built on new streets at the periphery of the historic development area—although by this time, manufacturing in St. Johnsville had plateaued in a series of closures and new openings.

*Transportation:* By the late 1800s, railroads were the arteries along which the majority of commerce in the United States flowed. Old communities lying outside the rail network struggled; places like St. Johnsville, located along the iron road where there was also an established industrial base, thrived. By the first decade of the 20th c., there were four main tracks on the north bank of the Mohawk River. In the village, sidings accessed several mills. However, in the early twentieth century, railroad employment dropped from its peak in the third quarter of the nineteenth century as the New York Central changed its infrastructure; the New York Central closed its coal trestle at St. Johnsville in 1930.<sup>67</sup> Most of the slack was quickly taken up; rail access helped factory employment in St. Johnsville explode in this period.

Declining revenues from the Erie Canal on the opposite bank of the river in Minden were further eroded when the West Shore Railroad opened in 1882. The new railroad may have had little effect on St. Johnsville's economy, but the construction of the new Erie Barge Canal, which was built for large motorized vessels, did

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<sup>67</sup> *The Evening Times* (Little Falls), 12 May 1930.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

bring change to the village. The new water route canalized the Mohawk River itself. By 1912, dredges were excavating the riverbed 12 feet deeper, and a dam for flow control was installed upriver at Mindenville. The 1910 census recorded 10 Swedish men working as carpenters and caulkers on the barge canal and boarding on East Main Street. They may have been preparing the basin used today as a marina. It was constructed originally as a still (no river flow) place for building dredges and to provide them safe harbor in winter.<sup>68</sup> The Swedes were gone by 1915, but work on the barge canal proceeded apace. The new waterway opened fully by 1919. (The New York State Barge Canal was designated a National Historic Landmark in 2016.)

In this period also, especially after World War I, the state began adopting highways to improve overland transportation. Gasoline-engine and electrical technology improved rapidly, and most people believed highways would soon become the most important transportation routes. The old Mohawk Turnpike, long a locally important through-route, was among the earliest state routes; its name was revived in a pattern of American historicism popular in the early 20th c..<sup>69</sup> The ca. 1843 covered bridge over the Mohawk was replaced with an iron one in 1897.<sup>70</sup> Two years later, the level crossing on the railroad at the foot of Bridge Street was replaced with an overpass to prevent collisions with highway traffic.<sup>71</sup>

*Industry:* St. Johnsville continued to sustain its long tradition of manufacturing. In the 1890s, its waterpower remained a competitive motive force even as steam—fueled by coal mined in Appalachian Pennsylvania and brought by rail—overtook water in many parts of the United States. Some entrepreneurs also began to generate electrical power; the steep falls on Zimmerman Creek and other water courses draining the Adirondack region were seen as a never-failing driver for turbines producing hydroelectric power to light factory floors and eventually to drive factory machines. As new industrialists opened manufacturing facilities in St. Johnsville, their large steam-powered mills rubbed shoulders with earlier water-powered and new electric-powered establishments.

In September 1889, Roth & Engelhardt, the first of St. Johnsville's large Gilded Age industries, opened a piano factory in the former Kneeskern carpenter shop on the west side of Bridge Street. The company arrived from New York City, where its shop had burned on the 31<sup>st</sup> of March.<sup>72</sup> Although pianos and their precursors had been hand made for several centuries in America, they had remained the purview of the wealthy until after the Civil War. Subsequently, antebellum innovations combined with post-Civil War industrial know-how made

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<sup>68</sup> Smith, 39.

<sup>69</sup> In the 1920s, local historian Nelson Greene prepared a highway travelers' book recounting stories along the route.

<sup>70</sup> Nellis, Book 6, page 68

<sup>71</sup> *Otsego Farmer*, 10 October 1898, reported crossing would be built. The *Utica Daily Press* (October 1899) reported that the south abutment was complete.

<sup>72</sup> *The Music Trade Review*, 6 April 1889. Smith, 24, provides date of new building in St. Johnsville.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

it possible to build pianos in a factory setting; by about 1885, pianos closely resembling the modern instrument could be mass-produced. This technical capacity coincided with the considerable growth of an American middle class eager for the emblems of wealth and culture, and piano manufacture exploded. In 1850, a few thousand instruments were sold in the United States; in 1909, sales were recorded at 365,000.<sup>73</sup> Roth & Engelhardt's new quarters in St. Johnsville—a 200' long brick building between Hough Street and the New York Central tracks—was drawn in the 1890 Burleigh bird's-eye view (Figure 8). This became the piano action factory, where the mechanisms of both upright and grand pianos were built.<sup>74</sup> Roth & Engelhardt's rapid growth was embodied in a new wing attached to the northwest corner of the building less than a year later.

In June 1890, the Petit Bijou Piano Company, which made diminutive three-octave instruments that stood just three-and-a-half-feet tall, was taking bids to build its factory in St. Johnsville.<sup>75</sup> Owners Bunce & Benedict apparently spared no expense in outfitting their mill, which was located at the foot of South Division Street alongside the tracks. In 1892, it was described as “elaborately equipped” and employing 25.<sup>76</sup> Both piano factory buildings still stand in St. Johnsville.

In 1892, another of St. Johnsville's Gilded Age industries opened when Joseph Reaney and his partner, Clarence Taylor, established a knitting mill in the former Heinrich furniture factory on the creek; this operation employed 25 hands.<sup>77</sup> The mechanization of spinning in the antebellum period made knitted textiles—which require more yarn to produce than woven cloth of similar yardage and weight—economical to make. The looped construction of knitted textiles is inherently elastic, making it desirable for close-fitting socks and underwear, and knitwear had the additional advantage of being made in tubes that required little seaming as compared to garments made from woven goods. Knitting machinery rapidly improved during the Civil War to meet the army's demand for these items. Mechanization made the product very affordable, and the American knitted textile industry exploded in the 1880s and 1890s. Mills opened up and down the Mohawk and Hudson valleys, wherever abundant waterpower aligned with good transportation.

Reaney and Taylor successfully weathered the financial downturn known as the Panic of 1893. Two years later, in 1895, the company built the three-story brick, steam-powered Lion Mill on newly opened Lion Avenue in the southeast corner of the village adjacent to the railroad tracks. By 1898, they reported to the state that they employed 190 people, far exceeding the 117 working at Roth & Engelhardt. The same year, Allter's

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<sup>73</sup> <http://www.ptg.org/userfiles/file/docs/300YearsPiano.pdf>. A brief history prepared by the Piano Technicians Guild in 2006.

<sup>74</sup> Mat Rapacz (Village Historian), “List of [St. Johnsville] Industries, 1890–2000”, prepared from primary sources, primarily local newspapers.

<sup>75</sup> *Gloversville Daily Leader*, 19 or 20 June 1890.

<sup>76</sup> Frothingham, 316.

<sup>77</sup> Frothingham, 316. This appears to come from a list published by the Board of Trade that year.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Union Knitting Company, a new business in the old Heinrich mill previously used by Reaney and Taylor, employed 73 people. The Mohawk Condensed Milk Company, just north of the Center Street intersection on North Division, reported 82 workers. St. Johnsville Agricultural Works, which opened a new steam mill south of the tracks in 1892, employed only 22, down from the 60 reported the year they opened the new facility.<sup>78</sup> Steam may have allowed them to reduce their work force.

Not every company survived the Panic of 1893. The Petit Bijou Company went under in 1895; possibly the outfitting of its mill on a short extension of South Division Street had irretrievably overextended the owners' resources even as other companies recovered. (Various tenants and owners have used the small, two-story brick mill as both manufacturing and warehouse space ever since.) The 1896 Sanborn map shows other mills remained shuttered. When Joseph Reaney and Clarence Taylor dissolved their partnership in 1897, Reaney opened the Royal mill in the old Petit Bijou factory in partnership with Otto Fox. This is presumably the origin of the name Royal Place, now applied to the row of houses that was designated "Rainey's Row" in the 1912 Sanborn map (the western six houses were mapped in 1906).

By the early 20th c., the Reaney operation and the Engelhardt factory outstripped all other employers in St. Johnsville. In 1903, Joseph Reaney merged Royal Knitting with Gem Knitting of Herkimer and built a new wooden Royal-Gem mill on the south side of New Street. In 1908, Royal-Gem became part of Union Mills (not to be confused with Allter's Union Knitting Company in the old Heinrich mill). This merger placed Reaney as the general manager of eight mills, including the one at St. Johnsville. Others were at Mechanicville, Herkimer, Catskill, and Hudson with a sales office at 377 Broadway in New York City. Reaney expanded the New Street mill in 1911; a year later he faced it in the brick veneer it retains today. In 1916, Union Mills produced 50,000 dozen sets of underwear a week in all of its factories.<sup>79</sup> During World War I, it made knitted garments for the armed forces. In 1926, Union Mills acquired the Utica Knitting Company and increased its number of mills to fifteen. Five years later, in 1931, as the Depression deepened, Union Mills was liquidated and the New Street mill closed.<sup>80</sup>

Despite the closure of the Petit Bijou Piano Company at the turn of the century, piano manufacturing also continued in St. Johnsville until the Depression. In 1908, the ownership of Roth & Engelhardt changed when Roth retired, and the piano company reorganized as F. Engelhardt & Sons. In late February, the new firm opened its Peerless Piano Player Company Building on Hough Street. This brick building measures 202' by 64,' and nickelodeons, orchestrations, and player pianos—a popular parlor attraction in the early 20th c.—were

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<sup>78</sup> *Documents of the Assembly of the State of New York*, Issue 65.

<sup>79</sup> Union Mills, Inc., letterhead, 1916. Village Historian files.

<sup>80</sup> *Amsterdam Democrat and Recorder*, 4 February 1931.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

built here. Music rolls moved to the old Petit Bijou building while actions continued to be made in the earlier piano action factory building.<sup>81</sup> Peak employment at Engelhardt probably occurred 1912 through 1914; however, Engelhardt-Seybold went bankrupt in July 1915. Frederick Engelhardt then joined with his son, Walter, to open the Engelhardt Piano Company in 1916, but the company struggled. In 1926, Frederick sold his deceased wife's jewelry to pay debts.<sup>82</sup> Father and son continued manufacturing until 1927 or 1928 with a much-reduced work force; the bank owned the property by 1929.<sup>83</sup>

Thus, although their buildings still stand, the two largest St. Johnsville employers of the first quarter of the century were shuttered for good by the end of 1931. However, industrial activity continued, with some quite successful businesses arriving in the 1910s and 1920s. Lion Manufacturing continued operating in the Lion Mill until 1925; two years later, Luxor Textiles moved into that facility and used it until 1945. Clifton Underwear used another part of the mill beginning in 1935.<sup>84</sup> In 1923, Palatine Dyeing moved into the former milk condensery on North Division Street. Dyeing required abundant water even though the operation itself was not water-powered. Initially, it employed about 45 people. Throughout the Depression, Palatine Dyeing filled some of the breach left by the closing of the knitting mill and the piano factory. In 1938, as economic conditions began to ease, it expanded into the basement and first floor of Reaney's empty Royal-Gem mill on New Street. By the 1940s, Palatine Dyeing was one of the two largest employers in St. Johnsville's largest employer. The other large employer was the Little Falls Felt Shoe Company, which had opened in the vacated Engelhardt complex in 1919 and acquired the Petit Bijou mill in 1937. It grew steadily through the next few decades, eventually prompting its management to move its entire operation to St. Johnsville in the 1960s.

While some water-powered industries remained in operation into the 1920s in St. Johnsville, the shift to steam—and eventually electricity—completed the uncoupling of manufacturing from sites with plentiful waterpower during this period. By the 1920s, the railroads, which at first enhanced local manufacturing, were bypassing places like St. Johnsville *en route* to new mills in distant places. Wartime production in the early 1940s boosted productivity everywhere, but in the longer term, the gradual decline of the 1930s presaged a steeper one to come in the 1960s. Throughout the Mohawk Valley, small industrial villages gradually lost ground to urban areas where large (often immigrant) work forces, numerous transportation intersections, and large numbers of consumers offered lower operating costs, cheaper transportation, local markets, and greater profitability.

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<sup>81</sup> *St. Johnsville News*, 26 July 1911.

<sup>82</sup> *St. Johnsville Enterprise and News*, Legal notices, 4 August 1926.

<sup>83</sup> Village property tax roll for 1929.

<sup>84</sup> *Gloversville Morning Herald*, 27 June 1935.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*Community Development:* St. Johnsville's population doubled between 1890 and the 1910s, from about 1,200 to 2,536 in the 1910 census.<sup>85</sup> Opening new streets and building new houses constituted part of the local economic boom. In 1897 it was estimated that the number of houses in St. Johnsville had risen about 60 percent since 1873.<sup>86</sup> Cottage and John streets between Zimmerman creek and North Division Street were opened before 1890 and quickly became lined with mainly single-family frame houses on narrow frontages. By the early 20th century, Monroe Street had developed in phases moving east from the earlier developed area of the village. It crossed Averill Street and continued east into the Whyland subdivision in the first two decades of the new century.

People were building houses even as the national economy neared collapse during the Panic of 1893, and one local company played a prominent role. The *St. Johnsville News* noted the building boom in January 1893, saying that Saltsman Brothers was "engaged quite extensively in building [houses] in the western part of St. Johnsville." In addition to actual construction, the Saltsmans were manufacturing "house parts and furnishing materials."<sup>87</sup> The Saltsmans had been operating a water-powered carriage factory in St. Johnsville since 1848 and appear to have diversified; the belt-driven woodworking machinery of the period was perfectly suited to waterpower. The Sanborn maps of 1896 and 1901 delineated frame houses lining both sides of Cottage Street, a brick row on West Street, and additional houses on William Street, all labeled "W. & A. Saltsman" in the 1905 *New Century Atlas* (Figure 13). Virtually all of these buildings are extant.

The 1896 Sanborn labeled the north side of Monroe Street "Detached Br.[ick] Dwgs," perhaps because these houses were being built when the survey was conducted. While the Saltsman properties are tucked snugly into the area adjoining the creek west of Division and appear to have been modest worker housing on narrow lots, the Monroe Street houses (5, 11, 15, 21 and 35, 37, 41, 43) occupy larger lots. They are set back and raised above the street. They feature neatly executed Queen Anne-style open porches and a variety of decorative brick details including soldiered window heads made of fancy brick. Also, unlike the Saltsman houses, which appear to have been built as tenant properties, those on Monroe Street were individually owned and occupied. In other parts of the village, new houses filled previously open spaces in the street plan.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Company increased its survey from three sheets to six between 1891 and 1906 to cover the greater geographical scope of property that might be insured against fire. The updated Sanborn map published in 1912 took in new houses built on Monroe Street (Nos. 48 and higher, both sides) east

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<sup>85</sup> It fell to 2,469 in 1920, soon after the flu epidemic, which may have caused some of the drop. Population in St. Johnsville continued falling through the twentieth century.

<sup>86</sup> Nellis clipping (23 Nov 1938). Book 6: 67.

<sup>87</sup> *St. Johnsville News*, 4 Jan 1893.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

of Averill, on Failing Avenue (9, 13, 15, and 17) west of the creek, on West Main Street (Nos. 100 and above, both sides), and the south end of Averill Street (Nos. 11 through 53). All streets had been opened, platted, and partially developed earlier; by the early 1920s, houses lined them end-to-end. Sanborn expanded to ten sheets in 1923. These maps, combined with the 1905 *New Century Atlas*, detail the expansive growth of St.

Johnsville. However, by the time the Sanborn map was surveyed in 1923, new construction had virtually ceased, and there has been little subsequent loss or addition throughout the village's residential areas. With two exceptions—the 1950s Crouse development near the Lion Mill and the 1974–75 restructuring of the bridge access—the village plan within the historic district achieved its present configuration and density at that time.

The 1905 state census was the first in St. Johnsville to carefully record households by street location. Most mill workers lived close to their jobs so they could walk to work. People working in the water-powered mills along the creek tended to live on North Division and the smaller streets west of it extending to the east bank of the creek. Residents south of Main and east of Kingsbury were more likely to work in the knitting mills near the railroad, while Roth & Engelhardt employees were most often found living south of Main, west of Bridge Street. Residents living on Washington and Center streets and Kingsbury Avenue tended to be middle class and to not work in the mills.

Industrial growth in other places drew new immigrants, but St. Johnsville in 1905 remained a largely American-born community with three exceptions. The largest group of immigrants comprised about 70 Italian men mainly between the ages of 19 and 35 listed as boarders or living in shanties on land owned by the New York Central Railroad. Boarding was a fairly common way of earning extra income in working class households south of Main Street. Based on later censuses, some of these Italian men remained in St. Johnsville, eventually marrying and rearing children in single-family households in neighborhoods with modest houses built in the late 1800s and early 20th c. The great majority of these men, however, had moved on by 1910. (The shanties are, of course, also long gone.) A boarding house on Cross Street accommodated 13 Poles, mostly women, all working in a knitting mill. By 1910, the Polish women of 1905 had also moved on. The house where they lived may no longer exist—Cross Street now features fewer buildings. On Spring Street, near the Lion Mill, a houseful of Austrians and Slovenes was listed. Again, this house may have been demolished.

Such dense living situations were unusual in St. Johnsville, possibly because of the continued construction of modest working class housing into the early 20th c.. In contrast to these new immigrants, extended families that had lived in the village a generation or longer had a different demographic profile. Households mainly consisted of male and female children still living at home and sometimes wives and widows who worked as mill hands.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The 1915 census was very different from that of 1905—it recorded a recent and rapid rise of immigrants in St. Johnsville. This date occurs soon after peak production at the Engelhardt and Reaney mills, when they probably employed the largest number of workers. People described mainly as Austrians (because they had come from areas encompassed by Austria-Hungary) lived on Spring, Hough, and Sanders streets.<sup>88</sup> Italians and Russians were also listed.

Virtually all lived in apparently crowded buildings (mainly based on the number of people and the size of the buildings) on Hough and Sanders streets, near the brick mills standing alongside the tracks. Most were unmarried. Women were almost exclusively listed as “working in knitting mill.” Men worked there too, and also at Engelhardt, although after the Engelhardt-Seybold bankruptcy that year, the number of piano factory employees dropped rapidly.<sup>89</sup> A few immigrants were also railroad workers. The railroad, however, employed far fewer than it had in the 1890s or even the first decade of the twentieth century.

The 1920 and 1925 censuses show that, of the new immigrants who had lived in crowded conditions in 1915, those who stayed had spread out into more spacious quarters, all within the present historic district. Many had married and were rearing American-born children. By 1925, more than half of married immigrant women were recorded doing housework rather than working in a mill. Families living north of Main Street often occupied single-unit houses, except on North Division (38, 39, and 40) and Church (9, 11, and 13) streets, where houses were constructed as multi-unit buildings. Those south of Main Street might live in one of the two-family houses still lining parts of Hough and Sanders streets. In general, new residents recorded in the early 1910s appear to have prospered in the roaring twenties.

From the 1890s through the 1920s, the Village of St. Johnsville made and supported civic improvements typical of other industrial villages in the Mohawk Valley. With the emerging understanding of waterborne disease, municipalities sought to ensure clean water for domestic use drawn from the upper reaches of the watershed to minimize contagion. In 1890, the village purchased Congdon Springs north of the village as its water supply.<sup>90</sup> Four years later, the village water department adopted rules and regulations.<sup>91</sup>

In 1895, Roth & Engelhardt offered to leave their electrical generation system running at night when the mill was closed to light the village streets at a charge of \$1,500 a year.<sup>92</sup> Two years after that, in 1897, Guy

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<sup>88</sup> People who emigrated from this enormous polity in the pre-World War I period might have spoken any of several languages, including German, Hungarian, Czech, Slovakian, Polish, Ukrainian, Slovenian, Croatian, Serbian, Romanian, or even Italian. The empire dissolved in 1918, and a map based largely on ethnic concentrations, which is more familiar to people in the twenty-first century, was planned in the aftermath of the war. Census enumerators in St. Johnsville may not have picked up on these nuances; the variety of languages spoken and actual origins of the immigrants is not fully understood.

<sup>89</sup> Mat Rapacz, Village Historian, provides this estimate based on newspaper coverage of the time.

<sup>90</sup> Smith, 93.

<sup>91</sup> *Village minutes, St. Johnsville*, Book 2. Typescript. (Fonda, New York: History and Archives Department)

<sup>92</sup> Village minutes record payments to Engelhardt during the late 1890s.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Beardslee built a hydroelectric plant to serve industrial customers, exploiting the falls on his extensive property a few miles west of the village in Herkimer County.<sup>93</sup> In 1898, Wesley Allter's Union Knitting Company and Horns' Sons gristmill were Beardslee's first customers.<sup>94</sup> The 1896 Sanborn map marked dry hydrants (a black circle labeled "DH") for fighting fire throughout the village and noted that all of the new mills relied on village water. By 1901, nearly all mills regardless of location or age were lit by electricity and supplied with village water.<sup>95</sup>

In this era of confidence, the St. Johnsville Bank built the handsome fireproof buff brick neoclassical building at the corner of Main and Washington in 1914.<sup>96</sup> Joseph Reaney built and donated to the village in 1909 the Margaret Reaney Memorial Library (NR listed, 2012), set in a park at the foot of Kingsbury Avenue that once stretched south to the railroad. The yellow brick building is built of fine, durable materials and an elegant interpretation of the Beaux-Arts style. It was stocked with books and art to provide the people of the village with a lasting repository of learning in the vein promulgated by Andrew Carnegie, who endowed hundreds of libraries in America in the same period. In 1936, Reaney retained the son of the original architect to design the rear addition in the same taste. The building is highly intact both inside and out and is a remarkable example of Gilded Age philanthropy by a local industrialist.<sup>97</sup>

In 1926, St. Johnsville built a new high school on the site of the former union school. This two-story brick building has been expanded to the east and the rear several times since, but its unaltered symmetrical façade, featuring ribbons of large windows framed with sandstone, still overlooks the village from its elevated site at the top of Washington Street. The recessed entrances are surrounded by Tudor Revival arches, and a parapet caps the front façade.

The village acquired two parks in the years right after World War I. Klock Park was donated in 1920 by Joseph and Gertrude Reaney with the statement, "We desire to present to the Village of St. Johnsville a gift of ... a public park and playground." It was named for Dr. Charles M. Klock, a local physician. Located at the top of the ravine of Klock (a.k.a. Timmerman) Creek, it lies outside the historic district.<sup>98</sup> The Soldiers and Sailors

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<sup>93</sup> Smith, 93.

<sup>94</sup> Nellis, Book 6: 95.

<sup>95</sup> Sanborn, 1901.

<sup>96</sup> *St. Johnsville Enterprise*, 14 November 1914.

<sup>97</sup> Travis Bowman, National Register of Historic Places nomination, Margaret Reaney Library, Village of St. Johnsville, New York, Statement of Significance (Section 8).

<sup>98</sup> Bowman, Section 8, page 4. In 1934, the state's Temporary Emergency Relief Administration built a large frame camp measuring 315' by 45' with additional wings able to accommodate 200 men each. This provided housing for homeless male transients. It closed in 1936. Eight years later, as World War II ground on and labor was in increasingly short supply, Klock Park again provided a temporary home for men. Mexican workers, who covered a shortage of railroad laborers, lived there. Mat Rapacz provided the information about the park's use for temporary camp space from Village Historian files.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Memorial Park was donated by the War Chest Committee in 1921. It encompasses nine acres within the historic district at the east end of the village south of Main Street. It is bounded on the east by Caldwell Creek, the small watercourse forming part of the village boundary; on the west by Lion Avenue; and on the south by the Lion Mill property. It is partially defined by a cobblestone wall typical of the time and features a pavilion and playground. A year later, athletic fields were established, which eventually included the present roofed grandstand.<sup>99</sup> This park remains in constant use by the citizenry.

During the Depression-era liquidation of the Union Mills assets, Joseph Reaney made two additional donations to the village. In 1929, Frederick Engelhardt lost to the bank the large brick mansion (built by cheese manufacturer Bates in 1869) that he had remodeled as a stylish Queen Anne residence in the late 1890s. Reaney bought it and, in 1933, gave it to the village.<sup>100</sup> It was dedicated in 1935 as the Community House (Bates-Englehardt [sic] Mansion; NR listed, 1989). Since then, it has provided office and function space; an addition at the back houses the village police headquarters. The same year, Reaney gave the Royal-Gem mill on New Street to the village with the stated purpose of providing the village an asset to encourage manufacturing. It became known as the municipal mill and, three years later, Palatine Dyeing Company bought it from the village for \$22,500.<sup>101</sup> This brick-veneered frame building—vacant since 2015—spans the eastern end of the south side of New Street. The western end was demolished in the early 2000s. A Neoclassical Revival post office (NR listed, 1989; 15 East Main St) was built during the Depression using WPA funds.

*Architecture:* St. Johnsville grew most rapidly in the first decade of the twentieth century, and the mills and domestic buildings that make up its architectural record embody this industrial expansion and related population growth. By the early 1920s, better than 95 percent of the residential architecture standing in St. Johnsville today had been built (and lies within the historic district) and a variety of Progressive-era improvements had been constructed.

During the early part of the period from 1890 through around 1915, manufacturers continued building brick daylight mills similar to those constructed in the late 1880s. These include expansions to the Roth & Engelhardt complex and the Lion Mill, both featuring characteristic decorative brick corbel courses capping multi-story facades with regular fenestration. The Roth & Engelhardt complex was built in several stages and eventually encompassed a large paved yard opening south to the railroad. Most of the Lion mill windows have been bricked in but, like those on the Roth & Engelhardt mill, they were regularly spaced and identically fitted with large multi-light sash to illuminate the interiors with daylight. Even during the second decade of the 20th

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<sup>99</sup> Smith, 42.

<sup>100</sup> Village tax rolls, 1929 and 1933. The gift was noted in the *Gloversville Morning Herald*, 26 December 1933.

<sup>101</sup> *Gloversville Morning Herald*, 11 March 1941.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

c., when Roth & Engelhardt augmented lighting with electricity, the mill closed at night. Reaney's new knitting mill on the south side of New Street was built in the early 20th c.. It was constructed in wood but used the same kind of design that allowed large, open floors to accommodate rows of belt-driven machinery. In 1912, the Reaney mill was veneered in brick, lending it the appearance of permanence suggested by the other factories lining the tracks.<sup>102</sup>

During the 1890s, several builders constructed new houses. Some were individual houses designed to be sold to people of various socio-economic strata. Others were modest individual houses built for factory workers to rent from the builder. Still others were multi-unit tenements, either built in new rows on recently opened village streets or individually set on remaining open lots on older streets. In the mid-1890s, the Saltsmans built rows of single houses and tenements with L-plan and T-plan footprints and fairly simple rooflines in the quadrant of the village west of North Division and north of West Main during the 1890s. These offered workers accommodation close to the water-powered mills and to the new brick mills west of the bridge. Some were brick, such as the row of small cross-gabled, L-plan houses on the west side of West Street. Others were frame tenements.

Some of the tenements featured symmetrical plans offering two units upstairs and another two downstairs; others, based on size, appear to have been double units. The largest of these resemble large single homes more than multi-unit buildings, so these buildings fit into the setting established earlier in St. Johnsville on such streets as Church and Hough and also at 25, 27, 29, and 31 Monroe Street and 29 Averill Street. Similarly, tenements filled the last of the open lots on the east side of North Division Street (38, 39, and 40). Single-occupancy brick Queen Anne houses were built on the west side of the North Division Street at 35, 41, and 47 and 54 on the east side. The wood-shingled Roman Catholic Church was built on Center Street, directly east of this enclave, where many parishioners lived. Individually built frame tenements and single-occupancy houses still line Hough and Sanders streets; they display great variety in form and details and a few retain carriage houses.

Three new streets or "places" of factory worker housing were opened by 1905. Lion Place is an elbow connecting Lion Avenue and Spring Street and features nearly a dozen identical, frame, vernacular, Queen Anne houses. Those facing Lion Avenue were designed to house two families and featured open porches spanning the front, regular fenestration, slate roofs, stone foundations, and wood siding. The ones on Lion Place appear to have been single-family units; individually, they feature superficial alterations, but as a group they are a good illustration of the kind of housing built by factory owners in this period. Royal Place is the east

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<sup>102</sup> *St. Johnsville News*, 7 August 1912.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

end of a street called Rainey's Row in the Sanborn maps of 1896, 1901, 1906, and 1912. This row of identical frame houses connected Bridge Street and Kingsbury Avenue, making a shallow jog partway across. The five houses east of the jog occupy their original lots. At least some of the six houses at the west end of the row were moved to lots on Sanders Street in 1915.<sup>103</sup> Houses at 9, 11, and 17 Sanders are the closest matches to the ones in Royal Place. This enclave backs up to Reaney's own Queen Anne mansion and carriage house, illustrating how owners and workers continued to live near each other in this period. Roth Street, a dead end running north from Hough Street, is the least intact of these side streets. It is named for Alfred Roth of Roth & Engelhardt.

The 1905 atlas (Figure 13) showed new subdivisions of small lots west of the creek and north of Hough Street, between the school and the cemetery, and on the west side of Lion Avenue. With the exception of the last, which now features post-World War II ranch houses on double frontages, these lots were never developed. By contrast, the Whyland subdivision, which was labeled on Monroe Street east of Averill in 1905, was fully developed by 1923. Its lots were more generously sized, and the location indicated a degree of success for its owners as it was away from earlier worker neighborhoods adjacent to the mills.

The 1901 Sanborn labeled the brickyard on Monroe Street as abandoned in 1901. As a result, comparatively few twentieth century houses in St. Johnsville are brick. There are a few examples built before 1905 that feature novelty brickwork matching those on slightly earlier buildings; perhaps they were built with unsold stock. These include the row on the north side of Monroe Street east of the old brickyard and similar examples nearer Averill Street. They occupy raised lots overlooking the street. Each house features an open porch and an irregular roofline composed of hipped and gabled components. As a group, these represent the type of speculative construction built for individual middle class owners. Without a local brickyard, lumber was probably less costly to ship and widely available *via* the rail network.

As more houses were built in the period 1900 through 1915, and as people could afford more spacious single-family dwellings, it seems they increasingly sought individual houses rather than the large Queen Anne houses designed as shared tenements and boarding houses on Spring, Hough, Sanders, and North Division streets. Several new lots that opened on the south side of West Main Street (odd numbered houses 108 through 125, west of the creek) featured new frame houses on limestone foundations by 1905. This upper middle class neighborhood filled in during the coming decade. By the mid-1910s, the Failing Estate on the opposite, or north, side of West Main Street was subdivided. Slightly later houses (even numbered houses 108 through 126) featuring Georgian Revival details were built there on lots raised above the highway grade and set back.

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<sup>103</sup> *Little Falls Journal & Courier*, 16 November 1915.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Starting in the early twentieth century, local builders adopted the “American Four-Square” plan for what appears to have been modest spec housing designed for working class families. The term “four-square” derives both from the square-plan footprint and also from the fenestration, which can generally be divided into four quadrants on each elevation. Rooflines, generally with deep eaves, varied. Hipped, pyramidal, and front-gable were most common, although some plans used side-gabled roofs. Many featured dormer windows. Most houses incorporated an open porch spanning the front façade and a closed or open back porch. The basic design could be varied using different sash designs including novelty windows for staircases, bathrooms, and dormers. Trim schemes, siding choices, and porch detailing using different styles of supports and railings could syncopate a streetscape in nearly infinite ways. Clusters of such houses are found at 37, 74, 76 West Main Street; 9 and 52 Monroe Street; and 40, 46, 47, and 48 Averill Street.

By contrast, the American Bungalow, with its low-slung deep-eaved rooflines, broad porches, and varied fenestration, was popular in some communities for modest housing but not much used in St. Johnsville. A few large examples were built on sizable lots on Failing Avenue. A single-story stuccoed example stands on the south side of West Main Street near the village boundary and on the west side of Failing Street.

Very large, high style houses built for individual owners remained uncommon in St. Johnsville. Those that were built feature the irregular rooflines, varied fenestration, open porches, and elaborate surfaces and trim popular at the turn of the twentieth century. Except for Reaney’s large Queen Anne mansion associated with an unusually big carriage barn at the foot of Kingsbury Avenue (No.24) and a large example at 17 South Division Street, the few large houses built in this period stood north of Main Street. A large example stands at 7 Center Street; No. 9 next door (now a funeral home) is an Italianate with a later mansard roof and a Queen Anne carriage house. Another large Queen Anne house at 3 John Street faces the Reformed Church. Farther west on Main Street, additional Victorian eclectic style houses mix with somewhat later Classical Revival houses; these were built from the 1890s into the early 1910s on capacious lots and often have carriage barns. Engelhardt partially remodeled the former Bates mansion (NR listed, 1989; Bates-Englehardt [sic] Mansion, 16 Washington Street) with a new open porch spanning the front façade and a comprehensive Queen Anne style interior.

Lewis M. Fowler, treasurer and general manager of Palatine Dyeing, broke with the nineteenth-century pattern when he built his large brick Georgian Revival-style brick house on a park-like lot in the elbow formed by William Street and Failing Avenue west of the creek in the 1920s. This property illustrates the newer tendency for owners and managers to live at some remove from their factories, insulated from more densely settled, often noisy, neighborhoods where factory employees lived. The house itself, with its many details



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

drawn from Georgian examples of the 1700s, expresses the interest in early American architecture among the well-to-do of the time.

### Post-war St. Johnsville: 1946-1957

The post-World War II era in the United States is generally characterized as one of prosperity. When wartime production was turned to making peacetime products, industrial innovation grew quickly. Unemployment nationally was fairly low, and the GI bill offered a college education to many who had never dreamt of such an opportunity. Like much of the Mohawk Valley, St. Johnsville remained relatively prosperous into the 1950s. Population had stabilized at a little over 2,200 in the 1930 census and hovered there through the 1960 census. But many trends were beginning that would undermine this stability.

*Transportation:* A high speed, limited access toll highway connecting major cities in New York was authorized by the Thruway Authority Act in 1950. The first section of the Thruway between Utica and Rochester opened in June 1954. In 1957, the portion from the western end at the Pennsylvania line to Albany became I-90 in the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways inaugurated by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.<sup>104</sup> The interstate system built on several earlier federal highway plans offered since the early 20th c. but was the best organized and most far-reaching. In the Mohawk Valley, the Thruway (I-90) capped a series of changes inaugurated by steam power and railroads in the early 20th c. in how manufacturing facilities and now also corporate headquarters were located.

The new route, which followed the ancient transportation corridor through central New York, ran on the south bank of the Mohawk and bypassed the village of St. Johnsville. In 1956, a poured concrete span replaced the iron bridge crossing the Mohawk River to improve access to I-90, but a bridge was not enough to preserve commerce for St. Johnsville. The nearest onramps were at Canajoharie and Herkimer and were just under ten miles east and nearly 20 miles west from the village.<sup>105</sup> The Thruway set a standard for speed that could not be matched by Main Street (NY 5) or NY 5-S. Both featured too many curves and slopes, villages and hamlets, and associated narrow rights-of-way that slowed traffic. St. Johnsville had prospered in the railroad era; now it was only loosely connected with the leading motor trend of the mid-1950s. As trucking drew freight to the new interstate highways, the large railroad corporations that had consolidated in the early 20th c. (NYCRR absorbed the West Shore in the early 20th c.) lost an increasing share of that traffic. In the face of diminishing returns,

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<sup>104</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New\\_York\\_State\\_Thruway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_State_Thruway).

<sup>105</sup> The Little Falls onramp was not built until the early 1980s.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

New York Central, St. Johnsville's first large corporate employer in the 1850s, announced that it would cease both passenger and freight service in the village in October 1957.<sup>106</sup>

*Community Development and Architecture:* Architectural evidence in St. Johnsville of the optimism and expansion elsewhere in the post-war United States is muted. Nearly a decade after consolidation of its school district in 1942 during the war, ground was broken for a new elementary school in 1951. It was designed by regionally significant architect Myron Jordan (studio in Richfield Springs, Otsego County) and opened at the east end of Monroe Street. This two-story International Style brick building features ribbons of windows in simple casings and minimal detailing save curved corners and terracotta ventilation grilles.<sup>107</sup> A later addition mimics the original building, but does not match it in the quality of materials used.

Within the historic district, the Crouse development opened in the 1950s. This small subdivision of modest ranch houses spanned Crouse Boulevard between Ann and Lion streets opposite the Soldiers and Sailors Park and incorporated lots already platted by 1905 at the north end of Lion Street. Also within the historic district, a handful of ranch houses and house trailers, such as 91 West Main Street, replaced older buildings within the earlier street plan. A solitary example of an architect-designed Mid-Century Modern house stands at 18 North Division Street. This one-story brick house features a low profile hipped roof, varied fenestration, and attached garage.

Rather than building new or moving to the periphery, more people living in St. Johnsville renovated their houses using non-traditional materials. During the 1940s and 1950s asbestos or asphalt shingles were popular. A few people used wood shingles, but this finish was more commonly used before World War II. Often, these new finishes were simply laid over older ones, and most renovations left fenestration and associated window casings and sash in place as well as friezes and cornerboards. At least one brick commercial building on Bridge Street retains the metal siding with which it was clad in in this period.

### Post-1957

After the Thruway bypassed St. Johnsville, manufacturing decreased in the village during the 1960s. Few vestiges of railroad prosperity remained by 1968, when the New York Central merged with the Pennsylvania Railroad, its longtime rival in the industry. Two years later, in 1970, the merged Penn Central

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<sup>106</sup> *Little Falls Evening Times*, 4 October 1957.

<sup>107</sup> Jordon's home and several of his schools have been listed on the National Register. See Springfield Center School, Otsego County, New York.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

failed. Conrail, a federal entity organized to maintain the nation's rail freight system, acquired its assets. Passenger trains no longer stop at St. Johnsville and the freight sidings are overgrown.

By the 1970s, local mills employed a fraction of the number of workers they had only two decades before, and St. Johnsville's population gently declined below 2,100. A 1970 editorial opined that the "lack of rental accommodation is causing population loss," which had fallen about 5 percent in a decade—a trend that continues to the present. The editor continued that factories would not relocate to the village without it. A different page in the same edition depicted Colonial-influenced modular apartment units that "can built in a week" with the headline, "Massive housing needed in the area."<sup>108</sup> Indeed, Palatine Dyeing Company, the village's largest employer, continued to call for more rental housing at least until 1968.<sup>109</sup> It closed in 1974.

The call for more rental housing ignored the much larger problem that industry, as a whole, was finding it more economical to locate in places other than St. Johnsville. Even so, in 1956 the Gehring family bought the old Lion Mill and began manufacturing nylon lace using tricot machines. Four years later, they added cotton "waffle cloth" manufacture to their production.<sup>110</sup> In 1963, Little Falls Felt Shoe—which had acquired the former Engelhardt complex in 1919 and the old Petit Bijou mill in 1937—moved its entire operation to St. Johnsville. During the mid-1950s and 1960s, they maintained a payroll of up to 500 employees. Peak employment probably occurred in the mid-1960s.<sup>111</sup> When Palatine Dyeing pulled out in 1974, the shoe company became St. Johnsville's largest employer until it too closed.

Still, some new rental and owner-occupied housing was built. In 1973, the Old Meadow Gardens apartment complex was built on the west side of Averill Street outside the historic district. In 1981 two nearly identical two-story apartment buildings, one on Church Street and one on East Main Street, opened within the historic district.<sup>112</sup> At the other end of the spectrum and also outside the historic district, a privately developed subdivision of individual house lots opened about the same time on the plateau overlooking the village northwest of Failing Avenue. Here, ranch and Mid-century Modern houses occupy about a third of the lots that face onto a loop named Fowler (the general manager of Palatine Dyeing) and Rockefeller drives. The St. Johnsville Nursing Home on Timmerman Avenue at the western edge of the village opened in 1989. Today, it is the village's largest employer.

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<sup>108</sup> *Courier-Standard*, 8 October 1970: Editorial (p.4) and page on housing (p.13).

<sup>109</sup> *Amsterdam Recorder*, 23 February 1968.

<sup>110</sup> Smith, 49.

<sup>111</sup> *Amsterdam Recorder*, 28 September 1956, reported 325 employees. On 29 March 1972, the same paper reported 500 workers.

<sup>112</sup> An open house was advertised in the *Courier-Standard-Enterprise*, 20 October 1981. Completion was reported to be the first of November that year.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District**  
**Montgomery County, New York**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

The decline in St. Johnsville's economy coincided with a time when more prosperous places expanded with new suburban style subdivisions that blurred the line between dense village development and the surrounding rural landscape. Unlike those villages, St. Johnsville retains a pattern of dense development centered on Zimmerman Creek and the Mohawk River bridge. While both village and private entrepreneurs staked new lots on the hillsides encircling the village, demand for new housing was low. Today, many lots surveyed in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s beyond the historic district remain undeveloped. As a result, St. Johnsville retains its identity as a nineteenth to mid-twentieth century industrial village within the larger context of the agricultural Mohawk Valley.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

United States, Secretary. *Census of Town of St. Johnsville, Montgomery County, New York for 1892*. Population schedule.

United States, Secretary. *Census of Town of St. Johnsville, Montgomery County, New York for 1910*. Population schedule.

United States, Secretary. *Census of Town of St. Johnsville, Montgomery County, New York for 1920*. Population schedule.

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*n.b.* Some of the sources listed below make little use of citations and some information disagrees with primary sources.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

**NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District**  
**Montgomery County, New York**

**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** 231.14 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 526490 4761588  
Zone Easting Northing

2 18 526748 4761203  
Zone Easting Northing

5 18 526839 4760632  
Zone Easting Northing

6 18 526682 4760366  
Zone Easting Northing

7 18 525583 4760477  
Zone Easting Northing

8 18 525394 4760627  
Zone Easting Northing

9 18 525397 4760642  
Zone Easting Northing

10 18 525544 4760917  
Zone Easting Northing

11 18 526101 4761355  
Zone Easting Northing

3 18 526807 4761050  
Zone Easting Northing

4 18 526816 4761001  
Zone Easting Northing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

**NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District**  
**Montgomery County, New York**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

The district boundary was drawn to encompass the largest intact portion of the village of St. Johnsville as it developed between 1800 and 1957 influenced by the historic themes outlined in the nomination. The district, which includes nearly all of the current village, is encircled by the surrounding topography of the steeply rising ridge of the north escarpment of the Mohawk Valley. This creates a visual boundary where historic development is clearly set off from the surrounding landscape. This visual demarcation is enhanced by the lack of post-1957 development at the periphery of the village. The boundary closely follows the village line with several small exceptions. The south boundary is marked by the railroad tracks but excludes the approach to the new bridge, which extends outside the village and crosses the Mohawk River. On the east and west, the boundary excludes development that post-dates the period of significance. On the north, the boundary includes a large village cemetery, while excluding non-historic development.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Jessie A. Ravage

organization Preservation Consultant

date 16 January 2018

street & number 34 Delaware St

telephone 607-547-9507

city or town Cooperstown

state New York zip code 13326

e-mail jravage@stny.rr.com

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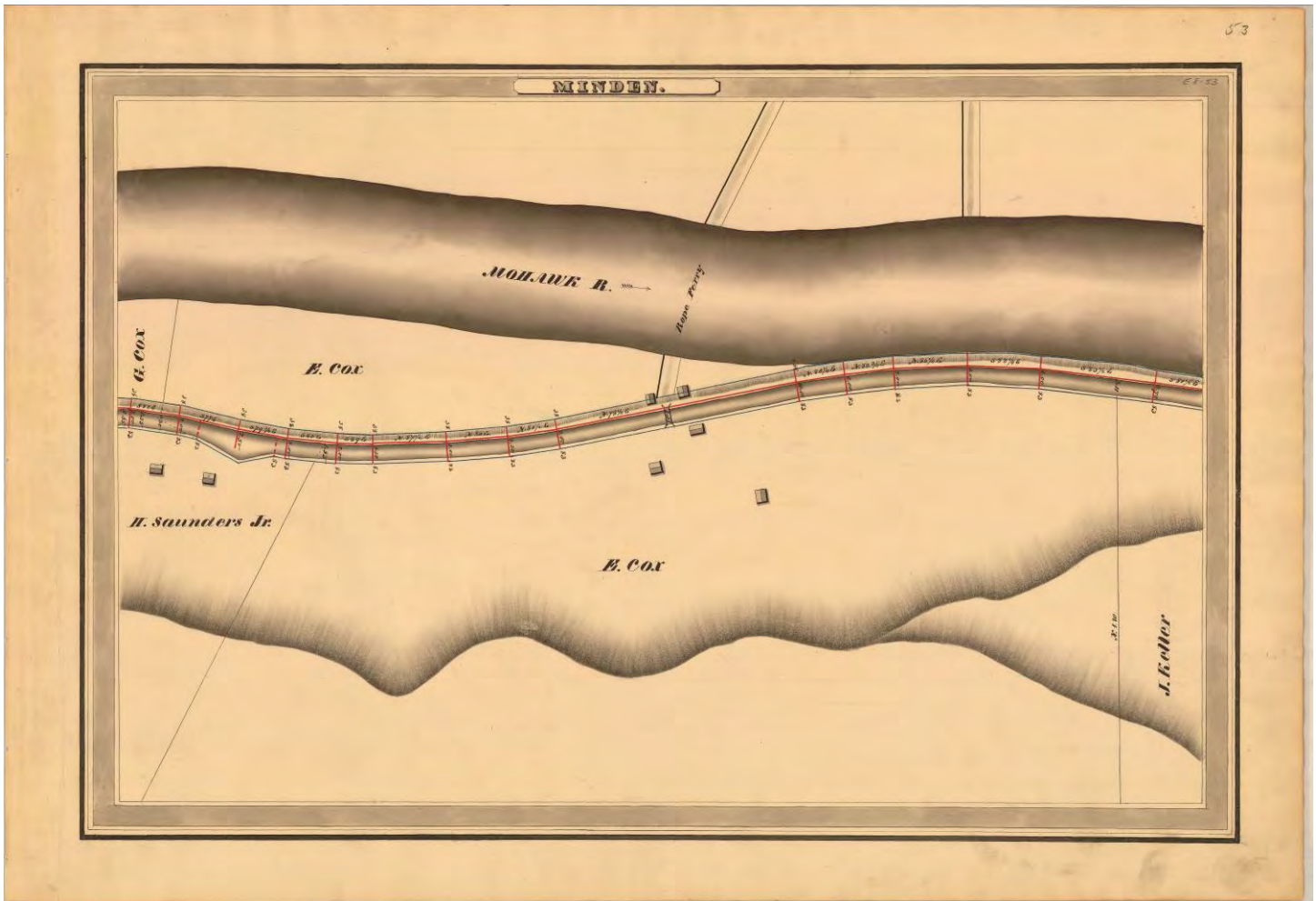


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

**NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District**  
**Montgomery County, New York**

**Additional Documentation**

**Historic Maps**



**Figure 1:** “Minden,” New York State. Erie Canal Survey Maps (frequently referred to as Holmes Hutchinson maps of the Erie Canal), 1834.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York



Figure 2: Higham, R. "Map of the Village of St. Johnsville in the County of Montgomery and Town of Oppenheim. Surveyed October 1835." New York, New York: Miller & Co's. Lith[ographer], 1835.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

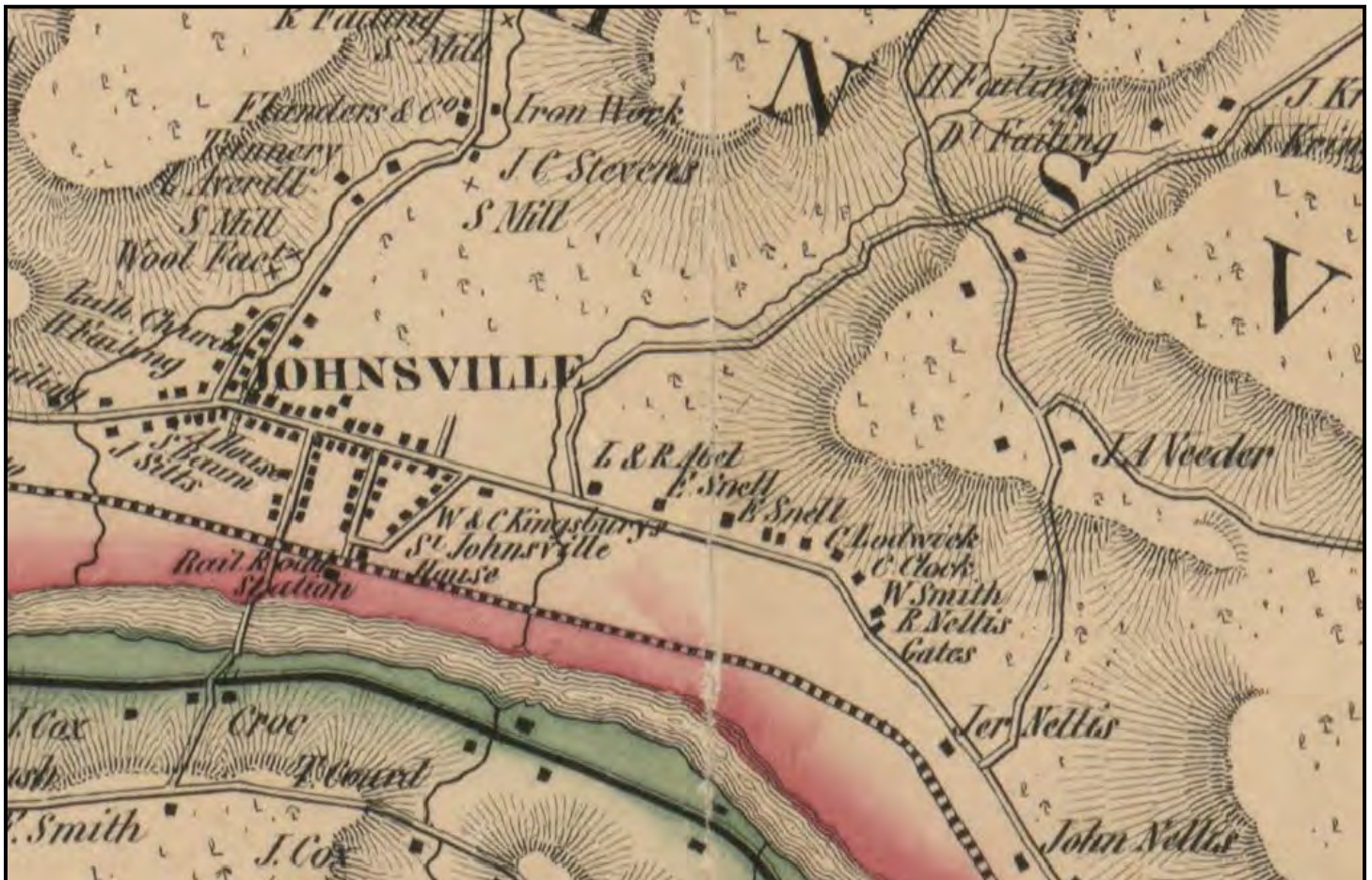


Figure 3: Geil, Samuel, and B.J. Hunter. "Map of Montgomery County, New York." Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Peter Griner, 1853.

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National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

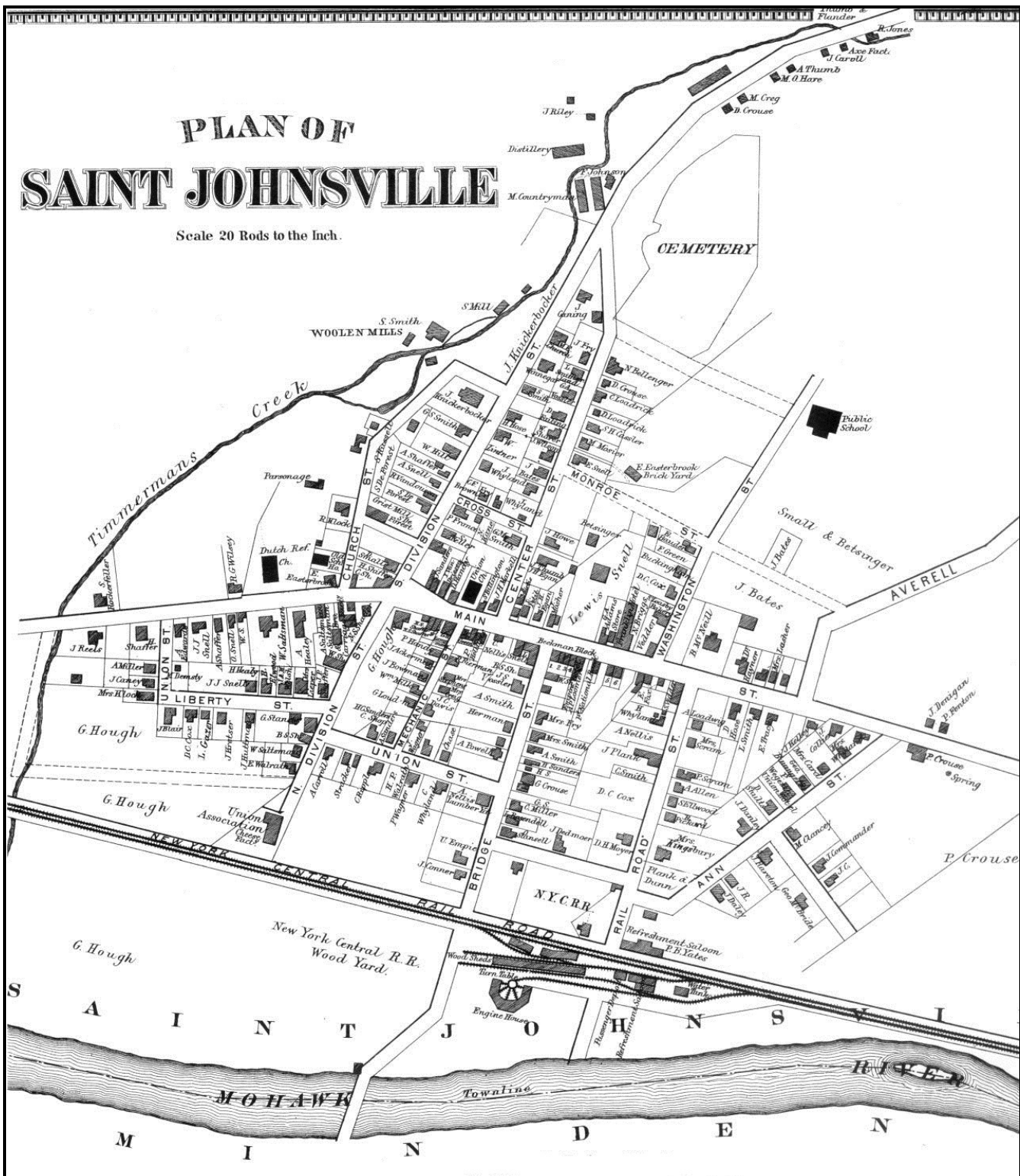


Figure 4: Nichols, Beach. *Atlas of Montgomery and Fulton counties*. New York: J. Jay Stranahan & Beach Nichols, 1868.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York



Figure 5: Business Directory. Nichols, Beach. *Atlas of Montgomery and Fulton counties*. New York: J. Jay Stranahan & Beach Nichols, 1868.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

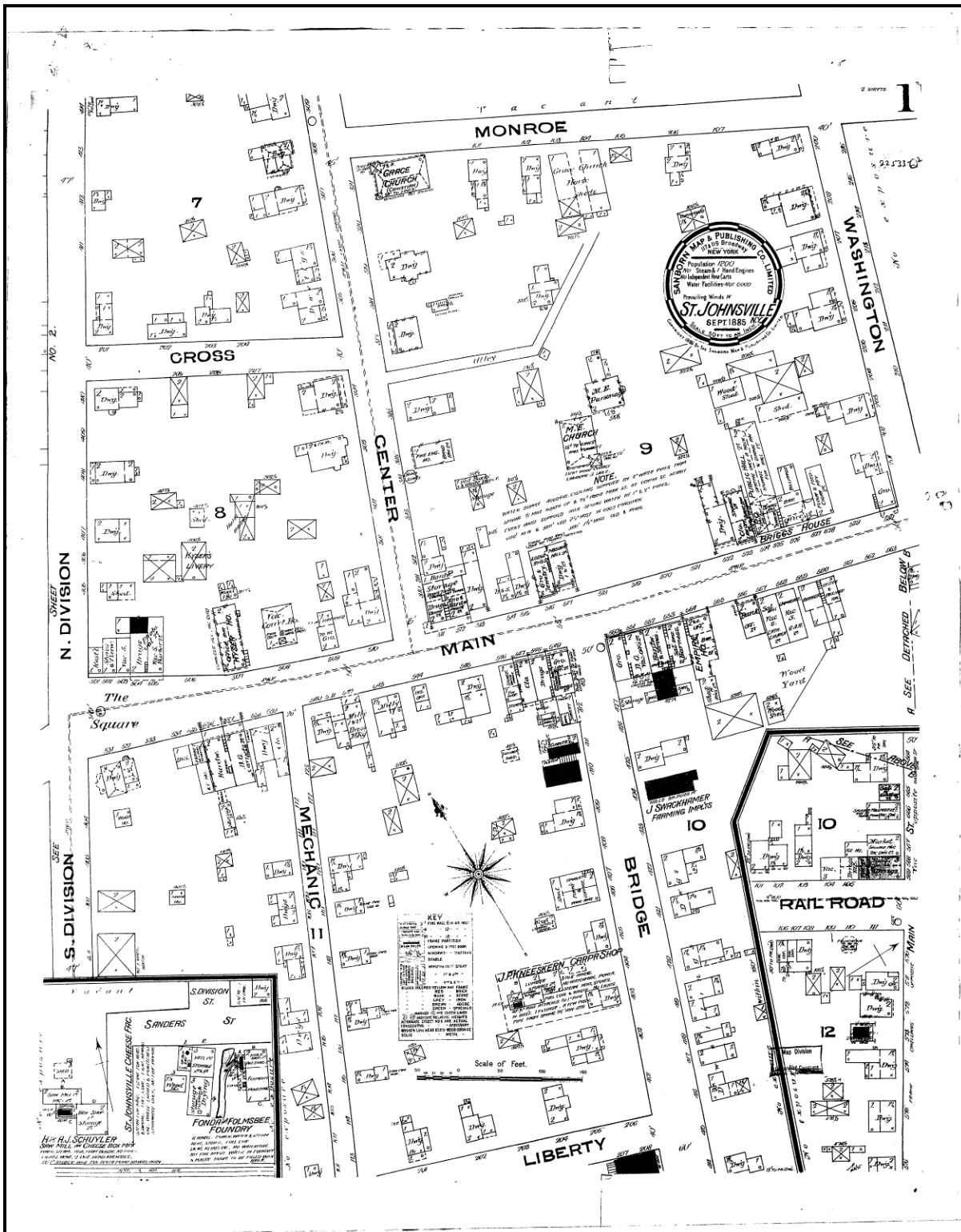


Figure 6: Sanborn Insurance Map, 1885. Saint+Johnsville+Sept.+1885,+Sheet+1.pdf



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

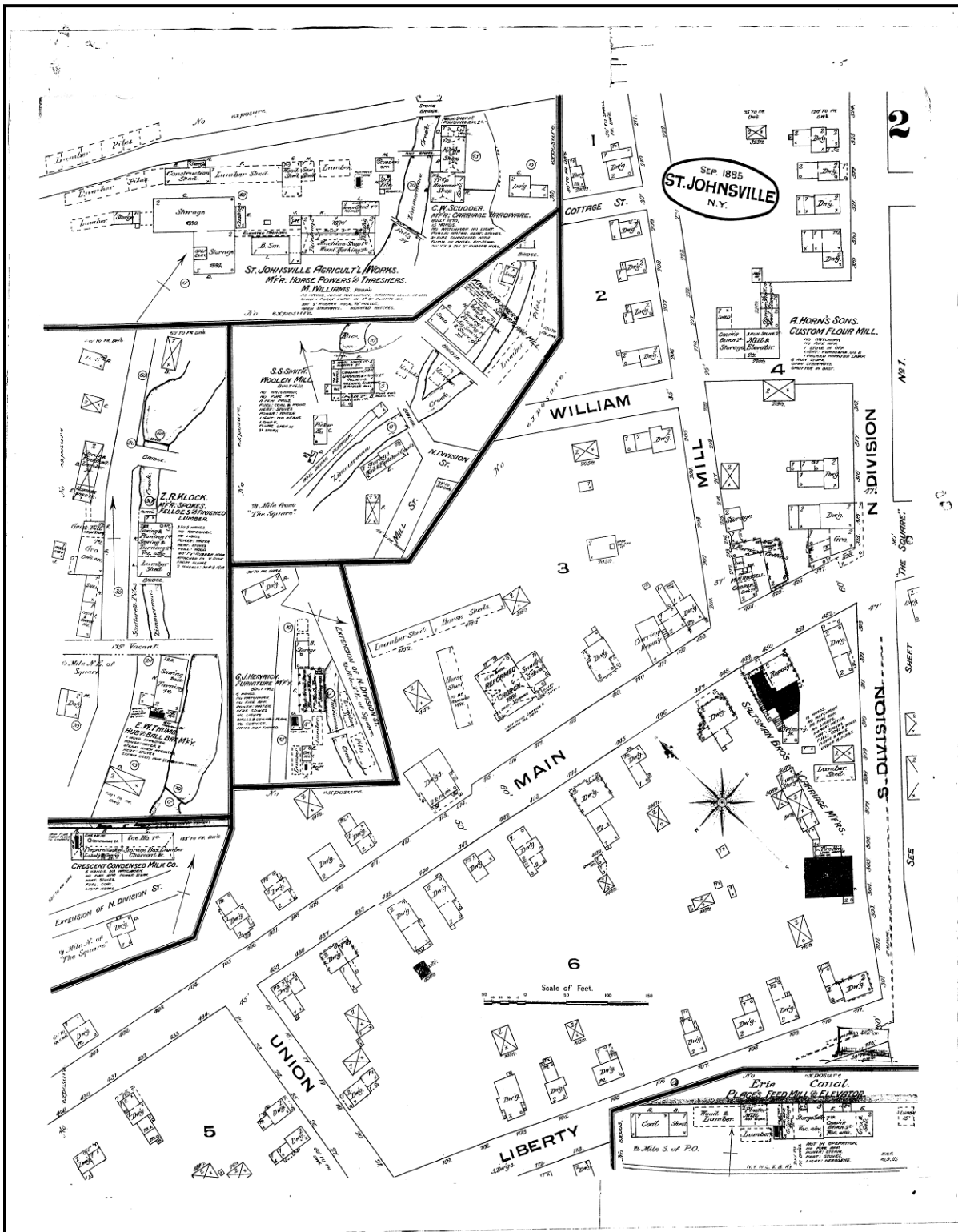


Figure 7: Sanborn Insurance Map, 1885. Saint+Johnsville+Sept.+1885,+Sheet+2.pdf

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National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

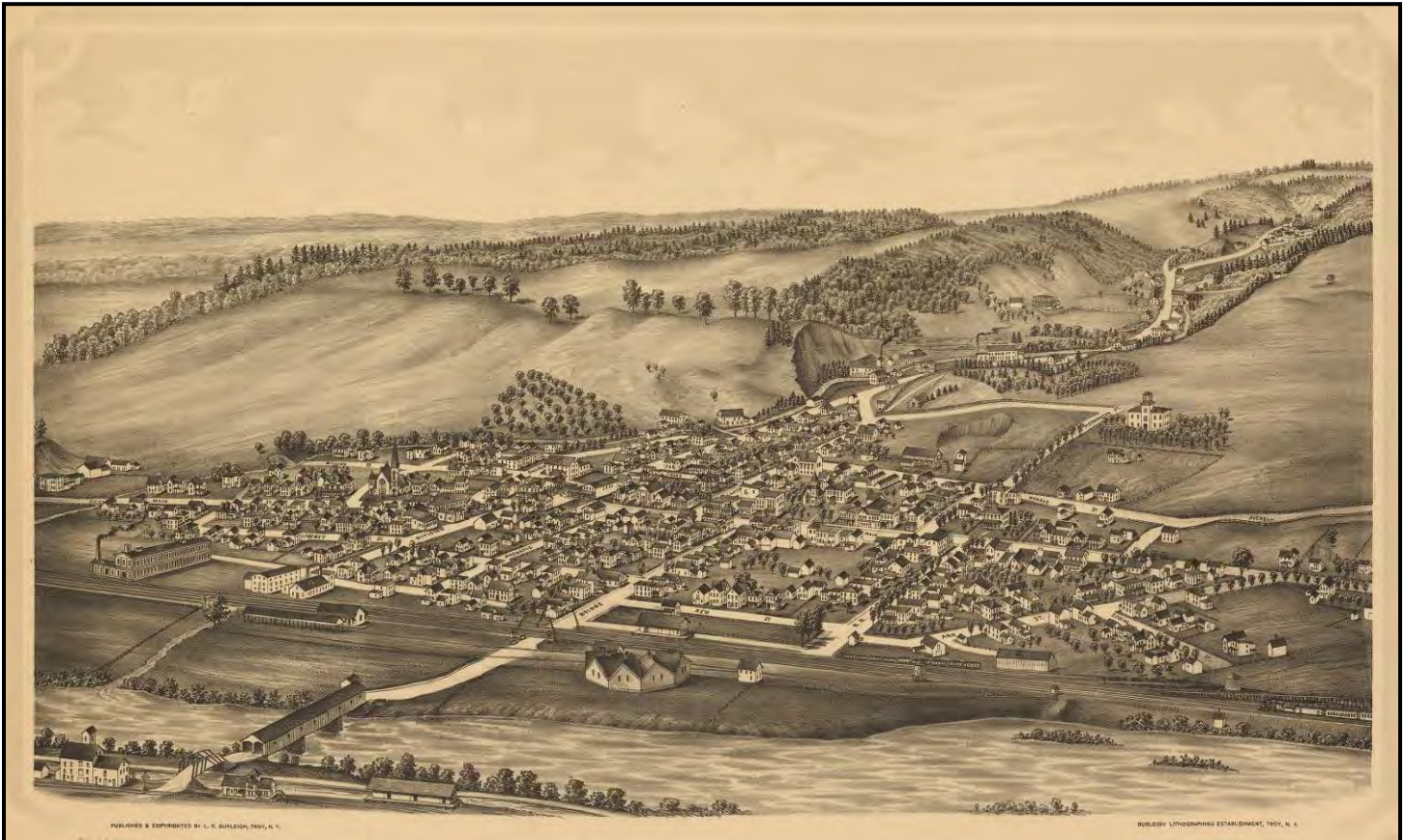


Figure 8: Burleigh, L.[ucien] R. "View of St. Johnsville,," Troy, New York: Burleigh Litho, 1890.  
[www.loc.gov/resource/g3804s.pm006270/](http://www.loc.gov/resource/g3804s.pm006270/)

1 Reformed Church.	10 Empire House.	19 St. Johnsville Agricultural Works, M. Williams.	28 First National Bank.
2 Roman Catholic Church.	11 Ward House.	20 Fifth Wreeds and Carriage Hardware, C. W. Scudder.	29 Office of J. S. Shubb, Man <sup>r</sup> of Brick & Dealer in Planes and
3 Grace Church.	12 Grand and Upright Piano Action M <sup>fr</sup> y. Roth & Engelhardt.	21 Cigar Manufactory, James H. Healy.	Organs.
4 Methodist Episcopal Church.	13 St. Johnsville Foundry, Hartley Folmesbee.	22 Wholesale & Retail Dry Goods, Otto & Smith.	30 The "Leader" Office, Knight & Fox, Props.
5 Public Schools.	14 Saltzman Bro's, General Carriage Manufactory.	23 Drugs, Palata & Oils, Seward Walrath.	31 Office of C. C. Vedder, Physician & Surgeon.
6 Fire Building.	15 Bartle & Markell, Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.	24 Bakery, Groceries & Provisions, Deios Vosler.	32 St. Johnsville Coal & Wood Yard, Pikard Mosher.
7 N. Y. C & H. R. R. Station.	16 City Meat Market, S. A. Peck.	25 John Schiffer & Son, Furniture and Undertaking.	33 Brick Yard of J. S. Smith.
8 West Shore R. R. Station.	17 St. Johnsville Flour and Feed Mills, A. Horn's Sons.	26 Beekman Bro's, Groceries & Provisions.	34 John McBride, Dry Goods & Carpets.
9 Kyner House.	18 G. J. Heinrich's Furniture Manufactory.	27 Office of Chas. M. Klock, Physician & Surgeon.	

Figure 9: Business Listings, Burleigh L.[ucien] R. "View of St. Johnsville,," Troy, New York: Burleigh Litho, 1890. [www.loc.gov/resource/g3804s.pm006270/](http://www.loc.gov/resource/g3804s.pm006270/)



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National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

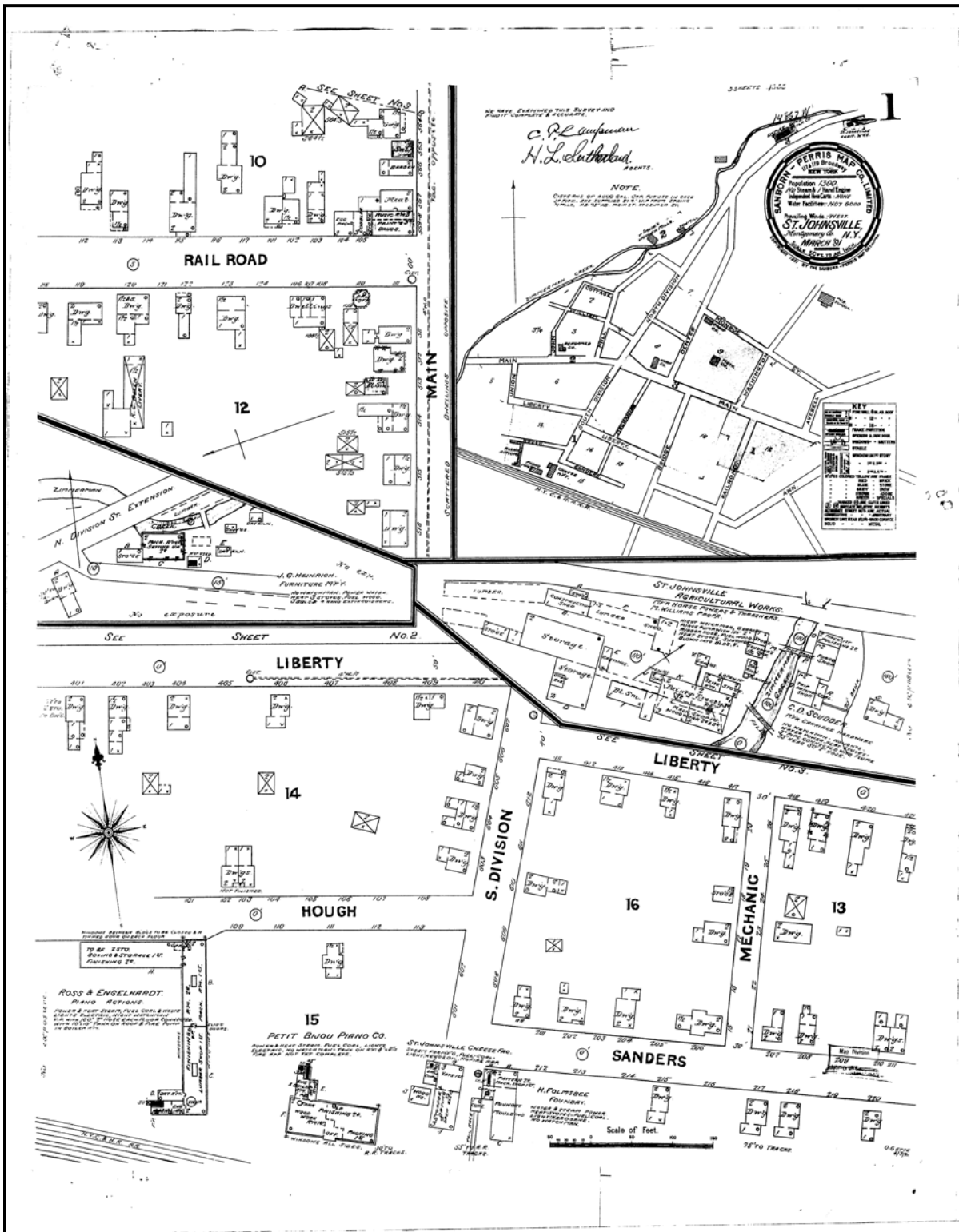


Figure 10: Sanborn Insurance Map, 1891. Saint+Johnsville+Mar.1891,+Sheet+1.pdf

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National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

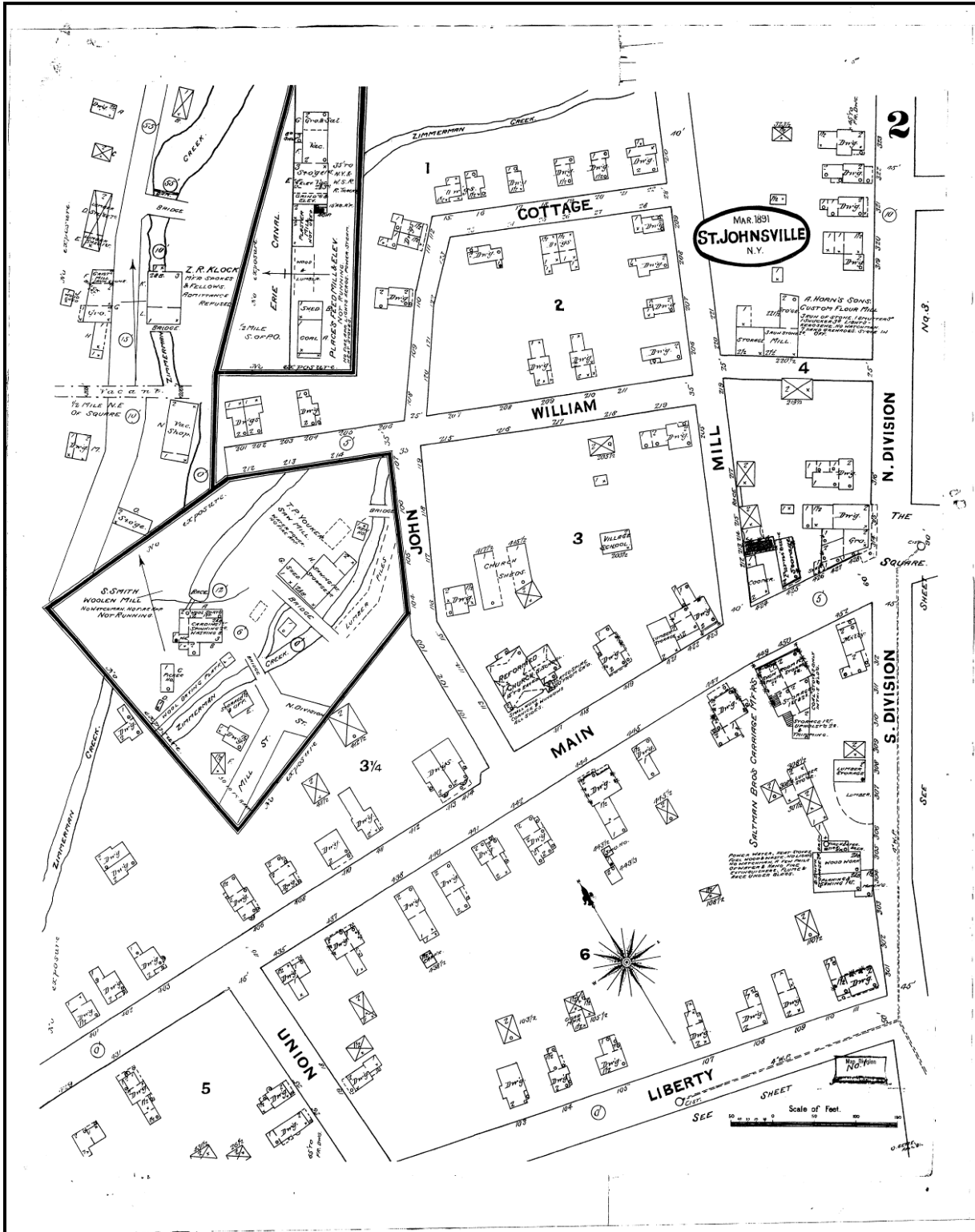


Figure 11: Sanborn Insurance Map, 1891. Saint+Johnsville+Mar.1891,+Sheet+2.pdf

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National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

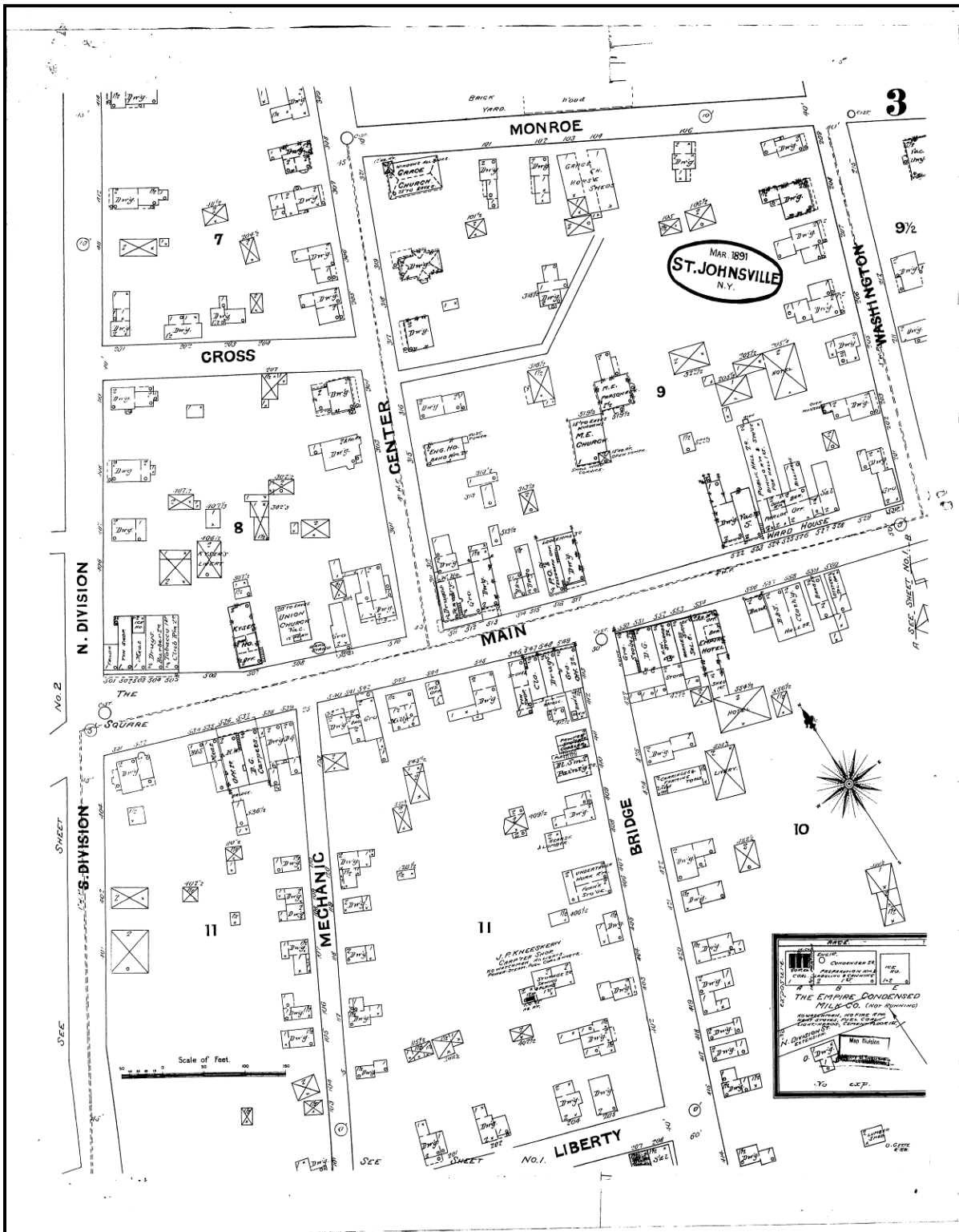


Figure 12: Sanborn Insurance Map, 1891. Saint+Johnsville+Mar.1891,+Sheet+3.pdf

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National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

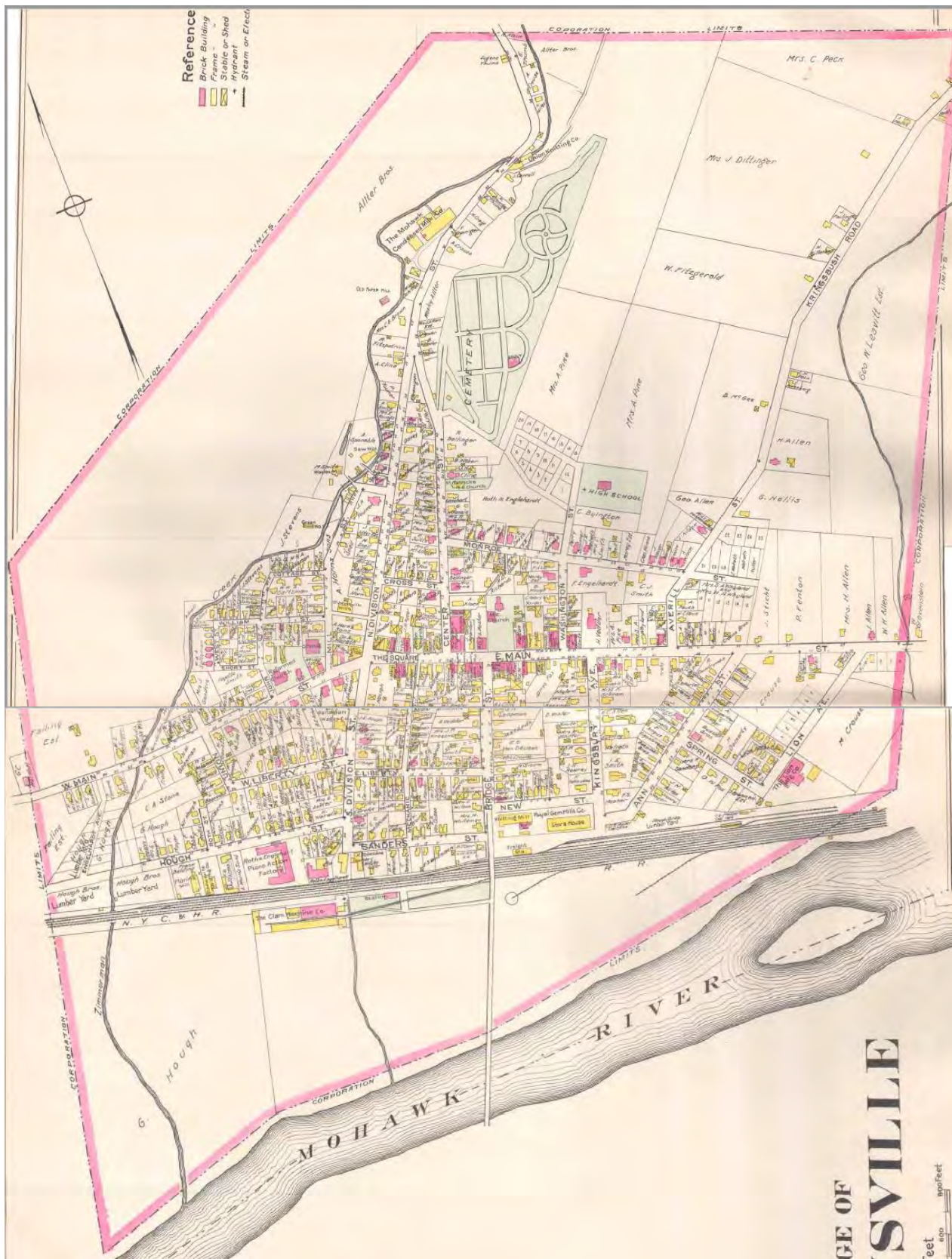


Figure 13: "Village of St. Johnsville." Century Map Co. *New Century Atlas of Montgomery and Fulton Counties, New York*. Philadelphia: Century Map Co., 1905.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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Photographs

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Photographer: Jessie A. Ravage

34 Delaware Street

Cooperstown, NY, 13326

607-547-9507

jrage@stny.rr.com

Date: 2017

Tiff Files: CD-R of .tiff files on file at  
National Park Service  
Washington, D.C.

and

New York State Historic Preservation Office  
Waterford, NY 12188

Photo views:

- 0001:** East Main St, south side, Nos. 74 and 76 (camera facing southeast)
- 0002:** East Main St, south side, Nos. 32 through 38 (camera facing southwest)
- 0003:** East Main St, north side, Nos. 31 to corner of Averill St (camera facing northeast)
- 0004:** East Main St, south side, Nos. 4 through 8 (camera facing southeast)
- 0005:** West Main St, south side, Nos. 1 through 17, south side (camera facing southwest)
- 0006:** West Main St at Center St, Nos. 8 West Main to 15 East Main (Post Office) (camera facing east)
- 0007:** West Main St, north side, Nos. 41 through 18 (bank) (camera facing east)
- 0008:** West Main St, south side, No. 27 and farther east (camera facing south-southeast)
- 0009:** West Main St, south side, Nos. 73 and 67 (camera facing southeast)
- 0010:** West Main St, north side, Reformed Church (No. 68) (camera facing northeast)
- 0011:** West Main St, south side, No. 85 east towards Division St (camera facing east)
- 0012:** West Main St, south side, 101 and 99 (camera facing east-southeast)
- 0013:** West Main St, north side, 122 through 126 (camera facing west)
- 0014:** Bridge St, west side, Masonic Hall (no. 24) and north (camera facing northwest)
- 0015:** Liberty and Mohawk sts viewed west from Bridge St (camera facing west-northwest)
- 0016:** Lion Av, Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Park, east side (camera facing northeast)
- 0017:** Lion Av, south end of west side, and Lion Pl houses extending west (camera facing southwest)
- 0018:** Ann St, east side No. 23 and north from Spring St (camera facing northeast)
- 0019:** Averill St, west side from No. 29 to Monroe St intersection (camera facing southwest)
- 0020:** Averill St, east side, Nos. 38 and 40 (camera facing northeast)
- 0021:** Kingsbury Av, east side, No. 17 and Margaret Reaney Memorial Library (camera facing south)
- 0022:** Kingsbury Av, west side, No. 24 (camera facing northwest)
- 0023:** Royal Pl (camera facing west)
- 0024:** Monroe St, west from Nos. 31 and 32 (camera facing west)
- 0025:** 323 Monroe St, north side, east from No. 15 (camera facing east)
- 0026:** Washington St, west side, view south from No. 15 (camera facing south-southwest)
- 0027:** Center St, east side from No. 34 showing former Roman Catholic church (No. 32) and Grace church (No. 20) (camera facing southeast)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NAME: St. Johnsville Historic District  
Montgomery County, New York

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

- 0028: Center St, west side north from No. 13 (camera facing northwest)
- 0029: Mechanic St, east side, north from No. 19 to West Main St and the Union (now Lutheran) church (camera facing north)
- 0030: Sanders St, north side, view east from Mechanic St (camera facing east)
- 0031: South Division St, east side north from No. 17 (camera facing northeast)
- 0032: Hough St, north side, view west from No. 10 (camera facing west)
- 0033: North Division St, former Hough mill, No. 7 (camera facing west)
- 0034: North Division St, No. 18 (camera facing northeast)
- 0035: North Division St, Nos. 45 and 47 (camera facing north)
- 0036: North Division St, No. 65 (camera facing north)
- 0037: Church St, west side, view south from Cottage St (camera facing south)
- 0038: John St, west side, view north from West Main St (camera facing north-northwest)
- 0039: West St, west side, north from No. 14 (camera facing northwest)
- 0040: West Liberty St, north side, view west from No. 18 to Union St (camera facing west)
- 0041: William St, south side, Nos. 27 and 25 (camera facing southeast)
- 0042: William St, north side, east from No. 34 (camera facing east)
- 0043: William St, No. 31, viewed from Failing Avenue to show garden (camera facing northeast)
- 0044: Failing Av, west side, north from No. 13 (camera facing north)
- 0045: St. Johnsville Cemetery with mortuary chapel (camera facing northeast)
- 0046: High School, 16 Washington St Extension (camera facing north from Washington St stairs)
- 0047: Elementary School, Monroe St, east end (camera facing north)
- 0048: Former Petit Bijou and Roth & Engelhardt factories, between Hough St and tracks (camera facing west)
- 0049: New Street, Reaney Mill, south side (camera facing east)
- 0050: Lion Mill, 15 Lion Av, east side (camera facing northeast)

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Property Owner:

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name various

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.

# Saint Johnsville Village Historic District

Saint Johnsville  
Montgomery County, NY



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

0 240 480 960 Feet

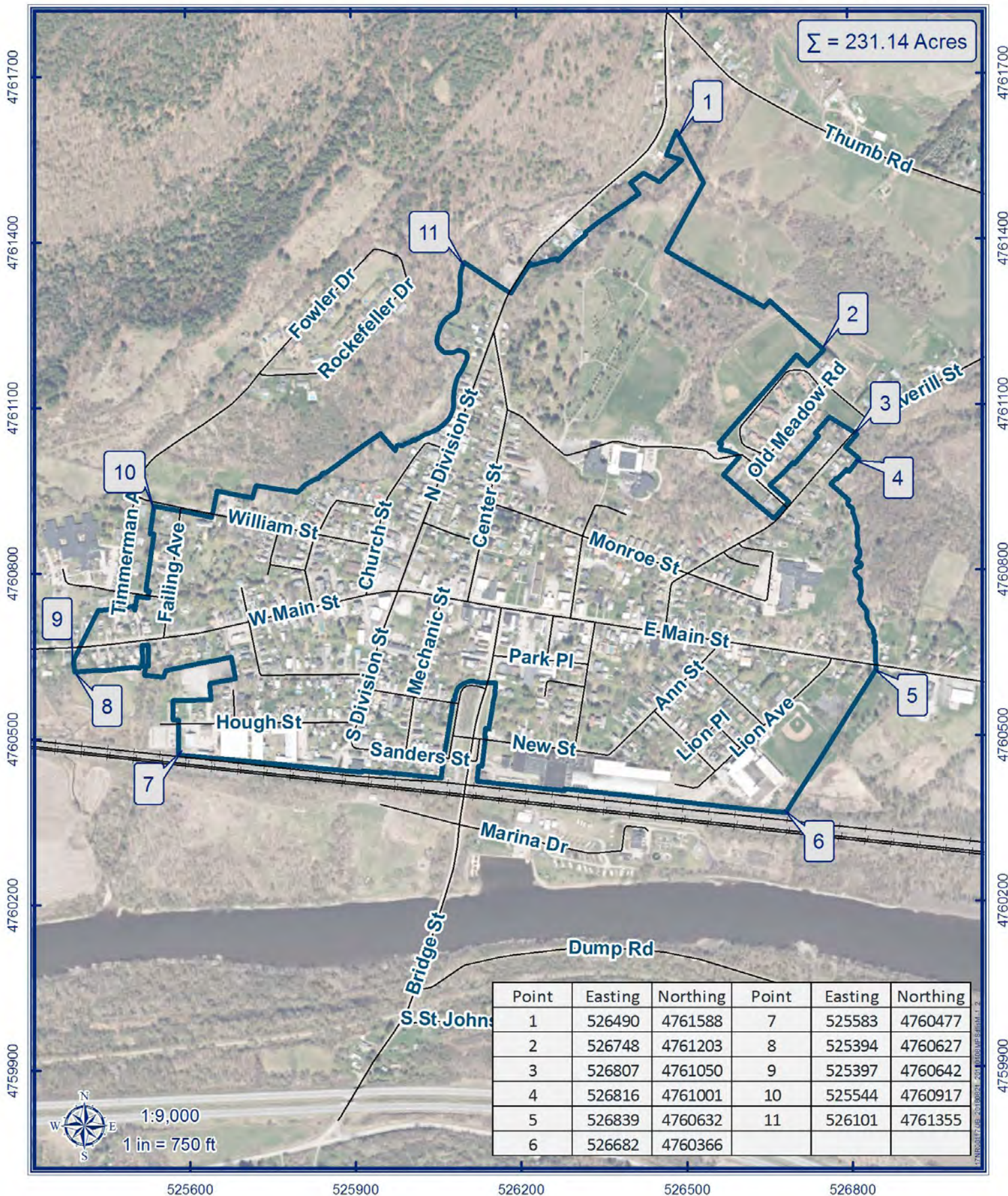


St. Johnsville  
Village HD



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation  
Division for Historic Preservation





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

0 240 480 960 Feet



St. Johnsville  
Village HD

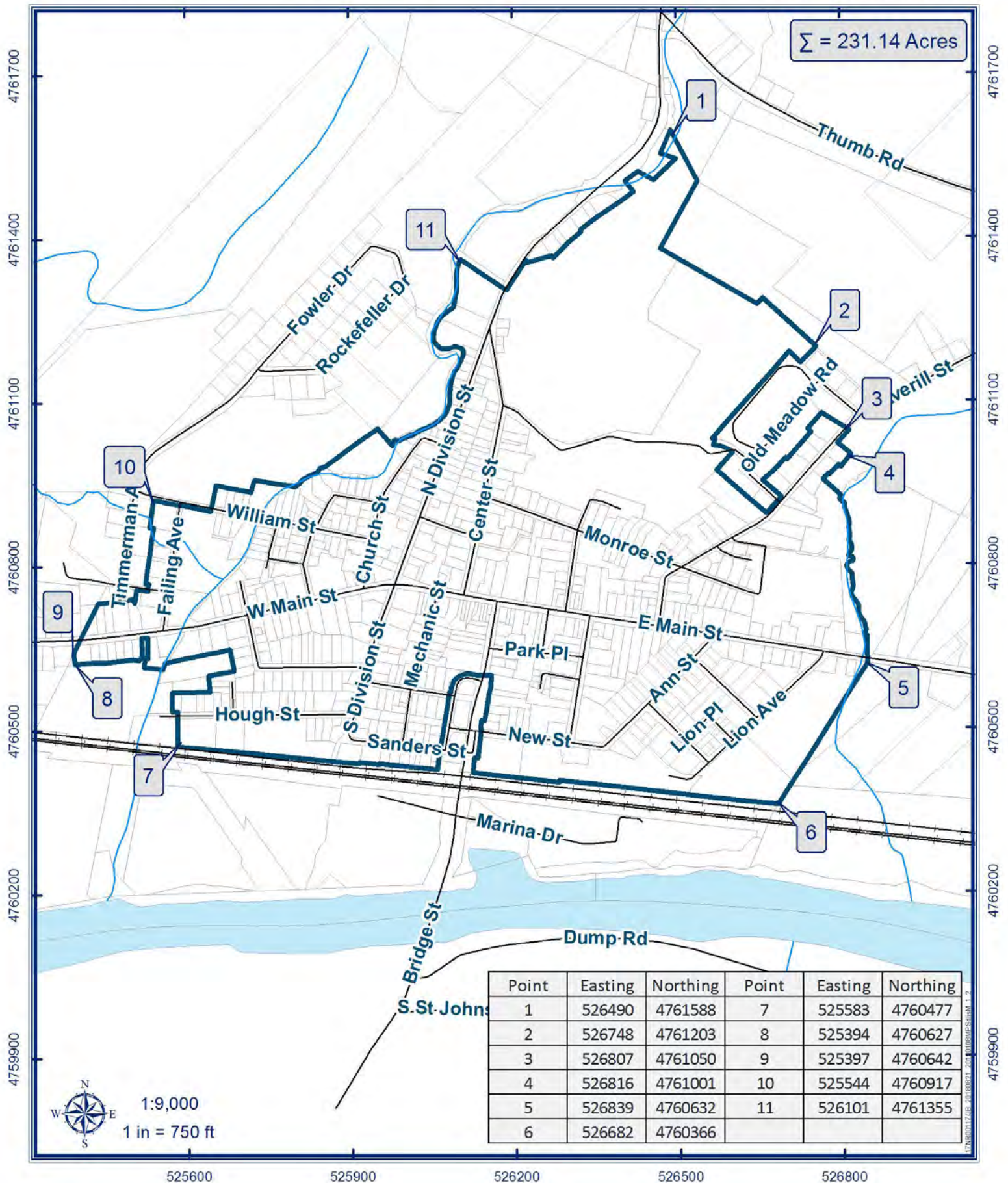


Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation  
Division for Historic Preservation



# Saint Johnsville Village Historic District

Saint Johnsville  
Montgomery County, NY



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

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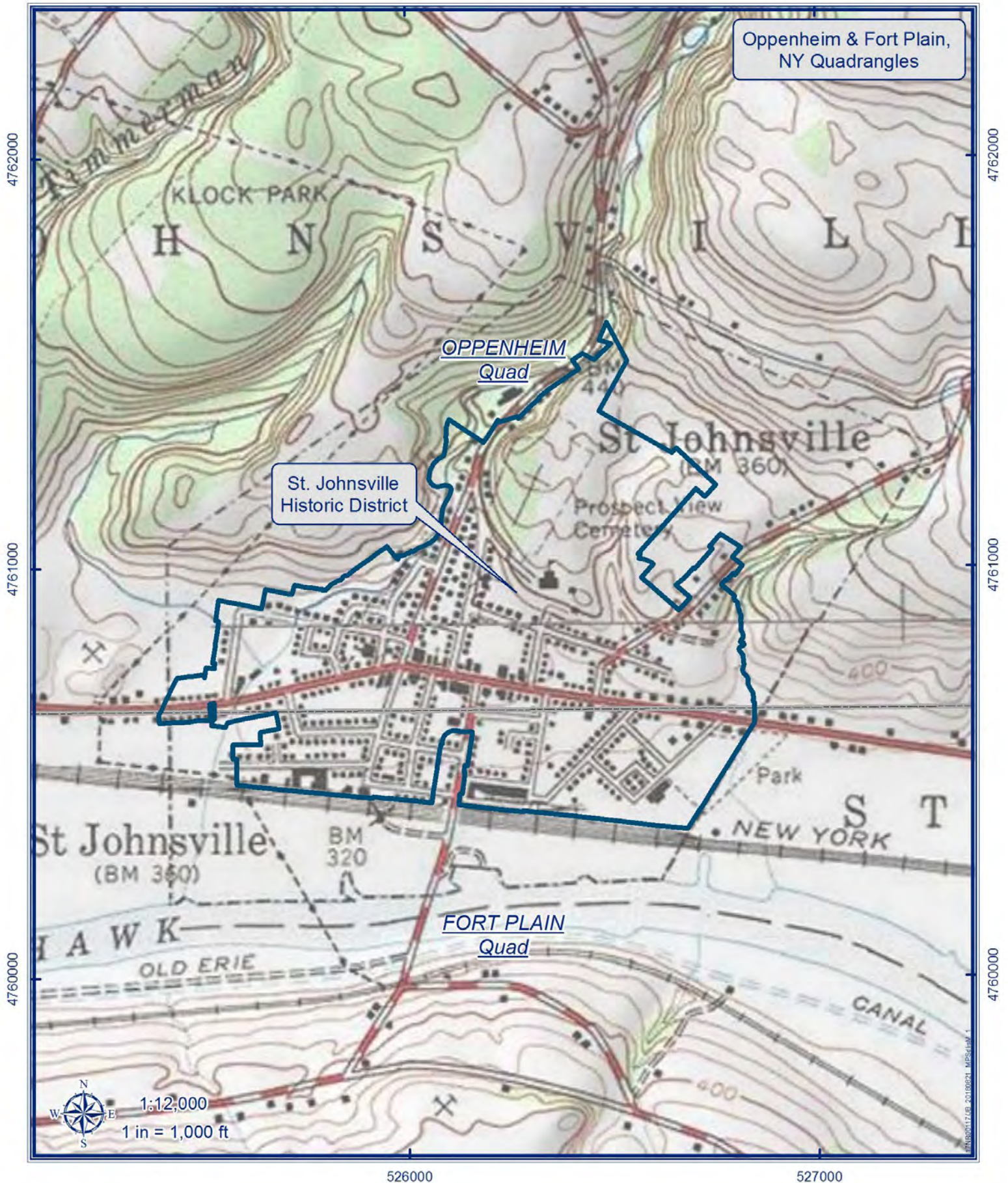


St. Johnsville  
Village HD



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation  
Division for Historic Preservation





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

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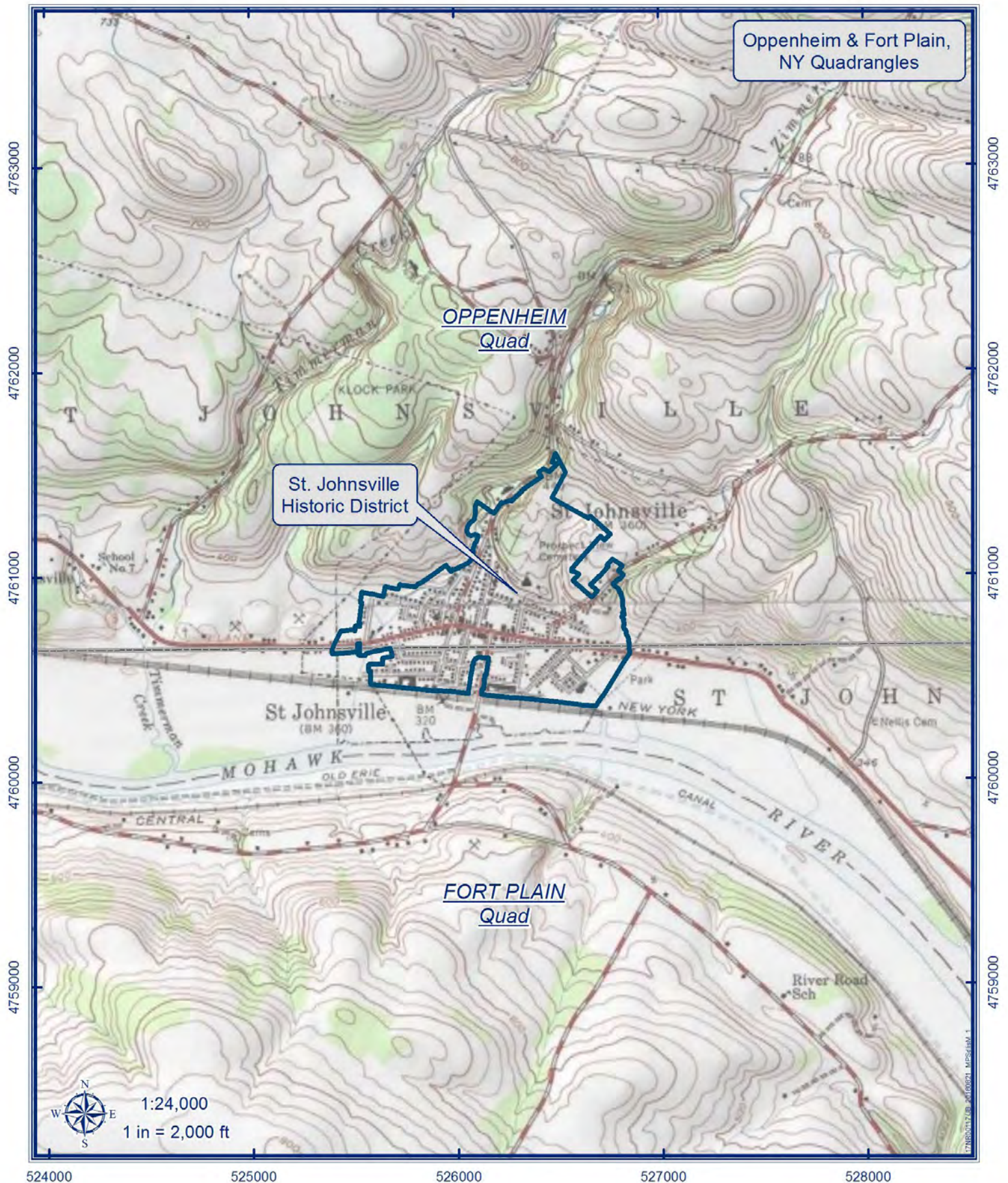


St. Johnsville  
Village HD



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation  
Division for Historic Preservation





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

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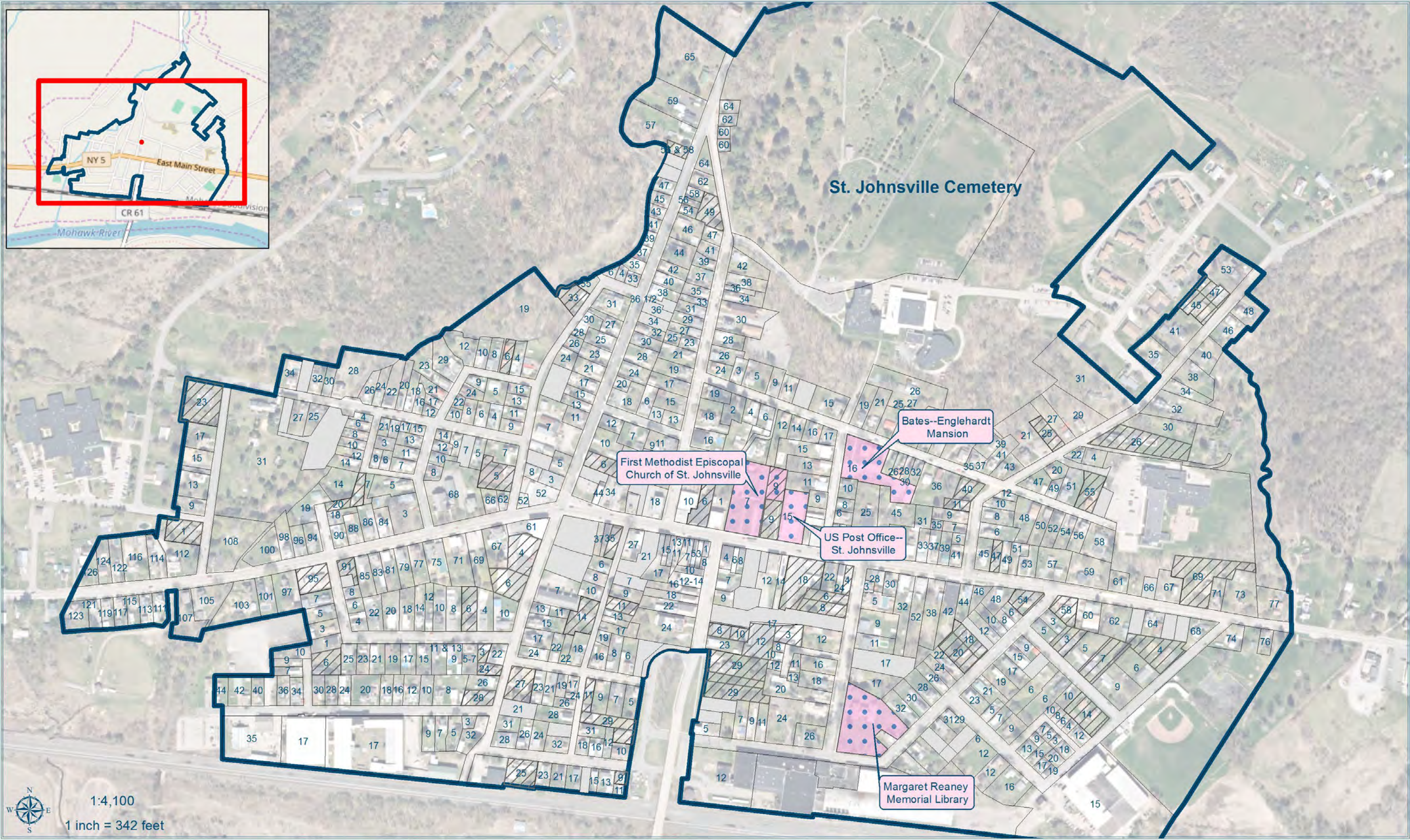


St. Johnsville  
Village HD



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation  
Division for Historic Preservation





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

0 145 290 580 870 1,160 Feet

St. Johnsville Village HD  
 Previously National Register Listed

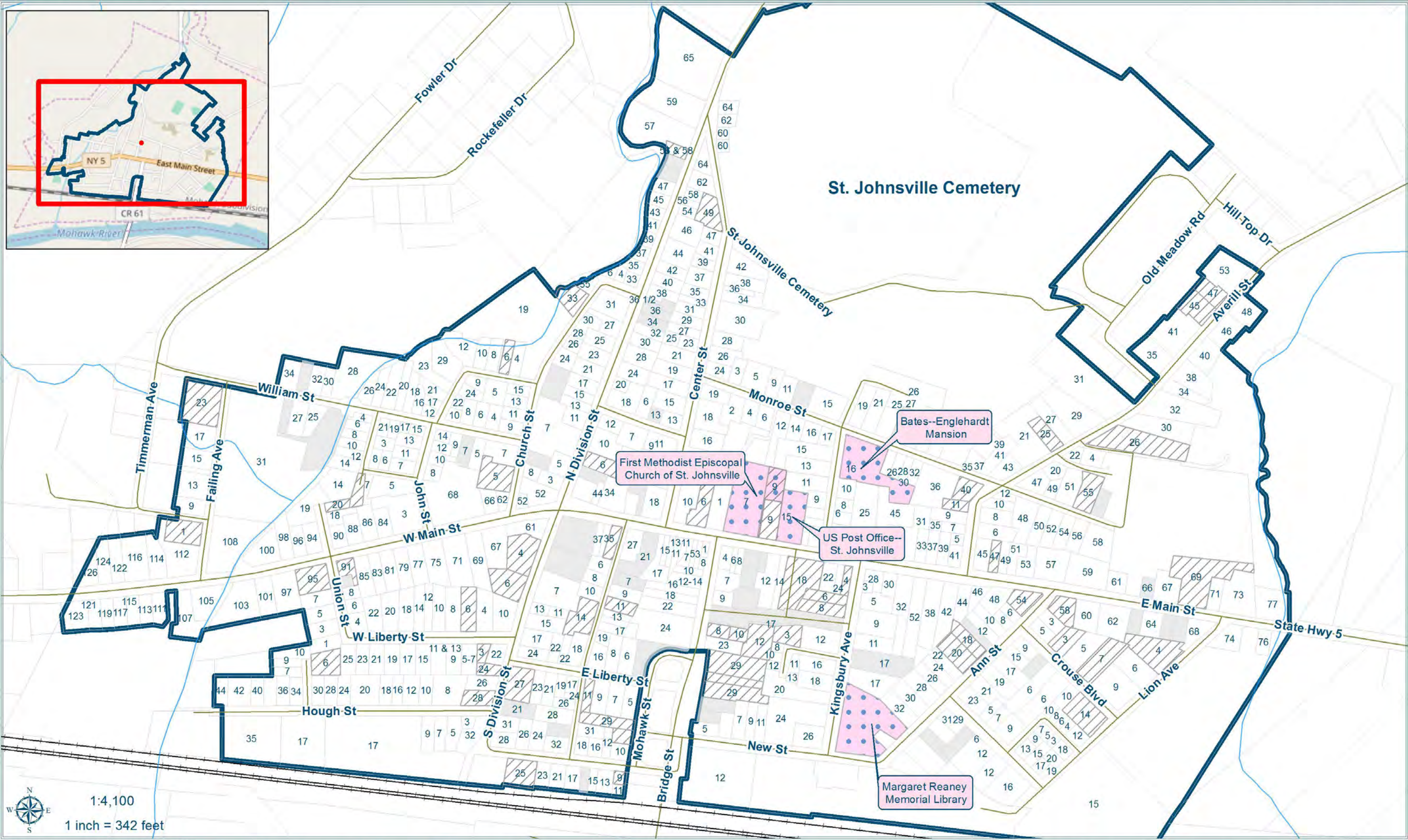
Contributing Non-Contributing Vacant

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

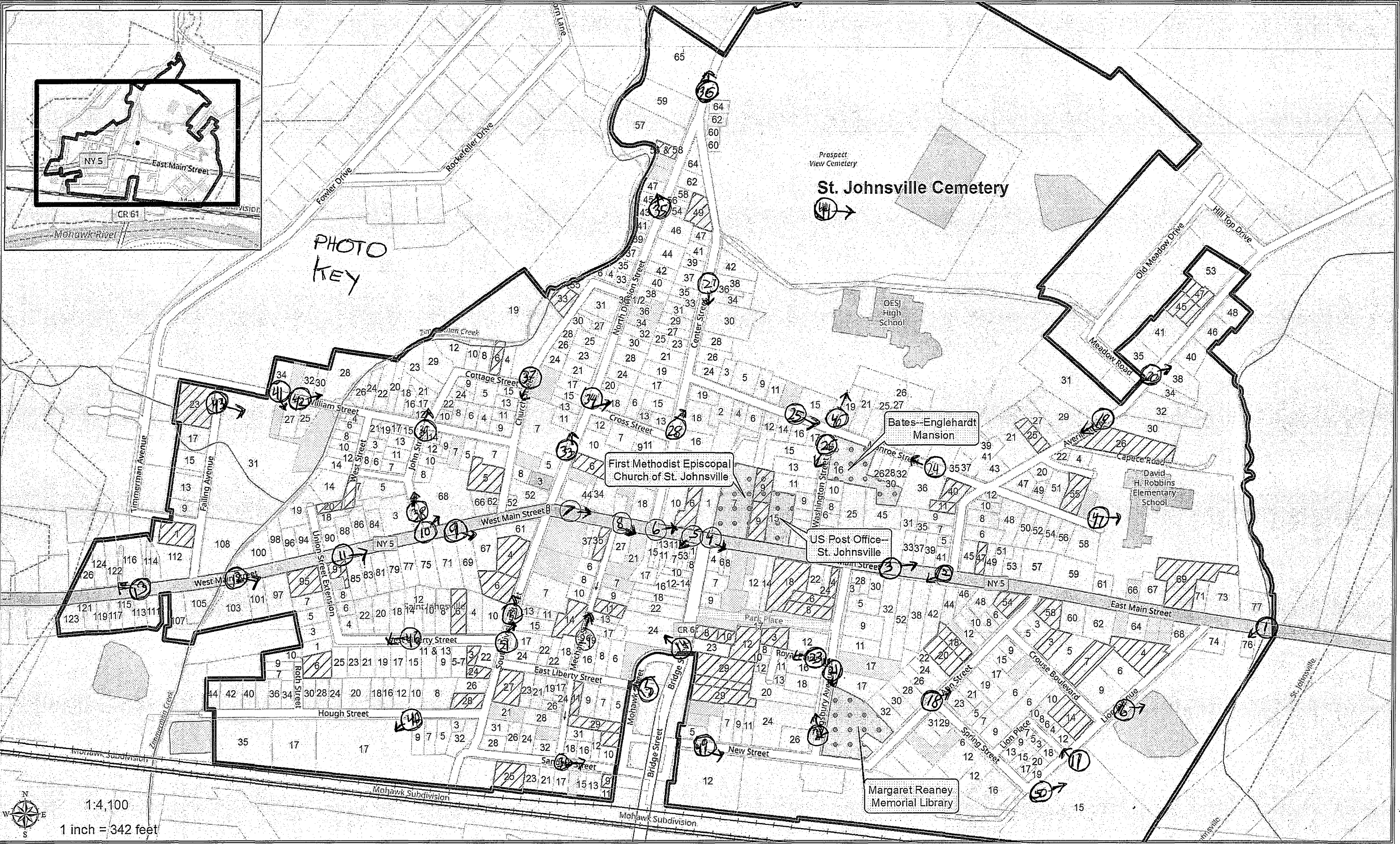

















Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: North American 1983  
Units: Meter

0 145 290 580 870 1,160  
Feet

 St. Johnsville Village HD  
 Previously National Register Listed

 Contributing  
 Non-Contributing  
 Vacant

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





















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command.  
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St. Johnsville Masonic Lodge  
#811 F&AM

FUTURE EVENTS  
CHECKER 880  
DUNKY  
SUNDAY APR 23 3:16

Vincent A. Enea  
Funeral Service  
415-231-1118

















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ST. JOHNSTOWN  
NEW YORK STATE

























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45

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2008















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: 3/8/2019      Date of Pending List: 3/21/2019      Date of 16th Day: 4/5/2019      Date of 45th Day: 4/22/2019      Date of Weekly List: 4/5/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

☒ Accept      ☐ Return      ☐ Reject      4/5/2019 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.





## Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO  
Governor

ROSE HARVEY  
Commissioner

January 12, 2018

Daniel Delahaye  
Federal Preservation Officer  
USPS Facilities HQ  
475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, RM. 6670  
Washington, DC 20260-1862

Re: St. Johnsville Village Historic District  
St. Johnsville, NY 13452  
Montgomery County

Dear Mr. Delahaye:

We are pleased to inform you that the historic district noted above will be considered by the New York State Board for Historic Preservation at its next meeting, **March 16, 2018**, for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. These registers are the official lists of properties that are significant in history, architecture, engineering, landscape design, and culture. Listing in the registers provides recognition of our national, state and local heritage and assistance in preserving it. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated for listing.

Listing in the National and State Registers affords properties a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state sponsored or assisted projects, provides eligibility for certain federal and/or state tax credits and renders properties owned by non-profits or municipalities eligible for state preservation grants. In general, there are no restrictions placed upon private owners of registered properties. The results of listing are explained more fully in the attached fact sheet.

Owners of private properties proposed for listing in the National Register must be given the opportunity to concur in or object to the listing. If a *majority* of the private property owners in the district object to the listing via the process noted below, it will prevent the district from being listed. Objections are only counted against the listing of the district as a whole. If a majority does not object, no single property owner in the district can exempt himself or herself from the listing via an objection. Each private property owner has one vote, regardless of how many properties or what portion of a single property that party owns.

If a property owner wishes to object to the proposed district, he/she must submit a notarized acknowledgement that he/she is the owner of the property in question and that he/she objects to the proposed National Register listing. Objections must be submitted before the district is listed.

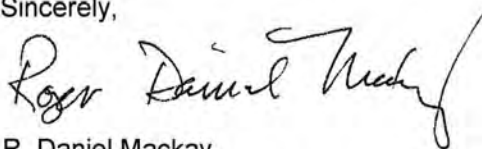
If a district cannot be listed because of owner objection, the SHPO will submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of eligibility for listing. Properties formally determined eligible for National Register listing by the Keeper are subject to the same protection from the effects of federally sponsored or assisted projects as are listed properties. There are no provisions in the New York State Historic Preservation Act that allow owners to prevent listing in the State Register by means of objection.



If you wish to comment on whether or not the district should be nominated to the National and State Registers, please send your comments to the SHPO at the address below. Comments must be received by **March 15, 2018**, in order to be considered by the State Board for Historic Preservation when it reviews this district.

A draft copy of the proposed nomination will be posted on our web site ([www.nysparks.com/shpo](http://www.nysparks.com/shpo)) prior to the board meeting. For more information, contact Emilie Gould, Division for Historic Preservation, Peebles Island State Park, P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188, (518) 268-2201.

Sincerely,



R. Daniel Mackay  
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation and  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure: Fact Sheet  
Criteria for Evaluation





## Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO  
Governor

ROSE HARVEY  
Commissioner

January 12, 2018

Beth L. Savage  
Federal Preservation Officer  
Office of the Chief Architect  
U.S. General Services Administration  
1800 F Street, NW, Suite 5400  
Washington, DC 20405

Re: St. Johnsville Village Historic District  
St. Johnsville, NY 13452  
Montgomery County

Dear Ms. Savage:

We are pleased to inform you that the historic district noted above will be considered by the New York State Board for Historic Preservation at its next meeting, **March 16, 2018**, for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. These registers are the official lists of properties that are significant in history, architecture, engineering, landscape design, and culture. Listing in the registers provides recognition of our national, state and local heritage and assistance in preserving it. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated for listing.

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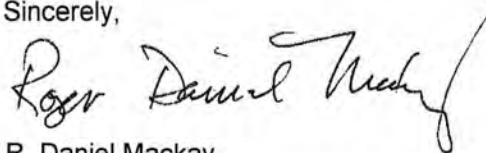
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Sincerely,



R. Daniel Mackay  
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation and  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure: Fact Sheet  
Criteria for Evaluation





## Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO  
Governor

ROSE HARVEY  
Commissioner

30 January 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:

First of all, welcome back! I am pleased to submit the following seven nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Robinwood Historic District, Westchester County (22 owners, 0 objections)  
Rensselaer Society of Engineers House, Rensselaer County  
Dresden District School No 2, Washington County  
Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm, Chenango County (1 owner, no objection)  
Hotel Saranac, Franklin County  
St. Johnsville Historic District, Montgomery County (776 owners, 0 objections)  
Peter Vrooman House, Schoharie County

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

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank  
National Register Coordinator  
New York State Historic Preservation Office



