

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100003624

Date Listed: 4/5/2019

Property Name: Schoharie Village Historic District

County: Schoharie

State: NY

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

for 

Signature of the Keeper

4/5/2019

Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

In Section 8 of the National Register nomination form the area of significance of Community Planning has been changed to Ethnic Heritage: European;German. This change better reflects the community.

The NEW YORK SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

3624

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Schoharie Village Historic District

other names/site number N/A

name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number Portions of Main, Bridge, Fair, Grand, Orchard & Prospect St; Fort Rd; Academy, Furman, & Sunset Dr, Birchez, Depot, Estenes, Mix & Quilt Ln; Johnson, Knowler & Shannon Ave.

N/A

not for publication

N/A

vicinity

city or town Schoharie

state New York code NY county Schoharie code 095 zip code 12157

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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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 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	
358	120	buildings
6	3	sites
4	1	structures
0	0	objects
368	124	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

17

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

COMMERCE/TRADE/bank

COMMERCE TRADE/specialty store

EDUCATION/school

RELIGION/religious facility

GOVERNMENT/government office

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/horticultural facility

SOCIAL/meeting hall

DOMESTIC/hotel

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

COMMERCE/TRADE/bank

COMMERCE TRADE/specialty store

EDUCATION/school

RELIGION/religious facility

GOVERNMENT/government office

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/horticultural facility

SOCIAL/meeting hall

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival,

Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne; Early 20th

C. revivals: Neo-classical, Tudor, Colonial/ Am.

Foursquare; Mid-20th C. Colonial Revival; Late 19th

& Early 20th C. two-part Commercial

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone, concrete, brick

walls: brick, wood

roof: asphalt, metal

other: stucco

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Schoharie Village Historic District encompasses most of the village of Schoharie, which is centrally located in the Town of Schoharie in the northeast section of Schoharie County, New York. The village is also the county seat. The nominated district contains an array of civic, agricultural, commercial, and industrial buildings largely reflecting periods of growth in the nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century associated with these functions. Large active farm fields are located on the west side of the village along the creek and several properties retain agricultural outbuildings. The buildings of the 1949 Harva plastics factory are large frame buildings reminiscent of agricultural fair barns that formerly occupied its property. Older residential, commercial, civic and religious buildings tend to front Main Street (New York State Route 30), a major north-to-south travel artery that opened by 1800. A small network of village residential streets extends mainly west of the Main Street commercial center with several post-World War II era houses interspersed with older nineteenth century stock.

With a long period of settlement, buildings range in date from the mid-eighteenth through the mid-twentieth century, displaying a variety of types and styles, such as the 1743 Palatine German House (now a museum), the 1926 brick Georgian Revival Schoharie Central School building, the ca. 1870 Parrott House hotel with its picturesque Italianate features, and a number of older homes updated with Greek Revival details. The nominated district contains 217 contributing primary buildings and 134 contributing secondary buildings, 59 non-contributing primary and 52 non-contributing secondary buildings, five contributing structures and six contributing sites. Secondary buildings tend to be garages, barns and carriage houses and one of the contributing structures is a historic 1928 Warren Truss bridge over the Schoharie Creek.¹ Non-contributing resources largely postdate the period of significance (ca. 1743-1968). The nominated district also contains the Johannes Lawyer House and barns (NR listed 2016), St. Paul's Lutheran Church and parsonage, (NR listed in 2014), the Schoharie Valley Railroad Complex museum (NR listed 1972), the Schoharie County Courthouse Complex (NR listed 1995), Lasell Hall DAR building (NR listed 2002), the Marshall Bice House (NR listed 2017), the Jacob T. Meier House (NR listed 2017) and the Palatine German House (NR listed 1972) for a total of 17 previously NR listed properties.

¹The bridge was previously determined eligible by a 2002 NYS Department of Transportation Bridge survey.

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Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Schoharie Village Historic District encompasses most of the Village of Schoharie, which is located on the east bank of the Schoharie Creek in the town and county of Schoharie. The town is flanked by the Schoharie County towns of Esperance on the north, Wright on the east, Middleburgh on the south, and Cobleskill on the west. Montgomery and Schenectady counties form the northern boundary of Schoharie County; Schenectady and Albany counties form its eastern boundary; Otsego and Delaware counties adjoin its western boundary; and Greene County lies to the south.

The village developed around three early German settlements or dorfs, established in the 1720s and spread over surrounding agricultural land on the fertile flats alongside the creek.² Farmsteads located on strips of land that extended eastward over the fertile floodplain to the eastern escarpment enclosing the valley. The village retains a few pre-Revolutionary buildings. When the county was established in 1795, the village was designated as the county seat. It became a stagecoach layover in the 1840s, and by 1870, a spur railroad connected it to the Albany & Susquehanna, later the Delaware & Hudson line.

The Schoharie Creek bisects the eastern part of Schoharie County as well as the Town of Schoharie, where it forms the west boundary of the village and is a defining physical feature of the area. The creek also forms the west boundary of the nominated district, while the south boundary is a single straight line drawn east–west between an escarpment and the creek. The eastern boundary of the district diverges from that of the village to exclude areas where development either postdates the period of significance or has obviously reduced architectural and historic integrity. Fox Creek (labeled on some maps as Cobleskill Creek) is a tributary of the Schoharie Creek and forms the north boundary of both the village and the historic district. It descends the eastern slope of the Schoharie Valley before emptying into the larger watercourse.

Over time, the Schoharie Creek carved a distinctive broad, fertile valley enclosed by steep walls on the west and promontories on the east. In this section, the watercourse is approximately 600-feet above sea level as it flows north through the village. West of the creek, distinctive limestone ledges mark the first ascent of approximately

²Dorf is the German word for village.

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400-feet opposite the village. Beyond that, the slope rises less steeply for another 600-feet to the divide between the Schoharie Creek and the Susquehanna River. East of the creek, the floodplain extends more than a half-mile before the land climbs to shallow ledges projecting from the hillside about 700 to 800 feet above the floodplain. Farther east, the slopes steepen to nearly 2,000 feet above sea level in the Helderberg hills.

The Village of Schoharie features an elongated linear plan paralleling the Schoharie Creek. While the creek is navigable only in a shallow draft boat, its associated floodplain forms a natural land transportation corridor in the region and connects the Catskill Mountains to the south with the Mohawk Valley to the north. The latter feature is among the preeminent east–west corridors connecting the eastern United States with the Midwest and eventually the Mississippi Valley.

Road and Settlement Patterns

Main Street is a segment of New York State Route 30, a highway that parallels the Schoharie Creek through most of the county. At the south end of the village, it enters the village and descends a hill, passing a farm known as *The Rocks*, and drops to the eastern edge of the floodplain. Through the village, the street never strays far from this alignment, running between the eastern wall of the valley and the east bank of the Schoharie Creek. The highway connects three concentrations of dorfs as they were known amongst the mainly German residents of the 1700s, set within a larger historic agricultural district of the valley. An earlier highway ascended the shoulder of the escarpment over the Helderberg Hills to the north and east, a formation that divided the Schoharie Valley from the trading centers at Albany and Schenectady. The long-abandoned route is traceable by following the clustered farmstead buildings rebuilt and expanded after the end of the Revolution. These properties seem to be in a gradually ascending line above the valley floor at the eastern edge of the village.

The largest and southernmost of the settlements was Brunnendorf (Fountain Town), located between present day Bridge and Prospect streets near the geographical center of the municipal boundary, encompassing the commercial district, county buildings, and an adjoining residential area. A second smaller concentration adjoins the former railroad depot area that developed beginning in the 1870s on land formerly devoted to agriculture. This part of the village also contains early nineteenth-century farmhouses, mid-nineteenth-century dwellings, a few early twentieth-century commercial buildings, the county and village highway departments and a recently

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constructed correctional facility. Near the north end of the village, Fort Road bends northeasterly and rises gently to a knoll, where the Old Stone Fort Museum stands, built as a Reformed church in 1772. Fort Road descends to Fox Creek, which is spanned by a pedestrian crossing over a recently built covered bridge constructed on a concrete arch spanning the watercourse. NY SR 30 bypassed this old alignment in the 1970s and now loops westward to cross Fox Creek on a new steel and concrete bridge farther downstream.

Additional roads connect the village with other locations and include Bridge Street (County Road 1A), which runs west from a narrow two-lane iron truss bridge over the Schoharie Creek. The current span was opened in 1928, and is a contributing feature in the nominated district. Other roads are Spring and Prospect streets, both ascending the east slope of the valley. The former forks into Ward Lane and Warner Hill Road, whereas Prospect Street bends sharply north and becomes Rickard Hill Road (County Road 1B).

The village features just a few internal streets, nearly all adjoining the commercial district between Spring and Prospect streets. Within the nominated district, streets east of Main include Academy Drive, which accesses the school property north of the fork of Main and Prospect streets. Eastern Avenue runs north to the southwest corner of a large quarry beyond the district and forms part of the eastern boundary of the nominated district. West of Main Street, Fair Street (formerly River Street) runs nearly to the Schoharie Creek, where it bends south, as it becomes Orchard Street. Grand Street runs north from Knower Avenue and turns east toward Main Street. Knower Avenue forms a four-way intersection with Grand and Fair streets and runs south to Bridge Street. Shannon and Johnson avenues connect Grand and Main streets.

In the northwest end of the village, Depot Lane forms a U and both elbows join Main Street in the cluster known historically as Schmidtdorf. Depot Lane is named for the buildings of the former Schoharie Valley Railroad, chartered in 1867 and opened by 1870. It connected Schoharie with east–west trade corridors that passed a few miles north of the village. For a time, a separate company maintained a connector to the Village of Middleburgh about three miles to the south that continued operations until 1942.

Built Environment

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While settlement occurred in this section of the Schoharie Valley beginning in the 1710s, the earliest extant building in the nominated district is the 1743 parsonage or Palatine German house (NR listed 1972). Other early house sites continue in use and are documented survivors of a 1780 raid of the valley. The stone Reformed church (now the Stone Fort Museum; NR listed 2002)) is one of these survivors, constructed in 1772. Early buildings in the village of Schoharie are mainly representative of the period of rebuilding and continued growth in the region following the American Revolution. As an assemblage, Schoharie's built environment encompasses a variety of building types, styles, and building materials representative and characteristic of the Schoharie Valley region in New York during the period of significance (ca.1743–1968). Domestic, commercial, religious, civil, and agricultural buildings are nearly all vernacular interpretations of styles popular from the 1790s through the early 1900s and line village streets with surprisingly little loss or infill despite recurrent fires and floods, the most recently resulting from Hurricane Irene (August 2011). These streetscapes preserve a generally high degree of integrity, retaining historic densities and design features, such as landscapes and hardscapes, and many period outbuildings.

Agricultural land is a component of the historic district, which encompasses an unusually large area, and this land is a significant part of its overall landscape and character. By the eighteenth century, open land was subdivided into farmsteads running in narrow strips from the creek bank to the ledge on the east side of the creek, divisions that are still marked out in hedgerows along property lines and easily traced on modern tax maps. These properties often retain a house and, in most cases, barns and other outbuildings. The houses associated with these properties are mainly large, side-gabled buildings built between ca.1790 and 1830, featuring symmetrical fenestration, prominent center entrances, and interior end chimneys. They stand on land above the floodplain along the early, now abandoned, highway alignment. The farm known as *The Rocks* (117 Main St.) is the first farm property at the south end of the village and marks where the old highway continued northeast. Five large agricultural fields are located along the creek on the west side of the village along with two smaller similar properties in the northeast ends of the village. Three of these include residences and associated outbuildings, while four are zoned as field crops/agricultural fields and are still in use. A large amount of acreage in the southwest part of the village is owned and used by a nursery, which maintains offices, greenhouses, and commercial space on Fair Street. All of these properties reflect a continuation of agriculture that began with early settlement.

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In the north end of the village, a few additional farmsteads are located on the floodplain and oriented to Main Street. These include two large five-bay, side-gabled wood frame houses just north of Grand Street. Another early farmhouse associated with several barns and other outbuildings spans the south end of Depot Lane. Farther north, two farms face each other across Mix Lane. The one on the south side of the highway features a vernacular Greek Revival house with numerous additions and an unusually diverse group of barns and other outbuildings. The farmhouse on the opposite side of the road is a later example with a large barn composed of two sections later joined on a banked foundation. The property features a late period hop house. Like these properties, most farmhouses are associated with nineteenth-century and twentieth-century outbuildings that vary in size and form, depending upon original use and later alterations. Except for a few stone smokehouses, the barns and additional structures are invariably wood frame buildings with stone foundations and gabled roofs.

Dwelling houses with form and massing similar to the turn-of-the-nineteenth-century farmhouses stand on several village lots just south of the courthouse area of the village. These houses are large, side-gabled wood frame buildings with symmetrical five-bay fenestration. Most feature stylistic updates added in the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century. Several of these houses exhibit stylistic updates with later Federal or Greek Revival detailing, and all feature center entrances in west-facing five-bay walls. Changes include Greek Revival cornices, Italianate brackets, and new casings with paired doors in the main entrances. Several of the houses retain carriage barns and outbuildings that reflect the later changes. One of these is Lasell Hall (NR listed 2002) on Main Street, south of the courthouse, and another is the brick Vrooman house (119 Quilt Lane).

When built in 1796, the former St. Paul's Lutheran Church (NR listed 2014) stood near the periphery of nascent village development. At the other end of the village, Peter Osterhout built his brick house around 1820 where it became part of a growing row of commercial buildings lining the west side of Main Street, many being across from the courthouse. Still extant, Osterhout's house (269 Main Street) features delicate Federal details, including a tripartite window in the second story of the façade. Commercial buildings immediately north of Osterhout's house are brick commercial examples in similar taste. The densely-packed row opposite the courthouse burned in 1868 and was replaced with the more fireproof buildings that now extend northward nearly to the brick church on the opposite side of the street. Farther north, a few additional side-gabled wood frame houses face Fort Road and feature characteristic Federal form, details and massing from the early 1800s.

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During the nineteenth century, Schoharie gained prominence as a legal center and then as a stagecoach layover in the mid-1840s, attracting new residents. Densely platted residential development around the courthouse and the associated commercial district in the Schoharie Court House area shows that this section expanded rapidly during the mid-nineteenth century. House lots were carved out of the street frontages of the strip farms along the valley floor. A row of wood frame Greek Revival houses on generous lots lined much of Main Street north of Letterman Road/Depot Lane. Similar dwellings filled spaces on Fort Road near the old stone Reformed Church. New streets were Fair Street (known then as River Street) and the north end of Grand Street, which opened before 1853. Despite its name, Grand Street began as a neighborhood of workshops and modest dwellings. Some of the latter remain; however, the shops are all replaced with later domestic buildings. In the 1860s and 1870s, street frontages farther south on Main Street and on Bridge Street were subdivided from the strip farms in that section, and gradually houses occupied many of these lots, illustrating a pattern of development of houses in styles that included late Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate.

Dentist Dr. Daniel Knower built his Gothic Revival cottage on the west side of Main Street south of Fair Street. His was one of several buildings indicating the mid-to-late nineteenth century expansion in this part of the village and representing styles that included the Italianate, Queen Anne, Eastlake, and Stick designs. These buildings filled in the area around his cottage and on Knower Avenue, which was laid out parallel to the west side of Main Street and Bridge Street. The Reformed Church built a large, new Stick style rectory and its earlier rectory was moved to a lot on the recently opened block of Grand Street, extending it south to Fair Street. Additional varied late nineteenth century houses were built on surrounding lots. One being the Second Empire Jacob T. Mier house (NR listed 2015), now used as the village library. It is an unusually stylish example of this expansion pattern with its shingled, mansard roof, bracketed eaves and Eastlake style porch.

In contrast to the numerous wood frame houses, stone and brick were used to provide greater permanence for buildings other than houses. The former Swart Tavern (built before 1800) was built of stone near where the new alignment of NY SR 30 forks west from Fort Road. The railroad built its two-story station house in brick when the line opened in the late 1860s. Farther south, stone is visible in the remaining front-gable portion of a small law office that predates the Civil War. In a similar vein, St. Paul's Lutheran Church and the Greek Revival-style Reformed Church (built 1840), also farther south, are built of brick, as is a small brick building that once housed the village offices. When the third and current courthouse was built in 1870, stone was used to

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prevent it being consumed by fire, which had claimed two previous courthouses. In 1914, the new county clerk's office was constructed in stone and built next door. Both buildings are NR listed (1995).

When brick was used for domestic architecture in rural villages like Schoharie in the historic period, it often denoted an especially well-to-do owner. In addition to the brick Federal-style Osterhout house and the Vroman farmhouse, Marshall D. Bice built his large and stylish brick Italianate house (NR listed 2017) at the northwest corner of Main and Bridge streets. A few more brick houses stand on the southern block of Grand Street, one of them a modest octagon house. Another brick house is located at the south end of the village on Main Street, noted for its walls laid up in Flemish bond.

Brick is the primary material for nearly all of the commercial buildings on the west side of Main Street between Shannon and Johnson avenues. The majority of the buildings were constructed after fires in 1868 and 1870 and share a profile and stylistic details drawn from the styles popular for commercial buildings at the time, in this case, the Italianate. On the east side of Main Street, the Parrott House is another fine example of brick construction, also with Italianate overtones. It is a large three-story hotel north of the courthouse that replaced a previous hotel lost to fire in 1870. Its thirteen-bay façade is decorated with a bracketed cornice and a center gable. A second floor wrought iron veranda creates a sheltered porch with two ornate entrances, one near the center and the other at the south end. Across the street is the brick Georgian Revival-style bank built in 1928 and the K+S Building, constructed in 1946, which provide stylistic contrasts to the Parrot House and stand in the north end of Main Street, indicating continued commercial development in the twentieth century.

Another prominent building, the neoclassical Schoharie Central School, was built in 1926 after the previous brick Romanesque Revival academy was destroyed by fire. The current school was augmented several times. The earliest section of the present brick building, constructed as a public high school, forms the center five bays of the Main Street façade. Matching wings were added in 1932, when Schoharie closed the district schools and formed a centralized school district. Later additions were added as needed to the rear, or east side, leaving the strongly symmetrical front elevation intact. The building is still in use as a school and occupies a large property off Main Street and Academy Lane.

Historic mapping indicates that sections of the village are gone that were inhabited by African-Americans during the latter half of the nineteenth century and into the first decades of the 1900s. These included a row of

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tenements at the foot of Prospect Street built in the late 1800s, a small neighborhood of houses on Spring Street, and the segment of Main Street between the rail depot area and Mix Lane, where several modest examples were built on previously open land. At least one of these was a log house valued at \$150 in the mid-1800s. While the last area was redeveloped with bungalows, cottages and “capes” in the first half of the twentieth century, the other two areas were redeveloped after the period of significance for other purposes. Additional “capes” and “cottages” stand on Prospect and Grand streets, on Shannon Avenue, and on the north side of Bridge Street west of Knower Avenue, and help to define the close of the period of significance for the nominated district.

The nominated historic district in Schoharie incorporates one industrial building in addition to the ca. 1875 large wood frame creamery building that is part of the railroad complex (NR listed 1972). In 1949, the Harva Company opened an operation for manufacturing plastic components on Fair Street in wood frame buildings similar to those on the old agricultural fairgrounds that originally stood north of Bridge Street and west of Knower Avenue. The Harva buildings are large, two-story wood frame buildings on an L-shaped lot east of Knower Avenue with access from that street and Fair Street.

There are a few small enclaves of post-World War II houses on Fair and Orchard streets in addition to older buildings that are within the boundary of the Schoharie Village Historic district. Some newer houses also line the east side of Main Street south of Bridge Street, and the large, early farmhouses above the valley floor almost appear to float over the new construction as the more recent houses are built on low ground closer to the highway. A large, new two-story wood-frame senior housing complex was recently completed on Main Street south of Bridge Street that incorporated a design reminiscent of classical revival houses. Other post-war construction includes a former Roman Catholic church at the corner of Grand Street. The parish built a Mid-Century Modern brick church in 1964 near the site of a former Methodist church. The Schoharie County Highway Department built a brick office building and an adjoining concrete block service garage in the 1950s on Main Street, both showing the continued growth of the community and the need for buildings to serve it.

Recent infill in the mainly commercial section running north from the courthouse to the school is considered non-contributing to the nominated district for being built after the period of significance. It includes a brick bank (built 1977) with a drive-thru at the southwest corner of Main Street and Shannon Avenue and a pair of one-story, flat-roofed brick commercial row buildings inserted into the mainly nineteenth-century commercial streetscape. Two convenience store/gas stations occupy corner lots on Main Street, also postdating the period of

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significance. Stewarts Shops built a one-story brick veneer building at the corner of Johnson Avenue around 1980. Farther north, a building constructed in 1983 replaced a 1962 gas station built at the corner of Prospect Street. The site was originally the location of Niagara Hall, a large gambrel-roofed community hall that was demolished in 1962 when the first gas station was built.

Methodology for Determining Integrity

The Schoharie Village Historic District contains 368 contributing resources, 124 non-contributing resources and seventeen previously NR listed properties that are identified and described in the following resource list. All contributing resources preserve the general character of a historic commercial and residential village, transportation hub, and county seat set within a larger agricultural settlement composed of farms running from the Schoharie Creek to the limestone escarpment enclosing the valley on its eastern edge. The current village has a long history dating from the mid-1700s, when German settlers and their descendants incorporated three small settlements that expanded along what became the village's lengthy main street. Buildings along Main Street in the nominated district date from the construction of the brick Lutheran church in 1796 through the early 1900s and include a variety of types: early farmsteads, commercial buildings, the courthouse and clerk's office, hotels, a bank, churches, and numerous houses. Industry is limited to one mid-twentieth century plastics factory, which uses buildings constructed to those used for the annual agricultural fair. To date, only the NR-listed county courthouse is documented as architect-designed, although some buildings suggest designs modeled after pattern book plans offered as early as the mid-1800s. The Schoharie Village Historic District's architectural record illustrates vernacular interpretations of popular tastes throughout the period of significance.

To be considered contributing to the nominated historic district, the resource must date to within the period of significance and retain five of the seven standards of integrity with feeling and association being required.

Integrity of design is measured in the following way:

- Changes during the period of significance that reflect original or continuing uses are acceptable if the change itself retains integrity
- A building must retain its overall form and be recognizable. Buildings with their historic form significantly changed or hidden after the period of significance will be non-contributing.
- Buildings must retain original scale, or a scale achieved during the period of significance. In the latter instance, the change in scale must retain historic integrity.

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- Replacement sash/windows in original openings are acceptable. Replacement windows in altered openings may be acceptable if the original opening is readable and could be restored. An isolated change may be acceptable. Buildings with greatly altered fenestration will be non-contributing.
- Porches added during the period of significance are generally acceptable. Later porches that greatly alter the scale or design of a building may render the building as non-contributing.
- The building should retain its historic period roofline. Instances where the roofline was altered may still be considered contributing if was done during the period of significance

Resource List

Academy Drive

136 Academy Drive, 1927/1932, Schoharie Central School, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.14-6)

Two-story brick school with neoclassical revival massing and decorative scheme on partially banked foundation set back from highway on slight rise; flanking wings added in 1932 (cornerstone) feature a plainer version of central block decorative scheme. The central five-bay section has a symmetrical plan with a center entrance capped by a segmentally arched pediment set off by plain sandstone pilasters that ascend through the brick parapet. Similar plainly dressed sandstone water table and horizontal banding set off the two main stories of the building. Additional pilasters divide the façade vertically between ribbons of large windows with sandstone sills, soldiered brick heads, multi-light sash (later replacements that mimic the originals) that mark off the classroom plan inside the building. Built 1927 soon after the old Romanesque Revival academy burned in February of that year; wings flanking center five bays added 1932; later (1950s through early 2000s) additions to rear of building include classrooms and a new gymnasium preserve the strongly neoclassical design of the original building. Site cover 41.44 acres, much of featuring a variety of athletic fields.

Outbuilding: L-shaped, one-story, five-bay brick bus garage with flat roof, accessed from Academy Drive. Built ca. 1960.

Birchez Lane

106-120 Birchez Ln., 2106-2017, *The Birches at Schoharie*, three non-contributing buildings due to age. (Tax ID 72.17-6-1.1)

Large apartment complex adjoining Main St. (NY 30) south of Bridge St. and composed of three large wood frame buildings all with modern interpretations of classical styles, most especially Greek Revival, on a site of more than five acres. The largest of these is a two-story, U-plan building at the rear (east side) of the property. Two smaller identical multi-unit buildings use the same stylistic vocabulary on a smaller scale. A circular drive is centered on the property and accesses all three buildings. Postdates period of significance.

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Bridge Street

110 Bridge St., ca. 1950, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.17-1-7)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame Cape Cod style house with attached one-bay garage at west end of house; enclosed entrance porch on center front features asymmetrical gable. Two gabled dormers in front roof face; shed-roofed dormer on back roof face. Retains generally regular period fenestration with all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones except for six-over-six in garage. Aluminum siding replaces earlier finishes on upper half-story and dormer windows; vinyl siding on first story; exterior brick chimney applied asymmetrically to east gable wall; rusticated concrete block foundation; asphalt shingle roof.

114 Bridge St, ca. 1940, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.17-1-8)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame Cape Cod style house with enclosed gable-roofed entrance porch centered on front façade; two gabled dormers project from front roof face. Regular period fenestration features paired and single openings with vinyl six-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters throughout. Vinyl siding; exterior brick chimney asymmetrically placed on east gable wall; asphalt shingle roof.

Outbuilding: Detached one story, gable-roofed wood frame garage. Built ca. 1960.

117 Bridge St, ca. 1860, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.17-3-4)

Two-story, front-gabled wood frame house with slightly lower, slightly offset front-gable ell. House renovated ca. 2012 with new, non-historic siding and a metal roof; house retains period form and foundation of large limestone blocks. Bracketed frieze with partial returns on main block appears to be part of early or original decorative scheme. Open hip-roofed porch spanning front façade and second porch in corner formed by ell, both featuring heavy squared posts on wood piers, may replace earlier ones. Retains regular period fenestration with vinyl six-over-six replacement sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance with side and transom lights surround a six-panel door, possibly a replacement.

Outbuilding: Late nineteenth century small, gable-roofed two-story wood frame barn (possible carriage barn, although set back very far from house for this function) with wood clapboard siding and metal seam roof.

121 Bridge St. ca. 1870, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.17-3-3)

Two-story, front-gabled wood frame house with lower, two-story front-gable ell offset from main block. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash in main block; six-over-over-six wood period sash in ell; asymmetrically placed main entrance with extended architraves; entrances in main block and ell have period doors with paired glazed upper panels. Wood clapboard siding with raking frieze featuring Gothic vergeboard on main block; full return on rear ell may indicate reuse of an earlier building. Limestone foundation; asphalt shingle roof.

Outbuilding: Two-story, front-gabled, frame carriage barn with paired period wood doors and mow door centered in upper story; wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1870.

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123 Bridge St., ca. 1870, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.17-3-2)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled wood frame house with one-story, gable-roofed back ell offset from main roof axis. Open entrance porch (added ca. 1920) with square posts and brick steps over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with later one-over-one wood sash; full-height paired casements in first floor front openings; period wood doors with paired glazed upper panels in main entrance; upper-story front windows flanked by louvered wood shutters hung on period hardware. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and full returns on main block and ell.

127 Bridge St., 1870, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.17-3-1)

Two-story side-gabled wood frame house with prominent gabled dormer projecting from center front; deep eaves; open hip-roofed porch with scrolled corner braces, turned posts, and splat railing; one-story gable-roofed rear ell forms L-plan with main block. Upper story retains period fenestration with paired openings in gable; altered fenestration on first story; most openings feature six-over-one replacement sash; paired windows have one-over-one replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards; house has a Gothic Revival form. Large late twentieth century, compatible 1-story gable-roofed frame addition, possibly built in phases, off rear ell of house with attached one-bay garage.

131 Bridge St., ca. 1870, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 71.20-1-7)

Two-story, front-gable wood frame house with one-and-a-half-story front-gable rear ell offset from main block roof axis; small gabled porch over main entrance; open hip-roofed porch on east side main block adjoining ell. Regular period fenestration with asymmetrically placed main entrance; most sash are six-over-six replacements; pedimented casings on front façade and square-headed openings on other elevations; louvered wood shutters hung on period hardware on front and east side. Wood clapboard siding with deep bracketed frieze and partial cornice returns on main block; full return on ell; corner and water table boards. Limestone foundation; metal roof.

Outbuilding: Front-gabled wood frame carriage house with side-gabled, one-story wing on west eave wall; retains sliding wood doors made of vertical boards, wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1870.

135 Bridge St., ca. 1870, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 71.20-1-6)

Two-story front-gabled wood frame house with two-story front-gable back ell offset from main block roof axis; flat-roofed addition to back ell; full return on main block. Open entrance porch (added ca. 1900) with Tuscan columns caps asymmetrically placed front door; partially open porch (added ca. 1900) with turned posts and paneled railing on east side of back ell. Regular period fenestration with period six-over-six wood sash in main block. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier cladding. Limestone foundation; asphalt shingle roof.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, wood frame carriage barn with shed-roofed addition to south eave wall; upward sliding garage door in east gable wall with period mow door above; six-over-six wood sash and wood clapboard siding with corner boards. Built ca. 1870.

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139 Bridge St., 1968, one contributing building. (Tax ID 71.20-1-5)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame Cape Cod house with side-gabled two-bay garage attached to west gable wall and set back from façade. Regular symmetrical period fenestration; exterior brick chimney centered on east gable wall. Newer siding and entrance door (ca. 2012).

143 Bridge St., ca. 1870, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 71.20-1-4)

Two-story, front-gable wood frame house with one-and-a-half-story front-gable back ell offset from main block roof axis; open porch with narrow posts with quatrefoil cross section and small scrolled corner braces spans front façade; glazed porch with standing seam metal roof spans west eave wall of main block. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; paired doors with glazed upper panels in asymmetrically placed main entrance. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier cladding; bracketed frieze and partial returns on main block; full return on ell. Limestone foundation; metal roof.

Outbuilding: One and one-half story, one-bay garage with solar panel roof and decorative half-round window over door. Built 2015 to replace an earlier ca. 1930 garage; non-contributing since built after the period of significance.

147 Bridge St., 2014, one non-contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building, both due to age. (Tax ID 71.20-1-3)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gable wood frame house on high concrete foundation; regular symmetrical fenestration.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, one and one-half story garage with sloping front gable roof, synthetic exterior cladding same as house. Built 2014.

149 Bridge St., F. A. Guernsey & Co., ca. 1910-1930, two contributing primary buildings; five non-contributing secondary buildings. (Tax IDs 71.20-1-1; 71.16-2-9; 71.20-2-1.2; 71.16-3-14.11; 71.16-3-14.12; 71.16-3-14.13; 71.16-3-15.11)

Property used as a commercial nursery for nearly 100 years and on land on both sides of Bridge Street, encompassing 81.38 acres. Buildings closer to Bridge Street create commercial area near center of combined properties. These include a large stuccoed front gabled barn building with metal seamed roof, paired windows featuring multi-light wood sash in upper half-story; lower story hidden by later shed-roofed addition spanning front façade with tall garage bays in eastern half. Second building is small, one-story hipped and flared-roofed with recently replaced siding and windows. Two windows on each elevation. synthetic finishes. Both the large barn and office were constructed ca. 1910-30.

Outbuildings: Property contains two large metal and glass greenhouses in north end of property and a one-story wood frame and wood sided office nearer the road, all late twentieth century. One large garage, built west of historic barn, metal frame and sided, ca. 1980. Smaller late twentieth century one-story concrete building, west of historic office with metal seam roof and attached, one-story, flat roofed addition. All outbuildings are non-contributing, built after the period of significance.

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155 Bridge St., ca. 1870, one contributing building. (Tax ID 71.16-2-10)

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with gabled dormer centered on front roof face; open hip-roofed porch with large square posts spans façade and its roof rests on the tops of two three-sided bay windows. Regular period fenestration with four-over-four wood sash in single and paired configurations, all replacement sash; door replaced. Deep eaves with decorative eave boards on main roof. Aluminum siding; limestone foundation. Rear non-historic Dutch gable roofed shed, too small to count.

183 Bridge St., ca. 1840-1860, one contributing primary building; one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 71.16-2-8)

Two-story, front-gabled wood frame house with one-story back ell; open hip-roofed porch with slender posts with quatrefoil cross section and standing seam metal roof spans façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash flanked by shutters composed of three vertical planks and asymmetrically placed main entrance. Vinyl siding; metal roof.

Outbuilding: Front gabled batten sided shed with double door with lower crosspiece. Built ca. 2000; non-contributing as it postdates period of significance.

184 Bridge St., 1941, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 71.16-1-6)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with enclosed center entrance porch capped by steeply pitched gable roof; single-story back ell with open porch on east side. Regular period fenestration with single and paired openings with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding with lapped corners; Georgian Revival partial returns.

Outbuilding: Detached two-bay, front-gable wood frame garage. Built ca. 1960.

185 Bridge St., ca. 1810–1840, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 71.16-2-7)

Two-story, side-gabled wood frame house with same-height gable-roofed rear ell and one-and-a-half-story addition to the ell; open hip-roofed porch with later squared posts spans façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash and center entrance featuring insulated steel door. Vinyl siding.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame garage; one-bay retains paired period double doors with small upper lights (infilled) and lower narrow wood panels. Built ca. 1940.

189 Bridge St., ca. 2012. one non-contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building, both due to age. (Tax ID 71.16-2-6)

Two-story, side-gabled wood frame house on high poured concrete foundation with east facing façade; view from street shows two large windows in east end in north elevation and one smaller one to the west. Open shed-roofed porch on front (east) and rear (south) elevations. Regular fenestration, vinyl siding. All synthetic exterior finishes.

Outbuilding: One-story, one bay garage, contemporary with house. Low front-gabled roof, paneled garage style door. Non-contributing building as it postdates period of significance.

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191 Bridge St., ca. 1915, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 17.16-2-5)

Side-gabled wood frame bungalow with gabled dormer centered on front roof face; open porch with paneled railing and square posts recessed under front roof. Period fenestration with period three-over-one wood sash in paired and single configurations; period door with glazed upper panel. Wood clapboard siding, corner boards, and exposed rafter tails. House is set on high concrete block foundation.

Outbuilding: Wood frame garage appears to have been built in two phases, the first a one-bay front-gable (built ca. 1920) with a later bay added ca. 1950 on west eave wall and west roof face raised and extended. Wood novelty siding with corner boards.

193 Bridge St., ca. 2000, one non-contributing primary building; one non-contributing secondary building; both due to age. (Tax ID 71.16-2-4)

Wood frame house composed of one-story front-gable block with a two-story block attached to its rear gable wall. Features varied fenestration and synthetic exterior finishes; postdates period of significance.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable, wood frame garage with finishes matching house. Built ca. 2000; non-contributing as it postdates period of significance.

197 Bridge St., ca. 1840, one contributing primary building; one non-contributing secondary building, due to age. (Tax ID 71.16-2-3)

Two-story, side-gabled wood frame house with one-story gable-roofed rear ell; open gable-roofed entrance porch (recent addition or alteration) centered on front façade; enclosed, shed-roofed porch spans most of east eave wall of the ell. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash and center entrance with insulated steel door. Vinyl siding. Limestone foundation; recent metal roof. Approximated date of construction based on form and massing; not mapped in 1866; county records give approximate date of 1870.

Outbuilding: Wood frame garage with finishes matching house. Built ca. 2000; non-contributing--postdates period of significance.

199 Bridge St., ca. 1950, one contributing primary building; one non-contributing secondary building, due to age. (Tax ID 71.16-2-2)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with enclosed, gable-roofed center entrance porch and open gable-roofed porch asymmetrically placed on west eave wall. Regular period fenestration of mainly paired openings with vinyl six-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding and recent metal roof.

Outbuilding: One-bay, front-gable wood frame garage with compressed wood siding. Built ca. 1980 and is non-contributing as it postdates the period of significance.

201 Bridge St., ca. 1840, one contributing building. (Tax ID 71.16-2-1)

Two-story, cross-gabled wood frame house with two-story rear ell forming an L-plan; dormer cross-gabled into ridge line and is centered; gable end on front roof; one-story enclosed shed-roofed porch on west side of ell. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding. Metal roof. Ca. 1840

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date based on form and massing and county records; not mapped in 1866. Small gable-roofed wood frame shed, ca. 1940, too small to count.

214 Bridge St., ca. 1866, one contributing building. (Tax ID 71.16-1-9)

Wood frame house composed of two gable-roofed blocks offset from each other, both set on banked foundations; the east block features a clipped gable end on the east gable wall. Enclosed shed-roofed porch set in corner formed by the blocks; open deck (c. 1950) on north wall of east block and is reached by open stairs on east gable wall and shed-roofed addition; attached one-bay garage set below grade on north wall under the shed-roofed addition. Varied fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Wood shingle siding. Building may incorporate the tollgate shown in 1866 (county records estimate 1870); building is somewhat altered and is difficult to accurately date but clearly nineteenth century.

Schoharie River Bridge #4, 1928, one contributing structure.

Two-span, narrow two-lane steel, riveted plate and steel Warren truss highway bridge with center pier of coursed ashlar limestone. NYS DOT Bridge Inventory Number 3354610. Bridge plate reads: "1926/Schoharie River Bridge No. 4/Lawyer J. Wright, County Superintendent of Highways, Roger H. Mallery, Contractor." The 1926 plate date reflects standardization of Warren truss bridges constructed after 1925. Bridge was rehabilitated in 1992 and is still considered an excellent example of a particular bridge type.

Depot Lane

143 Depot Lane, Schoharie Valley Railroad Complex, ca. 1875-1900. NR listed 1972, seven buildings & one object (all contributing), not counted. (Tax IDs 72.9-1-3; 72.9-1-16, 72.9-1-17)

Complex of buildings, now operated as a museum, located on the west side of Depot Lane, west of Main Street where Depot Lane abruptly turns south. Buildings in complex are:

Creamery, ca. 1875: Large two-story, eight-bay wood frame building with cupola ventilator centered on main roof and numerous additions; enclosed shed-roofed entrance porch spanning the east eave wall with a gabled dormer above center entrance steps; enclosed stair on the north gable wall with two further shed-roofed wings projecting north; and a one-story gable-roofed wing projecting from the south gable wall. Regular fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding on most exterior walls except for vertical board siding on porch spanning east eave wall.

Grain Mill, ca. 1875: Two-story wood frame building with regular fenestration using twelve-over-twelve wood sash (possibly older than the building and reused here) in two main stories; six-over-six wood sash in attic openings on gable walls. Paired wooden doors centered on south gable wall with a loading door above. Later one-story wood frame additions with wood novelty siding project from both eave walls of the building. Main building covered in wood clapboards with corner boards.

Weigh Station, ca. 1875: Gable-roofed wood frame building with pass-through in western bay and attached one-story gable-roofed office wing at east-half of south eave wall. Pass-through accommodated a scale for wagons. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards; varied fenestration, mainly period with variety of sash and casements; Queen Anne door into office wing on south gable wall is set under an open hip-roofed porch.

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Station House, ca. 1875: Two-story, three-bay brick building with deeply overhung eaves and limestone foundation. Regular period fenestration with limestone lintels and sills; six-over-six wood sash and single-width door with glazed upper section capped by a glazed transom. Limestone foundation.

Freight/Locomotive House, ca. 1875: One-story, gable-roofed wood frame building with long, narrow plan. Large sliding doors open on eave walls alternating with varied period wood multi-light windows. Wood clapboard siding.

Waiting Station 1, ca. 1900: Small, one-room wood frame building with pyramidal roof.

Waiting Station 2, ca. 1900: Small, one-room wood frame building with hipped roof.

Fountain, ca. 1875: Cast metal fountain with watering trough. Manufactured ca. 1875 based on style.

157 Depot Lane, Schoharie County Department of Corrections, 2006, one non-contributing primary building and two non-contributing secondary buildings, due to age.

Two-story masonry building of two wings (correctional facility and county sheriff building) connected by a one-story corridor. Buildings composed of several flat-roofed blocks, some one-story, and one is gable-roofed. Limited fenestration. May have been built in phases, but all postdate period of significance. Ca. 1997 one story masonry machine shop building with hipped roof in northeast corner of property. Ca. 1997 detached garage with side gabled roof in northwest corner of property. Large asphalt paved parking areas surround buildings and small lawns spaces. Entire property surrounded by fencing and shrubbery.

Estenes Lane

127 Estenes Lane, ca. 1790-1810, one contributing primary building and three contributing secondary buildings. (Tax ID 72.17-6-2)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with symmetrical façade; stone and concrete patio (added mid-1900s) on banked foundation spans front (west eave wall) of main block. Main block retains regular symmetrical period fenestration with slightly recessed center entrance flanked by sidelights and capped by a transom light and flat lintel; window openings slightly reduced to accommodate six-over-six replacement sash. Wing attached to south gable wall of main block composed of several wood frame additions featuring alterations. Beginning adjacent to the south gable wall of the main block, a two-bay wing with an asymmetrically pitched gable roof with a single partial return on east roof face that may indicate earlier configuration; a glazed hip-roofed porch spans the entire south gable wall of this section. The east eave wall of this block is attached to a two-story gable-roofed building by a one-story gable-roofed passage. The far eastern end of this block features an arched opening that may be a woodshed. Wood clapboard siding and stone foundation; interior end chimneys on main block; west front of south wing features mid-1900s fenestration.

Outbuildings: Main barn group composed of wood frame barns probably built as separate buildings that were assembled to form a single entity in the latter half of the nineteenth century. These include a large gable-roofed barn with a fairly steep roof and a nearly square footprint, possibly a New World Dutch barn, now on a banked stone foundation, with stable windows evenly spaced along its northwest eave wall. A taller barn on a banked foundation adjoins the southwest gable wall of the larger barn and features a gabled dormer that projects above the larger barn. A large shed-roofed addition projects from the southeast eave wall of the larger barn. Entire group of wood clapboard siding and galvanized metal roofs.

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One-story, gable-roofed, wood frame vehicle barn with shed-roofed addition on north side of the drive (Estenes Ln). Built ca. 1900–1940. One-story, gable-roofed wood frame vehicle barn on south side of drive between house and main barn group. Built ca. 1900–1940.

Fair Street (formerly River Street)

104 Fair St., ca. 1900-1925, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-8-9)

Two-story, three-bay, side-gable wood frame house with hip-roofed porch projecting from east gable wall and open hip-roofed porch with square posts and later added spindled railing over center entrance. Retains symmetrical period fenestration featuring wood three-over-one sash in upper story and replacements mimicking historic configuration in first story; all openings flanked by non-historic louvered shutters. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

108 Fair St., ca. 1825-1850, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-8-10)

Two-story, four-bay, side-gabled, wood frame, two-unit house with one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed rear ell; open hip-roofed porches (added mid-1900s) with square posts over paired center entrances on front façade and over side entrance into ell on its east eave wall. Retains regular and symmetrical period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash throughout, all flanked by louvered non-historic shutters. Paired entrances in façade feature glazed transoms and recently replaced doors. Wood clapboard siding and partial returns (one east gable wall only); standing seam metal roof; limestone foundation.

Outbuilding: Three-bay shed-roofed wood frame garage with half-story openings above. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1930–50.

110 Fair St., ca. 1870, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-8-11)

Two-story, L-plan wood frame house with steep cross gabled roof with asphalt shingles; Ca. 1900 one-story additions on west side and rear wall; open, hip-roofed porch with turned posts and recently replaced spindled railing spans front façade. Recessed side entry off porch. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash in upper story and full-height casements on first story facing porch. Vinyl siding on all but front wall, which has scalloped replacement shingles. Stone foundation.

111 Fair St., Harva, ca. 1949, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-10-2)

Two-story plastics manufacturing facility composed of wood frame buildings; believed to be originally constructed as agricultural fair buildings in late 1800s that were moved east from the fairgrounds site when Harva opened ca. 1949 and assembled as a single structure. The buildings preserve much of their original appearance and are easily recognized from historic photographs. The two-story gable-roofed building has its ridge oriented north-south with an octagonal louvered cupola ventilator. A gable wall faces Fair Street and features a center entrance on that wall. Gabled dormers are centered on each roof face. One-story shed-roofed additions, possibly both added after the move, project from each eave wall, the east addition wrapping the south wall. The west addition extends partway along the west wall until it meets a two-story shed-roofed section forming a connector with a much larger hip-roofed L-plan building. This building features square-plan cupola ventilators at each end of the peaks of the roof and where the peaks meet at the corner. This block features

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regular fenestration with replacement sash. Wood novelty siding throughout; varied roofing material, including recently replaced steel on the L-plan section, earlier metal on shed-roofed additions to smaller building, and slate on the small building.

114 Fair St., NYSARC, 2010, one non-contributing primary building (due to age) and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-8-12)

One-story, L-plan, wood frame house with open shed-roofed porch spanning front-facing eave wall. Regular fenestration of mainly paired openings with non-historic one-over-one sash. Synthetic exterior materials throughout. Replaced earlier structure and postdates period of significance.)

Outbuilding: Two-story, gable-roofed wood frame carriage barn with paired doors centered on south gable wall; mow door above. Windows with period wood six-over-six sash flank doors on both level; four-light fixed sash in diamond formation in peak. Wood clapboard siding with deep raking frieze. Built ca. 1900.

116 Fair St., ca. 1835-1850, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-8-13)

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with one-story gable-roofed rear ell with tall brick chimney piercing its roof; open porch (added ca. 1900) with turned posts and spindled railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash in all openings; asymmetrically placed main entrance. Wood clapboard siding with corner pilasters, partial returns and deep Greek Revival frieze.

117 Fair St., ca. 1835-1850, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-10-1)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled wood frame house with several additions, including a one-story, side-gabled enclosed porch on west side flush with front of main block; two, two-story rear ells on same axis as main block (first added, ca. 1900; second added ca. 1980), and large two-story gable-roofed attached garage (built ca. 2000) added to last ell and projecting west. Regular fenestration with four-over-four replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters in historic-period main block; asymmetrically placed entrance with paired doors capped by gabled hood on curved brackets. Wood clapboard siding with recently added vergeboard; stone foundation under main block.

122 Fair St. ca. 1850, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-5-1)

Two-story, square-plan, frame house with low pyramidal roof and bracketed frieze. Symmetrical fenestration features paired openings in second-story façade and single openings in sides and rear; center doorway with side and transom lights now capped by open semi-circular Georgian Revival entrance porch; windows flanking entrance now have 20-light fixed sash; paired windows with four-over-four replacement sash in second-story front; single windows on side elevations. First-story front windows, front entrance porch and exterior brick chimney on east side appear to be part of remodeling in second quarter of 1900s. Vinyl siding; deep frieze with paired brackets.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story cross-gabled wood frame garage with center gable and mow door that opens to Grand St. Built ca. 1950.

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124 Fair St., ca. 1835-1850, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.13-5-2)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with full return and deep frieze partially altered with non-historic materials at roofline. Open, hip-roofed porch, added early 1900s; partially remodeled ca. 2000 with stock materials, Tuscan columns span façade. Retains most of period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash; first floor front now has a triple opening (ca. 1920). Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: One-bay, front-gable garage with period three-panel horizontally sliding door. Built ca. 1920.

125 Fair St., 2015, one non-contributing building, due to age. (Tax ID 72.13-9-10)

Side-gabled “split-level” wood frame house with synthetic exterior finishes on full-height poured concrete foundation with attached garage in east half. Recessed center entrance to dwelling space is one story above ground level and reached by open wood steps. Regular fenestration.

126 Fair St., ca. 1835-1850, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.13-5-3)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood frame house with full return and deep, plain frieze; slightly lower offset two-story rear ell. Open porch with squared posts spans façade; enclosed porch with battered clapboard railing on east side adjoining both main block and ell. Regular period fenestration with variety of later replacement sash including nine-over-nine lights in façade and one-over-one lights on sides; asymmetrically placed main entrance. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation; exterior brick chimney added on west wall.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story front-gable wood frame carriage house with period sliding doors spanning first story front; mow door asymmetrically placed above; scroll sawn vergeboard and wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1860.

130 Fair St., ca. 1835-1850, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.13-5-4)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood frame house with same-height, side-gabled wing and single-story kitchen ell projecting from western side-gabled wing. Main block has partial returns; wing has raking frieze boards. Ca. 1900 open, hip-roofed porch spans front of main block and one bay of wing. Regular fenestration with mainly two-over-two wood sash. Period interior brick chimneys on all three blocks of house. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed wood frame carriage house with period sliding door in eave wall. Wood clapboards and asbestos shingle siding. Built ca. 1870.

131 Fair St., ca. 1835-1850, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-9-9)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood frame house with one-story rear ell; full return and deep frieze at roofline on main block; corner pilasters; period interior brick chimney centered on ridgeline. Regular period fenestration with mainly six-over-six replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; first-story front features narrow two-over-six replacement sash, possibly fixed; asymmetrically placed main doorway with later neoclassical open entrance porch featuring Tuscan columns. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation.

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132 Fair St., ca. 1835-1850, one contributing primary building; one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.13-5-12)

One-story, six-bay, hip-roofed, wood frame house with paired entrances centered on façade and later one-and-a-half-story front-gable ell spanning back wall; one-story, gable-roofed service ell added to rear of first ell. Open porch with square posts spans entrances and one window on either side. Deep frieze and corner pilasters. Regular period fenestration with nine-over-nine replacement sash flanked by non-historic louvered shutters. Vinyl siding. Stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, side Dutch gable wood frame garage. Built ca. 1960.

133 Fair St., ca. 1930, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.13-9-8)

One-story, three-bay front-gable frame house with open pergola-type porch (added ca. 2000) with exposed rafter tails spanning front and east side of house. Regular fenestration with one-over-one vinyl sash in first story and single-light windows in window in peak. Vinyl siding with scalloped detail in front peak.

Outbuilding: Two-bay front-gable wood garage added to one-story pyramidal-roofed building, two non-historic overhead doors, vinyl sided. Garage is contemporary with house (ca. 1930) with later addition.

136 Fair St., ca. 1835-1850/1960, one non-contributing building due to alteration.
(Tax ID 72.13-5-6)

One-and-a-half-story, front-gable wood frame house with one-story back ell; partial returns may indicate pre-1850 construction date, but many alterations resulted in a loss of character defining features. First-story front fenestration altered ca. 1960 with non-historic window arrangement, pent roofs, and replacement door set under a pent roof supported by diagonal wrought iron braces. Door opening appears to be infilled and clad in vinyl. Entrance surround suggest pilasters once flanked the asymmetrical placed main entrance. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier cladding. Concrete foundation.

137 Fair St., ca. 1835-1850, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.13-9-7)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood frame house with one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing east eave wall, and one-story, hip-roofed back ell with smaller upper windows. Full return on main block with deep frieze. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash flanked by non-historic louvered shutters; asymmetrically placed main entrance retains side and transom lights; dentil course in door lintel; gabled hood supported by scrolled braces over entrance added early 1900s. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier cladding.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, gambrel-roofed wood frame garage with single large overhead door and vinyl siding. Non-historic window in gable end. Built ca. 1940.

140 Fair St., ca. 1970, one non-contributing building, due to age. (Tax ID 72.13-1-1)

One-story wood frame house composed of two hip-roofed blocks connected by gable-roofed hyphen fronted by open porch; two-bay attached garage in western block; regular fenestration; postdates period of significance.

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141 Fair St., 2012, one non-contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building, due to age. (Tax ID 71.16-3-13)

One-story, side-gabled wood frame house, possibly prefabricated ranch style building. Open gable-roofed porch spans center section of façade. Regular fenestration with single and double openings; postdates period of significance.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, hip-roofed, frame garage with siding featuring lapped corners. Postdates period of significance.

144 Fair St., ca. 1965, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-1-2)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with two-bay, front-gable garage attached to west wall; side wall of garage projects beyond façade, and its roofline is continued over an open, shed-roofed entrance porch that spans part of façade. Regular period fenestration of paired and single openings. Synthetic exterior finishes.

147 Fair St., ca. 1960, one contributing building. (Tax ID 71.16-3-12)

One-story, side-gabled brick house with prominent gabled dormer over shallow wing projecting from west end of façade; 1-bay attached garage in east end. Brick chimney projects above front roof face near center of ridgeline. Pediments clad in vinyl siding. Varied period fenestration.

150 Fair St., ca. 1965, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-1-3)

Frame house composed of 1.5-story front gable block and 1-story wing on banked foundation, which forms L-plan on west side. Open shed-roofed porch spans façade of wing. Two-bay attached garage under wing opens to west side.

155 Fair St., ca. 1965, one contributing building. (Tax ID 71.16-3-11)

Two-story, side-gabled frame house with brick first story and frame upper story projecting slightly beyond first story walls; 2-bay, side-gabled garage attached to west gable end. Regular period fenestration.

159 Fair St., ca. 1835-1860, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 71.16-3-10)

Two-story, front-gable frame house with 1.5-story, gable-roofed back ell offset from roof axis of main block; open porch with turned columns wrap front and east side to ell. Regular period fenestration features six-over-six replacement sash and asymmetrically placed main entrance. Partial returns on main block and ell. Vinyl siding.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, side-gabled wood frame garage set behind house. Finishes match house. Built ca. 1980. Postdates period of significance.

163 Fair St., ca. 1955, one contributing building. (Tax ID 71.16-3-8)

Small one-story, side-gabled frame Cape Cod style house with side wing. Connecting breezeway with different exterior finished connects to large two-bay garage with three dormer windows spanning front roof. House and garage clad with wood clapboard siding; metal roof.

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169 Fair St., ca. 2013, one non-contributing building due to age. (Tax ID 71.16-3-15.2)

Wood frame house designed to resemble two adjoining gable-roofed barns with a large silo. These appear to be new buildings, but could be reused buildings from the fairgrounds once on this property. Postdates period of significance.

Fort Road

102 Fort Rd., ca. 1955, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.6-3-3)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with cornice returns and shed-roofed back ell; open gable-roofed porch over center entrance. Symmetrical fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; partial returns; parged foundation. Probably matched 104 Fort Rd when built.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame garage with added shed-roofed bay. Built ca. 1960.

104 Fort Rd., ca. 1955, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.6-3-3)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with shed-roofed back ell; open gable-roofed porch with iron supports over center entrance. Symmetrical fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Aluminum siding; partial returns; parged foundation; two brick exterior chimneys, one for a fireplace, placed on north gable wall. Probably matched 102 Fort Road when built.

Outbuilding: One-bay front-gable wood frame garage with wood clapboard siding and 4-light sash in façade. Built ca. 1980; postdates period of significance.

106 Fort Rd., ca. 1955, one non-contributing building due to alteration. (Tax ID 72.6-3-5)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with open gable-roofed porch over center entrance; one-bay, side-gabled attached garage on north wall. Symmetrical fenestration with three-sided bay windows flanking entrance; gabled dormers above each bay window; one-over-one sash replacement, metal seam roof. Vinyl siding; partial returns on dormer are only historic features still discernable.

110 Fort Rd., ca. 1960, one contributing primary building and non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.6-3-6)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame Cape Cod house with center entrance recessed under southwest corner of front roof face; one-story, enclosed, gable-roofed rear entrance porch on north gable wall. Irregular fenestration with varied openings, probably altered in phases with different sash types. Vinyl siding.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame garage. Built ca. 1980. Non-contributing as it postdates period of significance.

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114 Fort Rd. Niagara Fire Engine No. 6, ca. 2016, one non-contributing building due to age.
(Tax ID 72.6-2-19)

Large masonry (concrete with stone veneer details) firehouse with front-gable, four-bay garage on north end. Cross gable-roofed; part of fire hall is below grade on the south wall of the garage. A tower is placed between the lower section and the garage and accessed by an open flight of steps. Postdates period of significance.

115 Fort Rd., ca. 1930, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.6-2-1)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with enclosed shed-roofed entrance porch on north half of façade gabled dormer over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular fenestration of single, paired, and tripled openings; one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Aluminum siding; rusticated concrete block foundation.

Outbuilding: One-bay, front-gable wood frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1980; non-contributing as it postdates period of significance.

121 Fort Rd., ca. 1975, one non-contributing primary building and non-contributing secondary building, both due to age. (Tax ID 72.6-2-2)

One-story, hip-roofed house with glazed hip-roofed porch projecting from north half of façade. Irregular period fenestration of various opening types; variety of replacement sash; postdates period of significance.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame garage. Built ca. 1980; non-contributing as it postdates period of significance.

125 Fort Rd., ca. 2010, one non-contributing building due to age. (Tax ID 72.6-2-3.1)

Two-story, side-gabled house with stone veneer and regular, symmetrical fenestration; Palladian window in upstairs center front above center entrance. Postdates period of significance.

126 Fort Rd., ca. 1855–75, one contributing primary building and non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.6-2-16)

Two-story, three-bay, wood frame house; low pyramid shaped roof; one-story, side-gabled wing projecting from north wall; one-story gable-roofed back ell. Main block has deep eaves with bracketed frieze; wing has similar smaller scale frieze and partial cornice returns. Ca. 1890-1910 open, shed-roofed porch with turned support posts, spindled railing. Regular period fenestration with asymmetrically placed main entrance; second-story retains wood two-over-two sash; first-story front sash replaced with one-over-ones and paired doors are replaced with insulated steel. Vinyl siding.

Outbuilding: Wood frame garage with asymmetrically gabled roof. Board-and-batten siding. Built ca. 1980; non-contributing building as it postdates period of significance.

128 Fort Rd., ca 1835-1855, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.6-2-15)

Wood frame house composed of two-story, front-gabled main block and a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing, flush with façade of main block; main entrance asymmetrically placed and recessed in main block; one-

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story shed-roofed back ell. Greek Revival decorative scheme encompasses partial returns and plain frieze. Regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one replacement sash; entrance features pilasters and sidelights. Vinyl siding, but retains partial returns and Greek Revival frieze; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Wood frame, front-gable, two-bay barn with one bay converted to garage. Wood clapboards. Built ca. 1840-1880.

131 Fort Rd., ca. 1800-1835, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.6-2-3.2)

Two-story, side-gabled, wood frame house with one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed ell spanning back wall; open shed-roofed porch (added early-mid 1900s) with square posts spans façade. House retains delicate Federal cornice returns and corner full-height pilasters; window lintels feature decorative lozenge motif. Regular period fenestration largely intact including half-windows in the upper story of the ell; six-over-one wood sash probably replaced older sash in early 1900s; four-light attic windows; asymmetrically placed main entrance with Greek Revival sidelights and pilasters and door with two oblong panels. Open hip-roofed porch adjoins south side of ell. Wood clapboard siding.

Outbuilding: One-story, gable-roofed shed with paired nine-light windows; wood clapboards. Built early 1900s.

132 Fort Rd., ca 1840-1860, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.6-2-14)

Wood frame house composed of two-story, square-plan, pyramid shaped roofed main block with one-and-a-half-story gable-roofed ell behind; recently built pyramid-roofed section attached to rear ell and forms hyphen with two-bay side-gabled attached garage clad in vinyl siding. Main block retains deep frieze and brackets under deep eaves. Regular period fenestration on main block and wing with one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered wood shutters on period hardware; asymmetrically placed, recessed main entrance with sidelights, transom, and pilasters. Asbestos shingles; stone foundation.

136 Fort Rd., ca. 1800–1825, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.6-2-13)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with open shed-roofed non-historic porch, spans three center bays; one-story back ell at northeast corner of main block. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash throughout flanked by false paneled shutters except for period four-light attic windows in gable walls; Italianate door with paired round-arched glazed panels. Wood clapboard siding; deep frieze with partial returns; corner boards; interior end chimneys and later center chimney.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame garage with board-and-batten siding. Built ca. 1960.

138 Fort Rd., ca. 1900–1920, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.6-2-12)

One-and-a-half-story, front-gable, wood frame house with full-height back ell with enclosed porch spanning south side of ell; open shed-roofed porch with square posts resting on shingled low wall spanning façade. Regular fenestration, mainly period, with six-over-six wood sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance. Vinyl siding; parged foundation; standing seam metal roof on main block.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front gable, wood frame garage with metal roof. Built ca. 1980-2000. Non-contributing building as it postdates period of significance.

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145 Fort Rd, Old Stone Fort Museum Complex (former Reformed Dutch Church)—partially NR listed 2002 (west side of Fort Rd). One NR listed building (2002)—not counted; one contributing building and six non-contributing buildings moved to site (1972) after period of significance. (Tax ID 72.6-2-11 & 72.6-2-8)

The museum property contains 3.17 acres and eight buildings. The NR listed stone church stands on .37 acres of the parcel located on the west side of Fort Rd. The remaining buildings occupy land on the east side of the highway and includes a 1972 stone exhibit and museum offices building and offices and four buildings moved to the site that are part of the museum collection. A house and barn, also museum buildings moved to the site, stand on a 4.9-acre adjacent tax parcel (72.6-2-8) running east to the village boundary and owned by the museum.

Old Stone Fort (former Reformed Dutch Church) (NR Listed 2002). Two-story, gable-roofed stone church with tower attached to north gable wall. A more detailed description was prepared when listed and still retains integrity documented in 2002. Built 1772 as a church, it became a state arsenal 1858 and a museum in 1888.

Badgley Museum Annex: One-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed masonry building with stone veneer first story and wood frame upper story. Designed to resemble a Greek Revival house with a five-bay eave wall featuring frieze band windows; recessed main entrance with transom and side lights is asymmetrically placed in south gable wall. Built and opened for the Old Fort Museum in 1972. House on site was moved east along the lane and is called the Scribner Exhibit Building. Non-contributing as it postdates period of significance.

Warner House: Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood frame house (built ca. 1835-1860) with one-bay, side-gabled wood frame attached garage (built ca. 1965) set back from façade. House retains Greek Revival decorative scheme with cornice returns, frieze, and main entrance with flat lintel, pilasters, sidelights, and transom light. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six wood sash. Wood clapboard siding; standing seam metal roof; brick chimney centered on ridgeline. Moved from adjacent house lot to present site in 1972, therefore retains setting and is contributing.

Jackson Law office: Ca. 1830, one-story, gable-roofed wood frame building with full return and simple corner pilasters. Entrance flanked by sidelights and featuring six-panel door is asymmetrically placed in east-facing eave wall. Regular fenestration with six-over-six wood period sash. Originally a law office in Gilboa; later served as a courthouse and polling station. Non-contributing building being moved to site after period of significance.

Lacko Barn: Small one-story, wood frame barn with paired sawbuck doors in south gable wall; later (1900s) shed-roofed addition to east eave wall. Wood novelty siding and scalloped trim on vergeboard. Built ca. 1860. Moved from Fulton Corners. Non-contributing building as being moved to site after period of significance (ca. 1983).

Oliver Schoolhouse: ca. 1863 one-story, front-gable one-room schoolhouse with symmetrical fenestration featuring center entrance with transom light capped by low pediment flanked by windows with six-over-six wood sash; additional windows on eave walls. Wood clapboard siding; raking frieze and cornerboards. Small belfry centered on roof above door; brick chimney at end of ridgeline; originally located between

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Summit and Charlotteville in Summit District 3. Non-contributing building as being moved to site after period of significance.

Hartmann's Dorf House: Ca. 1765 gable-roofed, one-and-a-half-story, wood frame house on stone veneered foundation. Main entrance placed at one end of eave wall. Exterior clad in new wood siding with wood shingle roof. Built after the Palatines settled in area in 1712. Originally located near Middleburgh and is non-contributing for being moved to site after period of significance (ca. 1977).

Ingold-Schaeffer Dutch barn: Gable-roofed wood frame barn with paired doors hung on wrought iron hinges, centered in gable wall front façade, and capped by narrow pent roof. Single-leaf aisle doors placed at either end of the front façade. Wood clapboard siding with three vents cut in the peak. Built ca. 1750-1800. Non-contributing building as being moved to site after period of significance (1990).

145 Fort Rd, Old Stone Fort Cemetery, ca. 1772, one contributing site. (Tax ID 72.6-2-4)

An 11.5 acre, county-owned cemetery, formerly associated with the Dutch Reformed Church, now the Old Stone Fort. Former church occupies a picturesque rolling site dotted with trees between Fort Road (former Main St) running west almost to the new alignment of Main St. A small level section opened in the early 1900s extends east of Fort Road. The western section forms a park-like site featuring a wide variety of memorials dating from the early 1800s through the early 1900s including individual stones and monuments as well as family burial plots and a few mausoleums tucked into the hillside at the north end of the site. Markers on the east side of the road are mainly family markers and lack the notable variety exhibited on the west side of Fort Road. Property surrounds the Old Stone Fort, but was omitted from the 2002 listing for the fort.

152 Fort Rd., ca. 1820–1840, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.6-2-10)

One-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with one-story wing on north gable wall; open hip-roofed porch with squared columns resting on battered enclosed clapboarded railing spans four bays of main block and one bay of wing. Symmetrical period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; slightly recessed center entrance with pilasters and Greek Revival door on main block; second entrance with Queen Anne door in wing. Vinyl siding; retains evidence of partial returns; standing seam metal roof; parged foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable, wood frame garage matches finishes of house. Built ca. 1980. Non-contributing building as it postdates period of significance,

156 Fort Rd., ca. 1930-1950: one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.6-2-9)

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with later added hip-roofed enclosed porch added to north gable wall; enclosed gabled entrance porch centered on façade; cornice returns on main block and entrance porch. Regular period fenestration with six-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable, wood frame garage. Finishes match house. Built ca. 1960.

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174 Fort Rd., Stone Church Lutheran Parsonage, ca. 1780-1800, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.6-2-6)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, frame house with lower, two-story, gable-roofed rear ell forming L-plan; one-story gable-roofed addition to ell; all three blocks form a flush elevation on north side; partial returns on main block. Interior end chimneys at each end of main block roof; larger chimney centered on rear wall of ell. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash in façade; twelve-over-one sash in north gable wall of main block; assorted other configurations, all wood and mostly flanked by louvered vinyl shutters, in building; paired doors in plain casing with dentil course under flat lintel and sunburst motifs on pilasters centered. Vinyl siding; standing seam metal roof; stone foundation. Historic NYS Education marker in front of property.

Outbuilding: Two-story wood frame carriage house with wood clapboard siding; side gabled metal seam roof; partially remodeled ca. 1920 for residential use, which included open porch on west side of building. Built ca. 1850–1880.

Furman Drive

117 Furman Dr., ca. 1970-2000, one non-contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building, both due to age. (Tax ID 72.17-5-11)

One-story, side gable-roofed, wood frame prefabricated ranch style house on poured concrete foundation, metal seam roof. Postdates period of significance.

Outbuilding: Three-bay, front-gable wood frame garage. Built ca. 1970–2000. Non-contributing building as it postdates period of significance.

132 Furman Dr., ca. 1790-1830, one contributing primary building and two non-contributing secondary buildings due to age and alteration. (Tax ID 72.17-5-12)

Two-story, five-bay, cross-gabled wood frame house on banked foundation; attached garage (added ca. 1960) to north wall. North and south gable ends have cornice returns. Regular period fenestration with early twentieth-century one-over-one wood sash flanked by louvered wood shutters; Palladian window in prominent center dormer on façade; center entrance with Greek Revival door casing featuring side and transom lights; dormer window in front and rear roof faces added early 1900s. Poured concrete stoop and raised patio across center three bays of the rear elevation. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation; standing seam metal roof.

Outbuildings: Large, renovated, front gable-roofed barn with a larger footprint nearly triple than the primary building, set on hillside behind the house hidden by foliage. Ca. 1900, but non-contributing due to alteration. Front gabled, hipped-roofed detached garage with footprint about same size as primary building; hidden by foliage, north of primary building. Ca. 2000 therefore postdates period of significance.

Grand Street (formerly New Street)

110 Grand St., ca. 1790-1830, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.13-8-14)

Moved to present site in 1890; two-story, five-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with ca. 1850–1880 bracketed raking frieze; flat-roofed lower back ell added after house was moved. Wood clapboard siding. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash flanked by louvered wood shutters on most

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openings; center entrance flanked by sidelights and capped by a transom. Single height, one-bay open porch at main entrance; porch as squared chamfered posts and doubled brackets under eaves of flat roof; possibly also ca. 1850-1880.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable, wood frame detached garage with vinyl siding. Built ca. 2000 (non-contributing as it postdates period of significance).

History: According to present owner, building was originally a parsonage of Reformed Church, moved from 260 Main Street when new parsonage was built in 1890.

114 Grand St., ca. 1880-1890, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-8-15)

Two-story, wood frame house with cross-gabled roof and prominent gabled dormers in gable ends; wood clapboards and decorative shingles in gable ends; open, hip-roofed porch (ca. 1915–20) spans façade; square posts set on clapboarded railing. Gables and roofline frieze feature decorative millwork details. Regular period fenestration with paired openings in façade and single openings in sides, all with replacement sash, mainly six-over-six; center entrance vestibule with insulated steel door projects slightly from front wall. Stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-story, front-gabled wood frame carriage barn with paired eight-light casements above the period sliding door. Wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1880.

115 Grand St., ca. 1870-1880, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-5-7)

Two-story, side-gabled wood frame house with two-and-one-half story, pyramid-roofed square tower centered on façade and containing main entrance; lower two-story ell centered on rear wall of main block, and an attached one-story enclosed service porch. Main block, tower, and first back-ell feature bracketed friezes at roofline. Open porch (ca. 1900) with a central semi-circular section that encompasses the tower spans façade; Tuscan columns, spindled railing, raised swags in frieze. Regular period fenestration with paired openings in façade with ca. 1900 one-over-one wood sash. Doorway features side and transom lights. Wood clapboard siding. Limestone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-story, side-gabled wood frame carriage house with low-pitched gabled dormer centered on front roof. Sliding sawbuck doors centered on façade with narrow door, also sawbuck type, at north end of façade. Built ca. 1870–1880 (contemporary with house).

119 Grand St., ca. 1880, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-5-8)

Two-story, front-gabled, wood frame house with shallow two-story, hip-roofed wing projecting from south wall and 1.5-story rear service ell; ca. 1900 open hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and spindled railing wraps front and most of south side of main block; decorative scroll-sawn verge board in front peak; raking frieze on main block. Regular period fenestration with asymmetrically placed main entrance featuring paired doors with glazed upper panels; six-over-six sash replacements windows. Wood clapboard siding. Small gable-roofed shed contemporary with house, but too small to count.

120 Grand St., ca. 1915, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.13-8-16)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with shed-roofed dormers spanning front and back roof faces; later (ca. 1960) one-story, side-gabled addition to south gable wall. Gabled bonnet supported by curved brackets placed above center entrance. Symmetrical period fenestration with paired openings in first-floor front

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and single openings elsewhere; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; center entrance capped by gabled hood with partial returns. Vinyl siding; rusticated concrete block foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gabled wood frame garage with vinyl siding and metal overhead doors. Built ca. 1980; non-contributing building as it postdates period of significance

121 Grand St., ca. 1800-1900, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-5-9)

Two-story, front-gabled brick house with white marble quoins at front corners of the building; shallow, gable-roofed bay asymmetrically placed in upper story of façade above main entrance; additional two-story bay window on north eave wall. Ca. 1915-1925 enclosed glazed porch with Tuscan columns resting on flared shingled railing and wall. Regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills and one-over-one replacement sash; entrance asymmetrically placed at south end of façade. Raking frieze; period brick chimney; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-story wood frame carriage barn with asymmetrically placed mow door in upper story and diamond-shaped four-light window in peak. Built ca. 1880–1900.

125 Grand St., ca. 1865-1880, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-5-10)

Two-story, wood frame house with low hipped roof, deep eaves, and bracketed frieze; one-story gable-roofed ell centered on rear wall. Open period entrance porch with squared chamfered Italianate posts, diagonal bracing, and scrolled brackets at eaves. Exterior brick chimney (added ca. 1950) applied to south side. Symmetrical period fenestration with three-sided bay windows flanking center entrance that features paired period doors; shallow bay window with paired openings above entrance in second story; otherwise single openings; vinyl one-over-one and four-over-over sash replace earlier ones.

Outbuilding: One-bay wood frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1930–1950.

126 Grand St., ca. 1930, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-27)

One-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled, wood frame house with Tudor Revival details such as the slightly projecting enclosed entrance porch with asymmetrical gable, flared at one end over round-arched opening to doorway; shed-roofed dormer spans back roof face. Regular period fenestration uses paired and single openings; windows are one-over-one and six-over-six replacements; period round-arched wood door. One-story back ell may be later addition. Asbestos shingle and vinyl siding; cornice returns on gable ends.

127 Grand St., ca. 1885-1915, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-24)

Two-story wood frame house composed of front-gabled main block with large full-height side-gabled wing (added ca. 1900–15) on north wall; two-story gable-roofed ell off front-gable block and additional one-story porch projects from it. Open hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and spindled rails spans façade. Generally regular fenestration with variety of openings including single, paired and tripled example in main block, nearly all with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; vinyl louvered shutters flank windows on façade; paired doorways enter façade from porch, one into main block and one into wing. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier cladding. Stone foundation. Built ca. 1885.

Outbuilding: One-bay, front-gabled wood framed garage. Built ca. 1950.

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129 Grand St., ca. 1890-1910, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-23)

Two-story, hip and cross-gabled roof frame house with shallow wings capped by gable ends projecting from front and south roof; lower rear ell; modillion block trim above deep frieze and under full returns on main block and gable ends. Open, shed-roofed porch with pediment marking main entrance spans façade and features turned posts and decorative millwork frieze. Regular period fenestration with decorative windows in gable ends; windows are mainly one-over-one replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation.

130 Grand St., ca. 1895, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-29)

Two-story, front-gabled wood frame house with lower two-story back ell and further gable-roofed addition to ell. Open porch with turned posts and spindled railing and frieze spans the façade. Regular period fenestration with asymmetrically placed entrance; most sash is one-over-one replacements. Vinyl siding; retains cornice returns on main block; exterior brick chimney on south wall of main block added mid-1900s; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-story front-gabled wood frame carriage house. Loading door centered in upper story front above altered ground floor entrance. Fenestration indicates reuse as a residential space. Built ca. 1885.

133 Grand St., ca. 1975, Niagara Engine Company No. 6, one non-contributing primary building due to age and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-22)

Four-bay, front-gable, fire engine garage with steel siding, now vacant and intended for demolition.

Outbuilding: One-story, gable-roofed wood frame garage with one bay in gable wall and a second at rear of eave wall, both with doors hung on period sliders; wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1940.

134 Grand St., ca. 1890-1910, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-30)

Two-story, cross-gabled wood frame house with one-story, gable-roofed enclosed rear ell; two-story porch with turned posts and scrolled braces over center entrance on façade is surmounted by a small enclosed room capped by a gable end with decorative vergeboard; open porch with similar details spans south side of the ell. Decorative wood shingles, diamonds and scallops, and trim in gable ends of main block and dormer. Symmetrical period fenestration using single openings throughout; two-over-two replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding.

136 Grand St., ca. 1960, one non-contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-31)

One-bay front-gable wood frame garage with plywood siding. Only remaining building on lot after primary residence was destroyed by Hurricane Irene (2011). Non-contributing due to loss of association and alteration.

137 Grand St., ca. 1820-1850, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.13-2-20)

Two-story, side-gabled, wood frame house with later added two-story flat-roofed ell built in two phases on rear wall and offset from main block. Open, hip-roofed porch (added ca. 1915) with Tuscan columns and squared spindled railing spans asymmetrically placed main entrance with paired doors and north side of house to corner

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formed by the ell. Regular period fenestration with variety of sash: six-over-two wood in main block and two-over-two wood in ell. Asbestos shingle siding.

Outbuilding: One-story, wood frame garage with low-pitched roof and synthetic siding; possibly now used as a residential building. Built ca. 1960; postdates period of significance.

138 Grand St., ca. 1860-1875, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-32)

Two-story, L-plan, wood frame house with low hipped roof, deep eaves, and bracketed frieze; Queen Anne porch (added ca. 1900–15), enclosed on south side; porch features Tuscan columns, spindled railing, vase-splat skirting, and pediment marking asymmetrically placed, slightly recessed main entrance with paired period doors. Regular period fenestration with period two-over-two wood sash throughout except for fixed four-light sash on enclosed section of porch. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-story, side-gabled wood frame carriage house with large gable on front of steeply pitched roof; louvered octagonal cupola ventilator with unusual eight-sided slate roof; building features pointed windows in peaks and wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1860–75.

139 Grand St., ca. 1880, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-19)

Two-story, front-gabled frame house with slightly lower, slightly offset two-story back ell; full return on main block. Open, hip-roofed porch (early 1900s) with pediment marking asymmetrically placed main entrance, Tuscan columns, and spindled railing; matching, smaller porch on north side at corner formed by ell. Vinyl replacement siding covers earlier stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-story, front-gabled wood frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding and mow door centered on façade; four-light diagonal window in peak. Built ca. 1880.

142 Grand St., ca. 1865-1880, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-1)

Two-story, L-plan wood frame house with low hipped roof and one-story enclosed back porch; deep eaves and bracketed frieze on main block. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched casings on first story and rounded casings on second story; retains period wood two-over-two sash in upper rounded casings and four-over-four wood sash in lower segmentally arched openings; asymmetrically placed main entrance with rounded doorway and matching hood. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-story, gable-roofed wood frame carriage barn with square cupola and gable centered on north roof face; wood clapboard siding and metal roof. Built ca. 1865–80.

143 Grand St., ca. 1840-1865, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-18)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled wood frame house with one-story back ell on same roof axis; cornice returns. Open, hip-roofed front porch (ca. 1885) with splat supports and squared spindled railing spans façade; smaller open hip-roofed porch on south with recessed entrance and paneled railing on side. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six period wood sash; wood clapboard siding; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-story, front-gabled wood frame carriage house with later shed-roofed bay on north wall; period sliding door in older section. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1860–1880.

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145 Grand St., ca. 1850-1875, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-17)

Two-story wood frame house with low-pitched hipped roof featuring deep eaves supported by paired, scrolled brackets; front-gable rear ell slightly offset from main block; partially enclosed, hip-roofed front porch spans façade (added ca. 1915); prominent pedimented hood over entrance. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-story front-gabled wood frame carriage barn with six-over-six wood sash in peak, wood clapboard siding, and corner boards. Built ca. 1850–1870.

146 Grand St., ca. 1840-1860, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-3-2)

Two-story, front-gabled wood frame house with lower, offset, two-story gable-roofed back ell. House retains Greek Revival form and details, including full return, corner pilasters, asymmetrically placed main entrance encased in aluminum. Generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash; replacement door (ca. 1900) is wood with glazed upper panel. Vinyl siding; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gabled wood frame garage facing Johnson Ave.; two overhead doors of wood panels with row of six lights. Built ca. 1940-60.

147 Grand St., ca. 1860-1890, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-16)

Two-story, front-gable frame house with one-story, gable-roofed back ell (ca. 1970 addition); Greek Revival full return on façade; open hip-roofed porch spans façade with clapboarded railing and turned posts. Regular period fenestration with most sash being one-over-one replacements flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; asymmetrically placed main entrance. Vinyl siding.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood-frame carriage barn remodeled as three-bay garage with large center front gable with paired six-over-six windows centered. Built ca. 1900.

150 Grand St., ca. 1900, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-3-3)

One-and-a-half-story, L-plan frame house; upper story features a flared lower edge and Shingle Style hipped roofed dormer windows on south; a two-story, three-sided bay window in rear, south wall below gable end; hip-roofed hood over asymmetrically placed main entrance at north end of façade. Regular period fenestration uses mainly varying width single openings, all with one-over-one replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and water table on first story; wood shingles on upper half-story; stone foundation. Attached one-bay garage on southeast end of house.

151 Grand St., ca. 1900, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-15)

Two-story, front-gable frame house; enclosed gable-roofed projecting entrance porch (added ca. 1960, one-story, gable-roofed rear entrance porch recently added. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Wood clapboard siding; roof and soffit recently replaced; stone foundation. Ocular window with louvers in gable peak.

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Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story wood carriage barn; cross-gable metal seamed roof; period sliding doors, raking frieze, and wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1900.

152 Grand St., ca. 1835-1860, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-3-4)

Wood frame house composed of a two-story front-gable block with a one-and-a-half-story front-gable rear ell offset from main block. Both blocks feature strong Greek Revival roof trim schemes with cornice returns and deep friezes with the rear block being slightly smaller in scale. Main block features a hip-roofed porch (ca. 1900-15) later enclosed; porch lower portion is a single course of soldiered bricks and large windows set above. Entrance to rear block is protected by a square Doric colonnade. Retains regular period fenestration throughout with six-over-six replacement sash in all openings except in peak of façade and in narrow half-height openings on rear block. A recently added shed-roofed addition projects from north eave wall of front block; smaller addition projects from back wall of rear block. Wood clapboard siding; limestone foundation.

Outbuilding: Small, two-story wood frame carriage barn with three shed-roofed garage bays added to south eave wall. Wood clapboard siding and period sliding doors. Built ca. 1900 with garage bays added ca. 1930.

153 Grand St., ca. 1840-1860, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-2)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood frame house with one-and-a-half-story wing on north; shed-roofed ell to rear. Ca. 2000 open gable-roofed entrance porch with turned posts. Regular period fenestration features one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; asymmetrically placed door in main block. Vinyl siding; retains cornice returns on main block and wing; stone foundation.

156 Grand St., ca. 1800-1840, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-3-5)

Two-story, six-bay, side-gabled, two-unit residence, wood frame; back roof appears to have been raised when rear of house was raised to full second story; asymmetrical roof profile; two-story gable-roofed ell centered on back wall with one-story shed-roofed service addition on back wall; small cornice partial return at corner. Ca. 1900 open, hip-roofed porch on façade spans paired center entrances and one window either side with square posts now encased in aluminum. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Small, two-story, wood frame carriage barn; board-and-batten wood siding with clapboard in gable ends; built ca. 1850-1880.

157 Grand St., ca. 1855-1875, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-14)

Two-story, L-plan frame house with low hipped roof, deep eaves, and decorative bracketed frieze. Regular period fenestration; asymmetrically placed, double-width main entrance; second entrance to ell at rear of porch. Regular period fenestration with some period two-over-two replacement sash and some one-over-one replacements; asymmetrically placed main entrance has a replacement door. Vinyl siding; stone foundation; brick chimneys in period locations. Open hip-roofed porch spanning front and wrapping south side to ell retains cornice and roof; posts and railing replaced ca. 2010.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable, wood frame garage with aluminum siding. Built ca. 1960.

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159 Grand St., ca. 1830-1860, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-13)

Two-story, frame house composed of central front-gable block with full return and plain frieze flanked by lower two-story side-gabled north wing and two-story, flat-roofed south wing added ca. 1870-1900; open porches of different periods span first floors of wings—north porch features Italianate posts and frieze typical of ca. 1860-1880; south porch has turned posts and squared spindled railing built ca. 1900; small entrance porch with flat roof supported by squared chamfered posts over asymmetrically placed doorway in main block; two-story open porch on north side (added ca. 1915) with screened upper story. Regular period fenestration throughout features ca. 1900 one-over-one wood sash, some flanked by louvered wood shutters hung on period hardware; recessed main entrance flanked by pilasters, and doorway itself has Greek Revival sidelights and transom set off by pilasters and flat lintel. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation; standing seam metal roof.

160 Grand St., ca. 1855-1870, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-3-6)

Two-story, brick octagonal house with open hip-roofed porch with wood screen skirt, spanning center front and parts of two adjoining walls featuring similar brackets to those on eaves; brick chimney centered at peak of eight-faced hipped roof; deep eaves with modillion blocks and modest scrolled brackets above raised brick frieze. Fenestration includes paired openings in center front; additional openings generally centered on walls; all sash replaced using varied configurations including four-over-four, six-over-six, and eight-over-eight. Stone foundation.

Outbuilding: One-bay, front-gable wood frame garage, large overhead door with wood panels and six-lights. Built ca. 1930.

162 Grand St., ca. 1860-1880, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.13-3-7)

Two-story, hip-roofed, two-unit brick house with open, hip-roofed porch featuring turned posts, spindled balustrade, and decorative millwork frieze spanning most of façade. Regular, symmetrical period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash; paired main entrances with replaced insulated steel doors centered on façade. Modest brackets set under eaves of main block; standing seam metal roof; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Ca. 1950, front gable, one-bay wood frame garage, with metal overhead door. Property also contains one small gambrel-roofed shed, too small to count.

163 Grand St. ca. 1800-1830, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-12)

Two-story, side-gabled wood frame house on banked stone foundation with one-and-a-half-story, shed-roofed lean-to spanning rear wall. Ca. 2000 centered open, front gabled porch with scalloped shingles in gable end; a small, open, hip-roofed porch set over first-story entrance in lean-to on south side. Regular, symmetrical period fenestration with variety of replacements, mainly six-over-six sash and casements. Vinyl siding; standing seam metal roof.

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164 Grand St., ca. 1830-1860, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-3-8)

One-and-a-half-story front gable frame house with ca. 2000 one and one-half story attached later enclosed hip-roofed porch (added early 1900s) on north; regular period fenestration with altered first floor front door and window; most replaced with one-over-one sash. Open, pedimented porch over main entrance. Remnants of partial returns on façade. Vinyl siding.

167 Grand St., ca. 1850-1900, ca. 1850-1900, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-11)

Two-story, front-gabled wood frame house with open, ca. 2000 shed-roofed porch with turned posts and spindled railings spans that may replace an earlier porch; enclosed passage on east wall connects to a two-bay, front gable wood frame garage (added ca. 2000). Regular fenestration featuring one-over-one replacement sash flanked by vinyl paneled shutters; asymmetrically placed main entrance. Vinyl siding.

171 Grand St., ca. 1948-1950, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-10)

One-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with symmetrical plan featuring one-story side-gabled wings; entrance porch centered on façade gable end with cornice returns and newer steel door. Symmetrical fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash throughout and two dormers with gable ends with cornice returns. Vinyl siding; concrete block foundation.

Outbuilding: One-bay, front-gable wood frame garage with vinyl exterior to match residence; overhead metal and glass panel garage door. Built contemporary with primary building (ca. 1950).

Johnson Avenue

102 Johnson Ave., ca. 1980, Stewarts Shops, one non-contributing building, due to age.
(Tax ID 72.13-3-15)

One-story brick veneer convenience store with steel frame plate glass windows and doors spanning part of east and south walls; entrance in clipped corner at southeast corner of footprint. Corporate signature mansard roof with vertical ribs. Built ca. 1980. Canopy of gas pumps added ca. 2010.

109 Johnson Ave., ca. 1955, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-2)

One-story, side-gabled brick office building with enclosed, gable-roofed porch projecting from center front; wooden pediments on main block and wing are set off by full returns. Regular fenestration featuring eight-over-eight vinyl sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters.

110 Johnson Ave., early twentieth century, one non-contributing building due to alteration.
(Tax ID 72.13-3-1)

Two-story, gable-roofed wood frame building with two garage bays on first floor and living space, accessed by an exterior staircase under extended roof face on west eave wall. Regular fenestration with varied vinyl replacement sash flanked by vinyl louvered shutters. Built ca. 1900–1960 but loss of character defining features due to recent remodeling for a new use resulted in loss of integrity.

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Knower Avenue

103 Knower Ave., ca. 1866-1872, Schoharie Free Library/Jacob T. Miers house, NR Listed 2015-contributing, not counted. (Tax ID 72.13-9-1)

Two-story wood frame house with concave mansard roof; open porches with squared chamfered posts and decorative railings and corner braces span façade and side entrance on north wall; regular period fenestration with segmentally arched casings. One-story square-plan addition (added 2005) with mansard roof rising to a pyramidal roof attached to rear wall.

109 Knower Ave, ca. 1960, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-9-2)

Split-level side-gabled wood frame house with brick veneer on lower level and open gable-roofed porch on upper level at north end of façade. Irregular altered fenestration with replacement sash and recently replaced door. Vinyl siding.

110 Knower Ave, ca. 2000, one non-contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building, both due to age. (Tax ID 72.17-1-9)

Two-story wood frame house with five bays on façade and secondary entrance on west, single height front gabled porch at main entrance. Set back from road. All synthetic finishes and windows.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame garage with steeply pitched roof with small attached side wing, closer to road on wide drive. Built ca. 2000. Postdates period of significance.

113 Knower Ave., built ca. 1880-1915, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-9-3)

Two-story, hip-roofed wood frame house; open hip-roofed porch with square posts and spindled railing spans façade; three-part bay window at south end of porch. Entrance at north end of porch has wood and nine-light upper door with three-light transom; rest of period fenestration has one-over-one replacement sash. One-bay, flat-roofed garage addition is attached on the south; addition wraps lower two-story, flat roofed rear block. Vinyl siding.

117 Knower Ave., ca. 1865-1880, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-9-4)

Two-story, L-plan, wood frame house with cross gabled roof, deep eaves and bracketed frieze and clipped gable ends. Small, open gable-roofed entrance porch over asymmetrically placed main door; large two-story porch with open first story on north side supports a screened porch on the second story. Regular period fenestration with mainly wood sash; asymmetrically placed ca. 1925 Georgian Revival main entrance with side and transom lights. Wood clapboard siding, corner boards and water table.

Outbuilding: Two-story, front gable, wood carriage barn with paired openings retrofitted as garage bays; wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1865–1880.

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118 Knower Ave., ca. 1910-1915, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.17-1-10)

Two-story, American Foursquare-plan, with pyramid shaped roof; wood frame with stuccoed exterior and trim banding delineating the second floor; hip-roofed dormers on front and rear roof faces; open shed roof porch supported by heavy stuccoed piers across façade and features a squared spindled railing extending below porch deck to grade level. Varied period fenestration uses variety of opening sizes, wood sash configurations, and doors.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, side-gabled wood frame garage, with side room and pedestrian entrance. Small cupola in center of roof. Built ca. 1990 and postdates period of significance.

121 Knower Ave., ca. 1915-1930, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-9-5)

Two-story, three-bay wood frame house; side-gabled roof with cornice returns; one-story, hip-roofed enclosed porch on south side; open center entrance porch with square posts, closed pediment and brick stoop. Symmetrical period fenestration with six-over-one and eight-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; center entrance with six-panel wood door is flanked by pilasters and features oblong transom light. Vinyl siding; standing seam metal roof.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame garage with finishes similar to house. Built ca. 1930–1950.

122 Knower Ave., ca. 1965-1969, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-10-6)

Two-story, side-gabled wood frame house with overhanging upper story; one-bay attached garage slightly projects beyond front of house. Symmetrical period fenestration with center entrance capped by pent roof and paired windows with replacement sash. Vinyl siding.

125 Knower Ave., Ca. 1850-1900, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-9-13)

Two-story, five-bay, square-plan, wood frame, two-unit, house with pyramid-shaped roof; single-height open, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and spindled balustrade that spans center three bays of façade. Regular, symmetrical fenestration with replacement sash; paired entrances centered on façade. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame garage with wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1930.

131 Knower Ave., ca. 1850-1880, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-9-12)

Two-story, L-plan, hip-roofed brick house with slightly lower two-story, gable-roofed, wood frame back ell; decorative brick frieze at roofline on main block. Open porches (added ca. 1915) set in corner of L-plan and on north side of ell, altered or replaced. Regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills and mainly one-over-one sash, some or all replaced.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gabled wood frame barn, now a garage with wood clapboard siding; period sliding doors on first story. Built early 1900s.

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133 Knower Ave., ca. 1940-1960, one non-contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building, due to alteration. (Tax ID 72.13-9-11)

Modest, two-story front-gable wood frame house clad with vinyl siding with generally irregular fenestration; concrete foundation. One-over-one sash replacement windows. Pedimented covering cantilevered over entrance and secured by angled braces is only extant character defining feature. Non-contributing due to loss of historic integrity from replaced siding and alteration.

Outbuilding: Front-gabled wood frame garage with standing siding contemporary with house; overhead steel garage door; lacks integrity with alterations.

Letterman Lane

126 Letterman Lane, ca. 2000, Village of Schoharie Pollution Control Facility, two non-contributing buildings due to age.

Large two-story garage-type municipal building, concrete with brick; front gabled roof with shed style second floor wall with shingles; two metal pedestrian doors on ground level; metal overhead garage door on façade; includes large detached one story garage.

Main Street (NY SR 30)

117 Main St, *The Rocks*, ca. 1790, one contributing primary building, six contributing secondary buildings, one contributing structure and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 83.8-1-12.1)

Agricultural property of 13.2 acres. Property is a now long narrow strip of land that encompasses agricultural buildings and a second residence. The land is still used agriculturally and one of the outbuildings displays interior evidence of having been built as a German dwelling house in the mid-1700s. Primary building is a two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with two-story, flat-roofed rear ell forming an L-plan; enclosed porch spans entire south side of the ell. Main block features a Greek Revival decorative scheme incorporating corner pilasters, cornice returns, frieze, door casing featuring pilasters and sidelights. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash in main block; small six-light windows in attic peaks. Wood clapboard siding; interior chimney at south end of ridgeline on main block; a second interior chimney near north end of house; standing seam metal roof. Built ca. 1790; exterior updated in second quarter of 1800s. House almost entirely hidden from view from the highway by a tall coniferous hedge.

Outbuildings: The buildings include the following working west from the house towards the creek. (These descriptions are written using aerial photography published by a realtor who advertised the property in November 2017.)

Small, one-story, gable-roofed **wood framed shop** with large chimney at south end of ridgeline. Wood clapboard siding; standing seam metal roof. Built early 1800s. Two-bay, side-gabled **wood framed garage** that appears to be a made over outbuilding constructed ca. 1875–1900. Wood clapboard siding; metal roof. Two-story, gable-roofed wood frame **stables and carriage barn** with prominent gabled dormer centered on east roof face with “1711--The Rocks--1903” painted on it; shed-roofed addition spans west eave wall. Paired sliding doors on façade flanked by windows with six-over-six sash. Wood novelty siding on façade; vertical board siding on sides. Standing seam metal roof. Probably built 1903. Asymmetrically gabled, wood

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frame **vehicle barn** located behind the barn on drive passing east to west through the property. Built mid-1900s. **Two-story, gable-roofed wood frame house** with wood clapboard siding and dormer on west roof. Date uncertain, but appears to predate end of period of significance. **Gambrel-roofed wood frame barn** with main ridgeline running north-south. Standing seam metal roof. Built ca. 1950. **Concrete block silo** structure with domed roof. Built ca. 1950. **Large hay bunk** with asymmetrically gabled roof. Built ca. 1970 and postdates period of significance.

124 Main St., ca. 1850-1875, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 83.8-1-8)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled, wood frame house with one-story gable-roofed back ell offset from main roof axis; ca. 1900 open gable-roofed porch over entrance. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash and asymmetrically placed main entrance featuring paired Italianate wood doors. Wood clapboard siding; cornice returns and narrow frieze; random ashlar limestone foundation.

Outbuilding: Wood frame carriage barn with single opening in north gable wall; shed-roofed addition to west features six-over-six wood sash and arched entrance at north end, possibly for wood storage. Built ca. 1870-1900.

136 Main St., ca. 1790-1825, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 83.8-1-10)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled brick (Flemish bond) house on coursed limestone foundation; lower gable-roofed ell projects from north end of rear wall with extended south roof face and forming asymmetrical gable. Partial returns and plain frieze at roofline; interior end chimneys. Symmetrical period fenestration with center entrance; upper-story windows have six-over-six sash; first-story windows have one-over-one windows and soldiered brick lintels above windows and doors; wood panel shutters.

Outbuilding: One and one-half story garage, wood frame with front-gabled roof, built ca. 1960.

160 Main St., ca. 1799/1830, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 83.8-1-1)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with one-story gable-roofed ell forming L-plan; recently added shed-roofed enclosed back porch added to ell; small gabled entrance to south wall of ell. House retains Greek Revival partial returns, frieze, corner pilasters, and entablature and pilasters around center entrance in main block. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with six-over-one replacement sash; most openings flanked by vinyl paneled shutters. Vinyl siding; stone foundation.

Outbuildings: Front-gabled, three-bay, wood frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca. 1980, postdates period of significance. Gable-roofed stone smokehouse. Built ca. 1830. Too small to count.

164 Main St., ca. 2015-2016, one non-contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building, both due to age. (Tax ID 72.17-6-4)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, prefabricated, wood frame, house with regular symmetrical fenestration. Replaced ca. 1950 house demolished after storm in 2011.

Outbuilding: Large pole barn with steel siding. Built ca. 2015, postdates period of significance.

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168 Main St., ca. 2012, one non-contributing building due to age. (Tax ID 72.17-6-5)

One-story, side-gabled, wood frame, prefabricated house on high poured concrete foundation; open entrance porches with vinyl railings and steps; generally regular fenestration. Postdates period of significance.

172 Main St., ca. 2015, one non-contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building, both due to age. (Tax ID 72.17-6-6)

Two-story, five-bay, cross-gabled wood frame house on high, poured concrete foundation. All synthetic finishes. Postdates period of significance.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, side-gabled garage, one bay is paneled overhead door, other is steel, Synthetic finishes. Predates house (ca. 1960) but has lost integrity due to alteration.

174 Main St., ca. 1980-2000, one non-contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building, both due to age. (Tax ID 72.17-6-12)

One-story, log house with log addition; open rustic porch spans façade. Property off Main Street behind 180 & 184 Main Street. Postdates period of significance.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable garage. Built ca. 1980–2000, postdates period of significance.

175 Main St, ca. 2015, one non-contributing building, due to age. (Tax ID 71.20-2-7)

One-story, prefabricated wood frame house on high, poured concrete foundation. Two prominent front pedimented gables. All synthetic finishes. Postdates period of significance.

176 Main St., ca. 1958, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building, due to age. (Tax ID 72.17-6-7)

One-and-one-half-story wood frame house with asymmetrical side-gabled roof; large exterior brick chimney asymmetrically placed on façade. Irregular, mainly period fenestration with variety of double and triple configurations; mainly with six-over-six double-hung replacement sash. Vinyl siding; steel roof.

Outbuilding: Large front-gable two-bay garage; finished similar to house. Built ca. 1980. Postdates period of significance.

179 Main St., ca. 2012, one non-contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age and alteration. (Tax ID 71.20-2-6)

Two-story, side-gabled, wood frame house with enclosed, shed-roofed porch centered on second-story front; open porch built with dimensional lumber ascends to second-story porch. Somewhat irregular fenestration. Vinyl siding. Replaced earlier mid-twentieth century residence. Postdates period of significance.

Outbuilding: Small, one-bay garage with hipped roof at rear of parcel replacing earlier garage, therefore postdates period of significance.

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180 Main St., ca. 1965, one non-contributing building due to alteration. (Tax ID 72.17-6-8)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, wood frame house with open, shed-roofed porch spanning façade; large side-gabled two-bay attached garage with large overhead steel door. Ca. 1980 porch alters original roofline and obscures façade. Fenestration with paired and single openings, all with replacement sash. Brick exterior chimney on south gable wall. Vinyl siding. Non-contributing due to loss of integrity.

187 Main Street. Vacant Lot, not counted. (Tax ID 71.20-2-5)

191 Main St., ca. 1900, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.17-3-12)

Two-story, front-gable, wood frame house with deep raking cornice; open hipped roof porch with Tuscan columns spans façade. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash flanked by vinyl louvered shutters; asymmetrically placed main entrance. Vinyl siding; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-bay front-gable wood frame garage with vinyl siding, wood panel overhead door, ca. 1940.

199 Main St., ca. 1966, one non-contributing building due to alteration. (Tax ID 72.17-3-11)

One-story, side-gabled frame house with one-bay garage attached on north end; recessed open porch with brick veneer wall. Substantial solar panel installation on east side of roof. Generally regular period fenestration with paired and single openings, all with one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; exterior brick chimney on north gable wall of main block partially covered by garage. Recently applied vinyl siding. Loss of character defining features with recent alterations.

204 Main St., (194 Main St.), ca. 1785-1795, Johannes Lawyer House, NR listed 2016-contributing, not counted. (Tax ID 72.17-6-1.2)

Timber-frame building situated on a rise, built on a T-shaped plan and consists of a main block and rear ell; five-bay, center-entrance Federal style building that began as a two-story H-bent house ca. 1785 with an end-gabled roof, side entrance plan, and three-bay façade; by 1810, the house was elongated to the west (present form). A few years later, a kitchen wing was built onto the rear of the house that retains Greek Revival details. Property encompasses 22.16 acres that also contains two barns (the earliest, Dutch), one early twentieth-century privy, stone walls, and the remains of an old quarry in addition to the house.

205 Main St., ca. 1870, one non-contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building, both due to alteration. (Tax ID 72.17-3-10)

Two-story wood frame Italianate house composed of flat-roofed block with paired brackets under eaves with later front-gable; Queen Anne frame block added to south side. Period porch removed along with windows; siding in main block and first story is plywood. Main entrance removed. Severe loss of historic fabric and features, therefore non-contributing.

Outbuilding: Ca. 1940 one-story, gable-roofed garage with extensive later expansions to south side resulting in loss of integrity.

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209 Main St., ca. 1870-1890, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.17-3-9)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house with cross-gabled wing projecting from north wall; open hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns, squared spindled railing, and low pediment marking asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding resulting in minor loss of detail; stone foundation.

215 Main St., ca. 1880-1900, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.17-3-7)

One-and-a-half-story, L-plan, cross-gabled, wood frame house; open, hip-roofed porch with square posts and squared spindled railing spans façade; one-story gable-roofed ell forms L-plan at rear of main block and contains a one-bay attached garage. Retains period fenestration using varied paired and single openings, all with one-over-one replacement sash; three-sided bay window centered on first-floor of the front wing features delicately scroll sawn verge boards. Aluminum covers or replaces earlier siding.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front gable, wood frame garage, built ca. 2000. Postdates period of significance.

218 Main St., ca. 1990, one non-contributing building due to age. (Tax ID 72.17-5-2)

One-story, flat-roofed concrete block and steel building that was part of the former supermarket, located at northwest end of this site. Much of original façade removed and infilled. Postdates period of significance.

221 Main St., ca. 1830-1850, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.17-3-6)

Two-story, five-bay, pyramidal-roofed, wood frame house with symmetrical fenestration; Greek Revival decorative scheme featuring deep frieze, corner pilasters, and center entrance with transom light and pilasters. Open, hip-roofed porch supported by Doric columns connected by later spindled railing that spans front and sides of house. Hip-roofed cupola centered on roof. Regular period fenestration with period wood six-over-six sash flanked by louvered wood shutters; paired recessed doors with transom and pilasters on center entrance. Wood clapboard siding; metal roof.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story wood frame carriage house with wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1860–1880.

226 Main St., ca. 1850-1860, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.17-5-3)

Two-story, three-bay, wood frame house with pyramid-shaped roof; one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed back ell, possibly the oldest section of the house. Open, hip-roofed porch (added ca. 1915) supported by obelisk shaped columns; clapboarded railing spans façade; enclosed shed-roofed porch spans north wall of rear ell. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash and offset main entrance in façade. Vinyl siding; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-story, frame carriage barn with gable centered on front (west); retains period wood finishes and paired doors. Reused as residential space, now unoccupied. Opens towards Furman Dr. Built ca. 1880–1900.

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228 Main St., ca. 1950, one non-contributing building due to alteration. (Tax ID 72.17-5-4)

One-and one-half story, front-gabled wood frame house set back from street, originally a modest Cape Cod style residence. Altered fenestrations and finishes (siding partially removed), newer entrance on south side. Currently vacant.

229 Main St., ca. 1868-1872, Marshall D. Bice House, NR listed 2017-contributing, not counted.

High-style brick Italianate residence with high stone foundation; features a square cupola centered on the low, hipped roof capping a square-plan main block; symmetrical fenestration with large paired doors centered in the façade; heavy, paired, elaborately scrolled eave brackets; broad veranda with similar details spans the façade. A more modestly-scaled open porch spans the rear of the north side of the main block and part of the north side of the service ell. Two-story brick service ell spans the northern two-thirds of the rear wall of the main block. A third smaller porch is along the south side of the service ell. Property contains a ca. 1975 two-bay garage.

234 Main St., ca. 1955, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.17-5-5)

One-story, wood frame house composed of two front-gable blocks of somewhat different heights, one set in front of the other; all blocks feature deep eaves. Open porch recessed under southwest corner of front block. Fenestration with paired casements and horizontally sliding sash. Solar paneling on south roof slope. Wood siding. Two-story, front-gable wood frame carriage house with wood clapboard siding, now attached at northeast end of building.

235 Main St., ca. 1900-1920, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.17-1-5)

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with open, gable-roofed porch featuring square posts over center entrance. Symmetrical fenestration uses paired eight-light replacement casements flanked by vinyl shutters in most openings; six-over-six replacement sash in window above center entrance. Vinyl siding; coursed ashlar limestone foundation

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gabled brick veneer garage with wood clapboard peaks. Built ca. 1949.

236 Main St., ca. 1820-1860, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.17-5-6)

Two-story, side-gabled, wood frame house with one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing, flush with façade and adjoining north gable wall; open hip-roofed porch with Ionic columns spans center three bays of main block. Greek Revival-style frieze and corner pilasters on main block and wing. Symmetrical fenestration with replacement sash mainly of same size and configuration (ca. 2000–5); center entrance with side and transom lights featuring lead tracery; vinyl twelve-over-twelve sash on first story; eight-over-twelve sash on second story of main block. Four interior brick period chimneys in main block. One-story, shed-roofed back service ell. Wood clapboard siding; slate roof; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: One and one-half story, two-bay, front-gable wood frame garage; overhead doors with wood panels and four-upper lights, small cupola on roof ridge. Built ca. 1950.

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239 Main St., ca. 1910-1925, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.17-1-4)

One-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, wood frame bungalow with hip-roofed dormers on front; one-story, hip-roofed open porch projects from north side of main block; open porch supported by squared posts set on rusticated piers spans façade. Fenestration plan uses variety of period window configurations, all with period wood sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance on façade flanked by sidelights with vertically oriented decorative muntin design. Wood clapboard siding, standing seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails throughout; rusticated block foundation.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, wood frame barn/garage at rear of property; wood clapboard siding with raking frieze; mow door centered on façade with diamond four-light window in peak. Built ca. 1930.

240 Main St., ca. 1900-1915, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.17-5-7)

Two-story, side-gabled wood frame house with full-height, gable-roofed rear ell; open gable-roofed porch with slender Ionic columns over center entrance and a larger open, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and square spindled railing on north gable wall; prominent partial returns and deep eaves on main block. Regular fenestration partially altered recently through replacement of period sash with vinyl one-over-ones and a “picture” window at north end of first-story façade, mostly flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation. Built ca. 1900–1915.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, side gabled wood frame garage, perpendicular to house. Pedestrian door in gable end. Overhead garage doors with lower panels and upper lights. Built ca. 1950.

243 Main St, ca. 1860-1880, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.

Two-story, three-bay wood frame house with cross-gabled roof; one-and-a-half-story back ell; prominent gable ends on sides. Open hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns, square spindled railing, and pediment marking asymmetrically placed main entrance; open porch with turned posts on north side of house. Regular period fenestration with pedimented openings, louvered wood shutters on period hardware, and six-over-six replacement sash; paired period doors with upper light panels in slightly recessed opening. Vinyl siding; parged foundation; standing seam metal roof.

Outbuilding: Ca. 1950 wood frame garage, front gabled roof; two bays with overhead doors of wood panels and four upper lights.

245 Main St., ca. 1855, Dr. Daniel Knower House, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.17-1-2)

One-and-a-half-story, T-plan, wood frame Gothic Revival house with steeply pitched cross-gabled roof with deep eaves; wrap around open hip-roofed porch (built ca. 2012 to replace earlier porch) with square posts, squared spindle railing, and corner braces; one-story addition (built mid–late 1900s) to rear wall. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; large interior chimney pierces front roof face. Vinyl siding replicates narrow board & batten siding; standing seam metal roof on main block; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story wood frame carriage barn with front-gabled roof; two automobile bays; wood clapboard siding with raking frieze, small mow door centered in upper story of façade. Diamond shaped window in gable peak. Ca. 1940.

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246 Main St., ca. 1900, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.17-5-8)

Two-story, side-gabled frame house with one-story, enclosed hip-roofed porch on north; open, hip-roofed porches with square posts over center entrance on façade. Regular, symmetrical period fenestration with paired gabled dormers on front and rear; one-over-one replacement sash in all openings, tripled in dormers and in first-story front flanking center entrance with paired period doors of lower wood panels with large upper lights. Period brick chimney centered on north wall. Wood clapboard siding with deep eaves, corner boards, and full returns on main block and dormers.

Outbuildings: Wood frame garage with period sliding doors matches house in finishes and style. Built ca. 1910. Property also contains small garden shed, too small to count.

249 Main St., ca. 1885, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.17-1-1)

Two-and-one-half-story, wood frame house with highly decorative and intact Queen Anne trim scheme. Complex gabled roof with prominent gable ends over three-sided, two-story bays, all with elaborate and matching vergeboards set at south corner of (east) façade and at the rear end of both north and south walls of main block. Front peak of main roof features decorative treatment matching the three dormers. A three-story octagonal tower with flared eaves is at northeast corner of façade and balances the south gable end. Upper gable ends and third story of the tower have scalloped wood shingles. Open hip-roofed porch with paired Tuscan columns set on piers connected by spindle railing wraps front and part of the north side. Period fenestration composed of a variety of wood one-over-one period sash configurations and novelty sash in peaks. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Large two-story, side-gabled frame carriage barn with centered gable on front; retains period sliding sawbuck doors centered below dormer and mow door. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1885.

252 Main St., ca. 1910-1925, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.17-2-3)

Two-story, American Foursquare wood frame house with pyramid-shaped roof and open, hip-roofed porch featuring Tuscan columns and squared spindled railing; hip-roofed dormers on front and back. Symmetrical period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash in most openings; on façade, three-sided bay windows flank center entrance with sidelights; tripled windows in second-story front. Vinyl siding; rusticated concrete block foundation; diamond shaped asphalt shingle roof.

253 Main St., ca. 1800-1840, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.13-10-5)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with one-story gable-roofed rear ell forming L-plan; single story open hip-roofed porch (added ca. 1900-15) with paired Tuscan columns spans center three bays of façade. Symmetrical period fenestration with six-over-six wood sash; louvered wood shutters on period hardware; oval attic windows flank flues of interior wood chimneys at either end of ridge line. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and water table boards; raking frieze with single brackets under the eaves (a mid-1800s remodel); interior brick chimneys at each end of main roof; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-story, cross-gabled wood frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding. Center gable end with small window over mow door. Sliding barn door. Built ca. 1850-1870.

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254 Main St, ca. 1910/1964, Former St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, one contributing building.
(Tax ID 72.17-2-2)

Two-story, front-gabled, wood frame apartment building with double-pitched roof faces; set on high basement. Center entrance on façade approached by poured concrete steps and capped by ca. 2015 simple pediment supported by square posts; matching pediments over entrances to lower, partially above grade, basement at either end of façade. Symmetrical fenestration using variety of sash configurations replaces earlier windows. Vinyl siding; soffits replaced recently. Converted to residences in 1964 when new church was built at 333 Main St.

255 Main St., ca. 1800-1840/1870-1880, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-10-4)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with a lower two-story, hip-roofed rear ell forming an L-plan; open Italianate-style porch (added ca. 1870-1880) with squared, chamfered posts and splat railing that spans center three bays of façade; prominent bay window projects above the center entrance on second story; bay window is capped by a pyramid-shaped roof with polychrome slates; a second entrance porch projects from north gable wall. Roof eaves have large paired scrolled brackets and cornice returns added to main block ca. 1870. Ell features smaller paired brackets on its cornice. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding; interior brick chimneys at each end of main block roof and on rear ell; two elliptically arched openings face Fair Street.

256 Main St., ca. 1850, former village Hall, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.17-2-17)

One-story, front-gabled brick building with deep frieze and cornice returns. Three openings span façade; first and third features soldiered brick heads; door opening asymmetrically placed in north bay is four courses lower than the header. Center window lacks soldiered brick lintel indicating altered fenestration; rounded louvered vent placed in peak.

260 Main St., ca. 1835, Schoharie Reformed Church, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.17-2-1)

Property contains Greek Revival church and former Queen Anne parsonage, now used as offices.

Church: Front-gabled, five-bay brick building on a raised coursed ashlar limestone foundation with prominent water table. It features corner pilasters made of bricks on both front and rear elevations; an additional pair of brick pilasters flanks the center entrance bay on the façade. The entrance bay itself features a pair of engaged fluted Doric columns. Two entrances, each with a six-panel wood door, are set between the columns and the inner brick pilasters, and a single long narrow window with a stone sill and stained glass is centered between the columns. A deep frieze with full returns wraps all four elevations. Tympanum is clad in flush board siding. A squat tower with an open belfry is centered above the main entrance. This features a deep Greek Revival frieze supported by square pilasters at the corners flanked by Ionic columns.

Parsonage: Square-plan frame house with hipped roof capped by a flat deck. A large, square, three-story tower with a pyramid-shaped roof is set at the north corner of the main block. An open shed-roofed porch spans the façade; a small entrance porch with similar details is at the side of the house. The building retains regular period fenestration with some paired openings; one-over-one replacement sash throughout; synthetic siding materials. Built ca. 1890.

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261 Main St., ca. 1840-1870, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-8-8)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood frame house with cornice returns; open hip-roofed porch with recently replaced turned posts and railing spans façade. Regular period fenestration with asymmetrically placed main entrance; one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Asbestos shingle siding; standing seam metal roof; stone foundation.

262 Main St., ca. 1800, *Lasell Hall* (DAR Schoharie Chapter 909 building), NR listed 2002-contributing, not counted. (Tax ID 72.13-11-4)

Two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with rear ell and one-and-a-half-story, wood shed wing attached to northeast corner of main block; small one-story front gable-roofed, enclosed porch added to south wall at of building. Main block has cornice returns; interior brick chimneys located at south end of ridgeline and near north end. Retains regular and symmetrical period fenestration with wood twelve-over-twelve sash in first and second-story openings; smaller windows in attic peaks. Center entrance flanked by pilasters and free-standing columns; transom and sidelights. Two historic markers at west end of property. Long stone walk leads to main entrance.

263 Main St., ca. 1840-1860, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-8-7)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled, wood frame house with cornice returns; open hip-roofed porch with turned posts and spindled railing spans façade; enclosed back porch. Regular period fenestration with asymmetrically placed main entrance; three-sided bay window at the north end of façade balances door at south end; upper-story six-over-six replacement sash. Vinyl siding; stone foundation.

265 Main St., ca. 1820-1850, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-8-6)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with one-and-a-half-story, rear ell, slightly off-center on rear wall; cornice returns and deep, plain frieze; interior brick end chimneys in main block. Open hip-roofed porch (added ca. 1900-25) with fluted Tuscan columns and turned spindle railing spans façade. Symmetrical period fenestration plan with one-over-one replacement sash except for first-story front, which features floor-length paired casements; all openings flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; center entrance with transom and sidelights flanked by pilasters; lintel supported by fluted columns; late-nineteenth century door of wood with large upper light. Vinyl siding; stone foundation; standing seam metal roof.

267 Main St., ca. 1820-1840, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-8-5)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with one-and-a-half-story back ell forms an L-plan; later flat-roofed addition set in corner formed by L-plan. Pedimented open porch over center entrance with tripled squared posts; hip-roofed; porte cochère (added ca. 1920) abuts flat-roofed addition on south side. Corner pilasters, partial returns, and deep frieze. Symmetrical fenestration in main block with six-over-six wood sash in second-story façade and sides; nine-over-nine replacement sash in first-story front; wood panel shutters. Wood clapboard siding and Greek Revival trim scheme including corner pilasters and cornice returns; standing seam metal roof.

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Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame garage, overhead doors of wood panels with four upper lights. Built ca. 1940.

269 Main St., ca. 1800-1825, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.13-8-4)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, brick house with period interior brick chimneys at each gable end and cornice returns; raised basement; one-story back ell forms an L-plan. Entrance porch with broken pediment added ca. 1900-25 has Tuscan columns over center entrance; center entrance features side lights and four-light transom. Regular symmetrical fenestration with cut stone lintels and sills; six-over-six vinyl replacement sash throughout; Stone foundation.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame carriage house with steeply pitched roof; paired period sliding doors and pointed window in front gable centered on front; wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1900.

271 Main St., ca. 1977-2000, Central National Bank Building, one non-contributing building due to age.
(Tax ID 72.13-8-2)

One-story, flat-roofed square brick bank with slightly lower, flat-roofed porte-cochere supported by brick pillars designed as a drive-through window. Simple fenestration features ribbons of large oblong windows centered on front and north side. Postdates period of significance.

277 Main St., ca. 1850, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-22)

Three-story brick two-part commercial building with shallow shed roof sloping to rear; bracketed wood cornice capping façade. Open, shed-roofed porch built in two phases (ca. 1980–2000) spans front with a second-story addition, also shed-roofed. Upper stories retain regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash; ground floor front features display windows flanking a center entrance. Two-step poured concrete stoop spans entire façade. Stone foundation.

279 Main St., ca. 1830-1860, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-21)

Two-and-one-half-story, two-bay brick two-part commercial building; façade capped by bracketed cornice carried across to 281 Main St.; shed roof slopes shallowly to rear of building. Regular period fenestration in upper stories with replaced sash in second story and sliding casements in the third; soldiered brick headers on second story; solid lintels in attic windows. Street-level storefront features a large display window adjoining a door to the stairs at south end of façade; shares concrete step with 277 Main St.

281 Main St., ca. 1840-1860, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-20)

Two-and-one-half-story, five-bay brick two-part commercial building constructed as a house and commercial property. Two storefronts span the façade, one projecting over sidewalk under the pent roof and the other flush with the brick façade. Both entered via a recessed entrance in the middle bay. A tripartite window with flat cornice and restrained trim scheme is in the second story above the recessed storefront entrance. Other second-story windows feature one-over-one replacement sash; the third-story half openings are all shuttered with louvered wood shutters.

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283 Main St. ca. 1850-1900, one non-contributing building due to alteration. (Tax ID 72.13-6-19)

Three-story, wood frame commercial building with shed roof pitched slightly to rear; greatly altered façade projects beyond original front line of building and is vinyl sided. Fenestration altered, and all sash are recent replacements. Non-historic door. Alterations resulted in loss of character defining features, therefor non-contributing (loss of integrity).

284 Main St., 1870-1914, Schoharie County Courthouse Complex, NR listed 1995-contributing, not counted. (Tax ID 72.13-12-8.1)

The county court complex encompasses the courthouse, built 1870 on site of two earlier courthouses, the first constructed in 1800; the county clerk's office, built 1914; and a three-story buff brick addition dedicated in 1987 that acts as both a hyphen connecting the earlier buildings and providing additional office space for the county. The buildings stand on a single parcel identified in the county database. Complex is unified by recent added hardscape of plaza and walkways.

Courthouse: Two-story, hip-roofed, masonry building with monumental façade set on a raised basement. Center entrance with half-round transom is approached by stone steps and features a classically inspired pediment supported by Corinthian columns. This is flanked by tripled windows capped by a cast iron flat cornice. Tripartite windows light the upper story, and tripled lozenges trim the half-story field above the second-story openings. An elliptical window is set above the entrance, and a small lozenge with the date 1870 is set below it. Heavy cast iron cornice features heavy, plain brackets and a pediment capping the entrance bay. A low, four-sided tower placed above the central pediment has a pyramid shaped cap. The front corners of the building are capped by towers similarly designed on a smaller scale. Architect: John Cornelius, Albany, New York. Three story brick addition on rear similar to south addition (three-stories, beige brick, regular paired fenestration, flat roof). Connector to Courthouse is one and one-half story glass corridor with double glass and metal entrance.

The County Clerk's Office (276 Main St): Two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed, masonry building constructed of random ashlar with massive quoins at corners. Façade capped by a bracketed cornice and stone parapet. First-story front features openings with prominent keystones, the center opening with a doorway and the flanking ones with windows with one-over-one sash surmounted by rounded windows. Second-story windows have paired one-over-one sash, stone sills, and square-headed lintels. Side openings retain six-light sash in the first story and four-over-fours in the upper story. Built 1914. Architects: Demers, Mosely, and Champaign, Troy, NY; Builder: Nial Bros., Troy, New York. Connector to north building/addition is one-story enclosed brick and glass corridor with glass doors set into metal frames.

285 Main St., ca. 1820-1880, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-18)

Three-story brick two-part commercial building composed of two sections: a narrow two-bay portion on the south and a wider three-bay section adjoining its north wall united by a bracketed cornice. South section walls laid using English bond with a header row every fifth course and features regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills on second and third stories. The north section walls are laid using Flemish bond. It retains a third-story oval window, now partially in-filled for a centered ventilation louver; second story retains loading door flanked by windows, all with soldiered brick heads and stone sills. Altered at street level with fairly recent brick storefronts. The south front has a single-width door flanked by sidelight with a curved top picked out in brick and a concrete stoop and ramp. The north front features two rounded windows flanking a wide doorway. Stair hall doors located at the south end of each building.

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287 Main St., 1928, Fleet Bank, now Bank of America., one contributing building.

(Tax ID 72.13-6-17)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled brick bank with Georgian Revival decorative scheme featuring coursed ashlar sandstone veneer on first-floor façade; engaged Tuscan columns separate an arched Palladian window centered in second story from flanking multi-light windows with soldiered brick heads and stone sills. Neoclassical swag arranged over keyhole opening (a louvered vent) centered in pediment. First-story fenestration features rounded windows flanking door with keystone. Later (1956), one-story, two-bay, flat-roofed brick addition to south side features stone lintels and sills, windows and stone banding setting off curb and parapet.

289 Main St., 1946, K & S Building, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-16)

Two-story, seven-bay masonry commercial building with brick veneer façade; brick piers at front corners setting off the fourth, fifth, and sixth bays from the south end of building. Entire façade capped by a brick balustrade with blind panels spaced above the second-story window bays. A pediment with a wooden tympanum of vertically arranged boards is set above the fourth, fifth, and sixth bays and a panel inscribed *1946/K & S*. First story features band of large display windows flanking the recessed entrance centered under pediment; upper story has single openings with soldiered brick heads and sills and six-over-six replacement sash.

291-293 Main St., ca. 1870, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-15)

Three-story, five-bay brick commercial building with elaborate Italianate cornice featuring large brackets with acanthus leaf carving, segmental arches and small brackets capping the façade. Second- and third-story fenestration features alternating pedimented and low arched cast iron heads; openings reduced for one-over-one replacement sash in upper stories. First-story, street-level façade features recently redesigned storefronts, which appear to incorporate historic period multi-light transoms above ribbons of single light display windows. Very narrow, one-story storefront (291 Main St.), added ca. 1950, inserted on south.

294 Main St., ca. 1870, Parrott House, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-12-9)

Three-story, 13-bay brick hotel with Italianate bracketed cornice capping the façade; low pediment rises above center. Open porch with wood spindled railing spans second story front and wraps the north side. Regular period fenestration with plain cast iron heads and sills; two entrances on first floor, one in the center bay and other at the south end of façade; first-story openings feature louvered shutters. Raised letters with name between second and third floors.

295 Main St., ca. 1870, Taylor Block, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-14)

Three-and-one-half-story, seven-bay brick two-part commercial block featuring Italianate bracketed cornice capping the front with paired brackets set between attic windows in frieze. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows in second and third stories with cast iron heads; third story openings retain period segmentally arched two-over-two wood sash; second story openings feature one-over-one square-headed replacement sash. Storefronts flank center stair entrance; south storefront retains period cornice but display windows in both storefronts replaced in late twentieth century.

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297 Main St., ca. 1870, Schoharie Valley Lodge #491 (Masonic), one contributing building.
(Tax ID 72.13-6-12)

Three-and-one-half-story, four-bay brick commercial block with simple Italianate bracketed cornice capping façade that features paired brackets set between attic windows in frieze matching the adjoining Taylor Block (285 Main St). Segmentally arched cast iron window heads in upper stories also match those on the Taylor Block; sash replaced with two-over-two square-headed windows. Street-level façade features a single recessed storefront (altered mid-1900s) with brick knee walls and single-light display windows in steel frames. Stair hall entrances with recently replaced doors at either end of façade, one leading to the Masonic lodge.

299 Main St., ca. 1950, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-11)

One-story, flat-roofed, brick one-part commercial row building with recessed angled center entrance and single-light display windows in steel frame above low brick walls. Non-historic retractable blue canvas awning over storefront.

300 Main St., 1946, Schoharie Village Hall, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-12-10)

One-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial row building with plain parapet and later stucco covering entire building. Symmetrical fenestration featuring tall multi-light replacement sash in façade. Evenly spaced one over one replacement sash in other elevations. Currently used as village hall.

301 Main St., ca. 1950, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-10)

One-story, flat-roofed brick one-part commercial row building with center entrance; single-light display windows above low brick wall. Awning similar to 299 Main St. Storefront is flush with façade; two large glass and aluminum windows flank glass and aluminum door. Non-historic lights over entrance and name plate.

303 Main St., 1870, Throop's Drugstore, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-9)

Three-story, three-bay, brick two-part commercial building with Italianate cornice capping façade; cornice has four decorative brackets with corbels between over quatrefoil designed frieze. Retains regular period fenestration with decorative peaked cast iron headers and one-over-one replacement sash in second and third stories. Period storefront retains large display window; recessed center entrance capped by a bracketed cornice with end terracotta corbels and arched relief ends; large display windows over narrow knee wall. Door appears to be original wood and glass. NYS Education Department historic marker in front of building.

304 Main St., ca. 1830-1850, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-7-1)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood frame house with slightly lower two-story rear ell on same roof axis as main block; additional two-story ell attached to rear wall of first ell. The three blocks form a flush façade facing Cemetery Rd. Main block retains Greek Revival details including corner pilasters, deep frieze, and full return on façade. Retains period brick chimneys in main block. Open, flat-roofed porches added ca. 1910-20 (may replace earlier ones) feature Tuscan columns and spindled railings on asymmetrically placed main entrance and on south side of first ell. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash throughout; Italianate door with arched glazed upper panel surmounted by deep transom light. Wood clapboard siding. 1932 NYS Education Department historic marker refers to church property further north.

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305 Main St., 1877, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-8)

Three-story, three-bay, brick two-part commercial building with bracketed Italianate cornice featuring an arched section with a slight point centered above the middle bay of the façade. A small cartouche is applied beneath the arch, and below is 1877 in raised numbers. Building retains second- and third-story fenestration with tripled windows flanked by single, rounded windows, all with cast iron heads and sills. First-story retains cornice and some details of early storefront with paired display windows and stone curb below; center entrance has multi-light paired doors.

307 Main St., ca. 1850-1900, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-7)

Small, one-story, wood frame office building with front-gable roof with full raking cornice; large single-light display windows and wood frames above recessed panels and flanking recessed center entrance. Storm door matches trim of storefront. Main door is wood lower section with upper multi-light glazing. Even fenestration visible in north side with three-over-three replacement sash in wood frames. Metal seamed roof and clapboard siding.

309 Main St., ca. 1820-1860, one non-contributing building due to alteration. (Tax ID 72.13-6-6)

Two-story, front-gabled, wood frame commercial building with slightly offset two-story gable-roofed ell adjoining rear wall. Storefront remodeled with two large windows flanking a center steel and glass entrance; storefront is clad with faux stone. Rest of building covered with fiberglass and vinyl siding infilling fenestration and any character defining features. Non-contributing due to loss of integrity.

312 Main St., 1801, “New” St. Paul’s Lutheran Parsonage, NR listed 2014-contributing, not counted.
(Tax ID 72.13-7-2)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with one-story, gable-roofed ell covered with brick veneer. Symmetrical period fenestration with nine-over-six period wood sash flanked by recent wood panel shutters and slightly recessed center entrance with extended architraves and side lights. Attic windows feature four-light sash. House retains raking frieze, wood clapboard siding, recent steel roof, and stone foundation. NR listed as a contributing resource with St. Paul’s Lutheran Church.

313 Main St., ca. 1890–1910, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-3)

One-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled wood frame house with prominent gabled dormer with cornice returns matching those on main block; open, shed-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and replaced spindled railing spans façade and curves to meet a two-story tower at north end; tower features a circular roof with flared lower edge. Period fenestration composed mainly of regularly placed single windows with one-over-one wood sash, but includes ribbons of windows with curved sash and glass in tower, paired windows in projecting oriel on south wall, and novelty window adjacent to main entrance, which retains a period wood door. Wood clapboard siding on main block; wood shingles on tower; stone foundation.

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314 Main St., 1796, St. Paul's Lutheran Church (Schoharie Presbyterian Church), NR listed 2014-contributing, not counted. (Tax ID 72.13-7-2)

Wren-Gibbs plan brick church with end gable-roof; brick walls laid in Flemish bond; square-plan brick entrance tower at south with open octagonal wood bell cupola tower with slender elongated spire and trim mimicked in the frieze. Building features wood trim with modillion blocks and cornice returns on main block and similar trim without returns capping the brick walls of the tower. Regular period fenestration with square-headed windows with later stained glass in main block and first two stories of tower; rounded windows on south wall of tower in third story. Gothic-arched entrance, probably a later change to original scheme, in west side of tower. One-story, masonry Education Center (built 1964) Attached *via* breezeway at rear (east) of church.

315 Main St., ca. 1920, one non-contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-4)

Two-story, front-gabled wood frame building with shed-roof over commercial storefront; storefront features center entrance flanked by three-sided oriel windows; stair hall door at north end of façade. Altered roofline, storefront and fenestration; replacement windows. Storefront doors replaced at same time. Aluminum siding; stone foundation. Non-contributing due to loss of character defining features and integrity.

318 Main St., ca. 1880-1920, one non-contributing building due to alteration. (Tax ID 72.13-7-3)

Two-story, four-bay, front-gabled, wood frame building with lower, two-story ell spanning rear wall, and one-story, addition to rear. Ca. 1998 open, hip-roofed porch with square posts and spindled railing spans front façade. Building features raking frieze with small single brackets. Regular fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash. All synthetic finishes. Character defining features limited to bracketed cornice, all others removed or obscured when reclad with vinyl.

320 Main St., ca. 1870, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.13-7-21)

Two-story, two-bay, front-gabled wood frame house with full-height back ell creating a long narrow footprint. Open hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns spans façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance features replaced door. Vinyl siding; raking frieze. Built ca. 1870.

Outbuilding: Gambrel-roofed two-bay wood frame garage, built ca. 1980–2000. Postdates period of significance.

321 Main St., ca. 1880-1900, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-3-13)

Two and one-half story, Queen Anne style brick house with lower two-story frame rear ell at northwest; two-and-a-half-story octagonal frame tower (added ca. 1900) with pointed octagonal slate roof featuring flared eaves; ca. 1900 open porch with squared posts, octagonal projection at southeast corner, and second-story porch above. Cross-gabled roof with bracketed eaves and regular period fenestration with segmentally arched openings in brick main block and square-headed windows in frame portions; oval window in second story of ell over entrance porch. Wood clapboard siding on ell and tower; slate roof; stone foundation.

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322 Main St., ca. 1930, one non-contributing building due to alteration. (Tax ID 72.13-7-5)

One-story commercial built originally as an automobile garage and sales building, now for offices. One-story, wood frame commercial building featuring a false front; a taller gable-roofed building with garage bay entrance and metal casement windows on north eave wall. Front section features all synthetic finishes (faux brick, vinyl siding, replacement windows) resulting in loss of integrity.

325 Main St., ca. 1850-1880, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to alteration. (Tax ID 72.13-3-12)

Two-story, front-gable, wood frame house with one-and-one-half-story gable-roofed rear ell and a one-story addition to the ell; all three blocks are flush on the south wall; rebuilt open hip-roofed with turned posts and spindled railing spans façade and wraps north wall. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash throughout; asymmetrically placed main entrance. All exterior finishes and details replaced with synthetic materials but retains form, feeling and association.

Outbuilding: Two-story, hip-roofed outbuilding renovated to resemble a raised ranch-style residence.

Synthetic finishes, non-historic windows. Originally built ca. 1890 as a livery (based on Sanborn maps).

Non-contributing building due to loss of integrity.

326 Main St., ca. 1820-1840, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-7-6)

Two-story, side-gabled, wood frame house with one-and-one-half-story gable-roofed rear ell. Ca. 1900 open shed-roofed porch with Stick-style details and turned posts spans façade; pediment has decorative Stick latticework and is asymmetrically placed over main entrance. Entrance features side and transom lights. Regular period fenestration with nine-over-nine replacement sash in main block and four-light attic windows; on north gable end, attic windows flank interior chimney; wood door replaced late 1800s featuring lower recessed panes and upper light. Vinyl siding; raking frieze with brackets (probably added after 1850); standing seam metal roof.

327 Main St., ca. 1890, Langan Funeral Home, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.13-3-11)

Two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, cross-gabled wood frame building, designed as a dwelling house, with two-story, open, pedimented Georgian entrance porch supported by square columns; period center entrance of recessed lower wood panels and three narrow upper lights; two-story gable-roofed rear ell projects beyond both walls of main block. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash throughout; steeply pitched polychrome slate roof has clipped ends and interior brick chimneys at either end of main roof. Wood clapboard siding; bracketed frieze.

Outbuilding: Three-bay, front-gabled wood frame garage set at rear of property; three double garage doors and pedestrian doors between bays. Built ca. 2000. Postdates period of significance.

329 Main St., ca. 1840-1870, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-3-10)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled, wood frame house with full return and later-added open porch with slender posts, large scrolled braces, and spindled railing spanning façade; shallow one-and-one-half-story wing projects from south wall, and a hip-roofed porch with heavy turned posts and narrow lattice frieze. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash in all openings; asymmetrically placed main entrance with paired Italianate doors capped by a deep transom. Vinyl siding.

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332 Main St., ca. 1983, Mobil Gas Station, one non-contributing building due to age.
(Tax ID 72.13-4-2)

Hip-roofed masonry gas station and convenience store with canopy over gas tanks. Built 1983 to replace a 1962 Sunoco station (built when historic Niagara Hall was razed). Postdates period of significance.

333 Main St., 1964, former St. Joseph's Catholic Church, one contributing building.
(Tax ID 72.13-3-9)

Modest Mid-century Modern form, one-story, front-gabled brick church with enclosed projecting flat-roofed square entrance porch with solid doors centered on façade. Low-pitched roof over wide span and deep eaves. Four-part stained glass window centered above entrance porch roof; additional stained glass windows in east end of building indicating sanctuary space. Narrow sill of soldiered bricks connects the lower edge of the stained-glass windows. Brick course runs along exterior of sanctuary wall forming continuous sill beneath stained-glass windows. Rear side gabled ell with single and paired one-over-one sash. Cornerstone with date stating 1964.

337 Main St., ca. 1790-1820, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-9)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with two-story rear ell; open, hip-roofed porch with square Doric posts over center entrance. Symmetrical period fenestration with six-over-one replacement sash except for surviving wood in attic windows; most windows on main block flanked by louvered wood shutters. Interior brick chimneys at each end of main block roof. Asbestos shingle siding; metal roof; stone foundation.

339 Main St., ca. 1790-1820, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.13-2-8)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with rear ell. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with six-over-one wood sash (replaced early 1900s); center entrance features transom and sidelights, engaged pilasters, and plain surround, also with pilasters and flat lintel. One exterior brick chimney centered on south wall. Wood clapboard siding; cornice returns with Greek Revival proportions; metal roof; stone foundation. Open stoop steps (added mid-1900s) with wrought iron railings ascend to center entrance.

Outbuilding: One-bay, wood frame garage with asymmetrically gabled roof, wood clapboard siding and paired doors. Built ca. 1925.

341 Main St., ca. 1860-1880, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-2-7)

Two-story, three-bay front-gabled frame house with open, ca. 1900 hip-roofed porch with turned posts and replaced spindled paneled railing. Regular period fenestration with asymmetrically placed front door; three-over-one wood sash with rigid awnings on upper story front and south wall. Aluminum siding; stone foundation.

343 Main St., ca. 1850, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.13-2-6)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, wood frame house with paired shed-roofed dormers added early 1900s; one-story, back ell forms L-plan; open, hip-roofed porch centered on north wall. Regular symmetrical fenestration with single and paired six-over-one replacement sash; center entrance capped by open, gable-roofed porch with

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Tuscan columns and approached by poured concrete steps. Appears be a ca. 1920–40 remodeling to give it the appearance of an early twentieth-century house. Vinyl siding; standing seam metal roof.

Outbuilding: Front-gabled, wood frame garage with one bay and single door in façade. Vinyl siding. Built ca. 1940.

345 Main St., ca. 1790-1840, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.13-2-5)

Two-story, side-gabled, wood frame house with two-story, ell spanning much of rear wall and projecting some distance beyond; one-story ell projects from north end of rear wall; cornice returns with simple bracketed eaves on main block and ell. Regular, symmetrical period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; retains period wood attic windows; recessed center entrance with sidelights. Interior brick chimney at south end of main block roof. Vinyl siding; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Large, gable-roofed, wood frame bank barn with wood clapboard siding and metal roof. Built ca. 1870.

352 Main St., ca. 1800-1840, one contributing primary building and four contributing secondary buildings.
(Tax ID 72.9-3-1)

Two-story, wood frame house composed of a three-bay, front-gabled main block; lower, two-story, hip-roofed wing projects from rear half of north wall of main block; slightly lower gable-roofed rear ell. Ca. 1900 open, hip-roofed porch spans façade with turned posts and spindled frieze and railing; a second porch with similar details spans north wall of ell, adjoining the hip-roofed wing and facing the drive. Two-story, three-sided bay window projects from south wall of main block. Retains regular period fenestration with nine-over-nine replacement sash. Two historic period brick chimneys project from peak of rear ell. Main block retains full return on façade. Vinyl siding; standing seam metal roof. House set back from highway on rise and reached by long drive. Poured concrete retaining wall along the highway frontage.

Outbuildings: One-story, front-gable, stone commercial or office (labeled Law Office in 1856) building located at base of hill adjoining Main Street frontage. Retains partial returns and symmetrical fenestration with period six-over-six wood sash and slightly recessed center entrance; metal roof. Wing features false front and single opening in façade. Built ca. 1835–1860; two-story, side-gabled wood frame carriage barn with period sliding doors on west eave wall. Six-over-six wood sash. Built ca. 1850–1880; Gambrel-roofed, wood frame horse barn with horizontally sliding doors, metal roof, and wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1900; Small gable-roofed henhouse with twelve-light fixed sash in south-facing eave wall. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1900–1930.

353 Main St., ca. 2000, one non-contributing building due to age. (Tax ID 72.90-1-12)

One-and-one-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with steeply pitched roof and front-gabled two-bay garage with similar roof pitch, connected to house by a passage with open porch facing highway. Designed to resemble a colonial house. Postdates period of significance.

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360 Main St., ca. 1900, one contributing primary building and two contributing secondary buildings.
(Tax ID 72.9-3-2)

Two-story, hip-roofed, wood frame house with steeply pitched roof and prominent front hip-roofed dormer. House features open porch with tripled Tuscan columns at front corners and bracketed cornice over center entrance; similar porch projects from entrance on south side. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with oversized openings in façade and tripled windows centered in second story front above slightly recessed entrance with period doors; retains mainly period one-over-one wood sash throughout. Wood clapboard siding; coursed ashlar foundation of rusticated limestone.

Outbuildings: Small, front-gable, wood frame carriage barn of same period as house with period sliding doors of vertical boards and wood novelty siding, ca. 1900; Small, gable-roofed shop with brick chimney and six-over-six wood sash; wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1900.

364 Main St., ca. 1880-1900, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.9-3-3)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood frame house with slightly lower gable-roofed rear ell and prominent wing capped by gabled dormer on south eave wall; open porch with arcaded frieze and unusual squared tapered posts spans front and part of south wall to wing. Retains regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance featured paired period doors with glazed upper panels; window casings capped with low pediments and decorative boss at the peak. Deep, raking frieze at roofline; decorative verge boards in peaks, and corner boards. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Carriage barn features wood clapboard siding, sliding period doors, and metal roof. Built ca. 1880–1900.

365 Main St., Holloway Brothers Farm, two contributing primary buildings, five contributing secondary buildings and two non-contributing secondary buildings due to age. (Tax ID 72.9-1-11)

Property extends west to encompass a 124.6-acre agricultural field and houses at 361 & 365 Main Street, 103 Letterman Lane and 116 Depot Lane.

365 Main St., ca. 1865-1880: two-story, wood frame house with low hipped roof, deep eaves, and bracketed frieze; slightly lower, slightly offset back ell; open hip-roofed wrap-around porch (added ca. 1900) with pediments marking front and side entrances; features include turned posts, decorative corner braces, and squared spindled railing. Regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash (possibly late 1800s replacements) on main block and first story of ell; asymmetrically placed main entrance has paired period doors. Aluminum siding; stone foundation.

361 Main St., ca. 1790–1815: setback from Main St. on south side of Depot Lane; one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house on a banked foundation; open shed-roofed porch (added early 1900s) featuring narrow Tuscan columns over center entrance facing Main St. Ca. 1925 enclosed porch with battered railing built over entrance centered on rear at opposite end of a center hall. Symmetrical period fenestration with elliptical window above entrance and six-over-six wood sash. Aluminum siding; interior chimneys at either end of ridgeline.

103 Letterman Lane, ca. 2016: recently built two-story, wood frame house with all synthetic finishes on south side of Letterman Drive near access road to sewage treatment plant. Non-contributing building as it postdates period of significance.

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Outbuildings: One-and-a-half-story, front-gable wood **stable** on south side of Depot Lane behind 361 Main St. Building features sliding doors on north gable wall; mow door flanked by windows with eight-over-eight wood in upper half story. Wood clapboard siding; concrete foundation (may indicate building was moved); metal roof. Built ca. 1860 (contributing); one-and-one-half-story, front-gable wood frame **tool barn** with paired wagon bays on north gable wall. Buildings stands just west of barn described above and opens to Depot Lane. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1890–1910 (contributing); **Main barn** with L-plan composed of gable-roofed main block and lower gable-roofed wing projecting north from rear eave wall stands behind 365 Main St on the north side of Depot Lane. Built ca. 1850-1880 (contributing); Gable-roofed **corn crib** with wood slatted sides and wood clapboards in peaks and on upper wall; set on a concrete block foundation (a recent change). Built ca. 1900 (contributing); Ca. 1900 Gable-roofed one-story **brick outbuilding** with metal roof, undetermined function (contributing building); Gable-roofed masonry **carwash** with four bays. Built ca. 1980-2000 therefore non-contributing as it postdates period of significance.

366 Main St., ca. 1855-1875. one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.9-3-4)

Two-story, five-bay, cross-gabled, wood frame house with prominent center peak; nearly full-height ell asymmetrically attached to rear. Open, hip-roofed porch with turned posts spans façade. Retains regular symmetrical period fenestration with wood one-over-one sash; center entrance with Queen Anne wood door with glazed upper panel. Wood clapboard siding; interior brick chimneys at either end main block roof.

Outbuilding: Front-gabled, wood frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1870.

371 Main St., ca. 1835-1850, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.9-1-10)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled, wood frame house with lower two-story ell; open hip-roofed porch with splat posts and railing spans front and south walls of main block. Greek Revival details include corner pilasters on façade, deep frieze, and full return with later wood shingled tympanum in front pediment; chimney centered on peak of main roof. Regular period fenestration with asymmetrically placed, shallow recessed main entrance with paired Italianate doors featuring glazed, rounded upper panels; one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gabled garage with steel siding and one truck-bay. Built ca. 1980-2000. Non-contributing building as it postdates period of significance.

373 Main St., ca. 1835-1855, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.9-1-9)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood frame house with slightly lower back ell; Greek Revival details include corner pilasters on façade, deep frieze, and full return. Regular period fenestration with asymmetrically placed, slightly recessed main entrance featuring pilasters and side and transom lights; six-over-six replacement sash flanked by vinyl panel shutters throughout. Vinyl siding; stone foundation; standing seam metal roof.

Outbuilding: Front-gabled, wood frame, two-bay carriage barn with early wood garage doors (ca. 1900-1925); shed-roofed bay added to south wall; wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1850-1880.

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374 Main St., ca. 1835-1855, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.9-3-5)

Two-story, three-bay, wood frame house with one-and-one-half-story wing on south wall forming L-plan; enclosed porch (added ca. 1915-1930) spans asymmetrically placed entrance in main block and all of front of wing. Full return with a deep frieze on main block. Regular period fenestration with later one-over-one wood replacement sash. Siding with corner boards and water table boards may be later replacement; wood novelty siding on front porch; parged foundation.

Outbuilding: Round-arched "Quonset hut" with ribbed steel siding. Built ca. 1940.

377 Main St., ca. 1835-1850, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.9-1-8)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled, wood frame house with small one-and-one-half-story rear ell; one-story shed-roofed, partially enclosed porch added to south wall of ell against rear wall of main block. House retains much of regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; asymmetrically placed, slightly recessed main entrance has non-historic open gable-roofed porch. Vinyl siding; parged foundation

Outbuilding: Two-story, side-gabled, wood frame carriage barn, built ca. 1835-1875; mow door over center bay; metal roof and vinyl siding matching house; two non-historic overhead garage doors.

378 Main St., ca. 1835-1855, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.9-3-6)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled, wood frame house with one-story partially enclosed porch on rear wall. Open, gable-roofed porch with squared posts set on clapboarded, battered railings and exposed rafter tails over asymmetrically placed front entrance; rear porch features similar details. Retains regular period fenestration with six-over-six period wood sash throughout; wood Italianate door with paired rounded glazed upper panels. Wood clapboard siding with cornice returns and simple deep frieze; stone foundation.

380 Main St., ca. 1870-1890, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.9-3-7)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled, wood frame house with slightly lower wing forming L-plan on north wall of main block; enclosed shed-roofed porch (added ca. 1900) with wood novelty siding set on high poured concrete foundation extends from rear wall of main block. Regular period fenestration with low pedimented lintels on front and side elevations; two-over-two sash in main block, some are replacements; asymmetrically placed entrance in main block. Wood clapboard siding with deep raking frieze and corner boards; stone foundation.

383 Main St., ca. 1930, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.9-1-7)

One-story, front-gabled, wood frame house with same-height addition to rear wall; open, asymmetrically placed hip-roofed porch with paneled railing and exposed rafter tails on main block. Regular period fenestration with single and paired openings with one-over-one replacement sash; center entrance.

Outbuilding: One-and-one-half-story, front-gabled, wood frame building with period paired sawbuck doors and mow door above; shed-roofed addition on north eave wall. Vinyl siding. Built ca. 1930. Labeled as an electrical shop in 1945 Sanborn).

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385 Main St., ca. 1800-1825, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.9-1-6)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with one-story, rear ell; small, open porch (added mid-1800s) with bracketed cornice and square posts (appear to replacements) over center entrance. Regular symmetrical period fenestration features Federal stepped lintels on front windows; one-over-one replacement sash flanked by vinyl louvered shutters; paired Italianate doors with glazed upper panels. Vinyl siding with cornice returns; parged foundation.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, front-gable wood frame carriage barn set back from highway; clapboard siding, mow door. Built late 1800s; early twentieth century overhead door with wood panels and six-upper lights.

388 Main St., ca. 2000, Schoharie Wright Ambulance Service, one non-contributing building due to age.
(Tax ID 72.9-3-8)

Ambulance garage and dispatch station combining one-story, front-gable, wood frame office block of non-historic finishes and fenestration; an enclosed passage connects to attached to a two-bay, pyramidal-roofed garage. Postdates period of significance.

393 Main St. (152 Depot Ln), ca. 1950-2000, Schoharie County Highway Department. Two contributing primary buildings and one non-contributing structure.
(Tax ID 72.9-1-4)

Property composed of 5.5 acres and encompasses a variety of buildings dating to all periods of the highway department's development at this site; Buildings include the following:

Office building and main garage (faces Main St): One-story, flat-roofed brick veneer office building featuring generally regular period fenestration of tripled windows (sash replaced) and recently added sheet metal pent roof capping the front and sides. This fronts a large hip-roofed masonry service garage with extra height to accommodate large highway work vehicles. Narrow glass block windows evenly spaced along its wall; steel pent roof matches one on the office building. Built ca. 1950-60.

Old county highway garage: Gable-roofed wood frame garage and shop built in two phases, the earlier, slightly taller, and western section (built ca. 1875-1900) was used as an evaporator plant in 1909 (Sanborn) and is marked by a gabled ventilator astride the ridgeline. Two garage bays in this section face Depot Lane. This part of the building features a regular fenestration plan with mainly wood nine-over-six and six-over-six wood sash. A long narrow gable-roofed garage (added ca. 1930-40), continues the old evaporator plant axis east and houses five garage bays opening north; a shed-roofed addition to the north eave wall of the old evaporator plant opens east towards the same yard area. The newer garage section features two-over-two wood sash. Entire building covered with wood novelty siding and has recently replaced stamped metal roof.

Storage silo: Large structure with masonry walls and tarpaulin roof stretched over hoop trusses used for salt and gravel. Built ca. 2000 therefore non-contributing as it postdates period of significance.

Off Main St.--adjoining 393, ca. 1920, Town Barn Highway Garage, one contributing building.
(Tax ID 72.9-1-1)

Highway garage composed of a two-story, gable-roofed wood frame section built ca. 1920 featuring a garage bay facing north, a mow door above, and wood novelty siding; first addition to west is a one-story, gable-roofed addition on same axis featuring two garage bays, added by 1947; last and westernmost addition (built ca. 1960-80) is taller pole barn-type building with steel siding and truck bay opening in west gable wall facing old depot

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area; this section has a shed-roofed addition that houses a small office in the north eave wall. It is steel sided. Lot adjoins the county highway department property, but separated by fencing.

396 Main St., ca. 1860-1880, one contributing primary building and two contributing secondary buildings. (Tax ID 72.9-3-10)

Two-story, three-bay, square-plan, wood frame house with one-story gable-roofed rear porch; open porch with square posts spans front and south. First-story front fenestration altered, but other openings largely unchanged and feature one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; retains deep eaves and bracketed Italianate frieze; standing seam metal roof.

Outbuildings: Two-bay, side-gabled wood frame **garage** with finishes matching house. Built ca. 1960; Small one-story, side-gabled, **wood frame building** features horizontal sliding door over small bay, window, and a single-width door. Vinyl siding; standing seam metal roof. Built ca. 1900–1930.

397 Main St., ca. 1835-1860, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.9-1-5.2)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood frame house with one-story, gable-roofed rear ell; partially enclosed shed-roofed porch spans most of south eave wall. Generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash in most openings; main entrance located on south wall near front end of building and features Italianate door with paired arched upper panels. Open ramp, recently added, spans south side of porch. Wood clapboard siding; partial returns.

Outbuilding: Shed-roofed wood frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1980–2000. Non-contributing building as it postdates period of significance.

404 Main St., ca. 1850-1875, one non-contributing building and addition due to alteration. (Tax ID 72.9-3-11)

Two-story, front-gabled wood frame house with wing and one-story, shed-roofed rear ell; open porch on south wall. Altered fenestration with mainly one-over-one replacement sash. All historic finishes and details replaced with non-historic ones. Shed-roofed wood frame industrial dependency featuring tall brick chimney and board-and-batten siding. Attached to house by enclosed passage.

408 Main St., ca. 1955, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.9-3-12)

Two-story, side-gabled, wood frame house with stone veneer first story; one-story, side-gabled enclosed porch attached to south wall, set back from façade; one-bay side-gabled garage attached on north. Regular symmetrical fenestration with mainly eight-over-eight replacement sash. Vinyl siding on upper story and south porch.

409 Main St., ca. 1940, Standard Oil, two contributing primary buildings and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.9-3-8)

Property encompasses three buildings, two facing the highway with open space in front and a third at the north corner of the property; all may date to period when Standard Oil Company had a bulk storage facility in this part of the village (1947 Sanborn).

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South building facing Main St.: One-story, flat-roofed building with two garage bays, opening towards Main St.; office with tripled windows with one-over-one replacement sash occupies north section of the building. Vinyl siding with aluminum band fronting the parapet (matches finishes on north building). Built ca. 1940.

North building facing Main St.: One-story, flat-roofed building with sparse and irregular fenestration. Small shed-roofed addition on north wall of building. Vinyl siding with aluminum band fronting the parapet (matches finishes on south building). Built ca. 1940.

One-story, flat-roofed concrete block building with four garage bays and workshop with chimney at north end. Built ca. 1940.

412 Main St., ca. 1960-1965, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.9-2-8)

One-story wood frame house composed of four gable-roofed blocks. North, middle, and south blocks share a side-gable, with each block to the south slightly lower than the next one north. An open porch with square posts and angled braces is recessed under front roof face of middle block, while front roof face of south block extends forward beyond the façade and features a centered gable end. Fourth block is cross-gabled into rear wall and houses a garage. Varied fenestration with vinyl sash. Shingle siding.

413 Main St., ca. 1915, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.9-2-7)

Wood frame Dutch Colonial house with side gabled roof with cornice returns and full-width front and rear second story dormers; lower edge of roof forms a pent on all four elevations and features a gabled hood supported on large scrolled brackets over center entrance. Symmetrical period fenestration with tripled openings flanking center entrance with sidelights and fanlight above; first floor front sash replaced with six-over-one and four-over-ones mimicking originals; upstairs windows appear to retain wood six-over-ones; wood period quarter round attic windows in peaks. Clapboard siding with lapped corners.

Outbuilding: Hip-roofed, two-bay, wood frame garage; asymmetrical placed overhead doors of wood panels with four lights. Built ca. 1915-25.

419 Main St., ca. 1930, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.9-2-6)

One-story, hip-roofed, wood frame house with hip-roofed dormer drawn from front peak of main roof; front porch now enclosed and features asymmetrically placed main entrance; enclosed porch on south side of house. Varied period fenestration with replacement sash throughout. Wood clapboard siding; rusticated concrete block foundation.

Outbuilding: Three-bay, wood frame garage with asymmetrical gabled roof, exposed rafter tails, and wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1930.

420 Main St., U.S. Post Office, ca. 1997, one non-contributing building due to age. (Tax ID 72.10-1-7.2)

One-story, front-gabled, wood frame, purpose-built post office with all synthetic exterior finishes; pedimented entrance porch. Postdates period of significance.

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423 Main St., ca. 1920, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.10-1-5)

One-and-a-half-story, L-plan, wood frame bungalow with partially enclosed hip-roofed porch with replaced posts and enclosed railing spanning façade; enclosed shed-roofed rear entrance porch. Varied period fenestration featuring single, paired, and tripled windows with one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Synthetic siding; exposed rafter tails; and rusticated concrete block foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gabled wood frame garage with vinyl siding; overhead doors with wood panels and four upper lights. Built ca. 1950.

425 Main St., ca. 1950, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.10-1-4)

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Cape Cod style house with stone veneer first story and two gabled-dormers projecting from front roof; two-bay attached garage with stone veneer façade set back from front line of main block on south. Regular symmetrical fenestration with single and paired openings, all with replacement sash.

428 Main St., 2002, Bank of Richmondville, one non-contributing building due to age.
(Tax ID 72.10-1-7.1)

One-story brick veneered purpose-built bank with cross-gabled roof that extends over the drive-through; open latticed tympanum supported by heavy, battered columns set on stone veneer piers spans part of south wall. Postdates period of significance.

431 Main St., ca. 1800-1850, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.10-1-3)

Large, wood frame house built in phases, currently composed of four blocks; most prominent block is two-stories, three-bays, with front gabled roof and Greek Revival details including corner pilasters, a full return and plain tympanum; regular fenestration with an asymmetrically placed, slightly recessed main entrance with pilasters and squared lintel, and side and transom lights set off by pilasters. A lower two-bay rear ell features similar details including corner pilasters, regular fenestration, and coursed ashlar foundation of large limestone blocks. A large interior chimney is visible on the north. Third block is a single-story rear ell with a massive chimney on its rear wall. The fourth block appears to be an earlier (ca. 1800-1825) two-story, four-bay house with more delicate pilasters, Federal lintels, and a narrower full return. This block has a chimney centered on the ridgeline. An open, shed-roofed veranda (added early 1900s) with Doric columns spans the front of the Federal block and the south side of the main block with Greek Revival details. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one sash throughout. Wood clapboard siding; variety of roofing materials including standing seam metal on service and rear ells, galvanized panels on Federal and main blocks.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled wood frame carriage barn with single bay centered on façade surmounted by mow door flanked by windows with twelve-over-eight sash; wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1850–1880.

434 Main St., ca. 1980, one non-contributing building due to age. (Tax ID 72.10-1-10)

One-story commercial building with two additions; south section is a small front-gabled masonry building; center and north sections clad in vinyl siding. Center section has two storefronts; north section is largest of the three blocks and features a false mansard roof. All sections feature non-historic finishes and generally regular fenestration. Postdates period of significance.

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445 Main St., ca. 1900-1940, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.10-1-2)

Barn-like commercial building constructed in two phases. Larger north section assumed to be original building with addition to south with lower roofline. Building composed of two side-gable roofed blocks unified by nearly flush, large shed-roofed porch supported by square posts along west and north; west (façade) faces the highway; gabled addition projects from rear wall of larger block; Both sections feature wood clapboard siding and metal roofing and rest on banked foundations. First stories of both feature regular fenestration using mainly one-over-one sash. Large commercial glass and metal entrance in larger north portion of building.

447 Main St., ca. 1930-1950, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.10-1-1)

One-story, front-gabled, wood frame house with gable-roofed vestibule asymmetrically placed on façade and small, same-height enclosed rear porch; two windows flank entrance and small window in gable peak. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Vinyl siding; rusticated concrete block foundation.

Outbuilding: One-bay, front-gable wood frame garage with finishes matching house and open shed-roofed connector to rear of house. Built ca. 1930–1950.

455 Main St., 1772, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.6-1-1.1)

Two-story, side-gabled stone house with one-story ell flush with north wall of main block to form L-plan. Main block features heavy Greek Revival cornice with partial returns applied to a late Georgian house; large interior end chimneys set on ridge of main block and massive chimney on ridgeline of rear ell. Symmetrical period fenestration with twelve-over-six wood sash and recessed center entrance with elliptical arch; sidelights flank door, which is capped by an elliptical fan. Ell features smaller windows with casements and eight-over-eight sash and ca. 1980 open, hip-roofed porch. New standing seam metal roof. According to NYS Education Department historic marker, the building was known as Swart's Tavern. Small gable-roofed shed in rear yard of house, too small to count.

Outbuildings: Large gable-roofed wood frame barn with wood clapboard siding, metal roof, and cupola ventilator on ridgeline. Built ca. 1860–1880.

459 Main St., ca. 1800-1840, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.6-1-1.2)

Two-story, five-bay, wood frame house with one-story, gable-roofed rear ell; Main entrance on north elevation that is turned 90 degrees from the road. Newer entrance on west side of ell sheltered by a small, open gabled porch; shed-roofed porch adjoins rear wall of main block and spans part of eave wall of ell. Retains the massing and symmetrical fenestration of a Federal house, but all exterior finishes replaced with synthetic materials, six-over-six sash, and a standing seam metal roof.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame detached garage with finishes matching house. Built ca. 2016. Non-contributing as it postdates period of significance.

495-505 Main Street, ca. 1990, Fox Creek Park, two non-contributing sites due to age. (Tax ID 72.6-1-3, 72.6-1-5, 72.6-1-6)

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Village owned public park with large athletic field with three bases diamonds, parking areas and pavilion style picnic shed and three shed style concession and maintenance buildings; 5.74 acres. Postdates period of significance.

Cornwell Farm Field, Off Main Street opposite 117 Main Street, one contributing site.
(Tax ID 83.8-1-12.2)

Large active agricultural field, 46.2 acres, zoned as field crops and used for farming; formerly part of “The Rocks” (117 Main St.) (house and outbuildings recently divided off and stand on parcel no. 83.8-1-12.1). Lot retains narrow east–west strip configuration extending eastward from Schoharie Creek dating to the latter half of the 1700s when common property was platted and divided among the German settlers along the creek. This is one of several parcels within village boundary representing the continuous agricultural context of this section of the Schoharie Valley from the eighteenth century on.

Shaul Farms, Off Main Street, southwest sides of Main Street, opposite Quilt Lane and northwest end of village, south of Fox Creek Park, three contributing sites and one small non-contributing site.
(Tax ID 83.8-1-11, 72.9-2-5.1, 72.6-1-2, 71.20-2-1.1)

Three large active agricultural fields, 150.4 acres, zoned as field crops and used for farming. One smaller 1.26-acre site is zoned for residential development (71.20-2-1.1) and is non-contributing. Description of contributing sites as follows:

83.8-1-11 (72.34 acres) (cropland now owned by Shaul Farms): Floodplain farmland (46.2 acres) planted in field crops. Although the house and a stone smokehouse (160 Main St (83.8-1-1)) on the east side of Main St (NY 30) are now separately owned, they retain a visual relationship with the floodplain cropland, which retains its narrow strip configuration extending eastward from Schoharie Creek. This parcel is one of several strip lots dating to the latter half of the 1700s when common property was platted and divided among the German settlers along the creek. Such lots within village boundary illustrate the continuous agricultural context of this section of the Schoharie Valley from the eighteenth century on.

72.9-2-5.1 (45.00 acres) and **72.6-1-2** (33.20 acres) (cropland properties now owned by Shaul Farms): These two parcels comprise a portion of the floodplain cropland managed by Shaul Farms. Collectively, the parcels retain northerly, westerly, and southerly boundaries laid out in the latter half of the 1700s when the floodplain extending eastward from the Schoharie Creek was platted and divided among the German settlers along the creek. The eastern boundary now divides the large eighteenth-century stone house and outbuildings (445 Main St.; 72.6-1-1.1) and another more modest frame house (459 Main St.; (72.6-1-1.2) built in the first half of the 1800s that were associated with the cropland historically. Although these no longer share ownership, the buildings remain associate and are among the several parcels within village boundary that illustrate the continuous agricultural context of this section of the Schoharie Valley from the eighteenth century on.

Schoharie Valley Farms, Off Main Street adjacent to Fox Creek Park, one contributing site.
(Tax ID 72.6-1-4.)

Large active agricultural field, 31.3 acres, zoned as field crops and used for farming. This cropland parcel retains some of the boundaries of the strip configuration established in the latter half of the 1700s when German settlers divided common land amongst themselves. Fox Creek, a tributary of the Schoharie Creek, and the Schoharie village line form its northern boundary, which meets the Schoharie Creek at a single point where the

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village line intersects the southern boundary of the parcel. The southern boundary abuts another strip parcel on the floodplain. On the adjacent north side of village boundary, Schoharie Valley Farms owns additional floodplain land planted in crops. The east boundary now forms the back line of recreational land developed by the village about the time that NY 30 was rerouted away from the old road (now Fort Rd.) after the period of significance. While this disrupts the visual relationship between early development on Fort Rd. once associated with this strip of floodplain cropland, it still forms a visual frame illustrating continuous agricultural context of this section of the Schoharie Valley from the eighteenth century on.

Mix Lane

132 Mix Ln., ca. 1835-1860, one contributing primary building, five contributing secondary buildings and two contributing structures. (Tax ID 72.10-1-11)

Agricultural property of 28.7 acres on south side of Mix Lane. Residence is near the road and is a wood frame house, a two-story, double L-plan Greek Revival building; front-gabled with cross-gabled roof, raking cornice, cornice returns and corner pilasters and side-wing; façade oriented to the west; another smaller, one-story wing is on the north side at the edge of the two-story rear block/side wing; a lower shed-roof covers an enclosed porch on south with two entrances. East of the Greek Revival sections is a one-story, flat-roofed ell that projects east from the two-story block; a two-story, gable-roofed wood shed adjoins, its ridgeline parallel with two-story block. Fenestration varies on different sections. Wood shed features six-over-six wood sash in peak facing Mix Lane as does the two-story block and small north wing; a connector between the two-story block and wood shed has nine-over-six wood sash. Greek Revival wing facing west has six-over-six wood sash flanked by louvered wood shutters. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation.

Outbuildings: Large group of outbuildings built over a long period of time is representative of a diversified agricultural operation during the second quarter of the twentieth century. The **main barn** incorporates a large gable-roofed hay barn (built ca. 1820-1850) on a slightly banked foundation with an enclosed gable entrance on its north wall; a lower, long, narrow gabled addition (built ca. 1900) with a shed-roofed addition spanning its entire west wall features windows, suggesting it was used to house stock, probably a dairy herd. This forms an L-plan enclosing an east and south facing yard. A **small gable-roofed structure** on a high poured concrete foundation stands adjacent to the stock wing where it abuts the hay barn. Nearly adjoining the southwest corner of the stock wing stands a **low gable-roofed building** on a low foundation, possibly a pig house (built early 1900s). East of that, also adjacent to the stock wing, stands a **circular masonry silo** (built ca. 1940) with a conical cap. Still farther south, on the same alignment as the stock wing and pig house, a gable-roofed building with no windows on its west-facing eave wall appears to be a **vehicle barn** (built ca. 1940). Additional buildings enclose the east side of the yard; farthest north is a **tool barn** (built ca. 1880-1900) with bays facing north from the gable wall of the two-story building, its ridgeline perpendicular to the hay barn. A drive passes between the hay barn and the tool barn and accesses the yard. A **long narrow, gable-roofed building** composed of two-story and one-story blocks is located south of the tool barn, its ridgeline perpendicular to the hay barn and extending east. The regular fenestration of the two-story section suggests a henhouse (built ca. 1940). All visible buildings clad in wood clapboards. Two or three additional small sheds are at south end of the yard, and are too small to count.

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149 Mix Ln., ca. 1870-1880, one contributing primary building and three contributing secondary buildings. (Tax ID 72.6-3-8.1)

Agricultural property of 17.9 acres on north side of Mix Lane. Residence is a two-story, three-bay, front-gabled, wood frame house with taller, later offset two-story back ell. Open, hip-roofed porch with square posts spans the façade. Regular period fenestration in main block; slightly irregular in ell; all windows have one-over-one replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding with deep eaves and raking frieze; metal roof; stone foundation.

Outbuildings: **Main barn** composed of two structures, probably combined in the late-nineteenth century to form a single main barn; east portion is a bank barn with an earthen ramp accessing period sliding doors to mow and stock area below; cupola ventilator on ridgeline. Back roof extends over a shed-roofed addition spanning entire north wall. West portion of barn is a two-story gable-roofed horse and carriage barn (built late 1800s) with main door facing south towards house and drive. Both sections clad in wood clapboards and have sheet metal roofs. **Two-story, gable-roofed, wood frame building** with wood clapboards and raking frieze with entrance in east gable wall nearly abut rear wall of house. Built ca. 1880–1900. **Gable-roofed, wood frame hop house** stands close to the highway west of the house. Foundation partially renovated. Built ca. 1880-1900.

Orchard Street

182 Orchard St. ca. 1880, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 71.16-1-1).

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with prominent gabled dormer centered on façade; full-height, gable-roofed rear ell that projects slightly beyond gable walls of main block; open porch with square posts, corner braces, and squared spindled railing spans façade. Regular period fenestration of paired and single openings with one-over-one sash. Property covers 23.2 acres, much of it wooded lands.

Outbuilding: Large, two-story gable-roofed wood frame carriage barn with gabled dormer asymmetrically placed on front (east) roof face above mow door and four garage bays; a fifth bay opens at south end of front façade and features sliding sawbuck doors. Wood clapboard siding; metal roof. Built ca. 1880.

185 Orchard St., 2018, one non-contributing building due to age. (Tax ID 71.16-3-7)

One story, four-bay ranch style house with side gabled roof. Vinyl siding and windows, recessed entrance with steel door. Postdates period of significance.

193 Orchard St., ca. 1960, one contributing building. (Tax ID 71.16-3-6)

One-and-a-half-story, five-bay side-gabled brick house; two-bay garage attached at south end. Roof sloped toward façade; recessed center entrance; open porches with square posts. Two dormer windows in front roof and exterior brick chimney centered in north wall. Generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash.

196 Orchard St., ca. 1965, one contributing building. (Tax ID 71.16-1-2)

One-story, side-gabled, wood frame ranch house with one-bay attached garage in south end; garage and main entrances set under front roof face; irregular period fenestration with later replacement sash and casements.

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199 Orchard St., 2018, one non-contributing building due to age. (Tax ID 71.16-3-5)

One-story Ranch house with full porch under side-gabled, overhanging roof. Attached two-bay garage. Postdates period of significance.

202 Orchard St., ca. 1960, one contributing building. (Tax ID 71.16-1-3)

One-story, hip-roofed frame ranch house with one-bay attached garage at north end; generally regular period fenestration.

203 Orchard St., 2018, one non-contributing building due to age. (Tax ID 71.16-3-4)

One-story residence, Ranch style with two front gables and attached, front-gabled one-bay garage. Postdates period of significance.

206 Orchard St., ca. 1960, one contributing building. (Tax ID 71.16-1-4)

One-story, side-gabled, wood frame house with front-gable wing projecting from north end; south roof of wing projects over open porch adjoining main entrance. One-bay attached garage under south end of main block. Irregular fenestration, possibly altered, uses variety window configurations, all replacements. Vinyl siding; large brick chimney.

207 Orchard St., ca. 1950, one contributing building. (Tax ID 71.16-3-3)

One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, wood frame house with one-bay attached garage in north wall; enclosed breezeway; glazed hip-roofed porch on south wall. Generally regular fenestration with paired windows, all with one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; entrance with enclosed front-gable entrance porch with gabled hood supported by diagonal braces. Aluminum siding.

213 Orchard St., ca. 1960, one contributing building. (Tax ID 71.16-3-2)

One-story, side-gabled house with brick walls and wood peaks; two-bay attached garage at south end; slightly recessed entrance centered on façade. Irregular period fenestration with one-light sash; interior brick chimney projects from back (east) roof face.

221 Orchard St., ca. 1950, one contributing building. (Tax ID 71.16-3-1)

One-story, side-gabled frame house with enclosed porch projecting from north end of front (west) façade; two offset, enclosed gable-roofed wings project from south end: one-bay attached garage added on back wall of southernmost wing. Irregular period fenestration with variety of window configurations.

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Prospect Street

107 Prospect St., ca. 2004, one non-contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building, both due to age. (Tax ID 72.13-4-3)

Two-story, gable-roofed, wood frame building, constructed as a mill to replace an earlier one that burned, ca. 1900, now used as an office building. Altered fenestration. Vinyl siding replaces earlier cladding. Postdates period of significance.

Outbuilding: Small, gable-roofed, wood frame house (numbered 109 on mailbox) on sloping land; rear deck (facing west) supported on tall posts. Irregular fenestration; main synthetic exterior materials. Built ca. 2000 or later, therefore postdates period of significance.

113 Prospect St., ca. 1840-1880, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-4-7)

Two-story, two-unit, L-plan, wood frame house with recently added open shed-roofed porches on rear of wing and east side of ell; open deck on west side. Exterior brick chimney centered on east gable wall of the wing. Generally regular period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash in most openings; four-over-four sash in rear ell; demi-lunette in pediment. Wood clapboard siding.

Outbuilding: Three-bay wood frame side-gabled garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1940-60.

114 Prospect St., ca. 1840-1860, one contributing primary building and two non-contributing secondary buildings due to age. (Tax ID 72.13-7-11)

Two-story, L-plan, wood frame house on banked foundation with later open shed-roofed porch with recently replaced vase splat railing, turned posts and corner braces spanning front of wing. Regular period fenestration with replacement sash (two-over-two upstairs; six-over-six downstairs); tripartite window across first story front of side-gabled section; main entrance centered on façade near inside corner of plan. Aluminum siding; stone foundation.

Outbuildings: Two-bay, front-gabled, wood frame garage with shed-roofed addition on eave wall; vinyl siding. Built ca. 1980. Postdates period of significance.

One-story studio or shop with board-and-batten siding on banked foundation west of house; metal stovepipe. Built ca. 2000. Postdates period of significance.

117 Prospect St., ca. 1810-1840 with late-nineteenth century remodeling, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-4-8)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with one-and-a-half-story back ell forming L-plan; two-story, shed-roofed porch open on upper story and enclosed on first story at northeast. Regular period fenestration with later wood sash (two-over-two in upper story, ca. 1860, and one-over-one in first story, ca. 1900; three-sided bay window (added ca. 1880-1900) on west wall. Center entrance with paired Italianate doors and open, front-gabled entrance porch (added ca. 1915) supported by squared columns. Roof altered ca. 1860 with deep, bracketed eaves. Aluminum siding; stone foundation. Property contains one ca. 1890 wood machine shed, too small to count.

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Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled wood frame carriage barn with flanking shed-roofed wings on both eave walls. Retains period two-panel folding doors on main block. Built ca. 1880–1900.

118 Prospect St. ca. 1800-1850, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-7-12)

Two-story, side-gabled frame house with two-story shed-roofed ell spanning most of back wall (mostly hidden from street view); open hip-roofed porch (added ca. 1890-1915) spans façade. Regular, generally period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; openings on west gable wall altered with vinyl sliders. Vinyl covers or replaces earlier siding. Limestone foundation.

124 Prospect St., ca. 1840-1860, one contributing primary building and two contributing secondary buildings. (Tax ID 72.13-7-13)

Wood frame house composed of two-story, front-gabled main block with lower side-gabled wing forming L-plan; one-story, gable-roofed ell projects from rear wall of wing. Open shed-roofed porch built in two phases spans entire wing and main entrance. Regular period fenestration plan largely retained with one-over-one replacement sash and some casements. Wood clapboard siding; main block features full return and corner pilasters; standing seam metal roof. Property also contains one small wood privy, too small to count.

Outbuildings: Large carriage barn at rear of property exemplifies late-nineteenth century design with prominent gabled dormer centered on front roof face and cupola ventilator; wood sliding door centered in façade; six-over-six wood period sash. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1880–1900; large wood frame, one and one-half story front-gabled roof, small windows in gable end.

126 Prospect St., ca. 1840-1860, one contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building due to age. (Tax ID 72.13-7-14)

Two-story, front-gabled, wood frame house with nearly same-height back ell; full cornice return and corner pilasters on façade. Open deck (added ca. 2000) spans façade. Regular period fenestration with wood one-over-one replacement sash; retains slightly recessed, offset placed main entrance with pilasters, side and transom lights. Wood clapboard siding, full return, and corner pilasters; parged foundation.

Outbuilding: Small wood frame shed with wavy-edged siding. Built ca. 2000; postdates period of significance.

Quilt Lane

116-119 Quilt Ln., Vroman House, ca. 1800, one contributing primary building and four contributing secondary buildings. (Tax ID 83.8-1-5)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled brick house with one-and-a-half-story brick wing on south wall of main block. Main block retains symmetrical fenestration with Federal-era central entrance on west wall with three-part window above it in second story; windows have nine-over-nine replacement sash. Façade has one story, late nineteenth century porch with bracketed frieze and square support posts. Side wing is slightly recessed and has porch with similar details. Property includes four barns of varying dates and uses and at least two sheds that are too small to county.

Outbuildings: One-story, four-bay, **gable-roofed wood frame building.** Regular fenestration with two-over-two wood sash. Wood siding, standing seam metal roof, and decorative vergeboard. Built ca. 1890–1910; Front-gabled wood frame **tool barn** with wood clapboard siding and doors of vertical boards. Built ca.

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1890-1910; large gable-roofed **wood frame barn** with wood clapboard siding and metal roof. Built ca. 1870. Long, narrow, **single-story, gable-roofed, wood frame building** of undetermined use, ca. 1900.

Shannon Avenue

106 Shannon Ave., ca. 1895, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-6-23)

Two-story, side-gabled, multi-unit, wood frame house with symmetrical fenestration; enclosed shed-roofed porch spans entire front of first story; three-sided bay windows in second story flank; enclosed central, shed-roofed upstairs porch set under a gabled dormer; two-story shed-roofed ell on back wall. Varied and altered window configurations with one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding. First mapped in 1898 Sanborn, form and massing suggest building is older and it retains feeling and association.

109 Shannon Ave., ca. 1930-1940, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-8-21)

One-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with small enclosed porch with gabled roof aligned with roof axis of main block; enclosed, asymmetrically gabled center entrance porch with round-arched doorway and period door. Symmetrical fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash throughout; tripled window in first-story façade. Vinyl siding.

Outbuilding: Small, front-gabled, two-bay wood frame garage with attic door centered in peak; wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1930–40.

110 Shannon Ave., ca. 1840-1860, one non-contributing building, due to alteration. (Tax ID 72.13-6-24)

Two-story, three-bay, wood frame, front-gabled two-unit house with shallow, shed-roofed, full-height back ell. Open deck porch (added ca. 1980) spans façade. Stone foundation. Altered fenestration with mainly one-over-one replacement sash and insulated steel doors. Vinyl siding, new fenestration and roof removed character defining feature, resulting in loss of historic integrity.

111 Shannon Ave., ca. 1870, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building. (Tax ID 72.13-8-20)

Two-story, three-bay house; front-gable with raking frieze; wood frame with aluminum siding; slightly lower, two-story, L-plan back ell; open porch with delicate arcaded detail under the frieze; slender porch columns with quatrefoil cross section and octagonal bases. Regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood sash; Rectangular projecting bay over entrance and porch. Most first-story openings flanked by louvered wood shutters; asymmetrically placed main entrance features paired Italianate doors with round-arched glazed upper panels; additional single doors with similar details on side of main block and into rear ell; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame garage; two overhead garage doors with wood panels and three upper lights. Built ca. 1950.

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112 Shannon Ave., ca. 1870, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.13-6-25)

Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with gable-roofed, one-and-a-half-story ell offset from main roof axis; partially enclosed, shed-roofed entrance on east side of main block. Regular, partially altered period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash in reduced openings and recently replaced doors; asymmetrically placed main entrance. Vinyl siding; stone foundation.

Outbuilding: Gable-roofed barn with sawn wood frame with mortise-and-tenon construction. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1880–1900.

113 Shannon Ave., ca. 1890, one contributing building. (Tax ID 72.13-8-19)

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood frame house with narrow, flat-roofed, one-story enclosed porch projecting from west wall; open, hip-roofed porch on east; open deck porch spans part of façade; raking frieze on main roofline. Generally regular period fenestration except for first floor façade where all sash are one-over-one replacements. Small gabled hood over offset main entrance and wrought iron supports. Wood clapboard siding; raking frieze. Built ca. 1890.

115 Shannon Ave., ca. 1930, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.13-8-18)

One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, wood frame bungalow with open porch supported by squared, battered columns set on a shingled railing and recessed under roof; gabled dormer centered on porch roof; one-story gable-roofed ell spans back wall of main block. Symmetrical period fenestration composed of single, double, and tripled openings; replacement one-over-one sash. Wood clapboards on first story; wood shingles in upper portions; braces under eaves on gabled walls; parged foundation.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gabled wood frame garage with period sliding doors and wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1930.

117 Shannon Ave., ca. 1910, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.13-8-17)

Two-story, L-plan, wood frame house with open, hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns spanning front and part of east side of house to corner of ell; porch features a small second-story section above east portion that is now partially enclosed. Regular partially altered period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Wood clapboard siding with raking frieze and corner boards.

Outbuilding: Two-story, front-gabled, wood frame carriage house with period sliding doors and wood clapboards. Built ca. 1910.

118 Shannon Ave., ca. 1870, one contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.
(Tax ID 72.13-6-26)

One-story, L-plan, wood frame house with altered mansard roof (possibly ca. 1900); scrolled single brackets under deep eaves of first-story roof on main block; one-story, screened porch with squared columns set on enclosed, batter railing added to east side about same time as the asymmetrically placed open pedimented entrance ca. 1900 porch; rear entrance porch with parapets rising above shed roof faces driveway, which is accessed from Grand St. Regular period fenestration with two-over-two vinyl replacement sash; low pedimented

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openings in mansard of main block; three-sided bay window on Grand St. (west) elevation; door replaced. Asbestos shingle siding.

Outbuilding: Two-story, wood frame carriage house with low gabled dormer on south wall; cupola ventilator on ridgeline; doors on west front replaced with overhead garage doors; fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash. Built ca. 1870.

Sunset Drive

106 Sunset Dr., vacant lot not counted. (Tax ID 71.20-2-4)

110 Sunset Dr., vacant lot, not counted. (Tax ID 71.20-2-3)

111 Sunset Dr., ca. 1980, one non-contributing primary building and one non-contributing secondary building, due to age. (Tax ID 71.20-2-8)

Manufactured housing with wood clapboards over standing board siding; paired windows. Postdates period of significance.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable, wood frame garage with plywood siding. Built ca. 1980, postdates period of significance.

115 Sunset Dr., vacant lot, not counted. (Tax ID 71.20-2-10.2)

118 Sunset Dr., ca. 1989, one non-contributing building due to age. (Tax ID 71.20-2-3)

Split-level house with poured concrete first story and wood frame upper level; asymmetrically placed recessed entrance. Regular period fenestration with vinyl sash. Postdates period of significance.

121 Sunset Dr., ca. 1970, one non-contributing building, due to age.

One-story, hip-roofed wood frame house with varied fenestration and vinyl siding. Postdates period of significance. Property has small gable-roofed shed, too small to count.

122 Sunset Dr., 1991, one non-contributing building, due to age. (Tax ID 71.20-2-1.3)

One-story, side-gabled prefabricated house with one-bay wood frame garage attached to gable wall and later converted to residential space. Regular fenestration; vinyl siding. Postdates period of significance.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Exploration & Settlement

Community Development

Architecture

Agriculture

Transportation

Period of Significance

Ca. 1743-1968

Significant Dates

1743, 1795, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1968

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification) The period of significance encompasses the history and development that shaped Schoharie for over two centuries after being established by German Palatine settlers in the 1700s. The nominated district illustrates the period beginning ca. 1743 with buildings that survived destructive raids during the American Revolution through the village's establishment as the county seat and transportation center to a final period of mid-twentieth century, largely residential growth (1968).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Schoharie Village Historic District is significant under Criteria A in the areas of settlement, community development, agriculture and transportation, as a large, intact, nearly village-wide district representing over 250 years of occupation. Settled in the 1710s by refugee Palatine Germans, the village was the union of three communities along the Schoharie Creek, an important tributary of the Mohawk River that provided the first transportation routes into the region. Transportation via water, road and rail allowed the largely isolated area to connect with the larger region and the state capital at Albany. The village developed a commercial district along Main Street, a major north-to-south roadway, to take advantage of a thriving stagecoach trade that was enhanced in the 1860s by a spur rail line, connecting the village with the Delaware & Hudson (formerly the Albany & Susquehanna) Railroad. Hotels and other related businesses capitalized on a growing resort trade that emerged in the mid-nineteenth century that was a direct result of the coach and rail services.

Schoharie' economy was largely tied to agriculture, a constant that remains at present, and the rail line aided in the shipment of agricultural products. The added prestige of being a county seat took the village beyond a mere farming village to one with elevated stature and importance that was successfully defended from rivals after major fires destroyed the first two courthouses. The present courthouse and county offices still form the physical core of the village on the same turn-of-the-nineteenth century site. In 1867, Schoharie's growth allowed it to officially incorporate as a village, further securing its civic role.

The district is also significant under Criterion C in architecture for its impressive inventory of building types and styles that reflect the period of significance (ca.1743–1968). The earliest example is the ca. 1743 Lutheran Parsonage, a rare surviving example of Palatine construction (NR listed 1972 as the Palatine German House) now being used as a museum. More common nineteenth century styles present in the village are Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Romanesque Revival that indicate various periods of growth and the acceptance of popular American styles of design. The last of these design periods represents the post-World War II era that adopted the Colonial Revival "Cape Cod" cottage as an expression of a familiar historic precedent along with the more "modern" ranch style buildings. The nominated district has a high degree of integrity with infill of recent construction (post-1968) confined to outlying areas of the village. It embodies a number of shared and overlapping historical themes that are reflected by the rich array of historical resources that constitute much of the current Village of Schoharie.

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

Criterion A: Settlement

German settlement period to 1783: The Village of Schoharie lies in an extraordinarily fertile section of the Schoharie Creek Valley, about two miles upstream from the confluence at Fox Creek. In the early 1600s, the Schoharie Creek lay near the boundary between the Native Mohawk and Mahican peoples. The Mohawks desired sole access to the recently arrived Dutch traders and, to this end, pushed the Mahicans east of the Hudson River by 1630.³ Nearly a century later, the Mohawks continued to maintain dominance in the Schoharie Valley, despite numbers diminished by disease and warfare. It was at this time that German immigrants moved to the Schoharie Valley in 1712 and 1713.⁴ Reflecting their German region of origin, they were known as Palatines, being refugees as the Electorate of the Palatinate was repeatedly ravaged by European wars.

During the reign of Queen Anne (1702–1714), the British government offered the Palatine Germans refuge first in England and Ireland, then later in the Americas. A group was sent to Livingston Manor in the Hudson River Valley as indentured laborers, expected to manufacture pitch and tar from local conifers for the Royal Navy in exchange for their passage from England. The Germans received poor food and only tents for lodging and soon protested the inhumane treatment, eventually taking matters into their own hands. In October 1712, they asked the Mohawk inhabitants of the Schoharie Valley if they might settle there. The Mohawk River was a primary avenue of westward trade and expansion and, as a tributary, the north-flowing Schoharie Creek offered a way into desirable interior lands south of the river. Before reaching the Mohawk River, the Palatines had to cross the Helderberg escarpment, building a road in 1712 from Schenectady to the northern end of the Helderbergs, where they crossed into the valley at Fox Creek.⁵ By March 1713, more than 150 German families settled in the Schoharie Valley, where they established seven *Dorfs*, or loosely clustered hamlets of farmhouses and fields between the present villages of Cobleskill and Middleburgh.⁶ By 1718, 170 German families, numbering 580 people, lived in the valley.⁷ By the end of the decade, a Reformed congregation existed and, later, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church called its first preacher, Peter Nicholas Sommer, in 1743.⁸ The house built for

³ Philip Otterness, *Becoming German. The 1709 Palatine Migration to New York* (Ithaca, New York, and London: Cornell University Press, 2004), 115.

⁴ Otterness, 119.

⁵ Otterness, 119.

⁶ Walter Allen Knittle, *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration. A British Government Redemptioner Project to Manufacture Naval Stores* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Dorrance & Co., 1937, 193.

⁷ Knittle, 195.

⁸ Hamilton Child, *Gazetteer and business directory of Schoharie County, N.Y., for 1872-3*. (Syracuse, New York: Printed at the Journal Office, 1872), 124.

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him is extant and is currently a museum known as the 1743 Palatine German House. Schoharie's current village boundary encompassed three Palatine settlements: Foxes Town (Fuchsendorf) on the north, Fountain Town (Brunnendorf) on the south and Smiths Town (Schmidtsdorf) in the center of the current village boundaries.



"NW Parts of New York (1750-1768)," Library of Congress.

Two maps drawn during the 1750s and 1760s depicted the seven villages along the east bank of the Schoharie in this period and a highway paralleling the creek that connected them. Farther south, the highway passed through the hamlet of Breakabeen on the Schoharie and forked southwest toward settlements on the Hudson River. The highway continued north to Fort Hunter on the Mohawk River, and a highway on the north bank of Fox Creek traveled east toward Albany and Schenectady. A highway traveled west from Fountain Town (Brunnendorf) over the creek and through a cleft on the west side of the valley to the recently settled community of Cobelt's

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Kills.⁹ The 1760 map showed two churches on the south bank of Fox Creek, one at or near the site of a stone church built in 1772 and the other at Fountain Town. The cartographer noted that approximately ten families were located at Fountain Town, Smith's Town, and Foxes Town. He stippled the broad flats to suggest cropland and showed the routes north to Fort Hunter and northeast to Schenectady.¹⁰

By 1768, John Rütse Bleecker surveyed and mapped divisions in the area called Fountain Town with the purpose of codifying ownership of the house lots and adjoining "hay land" tucked up against the "Rocks" on the eastern slope of the valley overlooking the floodplain. Bleecker depicted fourteen houses, eleven of them facing west overlooking what appeared to be a right-of-way that was roughly parallel to the Rocks. Three additional houses owned by the Scheffer family stood on a nearly square lot at the south end of the group.¹¹ To the west, Bleecker drew long narrow strip lots (numbered 12, 13, 14, and 15) of undetermined ownership that spanned the floodplain from the house lots and hay land west to the creek. A second right-of-way appeared along the eastern edge of the valley floor abutting the strip lots that ran parallel with the route connecting the house lots.

All three of these maps illustrated the scattered pattern of development of settlement that made it easy for British and their allies to raid the valley during the American Revolution. After the final raid (1780), few buildings remained of the farmsteads developed by the Germans over the previous 60 years. Rare survivors were the house built for the Lutheran minister in 1743, the stone Reformed church constructed at Fuchsendorf in 1772, and a large stone tavern on Main Street near the foot of Fort Road.¹² Despite the loss, the land use and transportation patterns established before 1780 within the larger topographical setting formed the framework upon which Schoharie residents rebuilt and expanded their community after the Revolution.

Criterion A: Community Development

Post-revolutionary resettlement and geopolitical development to ca. 1800-1850: The process of rebuilding farmsteads along the Schoharie Creek occurred rapidly in the years after the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783

⁹ "N.W. parts of New York, no. 156." Manuscript, [1750 to 1768]. (Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C.). Online at <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3800.ar108100>.

¹⁰ "Map of the Northern parts of New York." Manuscript, [1758]. (Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C.). Online at <https://www.loc.gov/item/73691805/>.

¹¹ John Rütse Bleecker, "Division of Fountains Towne." Manuscript copy of map by Rufus Grider, ca. 1888, Vol. 8-14 of Rufus Grider collection. (Albany, New York: New York State Archives).

¹² A house moved to the Old Fort Museum site in the 1970s or 1980s may predate the war. A barn on the farm once called "The Rocks" on the southern boundary may be an old house put to a new use when it was replaced with a new house more English in appearance in the 1800s.

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officially ending the American War for Independence. The cessation of hostilities brought relief to the residents throughout the region from the fear of raiding parties. As post-war outmigration began, New Englanders arrived in the Schoharie Valley, joining German-descended occupants during this period of rebuilding. Population rose steadily in the upland areas west and south as land opened for settlement during the 1780s and 1790s. In 1788, the town of Schoharie in Albany County was established as a very large municipality, encompassing the current towns of Schoharie, Sharon, Cobleskill, Middleburgh, and Blenheim. The latter four of these were divided off in 1797.¹³ In 1795, Schoharie County was formed from parts of Albany and Otsego counties.¹⁴

Census records prior to the Civil War recorded that both enslaved and freed African-Americans lived in the Town of Schoharie. In 1790, 152 enslaved people were owned by 46 percent of the households at a time when the Schoharie Valley encompassed several barely settled towns.¹⁵ They often adopted the previous owners' surnames and, while later writers stated that the Dutch were more likely to be slaveholders than the Germans, both Dutch and German surnames survived among Schoharie's free black population as recorded in later censuses.

New York prohibited slavery altogether in 1827 and mid-century census records listed occupations and names linked to 1856 and 1866 maps. In the 1855 census, one or two African-American residents were listed amongst roughly 30 village households. Occupations were often listed as laborers for men and domestic servants for women.¹⁶ In 1857, the Reverend R.T. Easter organized an African Methodist Episcopal church with twelve members which grew to 32 members in 1872.¹⁷ An African-American neighborhood was noted in the 1865 state census as consisting of ten households living in mainly frame or log houses on the south side of Spring Street; however, by the 1930s, the number of African-Americans living in Schoharie fell to almost zero.

Horatio Gates Spafford noted in his 1813 *Gazetteer of New York State* that the village of Schoharie was "beautifully situated on the Schoharie flats...has the County buildings, 2 churches, about 25 houses, a post-office, and 2 school-houses. The houses are 2 stories high, painted white, and everything indicates plenty and

¹³Child, 119.

¹⁴Horatio Gates Spafford, *A Gazetteer of the State of New-York: carefully written from original and authentic materials, arranged on a new plan, in three parts etc.* (Albany, New York: H.C. Southwick, 1813): 14.

¹⁵Cooperstown Graduate Program (Cynthia Falk, Carly Faison, Lynds Jones, Emily Kohler-Platten, Caitlin McCaffrey, Kimberly Rose, and Alexander Sniffen). *1743 Palatine House. Schoharie, New York*. Interpretative Report. December 2015. Quoting Morey.

¹⁶*New York Census for 1855*, County and Town of Schoharie, Population schedule, 1855.

¹⁷Child, 125.

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wealth.”¹⁸ He continued, “The place had the appearance of a rich farming settlement, rather than a motley collection of taverns, shops, and offices.”¹⁹ The large houses standing on the west side of Main Street south of Shannon Avenue are presumed to be some of the 25 houses Spafford described as well as the farmhouses lining the old ledge route south of the courthouse complex and additional houses on the west side of Main Street north of the academy site (the central district school). All houses featured the early nineteenth century side-gabled form with symmetrical fenestration, broad proportions, and end chimneys that were typical of a well-to-do resident’s house of the time. Spafford referred to the village around the courthouse as Schoharie, but he noted that Sommerville was an alternate name, honoring the Lutheran preacher of the 1740s. The 1813 gazetteer noted that the stone church in Foxes Town was worthy of mention due to its use as a fort during the American Revolution.²⁰

By 1835, both a select or private school and, later, an academy were built on the north side of Academy Drive that is now the site occupied by the Schoharie Central School at the north end of the village. Further growth in the village was indicated by a mutual insurance company opening in April 1831 and a printing office publishing a weekly newspaper.²¹ By this time, curiosity extended to the region’s extensive cave networks and Schoharie became a tourist destination for people interested in both history and geology. Schoharie resident John Gebhard explored at least two extensive nearby cave networks, each named for its topside landowner. One was Howe’s Cave, which opened as a tourist attraction in 1843. Ball’s Cave, four miles northeast of the courthouse, was explored in 1831 by Gebhard, a feat that required a “perpendicular descent of 75 feet ... effected by ropes.” Its network included an amphitheater 100-feet in diameter and in height and a lake nearly half a mile long. The details offered in Gordon’s 1836 *Gazetteer of the State of New-York* suggested that visitors could arrange to tour Ball’s cave.²² Writing in 1845, local historian Jephtha Simms described another cave under the Nehtaway farm two miles southwest of the courthouse, also explored by Gebhard in 1836.²³

By 1855, Schoharie resident Orson Root ran a stagecoach line connecting the village with Albany and Schenectady, and advertised it as a connection to Howe’s Cave and the beautiful valley of “old Schoharie.”²⁴

¹⁸ Spafford, (1813): 293–4.

¹⁹ Spafford (1813): 101.

²⁰ Spafford, 294.

²¹ Gordon, 697–8.

²² Gordon, 697–8.

²³ Jephtha R. Simms, *History of Schoharie County, and Border Wars of New York; containing also a Sketch of the Causes which led to the American Revolution; and interesting memoranda of the Mohawk Valley; etc.* (Albany, New York: Munsell & Tanner, 1845): 640.

²⁴ O. Root, Broadside advertising the Plank Road Line, 1855. (Schoharie, New York: Old Fort Museum).

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Orson Root inaugurated his stagecoach line as early as 1838, traveling through the comparatively small, settlements of Guilderland, Knox, Gallupville, Schoharie, Punchkill, Cobleskill, Richmondville, Worcester, Jacksonboro (now Schenevus), Maryland, and Colliersville, with an overnight at one of Schoharie's three sizable hotels and taverns. Root declared that visitors to the caves "will find good carriages and horses—careful and obliging drivers—a good Plank Road and go through to Schoharie in five hours touching at intermediate landings."²⁵ The run from Gallupville to Schoharie was significantly improved in 1839 by the construction of a covered bridge over Fox Creek at a cost of \$1,200.²⁶

With the growth of the village, a handful of businesses including and industries began in the village by the mid-nineteenth century. In 1842, the village had "3 taverns, 4 stores together with many kinds of mechanic workshops; 1 grist mill, and 2 or 3 saw mills."²⁷ A shoe shop, two carriage shops, two blacksmith shops, and two coach makers opened near the intersection of Main and Prospect streets on the north side of the village. Between that intersection and the courthouse were a tin shop, a hairdresser, two more stores, a post office, and an arcade, which probably offered indoor stores and offices. A marbleworks and print shop were located between the courthouse and Spring Street. A carpenter's shop stood nearly opposite River Street, and a sash and blind factory was located at the west end of the row of houses on River Street. The 1855 state census listed four men running broom factories utilizing locally raised broomcorn. All machinery was operated by hand, and the largest, Martin L. Shafer's shop, provided seasonal employment for six men. Broom handles were supplied by one of the local sawmills.

Other industries included a small clothing factory run by John Van Dusen that employed four men and ten women; George Westinghouse's steam-powered agricultural machine shop; and carriage shops owned by Winter P. Stafford and J.J. and J. Feeke. Beginning in 1859, a joint stock company had a three-story factory built on Cemetery Lane east of Main Street to manufacture wagon hubs. It employed 30 men and met with early success when the Civil War began in 1861 and the demand increased for hubs for gun carriages.²⁸ The Stafford carriage works, where 20 men built 38 wagons and 24 sleighs that year, appears to have been the largest manufacturing concern. When the factory burned in October 1865 at a loss of \$60,000, it was immediately

²⁵ O. Root, "Plank Road Line, Albany, Schoharie, and Oneonta." Broadside, 1855. (Schoharie, New York: Old Fort Museum)

²⁶ Chester Zimmer cites a newspaper article published 19 January 1854 recounting the destruction of this span by wind in Volume 1 of his scrapbooks. (Schoharie, New York: Old Fort Museum).

²⁷O. L. Holley 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. (Albany, New York: J. Disturnell, 1824), 367.

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rebuilt.²⁹ By March 1867, the factory produced a quarter of a million spokes and 120,000 hubs each year; however, when the factory burned again a decade later, it was not rebuilt.³⁰

In 1865, merchant tailor Thomas Borst ran a shop similar to Van Dusen's making \$6,000 worth of coats, pants, and vests. A silk factory employing fourteen women made \$40,000 worth of cloth. One broommaker was still in business, but, by this time, far less broomcorn was being harvested. Brown's marble works located near the corner of Main and Spring Streets employed several men making monuments and grave markers. The Waterbury & Sons brickyard was one mile northeast of the courthouse (probably on Waterbury Road).³¹ George Widman's cigar factory employed "a number of hands."³² A large limestone quarry opened on the east side of the village with a spur line that connected it to the railroad. It provided crushed stone and high quality limestone for building and its stone was used to construct many of the buildings at the Troy Female Seminary (now Emma Willard School) as well as churches and bridge abutments in the Albany Capital District during the 1880s and 1890s.

In 1872, Schoharie was described as being "pleasantly situated." Its principal street was "well shaded by trees and bordered by good flagstone walks," and contained "several fine business blocks, two large hotels ... which would be creditable to a much larger town."³³ The scenery attracted German immigrant and artist Rufus A. Grider, who spent parts of his summers in the area in the late 1880s. His watercolors and writings depicted sites and events in the valley, many from the early 1700s to the 1880s.³⁴ His experience was part of an antiquarian trend that capitalized on a movement to enshrine memory as history, as people sought to preserve the physical landmarks that offered touchstones of the past.³⁵ In 1873, the state returned the old stone Reformed church to the county, requiring that it be preserved as a landmark of the American Revolution and, sixteen years later, it became the headquarters of the Schoharie County Historical Society.³⁶ Prior to this, the Old Stone Fort

²⁸ Zimmer, Volume 2; Roscoe, 372.

²⁹ Zimmer, Volume 2; Roscoe, 372.

³⁰ Zimmer, Volume 2.

³¹ Child, 120.

³² The advertisements in Child were on pages 245 and 180, respectively.

³³ Child, 120.

³⁴ Simms published two books, one specifically about Schoharie County and the other about the border wars throughout the larger region. Grider taught art at the Canajoharie Academy from the 1880s until about 1900. The New York State Library has several albums he prepared, which include a number of illustrations of sites in the Schoharie Valley.

³⁵ This is the period identified by many as the birth era of the American historic preservation movement when antiquarian societies sprang up in the eastern states. These tended to preserve buildings as shrines of Revolutionary heroes like Washington's Mount Vernon, but there were also places devoted to communities such as Historic Deerfield in the Connecticut Valley.

³⁶ <http://theoldstonefort.org/our-museums/old-stone-fort/>.

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Cemetery was transferred to a board of directors with the goal of making it “of the most attractive points in this beautiful valley....where rest the ashes of the actors in the Revolutionary struggle.”³⁷

By the late nineteenth century, the village became part of a small, but steady, tourist trade in the region. A travel brochure called *A Souvenir of Schoharie*, published in 1904, mentioned the Lawyer Cottage,” (possibly one of the old Lawyer farmhouses on the east side of the valley) as one place of sojourn along with summer homes owned by individual families. These embodied a vacationing trend where people who had moved to cities for new economic opportunities escaped the oppressive summer heat by spending the season in the country, many of them returning to the communities of their youth. Offering a different kind of respite, Dr. T.J. Kilmer (b.1833) opened a sanitarium and dispensary on Shannon Avenue in 1888 where a variety of illnesses were treated.³⁸ It went bankrupt in 1902 and in 1914, the building (then known as the Kilmer Opera House) was destroyed by fire.³⁹

A Souvenir of Schoharie was essentially a picture book with short descriptions, one of several such books that were popular in rural villages at the turn of the twentieth century.⁴⁰ These were usually funded by subscription, with pictures of the subscribers and their homes and businesses and with illustrations of what the residents deemed important. Schoharie’s book showed views of tree-lined streets and the commercial district with several substantial block buildings. The quarry was included in the publication, along with a detailed discussion of the qualities of its stone. A portion of Guernsey’s Nursery south of Bridge Street was illustrated along with the fairgrounds, which later became part of the nursery. Important local landmarks were included, such as the courthouse, the Parrott House hotel, the Old Stone Fort, the Reformed church, Dr. Kilmer’s Sanitarium, and the new Romanesque Revival school building along with historic photographs of previous buildings, illustrating the longtime importance of these local institutions. A west view over the valley from the Lasell property showed important improvements of a village park and a new electrical generating station. The largest number of images was of individual houses, mostly along Main Street, but also on Grand Street and on the old upland road along the east side of the valley. At the end of the introduction, the author stated that “As a residential village, Schoharie has no superior, and as a summer resort it has long enjoyed an enviable reputation. Its hotels and

³⁷Child, 121.

³⁸*Souvenir*, 1904, provides a photograph of the large frame building. Information about Kilmer is found at: *Biographical Review Volume XXXIII: Containing Life Sketches of Leading Citizens of Greene, Schoharie and Schenectady Counties, New York* (Boston: Biographical Review Publishing Company, 1899). Online at http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/people/brgss/bios/kilmer_thomas.html.

³⁹ “Schoharie has \$10,000 Fire.” *Albany Times Union*, 24 August, 1914, 11.

⁴⁰ *Souvenir*.

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boarding houses are substantial and modern and offer accommodations not excelled by any other inland village, while the hunting, fishing, boating and beautiful drives, combine to make the place an ideal spot to pass the heated season.”⁴¹ Of the previously mentioned properties, all remain except the sanitarium.

Turn-of-the-twentieth century improvements, such as electricity, water for domestic use and fire-fighting, well-maintained streets, and the most up-to-date educational buildings, exhibited the progressive spirit of the village. A 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance map stated that all the streets in the village were macadamized. By the early 1910s, roadways became state highways in Schoharie County. In 1909, the alignment of Highway 7, which parallels the Susquehanna about five miles north of the village, was part of a route connecting Binghamton to the Vermont border west of Bennington. The road connecting West Berne and Gallupville was shown as part of that route on a map published about 1912 and improved in 1913.⁴²

Main Street was adopted as NY 30 by the early 1920s. The iron truss bridge over Fox Creek in 1887 was replaced in 1917 with a concrete arch span marked at each end by a pair of lamps with round globes.⁴³ The design was characteristic of a City Beautiful design aesthetic popular at the time. Reinforced concrete was increasingly used as building material for such projects, and it had the virtue of being locally sourced from the Mix quarry. A Pratt through-truss bridge placed over the Schoharie Creek in 1887 on Bridge Street (adopted by the county department as CR 1A) was replaced 1928 with the current Warren plate-and-girder box truss bridge.⁴⁴ In 1931, Main Street was resurfaced with concrete.⁴⁵ Such improvements maintained access to the village, as it became more and more removed from main trunk routes like NY 7 and the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, until the 1960s, when strip development on NY 7 east of Cobleskill drew business away from Schoharie’s Main Street. Earlier road improvements contributed to the viability of the village as the roads connected the commercial thoroughfare with surrounding farms.

County highway departments expanded services in the 1920s and 1930s with the shift to privately owned automobiles by responding to increased road maintenance. This, in turn, required more highway department equipment and in Schoharie, the village and county highway departments reused small mills and possibly moved buildings constructed earlier for storage to lands adjoining the railroad. An inset on the 1884 Sanborn

⁴¹ Souvenir, [2].

⁴² Zimmer, Volume of Maps, 1985.

⁴³ Zimmer, Volume 1. Zimmer provides the date for the earlier iron span as well.

⁴⁴ Zimmer, Volume 3.

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map included J. Rickard's gristmill near the depot. Perry E. Taylor's umbrella factory opened in 1893 and was shown in the 1898 survey near the depot.⁴⁵ By 1904, the Burton & Youngs rail-side creamery was built (now part of the Railroad Depot museum). A storage shed owned by Standard Oil Company was mapped in 1909. After the mid-twentieth century, both highway departments expanded their physical plants into the area adjacent to the former depot. The highway department also offered employment to local residents as evidenced by recorded occupations in the 1920 federal census.

Village residents also found work in a cement plant, located in 1920 by Howe's Cave, or employment in the village at the Mix quarry. Employees could travel to the cement plant by train; however, the materials from the quarry and cement plants were used to pave roads, which, in a twist of fate, eventually forced many train and trolley routes that moved the workers out of business. The Schoharie Valley Railroad closed in 1942, and the single-track route traversing the valley to the Mix quarry was removed. Its route is still visible in the right-of-way alignment of the north part of Depot Lane passing between the county highway department yard and a recently built county jail and office building.

Increased employment led to more need for housing, which resulted in the infilling of previously open street frontage north of the depot on Main Street. Modest bungalows and early Cape Cods were built on fairly generous lots, many with garages, responding to the increased reliance on automobiles. Two or three businesses opened on the same portion of Main Street on the west side of the highway, mostly in concrete block buildings characteristic of the 1920s and 1930s. This expansion resulted in a continuous linear plan of village development.

In the crossroads area, south of the old academy site, buildings formed a center for carriage trade activities by the mid-1800s, and included stables, liverys, blacksmith shops, and carriage manufacturing, still shown on an 1884 Sanborn map. As automobile use increased, however, this neighborhood changed. At the northeast corner of Main and Prospect, the fire department bought the site of a former carriage shop and built Niagara Hall, a

⁴⁵ Zimmer, Volume 1.

⁴⁶ Zimmer, Volume 2.

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large gambrel-roofed building, which served as the firemen's hall and, later, a theater in 1921.⁴⁷ It was demolished in 1962 for a gas station, returning the site back to a transportation-oriented business.⁴⁸

Another crossroad building was an old wood frame, water-powered mill on the bank of the little stream just east of the corner. It is extant but was renovated into an office building. A row of four very modest connected tenements was mapped in 1945 in the location opposite the former mill on Prospect Street and adjoining the little creek, but was demolished at a later date. Also gone are several small one-story buildings that straddled the narrow creek paralleling the east side of Main Street. A former service garage set back behind a newer storefront represented the tail end of the transportation services era in this part of the village.

In years after the end of World War II, the village experienced an increase in population, rising from 941 in 1940 to 1,059 a decade later and then to a final peak of 1,168 in 1960. Coinciding with this was the opening of the Harva Company in 1949. This family business continues to fabricate plastic materials for medical, military and commercial uses in a group of large frame buildings that strongly resemble the old fair buildings, and employing a modest number of workers. It has entrances opening to both Fair Street and Knowler Avenue and encouraged new housing construction on these streets. More post-war Cape Cods were built on Fort Road where NY 30 now bears west past the Old Fort Museum.

Criterion A: Agriculture and Transportation

In the 1872 *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Schoharie County, N.Y.*, publisher Hamilton Child remarked that "manufacturing [was] quite limited and confined to such as is customary in an agricultural region."⁴⁹ Nearly a decade later, local historian William Roscoe noted with some puzzlement that "very few manufacturing establishments have been erected in the town of Schoharie, considering the wealth of the people and great demand for every article than can be conceived."⁵⁰ Instead, the railroad provided a reliable way to carry away Schoharie Valley's plentiful agricultural products, and it returned with manufactured items from other places

⁴⁷ Zimmer, Volume 1. The unusual name comes from the first-hand fire engine in Schoharie. Its acquisition is virtually the first item of business carried out and recorded in the minutes of the newly chartered village. Village of Schoharie, *Minutes*, Typescript. (Schoharie, New York: Old Fort Museum). The engine is in the collections of the Old Fort Museum and has ever been a source of civic pride.

⁴⁸ Zimmer, Volume 1.

⁴⁹ Child, 65.

⁵⁰ Roscoe, 372.

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rather than encouraging sustainable local industry. This pattern characterized many rural villages in the region due to the comparatively rapid shift to coal-fired steam power in the post-Civil War period that allowed industry to grow in coastal cities and large river ports where cheap immigrant labor and large numbers of consumers lived. Only places with extraordinary waterpower located directly on main trunk routes, such as Amsterdam and Schenectady, developed nationally competitive industrial enterprises during the last quarter of the century. For a time, a shop manufacturing agricultural machinery operated near the railroad station in Schoharie but was shuttered by 1872. In 1880, Roscoe reported that it *had* employed “many laborers for several years,” but “it stood idle, waiting for some enterprising capitalist.”⁵¹

In 1813, Horatio Gates Spafford noted in his *Gazetteer of New York State* that in the Schoharie Valley “these flats have been cultivated from 80 to 100 years, and with little loss of their abundant fertility. The first white inhabitants were some families of Germans and Hollanders, and their descendants still constitute a large share of the present population. Wheat is the principal object of Dutch and German husbandry; and its cultivation is perhaps nowhere more successful.”⁵² Spafford, a New Englander, acknowledged that the valley was “proverbially productive,” with “what are called good farmers [who] raise annually from 300 to 1,000 bushels. The lands are held in fee, and when in high cultivation, are valued at 100 to 200 dollars an acre.”⁵³ In an era of emerging agricultural science, he described the underlying geology and its implications for agriculture, saying:

The rocks of Schoharie County are principally calcareous, and the hills abound with precipices and natural caverns, common features of limestone countries. And the alluvion is of a peculiarly rich and fertile character, another common feature, being formed of vegetable mold, variously intermixed with calcareous loam; a soil of superior excellence, wherever found, warm, durable, and adapted to a great variety of products. The alluvial flats are very extensive along this creek; and they have been settled more than 100 years, since first occupied by German and Dutch emigrants. These flats extend about 26 miles, following the windings of the stream, and are in many places a mile wide.⁵⁴

It was later reported that more than a century later German was still spoken among many older residents where the first Germans settled in the area north of Vrooman’s Nose; however, the children were educated and spoke in English. Land tenure, an important topic in the Anti-Rent period of the 1840s, tended toward fee simple

⁵¹ Roscoe, 372–3.

⁵² Spafford (1813), 293.

⁵³ Spafford (1813): 293–4.

⁵⁴ Spafford (1813): 101.

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ownership of individual farms among the Germans, but in upland regions, many were tenant farmers for large landholders.⁵⁵

Small water-powered mills made a variety of products from raw materials largely for local consumption, which was standard in this period in Schoharie. Grist, saw, and cider mills were common in this largely agricultural and very prosperous region. Around 1806, two New Englanders named Chase and Davis retooled an old mill in the north end of the village as a carding mill for processing fiber. A few years later, another carding mill opened a little farther upstream but changed to processing flax and linseed, shortly after.⁵⁶ By the 1840s, Schoharie County was known for possessing several water-powered mill sites due to the Mohawk River and its tributaries, one being the Schoharie Creek.

In the early republic, road improvement was an important element in the economic success and expansion throughout rural New York State. Improved transportation offered farmers and industrialists cheaper freight costs and routes that were more reliable than earlier ones, which enhanced local economies and fostered broader commercial and industrial activity. Two different patterns emerged to finance improvements with the first (prior to 1800) being state chartered private turnpike and toll bridge companies. The second was the construction of turnpikes that were built on improved earlier paths or surveyed and cut as new routes. Many of these early roadways are codified in the present road system. Prior to mapping, the arrangement of early farmhouses along the ledge still marked the old alignments.⁵⁷

Several turnpikes crossed Schoharie County to provide overland connections within the larger region. The Loonenburgh Turnpike originated near Catskill on the Hudson River and connected with the First and Third Great Western turnpikes at Cherry Valley in northeastern Otsego County. The first of these was chartered in 1799 to connect Albany and Cherry Valley. The Third Great Western Turnpike was chartered in 1803 and opened by 1809, extending the earlier route west to Manlius in Onondaga County. Other companies formed to build roads to the Great Western, among them an early route eventually adopted as NY 7 that ran southwest from the important Hudson River port at Albany to the Susquehanna Valley. The Duanesburg and Schoharie

⁵⁵ Peter Mix presented text published in Barber and Howe's *Historical Collections of State of New York* (New York: by the authors, 1846) and cited 1845 census figures. This places this undated map between 1846 and 1850, when the decadal census was taken.

⁵⁶ Roscoe, 372)

⁵⁷ Wenig's 1853, *Map of Schoharie County*, shows the houses, but not the old route. The 1905 USGS Schoharie quadrangle (15-ft series) shows the placement of these houses relative to the ledge, and it is easy to see how they could be easily connected by a road following that contour. (<http://docs.unh.edu/NY/scho00ne.jpg>).

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Turnpike, built in 1811 by Thomas Danforth, was another important early roadway.⁵⁸ Even earlier, the New York State held lotteries to finance construction of roads it deemed important, mainly east–west routes, and to support bridge construction. Bridges significantly improved freight capacity and reliability. One such lottery held in 1803 contributed \$600 to construct a covered bridge over the Schoharie Creek that was completed around 1813.⁵⁹

Later transportation developments, especially the Erie Canal, superseded the Great Western Turnpike as a trade corridor. In his 1824 gazetteer, Spafford noted that the center of Schoharie County was only 20 miles from the canal, a great improvement for internal trade and transportation.⁶⁰ Begun in 1817, the Erie Canal opened in sections and by the early 1820s, many saw it as an economical alternative to overland freight and embraced the 20-mile overland trip to reach it. The Great Western’s toll collection rapidly declined, and the company was dissolved by 1845; however, towns were compelled to maintain its route as a local highway largely due to villages locating along its route in the 1810s and 1820s. The Great Western route survived with much of its alignment adopted in the early 1900s as part of US 20, one of the nation’s first interstate routes, running from Boston, Massachusetts to Astoria, Oregon.

Schoharie resident Peter Mix published a map of Schoharie County in the late 1840s that showed how transportation patterns developed in the half-century after the American Revolution. The era of the early toll roads chartered in the pre-1825 period was largely over, but a solitary Loonenburgh Turnpike tollgate was shown on Mineral Springs Road (now a segment of NY 145) in the Town of Cobleskill. Many of the highways Mix’s map delineated as main routes are still used today, although as lesser routes within a larger transportation network. Highways along major watercourses such as the Cobleskill, the Schoharie, the Little Schoharie (at Middleburgh) and Fox creeks remained important routes in the early 1900s, when the state incorporated each into the state route system (NY 7, 30, 145, and 443). The Cherry Valley Turnpike became an east–west route, traversing the south escarpment of the Mohawk Valley, now part of US 20. The remaining highways were steep or narrow connectors between small hamlets that crossed minor watershed divides and survive as town and county highways. Mix’s map also depicted bridges at Central Bridge, Schoharie, Middleburgh, North Blenheim, and Gilboa, as these crossings reinforced the commercial importance of the villages where they were located.

⁵⁸ Roscoe, 371. Based on present day roads and names, this route may have followed a road now called Schoharie Turnpike southwest from Duanesburg to Quaker Street, where it joined present day NY 7. At the latter route’s intersection with NY 30, the turnpike might have turned south to Schoharie.

⁵⁹ Roscoe, 379.

⁶⁰ Spafford (1824), 479.

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At the time when Mix published his map, a round of plank road companies formed to improve highways. Plank roads in the Schoharie area adopted existing routes, some of them former turnpikes. In 1850, the old Albany Road paralleling the north bank of Fox Creek was adopted as the Schoharie and Albany Plank road, followed one year later by the Albany-Rensselaerville Plank Road that joined the route at Gallupville and ran through Berne.⁶¹ An 1856 county map indicated that the route through the courthouse district was planked as well as Bridge Street and Schoharie Hill Road.⁶² Plank roads improved stage travel but the journey kept an overnight stop in Schoharie, thus preserving the village's hotel trade. The road ended at Albany, where travelers could travel by rail to Boston or steamboat to New York. At Oneonta, a stage connected passengers with the Erie Railroad. Plank roads faded by 1860 as the wood surfaces literally rotted into the ground.

Chartered in 1867, the Schoharie Valley Railroad opened with a south leg ending at the depot in the village, although nothing shows on maps until a 1909 Sanborn maps depicted the line to the depot area in the section just north of the academy.⁶³ This spur line connected the valley with the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad east of the village of Cobleskill at Central Bridge. The 1870 federal census listed men employed by the Schoharie Valley Railroad and living in the village of Schoharie. The Albany & Susquehanna Railroad was leased as part of the Delaware & Hudson route in 1870 after an infamous battle was fought between Jay Gould and J. Pierpont Morgan, leading financiers of the time.⁶⁴ The company directors soon extended the Schoharie Valley line south to the Village of Middleburgh, recognizing its importance as a connector with the larger trunk line.⁶⁵ A rail connection was considered a boon to any local economy and the new railroad undoubtedly enhanced Schoharie's ability to fend off Cobleskill's bid to appropriate the county seat.

Criterion C: Architecture

Eighteenth-century manuscript maps, censuses, and state gazetteers published in 1813 (Spafford), 1824 (Spafford), 1836 (Gordon), and 1842 (Holley) indicated an ever-increasing population over several generations living in a growing number of dwellings in the town and village of Schoharie. Holley's *Gazetteer of New-York*

⁶¹ Zimmer, 1985.

⁶² E. Wenig and W. Lorey, *Map of Schoharie County, New York*. From actual surveys. Philadelphia: R.P. Smith, 1856.

⁶³ The Sanborn maps depicted the depot area in a noncontiguous inset until a third plate was added for the 1909 series.

⁶⁴ J.H. French, *Gazetteer of the State of New York: embracing a comprehensive view of the geography, geology, and general history of the state, and a complete history and description of every county, city, town, village and locality with full tables of statistics*. (Syracuse, NY: R.P. Smith, 1860), 601.

⁶⁵ Child, 120.

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for 1842 counted about 450 people residing in 60 houses in the village, which can be compared to an 1856 map of the village.⁶⁶ It was part of a larger wall map of Schoharie County and the inset of the village depicted individual buildings and the major streets. Bridge and Spring Streets were drawn on the map with a single house. River Street (later renamed Fair Street) had roughly a dozen houses with most being on the north side closer to Main Street. A small number of houses lined Prospect Street and four more houses stood past the sharp

turn north onto what is now called Eastern Avenue. The end of New Street (now Grand Street) had seven houses, mostly towards the south end. The largest concentration of buildings was along both side of Main Street between Bridge and Prospect Streets.

Additional buildings constructed north of Bridge Street offered further evidence of the preference for locating along Main Street. Jabez W. Throop, who arrived from Connecticut in 1796, opened a drugstore on Main Street by 1800.⁶⁷ The large wood frame tavern built by John J. Lawyer in 1795, now called Lasell Hall, offered accommodation to travelers along the route. The



building's classical decorative scheme illustrated the growing popularity in post-revolutionary settlements of British inspired design, which included the Wren-Gibbs form of the new brick St. Paul's Lutheran Church, with an entrance tower and open belfry capped by a needle-like spire. The church was built in 1796 followed, by a Federal wood frame parsonage next door in 1801.

As the county seat, the village attracted commercial establishments, especially taverns and hotels, on lots adjacent to the courthouse on Main Street. The first official courthouse was a Federal three-story stone building with a center cupola. A fireproof office building was added by 1836 for the county clerk.⁶⁸ The first courthouse

⁶⁶Holley, 367.

⁶⁷Roscoe, 369.

⁶⁸Gordon, 697-8.

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was destroyed by fire in 1845, when a prisoner confined in the jail on the third story tried to burn the lock on the wooden door to his cell. He was rescued. The building was lost, but quickly replaced.⁶⁹ Local lore states that prior to the construction of the first courthouse, court sessions were first held in a wagon barn on John Ingold's farm about one-half mile south of where Main Street meets Bridge Street (County Road 1A), the old Cobleskill Road.⁷⁰ Ingold was among the earliest landowners to build a main house facing the route on the eastern edge of



the floodplain rather than on the upland route overlooking the flats. His large, wood frame double-pile main house still faces the Main Street, now with a later Greek Revival trim scheme and an associated limestone smokehouse.

In 1846, a view of Schoharie depicted the first courthouse and county clerk's office on one side and the Eagle Hotel fronted by trees and

displaying a tavern sign on the other. Two houses stood between Cemetery Lane and the brick Lutheran church. The two-story porch of the tavern opposite projected into the left edge of the picture, and the academy was visible, but distant, in the background. Schoolcraft's Mansion House with a grand story portico stood on the north corner of Main and Spring streets, just beyond the right border of the picture.⁷¹

In 1824, Spafford published a second state gazetteer where he reported that the courthouse village at Schoharie nearly tripled in size and featured 65 houses. Among these was the five-bay brick Federal house and store of Peter Osterhout, built on the west side of Main Street in 1820. The extant building retains its upper-story fenestration with a central Palladian window in the second floor and narrow attic windows above. The similar adjoining brick buildings north and south feature two-and-one-half-story elevations with narrow attic windows. Another gazetteer published in 1836, detailed additional growth in Schoharie, with 120 dwellings, five stores, and three taverns that "provided accommodation and meals for travelers on the turnpikes and highways that

⁶⁹ Roscoe, 376.

⁷⁰ Child, 65 and 123-4. Both court and town meetings were held on the property.

⁷¹ Zimmer, Volume 2. This view was published in Barber and Howe, *Collections of New York State*, in 1846, but the view is earlier. In 1845, the courthouse shown had burned and been rebuilt in the Greek Revival style.

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crisscrossed the region.⁷² The gazetteer listed the Great Western, the Catskill and Ithaca, the Loonenburgh and Cherry Valley as the most significant roads, but mentioned that some had been “thrown open,” possibly because toll collection had fallen below the cost of maintenance.⁷³

By 1846, many of the large handsome houses mentioned in the gazetteers of the first quarter of the century still lined the west side of Main Street south of the stone Greek Revival courthouse.⁷⁴ The courthouse and the Reformed church were the two most stylish buildings, built in the early nineteenth century at a time when broader proportions and bold molding schemes drawn from ancient Greek architecture were used in prominent buildings. The Greek Revival style was adopted by several homeowners along Main Street, who replaced older, narrow roof trim schemes and remodeled main entrances with flat lintels and rectilinear side and transom lights in this period. Within a decade, the area around the courthouse became more densely settled. Nearly a dozen new Greek Revival houses lined both sides of River (Fair) Street. New houses in the same taste were added to open frontages on Main and New (Grand) streets. The latter achieved a density at the north end as it neared the small business district at the intersection that it would preserve into the mid-1900s. Farther north, several Greek Revival houses similar to those on River (Fair) Street were also built in this period. By the eve of the Civil War, Schoharie continued to display the handsome and prosperous appearance it achieved early in its development as a county seat, transportation hub, and commercial center set within rich and well cultivated agricultural land.

Several farmhouse owners on the old upland route south of the Fountain Town section undertook similar Greek Revival renovations, as did two more opposite the academy.⁷⁵ A large farm known as “The Rocks” was located at the very southern end of the village that featured a side-gabled house with a highly detailed Greek Revival cornice. Most of these farmsteads retained assemblages of outbuildings that represented the variety and intensity of various agricultural endeavors during the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries in the Schoharie Valley. Groups of farm buildings used for processing and storage included granaries, corn cribs, and smokehouses as well as stables and wagon houses, and, most frequently, large gable-roofed barns. The largest assemblages were

⁷²Thomas F. Gordon, *Gazetteer of the State of New York: comprehending its colonial history; general geography, geology, and internal improvements; its political state; a minute description of its several counties, towns, and villages ... with a map of the state, and a map of each county, and plans of the cities and principal villages*. (Philadelphia: printed for author, 1836), 697–8.

⁷³Gordon, 695. The Catskill and Ithaca is frequently known simply as the Catskill Turnpike. From Catskill, on the Hudson River, it passed through towns in Greene and Delaware Counties and crossed the Susquehanna River in the southwestern corner of Otsego County. Even before the Erie Canal opened fully, tolls fell rapidly on the Great Western as everyone shifted their freight movement to routes north to the waterway, where costs were as low as one-tenth the cost.

⁷⁴ Zimmer, Volume 2.

⁷⁵ Wenig and Lorey, 1856.

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found at “The Rocks,” on Quilt Lane, the Johannes Lawyer farm on Main Street, a group clustered at the Depot Lane intersection with Main Street, and on Mix Lane.

When the Beer’s Schoharie County *Atlas* was published in 1866, it revealed that the street plan and development density was nearly identical to that of the 1856 county map. In 1867, the village was incorporated via state charter, which gave it the power of taxation, holding elections for its own board of trustees, and more control over its infrastructure than when it was simply part of the town. In the following decade, the residential section surrounding the courthouse expanded with the opening of new house lots at the periphery. Some people built houses typical of late Greek Revival designs, and a few built similar adaptations of the Gothic Revival, first used by dentist Dr. Daniel Knower for his Main Street residence in 1854. The great majority of new construction, however, was designed in the Italianate taste popularized in the 1850s and 1860s. Some who owned older buildings updated them with bracketed eaves, new window sash, and expansive verandas drawn from recent pattern books to make them more fashionable. Much of the commercial and legal districts were rebuilt after fires in 1868, 1870, and 1872 that destroyed many earlier buildings. Brick commercial buildings (mostly two-part blocks) and a third stone courthouse were all designed with late-nineteenth century Italianate and Second Empire features.

In the 1860s, residential building continued with large lots subdivided for house lots that were often on the peripheries of the village. Opened in the latter part of the nineteenth century, these sections retained narrow frontages characteristic of earlier plats due to local individual property tax rates based on the frontage that went to maintain the roadway. Lots were generally long or deep, to allow for carriage houses and garden spaces. Houses were often single-family structures that were generally ample in size and displayed at least a modicum of style, even on streets where they were essentially alike. A combination of late Greek Revival and Italianate residences on River Street (Fair Street) illustrated this pattern, several with carriage barns.

After the Civil War, the pattern expanded further in Schoharie to the south side of Bridge Street and River (Fair) and New (Grand) streets. The last was extended southward to River by 1870. Knower Avenue opened soon after to connect Bridge and New (Grand) streets and added a fashionable block west of Main Street. In 1867 and 1868, a handful of optimistic and opportunistic speculators purchased strips of land between 150 and 200 feet deep facing these streets and then divided them into house lots. Marshall D. Bice (1837–1899), who returned to Schoharie County after the Civil War, partnered with lawyer Franklin Krum and bank cashier Treat

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Durand among others in these ventures. In 1866, he and Durand deeded a large parcel to the Schoharie Valley Stock Growers Association on the southeast corner of the bend of River Street. The association established a fairground on the land that was used until the early 1900s.⁷⁶

Bice also engaged in independent real estate endeavors. A small housing boom coincided with the chartering of the Schoharie Valley Railroad in March 1867; in the post-Civil War period, railroad development seemed to pair with new residential development. The local newspapers reported that in May 1868, eleven new houses were built on River (Fair) Street with nearly as many others being built on other streets. "The way is open and capital and labor are courted," stated the local newspaper editor. "In the future, we hope there will be houses to let and houses for sale, and not as it was heretofore--no house, no room, for the stranger who wished to settle here."⁷⁷ The paper called for mechanics, carpenters, masons, and painters to move to Schoharie as "there was much work to be done and not enough labor to carry it out."⁷⁸

Once the housing supply began to outstrip demand, deeds recording Bice's speculative activities decreased after December 1868. His sale to Franklin Krum of a 17.61-acre parcel adjoining the creek opposite the fairgrounds in December 1870 for \$6,700 was among his last recorded transactions.⁷⁹ Similar to railroad speculation in many sections of the country, real estate was risky and later evidence showed that Bice's optimism in Schoharie was misplaced in the long run. Demand for housing sank during the 1870s as population declined in the village, which continued, declining slightly by 1880 to 1,188. It dropped more or less steadily to 941 by the eve of World War II.⁸⁰

Bice constructed an elaborate brick Italianate mansion at the corner of Main and Bridge streets (completed circa 1868). It outstripped his own finances, but became a stylistic trendsetter in the village. Italianate in design, it displayed characteristic strong rectilinear blocks that were easy to construct using older mortise-and-tenon technology or newer balloon frame construction or a combination of both as the style became popular. In its simplest plans, the style offered large interior spaces that could be divided into rooms with innovations in

⁷⁶ Book of Deeds 55/page 239. (Schoharie, New York: Office of County Clerk).

⁷⁷ "Village Improvements," *Schoharie Republican* (7 May 1868): 3; *Schoharie Republican* references through 1873 found on microfilm stored at Old Stone Fort Museum, Schoharie, New York.

⁷⁸ "A Good Place for Mechanics," *Schoharie Republican* (28 May 1868): 3.

⁷⁹ Book of Deeds 60/page 182, (Schoharie, New York: Office of County Clerk). This appears to be the site of 182 Orchard Avenue.

⁸⁰ <https://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>. Population fell to 1,028 by 1890; 1,006 in 1900; 996 in 1910; and continued falling until 1940.

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housekeeping and hygiene. For commercial and industrial applications, these spaces could be configured for almost any arrangement of store, office, machinery or warehousing.

Bice's mansion was far from simple, with its ornate bracketed cornice, cupola, and ornately decorated porch. It was at the corner where the stagecoaches turned onto Main Street from Bridge Street in a prime location that made it a prominent landmark. One block west was the Jacob Miers house, another substantial, fashionable wood frame residence with verandas trimmed nearly identically to the Bice house, but sporting a Second Empire mansard roof. Additional large stylish residences were built throughout the nineteenth century, making the section south of the commercial district a fashionable enclave. Many of these residences had larger properties, with wider street frontages, lawns and setbacks from the roadway. Several were built in the Queen Anne style with elaborate eaves, brackets, complicated rooflines and large verandas. Another large Italianate style house was built on Knower Street at Bridge, on a large lot on the west side of Knower Avenue. It was updated with a mansard roof, but retained the elaborate wood carved window hoods that were copied in the mansard dormers. New Street was aptly renamed Grand Street. It paralleled Main Street and included several large gable-fronted Greek Revival homes with side wings on wide lots, interspersed with Italianate houses with bracketed roof eaves and large porches. Near where Grand bent east toward Main Street, a brick octagon house was built, with a bracketed cornice, stone foundation and porch partially wrapping the street-side exterior.

By far, the most ornate building in the village was the third courthouse, built in 1870 after a fire destroyed the previous building. The fire did serious damage, breaking out in a barn behind the adjacent hotel on January 17, 1870. It destroyed the jail, the courthouse, and William Parrott's Eagle Hotel.⁸¹ After the demise of the courthouse, the village of Cobleskill challenged Schoharie for the privilege of being the county seat, but Schoharie prevailed and a new, three-story limestone courthouse was built at a cost of \$20,000.⁸² In his 1872 *Gazetteer and Business Directory of the Schoharie County*, Hamilton Child devoted a lengthy paragraph to describing the new courthouse with its cornices, domes, and pinnacles of galvanized iron. The large building incorporated space on the first floor for the county clerk and surrogate's office, as well as a kitchen for the prisoners in the jail. The sheriff's quarters were located on the second story (this was a typical arrangement at the time), as well as the supervisors' meeting room. The court and jury rooms were on the top floor.⁸³ To the

⁸¹ Zimmer, 2.

⁸² Roscoe, 379.

⁸³ Child, 65.

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north, William Parrott built a new three-story, thirteen-bay, Italianate-style brick hotel to replace the destroyed Eagle Hotel; the new hotel opened on October 1, 1870.⁸⁴

As county services expanded in the first half of the twentieth century, new departments required more space and a new building was planned next to the courthouse. By 1914, the state offered aid for county records buildings, and the county commissioned a new building next to the courthouse designed by the firm of Demers, Mosley, and Campaigne of Troy, New York. The handsome two-story, hip-roofed Beaux-Arts limestone building featured corner pilasters of rusticated blocks and a strongly symmetrical plan with round-arched openings on the first-floor front.⁸⁵ The firm went on to design a new city hall for Watervliet, New York in 1915.⁸⁶ The Schoharie office building is still part of the courthouse complex at the center of the village that forms the civic center of the east side of Main Street.

Two fires, one in 1868 and another in 1870, destroyed much of the remaining early streetscape north of Osterhout's brick Federal house and store on the west side and buildings adjacent to the new courthouse and hotel on the east side. The first conflagration (July 18, 1868) consumed ten businesses and three dwellings.⁸⁷ It was blamed on an arsonist, who set hay on fire in the barn belonging to Francisco Wood before weaving a path of destruction:

The brick hotel of Mr. Wood was greatly injured, a portion of the roof being burned off. From the hotel, the fire extended north, to Badgley's brick store, which was also materially damaged. From thence the fire extended to the large three-story frame building adjoining, occupied by several tenants. The third story of the building was occupied by A. A. Hunt, editor and proprietor of the Schoharie Republican, and all the type, presses, plates, etc., belonging to the office, and the bound files of the paper since 1819 together with the building were totally destroyed. The next building, the "Arcade," a wood structure, was also burned, and the adjoining one occupied by Alexander Rickard. The progress of the fire in this direction was finally arrested at O. B. Throop's fire-proof drug store. To the south of the hotel, the flames burned the roof of the Schoharie County Bank, then entered the brick store and dwelling of Hiram Benedict, which were destroyed. Next the roof of the fire-proof store now occupied by Jacob T. Miers was burned. From thence, the flames extended to the store now occupied by Henry A. Brown, which was also materially injured. The fire in this direction was stopped at the brick residence of the late Peter Osterhout, Sr., but his storehouse and barns were consumed. All the out-houses, barns, and sheds in the rear of the burnt buildings were destroyed.⁸⁸

⁸⁴ Zimmer, Volume 2, provides newspaper clipping.

⁸⁵ Zimmer provides rendering published in local newspaper on 3 January 1914 in Volume 1.

⁸⁶ "A. K. Mosely Dies Suddenly, Helped Design School." (Troy) Times Record, 23 April 1951, 12.

⁸⁷ Zimmer, Volume 2.

⁸⁸ Roscoe, 376.

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The third and final fire destroyed the old Mansion House hotel on the east side of Main Street on April 26, 1872.⁸⁹ The site remained vacant for five years until Captain C. C. Cromer built the Union Block (no longer extant), a two-story mansard-roofed building at the northeast corner of Main and Spring streets.⁹⁰

The rapid replacement of the old, wooden structures with “fire-proof buildings” indicates both the means and the optimism in the community to accomplish such endeavors. These were borne at least in part by economic, political, and social change of the 1850s and 1860s driven by railroads and steam-powered industry. The village population peaked at 1,200 in 1870 after the village incorporated three years before.⁹¹ In 1884, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company published its first map of Schoharie. Two plates encompassed the area from just north of the academy to River Street, by then renamed Fair Street since it contained the fairgrounds. The opening of Shannon and Johnson avenues completed the nineteenth-century street plan by 1884. Both streets featured modest houses with associated outbuildings.

The brick high school that opened in 1904 burned in February 1926 and was quickly replaced with a two-story, Neoclassical brick building (still in use). When the town school district centralized in 1932, the building was expanded with symmetrical flanking wings featuring slightly more restrained details than the original building.⁹² The building and several surrounding acres accommodated a large physical plant as well as ample playing fields and space for new construction on the back (east) side of the building. A 1945 Sanborn map shows early expansion of the building and the property.

The Neoclassical style was popular in the period between the wars for civic and commercial buildings, as the style reflected values perceived as traditionally American. Individual neoclassical houses in the village were mainly in the residential area surrounding the courthouse. A few large, stylistically well-developed examples built before 1940 faced the east side of Main Street south of the Reformed church. More modest examples located on the east side of Knowler Avenue and the north side of Fair Street between Main and Grand. One of the best examples of the style was the Schoharie Bank. In 1928, the bank demolished its Italianate structure and put up a new building designed in the Neoclassical style on Main Street.⁹³ The K&S building deployed the late and very plain Georgian Revival style for its brick storefront building, replacing a late nineteenth-century

⁸⁹ Zimmer, Volume 2.

⁹⁰ Zimmer, Volume 2.

⁹¹ <https://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>. A compilation of statistics can be accessed at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schoharie_\(village\),_New_York](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schoharie_(village),_New_York).

⁹² Zimmer, Volume 1, provides date of fire.

⁹³ Zimmer, Volume 2.

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building right after World War II (1946). It housed a grocery store and a hardware store. In contrast, a one-story office building at 300 Main Street, also built in 1946, was a simple mid-century commercial building with even fenestration, a flat roof and a parged brick exterior. The façade featured casement windows grouped in threes around a center entrance.⁹⁴

By the mid-1900s, Schoharie largely achieved its present appearance, which was especially true in the Main Street commercial district from Shannon Avenue to near the Prospect Street intersection with little change as indicated in a survey conducted by the Sanborn Company in 1945. Since then, two one-story brick commercial storefronts were added in the 1970s on the west side of the street. These were a gas station and a convenience store (Stewarts) that replaced an earlier building on the northwest corner of Main and Johnson Avenue and a new gas station built at Prospect and Main. Fewer people shopped in the commercial district due to the opening of I-88 in 1981, when big box store development began at the NY 30 exchange near Cobleskill. The grocery store, which moved out the K+S Building in 1966 to its own purpose-built store opposite Bridge Street, closed its doors in the 1990s. Nevertheless, two banks, several law offices, a dentist, small shops, cafés, and a funeral home continue to do business on Main Street. A new bank with a drive-through opened on the southwest corner of Shannon Avenue and Main Street in 1977. The county built a new office building on the opposite corner at Main and Spring streets a decade later.⁹⁵

During the late twentieth century, a growing array of social services located in the buildings near the old railroad depot area. This part of the village also included buildings for the highway department and a new village park. The highway department office building was a brick office building typical of the mid-1960s (one-story, minimal decoration and fenestration, low roof). The former Roman Catholic church, built near the site of the old Methodist Church was also designed in this style, both featuring clean lines and restrained decorative elements. The later brick additions to the central school fall into this category as well. The jail, built later still, is a utilitarian concrete block building on the north side of Depot Lane. Historic buildings in the Depot area were developed as a railroad museum site during the 1970s, preserving the creamery, grain mill, scales, and passenger and freight buildings.

⁹⁴ Zimmer, Volume 2. At the time of this writing, it is partly used as the temporary village office.

⁹⁵ Zimmer, Volume 2.

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In 1953, a new subdivision opened on a parcel on the eastern slope of the valley at the east edge of the village. The new subdivision was called Hilgert Parkway and differed from the older streets in the village by being somewhat secluded and exhibiting curvilinear drives and irregularly shaped lots. This differed greatly from other more centrally located rectilinear street plan and parcel divisions in the village. Lots in the Hilgert Parkway subdivision were sold individually to people who then built on them, allowing a vast array of building types from ranches, split levels and later styles. Lot sales were slow, especially at the eastern, higher end, where houses mainly post-date 1980. Most houses were single-story, although some took advantage of the sloping sites and featured banked foundations with garages or additional living space. The Hilgert Parkway subdivision in excluded from the district nomination due to its isolation and post-1980 construction.

Residential subdivision also occurred at the west end of Fair Street and on Orchard Street. A few houses (built 1950s to the present) on Main Street and on Sunset Lane south of Bridge Street exemplify suburbanization patterns that blur the historic visual boundary between the village and the surrounding rural areas. Most are plainly designed ranches along with mid-century Cape Cod/Colonial Revival designs. On the east side of Main Street south of Bridge, recently subdivided parcels adjoining the highway contain non-contributing (post 1968) manufactured houses at low elevations that partially obscures the line of widely spaced, much older farmhouses built above the floodplain and overlooking the valley. In addition to these single-family house developments, three large multi-unit developments postdate the historic period in Schoharie. The earliest is a group of two-story frame buildings on a private drive opening south from Prospect Street on Locust Lane (outside of the nominated boundary). The second is a large frame building on the north side of Spring Street between the county parcels and the 1743 Palatine German house. The last is a new senior residential facility on Main Street (NY 30) south of Bridge Street and is considered non-contributing to the nominated district due to age.

Conclusion

The Village of Schoharie has long been noted for its fine inventory of historical buildings representative of a long period of history, some being listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The proposed historic district presents a broader picture of the founding, growth and general history of the village, as well as the town and county of Schoharie as represented by a larger collection of historic resources dating from ca.1743 to the mid-twentieth century. It is set within a larger agricultural settlement composed of historic farms platted in

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strips running from the Schoharie Creek to the limestone escarpment enclosing the valley on its eastern edge. These properties within the nominated district include early farmsteads, commercial buildings, hotels, a bank, churches, a railroad depot, the courthouse and associated county clerk's office building, and numerous houses. Industry is represented by a plastic fabricator opened soon after World War II, which reuses buildings believed to be constructed for the annual agricultural fair. The earliest resources in the district are two buildings—the 1743 Palatine German house built as a Lutheran parsonage and the Old Stone Fort built as church in 1772, known to predate the American Revolution and are the sole survivors of a wartime raid. This nomination draws together these resources and the various historical themes to better define the history of the Village of Schoharie and recognize its historic importance to the Mohawk Valley.

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- “N.W. parts of New York, no. 156.” Manuscript, [1750 to 1768]. (Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C.). <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3800.ar108100>.
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Schoharie Village Historic District
Name of Property

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n.b. These sketchbooks gathered a variety of material illustrating the history of the Schoharie Valley and the adjacent Mohawk Valley. The work includes transcriptions, copies of historic maps and sketches, as well as Grider's own sketches drawn during visits to the valley. A finding aid is online at <http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/msscfa/vc22932.htm>.

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Zimmer, Chester. Scrapbooks detailing Schoharie Valley history in several volumes including one of maps compiled in 1985 and three more detailing development in the Village of Schoharie. Old Fort Museum. None of these volumes is paginated.

Schoharie Village Historic District
Name of Property

Schoharie County, NY
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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: Schoharie Free Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 942.87 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) **See page 112.**

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>557365</u> Easting	<u>4725522</u> Northing	3	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>577301</u> Easting	<u>4724417</u> Northing
2	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>557410</u> Easting	<u>4725280</u> Northing	4	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>556464</u> Easting	<u>4723211</u> Northing

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

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated district encompasses most of the Village of Schoharie and the boundaries include the resources that reflect the historic character of a commercial and residential village, transportation hub, and county seat during the period ca.1743–1968.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jessie A. Ravage, Architectural Historian (edited by Virginia L. Bartos, Ph.D., NYS OPRHP)

organization _____ date 6 December 2018

street & number 34 Delaware St telephone N/A

city or town Cooperstown State NY zip code 13326

e-mail jravage@stny.rr.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Schoharie Village Historic District
Name of Property

Schoharie County, NY
County and State

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Schoharie Village Historic District

City or Vicinity: Schoharie

County: Schoharie State: New York

Photographer: Jessie Ravage

Date Photographed: November 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 0056: "The Rocks," looking southwest from SR 30 (Main Street).
0002 of 0056: Cornwall and Shaul Farms agricultural fields, west side of SR30 (Main St), view looking northwest.
0003 of 0056: Quilt Lane, east side of SR30 (Main Street), view looking northwest.
0004 of 0056: View from SR 30 (Main Street) toward Estenes Lane, looking northeast.
0005 of 0056: View toward Shaul fields and Sunset Dr., looking northwest from SR30 (Main St).
0006 of 0056: Looking northeast from 176 Main Street.
0007 of 0056: Looking northwest from 209 Main Street.
0008 of 0056: Looking east along Furman Lane from Main Street.
0009 of 0056: Looking northeast from 236 Main Street.
0010 of 0056: Looking northwest from 235 Main Street.
0011 of 0056: East side of Main Street looking northeast from 240 Main St.
0012 of 0056: Bice House (229 Main Street), view looking northwest.
0013 of 0056: West side of Main Street looking southwest from 249 Main Street.
0014 of 0056: Southside of Bridge Street looking southeast from 135 Bridge Street.
0015 of 0056: Southwest view of 183 to 191 Bridge Street.
0016 of 0056: Looking west toward Warren truss bridge at end of Bridge Street.
0017 of 0056: 182 Orchard Street, view looking northwest.
0018 of 0056: Intersection of Fair and Orchard Streets, view looking southwest.
0019 of 0056: Guernsey Nursery complex viewed looking northwest from Fair Street.
0020 of 0056: South side of Fair Street from #147 looking southwest.
0021 of 0056: East side of Grand Street, looking northeast from Fair Street.
0022 of 0056: North side of Fair Street looking east from Grand Street.
0023 of 0056: Harva Company, 111 Fair St., view looking southwest.
0024 of 0056: Looking northwest from 132 Fair Street.
0025 of 0056: Looking northwest from 104 Fair Street.

Schoharie Village Historic District

Name of Property

Schoharie County, NY

County and State

0026 of 0056: 256, 260 & 268 Main Street, looking northeast.
0027 of 0056: Looking northwest from 265 Main Street.
0028 of 0056: Looking northwest along Main Street, north of Shannon Street.
0029 of 0056: Looking southwest from 287 Main Street.
0030 of 0056: Parrott House and Schoharie County Courthouse, view looking southeast.
0031 of 0056: Looking northwest from 293 Main Street.
0032 of 0056: 304, 314 & 318 Main Street, looking northeast.
0033 of 0056: Looking southwest from Shannon and Grand Streets.
0034 of 0056: South side of Johnson Avenue looking west toward Grand Street.
0035 of 0056: Northeast corner of Grand and Shannon Streets.
0036 of 0056: Looking northwest from 113 Grand Street.
0037 of 0056: 118 Knower Avenue, view looking southeast.
0038 of 0056: Looking northwest from 117 Knower Avenue.
0039 of 0056: Looking northeast from 156 Grand Street to the bend toward Main.
0040 of 0056: 150 & 152 Grand Street, looking northeast.
0041 of 0056: Looking east from Main Street at Schoharie Central School Building.
0042 of 0056: Northwest side for Main from 321 Main Street.
0043 of 0056: View looking east along Prospect Street.
0044 of 0056: Northeast side of Main Street from 352 Main Street.
0045 of 0056: 365 Main Street (N) view looking west.
0046 of 0056: Northeast side of Main Street (N) from 360 Main Street.
0047 of 0056: Looking northwest from 377 Main Street.
0048 of 0056: View looking west from 150 Main Street toward Railroad Museum Complex.
0049 of 0056: Looking northwest from 413 Main Street.
0050 of 0056: 431 & 445 Main Street, looking northwest.
0051 of 0056: View looking northeast toward 149 Mix Lane.
0052 of 0056: Looking northwest toward 455 Main Street.
0053 of 0056: View toward east side of Old Fort Museum complex and cemetery.
0054 of 0056: 131 North Fort Road, looking northwest.
0055 of 0056: Looking northeast from 164 Fort Rd.
0056 of 0056: 174 Fort Road, view looking northeast.

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.).

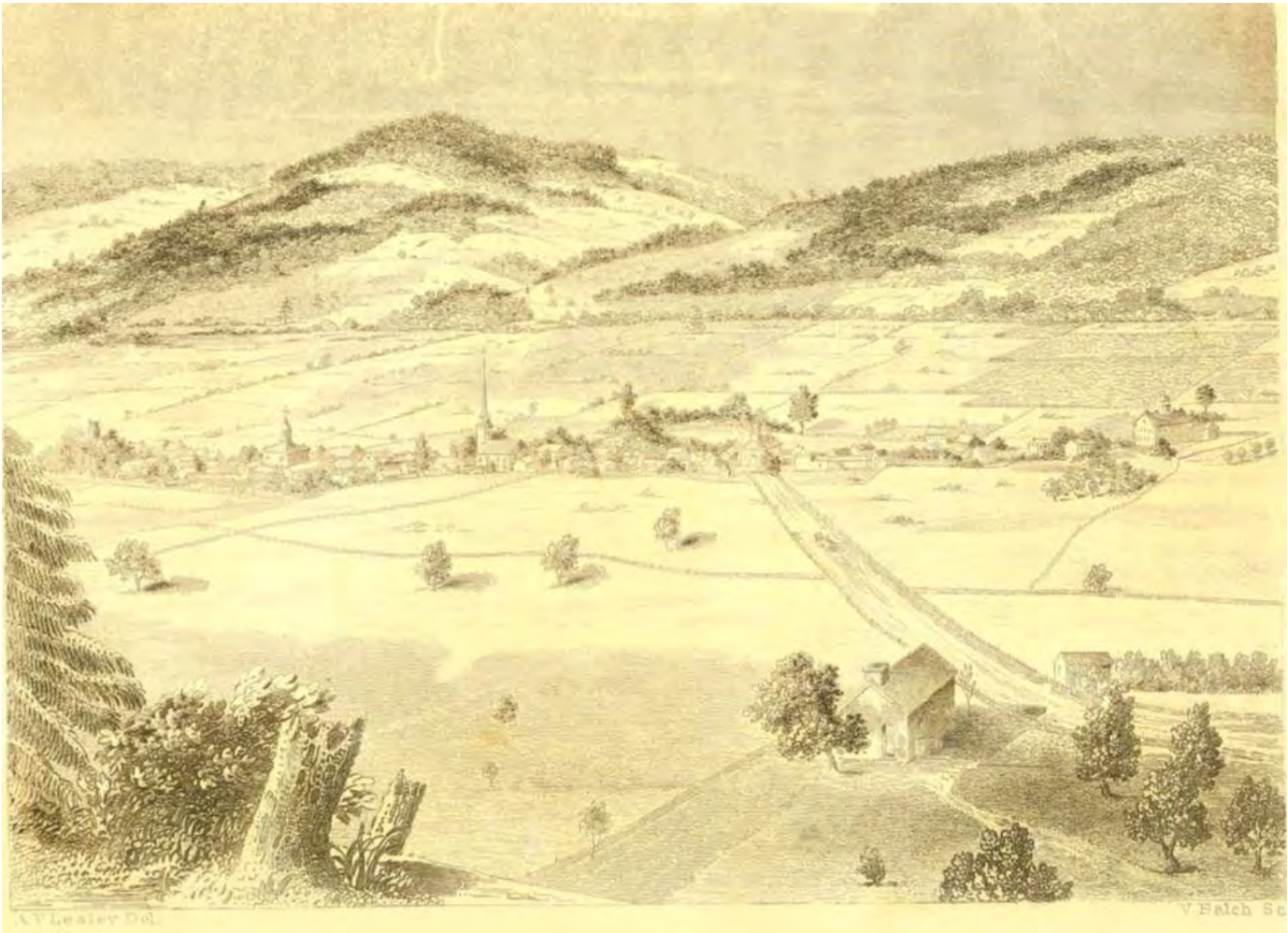
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to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

Schoharie Village Historic District

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Historic View of Schoharie, from J. Simms *History of Schoharie County*, 1845.

Schoharie Village Historic District

Name of Property

Schoharie County, NY

County and State

Section 10 continuation sheet UTM coordinates

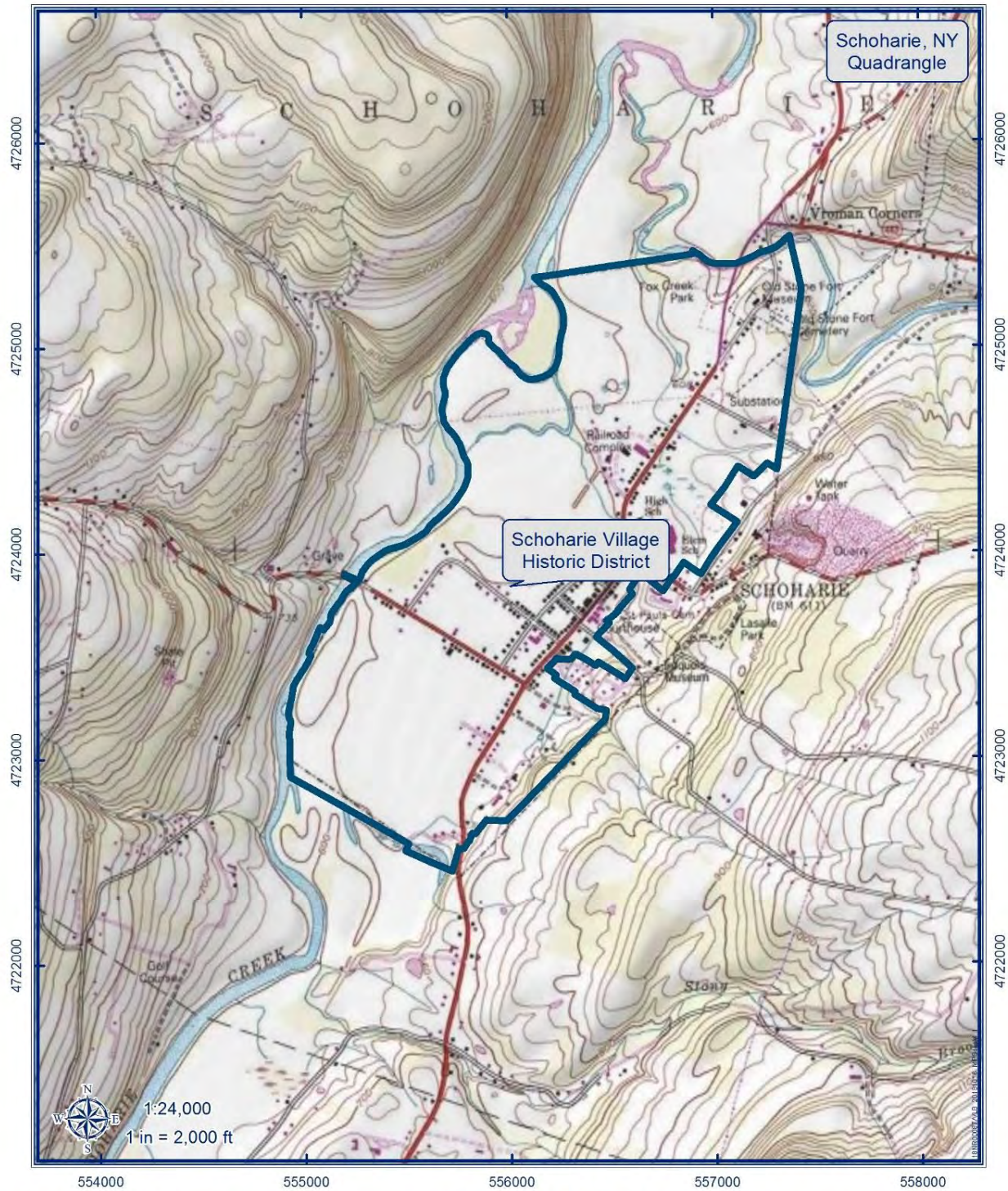
5. 18N	559977E	4722716N
6. 18N	555714E	4722468N
7. 18N	555479E	4722548N
8. 18N	554931E	4722917N
9. 18N	554926E	4723205N
10. 18N	554940E	4723362N
11. 18N	555674E	4724857N
12. 18N	555720E	4724974N
13. 18N	556121E	4725352N
14. 18N	556907E	4725472N

Schoharie Village Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State

Schoharie Village Historic District

Village of Schoharie
Schoharie Co., NY



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

0 625 1,250 2,500 Feet

Schoharie
Village HD

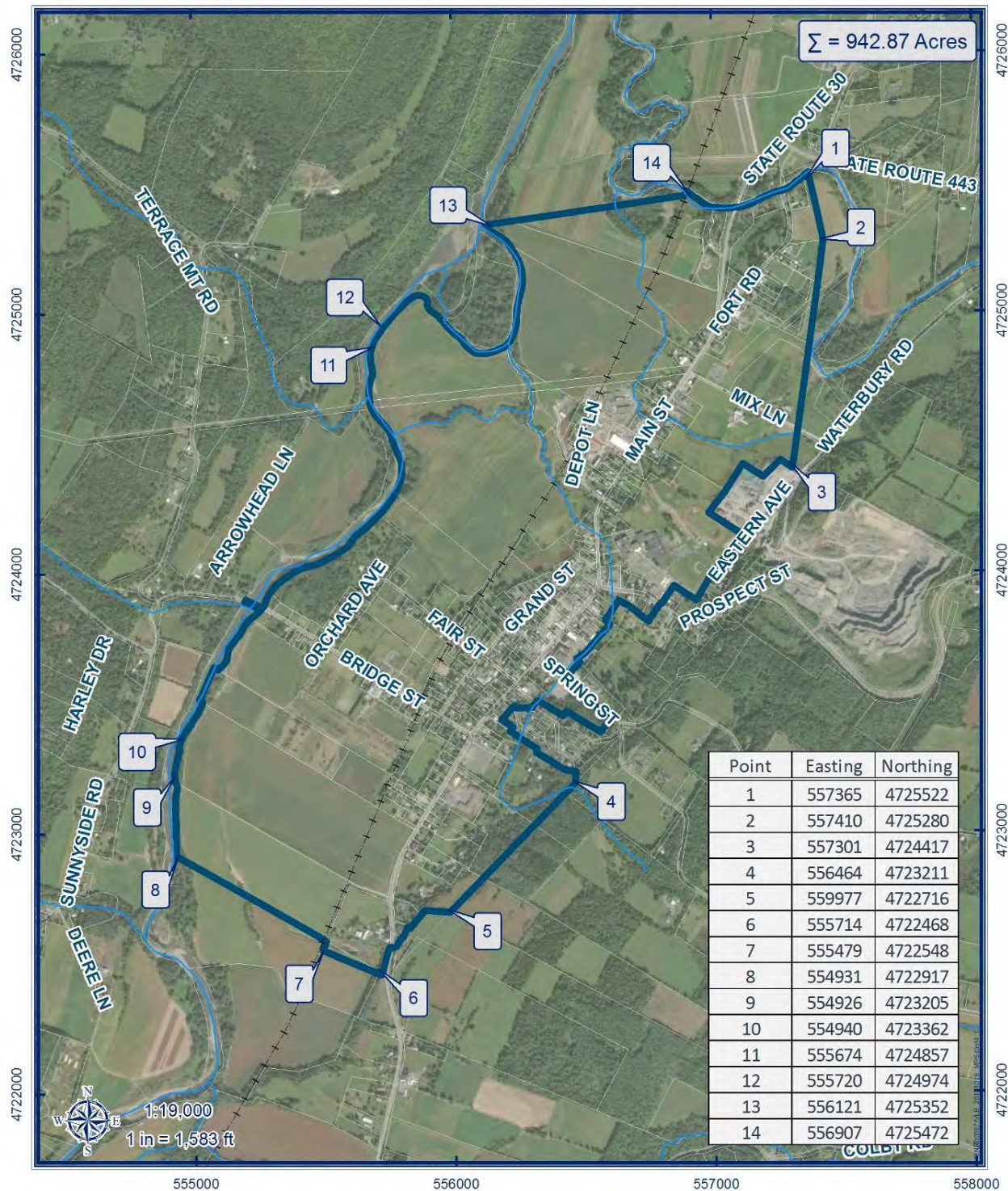
NEW YORK
STATE OF
OPPORTUNITY
Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

Schoharie Village Historic District
Name of Property

Schoharie County, NY
County and State

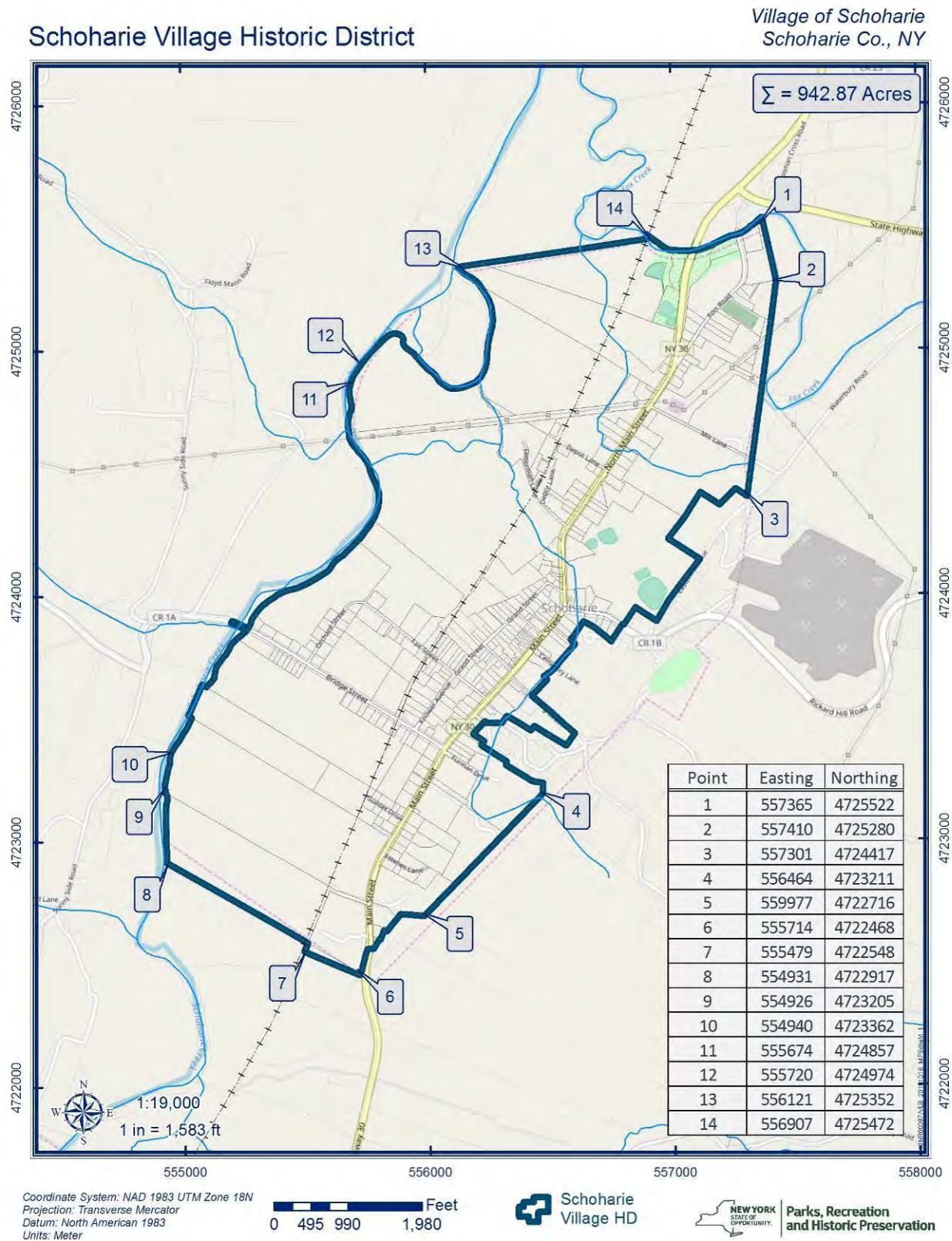
Schoharie Village Historic District

Village of Schoharie
Schoharie Co., NY



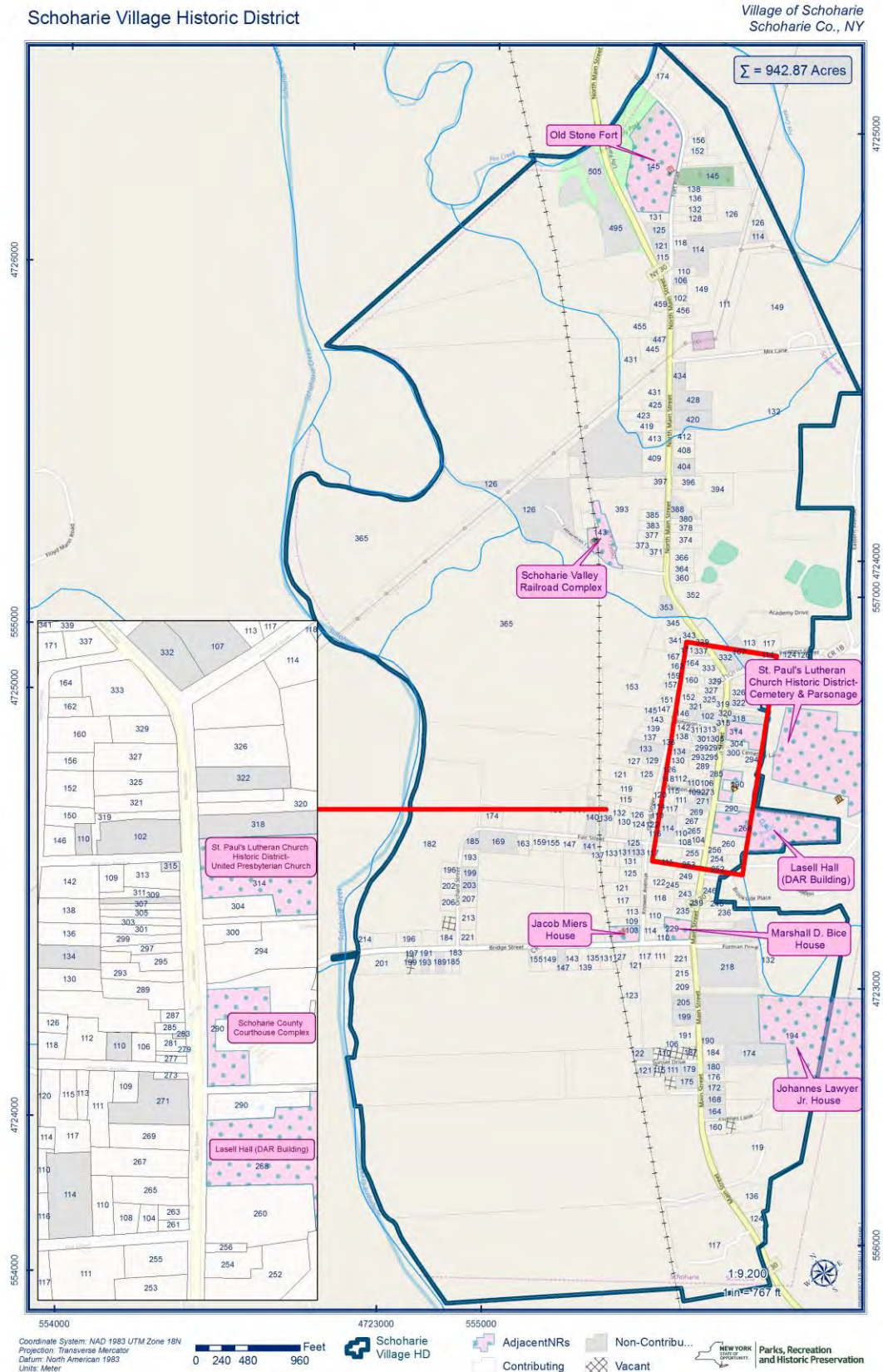
Schoharie Village Historic District
Name of Property

Schoharie County, NY
County and State



Schoharie Village Historic District
Name of Property

Schoharie County, NY
County and State









LN

1912

783
OMAN
LTS



























NARROW
BRIDGE

11' 6"





SPEED
LIMIT
25











NO
PARKING
EXCEPT
FOR
SCHOOL
BUSSES

WALTON







VILLAGE
SPEED
LIMIT
30

SCHOLAR
REFORM
CHURCH

VISITOR INFO
CHAMBER

256





SINCE 1978
LARRY
HAIR
Full Service Salon
518-295-8198

279

JAMES M. TIA
TANT
Attorney
518-293-1100

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PIZZA & PASTA

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LAUREN STATE



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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:

 X 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

1 February 2019

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Schoharie Village Historic District, Schoharie County (517 owners, 0 objections)

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