

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 Fultonville Historic District  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_  
name of related multiple property listing n/a

### Location

street & number Generally Main St, Prospect St, Franklin St, Union St, Riverside Dr  not for publication  
city or town Fultonville  vicinity  
state NY code NY county Montgomery code 057 zip code 12702

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

R. Daniel Mackey 6/14/2019  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

DS-PO  
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:

- entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

[Signature]  
Signature of the Keeper

8/5/19  
Date of Action

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 Name of Property

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**5. Classification**

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

**Category of Property**  
 (Check only **one** box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing |              |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 243          | 96              | buildings    |
| 2            | 0               | sites        |
| 2            | 1               | structures   |
| 1            | 0               | objects      |
| 248          | 97              | <b>Total</b> |

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

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

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

Domestic

Commerce/trade

Government

Religion

Funerary

Industry/processing/extraction

Transportation

Domestic

Commerce/trade

Government

Religion

Funerary

Recreation and culture

Transportation

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC / Federal

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> C. / Greek Revival, Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake

19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> C REVIVALS / Colonial Revival

19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> C AMERICAN MVMTS / Bungalow

foundation: Stone; concrete block

walls: Wood; brick; shingle—wood, asbestos, Asphalt; vinyl, aluminum, steel

roof: Asphalt, steel, iron, slate

other: \_\_\_\_\_

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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.)

The Village of Fultonville is located on the south bank of the Mohawk River in Montgomery County, New York, where a bridge has crossed the river since the early 1800s. The village is centrally located on the north boundary of the Town of Glen, Montgomery County, New York, and spans an area somewhat less than a mile long and a half-mile wide. This is crossed by the intersection of the preeminent east–west transportation corridor and physical feature of the region—the Mohawk Valley—and a generally north–south overland route (NY 30A) that connects the Hudson River to the southeast with the Adirondack region to the north. Most of Fultonville is laid out on the flats (about 280' above sea level) on the south bank of the Mohawk, where the main channel of the river curves southerly. On the floodplain, the village plan follows a generally rectilinear grid running south from the riverbank and incorporates a small commercial district facing Main Street (NY 30A). Numerous historic-period residential buildings stand on adjacent streets. Additional houses on generally larger lots are located on south slope of the larger Mohawk Valley. At the north edge of the village (and just beyond the historic district), a steel plate-and-girder truss bridge carries NY 30A over the river to the Village of Fonda on the north bank. The latter village, known as Caughnawaga until the 1820s, lies in the Town of Mohawk and is the county seat. Fonda and Fultonville are one of several pairs of villages facing each other over the Mohawk where bridges were thrown over the river in the historic period.

Several adjacent and overlying historic east–west transportation routes—river, river highway (NY 5–S), old Erie Canal, later Barge Canal (National Historic Landmark), former railway, and the New York State Thruway (I–90)—align with the Mohawk Valley and shape the physical context of the Village of Fultonville. NY 5–S follows an early highway along the first bench of land above the floodplain and is the dominant local east–west route through the village. West of Main Street, NY 5-S is designated Prospect Street, and its south side is lined by houses of varying ages with sweeping views of the valley. Paralleling the north side of Prospect Street, the berm of the former New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway is now part of the Erie Canalway, a long distance path for pedestrians and cyclists. About a quarter-mile east of Main Street, NY 5–S quickly ascends the south escarpment of the valley.

On the narrow section of floodplain between the river and the old railway route, the Thruway reuses the right-of-way assembled for the old Erie Canal. East of Main Street, the roadbed of the Thruway is a few feet above grade, but between Main and Franklin streets, it ascends its own broad berm, which is elevated about 20 feet above the floodplain. The roadway is carried over Main Street on pylons at that level and continues on the berm for some distance beyond the western boundary of Fultonville. This limited access divided highway opened in the mid-1950s and is the most recent transportation route to traverse the Mohawk Valley. It is now the major east–west through route in the state. An interchange combining on and off ramps on the eastbound roadway and a cloverleaf on the westbound roadway is located just east of the village boundary, where there is a cluster of service businesses run mainly by national chains.

Main Street (NY 30A) is the main north–south route in Fultonville and crosses all of these east–west routes before steeply ascending the slope that encloses the south edge of the Village of Fultonville. Franklin Street parallels Main Street at the east end of the plat; Mohawk parallels it at the west end. During most of the 1800s until the mid-1950s, when the Thruway was opened, narrow bridges carried Franklin and Mohawk streets over the Erie Canal to the south section of the village. The Thruway now bisects both streets. Between the river and the Thruway, Washington Street runs north–south between Main and Franklin and then

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curves eastward to parallel the alignment of the old canal. York, Montgomery, Union, and River streets form the east–west streets of the plan east of Main Street. Broad Street originates between York and Montgomery streets and travels west from Main Street. Beyond Mohawk Street, the Broad Street alignment jogs northward, and this segment is sometimes designated Yates Street. East of Main Street, this section of the village is a mainly residential area platted in characteristic deep, densely developed lots with narrow frontages. West of Main Street, development is less dense. Most streets have a sidewalk on at least one side, generally close to the highway with no allowance for header lawns. Thus, while house lots feature occasional trees, there are few formal street plantings or open space except for a rectangular park on the site of the old school within the overall plan.

Fultonville's historic street plan continues south of the historic east–west routes on Main, Franklin, and Mohawk streets, which all rise quickly from the floodplain. Some maps denote this section of Main Street as South Main Street; the sections of Franklin and Mohawk streets are denoted as Upper Franklin and Upper Mohawk streets. Two later, but historic period, streets—Ann and Division—are laid out on east–west terraces that intersect the north–south streets. Upper Franklin bends westerly to intersect Main Street at Fultonville's south boundary at the tiny Starin-Van Eps family cemetery nearly 400 feet above the floodplain. The village's larger rural cemetery is located at the top of Upper Mohawk Street west of the unnamed creek that descends a narrow ravine. House lots throughout the southern part of Fultonville are generally larger than those on the floodplain and the majority retain historic period houses illustrating the “suburban” development pattern of the period roughly spanning 1840 to 1900 when wealthier people built stylish houses at the periphery of established villages. The larger lots in this section offer space for mature trees and sidewalks on most streets. The Van Eps farmhouse and associated land including a large late nineteenth century barn and some of the acreage associated with the large Starin property form the open land setting enclosing the southeastern edge of the village.

The historic district boundary takes in most of the surviving historic street plan of the Village of Fultonville, which comprises about three quarters of the present village and encompasses most of the development on the floodplain adjoining the river and the rising land south of the former canal. It incorporates the Thruway because while the present use of the right-of-way partially divides the village, it is also one of the few places in the Mohawk Valley where the route and the transportation function of the canal right-of-way remains so physically evident. The continued importance of Main Street (NY 30A) as a historic connector between the Hudson River and points north of the Mohawk River is embodied in both the Fultonville interchange and the Main Street flyover. The sections of the village north and south of the canal and Thruway route illustrate the socio-economic relationships between those lived, worked, and owned businesses in the historic village.

The historic district boundary excludes a ca.1970 residential subdivision at the west end of the village south of Prospect Street and a house trailer park west of Main Street near the south boundary of the village. It also excludes a small residential area with several intrusions and buildings with low integrity east of Franklin Street and north of the old canal alignment. East of that section and also on Riverside Drive east of Washington Street, businesses built to serve Thruway travelers in the late 1900s and early 2000s replace earlier development. Properties in this area are also excluded from this nomination.

*Architecture:* The Village of Fultonville features a variety of building types, styles, and building materials both representative and characteristic of an Erie Canal village in the central Mohawk Valley region. Its streetscapes feature domestic, commercial, religious, agricultural, and industrial buildings in styles dating to the period of significance (ca. 1820–1955). Wood frame houses, often with coursed pale gray limestone foundations,



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predominate. Brick houses are more unusual, typically more stylistically developed, and found mainly on prominent thoroughfares such as Main and Prospect streets. Another example with a ca. 1900 wood frame expansion stands at 10 Broad Street. Next door, at Number 8, stands the unusual cobblestone Gothic Revival example built by local historian Jephtha Simms. The latter is the only stone house located within the historic district. Fultonville's historic commercial buildings are mainly red brick with limestone foundations. The Reformed Church is built of similar materials. The diminutive Romanesque Revival bank (24 Main St) is built of yellow brick. Concrete blocks of varying types depending upon age and possibly application were used to construct a few buildings in the village in the early 1900s. These include the Calvary Baptist Church (13 Main St) and a small Moderne industrial building at 13 Broad Street. In some sections, later transportation infrastructure has altered the historic street plan: historic buildings were demolished to make way for railway development in the early 1880s and the interstate highway system in the early 1950s.

Most of the earliest buildings in Fultonville—mainly vernacular wood frame Federal and Greek Revival houses as well as a few brick examples—are located north of the Thruway in the grid of streets between the old Erie Canal and the Mohawk River. A few stylish examples face Main Street. At the north end of the street, a stylish wood Federal house associated with a large, later built wood frame carriage house faces a somewhat later brick Greek Revival house spanned by a ca.1900 two-story open wooden porch. Such updates are characteristic of many dwelling houses in Fultonville. A second wood Federal house with a side-gabled plan stands farther south at the southeast corner of Montgomery Street. A small, one-story gable-front wood office building with a detailed Greek Revival decorative scheme stands on the north side of a stream culverted under Main Street. Two gable-front Greek Revival examples—one wood frame and one stone—face Broad Street. The latter stone example was enlarged and updated ca.1900 with a large open porch, a wood frame second story over its wing, and a pyramidal roof. A third more modest side-gabled example also faces Broad Street.

Much plainer, generally modestly scaled Federal examples stand on York, Washington, and Center streets adjacent to or near the old canal. These are unusual survivors illustrating canalside shops, stores, and taverns of the antebellum era. Middling examples in the Greek Revival taste occupy some lots on Montgomery and Union streets.

The pattern of larger, more stylish houses built in the antebellum period facing main thoroughfares is generally repeated south of the Thruway and former canal alignment. Earlier examples are located at the eastern end of Prospect Street (NY 5–S). A large wood frame house spanned by a full-height Doric portico (No. 44) and a three-bay brick example (No. 54) face Main Street (NY 30A). A large, early period side-gabled wood frame farmhouse overlooks the village from Upper Franklin Street. This is elegantly sited, set back from the street and now fronted by a grove of trees. The house is associated with large gable-roofed main barn (built ca.1900) still in use as an agricultural building.

Italianate-style buildings of all types constructed during the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s are also found in Fultonville. Italianate houses and commercial buildings featuring strongly rectilinear massing, regular fenestration, and brackets set under low-pitched or flat, deep-eaved roofs are found on nearly every street in Fultonville's historic district. In general, larger houses with a greater degree of detail, such as 16 and 20 Main Street, face the main thoroughfares in the village. These are frequently associated with generously scaled wood frame carriage houses with peaked roofs. A wood frame former boarding house or hotel that adjoined the canal stands at 35 Franklin Street. A large brick Italianate house marks the western boundary of the historic district at 55 Prospect Street (NY 5–S). Modestly scaled frame examples are sprinkled through the entire historic street plan, either replacing earlier houses or as the first buildings on the site. Examples include

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50 Main Street south of Prospect Street and both 15 and 19 Montgomery Street in the north section of the village.

There are, in addition, several Second Empire dwelling houses. All feature Italianate massing, plans, and details capped by the character-defining mansard roof. The large brick mansion built by John Starin, known historically as Prospect Hill, features a three-story tower and large three-sided bay window, both with prominent mansard roofs that project from the main roof face in addition to gabled dormers projecting above the brick walls of the front and rear of the house. Somewhat smaller wood frame examples stand at 5 Broad Street, 16 Washington Street, and 18 Main Street. The house at 12 Montgomery Street is a brick example and retains its polychrome slate roof.

The Fultonville historic district features a small group of late-nineteenth-century, two- and three-story brick row buildings facing Main Street (NY 30A) in the two-block commercial core bounded north by the stream culverted under Main Street and south by Erie Street (named for the old canal). On the east side stands 33 Main Street—a three-story building with an open veranda spanning the front façade and protecting three entrances. Opposite stands another three-story building with a later hipped roof. A two-story building with mansard roof clad in polychrome slates adjoins its south wall. Farther south, on the opposite corner of Prospect and South Main streets stands the brick Reformed church with its corbeled gable front, round-arched windows, and center entrance capped by a two-stage tower.

Houses designed in late Victorian eclectic idioms—mainly vernacular interpretations of the Queen Anne and Stick styles—are concentrated on streets that opened at the periphery of the village in the late 1800s, such as Ann and eastward extensions of Union, Center, and Washington streets and the northernmost block of Franklin Street. They also fill lots that remained open in the street plan. The same tastes also informed additions, renovations, and alterations to many older buildings. Virtually all of these houses are wood frame examples.

Expansion from the previously developed core of the village continued into the early 1900s. At the south end of Main Street stand several examples of bungalow and Craftsman influenced houses. Very modest examples fill spaces on Ann Street and also Main Street south of Ann. A row of larger wood frame Georgian Revival-style dwellings with hipped roofs and wide porches spanning the front facades overlooks the river on Riverside Drive (NY 920–P).

A few manufacturing buildings ranging in age from the 1890s through ca.1925 are found in the historic district. Two small, one-story, vernacular and utilitarian wood frame silk-making shops are located on the rear portion of lots on Franklin Street. A one-story, Moderne shop built of concrete blocks features a false parapet front and metal casement windows and stands at 13 Broad Street.

Within the street plan opened during the historic period, Fultonville retains few buildings of any type post-dating 1930. Some older houses exhibit radical remodelings using building materials developed and popularized in the decades since World War II. And, in a very small number of instances, an earlier house is replaced with a house trailer. In general, domestic renovations use aluminum or vinyl siding or asbestos shingles. In some instances, earlier stylistic cornices and corner details were not covered, while in other cases, the new siding appears to conceal older finishes. Sash replacement is common, most often reusing original openings that preserve the fenestration.

Recent development related to the opening of the Thruway (I-90) in the 1950s has partially altered the historic streetscape along Riverside Drive (NY 920–P), formerly called River Street. East of Franklin Street, beyond the historic district boundary, national chains have opened a variety of franchises to serve travelers

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and truck traffic. A motel built soon after the new highway opened is located at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Main Street near the bridge crossing the Mohawk River and Barge Canal. At the southwest corner of the village, beyond the historic district boundary, a large suburban-style subdivision was opened ca.1990 on streets terraced into the hillside accessed from Conable Drive off NY 5-S ca.1990.

## Resources List

### Methodology for Determining Contributing/Non-contributing Resources

The Fultonville historic district preserves the general character of a historic canal and manufacturing village. The district mainly faces two important and historic overland routes—the highway paralleling the south bank of the Mohawk River, now partially called Prospect Street (NY 5-S) and Main Street (NY 30A)—that intersect in the village south of the rights-of-way of the Erie Canal and the New York, West Shore & Ontario Railway. In Fultonville, the canal right-of-way was adopted for the New York Thruway (I-90) and the railroad berm is now used for the Erie Canalway, a non-motorized through route crossing the state.

The 345 properties listed in the historic district mainly illustrate the development of Fultonville as a canal village beginning in the 1820s. Fultonville featured a basin and dry dock and was also a toll station, and it retains evidence of its canalside neighborhood. Without a good source of waterpower, industry in Fultonville was largely steam-powered and developed mainly after 1850. The majority of buildings in the historic district, however, are residences constructed in the century 1820 to 1920. These are mainly vernacular interpretations of styles popular during those years.

The Fultonville Historic District includes a total of 248 contributing resources, of which 175 are primary resources and 73 are secondary resources. There are also 97 non-contributing resources, of which 25 are primary resources and 72 are secondary resources. To be considered contributing to the Fultonville historic district, the building must have been built during the period of significance. Further, a property must generally retain five of the seven standards of integrity (location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association). Of these, feeling and association are required. Integrity of materials is not required due to the particular history of the village unless changes in materials significantly alter the integrity of design dating to the historic period.

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
- 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.
- 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 non-contributing.
- The building should retain its historic period roofline. In instances where the roofline was altered during the period of significance, the building may still be considered contributing.

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**Ann St**

**1 Ann St** (1 non-contributing primary building (due to alteration); 1 contributing secondary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed 1951 (tax database).

Tax ID 35.20-2-35

One-story, four-bay, side-gabled, ranch-style, wood frame house on banked foundation. Small wooden deck entrance porch with wood railings and latticed skirting. Partially altered fenestration with asymmetrically placed main entrance; bow window replaces earlier window on front; otherwise one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; parged foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, one-bay, side-gabled, wood frame shed. Built ca. 1951.

One-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame outbuilding with wood clapboard siding and shingles in peak. Built ca. 1900.

**2 Ann St** (1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed 1921 (tax database)

Tax ID 35.20-2-43

One-story, hip-roofed, shallow eaved, three-bay bungalow set on steeply banked site accessed by flights of wooden steps. Hip-roofed front porch (later glazed) with squared, battered wood posts set on enclosed railing spans west bay of main block; hip-roofed ell projects from southwest (rear) corner of main block; later (ca. 1960), shed-roofed addition to east end of main block. Open rear entrance porch in southeast corner of main block supported by decorative iron railings. Partially altered period fenestration with variety of vinyl replacement sash including paired and single one-over-ones and twelve-over-twelve sash on front porch. Some openings flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Aluminum siding; parged foundation. Brick chimney on west façade.

*Historic map references:* 1926 Sanborn

**3 Ann St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1850

Tax ID 35.20-2-36

One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, three-bay, wood frame house on steeply banked foundation; retains partial returns. Enclosed glazed, hip roofed, front porch (added mid-20<sup>th</sup> c. with subsequent non-historic alterations) centered on front façade with shallow five-over-three bay window. Partially altered period fenestration retains six-over-six wood period sash in east and west gable walls; other openings feature variety of one-over-one replacements with some alteration of plan and openings. Vinyl siding.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, single-bay, hip-roofed, wood frame garage with lower, one-story, shed-roofed ell. Recent garage door replacement; six-over-six windows in east and west façade with original wood sash. Wood novelty siding; banked concrete block foundation. Built ca. 1930.

*Historic map references:* 1853: D.H.; 1868: R. Winne; 1905: Miss M. Groat

**4 Ann St** (1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed 1951 (tax database)

Tax ID 35.20-2-44

One-story, side-gabled, three-bay, ranch-style, wood frame house on steeply banked site accessed by flights of wooden steps; open wood deck in front of main entrance; door capped by shallow, gabled hood. Tripled vinyl one-light casement windows flanks asymmetrically placed main entrance. Vinyl siding.

**6 Ann St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed or significantly enlarged and altered ca. 1890.

Tax ID 35.20-2-45

Two-story, side-gabled, roughly seven-bay, wood frame house on steeply banked site accessed by flight of masonry steps; large, two-story, octagonal tower capped by a conical roof with flared eaves is centered on front façade and spans center three bays; hip-roofed dormer with flared eaves matching the tower roof eaves is centered on the north face of tower roof. Open Queen Anne-style, shed-roofed porch with turned wood posts and fretwork railings spans western two bays of front façade adjoining tower and features a pediment marking the asymmetrically placed main entrance. Enclosed shed-roofed porch (added after historic period) projects from front façade east of tower and spans two additional bays of the main block; two-story, gable-roofed rear ell projects from southwest corner of main block. Retains regular period fenestration with predominantly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; retains novelty attic windows on east and west peaks. Vinyl siding with wood corner boards and wood water table; synthetic scalloped shingles applied to flared bottom edge of upper

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story of tower, peaks, and the tower dormer. Rough coursed ashlar limestone foundation. Period brick chimney east side of tower and ridgeline of main block.

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, cross-gabled, wood frame carriage barn with main door facing Upper Franklin Street. Retains period six-over-six wood sash window in upper story of gable above main entrance. Wood novelty siding. Enclosed, glazed, shed-roofed porch on front façade and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash on first story north end indicates partial residential reuse. Built ca. 1890.

*Historic map references:* 1868: J. McNeice (dwelling replaced or altered/enlarged); 1905: R.J. Houpt

**7 Ann St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1955

Tax ID 35.20-2-39

One-and-a-half story, four-bay, side gabled, brick house with slightly lower, two-bay, side-gabled attached brick garage set back from front line of main block and projecting from west gable wall. Regular period fenestration with eight-over-eight wood period sash set in openings with soldiered brick sills and flanked by later-added louvered vinyl shutters on main block; four-light wood casement window in west bay of front facade. Recessed main entrance door with multi-light glazed upper panel also flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; open cement stoop with decorative iron railings ascends to main entrance; original, wood overhead garage doors. Wood frame upper half-story. Concrete block foundation. Brick chimney on north roof slope.

**9 Ann St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1850.

Tax ID 35.20-2-40

Two-story, three-bay, gable front, wood frame house on steeply banked foundation; one-story, shed-roofed ell projects from rear wall one story below grade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; all windows flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; asymmetrically placed main entrance with side lights and open, shed-roofed porch with decorative fretwork entablature and metal roof. Vinyl siding; recently metal roof.

*Outbuildings:* One-story, two-bay, gable front, wood frame, garage; vinyl siding and recent garage doors; entrance door on west eave wall. Banked concrete foundation. Built ca.1950.

*Historic map references:* (1853: Wm. A. Mears; 1868: A. Lansyear(?); 1905: W.B. Cross)

**10 Ann St**

(1 non-contributing primary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 2018

Tax ID 35.20-2-46

One-and-a-half story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood-frame house with a one-and-a-half story wing; concrete steps with iron railing lead from Ann Street to new wood deck; steps and railing retained from original structure. One-over-one vinyl sash. Vinyl siding; mix of rough ashlar and concrete foundation.

**11 Ann St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1890.

Tax ID 35.20-2-41

Two-story, wood frame house of approximately three bays set on a steeply banked foundation. House features an unusual, but symmetrical, roof hipped toward front façade with a prominent gabled dormer centered on the front face and breaking the eaveline; gabled dormers projects from each side roof face; attic dormer centered above front dormer creates a pagoda-like appearance. Two-story tower capped by pyramidal roof on northeast (rear) corner of main block and is currently supported by replaced dimensional lumber posts; screened shed-roofed porch (probably added early 20<sup>th</sup> century and now very deteriorated) spans center and east bays of front (south) façade and also wraps the east side of the house; a squared bay window with an unusual two-tiered metal roof with flared eaves, also suggesting a pagoda, rests on the porch roof and projects from the front dormer. Regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Asphalt shingle siding; wood shingles on porch.

*Historic map references:* (1905: W.B. Cross)

**Broad St**

**3 Broad St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1855

Tax ID 35.16-4-19

Wood frame house composed of one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-front, main block and one-story, two-bay, side-gabled wing projecting from west side, both with Greek Revival-style cornice composed of deep frieze and partial returns.



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A slightly lower, one-story ell with later roof attached to ridge of the wing projects from rear wall of wing; one-story, gable-roofed ell projects from south side of main block. Open, hip-roofed porch (added or rebuilt early 20<sup>th</sup> c. with later railing and latticed supports) spans first story of main block façade and main entrance; recent resin railings on steps. Regular fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout; vinyl casement windows in frieze under eaves of main block; asymmetrically placed main entrance features transom light and later wood door with upper glazed panel. Vinyl siding; parged foundation; brick period chimney centered on ridgeline of main block.

*Outbuildings:* One-story, single-bay, wood frame garage with vertical wood board siding. Built mid-20th c.

*Historic map references:* 1868: J.H. Morrison; 1905: H. Clement

**5 Broad St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1888

Tax ID 35.16-4-20

Two-story, wood frame house with mansard roof, which also caps a full-height, three-sided bay window projecting from western two-thirds (approximately two bays) of front façade; two-bay windows project from each side of house; large, full-height ell projects from rear wall. An enclosed, hip-roofed porch (added early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) wraps northeast corner of front façade, covering entrance bay in eastern third of front facade; open, flat-roofed carport is attached to east wall of house and porch. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash except for front entrance porch where windows have been recently re-located and re-framed with one-over-one vinyl sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance door in front porch; door replaced; shed-roofed dormer windows project from mansard roof. Vinyl siding.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, one-bay, side-gabled, wood frame garage with a metal roof at rear of property. Built ca. 1940.

*Historic map references:* 1890 Sanborn; 1905: G. Avel

**6 Broad St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1850 with ca. 1890 addition

Tax ID 35.16-4-8

Symmetrical T-plan, seven-bay (first story) cobblestone house with prominent, cross-gabled dormer trimmed with Gothic vergeboard on front façade above projecting enclosed center wing; limestone quoins, lintels, sills, and water table on main block. Identical hip-roofed porches with square posts and paneled railings flank the large gable-front wing centered on the front façade; west porch retains arcaded bracing. Regular, symmetrical period fenestration with paired and single four-over-four wood period sash throughout except for pointed Gothic windows, also with period windows in the peaks; doorways fill one of the two openings under each porch. Matching brick (replaced materials) chimneys on main block ridgeline flank the gabled dormer; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in wood-frame wings; of large ell. A large, later-added (1890s) wood-frame addition with a footprint more than four times that of the original cobblestone house projects from the rear of the main house. This is mainly two stories tall and clad in wood clapboard siding; features a variety of rooflines indicating phased construction during the historic period. These include a castellated section on the east end of the structure, a low mansard, and gabled sections. Fenestration generally regular with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout most of the wood frame section; multi-light, pent-roofed dormers in mansard roof.

*Historic map references:* 1853: J.E. Simms; 1868: Res. C.B. Freeman; 1900 Sanborn includes industrial school wing; 1905: Cobblestone Hall, J.H. Starin; 1926 Sanborn Ritch & Pidge Mfg. Co.

**7 Broad St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840.

Tax ID 35.16-4-21

One-and-a-half-story, four-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with partial returns; one-story, shed-roofed ell projects from west corner of south eave wall. Open, pent-roofed porch (appears to replace an earlier porch) with squared wood posts, squared spindle railing, and lattice skirting centered on front facade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; vinyl casement windows in upper half-story of front façade; paired wood doors (probably added ca. 1870) have glazed upper panels and transom light above. Vinyl siding; recently replaced steel roof; parged foundation. Cement block chimney centered on east eave wall.

*Outbuildings:* One-story, single-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1950.

*Historic map references:* 1853: W.L. VanDenburg; 1868: 1905: T.P. Horning

**9 Broad Street**

(Not counted)

Tax ID 35.1-4-22

Vacant lot

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**10 Broad St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1850 with ca. 1890 enlargement and remodeling

Tax ID 35.16-4-7

Brick Greek Revival house composed of a two-story, three-bay main block and one-story, two-bay wing set back slightly from front façade of original main block. House greatly enlarged with wood frame additions ca. 1890. Original brick house retains regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills with variety of window sash, none period; main entrance asymmetrically placed in main block in bay nearest the wing. Remodeling raised the side-gabled wing to two stories; added a two-story gable-roofed ell projecting from rear wall of main block; and placed a pyramidal roof over the original brick main block. A later one-story partially enclosed porch was added in the northwest corner of the plan after the historic period and is largely hidden from view from the highway. The 1890 remodeling included a two-story, three-sided bay window capped by a gabled dormer on the east side of the house, straddling the joint between the older brick main block and the newer ell. A narrower bay window projects above the main entrance and retains Queen Anne novelty sash in upper story as well as scalloped wood shingles and partial returns. Varied finishes and vinyl replacement sash in the wood frame sections.

*Outbuilding:* Gable-front, wood-frame carriage barn with mid-20<sup>th</sup> c. garage doors and window (no sash) centered in peak. Asphalt shingle siding and metal roof added mid-20<sup>th</sup> c. Built ca. 1890.

*Historic map references:* 1853: D. Nellis; 1868: Mrs. Nellis; 1905: H. Johnson

**12 Broad St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed 1943 (tax database)

Tax ID 35.16-4-6

One-and-a-half story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame bungalow; matching, shed-roofed dormers project from east and west roof faces and break the eaveline; open, gable-roofed entrance porch with enclosed railing and supported by decorative metal posts (posts replaced ca. 1960) centered on front façade; gable-roofed porch supported by square posts projects from rear of house. Period fenestration with paired and single openings containing period wood sash with three vertically oriented lights over a one-light lower sash in the first story and one-over-one vinyl sash in upper story and dormers; period wood entrance door has three glazed upper panels. Vinyl siding; rusticated concrete foundation; brick period chimney.

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, two-bay wood frame garage with narrow door between the bays.

Wood shingle siding. Built ca. 1943.

*Historic map references:* 1945 Sanborn

**13 Broad St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1920

Tax ID 35.16-4-4.1

Small, square-plan, one-story, gable-roofed, concrete block manufacturing building with stepped geometric, false front capped by glazed tiles; exterior of cement blocks scored, likely from removal of previous covering. Retains symmetrical period fenestration with concrete lintels and sills on all windows with tripled one-light openings; many lights are boarded over; center entrance partially boarded over and has a wood door in one half; west wall has newer, large overhead garage door.

*Historic map references:* 1926 Sanborn: Fultonville Textile Co.

**14 Broad St**

(1 non-contributing primary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1965

Tax ID 35.16-4-5.1

One-story, manufactured wood frame house on concrete foundation later clad in vinyl; vinyl siding and sash replaced since placement. Enclosed entrance porch on west half of altered two or three-bay gable-front façade. Shed-roofed, one-bay garage attached to west eave wall of main block.

**Center St**

**1 Center St**

(Not Counted)

Tax ID 35.20-1-41

Vacant lot with paved concrete pad.

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**4 Center St** (1 non-contributing primary building (due to age); 2 non-contributing secondary buildings (due to age))

Primary building placed 1980–2000  
Tax ID 35.20-1-40

One-story, five-bay manufactured house with low-pitched gable roof. Concrete stairs with metal railings in front of asymmetrically placed main entrance. Mainly period fenestration with multi-light bay window in west eave wall; four-over-four vinyl sash in most openings; all sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; recently added metal roof. Vinyl skirting covers foundation. Concrete stairs with metal railings in front of asymmetrically placed main entrance.

*Outbuildings:* One-story, wood frame shed with brackets on the corners of the eave walls. Painted particle board siding. Date uncertain, possibly built ca. 1900.

One-story, gable-front wood frame shed. Unpainted particle board siding. Built late 20<sup>th</sup> c.

**8 Center St (#7 in tax database)** (1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1880.  
Tax ID 35.20-1-38

One-and-a-half-story, L-plan, cross-gabled, wood frame house with single openings centered on each story of gable walls of both sections of L-plan; enclosed shed-roofed front entrance porch (added late 20<sup>th</sup> c.) set in inside corner of the plan; shed-roofed rear entrance porch projects from rear wall in a corner formed by two-story gable-roofed rear ell. Partially altered fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in main block and vinyl casement windows in entrance porch. Vinyl siding; parged foundation on main block.

*Historic map references:* 1905: W. Wiles (no earlier Sanborn exposure)

**9 Center St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1850  
Tax ID 35.20-1-17

One-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with shed-roofed leanto spanning rear wall; enclosed, shed-roofed entrance porch over main entrance centered on front façade; screened porch (added late 20<sup>th</sup> c.) abuts rear wall of leanto, extending slope of its roof; recent, open wood deck in front of porch. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; recently replaced steel roof; parged foundation.

*Outbuildings:* One-story, gable-roofed, wood frame storage shed with vinyl siding. Built mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.

Pre-fabricated metal carport at end of driveway. Built late 20<sup>th</sup> c.

*Historic map references:* 1853: J. Fonda; 1868: Mrs. Dockstader; 1905: A. Steen

**11 Center St** (1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1850; either replaced or greatly remodeled ca. 1880  
Tax ID 35.20-1-19

Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan, wood frame house with two bays on gable-front section and two bays on eave wall of side-gabled section; shed-roofed ell projects from rear wall of main block; deep eaves and steep roofline may indicate roof alteration in 1880s or 1890s. Open, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts set in corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters in all openings; main entrance, possibly moved, located on eave wall of main block facing porch. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Cement block chimney on west eave wall.

*Historic map references:* 1853: House mapped without owner name; 1868: H. Schorel; 1905: B. Lisdell

**13 Center St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1875 (may replace earlier house on site)  
Tax ID 35.20-1-21

Two-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with enclosed, gable-front, one-story entrance porch spanning front façade; one-and-a-half story, shed-roofed, glazed porch spans rear wall; open, shed-roofed, rear entrance porch (added late 20<sup>th</sup> c.) supported by squared wood posts abuts east eave wall of the ell. Partially altered fenestration with mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; vinyl casement windows in front entrance porch and square vinyl attic window in front peak. Wood clapboard siding with multi-patterned stick decoration and fish-scale wood shingles on attic pediment; decorative rafter tails on main block (similar to 7 Montgomery Street). Main block clad mainly in wood clapboards; front porch clad in vinyl siding; old metal roof on main block; rough, random ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-front, wood-frame garage with painted particle board siding. Built ca. 1970.

*Historic map reference:* 1868: F. Clark; 1905: Mrs. Weiser

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**16 Center St** (1 contributing primary building; 3 non-contributing secondary buildings (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1870.

Tax ID 35.20-1-34

Two-story, three-bay, symmetrical plan, side-gabled, wood frame house with two-story, gable-roofed ell projecting from southwest rear corner of main block forming an offset L-plan; a later one-story, shed-roofed addition projects east from the eave wall of the ell, and open, shed-roofed porch (added early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) supported by squared posts spans west gable wall of main block and shelters an entrance into the ell. Regular, symmetrical fenestration in main block with six-over-six wooden period sash in main block and upper story of ell; vinyl replacement sash in other openings (it appears owners are partway through replacing window sash). Asbestos siding on main block; rough coursed ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuildings:* Gable-roofed manufactured house trailer at west end of lot. Placed ca. 1970

Small, gambrel-roofed, steel-sided shed. Placed ca. 1980.

One-story, two-bay, gable-roofed, wood frame garage with T-111 siding. Built ca. 1965.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: Mrs. M.H. Clark

**Church St**

**1 Church St** (1 non-contributing primary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1975

Tax ID 35.20-2-26

One-story, four-bay, wood frame house on banked brick foundation; front façade located on the below-grade north eave wall. Regular fenestration with paired and tripled openings, all with vinyl one-over-one sash. Entrance with shed-roofed pent roof centered on the north side of the lower level in brick foundation beneath a shallow gabled projection. T-111 siding. One-bay attached garage at west end of brick foundation, also facing north

**Church St**

(Not Counted)

Tax ID 35.19-1-31

Wooded land and watercourse.

**3 Church St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1850

Tax ID 35.20-2-31

Two-story, two-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with lower gable-front wing projecting from the northwest corner of front eave wall. Shed-roofed porch spans entire north wall including wing with section over main entrance enclosed. Small, shed-roofed, enclosed porch over rear entrance. Simple decorative vergeboards in peaks. Vinyl siding.

*Outbuilding:* Small one-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage. Finishes match house. Built ca. 1950.

*Historic map references:* 1853: G. Yates; 1905: W.W. Wiles

**Division Street**

**1 Division St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1890

Tax ID 35.19-1-30

Two-story, L-plan wood frame house composed of side-gabled section with slightly lower, gable-front wing with paired openings (rather than two single bays) centered on its front façade; open, shed-roofed porch with period trim scheme featuring squared chamfered posts and splat frieze spans east eave wall of wing to corner of the L-plan; one-story, gable-roofed utility ell projects from rear wall of main block. Retains most or all of period fenestration with paired openings stacked above each on front façade and on east gable wall of main block; single openings elsewhere, most with replacement vinyl one-over-one sash; east gable wall features a later (early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) oriel window. Vinyl siding; stone foundation; period brick chimney on ridgeline of side-gabled block.

*Outbuildings:* One-bay, gable-front wood frame garage with aluminum siding on front and wood novelty siding on sides; narrow door in west eave wall. Built ca. 1950.

Small manufactured wood frame gambrel-roofed shed with paired doors and plywood walls. Placed ca. 1980.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: S. Van Porter Est.

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**5 Division St**

(1 contributing secondary building)

Tax ID 35.19-1-30

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front wood frame garage with period loft door in peak and horizontally sliding period doors on first-story front; narrow door and four-light fixed sash in south eave wall. Vertically laid wood siding; concrete foundation; recent steel roof; stove thimble on south side. Built ca. 1930.

**Erie St**

**Erie St** (no street number posted or in tax records)

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1950

Tax ID 35.20-2-8

Two-story, six-bay, flat-roofed concrete block fire station with tile-trimmed parapet with three truck bays in east half of front façade; office (village) with recent insulated steel door and paired sliding windows in west half of facade; three openings retain steel frame nine-light windows on front while others are bricked in. Lower concrete block with single-bay and bricked-in windows added to east end of building; further wood frame, vinyl clad garage and shop area attached to that ca. 1950 through 1980.

**13 Erie St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1883

Tax ID 35.20-2-65.11

One-story, side-gabled wood frame train depot on banked foundation supported by tall, massive, stepped limestone piers; vertical wood splats (deteriorated) span spaces between piers. Plain wood braces mark ten bays and support the extended east and west peaks and also characteristic deep eaves over former platform area on south side. Decorative gable end on west gable end labeled "Freight, NYWS & B R<sup>y</sup> Co." (New York West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company.) Three evenly spaced freight entrances with paired sawbuck doors in north eave wall (one story above grade). Wood frame section of the buildings is clad in board-and-batten siding on lower half of the wood frame building; upper section appears to be clad with stamped tin shingles. Brick chimney on ridge near west end of the building.

*Historic map references:* 1885: Freight Sta.; 1905: Freight Sta.

**Erie St**

(Not counted)

Tax ID 35.20-2-65.2

Vacant lot.

**17 Erie St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1950

Tax ID 35.20-2-9.1

Two-story, six-bay, flat-roofed concrete block fire station with tile-trimmed parapet with three truck bays in east half of front façade; office (village) with recent insulated steel door and paired sliding windows in west half of facade; three openings retain steel frame nine-light windows on front while others are bricked in. Lower concrete block with single-bay and bricked-in windows added to east end of building; further wood frame, vinyl clad garage and shop area attached to that ca. 1950 through 1980.

**17 Erie St**

(Not counted)

Tax ID 35.20-2-66

Vacant lot surrounding 19 Erie Street.

**19 Erie St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1900.

Tax ID 35.20-2-6

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with a street-level commercial storefront capped by later pent roof spanning front and protecting the entrances at either end of the facade. Lower, two-story, gable-roofed ell on same axis as main block features glazed porch spanning rear of the upper story. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood period sash on west side. Two-story, three-sided bay window centered on upper story of front façade.

Aluminum siding; east side of building has steel siding, recent metal roof; two period brick chimneys.

*Outbuilding:* Gable-front service garage with one truck bay in gable end and corrugated steel siding; shed-roofed car bay on west eave wall. Built 1960–80.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: A. Yates



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**25 Erie St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1880.

Tax ID 35.20-2-60

Two-story, three-bay, flat-roofed brick industrial building reused as dwelling. Partially altered fenestration with mainly period segmentally arched openings featuring a variety of one-over-one synthetic replacement sash and center entrance.

*Historic map reference:* 1885 Sanborn: hotel laundry; 1906 Sanborn: storage; 1905: unlabeled brick building

**Erie St**

(Not counted)

Tax ID 35.20-2-3.1

Vacant lot.

**31 Erie St**

(1 contributing primary building; 2 non-contributing buildings (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1875.

Tax ID 35.20-2-2

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with slightly lower wing projecting from the east eave wall; two-bay, side-gabled garage wing (added ca. 1960) attached to east gable wall of wing. One-story, gable-roofed rear ell with aluminum siding added ca. 1960. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one-wood sash (early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) in second story; first-story sash mostly replaced with one-over-one vinyl ones. Asymmetrically placed main entrance in gable-front block features recently replaced open gable-roofed porch; partially open shed-roofed porch (replaced ca. 2015) spans wing. Vinyl siding; limestone foundation.

*Outbuildings:* One small gambrel-roofed utility shed. Built ca. 1970.

One, small gable-roofed wood frame shed. Built ca. 1970.

*Historic map reference:* 1885 Sanborn

**Franklin St**

**4 Franklin St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building; 1 non-contributing building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1885

Tax ID 35.16-2-14

Two-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with shallow, gable-roofed, two-story wing projecting from north eave wall; one-story gable-roofed, enclosed rear porch. Decorative vergeboard and rafter tails on main block and wing; enclosed, hip-roofed porch (added early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) projects set in corner formed by wing and main block. Enclosed porch incorporates asymmetrically placed main entrance door; partially altered fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash mainly in period windows except for vinyl "picture" window in south half of first-story facade; triangular novelty window in front peak and diamond-shaped one on north side of main block. Vinyl siding; recently replaced steel roof over enclosed front porch; parged foundation mostly covered by vinyl siding.

*Outbuildings:* One-story, one-bay, gable-front wood frame garage; vinyl siding and trim matches house. Built ca. 1950, and now attached by an enclosed passage to the enclosed rear porch.

Small, shed-roofed storage shed with particle board siding. Placed ca. 2000.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: Mrs. A. McGee

**6 Franklin St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.16-2-15

Two-story, wood frame house with unusual four-bay front featuring an asymmetrical gable that appears to have been extended after 1960 over an enclosed porch creating the fourth, southernmost, bay; two-story, gabled dormer breaks eave line and projects from south eave wall; two-story gabled wing on north eave wall balances location of dormer on opposite eave wall. Decorative vergeboard and rafter tails on main block, wing and dormer; open, pent-roofed, Queen Anne entrance porch with spindled frieze, turned posts, and exposed rafter tails over asymmetrically placed main entrance; door has glazed upper panels; decorative iron railings flank concrete porch steps (changed mid-20<sup>th</sup> c. or later); porch railing and latticed skirting are recent replacements. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Vinyl siding; rough coursed ashlar foundation; brick chimney on ridgeline of main block.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, two-bay, shed-roofed, wood frame garage with wood overhead garage doors featuring glazed upper panels. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1940.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: Mrs. M. Weeper

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**8 Franklin St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.16-2-16

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with slightly lower, two-story wing on south eave wall capped by a gabled dormer; one-story, gable-roofed ell projects from rear wall; a one-story, shed-roofed rear entrance porch extend from rear ell. Retains decorative Queen Anne vergeboards and rafter tails on wing and main block; Stick Style panels under eaves and fish-scale shingles in peaks; gabled hood over asymmetrically placed main entrance with concrete steps and metal pipe railing; open, pent-roofed porch supported by squared wood posts spans part of south eave wall. Period fenestration with one-over-one period wood sash; paired casement windows in peaks; multi-light, square novelty window above open porch on south side; rounded arch novelty window in larger ell; square hallway window in front façade. Wood clapboarding siding; metal roof on open porch and both ells; rough coursed ashlar foundation; brick chimneys on main block and wing ridgelines.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: H. Settemeyer

**10 Franklin St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900 (appears older; possibly moved to site)

Tax ID 35.16-2-17

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with gable-roofed rear ell that appears to have been raised to two stories after construction and projects from rear wall; main block and ell form an L-plan. Enclosed, gable-roofed entrance porch over asymmetrically placed main entrance; enclosed, shed-roofed, porch spans south side of the ell. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in slightly reduced openings throughout; vinyl casement window in north peak. Vinyl siding; metal roof; parged foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with three-panel wood period doors, each panel with a four-light window in top section. Wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1920.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: C. Rickard

**15 Franklin St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.20-1-14

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with large, two-story ell cross-gabled into back (northeast) corner of main block; front roof face of the ell extended, possibly after original construction. Decorative vergeboard and rafter tails on main block and on open, gable-roofed entrance porch over asymmetrically placed main entrance (enclosed, battered porch railing and square posts appear to be a ca. 1920 renovation); open, gable-roofed porch on north eave wall is a recent addition. Regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; multi-light wood sash in peak of front façade; matching square vent in peak of cross gable; vinyl casement windows in north gable wall of ell; main entrance features period wood door with glazed upper panel. Vinyl siding; rough random ashlar foundation; brick chimney on main block ridgeline.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: H.H. Heiser

**17 Franklin St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.20-1-13

Two-story, gable-front, wood frame house with shallow, two-story, wing capped by a gabled dormer that projects from south eave wall to form an L-plan; front façade spanned by a paired opening in northern two-thirds, approximately two bays, and a third bay with a single opening; one-story, gable-roofed rear ell; shed-roofed, open deck projects from north eave wall of ell. Decorative vergeboard and rafter tails on main block and wing; wood Stick Style detailing includes panels under eaves and scalloped shingles in upper portions of peaks. Open, shed-roofed porch with rafter tails matching wing and main block is supported by square wood posts set on a paneled railing that wraps front façade and part of south eave wall; retains scalloped wood shingles on north side of roof adjoining main block. Asymmetrically placed main entrance door with glazed upper panel; side entrance door under porch in corner of L-plan has oval glazed upper panel and side lights; regular period fenestration with six-over-six (vertical 2 x 3 configuration) vinyl replacement sash; period wood casement windows in peaks; square, multi-light period novelty window on south eave wall of main block; wood period door in main entrance features glazed upper panel; recently added hip-roofed oriel windows applied to north eave wall of main block and south gable wall of wing. Wood clapboard siding; recently replaced steel roof; rough coursed ashlar foundation.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: H.H. Heiser

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**19 Franklin St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))  
Primary building constructed ca. 1840; moved to this site ca. 1910 based on material and owner statement  
Tax ID 35.20-1-12

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house on later (ca. 1910) rusticated concrete block foundation. Open, pedimented, gable-roofed entrance porch with matching balusters supported by square wood posts over asymmetrically placed main entrance door with sidelights; open wood deck with matching balusters spans asymmetrically placed side entrance door with insulated steel door; open, shed-roofed rear porch supported by squared wood posts projects over rear concrete slab patio. Regular fenestration with six-over-six vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; square vinyl casement window in rear (east) gable wall above shed-roof. Vinyl siding; recent soffits; brick chimney.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1980.

*Historic map references:* 1853: J. Fonda; 1868: J. Fonda; 1905: P.J. Fonda Est.

**20 Franklin St** (1 contributing primary building)  
Primary building constructed 1850 (tax database)  
Tax ID 35.20-1-11

Wood frame house composed of two-story, two-bay, gable-front, main block with full returns and one-and-a-half story, two-bay, side-gabled wing with partial returns attached to south eave wall forming an L-plan; one-story, shed-roofed rear ell projects from west eave wall of wing. Open, shed-roofed entrance porch (added ca. 1900) supported by turned wood posts spans asymmetrically placed main entrance with Greek Revival pilasters and dentilated lintel. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Asbestos shingle siding; recently added steel roof (except for entrance porch); brick chimney painted to match roof and trim.

*Historic map references:* 1853: R.A. Yates; 1868: Yates; 1905: G.F. Yates; 1926 Sanborn shows Yates property incorporated a silk mill (building now on Tax ID 35.20-1-17, 20 Washington St Extension), which was owned in 1945 by Fownes

**24 Franklin St** (1 non-contributing primary building (due to age))  
Primary building placed ca. 1990  
Tax ID 35.20-1-10

Wood frame, one-story, five-bay, manufactured wood frame house with low-pitched gabled roof and vinyl siding.

**27 Franklin St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)  
Primary building constructed ca. 1870  
Tax ID 35.20-1-42

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed ell projecting from rear (east) eave wall of main block; enclosed two-bay shed-roofed porch (added ca. 1940) spans center and south bays of front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Vinyl siding; stone foundation; recently replaced steel roof.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with finishes matching house. Built ca.1920–40.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: Mrs. A. Bellows

**28 Franklin St** (1 contributing primary building)  
Primary building constructed ca. 1840  
Tax ID 35.20-1-9

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with two-story, gable-roofed ell forming L-plan; glazed, shed-roofed rear porch on block foundation spans south wall of ell; one-story, single-bay, shed-roofed garage (added mid-20th c.) spans rear of wing; open wood deck (added ca. 2000) spans side entrance door on north wall and extends to an above-ground pool. Pent-roofed entrance porch (added ca. 1900) with small pediment on face placed over asymmetrically placed main entrance porch; retains engaged turned posts applied to front wall of house; posts under outer corners of roof now replaced with square wood posts. Porch probably same period as extension of eaves. Retains most of regular period fenestration using mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; three-sided oriel window (added ca. 1900) projects from northern two bays of front façade replacing earlier openings; insulated steel door. Asphalt shingle siding; coursed ashlar limestone foundation under main block.

*Historic map references:* 1853: Eacker; 1868: G. Eacker; 1905: Mrs. C.M. Alcot

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Name of Property

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**34 Franklin St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.20-1-45

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, multi-unit, wood frame house with two-story, cross-gabled rear ell; main block retains partial returns; later (late 1800s) shed-roofed wing with parapet wall facing Washington Street is added to north gable wall of main block; two or more (difficult to count and distinguish from street view) one-story shed-roofed garage bays (added 1920s or later) on rear (west) and south walls of building. Open, shed-roofed porch (may replace earlier one) supported by turned wood posts spans front façade of main block. Additional entrances, apparently recent with simple porches built of dimensional lumber on ell and north wing of house. Fenestration in main block generally period and regular with mostly six-over-six vinyl replacement sash; wing and ell feature variety of vinyl replacement sash in somewhat irregular plan indicating alteration; asymmetrically placed main entrance in main block features insulated steel door. Vinyl siding; recently replaced steel roof; siding obscures foundation.

*Historic map references:* 1853: A.J. Yates; 1885 Sanborn: Bellows House; 1905: W. Bellows

**35 Franklin St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840; enlarged ca. 1870

Tax ID 35.20-1-44

Two-story, square-plan, seven-bay, hip-roofed, wood frame, multi-unit house built as a canal side hotel; appears to have been enlarged and remodeled ca. 1870. Remodeling included adding a slightly lower, two-story, shed-roofed rear ell; an open porch spanning the front façade; and extending the upper story over the entire porch so that it is now recessed under the upper story. The remodeling also added deep eaves with paired scrolled Italianate brackets on both the main roof and the porch. Regular and symmetrical period fenestration with six-over-six wood period sash in side elevations and first-story front; upper story projecting over front porch features paired one-over-one wood period (ca. 1870) sash. Asphalt shingle siding textured to look like brick; banked random ashlar limestone foundation with a brick layer above; brick chimney; cellar entry, possibly a garage, under ell on north side of ell.

*Historic map references:* 1853: E.A. Yates; 1868: Yates & Eacker; 1885 Sanborn: Hotel and grocery; 1905: G.F. Clark

**John St**

**1 John St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1850–65; may replace house located here in 1853

Tax ID 35.20-1-52

Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, square-plan, hip-roofed, wood frame house with two-story, hip-roofed ell projecting from rear (east) wall; deep eaves on both blocks; open, hip-roofed entrance porch supported by squared columns over asymmetrically placed main entrance; shallow, one-story, shed-roofed enclosed rear entrance porch set in corner formed by ell and main block. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout with vinyl-clad drip caps; single-light vinyl casement windows in attic; paired main entrance doors, recently replaced, with transom light above. Vinyl siding including the soffit; metal roof; rough, coursed ashlar limestone foundation. Period brick chimneys on main block and ell.

*Outbuildings:* One-story, gable-front, two-bay, wood frame garage with one-over-over vinyl windows on north and south eave walls. Built ca. 2000.

*Historic map references:* 1853: John Putman; 1885 Sanborn; 1905: J.H. Starin

**5 John St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.20-1-51

Two-story, two-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with slightly lower, two-story wing projecting from north eave wall forming L-plan. One-story, shed-roofed, open entrance porch (added ca. 1900) supported by turned wooden posts spans front (west) façade of wing; side entrance on south eave wall of main block. Partially altered fenestration retains mainly two-over-two sash (probably changed 1870s or later); square, 16-light attic window in west peak of main block. Aluminum siding; limestone foundation. Later brick chimney on south roof face of main block.

*Historic map references:* 1853: Chas. Gardinier; 1868: J.H. Gardinier; 1905: J.H. Starin

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### Main St (NY 30A)

#### 2 Main St

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1830; remodeled and enlarged ca. 1870; additional renovation ca. 1890

Tax ID 35.16-4-9

Two-story wood frame house composed of a late Federal-era three-bay, gable-front central block with elliptical fan light in tympanum flanked by two-story, two-bay wings. The roof pitch of the north wing is similar to that of the gable-front block; the south wing roof is more steeply pitched and the wing has a slightly deeper footprint. A large addition projects from rear wall of the central and northern block, but it cannot be viewed from the highway and is not further described here. The three sections visible from the highway are given a coherent appearance by the partial returns on each roof section and the regular fenestration, excepting a Queen Anne oriel (added ca. 1890) centered on upper story of south wing.

Recessed, asymmetrically placed main entrance with paired doors (ca. 1870) with glazed upper panels surmounted by a transom is located in main block and has a later (ca. 1870) Italianate-style open porch with squared, chamfered posts resting on wood piers; window casings on front of all three blocks and sides feature Italianate-style window heads: on first-story front, window heads have small pediments with foliate cut-outs in the tympanum and are raised above the heavily molded lintel, while second-story openings feature matching flat lintels without the pediments. A secondary entrance with transom light is located on front façade of north wing. Vinyl siding and corner boards; Queen Anne brick chimneys on ridgeline of each wing.

*Outbuildings:* Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame carriage house with decorative vergeboard, deep raking frieze, and a square cupola featuring a pyramidal roof and gabled eaves. Regular period fenestration with paired wood doors and loft door above centered on front façade; two-over-two wood sash. Wood clapboard siding, corner boards and water table; coursed limestone foundation. Shed-roofed wing (added mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.) on north eave wall. Built ca. 1885.

One-story, gable-front, garage located behind the carriage house. Built post-1960.

*Historic map references:* 1834: appears to be mapped in Erie Canal Survey; 1853: H. Fish; 1868: W.L. VanDenberg; 1905: Mrs. E. Fish

#### 3 Main St

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1855; remodeled and enlarged ca. 1890

Tax ID 35.16-2-42

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, brick house with two-story, side-gabled brick wing. House retains regular Greek Revival fenestration with stone lintels and sills; most openings flanked by louvered wood shutters hung using period hardware; main entrance with later paired wood paneled doors asymmetrically placed in gable-front main block; full-length paired parlor casements in first story front of side-gabled wing open to an open porch. This two-story porch is part of a Queen Anne-style remodel (ca. 1890) that included raising the roof to a steeper pitch, extending the front roof face of the wing over the two-story open porch supported by square posts with delicate corner braces, and adding an octagonal tower capped by conical roof and set in the corner where the main block and wing meet. Separate open entrance porch matching the two-story one applied to wing covers main entrance. Elaborate gable end decorative scheme with dentilated full return and modillion blocks trimming the rake; tripartite window with curved muntins in tympanum is surrounded by fish-scale shingles and paneled frieze below; dormer window in same taste projects from south roof face of main block. A slightly lower, two-story, gable-roofed wood frame ell projects from rear wall; south roof face of ell extended over open rear porch supported by square posts matching those on porches on front facade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (probably replaced earlier ones during Queen Anne remodel). Ashlar limestone water table on wing and main block; wood clapboard siding and corner boards on ell; smooth, coursed ashlar limestone foundation; slate roof; Queen Anne brick chimney on ridgeline of wing.

*Historic map references:* 1868: T.R. Horton Res.; 1905: Rickard

#### 5 Main St

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary structure)

Primary building constructed ca. 1850 (possibly earlier with Italianate-style remodel or a replacement)

Tax ID 35.16-2-41

Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, square-plan, hip-roofed, wood frame house with deep eaves trimmed with modillion blocks; one-and-a-half story, flat-roofed, rear ell remodeled mid-20<sup>th</sup> century with a single-bay garage opening to Union Street and screened shed-roofed porch (added early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) projecting from rear wall. Open, flat-roofed, front porch supported by Tuscan columns over center main entrance with pilasters, transom light and sidelights; one-story, three-sided, flat-roofed bay window on south eave wall of main block. Retains regular period fenestration with paired windows with one-over-one wood period sash; paired half windows under eaves. Wood clapboard siding, corner boards and water table; rough coursed ashlar limestone foundation; period brick chimneys on main block.



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*Outbuilding:* Small gable-roofed wood frame building with paired windows with two-over-two wood sash filling almost all of the south gable wall; wood novelty siding, raking frieze and corner boards; keyhole opening in peak. Glazed south-facing front suggests a hen house. Built ca. 1880.

*Historic map references:* 1853: John Putman; 1868: J.W. Wilson; 1905: Dr. W.J. Peddie

**6 Main St**

(1 non-contributing primary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1965

Tax ID 35.16-4-10

One-story, side-gabled, ranch-style, wood frame office building; one-story, gable-roofed rear ell. Center entrance flanked by a large plate glass window in a steel frame on either side; this tripartite arrangement is slightly recessed under main roof; an additional opening is located either side of the recessed center section. Period fenestration with picture and casement windows. Stone veneer on lower portion of front façade; aluminum siding; and T-111 siding in peaks.

**Main Street**

(Not counted)

Tax ID 35.16-4-24

Vacant lot.

**9 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1885

Tax ID 35.16-3-1

Two-story, cross-gabled, eight-bay wood frame house with prominent two-story, four-bay, gable-front porch projecting from center of front façade to form a T-plan; deep eaves, raking frieze, and small brackets at corners of roof. Open, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts (recently replaced) wraps south half of front façade; two-story, dimensional lumber deck provides access to open, second-story rear entrance porch; shed-roofed hood over first-story rear entrance. Retains regular period fenestration with Italianate pedimented casings and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; period wood gable vents with matching pediments; main entrance with sidelights opens into south side of center block section; door replaced. Vinyl siding; recent steel roof on open front porch and over portion of second-story rear deck; coursed ashlar limestone foundation. House may have been designed as a symmetrical plan multi-unit dwelling.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, single-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage; roof supported by brackets projects beyond front facade overhead door. Vinyl siding; metal roof.

*Historic map references:* 1868: empty lot labeled J.R. Putman; 1905: J.F. VanEvera Est.

**10 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1920

Tax ID 35.16-4-11

Two-story, flat-roofed, brick building with low parapet (now clad in synthetic siding) on raised (later heavily parged) foundation; earlier front façade hidden by a prominent, two-story, enclosed brick porch (added by ca. 1940); porch is capped by recently added pediment clad in siding matching that on the parapet. Symmetrical period fenestration with single, paired, and tripled openings, some with single-light or one-over-one sash; some openings boarded over; main entrance now on south side of front addition. Vinyl siding on roofline balustrade and front gable peak; parged foundation.

*Historic map references:* 1926 Sanborn: Masonic Lodge

**11 Main Street**

(Not counted)

Tax ID 35.16-3-41

Vacant lot.

**12 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.16-4-12

One-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame, Greek Revival-style office building with most or all of original decorative scheme including a full return, deep frieze, and open porch spanning front façade; porch features square Doric columns at the corners and Ionic columns flanking the center entrance; foundation on south eave wall on bank of a culverted brook. Retains period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash flanked by louvered wood shutters. Wood clapboard siding and corner boards; rough, coursed ashlar limestone foundation; period brick chimneys on ridgeline.

*Historic map references:* 1853: H.&S. Fish; 1868: F. Fish; 1905: R.B. & L.F. Fish; 1926: Law office

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**13 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1910 to replace earlier church

Tax ID 35.16-3-2

Gable-front church with block raised rusticated concrete foundation and first story; upper story and square corner tower with pyramidal roof at southwest corner are wood frame with wood shingle siding; large gabled dormer projects from north roof face, and the axis of its valley continued to a hipped corner at the northwest corner of the building. Building features Romanesque details, most especially round-arched windows. These include a large round-arched window centered on front façade, tripled windows in the front peak, and arched openings in the bell stage of the tower, a large window in the north dormer, and single-arched openings with keystones and polychrome block surroundings in the masonry section of the building. Classical details include partial returns on front façade, full return on the gabled entrance porch supported by tripled Tuscan column set on shingled piers projecting from base of the tower. Period fenestration with stone or cast concrete sill, a variety of arched caps, and stained-glass windows; large, paired paneled wooden entrance doors.

*Historic map references:* 1912 Sanborn: Calvary Baptist Church

**14 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1850; addition ca. 1860–1890

Tax ID 35.16-4-13

Appears to be gable-front, three-bay, wood frame building with later flat-roofed addition to the north eave wall that roughly doubles the footprint; irregular roof composed of at least two gabled alterations (added later 20<sup>th</sup> c.) with T-111 siding in each tympanum, possibly designed to shed water. South half of building features a later (ca. 1920) glazed shed-roofed porch spanning that section of the building; north half has a storefront (now boarded up) recessed under the main block and set on a rusticated concrete block foundation. Regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; limestone foundation.

*Outbuildings:* Two-story, gable-front, wood frame barn with a one-story, pent-roofed brick wing and one-story, gable-front, wood frame wing spanning the east eave wall. Built ca. 1930; used as a rayon factory.

*Historic map references;* 1853: Building mapped; label unclear; 1868: C.B. Freeman (appears to be shop or store); 1905: E.S. Johnson; 1912: Sanborn, south section a dwelling and storefront on north side labeled "Jewelry;" 1926 Sanborn: north half labeled "S" for saloon; 1945: same as 1926, but outbuildings were constructed in the interim. It was a rayon weaving shop with storage; to the rear, there was a two-story poultry building (now gone).

**15 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1865

Tax ID 35.16-3-24

Two-story, five-bay, square-plan, brick house with low-pitched pyramidal roof; deep eaves and frieze with paired scrolled brackets and modillion blocks; raised rough coursed ashlar limestone foundation with stone watertable; small, one-story, flat-roofed wing on north eave wall; hyphen attaches wing to large hip-roofed hearse garage (built late 20<sup>th</sup> c.). Open, gable-roofed porch supported by turned posts features spindled frieze; large masonry piers capped by carved stone balls flank staircase to center entrance with paired period doors featuring oblong glazed panels and a transom; one-story, enclosed, hip-roofed rear entrance porch (added ca. 1930) with smaller, enclosed, shed-roofed second-story entrance porch accessed by wood staircase and open deck; staircase and deck constructed of dimensional lumber. Regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; three-sided oriel window on second-story south side features similar cornice trim to the main roof. Vinyl siding on wing and rear porches; period brick chimney on roof of main block.

*Historic map references:* 1868: A.J. Al????; 1885 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. J.R. Stewart

**16 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1850–70

Tax ID 35.16-4-14

Two-story, three-bay, square-plan brick house on raised foundation with stone water table; paired scrolled brackets under deep eaves on sides and rear of house. First-story front façade is hidden by a large single-story, hip-roofed storefront (built ca. 1960) with steel frame windows and door in center entrance; a glazed, vinyl clad porch (added ca. 2010) projects from the center bay of second story and rests on the roof of the storefront. Porch materials matches those of the altered roofline, which now has with a low-pitched gable roof. Large, slightly lower, two-story, flat-roofed, vinyl-clad rear ell with open stairs and porches on south side appears to be an expansion of an earlier service ell. Retains period fenestration features windows with stone lintels and sills; most openings reduced for six-over-six and eight-over-eight vinyl replacement sash; second-story front retains later Italianate-style cast iron window heads and gable vent on front façade. Rough coursed ashlar limestone foundation on main block and ell; concrete block foundation on storefront.

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*Outbuildings:* Large one-story outbuilding set directly behind house cannot be viewed from highway. Low-pitched gable roof clad in metal indicates construction mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Not shown in 1946 Sanborn. Built ca. 1960.

*Historic map references:* 1853: D.H. Printup; 1868: G.H. Manning; 1905: Mrs. W. Shelp

**18 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building; 2 contributing secondary buildings)

Primary building constructed ca. 1870; may be an enlargement of an older house or a replacement

Tax ID 35.16-4-15

Two-story, five-bay, wood frame house with deep frieze and mansard-roofed attic story with gabled dormers; three-story square tower with gabled dormers and two-tiered pyramidal roof centered on front façade. One-story, three-sided bay window on south half of front façade; open, pent-roofed rear porch (added ca. 2000) spans west eave wall and rests atop a low, shed-roofed concrete block addition, possibly a garage (added mid-20<sup>th</sup> c). Retains regular period fenestration with reduced openings and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; symmetrically placed, arched main entrance at base of tower featuring recessed, paired wood doors with fan-shaped glazed upper panels. Vinyl siding; rough random ashlar limestone foundation; period brick chimneys on north eave wall and south portion of roof.

*Outbuildings:* Two-story, gable-front, wood frame carriage barn with decorative vergeboard; paired wood doors and loft door; period six-over-six wood sash. Wood clapboard siding and corner boards. Built ca. 1885.

One-story, gable-roofed garage with polychrome slate roof and vinyl siding. Appears to be an older building, possibly altered and moved to the site as an automobile garage. Roof suggests 1880–1910 initial construction with later alteration.

*Historic map references:* 1853: W. Shuder; 1868: W. Shaler; 1905: Wm. VanEpps; 1906, 1926, and 1945 Sanborns.

**19–21 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1825

Tax ID 35.16-3-25

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with Federal-style full return; two-story, rear ell (appears to be an enlargement of an earlier service ell) with a larger footprint than the earlier main block nearly spans rear wall of the main block; recently added pent-roof extends from ridgeline of main block over the ell, presumably to shed water. Enclosed, gable-roofed front porch (added early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> c.) with a full return encloses main entrance centered on front façade; deeply recessed doorway with replaced door; gable-roofed side entrance porch on south gable wall; ell features an open, shed-roofed rear entrance porch; an open dimensional lumber wood deck off rear wall; and gable-roofed hood over rear entrance. Symmetrical fenestration with alterations on south half of front façade and gable wall; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and casement windows. Vinyl siding; coursed ashlar limestone foundation under main block and north side of ell; period brick chimney on ridgeline of main block.

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half story, side-gabled, wood frame carriage house reused as a pizza restaurant; prominent gabled dormer centered over main entrance; dimensional lumber staircase leads to second story entrance on north gable wall; altered fenestration with variety of vinyl sash; insulated steel door. Vinyl siding; siding hides foundation. Built ca. 1880.

*Historic map references:* 1834: Canal survey map; 1853: Wm. B. Wemple; 1868: G.F. VanVechten; 1885 Sanborn; 1905: Dr. O.Z. Bouton

**20 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1860; appears to be a replacement for house mapped in 1853, but may have been built by 1853

Tax ID 35.16-4-16

Two-story, five-bay, square-plan brick house with a low-pitched pyramidal roof; frieze appears to have been replaced in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Open Italianate-style front porch with a low-pitched gabled roof over center entrance with paired wood doors featuring glazed upper panels; later added one-story, three-sided bay window on south eave wall; open, gable-roofed rear entrance porch. Retains regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Raised rough random ashlar limestone foundation; period brick chimneys north side of roof.

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, five-bay, shed-roofed vehicle barn with paired vertical board doors on each bay; six-over-six wood sash in upper story and a mow door. Wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1920.

*Historic map references:* 1853: T. Burton; 1868: Dr. Burton; 1905: S. Billington; 1926 Sanborn

**23 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1865

Tax ID 35.16-3-40

Three-story, nine-bay, flat-roofed brick commercial building with four street-level storefronts; three-story, flat-roofed addition spans and extends beyond south eave wall; brick corbeling at roofline includes addition; retains vitrine storefronts

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typical of last quarter of century. Open, one-story side entrance porch on north eave wall of main block with shed-roofed, glazed, second story porch; two-story, wood frame, gable-roofed ell featuring gable-roofed side entrance porch; one-story, hip-roofed, two-bay, wood frame garage featuring overhead doors attached to east gable wall of ell; one-story, shed-roofed, single bay, concrete block garage with overhead door between brick addition and wood-frame ell; dimensional lumber staircase leads to rear entrance atop concrete block garage. Regular fenestration with pedimented casings and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; some openings boarded or bricked over; some openings reduced with vinyl casement windows; asymmetrically placed main entrance with pilastered casing and dentils; recessed main entrance door with pilasters; period doors with glazed upper panels on upper stories of east eave wall. Rough random ashlar limestone partially banked foundation north eave wall.

*Historic map references:* 1868: commercial building with 4 storefronts; 1905: commercial building with four storefronts

**24 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1920 to replace the bank that burned that year  
Tax ID 35.16-4-17

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay buff brick bank with hipped roof capped by a flat deck; brick frieze of recessed and raised soldiered bricks; raised and fenestrated basement with three-light windows set behind wrought iron grilles. Large round arch nearly centered on front façade projects above the main wall and is picked out in recessed and raised soldiered bricks; entrance centered in arch is reached by stone steps; a large, Georgian Revival round-arched window fills upper half of the arch. Period fenestration with tripled windows on each side and front window uses replacement sash matching original multi-light configurations; narrow, segmentally arched openings flanking the replaced (steel frame glass) front doors and on the side walls retain period wood casements; stone sills throughout. Random ashlar limestone foundation with stone water table; red bricks used as quoins. Building occupies an acute corner lot.

*Historic map references:* 1905: brick block shown unlabeled; 1926: this building mapped

**26 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1953 (tax database)  
Tax ID 35.16-4-18

One-story, three-bay, gable-front, concrete block commercial block with wood frame pediment; shed-roofed addition on south eave wall extends roofline behind concrete block façade; slightly lower, gable-roofed rear ell. One-story, shed-roofed, single-bay loading dock off rear of ell; open dimensional lumber deck above loading dock; open shed-roof rear entrance porch. Symmetrical fenestration with wide steel frame windows flanking recessed entrance; one-over-one sash on north eave wall protected by grilles.

**32 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building (north section) constructed ca. 1865; south wing ca. 1875  
Tax ID 35.20-2-4

Brick commercial building composed of a three-story, five-bay, hip-roofed older section (built ca. 1865) with later-added (ca. 1875) two-story, eight-bay south section with polychrome slate mansard roof to south side. North part features a single large storefront spanning the street-level façade. This retains cast iron supports between later (mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.) plate glass windows set on brick panels; paired glass doors centered on façade. North section capped by deep wood frieze composed of small brackets punctuated by larger scrolled brackets set under deep eaves. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched heads marked with keystones throughout; north section may have been remodeled to match new part; mansard features late Italianate wood window casings and period round-arched two-over-two wood sash. Street-level façade of south section divided into three storefronts: north one retains paired Italianate doors with glazed upper panels; middle one retains configuration with replaced doors and windows; south one features mid-20<sup>th</sup> century remodel with single large window and new door. Limestone foundation with water table that forms curb on storefront façade.

*Historic map references:* 1868: building mapped on northeast corner of site and Voorhees Place occupies rest of lot; 1905: Starin Hotel

**33 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1870; probably replaced hotel mapped on spot by 1853.  
Tax ID 35.20-2-5

Three-story, seven-bay, hip-roofed, brick hotel with shed-roofed veranda composed of squared, slightly chamfered wood posts set on later (ca. 1920) concrete brick piers connected by iron pipe railings spanning front façade. Deep-eaved roof features single wooden brackets applied to a slightly raised, plain brick frieze. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched, soldiered brick window heads throughout; all sash replaced with one-over-one vinyl ones in various size with consequent reduction of some openings. Recently added shed-roofed wood frame ell clad in synthetic materials spans rear wall of building.

**Fultonville HD**

Name of Property

**Montgomery Co., NY**

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*Historic map references:* 1853: E. Cole's Hotel; 1868: Hotel, Mrs. N. Hoag; 1905: Hotel, C. Hacker

**35 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1920

Tax ID 35.20-2-7

One-story, gable-front frame, wood frame commercial building with garage bay in north half of front façade and office entrance with window and single door in south half; one-story, two-bay, shed-roofed wing on north eave wall. Varied fenestration. Wood novelty siding.

*Historic map references:* Site of dwelling of P. Wiles 1853 and 1868

**40 Main St (Reformed Church)**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1870

Tax ID 35.20-2-25

Brick, three-bay gable-front church with two-stage tower centered above center entrance capped by barrel-vaulted open roof trimmed with spindles arranged in half-wheel in the arch. Large rose window centered above entrance. Tower features an open belfry capped by a modified dome roof and set upon a tall louvered first stage. Front façade is capped by narrow brick corbels. Paired entrance doors (post-1960 replacements) flanked round-arched windows with stained glass; side windows also arched, but with plainer geometric stained glass and set between shallow brick buttresses. All openings feature stone sills and simple arched heads with a double row of soldiered bricks. Roughly coursed limestone foundation with water table; basement banked to north with a fellowship hall under main block of church building.

*Historic map references:* 1853, 1868, and 1905: Reformed Church

**44 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.20-2-24

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-front brick Greek Revival-style house featuring full-height colonnade composed of square Doric columns at corners and on sides and four fluted Doric columns spanning the three-bay front of the house. The colonnade supports the front section of the roof, which projects beyond the front facade and half of each eave wall. Retains intact Greek Revival decorative scheme including a deep frieze and full return and asymmetrically placed main entrance with flat lintel supported by pilasters and also pilasters flanking the period wood door and setting off sidelights; narrow transom light above door and sidelights. Regular period fenestration with all windows featuring stone lintels and sills and six-over-six wood period sash. Property fronted by a retaining wall holding soil to create a level site adjoining the steeply rising highway; stone steps to front yard and a second set ascends to open front porch.

*Map references:* 1853: Cors. Gardinier; 1868: S. Donaldson; 1905: W.W. Wiles

**45 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1865; later altered

Tax ID 35.20-2-34

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with large, five-sided two-story bay window on south eave wall; gabled dormer breaks eaveline and projects from south roof face above the bay window; additional smaller gabled dormers flank the larger dormer. House features steeply pitched roof, which, along with bay window, may be a late 19<sup>th</sup>-century alteration to an earlier building. House retains most of period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in front façade, six-over-six vinyl sash in reduced openings in bay window, and one-light paired casements. Asymmetrically placed main entrance with transom characteristic of Italianate houses. Vinyl siding; stone foundation with stone watertable.

*Map references:* 1868: F. Fish; 1905: Robt. Wemple

**48 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1910

Tax ID 35.20-2-23

Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood frame house with gable-roofed wing projecting from north eave wall to form an L-plan. Open hip-roofed entrance porch with squared, tapered posts and recently replaced railing over asymmetrically placed main entrance, which retains a wood period door with glazed upper panel; glazed hip-roofed porch set in corner formed by wing in northeast corner. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one sash throughout—some may be period wood; others may be replacements; openings on front façade mainly flanked by louvered shutters. Vinyl siding except diagonally and vertically laid up novelty siding in a Stick Style panel set below the eaveline on front and sides of house; exposed rafter tails on main block and porches; stone foundation

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage; synthetic siding. Built ca. 1970.



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**49 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1910

Tax ID 35.20-2-42

Two-story, hip-roofed American Four Square (two bays wide) wood frame house with glazed, hip-roofed porch spanning front façade; hip-roofed dormer centered on front roof face; a second glazed porch spans much of rear wall of house. Regular period fenestration with paired and single configurations with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; stone foundation; brick chimney pierces south roof face. Recently built retaining wall wraps much of front and north side of property at corner of Ann Street.

**50 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1870

Tax ID 35.20-2-22

Two-story, two-bay, square-plan, hip-roofed, wood frame house; lower hip-roofed ell spans most of rear wall of main block; deep eaves and frieze (now picked out in vertically laid vinyl siding); three-sided bay window on first story of north side. Retains regular period fenestration with mainly paired openings with Italianate drip caps and one-over-one wood sash, mostly flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; paired period wood with glazed upper panels in asymmetrically placed main entrance in front façade. Rudimentary wood steps access front entrance. Vinyl siding; roughly coursed limestone foundation; recently replaced steel roof; open wood deck projects from rear (northwest corner) of ell.

*Map references:* 1905: R. Dodge

**52 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1910

Tax ID 35.20-2-21

Two-story, four-bay, gable-front, wood frame house; open, hip-roofed porch with turned posts, pediment marking asymmetrically placed main entrance, and squared spindled railing spans front façade; decorative punchwork vergeboard with turned dependent drop in peak. Retains period fenestration of paired and single openings, most with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; shallow three-sided bay window projects from north eave wall. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and raking frieze; stone foundation.

*Outbuildings:* One-and-a-half-story, gable-front wood frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding and mow door centered in peak. Built ca. 1910.

**54 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1855

Tax ID 35.20-2-20

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front brick house with prominent Greek Revival cornice featuring a full return and brick tympanum; one-story brick ell aligns with north eave wall and projects to the rear of the house; ell raised ca. 1900 with wood frame upper story clad in wood shingles and incorporating a flared lower edge. Retains regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills throughout brick portions of the house; one-over-one wood sash probably date ca. 1900. Coursed ashlar limestone foundation and water table.

*Map references:* 1853: site of brickyard; 1868: W. Kline; 1905: P. Abel

**57 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1950–60 (tax record states 1925, which appears incorrect based on style)

Tax ID 35.20-2-47

One-and-a-half-story, four-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with enclosed gabled wing projecting from front (west) eave wall of main block and open shed-roofed porch spanning the south part of that eave wall; shed-roofed rear entrance porch on east eave wall. House has been renovated with wood shingles in peaks of main block and wing, vinyl siding, and multi-light vinyl sash and casements.

*Outbuilding:* Large gable-roofed wood frame garage on a circular driveway. Built ca. 2000.

**59 Main St**

(1 non-contributing primary building (due to lack of integrity))

Primary building constructed 1925–50

Tax ID 35.20-2-48

Wood frame house composed of one-and-a-half story, side-gabled block with prominent gabled dormer featuring ribbon of four windows that breaks eave line; one-bay garage one story below grade entered through foundation below west eave wall; lower side-gabled block of similar width to first block is set back from front line of main block with its front (west) roof face extended over an open porch with recently replaced dimensional lumber posts and railing. Altered fenestration with variety of openings using replacement sash and casements. Aluminum siding.

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**62 Main St**

(1 non-contributing primary building (due to lack of integrity))

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.20-2-19

Two-story, gable-front, wood frame house open shed-roofed porch spanning front façade and exterior stair to upper-story open deck on south gable wall, both built recently using dimensional lumber. Fenestration from probable three-bay front façade with variety of vinyl sash and casements; insulated steel door. Vinyl siding.

*Map references:* 1853: Mrs. Aldrich; 1868: M.L. Jones; 1905: P. Snyder

**63 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1890

Tax ID 35.20-2-51

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with full-height, gable-roofed wing projecting from rear (southeast) corner of main block; Italianate open porch with squared chamfered posts and bracketed frieze spans the front façade. Retains much of regular period fenestration with low pediments capping openings on front façade and two-over-two wood sash; some openings are altered and have non-historic sash replacements; all openings flanked by vinyl louvered shutters. Asbestos shingle siding with raking friezeboards.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front wood frame garage with narrow door next to overhead door; steeply pitched roof; asbestos shingles match house. Built ca. 1945.

*Map reference:* 1905: Mrs. J. Gordon

**68 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.20-2-17

Wood frame house composed of two-story, gable-front and one-and-a-half-story side-gabled wing; open, shed-roofed porch built of dimensional lumber spans front façade of wing and probably replaces an earlier porch; partially enclosed one-story shed-roofed porch projects from rear wall of main block. Retains regular period fenestration with six-over-six vinyl replacement sash flanked by vinyl louvered shutters; main entrance centered on wing. Vinyl siding; limestone foundation; recent cement block furnace chimney centered on front gable wall of main block.

*Map references:* 1853: A. Perrine; 1868: J. Barrett; 1905: W.W. Wiles

**69 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1915

Tax ID 35.20-2-54

Two-story, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed, wood frame American Four Square house; open, hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns set on cobblestone piers connected by cobblestone wall spans front façade; enclosed one-story porch spans rear wall of main block; hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; three-sided oriel window projects from north side of house. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout; may retain period wood door with glazed upper panel in asymmetrically placed main entrance. Vinyl siding; furnace chimney pierces roof.

*Outbuildings:* Tall, narrow, one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed outbuilding set on low piers; wood door in gable wall and six-light sash above; side window with six-over-six wood in first story, west eave wall. Built ca. 1890.

Two-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with single overhead door and raking frieze; vinyl siding. Built late 20th c.

**70 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.20-2-16

Wood frame house composed of a two-story, main block with a two-bay wing set under clipped gable projecting from northern two thirds of front façade; main block projects one additional bay to the south with main entrance set back from front wall of wing and features an unusual hip-roofed addition, possibly a vent, aligned with the ridge line; open hip-roofed porch set in corner formed by intersection of the main block and wing wraps part of south wall; porch retains period roof, but posts and railings are replaced with dimensional lumber. Regular period fenestration composed of single and double openings with an assortment of vinyl replacement sash; insulated steel door. Vinyl siding; recently replaced steel roof; stone foundation.

*Map reference:* 1905: Mrs. J. Morford

**Fultonville HD**

Name of Property

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**71 Main St**

(1 contributing primary building; 2 contributing secondary buildings)

Primary building constructed ca. 1890

Tax ID 35.20-2-55

Two-story, two-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with wing capped by gabled dormer projecting from south half of front facade to form an L-plan; a second wing, also with a gabled roof, projects from center of east roof face; glazed, shed-roofed porch set in corner of plan facing Main Street; small shed-roofed porch fronted by a low parapet is set in southeast corner of second wing. Retains most of regular period fenestration with one-over-one sash—some wood examples and some non-historic synthetic examples. Vinyl siding; parged foundation.

*Outbuildings:* One-bay, gable-front wood frame garage with paired period sliding doors of vertical planks; wood novelty siding; corrugated iron roof. Built ca. 1920.

Two-bay, gable-front wood frame garage with wood novelty siding and replaced overhead doors. Built ca. 1950.

*Map reference:* 1905: G.L. Bauder

**73 Main Street**

(Not counted)

Tax ID 35.20-2-56

Vacant parcel.

**Mohawk St**

**4 Mohawk St**

(1 contributing primary building, 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to loss of integrity))

Primary building constructed ca. 1880

SBL 35.16-4-2

Two-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with glazed, one-story hip-roofed porch (added early 20<sup>th</sup> c.); one-story enclosed rear entrance porch on rear wall; large garage wing with stone first story attached to south eave wall. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Wood gable-front garage with residential area in upper half-story; garage bay located in a much older stone foundation. Garage addition late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

*Historic map references:* 1853: J.B. Argersinger; 1868: W.E. Acker; 1905: Mrs. W. Heiser

**Mohawk Street**

(Not counted)

Tax ID 35.20-2-1

Vacant lot.

**12 Mohawk St**

(1 non-contributing primary building (due to loss of integrity); 2 non-contributing secondary buildings (due to age))

Primary building construction date uncertain; unrecognizable as a historic building.

Tax ID 35.19-1-6

One-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame building reused as a dwelling. Enclosed shed-roofed porch projects from south half of front façade. Altered fenestration with synthetic sash replacements. Vinyl siding; recent metal roof and cinder block foundation.

*Outbuildings:* One small, gable-roofed, wood frame shed with vinyl siding. Date uncertain (1960–2000).

Two-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with vinyl siding. Built 1960–1980.

*Historic map references:* 1853 and 1868: School; 1905: Jas. Smeaton

**16 Mohawk St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed 1900 (tax database)

Tax ID 35.20-2-27

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with slightly lower, two-story, gable-roofed wing capped by gable dormer on north eave wall; later one-story, gable-roofed addition on south eave wall. Retains open period porch with turned posts and paneled detailing on north eave wall connecting wing and main block. Retains most of regular period fenestration; some openings boarded up, but otherwise one-over-one wood period sash; small pointed single opening in front peak. Asphalt shingle siding with wood period raking frieze; Stick Style detailing under asphalt shingles revealed where shingles have failed; slate roof; banked limestone foundation.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: Mrs. P. Ford

**Fultonville HD**

Name of Property

**Montgomery Co., NY**

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**18 Mohawk St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1885

Tax ID 35.19-1-8

Two-story, cross-gabled, T-plan, wood frame house with east portion of south roof face extended over the open entrance porch, which is recessed under the southeast corner of front facade; roof corner now supported by wrought iron post. South gable-front section roughly three bays wide, with east and west wings are approximately two bays wide; period fenestration altered and sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones throughout; many openings flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Aluminum siding; banked limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front, concrete block garage with wood frame addition on the same roof axis. Garage constructed ca. 1960. Wood frame addition constructed ca. 1980.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: F. Turnbull

**19 Mohawk St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed 1875 (tax database)

Tax ID 35.19-1-7

*n.b.* This house is located between 12 and 18 Mohawk streets; its street number is out of sync with the numbering scheme, both in terms of side of the street and its order.

Two-story, three-bay, hip roofed, wood frame house with two-story rear ell on same axis; shallow two-story wing projects from north side and is capped by a gabled dormer with a clipped peak and flared eaves; prominent gabled dormer projecting from north half of front façade. Two open, decorative shed-roofed Queen Anne porches feature turned posts, paneled and spindled railings, and friezes with large turnings forming rectilinear lattices. Front porch placed over the asymmetrically placed main entrance and features a pediment on the main roof; the shed-roofed side porch spans the north side of ell. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash in articulated period casings; round novelty window in upstairs hall; period wood front door with glazed upper panel. Asphalt shingle siding with faux brick texture; limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with wood novelty siding and corner boards. Built ca. 1920.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: F. Turnbull

**22 Mohawk St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1925.

Tax ID 35.20-2-28

Gable-front, wood frame bungalow fronted by six-bay, glazed, hip-roofed porch that spans the front façade. Regular period fenestration with six-over-one vinyl replacement sash; porch has one-over-one vinyl sash. Vinyl siding.

*Outbuilding:* One bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca. 1960.

**Mohawk St, Fultonville Cemetery** (1 contributing site)

Opened as Dutch Reformed Cemetery in early 1800s; transferred to village ownership in 1848

Tax ID 35.19-19

Rural cemetery located on slope south of the main section of the village includes intentionally planted trees and generally rectilinear path system; grave markers in styles and material popular from period of opening to the present. May include some reinterments or cenotaphs for older burials elsewhere.

*Historic map references:* 1868: Village of Fultonville Cemetery; 1905: cemetery

**Montgomery St**

**3 Montgomery St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1830

Tax ID: 35.16-3-23

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with one-story, shed-roofed back ell; small open shed roofed entrance porch with square posts on east gable wall. Center entrance features narrow pilasters and narrow four-light transom. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (replaced ca. 1900) and multi-light wood door. Wood shingle siding with wood corner boards and partial returns; eaves trim on gable ends features mid-19<sup>th</sup> century moldings.

*Outbuilding:* Small, shed-roofed storage building with novelty wood siding and simple brackets at eave line. Built 1880–1920.

*Historic map references:* 1853: J.N. Yates; 1868: D. Wemples; 1905: Mrs. Shutes

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Name of Property

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**4 Montgomery St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1892

Tax ID 35.16-3-26

Two-story wood-frame house with hip-roofed main block and intact Queen Anne decorative scheme. House incorporates a three-story octagonal tower projecting above northwest corner of front façade and open porch with squared chamfered posts and bracketed eaves wraps front façade, first story of tower, and part of west side of house; identical shallow two-story, three-sided bay windows under prominent gabled dormers with wood-shingled peaks placed on both side elevations. Retains regular period fenestration plan of three bays on front façade and large bay window projecting from northwest corner using mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in original openings; asymmetrically placed, period wood door with glazed upper panel featuring stained glass window; Queen Anne multi-light novelty windows in attic openings with decorative pediments. House clad in period finishes: first story features wood clapboard siding with wood corner boards and wood water table; second story clad in wood clapboards with lapped corners.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with recently replaced single upward sliding door. Built ca. 1960.

*Historic map references:* 1895 Sanborn; 1905: Wiles & Irish

**6 Montgomery St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Built ca. 1860

Tax ID 35.16-3-27

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with an open shed-roofed porch (built ca. 2000) over asymmetrically placed main entrance; entrance features side lights and door added ca. 2000; one-story enclosed rear porch. Generally regular period fenestration with nine-over-nine vinyl replacement sash flanked by vinyl louvered shutters; window in west eave wall altered with a tripled set of openings capped by flared roof. Vinyl siding, random ashlar limestone foundation; period brick chimney on ridgeline; recent metal roof. Built ca. 1860.

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half story, gable-front, wood frame building with wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1900.

*Historic map references:* 1868: Mrs. Foreman; 1905: D. Leyden

**7 Montgomery St** (1 contributing primary building)

Built ca. 1880 (house appears to replace earlier one)

Tax ID 35.16-3-22

Two-story, two-bay, cross-gabled, L-plan wood frame house with small gable-roofed hood over asymmetrically placed main entrance, open hip-roofed porch with replaced posts set in corner of L-plan, an enclosed, shed-roofed rear porch on northeast corner. Regular period fenestration with pedimented casings on first story; upper-story openings adjoin decorative banding below eaves; retains mix of two-over-two period wood sash and vinyl one-over-one replacements; period Italianate wood door with glazed upper panel in main entrance; secondary entrances under porch have plainer wood doors. Period wood clapboard siding with very plain corner pilasters on front façade, simple Stick Style beadboard frieze under eaves, and decorative exposed rafter tails. Coursed ashlar limestone foundation.

*Historic map references:* 1853: B. Robinson; 1868: R.B. Harris; 1885 Sanborn; 1905: H. Heiser

**8 Montgomery St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840.

Tax ID 35.16-3-28

One-and-a-half-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with partial returns and hip-roofed open porch (added ca. 1890) with decorative exposed rafter tails (same style as 7 Montgomery St) and replaced wooden posts; same-height flat-roofed ell abuts southeast (rear) corner of house. Retains partially altered period fenestration with paired openings on front façade and asymmetrically placed main entrance; variety of wood (early 20<sup>th</sup> c. replacements that may go with the pairing of openings) and vinyl replacement one-over-one sash. Vinyl siding; brick chimney on ridgeline.

*Outbuilding:* Small, gambrel-roofed, wood frame barn with main door in north eave wall and mow door in gabled dormer centered above; wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1900.

*Historic map references:* 1853: C. Fisk; 1868: H.C. Benze; 1905: H. Heiser

**9 Montgomery St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed 1920 (tax database); house replaces earlier building

Tax ID SBL 35.16-3-21

One-and-a-half story, five-bay, side-gabled wood frame, bungalow with gabled dormer centered on front roof face; glazed shed-roofed porch (mid 20<sup>th</sup> c.) spans center section of front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; period chimney on ridgeline

Fultonville HD

Name of Property

Montgomery Co., NY

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*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with vinyl siding. Built mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

*Historic map references:* 1853: F. Wilcox; 1868: S. M??s; 1905: Mrs. E.K. Perrine

**10 Montgomery Street**

(Not counted)

Tax ID 35.16-3-29

Vacant lot.

**11 Montgomery Street**

(Not counted)

Tax ID 35.16-3-21

Vacant lot.

**12 Montgomery St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1860; mansard added 1870s; appears to replace house owned by C. Fisk in 1853

Tax ID 35.16-3-30

Two-story, three-bay, square-plan brick house with two-story, brick rear ell forming L-plan; main block capped with later-added, slate mansard roof; roofs of both main block and ell retain deep eaves and paired, scrolled brackets in frieze; one-story, wood frame wood shed (deteriorated) with wood clapboard siding attached to back wall of ell. Italianate style entrance porch over asymmetrically placed main entrance has squared chamfered posts and bracketed frieze matching three-bay piazza on east wall of ell. Retains regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills; two-over-two wood period sash in main block and six-over-six wood period sash in rear ell.

*Historic map references:* 1868: N. Wemple; 1905: Mrs. Van Epps

**13 Montgomery St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1830

Tax ID 35.16-3-19

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with two-story, slightly taller back ell. Open, gable-roofed entrance porch (added ca. 1885) with Eastlake trim scheme over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; heavily parged foundation; recently replaced soffits.

*Historic map references:* 1853: N. Gardinier; 1868: G.H. Mount; 1905: G.H. Mount

**14 Montgomery St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1840. House probably matched the one at 16 Montgomery St when built.

Tax ID 35.16-3-31

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with full return; one-story, gable-roofed ell on same axis added to rear wall. Main roof projects over open porch that spans front façade and is supported by columns now encased in vinyl siding. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash on first story flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; upper story front features two-light sliders that replace earlier casements; asymmetrically placed, slightly recessed door (door and sidelights replaced late 20<sup>th</sup> c.). Vinyl siding; parged foundation.

*Outbuildings:* Small, one-story, residential, wood frame building; with partial returns and massing that suggest this is a reused older outbuilding. Set at back of property. Built ca. 1850.

One bay, gable-front wood frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca. 1960.

*Historic map references:* (1853: K.R. Horton; 1868: Mrs. Hardenburgh; 1905: J.C. Fralick)

**15 Montgomery St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1860 with some later additions; appears to replace an earlier house owned by same family; it would be an unusually early example of the style if built by 1853.

Tax ID 35.16-3-18

L-plan, wood frame house and low-pitched, hipped roof one-story, low-pitched, flat roofed rear ell with shed-roofed enclosed rear entrance porch. Intact decorative scheme includes deep frieze with wood splat detailing and scrolled brackets, deep eaves; open hip-roofed porch with recently (ca. 2000) replaced railing, posts and frieze; three-sided bay window applied to first-story east side of house. Retains regular period fenestration with three openings on front elevation and paired Italianate style wood doors featuring arched glazed upper panels in asymmetrically placed main entrance capped by transom window; decorative wood window casings in similar taste to main block frieze; sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones and two-over-twos. Wood clapboard siding with wood corner boards and wood water table. Roughly coursed ashlar foundation.

*Historic map references:* 1853: J. Horning; 1868: J. Horning; 1905: S.W. Horning

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**16 Montgomery St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840. House probably matched the one at 14 Montgomery St when built.

Tax ID 35.16-3-32

Wood frame house that began as a Greek Revival wing-and-upright to which at least three later additions were made; early house was composed of a one-and-a-half story, three-bay gable-front main block and a one-story, two-bay, side gabled wing on its west eave wall; an open porch supported by squared posts (materials replaced, but structure retained) is recessed under roof of main block; the section of the main block south of projecting pediment forming the open porch was raised to two stories ca. 1920; and the wing raised to two-stories before 1950. A slightly lower two-story, gable-roofed ell projects from rear wall of main block and features a one-story, shed-roofed, enclosed glazed porch added mid-20<sup>th</sup> century projecting off rear of ell. Regular fenestration dating to periods when different sections of house constructed; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; aluminum used to encase full return on main block and partial return on early wing as well as later eave lines. Vinyl siding; roughly coursed ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuildings:* One-story, gable-front, wood frame garage with synthetic shingles. Built ca. 1930.

*Historic map references:* 1853: R. Newkirk; 1868: N. Wemple; 1905: C.R. Wemple

**17 Montgomery St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1880 or significantly altered and probably enlarged at that time

Tax ID 35.16-3-17

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, two-unit, wood frame house with one-story, shed-roofed service ell on rear wall. Open, hip-roofed porch with turned wood posts, bracketed eaves, and paneled frieze spans front façade; railing replaced with recent wood lattice; three-sided bay window on east eave wall of first story; enclosed, shed-roofed rear entrance porch. Regular period fenestration with asymmetrically placed paired, recessed single door entrances featuring period wooden doors with glazed upper panels; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half story, gable-front, wood frame garage with paired doors and windows in peak; wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1910.

*Historic map references:* (1853: A. Horning; 1868: A.B. Miller; 1905: A. Bellows)

**19 Montgomery St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to loss of integrity))

Primary building constructed ca.1850–70; may replace an earlier house on the site.

Tax ID 35.16-3-16

Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, square-plan, wood frame house with deep-eaved, hipped roof (roof raised recently to higher pitch); one-story, shed roofed service ell attached to rear wall with recently added open porch projecting east. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl sash in period pedimented casings; three-light period attic windows; asymmetrically placed main entrance with recent (ca. 2010), shed-roofed, open porch and reduced door casing; retains period transom over main entrance. Wood clapboard siding with period wood corner boards and wood water table. Random ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Small, one-story, gable-front, wood frame garage; deteriorated. Built ca. 1930–60.

*Historic map references:* 1853: A. Newkirk(?); 1868: A. Newkirk; 1905: Mrs. A.Y. Newkirk

**21 Montgomery St** (1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.16-3-15

Wood frame house with Greek Revival details and composed of one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-front main block with a one-story, two-bay, gable-roofed wing projecting from west eave wall; front roof face of wing extended over open porch supported by squared wood posts. House retains partial returns and deep frieze on main block; extended architraves on windows on front wall of wing. Partially altered period fenestration with asymmetrically placed main entrance in main block and mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; narrow windows in frieze on east eave wall; door replaced. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards; roughly coursed ashlar foundation; recently added steel roof. House being remodeled at time of review.

*Historic map references:* (1868: H.H. Rulison; 1905: H.H. Rullison)

**22 Montgomery St** (1 non-contributing primary building (due to loss of integrity); 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.20-1-50

Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan wood frame house; east half of front façade features pent roof above two reduced windows and T-111 siding (possibly an altered storefront); two reduced openings in upper story of side-gabled portion that

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may replace three larger openings. Partially enclosed, hip-roofed porch set in corner of L-plan. Altered and reduced fenestration. Vinyl siding; parged foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable front, wood frame garage, opens onto Washington Street. Built ca. 2000.

*Historic map references:* (1853: John VanAlstine; 1868: A.B. Miller; 1905: J.H. Starin)

**NY 5-S**

**St Hwy 5-S**

(1 contributing site; 1 contributing object)

Tax ID 35.20-2-33

Small memorial park with war memorial composed of a tapered stone block topped by two men in military uniforms. Memorial placed ca. 1920.

**St Hwy 5-S (1 Starin Place)**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed 1877

Tax ID 35.20-2-10

Large two-story mansard-roofed brick house with three bays spanning front façade; three-story square tower with mansard roof is slightly asymmetrically placed on front (north) façade; the main entrance with paired period doors is located at the base of the tower; large two-story, three-sided bay window with octagonal mansard roof centered on east side of main block of house. Additional façade articulation includes gabled dormers projecting above first and third bays of front façade and a third gabled dormer centered on the rear wall overlooking the lower rear service ell. All roofs featured bracketed eaves. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched openings with limestone heads marked by keystones and stone sills throughout; windows in the mansard roofs feature round-arched openings. All windows have one-over-one sash. Stone water table and period brick chimneys with articulated corbeled panels project above main block.

*Outbuildings:* Aerial photography shows there are three buildings and an oblong swimming pool on the property, but none is visible from the public right-of-way. They were not accessible to the surveyor, and so were not reviewed.

Thus, they are not counted due to lack of access and consequent inability to determine whether they contribute to the district. None of the buildings in the aerial appears to match those shown in the 1878 county history.

**Prospect St (NY 5-S)**

**7 Prospect St**

(1 non-contributing primary building (due to loss of integrity); 4 non-contributing buildings (due to loss of integrity and relocation))

Primary building constructed 1930–1970

Tax ID 35.19-1-5

One-story, side-gabled, wood frame house with stucco finish. Enclosed entrance porch clad in vinyl siding centered on front façade.

*Outbuildings:* Three wood frame sheds with variety of rooflines and recent claddings. Construction dates unknown, but all appear later than 1955.

One wood frame privy. Built sometime between 1880–1960. Appears to be moved.

*Historic map references:* 1853 and 1868: Site of school; 1905: C. Rickard

**11 Prospect St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to loss of integrity))

Primary building constructed ca. 1840; additions made 1870s through early 1900s

Tax ID 35.19-1-29

Wood frame house composed of several blocks including a two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame main block with a two-bay wing projecting from its east eave wall; roof of wing raised with mansard roof (added ca. 1870), which was later capped by a low-pitched gabled roof; an additional two-story ell projects from southeast rear corner of the wing, and a two-story, three-sided bay window is placed on the west eave wall of main block. Main block features Greek Revival partial returns and glazed fan in front peak; asymmetrically placed main entrance in main block with paired doorways capped by a Greek Revival entablature featuring sidelights and pilasters. Open, hip-roofed Queen Anne porch spans main entrance and wraps east wing and meets rear ell where it projects beyond the wing; porch features Tuscan columns set on wood piers joined by spindled railings. Regular period fenestration with a variety of one-over-one sash: some wood and some later replacement. Aluminum siding.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, wood frame garage with asymmetrical gable-front and loft door. Wood clapboard siding. Construction date uncertain (1900–80) due to alteration.

*Historic map references:* 1853: H.N. Voorhees; 1868: N. Voorhees; H.P. Voorhees



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**15 Prospect St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.19-1-28

Wood frame house composed of one-and-one-half story, three-bay, gable-front main block and one-story, two-bay, side-gabled, wing projecting from east eave wall. Greek Revival style details include recessed entrance (asymmetrically placed on main block) with side and transom lights surrounded by entrance entablature featuring dentils and pilasters; partial returns (now encased in non-historic material). Retains regular period fenestration with later (early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) one-over-one wood sash; main entrance features period door with two vertical panels. Wood clapboard siding; standing seam metal roof recently replaced; coursed limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, single-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built 1925–40.

*Historic map references:* 1853 and 1868: R. Bell; 1905: W. Wiles

**17 Prospect St (Dutch Reformed Parsonage)**

(1 contributing primary building; 2 contributing secondary buildings)

Primary building constructed ca. 1850

Tax ID 35.19-1-27

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with slightly lower two-story wing projecting from east eave wall forming a T-plan; recently added (late 1900s) one-story, gable-roofed rear ell; house may have been built ca. 1850 with subsequent enlargement and remodeling, or this building may have replaced it in the 1870s or 1880s. Italianate porch with bracketed frieze and squared, chamfered posts set on wood piers spans asymmetrically placed main entrance in main block and wing; three-sided bay window projects from east wall of wing. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one sash throughout and replaced doors in main entrance. Vinyl siding with scalloped shingles (synthetic) peaks as well as synthetic window casings replace earlier finishes. Random ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuildings:* Small, wood frame, gable-roofed barn with wood novelty siding and metal roof. Built early 1900s.

Two-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with T-111 siding. Built mid-1900s.

*Historic map references:* 1853, 1868, and 1905: Dutch Reformed Parsonage

**19 Prospect St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.19-1-26

Two-story, cross-gabled, wood frame house with octagonal tower projecting from northeast corner of second-story front façade and capped by conical roof; main entrance recessed under the northeast corner of main block in third, east, bay of front facade; enclosed, shed-roofed, rear entrance porch. Largely period, three-bay front facade fenestration with single and paired openings, all with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; recently replaced metal roof; parged foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-front, wood frame garage with wood novelty siding and a recent metal roof that matches one on the house. Built ca. 1930.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: Mrs. G. Turnbull

**23 Prospect St**

(1 non-contributing primary building (due to age); 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 2000

Tax ID 35.19-1-25

One-story, gable-front manufactured “double-wide” house with later T-111 siding; regular fenestration with two windows on front façade; vinyl skirting. Built ca. 1980.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with two overhead wood doors, and an open-sided shed projecting from west eave wall. Built ca. 1980.

**25 Prospect St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1890.

Tax ID 35.19-1-24

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame, two-unit house with a two-story, gable-roofed bay window projecting from both the east and west eave walls. Open, shed-roofed porch with highly intact Queen Anne decorative scheme featuring railing with decorative panels, wood posts with unusual diagonal banding, corner braces, and spindled frieze spans front façade; paired novelty Queen Anne windows in front peak; exposed rafter tails with decorative ends. Retains regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood period sash; paired entrances with period doors featuring glazed upper panels asymmetrically placed on front façade. Asbestos shingle siding; random, ashlar limestone foundation.

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*Outbuilding:* Large, two-story, gable-front, wood frame carriage barn with wood novelty siding. Six-over-six sash in upper story; paired bead-board door is probably early 20<sup>th</sup> century; period loft door. Built ca. 1890.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: A.G. Yates

**27 Prospect St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1875.

Tax ID 35.19-1-23

Two-story, three bay, gable-front, wood frame house with shallow cross-gabled wing forming L-plan; house may have used same plan as 29, 31, and 33 Prospect. Later (added ca.1920) glazed shed-roofed porch set in corner of L-plan; front porch is recent but buck posts are period (ca. 1880s); corner posts have little capstones on top; keyhole window in the attic; most details intact. Retains regular period fenestration with pedimented casings; altered fenestration on first story; otherwise one-over-one vinyl represented throughout; period Italianate doors preserved with round-arched, glazed panels and transom above; single- arched round door on side. Vinyl siding; random rough ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with T-111 siding. Built after 1970.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: J.A. Swartout

**29 Prospect St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1875.

Tax ID 35.19-1-22

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with shallow cross-gabled wing forming L-plan; lower two-story, gable-roofed ell projects from rear wall; house may have used same plan as 27, 31, and 33 Prospect. Partially altered, first-story period fenestration with recent (ca. 2000) bay window replaces earlier openings in east half of front facade; house retains paired Italianate-style doors and transom light dating to construction period; otherwise one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; single-arched round door on side entrance. Vinyl siding; random ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Gable-front, wood frame carriage barn with vinyl siding matching the house. Built 1875–1900.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: A. Yates

**31 Prospect St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1875.

Tax ID 35.19-1-21

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with shallow cross-gabled wing forming L-plan; later, lower two-story, gable-roofed ell added to rear wall; enclosed rear porch added to ell; house may have used same plan as 27, 29, and 33 Prospect. Porches (added ca. 2000) on main, asymmetrically placed entrance and over side entrance on east wall appear to replace earlier ones with similar proportions and placements. Retains regular period fenestration with replaced doors and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout; arched window in front attic peak. Vinyl siding; metal roof; random ashlar limestone foundation. Concrete block chimney on front façade; two period brick chimneys pierce roof main block.

*Outbuilding:* Large two-story, wood frame garage. Built ca. 2000.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: M.L. Hurley

**33 Prospect St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1875

Tax ID 35.19-1-20

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with shallow cross-gabled wing forming L-plan; house may have used same plan as 27, 29, and 31 Prospect. Open deck entrance porch (added ca. 2000) accesses asymmetrically placed main entrance; glazed porch (added early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) projects from the rear wall. Generally regular period fenestration with vinyl six-over-six replacement sash throughout; retains paired Italianate-style period wood doors surmounted by transom light dating to construction period. Vinyl siding; parged foundation.

*Outbuildings:* Gable-roofed shed with board-and-batten siding. Built 1910–50.

One-story, gable-roofed, wood frame garage with T-111 siding. Built ca. 2000.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: P. Schuyler

**35 Prospect St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1885

Tax ID 35.19-1-19

Two-story, cross-gabled, T-plan, wood frame house with later (ca. 1920) with one-story, open, hip-roofed porch sent in northeast corner of T-plan and a one-story, hip-roofed garage featuring period three-panel door added to southwest (rear) corner of house; one-story, shed-roofed rear ell. Partially altered fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in

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most openings; tripartite "picture" window (added ca. 2000) of gable-front section of front façade flanked by single windows in eave wall sections of front facade; decorative round window in second-story north wall of wing. Vinyl siding; coursed ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One story, gable front, wood frame shed; fixed, six-light wood sash north eave wall; wood clapboard siding; deteriorated. Built ca. 1920–50.

*Historic map references:* 1905: D. M. Wagner

**37 Prospect St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1865

Tax ID 35.19-1-18

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with one-story wing on east side forming L-plan; one-story, gable roofed ell projects from main block. Open hip-roofed porch (added ca. 1920) supported by squared posts spans front of main block and is extended eastward in an enclosed porch spanning the wing and set under the extended roof face of the wing. Retains much of period fenestration including Greek Revival door casing with side and transom lights; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in main block and ell. Vinyl siding; recent steel roof. Rough, coursed ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay (one truck bay; one car bay), two-story, gable-front wood frame garage. Vinyl siding and metal roof match finishes on house. Built ca. 1980–2000.

*Historic map references:* 1868: S. Bell (based on footprint and apparent age of house); 1905: G.M. Horning

**39 Prospect St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.19-1-17

Two-story, L-plan, cross-gabled, wood frame house with clipped gable ends and three bays spanning front; slightly lower, two-story rear ell; enclosed, one-story, shed roofed porch on east eave of rear ell. Retains period open Queen Anne style porch spanning front façade and wrapping east eave wall to corner formed by L-plan; porch supported by turned posts with scroll sawn brackets; railings replaced (ca. 2000) with squared spindles made of stock lumber; one-story bay window on east eave wall of wing; screened, two-story porch projects from rear ell; peaks in main block feature modest Stick Style detailing. Regular period fenestration with asymmetrically placed main entrance with later door; predominantly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; retains some period louvered wood shutters. Wood clapboard siding with wood corner boards. Random ashlar limestone foundation. Period brick chimney on ridge of main block.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: J.N. Morford

**41 Prospect St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1845

Tax ID 35.19-1-16

One-and-a-half-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with one-story, three-bay wing set back from front façade and forming an L-plan. Open, pent-roofed porch covers main entrance wing adjoining main block. Retains partial returns on main block and much of period fenestration; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout flanked by louvered shutters. Vinyl siding; parged foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-front, wood frame garage with separate entrance door east of overhead garage door; connected to main block by enclosed passage; vinyl siding matches house. Built ca. 1950.

*Historic map references:* 1853: S. Clarke; 1868: S.D. Clark (based on footprint and apparent age of house); 1905: G.M. Horning

**45 Prospect St**

(1 non-contributing primary building (due to age); 1 non-contributing secondary building due to age))

Primary building placed ca. 2000.

Tax ID 35.19-1-15

One-story, manufactured house with gabled dormer over asymmetrically placed main entrance and adjoining bow window; three uneven bays span front facade. Open wood deck porch accesses spans section below the dormer. Regular fenestration with eight-over-eight vinyl sash. Vinyl siding; concrete block foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Small, one-story, gable-front, wood frame garage. Built ca. 2000.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: Site labeled Mrs. Craig

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**47 Prospect St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1845

Tax ID 35.19-1-14

One-and-a-half-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with one-story, four-bay wing set back from front façade; one-and-a-half story, rear ell extends axis of main block to the rear. Front roof face of wing forms an open porch spanning front façade of wing; open, shed-roofed porch (added late 20<sup>th</sup> c.) projects from rear wall of ell. Retains evidence of partial returns on main block and much of period fenestration with six-over-six vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered shutters; asymmetrically placed door under open front porch. Vinyl siding; recent steel roof; random ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half story, single bay, gable-front, wood frame garage. Wood novelty siding siding with corner boards. Built ca. 1940.

*Historic map references:* 1853 and 1868: M. Swartout; 1905: W. Hopkins

**49 Prospect St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed 1860–80; may replace an earlier house or have been remodeled

Tax ID 35.19-1-13

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, two-unit, wood frame house; slightly lower rear ell; and one-story, three-sided bay window on west eave wall. Partially altered period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; asymmetrically placed entrance door under recently added shallow pent roof that spans front facade. Vinyl siding. Random ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage. Vinyl siding matches house. Built ca. 1980.

*Historic map references:* 1868: E.G. Putnam; 1905: House on Mrs. E.E. Starin property

**51 Prospect St:**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1870

Tax ID 35.19-1-12

Two-story, three bay, square-plan, flat-roofed wood frame house with shallow eaves; slightly lower, shed-roofed back ell; three-sided bay window with decorative scrolled brackets under eaves projects from west eave wall. Open gable-roofed porch with replaced wood posts covers asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; random ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-front, wood frame garage with separate entrance door. Vinyl siding. Built ca. 1990.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: Part of Mrs. E.E. Starin property

**55 Prospect St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1860

Tax ID 35.19-1-11

Two-story, five-bay, hip-roofed, brick house with glazed cupola centered on roof of main block; roof features deep eaves and frieze with scrolled brackets featuring acorn drops, which is matched by trim on cupola; slightly lower, two-story, gable-roofed, wood frame, rear ell (built or greatly altered post-1970); open shed-roofed hyphen connects ell to large, gable-front, wood frame garage (added ca. 2016). Center entrance on main block features period Italianate open entrance porch with squared, chamfered posts set on wood piers and bracketed eaves. Regular, symmetrical period fenestration with stone lintels and sills and six-over-six vinyl replacement sash throughout main block; varied fenestration with different window types and configuration in rear ell. Ell is clad in wood clapboard siding. Coursed ashlar limestone foundation with stone water table. Retains one period brick chimney piercing southwest quadrant of roof.

*Outbuilding:* Gable-front wood frame garage opening west to long driveway alongside house. Built ca. 2016.

*Historic map references:* 1868: Jacob H. Starin; 1905: Mrs. E.E. Starin, The Elm Home

**Riverside Dr**

**2 Riverside Dr (Riverside Motel)**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1950 (tax record)

Tax ID 35.16-2-1

One-story, L-plan, shed-roofed, 16-unit wood frame motel (built ca. 1950) faces the west and south sides of a paved parking lot opening onto Riverside Drive (I-90 access route) near its intersection with Main Street (NY 30A). Motel features mainly paired openings with plain doors opening to rooms; each room has a window with paired, horizontally sliding single-light sashes flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. A later (built ca. 1980) one-story, T-plan, modular house with an attached one-bay garage opening to Riverside Drive is attached to the east leg of the older motel; the house entrance with an

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enclosed gable-roofed entrance porch is oriented south to the parking lot and motel units. Regular period fenestration on house with six-over-six vinyl sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters match those on the motel. Vinyl siding on house and motel; metal roof on motel; vinyl skirting covers foundation on house.

*Historic map references:* On site of property with house owned by J.R. Putnam 1853; F. Van Antwerp 1868; and Mrs. A. DeGraff 1905

**4 Riverside Dr**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.16-2-2

Two-story, three-bay, wood frame house with hipped roof capped by a flat deck and period decorative scheme drawn from Georgian design. Glazed, low-pitch, hip-roofed front entrance porch with a deep frieze centered on front facade; concrete steps with decorative iron railing lead to porch; single hip-roofed dormers centered on front and side roof faces; open, shed-roofed, rear entrance porch. Symmetrical period fenestration with decorative wood lintels and sills and paired one-over-one wood sash in main block; second-story front façade has paired segmentally arched windows in first and third bays; double-hung windows in front façade dormer and casement windows in side dormers; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in porch. Wood shingle siding may replace earlier exterior cladding; rough coursed ashlar limestone foundation; concrete block chimney on rear roof face. This is one of a row of four large houses, all built in the Colonial Revival taste, overlooking the river built ca. 1900.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, single bay, gable-front, wood frame garage. Overhead wood door with glazed upper panels. Wood shingle siding matches that used on house. Built ca. 1950.

*Historic map references:* 1905: Mrs. A.E. Ferguson

**6 Riverside Dr:**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (?))

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.16-2-3

Two-story, three-bay, wood frame house with pyramidal roof and period decorative scheme drawn from Georgian design; large ell that appears to have had a gambrel roof with flared eaves that was later raised on the east to two stories spans the rear wall; a large, flat-roofed, glazed front porch (added mid-20th c.) set on a concrete block foundation spans front façade; attached open porch of similar date to front porch wraps around northeast corner of the main block; hip-roofed dormers project from front and side roof faces; small gable-roofed porch over side entrance on east side. Main block retains symmetrical period fenestration with mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in paired openings in main block; paired period wood latticed casement windows in dormers; decorative wood oculus window centered on second story of front façade; front porch features large, "picture" windows. Wood shingle siding on main block may replace earlier exterior cladding; aluminum siding on porch and ell; rough, coursed ashlar limestone foundation; partially exposed brick chimney east eave wall of main block. This is one of a row of four large houses, all built in the Colonial Revival taste, overlooking the river built ca. 1900.

*Outbuildings:* One-and-a-half story, single-bay, gambrel-roofed, wood frame garage with unusual roofline. Built ca. 1960.

**7 Riverside Dr (on house; # 10 in tax records)**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.16-2-4

Two-story, three-bay, wood frame house with hipped roof capped by a flat deck and period decorative scheme drawn from Georgian design that incorporates a deep frieze, corner pilasters, pedimented window casings, and pediment above a center, slightly projecting bay with an ornamental tympanum. Open, pent-roofed front porch supported by Ionic columns set on wood piers connected by a squared spindled railing spans front façade. Shed-roofed oriel window with pilasters and pedimented casings partially spans both stories on east eave wall; two-story, hip-roofed bay window with pilasters and pedimented casings on west eave wall; a glazed hip-roofed spans most of rear (south) wall and appears to retain period, multi-light sash or casements. Retains mainly symmetrical period fenestration with variety of paired and single openings featuring pedimented heads and one-over-one wood sash; multi-light casement windows in two gabled dormers on east roof face; main entrance is slightly offset from center and features narrow, paired wood doors with large glazed panels. Wood clapboard siding; random ashlar limestone foundation; parged period chimney pierces east roof face. This is one of a row of four large houses, all built in the Colonial Revival taste, overlooking the river built ca. 1900.

**Fultonville HD**

Name of Property

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**12 Riverside Dr**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1915

Tax ID 35.16-2-5

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gambrel-roofed wood frame house with flared eaves; three gambrel-roofed dormers, the center one slightly larger, span the front roof face above an open shed-roofed porch (recently altered by removal of glazed walls and the loss of the front half of the dormer that rested on the porch roof); two-story, three-sided bay window with flat roof centered on east gambrel wall of house; open shed-roofed rear entrance porch. Except for changes to front façade, retains regular period fenestration with a mix of period wood and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; pedimented casement windows in gambrel peaks; symmetrically placed main entrance door flanked by narrow windows with one-over-one vinyl sash; similar door and sidelight combination in center dormer second story. Vinyl siding on first story front façade, west gambrel wall and remodeled center dormer; asbestos shingle siding on remainder; metal roof on open front porch; parged foundation; brick chimney. This is one of a row of four large houses, all built in the Colonial Revival taste, overlooking the river built ca. 1900. This one is more modest than the three west of it.

*Outbuildings:* One-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage. Period wood doors; wood novelty siding; leaning at time of survey. Built ca. 1940.

**18 Riverside Dr**

(1 non-contributing primary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1960

Tax ID 35.16-2-9

Gable-front masonry gas station and service garage with two bays facing Riverside Drive and an office in the northwest corner; an additional truck-height service bay added to the rear (south wall) carries the roof axis of main block; a large, pent-roofed structure added to the south gable wall of truck bay offers additional bays. Retains much of period fenestration with vinyl replacement sash in office area. Brick first story, wood clapboard upper story; metal roof on ell and shed; all open property area paved.

**20 Riverside Dr**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1940

Tax ID 35.16-2-10

One-and-a-half story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with dentils under front eave of main block; eastern portion of front roof face extended over enclosed porch between main entrance and the single-bay garage set back from front line of main block on east gable wall; two gabled dormers project from front roof face; open, patio-type concrete porch with decorative iron railings and concrete steps spans remainder of front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; some openings retain period wood panel shutters with crescent-moon cutouts; door with later metal awning centered on front façade. Wood clapboard siding with lapped corners; parged foundation; brick chimney centered on ridgeline.

**24 Riverside Dr**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1910

Tax ID 35.16-2-11.2

Two-story, three-bay, square-plan, wood frame house with hipped roof capped by a flat deck; multi-light, hip-roofed dormer centered on front façade. Open, shed-roofed front porch supported by Tuscan columns set on a paneled railing; slightly off-center pediment on porch roof marks location of main entrance featuring period wood door with glazed panel; shed-roofed oriel window with triple openings on east eave wall; three-sided oriel window projects from west eave wall; enclosed, hip-roofed rear porch. Regular period fenestration with mainly six-over-six vinyl replacement sash throughout except for leaded glass half window on east wall. Vinyl siding, but retains wood trim scheme including frieze and water table boards and also corner pilasters; random ashlar limestone foundation; brick chimney.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with shed-roofed ell on north eave wall. Vinyl siding; metal roof. Built late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Union St**

**2 Union Street**

(Not counted)

Tax ID 35.16-3-3.1

Vacant lot.

**Union Street**

(Not counted)

Tax ID 35.16-3-3.2

Vacant lot.

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**4 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1905

Tax ID 35.16-3-4

Two-story, three-bay, cross-gabled, square-plan, wood frame house with deep eaves and raking frieze; partially glazed, hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns set on wood piers, which are joined by a clapboard railing, spans front façade; small scrolled brackets at tops of corner boards and centered in each peak in the frieze; center of roof on main block capped by low, squared wood deck turned ninety degrees (purpose unknown). Shallow, two-story bay window with tripled windows in east side; enclosed, hip-roofed porch spans rear of main block; open wood deck (recently added) projects from rear of porch. Retains regular, mainly symmetrical period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash and decorative drip caps used throughout; vents in attic match window casings; door in center replaced with insulated steel door. Wood clapboard siding with corner and water table boards; metal roof on enclosed rear porch; period rusticated concrete block foundation; period brick chimney east wall.

*Outbuilding:* Small gable-roofed wood frame shed with metal roof and novelty wood siding. Built early 1900s.

*Historic map references:* 1868: open lot labeled J.R. Putman; 1905: building on site mapped as part J.F. VanEvera Est.; 1906 Sanborn

**8 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.16-3-5

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with shallow, two-story, gable-roofed wing capped by a gabled roof projecting from the east eave wall; slightly lower, two-story, shed-roofed rear ell. Open Queen Anne entrance and side porches with matching square posts, latticed friezes, and pediments set on shed roofs; period triangular, multi-light, wood sash novelty window in gable peaks; glazed, shed-roofed side porch on east side of ell. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance with period wood double door featuring glazed upper panels. Vinyl siding; rough random ashlar limestone foundation; period brick chimney ridgeline of main block.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, shed-roofed, three-bay concrete block garage with one-story, shed-roofed addition spanning rear wall; garage bays, one reduced in height, in the center and eastern bays; western bay has a single-width door and window; parapet capped by tiles. Built ca. 1930.

*Historic map references:* 1905: C. Rickard

**10 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1870

Tax ID 35.16-3-6

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with shallow, two-story, gable-roofed wing forming L-plan; slightly lower, two-story, gable-roofed rear ell on same roof axis as main block. Concrete steps with decorative iron railings span asymmetrically placed main entrance with re-framed storm door over a recessed doorway featuring remodeled paired doors; open, pent-roofed side porch with wrought iron supports (added ca. 1960); enclosed, shed-roofed rear entrance porch in corner formed by ell and main block. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; rough, random ashlar limestone foundation; period brick chimney west gable wall of wing.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, one-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with wood overhead garage doors featuring four-light glazed upper panels. Wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1940.

*Historic map references:* 1905: W. Fox

**11 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.16-2-40

Wood frame house composed of two-story, two-bay, gable-front, main block and one-story, two-bay, side-gabled wing flush with front façade of main block; main block is extended to the rear on the same axis in rear ell for eight bays, possibly after original construction. Partially enclosed, shed-roofed porch with side entrance spans east eave wall of ell; open, shed-roofed, side porch (dimensional lumber) on west eave wall with re-framed, French door side entrance. Retains regular period fenestration with six-over-six wood period sash in wing and two-over-two wood sash (probably added late 19<sup>th</sup> c.) in most other openings except for front windows in first-story front of main block; these openings feature paired casement window that may once have opened onto to porch spanning part of the front façade. Vinyl siding; metal roof (main block and addition have different style metal roof than porches); partially parged foundation; brick furnace chimney (mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.) on west eave wall of main block.

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*Outbuilding:* Two-story, two-bay, side-gabled, wood frame carriage barn with loft door over eastern bay. Deteriorating wood clapboard siding with wood corner boards; tar paper roof with tree damage on south roof face. Built ca. 1840–60.

*Historic map references:* 1853: J.R. Putman; 1868: Mrs. Mead; 1905: W. Van Epps

**12 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1850

Tax ID 35.16-3-7

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with slightly lower, gable-roofed, two-story back ell. Open, hip-roofed porch (added early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) with recently replaced dimensional lumber posts and railing spans front façade; shed-roofed, partially enclosed, rear entrance porch in corner formed by main block and ell. Retains most of regular period fenestration with some reduced openings; slightly recessed, asymmetrically placed main entrance with insulated steel door; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Vinyl siding; parged foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, two-bay shed-roofed workshop/garage with overhead garage doors featuring glazed upper panels. Wood novelty siding; metal roof. Built ca. 1930.

*Historic map references:* 1853: W.W. Kline; 1868: D. Denmark; 1905: Mrs. S.E. Conyne

**14 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building appears to have been constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.16-3-8

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house very steeply pitched roof; one-story, gable-roofed ell spans rear of main block; lot was split for this house and 16 Union. Open, hip-roofed porch supported by dimensional lumber posts spans front façade with asymmetrically placed main entrance. Retains regular fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; all other details lost or concealed with later renovations using non-historic materials. Aluminum siding; metal roof on porch; rough random ashlar limestone foundation; period brick chimney on ridgeline of main block.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, single-bay, gable-front, manufactured wood frame shed with paired doors and board-and-batten siding; metal roof. Placed ca. 2000.

*Historic map references:* 1905: W. Fox

**15 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1845

Tax ID 35.16-2-39

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with Greek Revival details including partial returns and slightly recessed, asymmetrically placed main entrance flanked by plain pilasters; door casing flanked by narrower paired pilasters that appear to have once framed sidelights; open concrete steps to main entrance. One-story, gable-roofed rear ell with an open, porch spanning east side. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (replaced early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) in first-story openings and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in second story; windows on front façade flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Aluminum siding; metal roof; parged foundation painted to match trim; period brick chimney on ridgeline of main block.

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame carriage barn with steeply pitched gambrel roof. Replacement overhead garage doors; paired mow door centered in upper story front. Vinyl siding. Built ca. 1910.

*Historic map references:* 1853: S.P. Mead; 1868: Mrs. Mead; 1905: J. Stahl

**16 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building appears to have been constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.16-3-9

Two-story, wood frame house composed of a three-bay, gable-front section with a steeply pitched roof that abuts a slightly taller, side-gabled rear block and forms an L-plan. Earlier entrance porches on asymmetrically placed main entrance and side entrance replaced by concrete steps with decorative iron railings; enclosed, shed-roofed rear porch. Partially altered fenestration with large picture window in first story of front façade; otherwise one-over-one vinyl sash throughout. Aluminum siding; rough random ashlar limestone foundation; period brick chimney ridgeline of main block.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, one-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with overhead garage door. Vinyl siding. Built ca. 1960.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: C. Veeder



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**17 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 2 contributing secondary buildings)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840 with many later alterations

Tax ID 35.16-2-38

One-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, Greek Revival wood frame house with gable wall facing road; many alterations dating to the 1910s or 1920s that give the house a bungalow appearance. Alterations include a partially enclosed, hip-roofed porch spanning front façade and east side; porch enclosed across front, which incorporates the asymmetrically placed main entrance marked by a shallow pediment; open portion of porch on east eave wall is supported by squared, tapered columns set on an enclosed shingle railing; prominent, rectangular brick chimney centered on enclosed portion of front porch; a gable-roofed dormer projects from each roof face; three-sided bay window on west eave wall; glazed, shed-roofed rear entrance porch and open wood deck span rear of main block. Fenestration composed of mainly paired openings with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash dating to the remodeling. Wood shingle siding with wood corner boards; soffits replaced with vinyl; siding covers foundation; period brick chimney west eave wall.

*Outbuildings:* One-story, single-bay, wood frame garage with a pyramidal roof and overhead garage door. Wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1920.

One-story, side-gabled, wood frame cottage with clipped gable roof; asymmetrically placed main entrance and paired windows with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1920.

*Historic map references:* 1853: B. Clark; 1868: A. McGee; 1905: R.T. Bowdish

**18 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.16-3-10

One-and-a-half-story wood frame house with cross-gabled L-plan (side-gabled, two-bay portion appears to have been raised in late 19<sup>th</sup> century to same roof height as two-bay, gable-front section; Greek Revival partial returns; open, pent-roofed, porch supported by squared wood posts spans the side-gabled portion; wood spindle railing added ca. 2017; enclosed, shed-roofed porch spans rear of wing and main block; gable-roofed porch supported by dimensional lumber posts over side entrance. Regular period fenestration in gable-front section; asymmetrically placed main entrance side-gabled wing; paired and single windows in wing feature pedimented casings; mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash except for half-windows in upper-story eave walls with single-light vinyl windows above front porch. Vinyl siding, coursed ashlar limestone foundation; recently replaced steel roof.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-front, wood frame garage with a double bay featuring a single overhead garage door; separate side entrance and loft door in front façade. Vinyl siding; concrete block foundation. Built ca. 1950.

*Historic map references:* 1853: J.B. Vedder; 1868: S. Bell; 1905: J. Stahl

**19 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.16-2-37

Two-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame house; a shallow, two-story wing with an unusual three-sided bay window capped by a steeply pitched hipped roof projects from east wall and is cross-gabled into main block ridgeline; a two-story, three-sided bay window capped by gabled dormer projects from west eave wall. Mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, partially enclosed, shed-roofed porch appears to replace part of the Queen Anne porch that wraps the east side of the main block to where it meets the wing; a curved pediment marks the corner of the porch; posts and railings recently replaced; glazed, hip-roofed, rear porch. Retains much of regular period fenestration with mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; vinyl louvered shutters; six-over-six wood sash in front peak. Aluminum siding; soffits replaced; limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, one-bay, wood frame garage with overhead garage door. Aluminum siding; siding covers foundation. Built ca. 1940.

*Historic map references:* 1868: A. McGee owns single house on this and adjoining lot where 21 Union stands; 1905: W.A. Fuller

**20 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900, although may be a Queen Anne period remodel of a mid-1800s house (same original plan as 19 Union?)

Tax ID 35.16-3-11

Two-story, cross-gabled L-plan, wood frame house with one roof face extended over open porch in northeast corner of front façade; one-story addition with a mansard roof spans rear of main block and wing; shed-roofed dormer on extended roof face; recent, shed-roofed oriel window on east wall of addition; open wood deck off rear addition. Regular period fenestration with two bays in gable-front section and one bay in the side-gabled section; some period one-over-one wood

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sash and additional period wood six-over-six sash in gable peaks. Vinyl siding and soffits; wood shingle siding in peaks; siding obscures foundation on main block and wing; rough coursed ashlar limestone foundation on rear addition.

*Historic map references:* 1868: J. Schermerhorn; 1905: Mrs. L. Parsons

**21 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.16-2-36

Two-story, cross-gabled, wood frame house with two-story square tower capped by pyramidal roof with flared eaves and set at angle on front (southwest) corner of house; two-story, gable-roofed wings project from west and east eave walls of main block. Queen Anne-style open porch spans front façade and features period wood skirting turned posts, spindled frieze, and exposed rafter tails; matching rafter tails on main block; enclosed, gable-roofed entrance porch on rear wall of main block. Regular fenestration with two bays on gable-front section, the tower superimposed over the western one, and one bay on the side-gabled section; period wood sash featuring stained glass uppers; stained glass square picture window with pilastered and dentilated casing on second story above open porch; decorative period fanlight at top of tower. Aluminum siding; coursed ashlar limestone foundation; brick chimney east gable wall of wing.

*Historic map references:* 1868: A. McGee owns single house on this and adjoining lot where 19 Union stands; 1905: W.A. Fuller

**22 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1860

Tax ID 35.16-3-12

Two-story, gable-front, wood frame house with shallow, two-story wing capped by gable roof projecting from west eave wall and forming L-plan; two-story gable-roofed ell is slightly offset from main roof axis and projects from rear wall. Glazed porch (added ca. 1910) with low-pitched roof set in corner of L-plan with later added shed-roofed hood over porch entrance; one-story, three-sided, hip-roofed bay window (added late 19<sup>th</sup> c.) centered on front façade; enclosed rear porch in corner (southwest) formed by ell and wing. Partially altered fenestration with a single window bay centered on front façade that might replace a more typical two or three-bay arrangement; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash, some in reduced openings; main entrance concealed by glazed front porch. Vinyl siding; concrete block foundation; period brick chimney ridgeline of main block.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, single-bay, wood frame garage with wood overhead door. Vinyl siding matches house. Built ca. 1960.

*Historic map references:* 1868: D. Wemple; 1905: J.A. Cross

**23 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1830 (early entrance is house oriented to Washington Street, but it addressed on Union)

Tax ID 35.16-2-35

Two-story, side-gabled, three-bay wood frame house with partial returns and scalloped shingles in peaks; one-story, five-bay rear ell with later (early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) alterations projects from west eave wall to form an L-plan. Alterations include extension of south roof face over an enclosed, partially glazed, porch and a gabled dormer with Queen Anne upper sash featuring a perimeter of multi-light stained glass lights. Open, pedimented, gable-roofed, entrance porch (added early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) supported by tripled, Tuscan columns over asymmetrically placed, slightly recessed Greek Revival main entrance with sidelights that faces Washington Street; one-bay, garage attached to rear (west) gable wall of ell. Retains regular period fenestration with pedimented casings (probably added late 19<sup>th</sup> c.) on street facades of main block; one-over-one wood sash (replaced early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) in first story and two-over-two wood sash (replaced late 19<sup>th</sup> c.) in second story; one-over-one wood sash in ell. Wood shingles a later finish.

*Historic map references:* 1853: House mapped without name; 1868: Mrs. Enders; 1905: Mrs. H.A. McCartney

**Union St**

(Not Counted)

Municipal Park

Tax ID 35.16-2-32

Municipal park and playground. Former location of Union Free School / Fonda-Fultonville School.

**31 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1890

Tax ID 35.16-2-32

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with shallow, two-story wing capped by a gabled roof and forming T-plan; large, enclosed, shed-roofed, one-story rear ell spans most of main block. Open, hip-roofed porch with unusual board-and-batten frieze spans front façade and asymmetrically placed main entrance; porch recently renovated (ca. 2017)

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with new railings, paneled skirting and concrete steps with wrought iron railing; one-story, hip-roofed bay window with frieze similar to porch applied to east eave wall. Retains much of regular period fenestration with mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; slate roof; brick wall on west side of a later addition to rear porch; rough coursed ashlar foundation; two brick chimneys, one on ridgeline and one piercing east roof face of main block.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, two-bay, gable front wood frame garage with overhead wood doors featuring glazed upper panels. Wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1950.

*Historic map references:* 1868: open lot platted; 1905: G.M. Albot

**33 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1920

Tax ID 35.16-2-31

One-and-a-half story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame bungalow with prominent, gable-roofed dormer centered on front roof face; large, shed-roofed dormer raised on rear roof face. Partially open porch spans center and western bays of front façade; open section over asymmetrically placed main entrance in east half of front façade; front door recently replaced; enclosed, gable-roofed porch spans rear of main block. Regular period fenestration with mostly one-over-one wood sash. Aluminum siding painted in two-color scheme; parged foundation; period brick chimney north roof face.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with wood overhead garage doors featuring glazed upper panels; shed-roofed rear ell with particle board siding. Aluminum siding. Built ca. 1950.

*Historic map references:* 1868: open lot platted; 1905: open lot labeled J.H. Starin

**35 Union St**

(1 non-contributing primary building (due to low integrity); 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.16-2-30

Two-story, gable-front, wood frame house with recent remodeling that simplifies historic details of an earlier three-bay (entrance and double-width two-story, three-sided bay window) and alters its historic appearance greatly; appears to have mirrored 37 Union when built. Front facade features a two-story, shallow bay window with corners now squared and tripartite picture windows on east half of front façade; squared oriel window suspended over asymmetrically placed main entrance with insulated steel door flanked by replacement sidelights with transom light above; tympanum now flush with front edge of eaves. Open wood deck constructed of dimensional lumber spans front façade; two-story, open, shed-roofed porch constructed of dimensional lumber spans rear of main block. Partially altered fenestration with vinyl picture windows in front façade and one-over one vinyl replacement sash or vinyl casement throughout. Vinyl siding; recent steel roof; rough random ashlar limestone foundation; period brick chimney ridgeline of main block.

*Outbuilding:* Wide, one-story, side-gabled, wood frame garage with two double bays featuring overhead doors; entrance door between bay doors. Vinyl siding and metal roof match house. Built ca. 2000.

*Historic map references:* 1868: open lot platted; 1905: Fultonville Nat'l. Bank

**37 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.16-2-29

Two-story, gable-front, wood frame house with recessed tympanum; appears to have mirrored 35 Union when built. Two-story, three-sided bay window (spans approximately two bays on center and west half of front façade) is recessed under full return; oriel window on east half of front façade is also recessed under full return and projects over asymmetrically placed main entrance in eastern, and third bay of façade, with replacement wood door and sidelights, concrete steps and wrought iron railings enclosed, shed-roofed rear porch. Period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; recent steel roof, rough coursed ashlar limestone foundation; period brick chimney ridgeline of main block.

*Outbuilding:* Driveway configuration suggests shares garage with 35 Union St

*Historic map reference:* 1905: Fultonville Nat'l. Bank

**39 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building; 1 non-contributing secondary structure)

Primary building constructed ca. 1885

Tax ID 35.16-2-28

Two-story, three-bay, cross-gabled, wood frame house with steeply pitched roof featuring deep bracketed eaves and vergeboards in peaks varied period window heads include pedimented, round arched, and linenfold examples; enclosed shed-roofed rear porch with lower gable-roofed addition on its west side. Open, hip-roofed porch built in two phases: earlier shed-roofed phase on west side of main block features squared chamfered posts with small brackets; later addition

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with hipped roof and dimensional lumber posts and railing covers the earlier porch roof and wraps the corner to span the front façade. Entrances suggest house might have been a two-unit house; asymmetrically placed entrance on front façade retains period wood doors with glazed upper panels; door in entrance to wing is recently replaced. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding and corner boards; random ashlar limestone foundation; period brick chimney on ridge line.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-front, double-bay, wood frame garage with overhead door. Vinyl siding to match house; concrete block foundation. Built ca. 1950.

Small shed-roofed wood frame shed. Late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

*Historic map references:* 1868: open lot platted; 1905: no owner noted

**41 Union St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1890

Tax ID 35.16-2-27

Two-story, cross-gabled wood frame house with three-bay gable-front façade and two-bay wing with a shallow set back that forms an L-plan; one-story, gable-roofed back ell later raised to two stories; possibly built as a multi-family house. A two-bay, hip-roofed oriel window with period one-over-one wood sash in segmentally arched openings is supported by decorative brackets over asymmetrically placed main entrance; main entrance has paired period doors with glazed upper panels; later wood, glazed double storm doors with 12 lights in 2 x 6 configuration; late 1900s concrete steps with wrought iron railings. Glazed, hip-roofed porch (added early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) in corner of L-plan with recently added open, dimensional lumber wood deck entrance porch added. House features an eclectic style decorative scheme with deep eaves and raking frieze with scrolled corner braces; vergeboard in peaks of main block (one in wing may have been lost with addition of a chimney in late 20<sup>th</sup> century centered on that wall); and window heads with pediments and scrolled corners at sills. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two period wood sash in main block, wing and ell; one-over-one wood sash in front porch; wood picture window in rear porch. Wood clapboard siding, corner boards, and water table; metal roof on front porch; parged foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Manufactured one-story, gable-front, wood frame shed. Board-and-batten siding; metal roof. Placed ca. 2000.

*Historic map references:* 1868: open lot platted; 1905: no owner noted

**48 Union St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to low integrity))

Primary building constructed ca. 1855

Tax ID 35.20-1-15

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with early twentieth-century, hip-roofed, partially enclosed porch spanning most of first-story front façade. Open, eastern half of porch supported by Tuscan columns set on clapboarded railings; open, shed-roofed rear entrance porch added later 20<sup>th</sup> c. using dimensional lumber. Regular period fenestration with mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; six-over-one wood sash in enclosed front porch; wood casement windows in upper story. Vinyl siding; rusticated concrete foundation under porch; brick chimney on ridge line.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-front, wood frame garage; double bay with single overhead door; separate entrance door. Composite siding including novelty wood, vertical board and particle board; siding covers foundation. Built ca. 1950 with later alterations.

*Historic map references:* 1868: A. Thomy; 1905: Mrs. A. Snyder

**50 Union St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1865

Tax ID 35.20-1-16

Two-story, three-bay, square-plan, wood frame house with low hipped roof and deep frieze (now covered with vertically oriented vinyl siding). Open, gable-roofed, porch (added ca. 1960) supported by decorative iron rails projects over asymmetrically placed main entrance with sidelights; main door replaced; enclosed, shed-roofed rear porch off rear of main block with adjacent, slightly lower, shed-roofed, glazed rear entrance porch. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; rough coursed ashlar foundation; period brick chimney west roof face.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, one-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage. Overhead door; vinyl siding. Built ca. 1930.

*Historic map references:* 1868: A. Thomy; 1905: I. Curson Est.

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**52 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.20-1-18

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house, possibly built as a multi-family dwelling; shallow, two-story, gable-roofed wing on east eave wall also spans rear wall of house. Open, pent-roofed porch with board-and-batten frieze; two-story, hip-roofed, three-sided bay window on west eave wall; open, shed-roofed rear porch. Retains regular period fenestration with single and paired openings with mostly one-over-one wood sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance. Wood clapboard siding, corner boards and water table; metal roof; rough random ashlar limestone foundation; period brick chimney ridgeline of main block.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: Mrs. A. McGee

**54 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1890

Tax ID 35.20-1-20)

Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan wood frame house with slightly higher, later-added two-story, gable-roofed rear ell. Main block features one set of period paired openings (instead of two separate bays) centered on each story of both gable-front faces; vergeboard with scroll sawn cut-out in front peak; Stick-Style panels in both front and west peaks. Hip-roofed, front porch wraps front, entire east side of house, and part of west side to corner of L-plan and incorporates an earlier glazed porch (added early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) in the corner; newer open section of porch supported by dimensional lumber posts. Large, recently built gable-roofed, enclosed back porch spans ell and wraps west eave wall. Regular period fenestration with four-over-four vinyl replacement sash in paired and single configurations; period wood sash in peaks; replacement door. Wood clapboard siding, corner boards and water table; coursed ashlar limestone foundation; concrete block chimney east gable wall.

*Outbuilding:* Large, one-story, two-bay, side-gabled, wood frame garage with a separate entrance door and two gable-roofed dormers; overhead garage doors featuring glazed upper panels. Vinyl siding; concrete foundation. Built ca. 2000.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: E. Smith

**60 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1885

Tax ID 35.20-1-23

One-and-a-half-story, gable-front, wood frame house with large gabled dormer centered on west roof face and breaking the eaveline; front façade and dormer feature one set of period paired openings (instead of two separate bays); corners of first-story front façade are clipped to create an octagonal footprint below the squared upper story; main entrance placed on northwest-facing corner. Decorative vergeboard and rafter tails; open, porch with multiple faces hipped at corners and dimensional lumber posts spans front façade and wraps part of east eave wall; enclosed, shed-roofed rear porch in corner of wing and ell. Retains much of regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in mainly paired configurations; period novelty, multi-light window on west eave wall. Vinyl siding; cobblestone foundation; concrete block furnace chimney west gable wall.

*Outbuilding:* Manufactured one-story, gambrel-roofed storage shed. Wood siding; metal roof. Placed ca. 1980.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: R.B. Carson

**62 Union St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.20-1-26

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with gabled dormer centered on front roof face; one-story, enclosed shed-roofed garage (added ca. 1960) spans rear wall of main block. House features deep eaves on steeply pitched roof; simple vergeboard and rafter tails on main block and dormer (style matches 60 Union). Symmetrically placed main entrance capped by steel canopy resting on wrought iron support posts; wrought iron railings and concrete steps. Regular period fenestration with mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; period four-light wood sash in dormer and peaks. Aluminum siding; slate roof; parged foundation.

*Historic map reference:* 1905: W.B. Foody

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### Upper Franklin St

**7 Upper Franklin St** (1 non-contributing primary building (due to age); 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1980

Tax ID

One-story, wood frame manufactured "double-wide" house on permanent concrete foundation. Five-bay front, or north, eave wall features a gabled dormer with a three-bay oriel window; open deck porch spans west half of front. Regular fenestration with one-over-one vinyl sash flanked by vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding.

*Outbuilding:* Gable-roofed wood frame manufactured shed with board-and-batten siding and steel roof; paired doors in north eave wall. Placed ca. 1980.

**14 Upper Franklin St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1850

Tax ID 35.20-2-49

Two-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with cross-gabled dormer projecting from north roof face. Glazed, shed-roofed porch (added ca.1920) spans front façade; one-story, shed-roofed leanto (added late 20th c.) spans south eave wall. Generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in main block; one-over-one period wood sash in front porch; vinyl casement windows in leanto; windows in main block and addition flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; recent steel roof; siding covers foundation; two brick chimneys on ridgeline of main block.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, single-bay, gable-front, prefabricated storage shed. Placed ca. 2000.

*Historic map references:* 1853: A. Rector; 1868: H. Myers; 1905: L. Carson

**17 Upper Franklin St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1850

Tax ID 35.20-3-3

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with classical details, set back from highway in grove of spruce trees; decorative iron fence along Upper Franklin Street frontage features a gate; front façade faces north overlooking the valley; slightly-lower, two-story, shed-roofed ell. Open, shed-roofed porch supported by squared columns with a pedimented marking center entrance; open, shed-roofed porch supported by posts on south eave wall. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with two-over-two sash (probably wood period) flanked by louvered shutters; narrow windows with decorative grilles in frieze on front facade.

*Outbuildings:* Large, two-story, gable-front, wood frame carriage barn with two gabled dormers; gable-roofed wing on north eave wall. Built late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

There is a second large outbuilding to the east that cannot be viewed from highway. Unevaluated.

*Historic map references:* 1868: L. VanEpps; 1905: L. VanEpps

**18 Upper Franklin St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1850; this may be a replacement or simply an early 20th century remodel

Tax ID 35.20-2-50

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with open, pent-roofed front porch (added ca. 1900) with turned posts and squared spindle railing that spans most of front façade; hip-roofed dormer (added ca. 1920) centered on front roof face. Partially altered period fenestration with mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; vinyl casement window in dormer; round vinyl novelty window in south gable wall; slightly off-center main entrance features door with glazed upper panel. Vinyl siding; solar panels on roof; concrete block chimney pierces front roof face.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, single-bay, side-gabled, wood frame shed with board and batten siding and barn-style doors. Built late 20th century.

*Historic map references:* 1853: House drawn without name of owner; 1868: J. Hartley; 1905: C. Rickard

**19 Upper Franklin St** (1 non-contributing primary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed 1985 (tax data)

Tax ID 35.20-3-4 (visually associated with Bellinger Farm property on parcel 35.20-3-1.1)

One-story, three-bay, side-gabled, ranch-style, wood frame house with slightly lower, one-story wing on west gable wall and slightly lower, one-story, two-bay garage attached to east gable wall. Open wood deck spans center entrance. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. House set an angle to highway to face drive to the large barn on tax parcel 35.20-3-1.1.

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**22 Upper Franklin St** (1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1890

Tax ID 35.20-2-52

Wood frame house composed of two-story, three-bay gable-front main block and slightly lower two-story, two-bay wing forming an L-plan; glazed, hip-roofed porch (added ca. 1920) in corner of L-plan; one-story, gable-roofed hyphen connects main block to garage (built ca. 2017). Porch has two-over-two period wood sash and newer storm door. Regular period fenestration with window heads featuring low pediments; variety of two-over-two period wood sash and one-over-one vinyl replacements all flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; window on center front of main block is replaced with a vinyl bay window; porch retains two-over-two wood sash. Wood shingle siding with a deep reveal added mid-20th century; recently replaced steel roof on enclosed porch; brick chimney centered on ridgeline of main block.

*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half story, two-bay garage connected to main block by gable-roofed hyphen with entrance door in east eave wall. Built ca. 2017.

*Historic map references:* 1905: C. Rickard

**24 Upper Franklin St** (1 non-contributing primary building (low integrity); 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1870–1900

Tax ID 35.20-2-53

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with one-story, gable-roofed rear ell. Enclosed, gable-roofed front entrance porch over asymmetrically placed main entrance; exterior wood staircase leads to second-story entrance in south eave wall. Altered fenestration with both vinyl casement and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Vinyl siding; cobblestone foundation; concrete chimneys on north and south eave walls.

*Outbuilding:* Small side-gabled manufactured shed with paired doors, vertical board siding. Placed ca. 2000.

*Historic map references:* 1905: J.H. Scism

**Upper Franklin St, east side** (1 non-contributing primary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed 2009

Tax ID 35.20-3-6

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, wood frame house, possibly manufactured, on poured concrete foundation; small enclosed gabled entrance porch asymmetrically placed on north gable wall. Features symmetrical fenestration with paired windows featuring vinyl one-over-one sash flanking center entrance and two gabled dormers projecting from front roof face; shed-roofed dormer spans part of rear roof face. Vinyl siding.

**Upper Franklin St, east side** (2 contributing secondary buildings; 2 contributing structures; 1 non-contributing structure)

No primary domestic building; outbuildings only

Tax ID associated with 35.20-3-1.1

Large gable-roofed wood frame barn set on banked entrance; open pyramidal-roofed cupola ventilator centered on ridgeline. Gable-roofed mow entrance with space for two sets of paired doors centered on west eave wall. Period wood clapboard siding and asphalt shingle roof. Built ca. 1880.

Large structure with steel roof and a row of ventilators set on ridgeline southeast of barn and only visible in aerial photography. Possibly an early example of a hay bunk or free stall barn. Deteriorated. Built ca. 1960.

Two historic period silos: a taller one with a low conical roof and a slightly lower concrete block one with a domed steel roof. Placed 1940–65.

One short, wide galvanized steel silo. Placed ca. 2000.

**27 Upper Franklin St** (1 non-contributing primary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed 1985

Tax ID 35.20-2-5

Wood frame, three-bay split-level house with recessed center entrance; lower level windows open from brick basement; two-bay wood frame garage attached to south gable wall; lot surrounded by resin post-and-rail fence. Asymmetrical fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters.

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**Upper Franklin, Starin-Van Epps cemetery**

(1 contributing site)

Tax ID 35.20-2-68

Tiny (25 feet x 25 feet) family cemetery on a raised site fronted by a stone retaining wall facing the highway and enclosed by a wrought iron fence. Burial markers include at least two early 19<sup>th</sup>-century "bedstead" examples and fewer than a ten additional, mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century square-headed stones.

**Van Epps Rd**

**2 Van Epps Rd**

(1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.20-2-14.1

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with partial returns; same-height, two-story, gable-roofed rear ell forms a shallow L-plan; a large, lower, one-story, gable-roofed addition (at least partially built in mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.) with its east roof face extended asymmetrically spans rear of ell and extends east beyond main block. Shed-roofed, open porch (added ca. 1900) supported by turned wood posts connected by spindled railing spans front façade; enclosed shed-roofed porch over side entrance spans south eave wall of ell and one-story addition. Retains much of period fenestration including asymmetrically placed main entrance with modest Greek Revival pilasters flanking narrow side lights and capped by a transom light (door recently replaced); mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; some vinyl casement windows in ell and addition; novelty vinyl octagon window in north eave wall of addition. Aluminum siding; recently replaced steel roof; parged foundation.

*Outbuildings:* One-and-a-half story, cross-gabled, wood frame, carriage barn; one-story, single-bay, shed-roofed ell projects from rear wall. Each front section of building features a ground-story opening with paired period doors made of vertical boards; a mow door is centered above each main opening. Wood clapboard siding; corrugated galvanized roof. May combine two older buildings. Built 1850–1900.

*Historic map references:* 1853: A. Fish; 1868: Mrs. Goodrich; 1905: Misses M. & E. Goodard

**Washington St**

**2 Washington St**

(1 non-contributing primary building (due to age), 2 non-contributing secondary buildings (due to age))

Primary building placed ca. 1965

Tax ID 35.16-2-6

One-story, side-gabled, five-bay house trailer with after-market screen porch on eave wall. Period fenestration with replaced vinyl sash. Vinyl siding and skirting; metal roof.

*Outbuildings:* One-story, single-bay, wood frame storage shed with a gambrel roof with flared eaves. Paired doors; vertical wood board siding. Built ca. 2000.

One-story, single-bay, gable-front, wood frame, storage shed. Paired doors; board-and-batten siding; metal roof. Built ca. 2015.

**4 Washington St**

(1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.16-2-7

Wood frame house composed of one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable-front, main block and one-story, side-gabled wing projecting from south eave wall of main block and forming an L-plan; pedimented open portico supported by square Doric wood columns spans front of wing. House retains a Greek Revival decorative scheme including partial returns on both blocks, deep frieze, and corner pilasters; slightly recessed, asymmetrically placed main entrance flanked by pilasters that match those on portico and plain lintel. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; random ashlar limestone foundation; period brick chimney on ridgeline of wing.

*Outbuilding:* Large, two-story, two-bay, gable-front barn with concrete block first story and wood frame upper story; exterior wood staircase leads to open, shed-roofed entrance in north gable wall; low pediments over entrances in east eave wall; small access doors in gable peaks; vinyl casement windows. Metal roof. Built mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.

*Historic map references:* 1853: J.R. Putnam (possibly); 1868: J.R. Putman; 1905: J.&G.

**5 Washington St**

(1 contributing primary building, 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1930 (tax record)

Tax ID 35.16-2-8

One-story, three-bay, side-gabled, "Cape Cod" wood frame house with large, gable-front, enclosed porch spanning most of front façade. Porch has recently replaced wood steps and railings leading to symmetrically placed porch entrance with



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insulated steel door. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in main block and six-over-six vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters in porch. Vinyl siding; concrete block foundation; concrete block chimney on east roof slope.

*Outbuilding:* Manufactured narrow, gable-front, wood frame shed; board and batten siding; metal roof. Placed ca. 2010.

**7 Washington St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1860

Tax ID 35.16-2-33

Wood frame house composed of two-story, three-bay, gable-front, main block and slightly lower, one-story, gable-roofed wing on north eave wall forming L-plan; narrow two-story, rear ell aligned with north eave wall of main block has recently altered roofline (now asymmetrically gabled, but was probably flat and added in late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Open hip-roofed, porch (added early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) with Tuscan columns and squared spindle railing wraps front and part of side; glazed, shed-roofed rear entrance porch spans south side of ell and adjoins an open wood deck (a recent alteration). Retains most of regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and asymmetrically placed main entrance. Asbestos shingle siding with deep reveal and raking frieze at roofline; parged foundation.

*Historic map references:* 1868: Mrs. Vedder; 1890 Sanborn; 1905: W. Cross

**9 Washington St**

(1 contributing primary building, 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed 1955 (tax record)

Tax ID 35.16-2-34

One-story, four-bay, side-gabled, wood frame ranch house with stone veneer on part of front façade; shallow, gable-roofed wing projects from south end of west eave wall; gable-roofed rear ell projects from north end of east eave wall; slightly lower, single bay, gable-roofed garage attached to north gable wall of main block. Stone veneered portion of front façade slightly recessed under main block roof and shelters the asymmetrically placed main entrance with a recently replaced door. A second entrance with period iron railing and concrete steps is set between the main block and garage; enclosed rear porch with similar details enters the rear ell. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; picture windows in front façade and rear eave wall; vinyl casement windows in rear porch. Vinyl siding; concrete block foundation; period brick chimney pierces west roof slope.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, wood frame, storage shed with a saltbox roof and over-hanging eave on one side. Vinyl sash and siding. Placed ca. 2000.

**14 Washington St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.16-3-13

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with a full-height, rear ell cross-gabled (ell may have raised to two stories late 19<sup>th</sup> c.) into the main block roof to form an L-plan; one-bay, side-gable-roofed garage attached to south gable wall of main block and opens to Washington St. Main block retains partial returns and slightly recessed, asymmetrically placed entrance flanked by panels indicating earlier sidelights. Open, gable-roofed front entrance porch (added early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) supported by turned wood posts; recently replaced wood steps and railings; a glazed, shed-roofed porch (added early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) supported by squared wood columns spans north eave wall of rear ell. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; metal roof; foundation painted to match roof.

*Historic map references:* 1853: W. Peet (?); 1865: W.R. Chapman; 1905: Mrs. M.M. Chapman

**16 Washington St**

(1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1870; tower and porch added ca. 1900

Tax ID 35.16-3-14

Large two-story, wood frame house composed of two same-height, square-plan blocks capped by a continuous concave mansard roof. The front block is articulated by shallow, two-story, three-sided bay windows on front, north and south sides, each spanning roughly two-thirds, or bays, of those sides; a three-story square tower with pyramidal roof featuring flared eaves is set in the southeast corner of plan and wrapped by open porch with square posts. The rear block is a plain rectangular block and features a regular fenestration plan of single openings. Period fenestration is regular and composed mainly of single openings except for on the three-sided bay on the front façade, which features tripartite openings; gabled dormers project from the roof above the front and north bay windows; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout; single-width asymmetrically placed entrances feature replacement wood doors with latticed glaze panels. Vinyl siding; rough, coursed ashlar limestone foundation.

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*Outbuilding:* One-and-a-half story, gable-front, wood frame carriage barn with a large opening spanning most of front façade (probably once had two sets of paired doors). Fenestration with 12-light casements in south eave wall suggests reuse in early 20<sup>th</sup> century, possibly as a silk mill. Round window in front peak probably part of original design. Wood clapboard siding with raking frieze; wood corner boards; rough random ashlar limestone foundation with a low ramp capped by concrete slabs approaches east entrance.

*Historic map references:* 1905: J.J. Veeder

**19 Washington St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.20-1-2

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with a deteriorated open, hip-roofed porch (added ca.1900) wrapping front and part of north gable wall; porch partially caved in along front façade at time of review; porch posts replaced with fluted vinyl columns set on an enclosed railing; pediment on porch roof marks the asymmetrically placed main entrance. Same-height, gable-roofed rear ell; enclosed one-story porch (added ca. 1890) with hipped roof and paired windows featuring one-over-one vinyl sash projects from south gable wall. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash of various sizes, mainly in period openings; some openings flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; metal roof; limestone foundation.

*Historic map references:* 1853: D.H. Starin; 1868: J.H. Starin Res.; 1905: John H. Starin

**21 Washington St**

(1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary structure)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.16-3-15

Two-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with two-story, shed-roofed rear ell (projects northeast) with a parapet on either side; enclosed, shed-roofed rear porch (added ca.1960) with wood clapboard siding off ell. Open, hip-roofed porch (added ca.1900) supported by rounded wood columns set on an enclosed railing spans front façade and part of south eave wall; small carved wood detail in front peak may be the remnant of a larger decorative element. Retains regular period fenestration with mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; many openings flanked by vinyl louvered shutters; one-story, hip-roofed bay window on ell. Aluminum siding; exterior brick chimney (added mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.) applied to south side of house.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, two-bay, wood frame garage with a pyramidal roof capped by a small square cupola; shed-roofed wing on south eave wall; symmetrical openings with center door. Built ca. 1920.

*Historic map references:* 1853: D. Comlus; 1868: J.R. Putman; 1905: Mrs. S.E. Conyne

**11 Washington St Ext**

(1 contributing primary building, 1 non-contributing secondary structure (due to age))

Primary building constructed 1860–1910

Tax ID 35.20-1-49

Two-story, gable-front, wood frame barn; siding on first story being repaired/replaced at time of review; second story features paired sawbuck doors mow and under front peak; overhead garage doors replace earlier doors in both bays in street-level façade in north gable wall; insulated steel entrance door in east eave wall; otherwise retains much of early appearance. Wood novelty siding with corner boards; metal roof; siding covers foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Small, one-story, side-gabled, wood frame shed with saltbox roof. Built after 2016.

*Historic map references:* 1853 and 1868: part of dry dock area; in latter year, may be site of blacksmith shop; 1905: outbuilding may be mapped

**20 Washington St Ext**

(2 contributing primary buildings)

Two primary buildings, both constructed ca. 1920

Tax ID 35.20-1-7

Property retains two buildings used for small manufacturing operations in the 1920s and 1930s. Both are gable-roofed buildings with east–west ridgelines. Both are more easily viewed from Franklin Street, to which the primary facades are both oriented. The southern building was associated with 20 Franklin Street when built. The northern building may be reused as a residence, and it has a driveway opening to Franklin Street. The buildings are joined by an enclosed passage (no foundation) that appears that appears to have been built after the new parcel shared by both buildings was formed, possibly post-1960. The new lot was formed from parts of older lots drawn in 1905; the main access to the property is by an unpaved drive from Washington St Ext.

**North building** is a long, narrow, one-story gable-roofed building composed of four blocks of varying heights and widths, but all on the same roof axis. The east gable wall is fronted by a parapet (seems to be a form of plywood) capped by a narrow frieze; symmetrical three-bay fenestration includes a center entrance with an insulated steel door flanked by single windows with one-over-one vinyl sash. The third (from east to west) block retains novelty wood siding and five regularly

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placed windows with two-over-two wood sash; other sections of the building feature few openings and a variety of siding materials including sheet metal and asphalt shingles; roof is mainly various recent steel cladding.

**South building** is a gable-front building with a wide center entrance in the east gable wall featuring a sliding door with three wood panels, two matching and the third possibly part of garage door of the same period. Symmetrical fenestration with single windows featuring two-over-two wood period sash; regularly spaced single openings with a variety of wood sash in eave walls; two-over-two wood sash flank large opening with a recently replaced overhead door in west gable wall; loft door in each peak; wood novelty siding; recently added shed-roofed addition projects from west half of south eave wall and features an overhead door similar to one in west gable wall. Built ca. 1920.

*Historic map references:* 1926 Sanborn: W.B. Peasley Co. Silk Mfg's. (north building) and J.D. Yates Silk Mfg.

Weaving Room (south block, associated with 20 Franklin St); 1945 Sanborn: William B. Beasley Co., Rayon & Cotton (north building), Fownes Bros. Inc. Glove Factory (south building, associated with 20 Franklin St. Neither building mapped in 1912 Sanborn.

**Washington St Ext**

(Not counted)

Tax ID 35.20-1-53.2

Vacant lot.

**Washington St Ext**

(1 non-contributing primary building (due to age), 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building placed ca. 2010

Tax ID 35.20-1-53.1

Gable-roofed, five-bay, wood frame manufactured house with vinyl siding and sash.

*Outbuilding:* Gambrel-roofed wood frame (possibly manufactured) garage with T-111 siding and paired doors. Built ca. 2010.

**29 Washington St Ext**

(1 non-contributing primary building (due to loss of integrity); 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1850

Tax ID 35.20-1-4

Two-story, gable-front, wood frame house with slightly lower two-story, side-gabled wing forming L-plan. Faux stone veneer covers first story of front façade; asymmetrically placed main entrance covered by a metal canopy; concrete steps and decorative iron railings; main entrance door replaced; large, pent-roofed rear porch spans rear of main block and wing. Greatly altered three-bay fenestration replaced with vinyl picture windows on first-story front, side, and front of wing; vinyl sliding windows in reduced openings in second story. Vinyl siding; rough, coursed ashlar limestone foundation on main block; concrete block foundation on wing.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, single-bay, manufactured wood frame shed with a gambrel roof and flared eaves; paired doors. Board-and-batten wood siding with horizontally laid wood novelty siding in peak. Placed ca. 1980.

*Historic map references:* 1853: P. Comlus; 1868: J.R. Putman; 1905: Mrs. J. Carson

**31 Washington St Ext**

(1 contributing primary building, 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.20-1-5

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with prominent gabled dormer centered on front roof face; two-story, gable-roofed ell forms L-plan. Metal canopy over re-located main entrance with concrete steps and decorative iron railings; enclosed, shed-roofed rear entrance porch with extended eave projects from ell. Altered fenestration in first-story front façade with wood sash picture window; otherwise, one-over-one sash (some may be wood; others appear to be vinyl replacements) in period locations, although some openings appear to now be covered; retains decorative round-arched vent in front peak. Aluminum siding; rough, random ashlar foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, single bay with separate entrance door, gable-front, wood frame garage; garage and entrance doors have glazed upper panels. T-111 siding. Built ca. 1960.

*Historic map references:* 1853: V. Davis; 1868: A.B. Miller; 1905: R.F. Yates

**32 Washington St Ext**

(1 contributing primary building, 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1880

Tax ID 5.20-1-48

Two-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with later (added ca. 1960) one-story, hip-roofed, enclosed porch spanning east eave wall; rear wood deck (very recent addition) with wood railings connects to an above-ground pool. Open, hip-roofed front porch supported by squared wood columns spans front façade over asymmetrically placed main

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entrance; main entrance door replaced. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in main block; large single-light windows in enclosed porch. Vinyl siding; parged foundation; period brick chimney on ridgeline.

*Outbuildings:* One-story, two-bay gable-front, wood frame, garage. Vinyl siding; concrete slab foundation. Built ca. 2000.

*Historic map references:* 1868: Site of dry dock and associated shops and outbuildings; 1905: house located on property apparently owned by Mrs. S.F. Conyne

**33 Washington St Ext**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.20-1-6

Two-story, four-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with partial returns on west gable wall; two-story, gable-roofed ell forms L-plan; later, two-story, shed-roofed addition in corner of L-plan features an open, east-facing porch with decorative iron railings recessed under second story. Recently replaced open, hip-roofed porch (probably replaces an earlier one) supported by fluted vinyl columns spans front façade. Main entrance in second bay from west end of front façade and features a replacement door with side lights flanked by panels of vertically oriented vinyl siding; a secondary entrance with an adjacent narrow window located in westernmost bay. Regular, generally period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; rough random ashlar foundation; period brick chimney east gable wall.

*Historic map references:* 1853: J.A.O. South; 1868: H. Myers; 1905: no owner noted

**36 Washington St Ext**

(1 non-contributing primary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed 1999 (tax record)

Tax ID 35.20-1-46

Gable-roofed, five-bay, manufactured house with permanent foundation; vinyl siding and sash; open, gable-roofed porch over main entrance, which is asymmetrically placed under a shallow pediment on north eave wall.

**37 Washington St Ext**

(1 contributing primary building, 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1850

Tax ID 35.20-1-8

Two-story, four-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with steeply pitched, shed-roofed leanto extending from the north eave. Open shed-roofed porch (added early 21<sup>st</sup> c.) built using dimensional lumber spans front façade and may replace an earlier porch; enclosed, shed-roofed rear porch spans rear of ell. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; vinyl horizontal sliding windows in ell; main entrance door replaced. Vinyl siding; rough, random ashlar limestone foundation; period brick chimney on ridgeline of main block.

*Outbuilding:* Wood frame manufactured shed with paired doors and T-111 siding. Placed ca. 2010.

*Historic map references:* 1853 and 1868: L. Keith; 1905: A. Yates

**45 Washington St Ext**

(1 contributing primary building, 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1870–80

Tax ID 35.20-1-39

Wood frame house composed of an earlier one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled house (east side) with a larger two-story, two-bay, gable-front addition to its west gable wall to form a T-plan building; older house features a shed-roofed leanto spanning its rear wall; enclosed shed-roofed rear porch with wood novelty siding on later block. Front façade features two entrance porches: an open, hip-roofed, entrance porch (appears to be a recent alteration of an earlier porch) on gable-front block abuts an earlier three-sided bay window; and a gable-roofed entrance porch (added late 20<sup>th</sup> c.) shelters entrance to older block. A wood deck (added late 20<sup>th</sup> c.) spans front façade of the older block; and a shed-roofed carport (added late 20<sup>th</sup> c.) projects from east gable wall of wing. Retains much of regular period fenestration, although decorative pedimented casings in second story of gable-front block are shortened; and diamond window in front peak of gable-front block; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in most openings; vinyl horizontally sliding windows in some upper story openings. Asbestos shingles with period raking frieze on gable-front block; wood novelty siding with corner boards on side-gabled block; limestone foundation; period brick chimney ridgeline of main block.

*Outbuilding:* Small, gable-roofed wood frame shed; particle board siding; metal roof. Built late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

*Historic map references:* 1905: J.C. Gilbert

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## York St

### 3 York St

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed 1825–35

Tax ID 35.16-3-38

Two-story, four-bay, side-gabled, wood frame house with partial returns on front eaves; shed-roofed leanto spans rear wall. Open, shed-roofed, entrance porches supported by replaced dimensional lumber posts over asymmetrically placed entrances on west and east gable walls; insulated steel doors have multi-light glazed upper panels. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Wood clapboard siding with wood corner boards and water table board; random limestone foundation, mostly buried; brick chimney on ridgeline near east end of roof.

*Historic map references:* 1853: W.B. Wemple Store; 1868: W.B. Wemple; 1905: Mrs. A.H. Wiles

### 5 York Street

(Not counted)

Tax ID 35.16-3-37

Vacant lot.

### 7 York St

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1860–80; probably replaces earlier shop building, but could be remodeled

Tax ID 35.16-3-36

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with one-story, gable-roofed rear ell projecting from northwest corner; slightly lower, enclosed shed-roofed porch in northeast corner formed by main block and rear ell with doorway and windows boarded up. Sheet metal awning (added mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.) over asymmetrically placed main entrance featuring door with three horizontally oriented glazed upper panels, decorative iron railings, and concrete steps. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash on first story and mostly six-over-six period wood sash on second story; two second-story windows reframed with smaller one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; rear ell has vinyl casement window. Vinyl siding with heavy wood cornice featuring deep eaves; metal roof; rough limestone foundation showing signs of repair; deteriorated cement block chimney on west eave wall.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, single-bay, gable-front, wood frame garage with square window in peak; original wood doors; wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1930.

*Historic map references:* 1853: W.B. Wemple Store; 1868: Paint Shop; 1905: Miss J. Smith

### 9 York St

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1840

Tax ID 35.16-3-35.1

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, wood frame tenement with two-story, shed-roofed rear ell; first story of ell is an open porch with a shed-roofed extension recessed under the upper story. Recent, metal, shed-roofed open porch spans paired entrances with insulated steel doors with multi-light glazed upper panels centered on front façade. Regular period fenestration with mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; two six-over-six period wood sash in second story east half of front facade. Wood clapboard siding with raking frieze; wood water table and corner boards; rough, random ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-roofed, wood frame shed with wood clapboard siding. Built 1900–50.

*Historic map references:* 1853: C. Fisk; 1868: R. Crabtree; 1905: Mrs. M. Leonard

### 15 York St

(1 contributing primary building; 1 non-contributing secondary building (due to age))

Primary building constructed ca. 1890; replaces earlier house

Tax ID 35.16-3-35.2

Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan wood frame multi-unit house with slightly lower, two-story, shed-roofed ell spanning rear (north) wall of main block; prominent gabled-dormer placed on east eave wall of main block. Gable walls of main block feature three bay fronts. Two-story, pent-roofed, open porch (built ca. 2010, but may replace or remodel earlier one) set in southwest corner of L-plan; small, open pedimented porch over asymmetrically placed entrance on front façade; open staircase on west side of ell accesses upper story. Retains partial period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout and insulated steel doors. Vinyl siding; rough, random, limestone ashlar foundation showing signs of repair.

*Outbuilding:* Small, one-story, gable-front, particle board shed; newer door. Built ca. 2000.

*Historic map references:* 1868: J. Mead; 1905: F. Rickard

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**17 York St**

(1 contributing primary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1850

Tax ID 35.16-3-34

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with slightly lower, gable-roofed rear ell. Asymmetrically placed, reframed main entrance with insulated steel door featuring round-arched, glazed upper panel. Partially altered fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters throughout; paired windows in upper-story front façade and small attic window in peak. Vinyl siding covers foundation; cement block chimney on east eave wall.

*Historic map references:* 1853 and 1868: T.R. Horton; 1905: J. Fonda

**19 York St**

(1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building)

Primary building constructed ca. 1900; may replace earlier building

Tax ID 35.16-3-33

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood frame house with small enclosed shed-roofed rear porch attached to north end of west eave wall and projecting beyond rear of house; it adjoins a glazed shed-roofed porch spanning the rear (north) wall of the main block. Queen Anne roofline and entrance porch indicate either an extensive remodeling or replacement of earlier building ca. 1900; asymmetrically placed main entrance covered by pent-roofed open porch supported by turned wood posts and a pediment centered on the pent roof face. Regular period fenestration with mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; paired four-light wood casements in peak. Vinyl siding; recent steel roof; siding covers foundation; brick chimney on ridge line.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, two-bay, side-gabled, wood frame garage with slightly lower, open shed-roofed porch on south gable wall covering entrance door. Vinyl siding, metal roof to match house; brick chimney. Built ca. 1920.

*Historic map references:* 1853: Rachael Gardinier; 1868: J.M. Gardiner; 1905: Mrs. A. Yates

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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.)

Transportation

Settlement

Community Development

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1820 - 1955

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1820 (village plat), 1825 (Erie Canal),

1848 (village chartered), 1883 (railway charter)

1884 (Starin silk milk opens), 1919 (Barge canal)

1955 (opening of Thruway)

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

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**Period of Significance (justification)**

The Fultonville historic district is significant during the period ca. 1820 through 1955. While there was agricultural development and a bridge crossing the Mohawk River earlier, it was the anticipated opening of the Erie Canal that prompted village development within the much older strip lots intersecting the river. The canal opened in this section ca. 1820, and a dry dock and basin were established at Fultonville. The village plat was laid out in phases adjacent to this service area and continued expanding along Main Street, which was carried by the bridge, the canal, and later the railroad, which paralleled the canal. A thriving silk industry developed in the 1880s and persisted into the 1920s, even after the Barge Canal opened in 1919, and the older ditch was filled in. Silk was replaced by synthetics developed in the early twentieth century, and Fultonville's commercial and industrial importance faded. When the New York Thruway was planned, it adopted the old canal right-of-way in Fultonville. When opened in 1955, a toll plaza was located at the east edge of the village that led to new development there, and the highway itself was carried over the Main Street commercial district. This plan made an island of the historic core of the village. Redevelopment of the ancient riverbank highway, now NY 5-S, contributed further to this "island" formation. Subsequent development has mainly occurred around the periphery of the core, which is set off by postwar highways that reuse much older transportation routes in new, non-historic ways. In an unusual twist, this reuse has preserved much of the historic core with little infill or further loss of infrastructure.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**



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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Fultonville Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the areas of transportation, settlement, and community development as a significant Mohawk Valley commercial center during the period *circa* 1820 to 1955. The settlement and growth of Fultonville is directly related to its location along natural and man-made transportation routes, which enabled it to transition and flourish from river and road to canal and rail. The development of the community near the Mohawk River and the hillside extending away from it reflects the historic transportation corridors that shaped the village. The district is additionally significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its collection of nineteenth and twentieth century residential and commercial buildings reflecting the community's prosperity during the historic period. It lies at the intersection of an early north-south overland route connecting the Schoharie Valley, which was settled by Germans in the 1710s, and Johnstown, where Sir William Johnson established his base of operations as the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the British crown in the mid-1700s. A bridge has carried the route over the Mohawk River since the early 1800s. Before that, a ferry probably traversed the stream, for which the Mohawk Valley, the most important east-west travel corridor in New York, is named. Bateaux plied its waters during the eighteenth century and, by the middle of that century, highways paralleled both banks of the river. Navigational improvements to the Mohawk in the 1790s allowed larger boats, but the opening of the Erie Canal during the early 1820s superseded the natural watercourse as a freight route. Fultonville's location at a bridge crossing the Mohawk River was an important intersection, and it offered canalside amenities, including a dry dock, a basin, stores, and accommodation facing the north bank of the new waterway. The settlement rapidly grew into a thriving village that was chartered by the state in 1848. The village expanded eastwards from Main Street north of the canal and both south and west of the canal's south bank during the antebellum period. Transportation continued to play a large role in Fultonville even though volume on the canal began falling by the 1880s. In 1883, the New York, Buffalo, and West Shore Railway—usually shortened to the West Shore—opened along the south bank of the canal. In 1919, the state opened the Barge Canal—which, in this section, improved the Mohawk River itself—and filled the canal ditch. In the same period, both Main and Prospect streets were adopted as state highways. In the 1950s, the New York State Thruway (I-90) was planned as part of the Eisenhower Interstate System. In Fultonville, the Thruway overlaid the right-of-way of the former canal, and an access was laid out at on the level land at the eastern edge of the village adjacent to the river.

During the last two decades of the nineteenth century, John Starin established a large summer estate *cum* stock farm on the hill south of the canal and became the village's primary benefactor. He brought silk manufacture to Fultonville. Its manufacture formed an important part of the village of economy until the 1930s when economic depression and the introduction of synthetics that replaced many uses of silk were introduced. The Starin mill was remodeled for use as a truck stop hotel when the Thruway access opened. In addition to the Starin mill, some other manufacturers opened small silk and glove-making operations between the river and the former canal ditch.

Fultonville retains a representative inventory of mainly vernacular domestic architecture built during the period *circa* 1820–1955 with little infill. These illustrate characteristic patterns of residential development with examples of late Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Arts and Crafts in generally intact streetscapes featuring typical densities and setbacks. There are also a distinctive Gothic Revival cobblestone house and the Second Empire Starin mansion. Adjacent to the latter property, a large farm with its main house (built 1800–20) and main barn faces Upper Franklin Street, where it occupies a site raised above the floodplain and represents the early cultivation of farmland in Fultonville. This property represents the development of farmsteads on strips of land extending into the interior from narrow river frontages established in the 1700s. The village also incorporates a Main Street commercial district composed of late nineteenth-

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century two- and three-story brick buildings with Italianate details and an early twentieth century neoclassical bank. There are also two brick churches—the Renaissance Revival Reformed church and the Arts and Crafts-style example built for a Baptist congregation in the early 1900s—on Main Street. Adjoining the ravine west of Main Street, a rural cemetery was opened on the upland there during the Civil War period and illustrates characteristic local adaptation of rural cemetery plans.

**Pre-Revolutionary period** The Village of Fultonville centers on the intersection of an early bridge carrying a route that connected the pre-Revolutionary settlements at Johnstown north of the Mohawk River and Schoharie south of the river on the Schoharie Creek. In the settlement period, the land now encompassed by the village boundary was divided into strips extending back from narrow frontages on the riverbank. This pattern—common throughout the Mohawk Valley and other regions patented in the first half of the 1700s—afforded each property access to the water “highways.” These routes connected newly opened farms with the larger Atlantic trade network—a critical link for the success of any colonial settlement.

Beginning in the early 1700s, land on the banks of the Mohawk River was gradually patented moving westward. In the Fultonville area, Johannes Visger of Schenectady was granted 900 acres adjoining John Scott’s patent on the south bank of the river in 1726.<sup>1</sup> In 1733, Visger sold the tract to Johannes Evertse Van Eps (b.1710), also of Schenectady; it is said that the latter settled there soon after in a log cabin built on the rising land in the vicinity of Upper Franklin Street.<sup>2</sup> Later sources state that the area was known as Van Eps Swamp, but surely this name was applied only to the low-lying land near the river rather than the upland section.<sup>3</sup>

By the time of the Revolution, the Van Eps property was divided into two sections on a line perpendicular to the river that roughly follows the present alignment of Washington Street. The section west of the line belonged to Karel Hansen Van Eps, a relation of Johannes Evertse VanEps. A fortified blockhouse variously known as Fort Yellow and Fort VanEps stood near the intersection of Lower Mohawk and Broad streets.<sup>4</sup>

**Post-Revolutionary period, ca. 1790–1817:** Nearly as soon as the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783 and ended the American Revolution, the Mohawk Valley became the peacetime conduit of people—many of them New Englanders—moving west to newly opening lands. Although the river was difficult to navigate in places, boatmen poled and steered heavy bateaux laden with goods to and from settlements along the banks of the river and increasingly also from interior settlements on the north and south escarpments. Settlement consisted mainly of farms oriented to the river and small hamlets surrounding mills established on the creeks that descended the slopes of the valley.

In 1792, the Canal Lock and Inland Navigation Company formed to build locks around the most significant obstacles to navigation, such as the drop at Little Falls, and also to create water management systems to ease passage through rocky stretches called rifts. In addition to water-borne transportation, roads paralleled both banks of the river. The one on the north side was chartered for improvement between Schenectady and Utica as the Mohawk Turnpike in 1800.

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<sup>1</sup> *Calendar of N.Y. Colonial Manuscripts: Indorsed Land Papers in the Office of the Secretary of State of New York, 1643-1803* (Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1864): 185.

<sup>2</sup> *Book of Deeds* 6, page 432. Typed copy of this deed, which is filed in Albany County, is located in the Visger family file at Montgomery County Department of History & Archives. Subsequent deed references take the format ##/33.

<sup>3</sup> Beers, 122.

<sup>4</sup> Ryan Weitz, Fultonville Village Historian in 2015, provided this information that year. A New York State Board of Education sign marks the location.

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By about 1790, the route on the south bank passed the tavern built by John Starin (b.1754) near the present bridge crossing in Fultonville.<sup>5</sup> Until about 1795, this public house was the western terminus of the mail route in the valley, but it was extended westward soon after.<sup>6</sup> By 1810, Starin had opened a store near his tavern.<sup>7</sup> These faced the old Dutch settlement known as Caughnawaga—later renamed Fonda and now the Montgomery County seat—on the north bank of the river. Caughnawaga in its turn had been named for an older seventeenth-century Mohawk village, or castle, located farther west on the north bank of the river. In the mid-1700s, travelers to Johnson Hall, Sir William Johnson's administrative center, left the watercourse at the Dutch settlement of Caughnawaga and traveled overland by an ancient route that penetrated the interior north of the Mohawk. The same route provided an important avenue for trade in the new republic as settlement rapidly expanded in the region during the 1780s and 1790s. It seems likely at least one ferry regularly crossed the river to connect the northern interior to the route that traveled south through the old settlements along the Schoharie Creek and thence to the Hudson River.

The 34<sup>th</sup> session of the state legislature agreed to charter the Caughnawaga Bridge Company on 9 April 1811. It appears that the directors of the bridge company had trouble meeting the deadline to secure funds to build the span, and the act was amended during the 35<sup>th</sup> session and twice more, in the 38<sup>th</sup> (1815) and 39<sup>th</sup> (1816) sessions.<sup>8</sup> The company was re-chartered in 1823.<sup>9</sup> The repeated amendments and rechartering may have led later historians to provide different dates for the construction of the bridge. Writing in 1878, Beers dated construction to 1813 and named John Starin treasurer of the company.<sup>10</sup> Fourteen years later, in 1892, Frothingham dated the span to 1811, when the company was first chartered.<sup>11</sup> By 1834, when the state surveyed the Erie Canal, the bridge and its toll house were shown where NY 30A crosses the river today.<sup>12</sup> During the 1810s or 1820s, John Starin built his large house, known as the Starin Homestead, on the riverfront lot between present-day Washington and Franklin streets.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Jephtha Simms, *The Frontiersmen of New York: showing customs of the Indians, vicissitudes of the pioneer white settlers, and border strife in the two wars* (Albany, New York: G.C. Riggs, 1882–3): 541. Starin's deed (filed in 5/538, Fonda, New York: Montgomery County Clerk's Office) provides Washington and Franklin streets as west and east boundaries and the river on the north.

<sup>6</sup> 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...illustrated with more than thirty engravings*. (Albany, New York: Munsell and Tanner, 1845): 475.

<sup>7</sup> F.W. Beers, *History of Montgomery and Fulton Counties, New York: with illustrations ... and portraits of old pioneers and prominent residents* (New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1878): 122.

<sup>8</sup> *The Revised Statutes of the State of New-York passed during the years 1827 and 1828, to which are added certain former acts which have not been revised*. (Albany, New York: Packard and Van Benthuyzen, 1829): 581. (<https://books.google.com/books?id=kwcuaAAAYAAJ&pg=PA581&dq=caughnawaga+bridge+company&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiK-pvVkaXhAhUJn-AKHeRkDuwQ6AEIOzAD#v=onepage&q=caughnawaga%20bridge%20company&f=false>)

<sup>9</sup> *Laws of the State of New-York, passed at the seventy-second session of the legislature, begun the second day of January, and ended the eleventh day of April 1849, at the City of Albany*. "Chap. 142, An Act to authorize the Fultonville and Johnstown Plankroad Company to erect a bridge across the Mohawk river between Fultonville and Fonda, passed March 27, 1849." (Albany, New York: Charles VanBenthuyzen, 1849): 195-6. (<https://books.google.com/books?id=3ZZAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA196&dq=caughnawaga+bridge+company&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiK-pvVkaXhAhUJn-AKHeRkDuwQ6AEILjAB#v=onepage&q=caughnawaga%20bridge%20company&f=false>)

<sup>10</sup> Beers, 122.

<sup>11</sup> Washington Frothingham, *History of Montgomery County: embracing early discoveries, the advance of civilization, the labors and triumphs of Sir William Johnson, the inception and development of manufactures, with town and local records, also military achievements of Montgomery patriots. Revised and edited by Washington Frothingham* (Syracuse, N.Y.: D. Mason & Co., 1892): 290. Frothingham may have assumed that the charter and construction dates were identical.

<sup>12</sup> New York State. Erie Canal Survey Maps (frequently referred to as Holmes Hutchinson maps of the Erie Canal), 1834. Digital reference to map of area across from Village of Fultonville.

[http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object\\_id/43804](http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object_id/43804). Identifier within collection: NYSA\_A0848-77\_MC7\_DR9\_V9\_E9\_31.

<sup>13</sup> Beers, 122. This house is gone.

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**Early Canal Village era: ca. 1817–1848:** By the early 1810s, the proposed “Grand Canal” to connect the Great Lakes and the Hudson River navigations aroused growing speculation along the Mohawk River. The Caughnawaga bridge might be one example of this activity. Certainly, John Putman was speculating on the success of the canal when he bought a 55-acre parcel between Main (a.k.a. Bridge Street) and Washington streets that spanned the level area from the river to south of the proposed canal in 1817.<sup>14</sup> In 1822, Myndert Starin, son of merchant and tavern keeper John, partnered with his brother-in-law, Thomas Robson Jr., to buy land north of the new canal east of Putman’s parcel, between present-day Washington and Franklin streets. Beers wrote that Starin and Robson opened numerous amenities, including a store, a flour-mill, a distillery, a paper-mill, an ashery, a saw mill, a mill for carding, spinning, weaving, and cloth dressing, as well as a blacksmith shop and nail factory.<sup>15</sup> By 1822, the majority of the new Erie Canal was open, and trade between Montezuma and Albany accelerated at a dizzying rate. The products of businesses along the canal could now be transported economically as freight on the new waterway cost a small fraction of overland transportation. Overland travel rapidly reoriented to north-south routes accessing the canal, and older east-west routes like the Great Western Turnpike languished. The map of the county surveyed thirty years later in 1853 shows some of the businesses opened or encouraged by Starin and Robson remained. Henry P. Voorhees opened a store on the south side of the new waterway in the autumn of 1825. His success was reflected in the brick mansion he built two years later adjoining the canal.<sup>16</sup> A post office was established in the canal hamlet in 1832.<sup>17</sup>

Two years later, in 1834, the state undertook its canal survey in advance of expansion and improvement of its artificial waterways. The surveyors mapped the small hamlet of “Fultonville” at the intersection of the canal, the highway, and the bridge to Caughnawaga. This map provides an invaluable illustration of the nascent village.<sup>18</sup> It shows the early land divisions running from the river into the interior. John Van Eps, a descendant of his namesake, still owned the upland section of the easternmost of these strip lots; his farm composed of three buildings was shown on Upper Franklin Street. His house still stands on the bluff commanding a sweeping view of the Mohawk Valley. The area north of the canal bought from Van Eps by Myndert Starin and Thomas Robson Jr., featured a basin and dry dock alongside a creek that descended the south escarpment and flowed into the Mohawk. About ten unlabeled buildings were in the same section. Some of these aligned with the creek and basin, while four more faced Franklin Street. J.[ohn] Putman’s 55-acre parcel adjoined the west line of this area, probably on the present alignment of Washington Street.

About half of the streets in the current plan were laid out by this time. These included Main Street (NY 30A) running from the river and crossing the canal; a highway paralleling the south bank of the canal; Riverside Drive alongside the Mohawk east of Main Street; and Franklin Street running from Riverside Drive across the canal and then bending westward to join the present alignment of Upper Franklin. The towpath was located on the north bank of the canal, where a row of six buildings stood east of Main Street. Some of these canal-side buildings may still face present-day York Street. Five owner names—C. Putman, A. McKinley, J. Whipple, W.E. Gregory, and P. Smith—were noted, the last apparently on undeveloped land east of the row of buildings and west of present-day Washington Street at the approximate location of John Street. West of Main Street, two additional buildings faced the towpath and labels with the names A. Rodgers, W.

<sup>14</sup> 15/493.

<sup>15</sup> Beers, 122. Village historian Ryan Weitz believes, based on deed research, that Beers may have overstated Starin and Robson’s role in establishing Fultonville. He has located deeds totaling about five acres in this section.

<sup>16</sup> Beers, 122. This house was demolished in the early 1900s.

<sup>17</sup> Frothingham, 290.

<sup>18</sup> [http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object\\_id/43804](http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object_id/43804). This database includes about 500 maps, and it appears the only way to look at them is to scroll through. The Fultonville section is near the very end of the group.

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Williams, E. Vedder, and C. Enders suggest subdivision of the canal frontage in that area. Four additional buildings stood between the south bank of the canal and the highway. These seem likely to have housed canal-related businesses. Additional property labeled J. Putman and A. Putman suggest strip division from that highway frontage.

Narrow bridges crossed the canal at Main and Franklin streets and on the eventual alignment of Mohawk Street over Voorhees's lands west of Main Street; additional bridges over the brook at the east end of the settled area carried the early highway paralleling the river and the two town highways branching from Franklin Street south of the canal. It appears that the brook was not used to fill the basin; instead, the map indicates that it culverted under the canal. Gordon's *Gazetteer of New York State*, published in 1835, noted that the basin both repaired and built canal boats. He stated there were about 25 dwellings in Fultonville as well as a hotel, a tavern, and three stores.<sup>19</sup>

In July 1838, Pythagoras Wetmore surveyed the area west of Main Street, then called Bridge Street, north of the canal. He probably carried this out for David Eacker, who owned 40 lots in that section. Wetmore appears to have staked Broad Street, which was labeled Main Street; Mohawk Street, and also Pearl Street, which paralleled Mohawk Street, but was never opened. Wetmore also drew River Street continuing west along the south line of Howland Fish (2 Main Street) and over the outlet of a watercourse that appears to have been rerouted sometime after John Putman bought the 55-acre parcel on the east side of Main Street. The 1834 canal survey map shows the brook emptying into the Mohawk east of Washington Street. By 1838, its course turned west between Union and Montgomery streets, passed under Bridge (or Main) Street, and curved northerly to the river on its present course. While an upstream diversion is unusual, the land is virtually flat, and the notion of digging water ditches was probably fresh in a canal village.<sup>20</sup> At least until 1853, the new ditch was open, but it is now culverted along until it passes under Main Street. The reason for the diversion is, so far, unknown.

Wetmore noted on his map that five lots on the west side of Bridge Street were previously owned. The one adjacent to the river was owned by lawyer Howland Fitch, who built his handsome Greek Revival law office (12 Main St) on Lot 18 adjoining the culverted brook in the new subdivision. South of Lot 18, on the south side of the brook there were four sizable (60 x 200) previously owned village lots between the culvert and Broad Street. J.Y. Bradt owned the first lot, Wm. Shuler owned the next two, and E. Wilcox (20 Main St) owned the one at the northwest corner of Broad Street. The houses these owners built were among those that established Bridge Street as a desirable address in Fultonville. The lots platted by Wetmore that extended westward were modest by comparison and of varying, mainly shallow configurations with frontages averaging 40 feet.

Seven years later, in 1842, Disturnell's gazetteer found 60 dwellings inhabited by about 400 people in Fultonville.<sup>21</sup> It also noted that a Dutch Reformed society organized in 1838 that built its frame church a year later.<sup>22</sup> The number of taverns had risen to three; the number of stores to four, which did not count two

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<sup>19</sup> Thomas F. Gordon, *Gazetteer of the State of New York, Comprehending its Colonial History, General Geography, Geology, and Internal Improvements* (Philadelphia: T.K. and P.G. Collins, 1836): 538. On page 81 Gordon noted the passage of an act to improve and enlarge the canal in the previous session.

<sup>20</sup> Google Maps labels this watercourse Dry Dock Brook, surely an allusion to the dry dock on the canal, but the source for the reference is not known. Many google maps use the USGS quadrangles as a base map, but it is not shown on the 1898 USGS Fonda quadrangle.

<sup>21</sup> John Disturnell, *A Gazetteer of the State of New-York: comprising its topography, geology, mineralogical resources, civil divisions, canals, railroads and public institutions; together with general statistics; the whole alphabetically arranged; also, statistical tables, including the census of 1840; and tables of distances; with a new township map of the state, etc.* (Albany, New York: J. Disturnell, 1842): 176.

<sup>22</sup> Beers, 122.

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groceries also recently opened. Fultonville was listed on the table of “Principal Place on the Canals.”<sup>23</sup> Disturnell also described Fultonville’s position relative to the Adirondack region, where lumber was collected for shipment and where deerskins were dressed in a manufactory and used to make gloves and mittens. The glove trade would increase in economic importance and change in emphasis over the next century. Nearby Gloversville on the north side of the river in Fulton County, was named for this industry. This early mention of glove making in Fultonville indicates that the trade was more widespread than that. In addition to the basin and dry dock, stores, and taverns, \$10,778 in tolls were collected at Fultonville in 1840. Five years later, that amount increased nearly 70% to \$17,653.<sup>24</sup>

The Village of Fultonville achieved its charter on the 19<sup>th</sup> of June in the 1848 state legislative session and incorporated under the moniker in use at least since 1834.<sup>25</sup> The board of trustees included Andrew J. Yates, William B. Wemple, Thomas Horton (editor of the local newspaper, the *Montgomery Whig*), and Delancey D. Starin.<sup>26</sup> Howland Fish was president. Two months later, the board agreed to raise \$100 to widen the bridge to the dry dock.<sup>27</sup>

By the fall of 1848, a cemetery committee, including Henry P. Voorhees, Cornelius Gardinier, Evert Yates, Joseph Miller, and Howland Fish, bought land for the rural cemetery still located on the bluff at the top of Upper Mohawk Street.<sup>28</sup> A steep ravine formed its eastern boundary, and the site was platted on a small section of fairly flat land. Rural cemeteries—or sometimes “Mt. Auburn” cemeteries, as the one at Fort Plain was labeled on the 1853 Bevan map of the Village of Fort Plain—were viewed with pride by local citizenries as they exemplified a degree of urbanity in emerging villages. These new cemeteries removed burials from graveyards in densely settled sections to greenswards that offered both pleasant recreational sites and removed a notable public health hazard.

Such cemeteries were opened at Amsterdam, Canajoharie, Fort Plain, and St. Johnsville in Montgomery County in the same period. All share rolling upland sites now dotted with trees, many of them coniferous. Evergreen pines, spruces, and cedars were viewed as symbols of everlasting life. Rather than curvilinear path plans that opened onto vistas designed to look naturally occurring, most Mohawk Valley village examples feature rectilinear path plans providing views of the majestic river valley. The one at Fultonville is among the more modest examples of the type. Although the cemetery was created in the late 1840s, the village of Fultonville did not establish a cemetery fund until 1861.<sup>29</sup> A year later, in the throes of the Civil War, when mortality was prominent in the national culture, the village resolved to build a road (now the steep part of Upper Mohawk Street) to the cemetery alongside the ravine and raised \$500 to construct it.<sup>30</sup>

**Canal Village: 1849–ca.1880:** Fultonville’s location lent the rather small settlement an outsized commercial importance in the antebellum period. Its early growth illustrates how, as the canal superseded other earlier overland east–west routes, north–south roads that accessed the waterway increased in importance.

In its 1849 legislative session, the state chartered the Johnstown and Fultonville Plank Road Company, which was charged with improving the route north from Fonda, formerly Caughnawaga. Its directors were

<sup>23</sup> Disturnell, 441.

<sup>24</sup> J.H. French, *Gazetteer of the State of New York, embracing a comprehensive view of the Geography, Geology, and General History of the State.* ([Syracuse: G.P. Smith], 1860): 56.

<sup>25</sup> Village Records (VR), 1848–65: 1.

<sup>26</sup> Beers, 122.

<sup>27</sup> Fultonville, New York. *Minutes of Board of Trustees, 1848–65.* (Typescript): 8. (Fonda, New York: Department of History and Archives

<sup>28</sup> Beers, 123.

<sup>29</sup> *Minutes*, 1848–65: 181.

<sup>30</sup> *Minutes*, 1848–65: 198 and 205.

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given a year to either buy out the Caughnawaga Bridge Company or to build a different crossing within a mile of the first bridge.<sup>31</sup> Later mapping shows that they took the first option. Plank road companies were generally short-lived enterprises because the road surface literally rotted away in temperate climates. Rather than open new routes, they tended to improve ones that were already important connectors. A very large number of these routes, even though the companies had mostly failed within two decades, form a significant proportion of state highway routes in rural New York State, including NY 30A in Fultonville.

Before 1840, the village's street plan had begun expanding east and west along the flats between the river and the canal. This shifted Fultonville's internal orientation away from the north-south route to new predominantly east-west streets that paralleled the artificial waterway. Those engaged in businesses dependent on the canal lived and worked in shops in this area, while the traditional establishment of farmhouses and outbuildings, like the Van Eps property on Upper Franklin, were located above the risk of flood. When Ann Street opened in the mid-1800s, hardly any houses were built there until the last decades of the century.

By the time the survey for the 1853 *Geil Map of Montgomery County* was taken, all of the present-day street plan on the flats, except for John Street and the east ends of Washington and Union streets beyond Franklin Street, were laid out in Fultonville.<sup>32</sup> Excluding earlier development on Main Street, the most densely settled streets were York Street, which paralleled the towpath on the north bank of the canal, and Montgomery Street, the next street north. Washington Street paralleled Main Street to connect the dry dock area at the east end of the village with River Street (now Riverside Drive). Where Washington Street curved eastward at the dry dock, it offered desirable frontage for shops providing canal-related services and taverns. Similar business lined York and Montgomery streets as well as the towpath. A fire engine house stood on the towpath, presumably because it could draw water for the engines from the canal. Franklin Street formed the eastern boundary of village development except for a path marked in dashed lines which eventually became Center Street. Four houses, at least two owned by J. Fonda, already stood on the north side. Union Street was the farthest north of the east-west streets between Main and Washington streets, and houses lined the east end near Washington Street.

West of Main Street and north of the canal, there were additional businesses, including the VanDenburgh sawmill on Mohawk Street near the canal. Broad Street, with several large houses, including the cobblestone Gothic Revival one (8 Broad St) owned by historian Jephtha Simms and the brick Greek Revival (10 Broad St) next door (later enlarged and remodeled as a Queen Anne dwelling), connected Main and Mohawk streets across the flats.

Canal Street paralleled the south bank of the canal and was more intermittently developed than the north bank. A.J. Yates's grocery was located east of Franklin Street. Businesses here included Putman's and Cole's hotels near the intersection of the canal and Main Street. These were surely collecting business from both routes. A sizable furnace also stood on this stretch. J.H. Starin's grocery stood at the far western end of the village. In between stood the large brick house of H.P. Voorhees (later demolished). A little farther south, Prospect Street, presumably named for its view over the canal and the river, extended a short distance west from Upper Mohawk Street. The Reformed Church (40 Main St) stood at the corner of Church Street. Farther south, Ann Street connected Upper Franklin and Main streets partway up the hill. A brick yard was located on Main Street (a somewhat later brick house stands at this site, 54 Main St) just south of its meeting with Ann

<sup>31</sup> *Minutes*, 1848-65: 181.

<sup>32</sup> Samuel Geil and B.J. Hunter. "Map of Montgomery County, New York." (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Peter Griner, 1853). <https://www.loc.gov/item/2013593280/>



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Street. This business surely provided building material for several large brick houses, mostly on Main Street, and the Reformed Church.

In all, about 100 dwellings were mapped in 1853. It appears that Fultonville citizens were eager supporters of the map initiative as a larger number of Fultonville buildings relative to the number of residents were depicted in insets. These include Wimple & Argersinger's three-story store, which also housed the Oddfellows Hall, and the Greek Revival-style Metropolitan Insurance Company building at the corner of Main and York streets. A third inset shows W.L. VanDenbergh's steam saw mill located on Mohawk St near the towpath. Still another shows the handsome Greek Revival cottage of David H. Printup, at the northeast corner of South Main and Ann streets. Finally, Wm. E. Eacker's block—a three-story late Federal commercial building that also housed the printing office and businesses of L.H. Starin and Blood & Conyne—was also drawn.

To the south, the old highway connecting the Mohawk Valley with the Village of Schoharie, the main commercial center on the Schoharie Creek, bisected agricultural lands east and west of Fultonville in the surrounding town of Glen. These farms mainly retained their historic orientation to the old highway paralleling the river's south bank. Both the 1855 state census and the 1860 federal census show that Fultonville residents were largely New York-born; many were previously recorded in 1850. The small number of immigrant families all came from northern Europe. Surnames were nearly evenly divided between Dutch (and some German) and English ones, the latter probably mainly descendants of New Englanders who arrived at the turn of the nineteenth century. This contrasts with the adjacent town of Glen, where surnames were overwhelmingly Dutch. This indicates that while the surrounding land continued to be owned and farmed by the descendants of Dutch settlers who arrived in the first half of the eighteenth century, those who established the Village of Fultonville were a mixed group of both eighteenth-century Dutch- and German-Americans and post-Revolutionary New English immigrants.

This pattern may have led to the development of specific church societies. A Dutch Reformed society formed in 1838; this Calvinist sect may have served New Englanders who came out of a similarly based tradition. In 1854, a Methodist Episcopal society, a sect especially popular in rural New York, was established in Fultonville. The latter society hired Peter Wiles to build a frame church (lost to fire in 2017) on Montgomery Street. The old frame Reformed church at the corner of Church and South Main streets burned about year later in 1855, and it was replaced with the brick Italianate example still on the same site. Until after 1905, its lot extended west to Mohawk Street, and its wagon sheds were located there.<sup>33</sup>

The federal census began listing occupations in 1850. In Fultonville, many worked at transportation trades such as boatman, caulker, and ship builder. Sole proprietors ran a variety of commercial businesses and shops. The 1855 census recorded 850 residents in the village. Many heads of households described themselves as laborers, who would have worked for a variety of different employers throughout the year. At that time, Fultonville had no mill or other such business employing even as many as five people on a permanent basis.<sup>34</sup>

Unlike many other Mohawk Valley villages, Fultonville had negligible opportunities for water-powered industry. Instead, its mills relied on steam, and so establishments like the VanDenburgh sawmill desired coal, a better fuel than the rapidly disappearing local timber. It appears that entrepreneurs in the village capitalized on cheap water-borne freight costs to supply this market. The 1860 federal census listed John Mead and Jacob Fonda as coal dealers. They were the vanguard of the village's importance in the coal trade during the

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<sup>33</sup> Beers, 123.

<sup>34</sup> French, 413.



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late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although canal revenues collected at Fultonville dropped in 1855 to \$5,222, the village continued to prosper and grow.<sup>35</sup> Toll collection seems to have shifted to larger stations, but by 1860, the overall amount of freight moved on the canal was falling.<sup>36</sup> This decline was partly due to the increasing use of the New York Central Railroad on the north bank of the river, but the census taken in 1865 showed an increase in the number of coal dealers in Fultonville. This suggests that the canal overrode the railroad for heavy items like coal; rail freight was, for a time, reserved for lighter and more time sensitive shipments. Child's *Gazetteer of Montgomery County* published in 1869, listed several steam-powered establishments in Fultonville, including flouring, planing, and plaster mills, a sash and blind (windows and shutters) factory, a grain elevator, and a furnace and machine shop. The Beers history of the county published about a decade later, in 1878, described Fultonville as the "distributing point for a large section of the country."<sup>37</sup>

As a hub for distributing coal delivered by the canal, highways connecting Fultonville with interior locations was economically important. When the old covered bridge over the Mohawk River washed away in 1865, it was quickly replaced with an iron one.<sup>38</sup> While the original span had been constructed in a period when transportation to the canal on the south bank was of primary importance, by 1865, connecting canal villages with the New York Central Railroad on the north bank was of growing importance. It seems likely that the village was well-situated geographically and economically to neither boom nor bust in this period's economy as it did not depend entirely on one mode of transportation or industry. Further, its stock and trade lay in items continually in demand. The very early highway connecting Fultonville to Fonda, Johnstown, and thence the southern Adirondack region was the still an important overland route carrying timber and other forest products south. The east-west highways paralleling the river brought local people to the bridge at Fultonville, and the 1865 census recorded a rise in Fultonville's population to 1,300.

The Beach Nichols *Atlas of Montgomery County*, published in 1868, shows that in the central area of the village extending over the flats north of the canal, nearly every lot between Main and Washington streets featured a dwelling house or shop or both. Lots along the river tended to be larger and featured commodious houses. A tightly packed commercial district radiated from the northeast corner of Main and York streets, and additional businesses lined the south bank of the canal running the depth of the lots on the north side of Canal Street. These included a variety of merchants selling boots, shoes, clothing, hardware, millinery, a paint shop, and provisions. Yates and Eacker, blacksmiths, were located near the dry dock as was a steam saw mill. On the towpath, there were a harness shop, a tin shop, and a coal yard. G.G. Firth was a boatman, and J.J. Van Alstine was a canal boat captain.

New houses stood on deep lots spanning the distance from Canal to Church streets. The largest of these belonged to J.J. Van Alstine and featured a central drive approaching the house from Canal Street. Similarly deep lots faced the south side of Prospect Street (now NY 5-S), which now continued west to meet Canal Street. The large brick Italianate house of Jacob Starin stood just west of this Y-junction. The village road extending Upper Mohawk Street to the cemetery was drawn as a dashed line. A few new houses occupied lots on Ann and Upper Franklin Street. It was, however, the northeast corner of the village beyond Washington Street that was poised for expansion. North of his own residence facing Washington Street, John H. Starin owned staked lots facing Union and River streets west of Franklin Street. Additional lots were laid

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<sup>35</sup> French, 56.

<sup>36</sup> French, 55. At larger stations, revenues rose until the mid-1850s, while at small stations, revenues were already dropping.

<sup>37</sup> Beers, 123.

<sup>38</sup> Frothingham, 290.

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out east of Franklin and north of Union. Center Street, now mapped as a village thoroughfare, featured several more houses on the north side than in 1853.

A union school opened on a large lot labeled "John H. Starin" on the southwest corner of Union and Franklin streets the same year, although after the survey.<sup>39</sup> Many municipalities and individual districts began combining revenues to open union schools offering graded classes during the 1860s following passage of the Union Free School Act of 1853. These paved the way to centralized graded high schools that began to open in rural areas in the early twentieth century.<sup>40</sup>

The 1870 federal census did not enumerate the village separately from the Town of Glen, but occupations indicate the concentration of village households. These suggest approximately 200 households; the 1875 state census counted 223 households living in 171 dwellings. Shared houses, tenements, and residential hotels account for the smaller number of dwellings. The village population remained virtually all native-born, mostly born in Montgomery County. Dutch and English names still predominated. Among these were several members of the Starin family. In 1877, John H. Starin, who had left Fultonville before the Civil War for New York City, where he developed a highly successful ferry service, built a Second Empire-style brick mansion on the bluff on the east side of the village. He called it Prospect Hill (now called Starin Place). It was surrounded by pleasure grounds and an adjoining stock farm on 600 acres. The house still stands, although the extensive barns shown in the 1878 county history are gone.

During the 1870s, Fultonville's population fell precipitously, dropping from 1,117 in 1870 to 881 in 1880. This helps to explain the relatively few examples of late Italianate houses in Fultonville; demand had fallen at this taste's peak in the region. This contrasts with other Mohawk Valley villages, which grew rapidly in the post-Civil War period. In Fort Plain and Canajoharie, growth is exemplified by large numbers of Italianate residential buildings. In Fultonville, a few large and stylish examples face Main Street north of the canal route, and there are a handful of individual examples scattered throughout the street plan including two or three on Washington Street and a large brick example at 55 Prospect Street. This indicates that demand for houses was largely satisfied for the time being, but that well-to-do owners chose it for new houses that expressed their status and prosperity. Owners of some older houses added new porches and bracketed eaves that were features of the taste—an indication that some were prosperous and could improve their dwellings.

Near the end of the decade, in 1878, the Beers history described Fultonville as follows: "The village contains two churches, a Reformed and a Methodist Episcopal; one newspaper office, *The Montgomery County Republican*; two hotels, the Perkins House and the Starin House, in addition to several others along the tow-path, for the accommodation of the boatmen; a steam flouring mill, two steam saw mills, a steam sash and blind factory, a furnace and machine shop, and 11 stores."<sup>41</sup> This describes a place little changed since it the decade before for the Beach Nichols atlas published in 1868.

**Silk Village, ca.1880–1955:** By the early 1880s, changes in Fultonville ushered the village into the late nineteenth century. Nearly every one of the small villages along the Erie Canal in the Mohawk Valley and the opposite riverbank became hosts to large new mills. Census records delineate how, to a greater or lesser degree, these mills altered the economic landscape and changed everyday life in each village. The highly detailed maps published by the Sanborn Fire Insurance are the embodiment of the increasing emphasis on statistics and scale in this setting. On the ground, the changes are reflected and represented in the built

<sup>39</sup> Hamilton Child, *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Montgomery and Fulton Counties, N. Y. for 1869-70* (Syracuse, New York: Printed at the Journal Office, 1869): 90.

<sup>40</sup> Cooperstown Graduate Program of History Museum Studies, *Building Citizens: A History of Public School in Otsego County*. Exhibit catalog. (Cooperstown, New York: Smithy-Pioneer Gallery Publications, 1989): 10.

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environment of each community. One man, often the scion of a local family, frequently drove these changes through a combination of investment and philanthropy. This combination was a feature of the Gilded Age, a moniker created by author Mark Twain, that described the nation's rapid growth and emergence as an international power in this era. In Fultonville, John H. Starin played this role.

In terms of occupation and cultural characteristics, the 1880 federal census in Fultonville closely resembled that of the 1870s. Sole proprietorship and day labor predominated as occupations listed by heads of household. No influx of immigrant labor like that typically found in East Coast cities was recorded. Fultonville had a handful of small steam-powered industrial concerns and offered little draw to the largely unskilled labor entering the nation's ports. A few boatmen plied the canal; some men listed their occupation as working for the railroad. By 1882, the new Buffalo, New York, and West Shore Railroad (often called simply "The West Shore") was being planned. In 1880, however, the much older New York Central, which passed through Fonda on the opposite riverbank, probably employed the railroad workers enumerated.

The handful of women working at home making gloves may be one of the earliest manifestations of change. By this time, the nearby Fulton County towns of Johnstown and, most especially, Gloversville manufactured many thousands of pairs of leather gloves and mittens annually. This industry originated in the first quarter of the century when the tanning industry was established in the region because of its great supply of hemlock bark. Mitten and glove making was skilled work. Manufacturing this complicated product where the leather was tanned improved the value of a simple raw material into desirable consumer goods—a more commercially beneficial activity than simply exported raw materials. Early on, women did much of the sewing as piecework at home. Later, with the patenting and improvement of sewing machines in the mid-1800s, sewers gradually moved into factories, but it appears that even as late as the 1880s, some of this work continued to be "put out." Further, the Fultonville census indicates that glove manufacturers sought such hands in a greater radius than earlier.

In 1884, John H. Starin embarked on an enterprise to reverse the downward trend in population that likely signified a sinking economy. He introduced the manufacture of both *silk* glove fabric itself and the making of gloves and mitts from it. At the time, American silk glove manufacture was virtually unknown, and even American silk manufacturers were few in the antebellum period. Most silk fabric sold in this country was made in England, France, or Italy. These countries produced some of their own raw silk, but they used quite a lot more that was produced in China and Japan. Soon after the Civil War, the federal government imposed protective tariffs to encourage American silk manufacture. This unleashed rapid innovation that mechanized all steps in the making of silk fabric in less than a generation. While places like Paterson, New Jersey, are widely known for silk production, its manufacture grew more widespread in the northeastern United States in the 1880s, when New York and Pennsylvania vied with New Jersey. Starin sought to merge a local workforce skilled in making gloves with the most sought after fiber for women's garments.

Starin hired Joseph H. Clark, "a practical silk man," to manage his new mill in Fultonville. Clark went to England seeking men knowledgeable in making silk suitable for gloves and urged them to come to Fultonville. A "score or more" came. They lived temporarily in Cobblestone Hall, the former Gothic Revival-style home of noted local historian Jephtha Simms. The large frame section at the rear of the building was at least partially constructed for this purpose.<sup>42</sup> H. Blackford Payne, who arrived in Fultonville in 1888, became superintendent of the new three-story Starin mill the following year.<sup>43</sup> Writing in 1892, Washington Frothingham stated that

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<sup>41</sup> Beers, 123.

<sup>42</sup> "Since 1884 Pride of workmanship has characterized Mohawk," *Dry Goods Economist*, 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary number, Volume 75 (19 November 1921): 280.

<sup>43</sup> Frothingham, 109.

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the mill employed between 150 and 200 people making nearly one million pairs of gloves and mitts per year.<sup>44</sup> By 1892, Fultonville's population had rebounded to 1,122.<sup>45</sup>

In 1889, when Lucien Burleigh published his lithographic bird's-eye view of Fultonville, the village featured a new bank—capitalized at \$50,000—opened in 1883 at the corner of Broad and Main streets. A new two-story masonry school built in 1884 stood on the site of the earlier union school at the corner of Union and Franklin streets. The silk mill itself was located at the corner of River and Franklin streets. John H. Starin was the president of the bank and the silk mill. The setting of his lavish house replete with curving, tree-lined paths and stock farm with modern barns was depicted in considerable detail. His reservoir and fish pond provided a water supply with good pressure to hydrants nearly 100 feet below in the village.<sup>46</sup>

The transformation of the sleepy canal village with a slumping economy at Fultonville to an innovative silk manufacturing center was aided by the opening of the West Shore Railway in 1883. Its large freight depot (13 Erie St) just east of where the road crossed Main Street still stands; the hip-roofed passenger station with a central tower just west of the intersection is gone. The brick Starin House hotel and the Donaldson Block were north of the passenger station on the west side of Main Street. The Wemple foundry, composed of connected buildings constructed over several decades, ranged along the north side of the canal opposite the West Shore freight depot. In addition to the silk mill and the Wemple foundry, Burleigh noted Cross's Hay Carrier Works near the "old" dry dock shown in 1890 on Plate 2 of the Sanborn map. Smokestacks mark additional mills; the grain mill featured a water tower on its roof.<sup>47</sup>

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Company performed surveys and published maps of Fultonville in 1885 and 1890. The 1885 iteration was just two sheets encompassing the commercial and industrial area alongside the canal. The steam saw and gristmill established in the antebellum period on the east side of Mohawk Street was now owned by Foster & Green. It employed 50 hands and was the village's largest single employer. Its large lumberyard was located west of Mohawk Street and south of Yates Street. Putman's basin and dry dock at the east end of the village employed fewer than ten men. The Coal Company of Fulton County occupied a large yard alongside the towpath and adjoining Main Street. Chapman's yard backed up onto the Chapman Block at the northeast corner of Main Street and the towpath. The Tremper Coal Company yard was farther east on the south side of the canal opposite the foot of John Street. Prospect Street was labeled Railroad Street, presumably because the tracks of the new West Shore Railway paralleled its north side. By 1890, though, it was labeled Prospect Street again.

Sanborn increased its survey exposure in 1890 to include John H. Starin's recently opened two-story Silk Fabric Company on River Street east of Franklin. The Mohawk Valley Lumber Company had taken over the former Foster & Green mill, and new coal sheds belonging to Veeder & Wemple lined the towpath west of John Street. And the Engine House remained in that neighborhood. The 1895 map depicted another recently built mill: the three-story American Broom and Brush factory with associated store houses and a two-story building labeled "dwellings" at the northwest corner of Yates and Mohawk streets. Its deteriorated building remains, although difficult to recognize as it is shrouded in shrubs and vines. The 1892 census recorded a few employees in the broom shop; three years later, in 1895, the Sanborn map stated that it employed 100 hands. It was shuttered by 1900, which may have contributed to the precipitous drop in village population to

<sup>44</sup> Frothingham. On page 150, he states 150 employees; in Payne's family sketch, he places the number at 200. Either way, the mill far exceeded any other employer at the time.

<sup>45</sup> Population figures are drawn from Wikipedia, although the census in New York was carried out in 1892 because the 1890 records were lost. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fultonville,\\_New\\_York](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fultonville,_New_York)

<sup>46</sup> The 1885, 1890, and 1895 Sanborn maps noted this supply. By 1906, the village had significantly increased this supply through other sources.

<sup>47</sup> Lucien Burleigh, "Fultonville, N.Y." (Troy, New York: L.R. Burleigh, 1889). <http://www.loc.gov/item/2007625475/>

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977, down from 1,122 in 1892. By 1906, the Sanborn map showed the factory operating as the White Mop Wringer Company. The adjacent dwellings facing Yates street were labeled “vac.[ant] and old.”

In 1892, the Calvary Baptist Church was organized. By 1895, the congregation had built a modest frame sanctuary. The 1912 Sanborn map shows this was replaced in the interim with a handsome edifice expressive of changing materials and stylistic tastes of the period on a previously open lot on the east side of Main Street. Its raised basement and main story are made of rusticated concrete blocks with a prominent round-arched window centered on the front façade. A frame upper half-story on the main block and a corner bell tower with a pyramidal roof is clad in wood shingles as is the open porch at the south end of the front façade. The low, broad proportions; strong round-arched openings; and robust trim scheme all draw on the Romanesque and Craftsman tastes popular at the time. The church and the one-story, mansard-roofed, buff brick bank at the corner of Main and Broad streets are among the relatively few buildings constructed after about 1910 in Fultonville. The bank, built soon after the original brick building burned in 1920, also features a central round-arched opening, but it is set in a symmetrical façade designed using both Romanesque and neoclassical details.<sup>48</sup>

While the Sanborn maps provide great detail for the commercial and industrial areas in Fultonville, the company devoted less attention to growing residential areas, possibly because small homeowners were less likely to purchase their services and would do so in smaller increments. Throughout Fultonville, numerous new wood frame houses designed in the Victorian eclectic styles—mainly Queen Anne and Stick Style—were constructed on previously open lots. These included individual examples and short rows of new houses. A row of three Queen Anne houses were built on the west side of Franklin Street north of Union Street. A few more were built on the east side of the street south of Union. Large examples that offered two or more units faced the school lot on Union Street and filled open lots on the western half of Prospect Street. More stylish examples included 11 Ann Street and a remodel of an older brick Greek Revival at 10 Broad Street. As in the 1870s, people who owned older houses added large open porches with turned columns and mechanically produced trim work to update their dwellings.

The 1900 census recorded an increase in the number of households to 249 living in 217 buildings. Thus, a portion of Fultonville residents still lived in shared housing. Based on a visual assessment of buildings, those in the northeast part of Fultonville mainly on Union Street, many of them built in the period 1890 through 1905, were probably designed as multi-family dwellings. Some continue to be so today. Starin also owned five small houses on a drive connecting Union Street with the mill, of which only one (2 Park Av) survives. Although this building and the area adjacent on the north and east are much altered and so excluded from the historic district, the area to the south and west is still a recognizable mill worker neighborhood. The 1905 census, which provided street addresses for households recorded, shows that the latter area, which is part of the historic district, was inhabited overwhelmingly by silk mill workers. They described themselves as winders, hemmers, weavers, machine operators, glove makers in the silk mill, boxers, silk mitt makers, and painters. Up to 100 were employed there. Unlike the workers in some other Mohawk Valley villages by this time, these were almost entirely drawn from the local, New York-born population. The only notable immigrant population was a small group of Italians living along the towpath.<sup>49</sup> The president of Starin’s silk factory was a German, Albert deGraff. The English immigrants of the early 1890s were not very apparent by this date. A few additional multi-unit dwellings were built on Prospect Street

<sup>48</sup> Kelly Yacobucci Farquhar, *Montgomery County* (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia (Images of America Series), 2004): 70.

<sup>49</sup> Nearly every Mohawk Valley village recorded a similar such neighborhood of Italians, mainly men living in shanties, along the canal and the railroads in this period. In western Montgomery, the largest groups lived in St. Johnsville and Canajoharie.

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in the same period. Residents here were more likely to cross the railroad and canal to work in the steam mills west of Main Street.

The 1905 *New Century Atlas* shows that nearly all of Fultonville's present historic building inventory was realized by this time. The south side of Prospect Street was lined with houses. Frontages on Ann Street and the west side of Upper Franklin had also filled in. The 1906 Sanborn map delineated the new village waterworks on Mohawk Street; the facility appears to overlie the culverted stream drawn westward over the flats in the mid-1800s.

The basin associated with the old dry dock on the canal was gone, surely a result of the greatly reduced traffic on the waterway. Meanwhile, the West Shore Railway occupied an increasing amount of real estate. It owned buildings west of Mohawk Street on the north side of the tracks as well as ones on the south side east of Upper Franklin Street. The latter were dwelling houses shown in the 1868 Beach Nichols atlas, long before the tracks practically ran through their front gardens. The Westcott Express Company owned a pair of buildings, one with the long narrow proportions of a warehouse freight depot (still standing outside of the historic district) between the houses and the railroad's freight depot. These changes in infrastructure may illustrate the increasing hegemony of rail freight over canal freight for all but the heaviest, least time sensitive shipments.

John H. Starin died in March 1909. The 1912 Sanborn map shows that the mill, by then called the Mohawk Silk Fabric Co., had burned and was being rebuilt. The name change may have occurred as part of settling Starin's estate, although one account indicates that the name change might have occurred as early as 1907.<sup>50</sup> In July 1911, the Mohawk Silk Company announced construction of a large new two-story brick factory in Kingston, New York, on the Hudson River. The company planned to keep Fultonville as an auxiliary mill.<sup>51</sup> It is unclear how early the company built a mill in Amsterdam as well, but it was in operation by the late 1910s.

By the early 1910s, the old canal was scheduled for closure on the section parallel to the Mohawk River. The river itself was engineered to become the wider, deeper New York State Barge Canal (National Historic Landmark), which opened at the end of the decade. The 1912 Sanborn showed both the flour and gristmill, now owned by Van Epp and Dunn, and the Mohawk Valley Lumber Company still in operation on opposite banks. Farther east, however, most of the former coal yards and sheds were vacant or dilapidated. The Orange County milk condenser, which had opened a few years earlier on the south bank, was still in business, as was the White Mop Wringer Co. on Mohawk Street, but J.A. Gross's Hay Carrier factory on the north bank was shuttered. A state health department report published in 1915 recorded that Fultonville had a population of about 800 people, a number much diminished from a peak of more than 1,100 less than two decades earlier. The report stated that there was a silk mill and "one or two other industries, but [the village] is chiefly an agricultural center."<sup>52</sup>

Between 1918 and 1921, the silk industry in Fultonville appears to have splintered into at least four companies of various sizes, possibly in response to the change in management of the Mohawk Silk Fabric Co. in the summer of 1919. C.R. Morley, manager of the mills at Fultonville and Amsterdam, and W. Parnham, superintendent of the Amsterdam mill, joined with H.W. Horning, builder of tricot machines, to form the Acme

<sup>50</sup> When C.R. Morley, manager of the company, formed a partnership to open the Acme Silk Mills in 1919, it was said he had worked for Mohawk managing mills at both Fultonville and Amsterdam for 12 years. "New Glove Silk Mill," *Silk* 12:8 (August, 1919): 57.

<sup>51</sup> *Mill Supplies* 1:7 (July 1911): 321.

<sup>52</sup> New York State. *Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the State Department of Health*, Vol.II (Albany: J.B. Lyon Company, 1916):

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Silk Mill in Poughkeepsie.<sup>53</sup> The pattern of shifting locations closer to large cities and transportation hubs affected other smaller manufacturing villages along the Mohawk in this era. Soon after, the Fultonville Hosiery Co. incorporated with \$75,000 in capital.<sup>54</sup> This company may not have met with success as it was not listed in the directory published in *America's Textile Report* in 1922. Neither does it appear on the 1926 Sanborn map. Brand & Elis, the Erie Fabric Company, and the Fultonville Textile Company employed fewer than 15 people each. The Republic Silk Fabric Company was larger and employed 100. The Weeper Company incorporated a little earlier in 1913 with only \$15,000 in capital. The Snyder Manufacturing Company appears to have been among the smallest with just two looms. These operated alongside the much larger Mohawk Glove Corporation, incorporated in 1920 with \$2.5 million in capital to manufacture ladies' silk gloves and underwear. While listed in the Fultonville directory, its business address was on Fourth Avenue in New York City.<sup>55</sup>

The 1926 Sanborn labeled some of these companies, as well as a few other very small operations, some located in backyards on residential streets. The one-story tile building that housed the Fultonville Textile Company still stands at the corner of Mohawk and Broad streets (13 Broad St). The Erie Silk Fabric Co. occupied a building on the north side of Erie Street, where the canal had recently been filled in. The Underwood Silk Manufacturing Co. stood just east of John Street. The Snyder Silk Manufacturing Company occupied a building behind a house on Union Street; the M.Y.E. Co. also operated in a large outbuilding on River Street. Three more companies—Weeper Manufacturing, incorporated 1913; W.B. Peaseley Co., and J.D. Yates—were all on the west side of Franklin Street. The buildings of the latter two survive at 20 Washington Street Extension. By 1926, the Mohawk Glove Corporation was manufacturing silk hosiery at its Fultonville mill. The day of silk gloves and stockings was passing, however, as less costly fibers like rayon were adopted as alternatives.<sup>56</sup> At least one other small factory, Ritch & Pitch, making cast-iron cookware operated for a time in the large frame addition to the cobblestone house at 8 Broad Street in the 1926 Sanborn map.<sup>57</sup>

The 1945 resurvey of the Sanborn map found fewer than half of the small mills still running, and most of these had changed management since 1923. Of the survivors, none specified they worked with silk: some were simply glovers while others worked with rayon or cotton or both. The Mohawk Glove Company building on River Street was owned by American Beaver Lamb, Inc. and scheduled to become a tannery. Of other industries in Fultonville, the building, warehouse, and garage once owned by the White Mop Wringer Company at the west end of the village between Yates Street and the river were owned by Shell Oil Company. The silk glove industry inaugurated by John H. Starin had run its course. By 1940, the population had fallen to 806, down more than 300 persons since the early 1890s. It rose slightly during the 1950s to 840 in the 1960 census before entering a steady decline.

**Thruway village (1950s–present):** In the post-World War II period, many industrial villages and cities in the Mohawk Valley boomed in line with the national economy and population. New housing developments featuring modest frame dwellings blurred the line between densely settled village and rural surroundings.

<sup>53</sup> "New Glove Silk Mill," *Silk* 12:8 (August 1919): 57.

<sup>54</sup> *Textile Colorist* 43:21 (August 1921): 551.

<sup>55</sup> *America's Textile Reporter* 36:7 (1922): 697-8.

<sup>56</sup> <http://www.bergfashionlibrary.com/view/bewdf/BEWDF-v3/EDch3212.xml>. This site states, "Too many mills, overproduction, competition from rayon, and changing consumer preferences contributed to the American silk industry's decline during the 1920s and 1930s."

<sup>57</sup> "Ritch and Pidge."

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Again, the ancient travel corridor was adopted as a main trunk route, as commerce shifted to a new limited access superhighway. The nineteenth-century canal and mill villages seemed in a good position to capitalize with the opening of the new Thruway authorized by the state legislature in 1950. The Thruway opened in sections from Buffalo to the Bronx in New York City during 1954 and 1955—an illustration of how the military-industrial complex developed during the war could accomplish enormous tasks of civil engineering with great celerity in this era. The opening of the Mohawk Valley section of the Thruway by the beginning of 1956 marks the end of the period of significance for the historic district in Fultonville because of the ways it altered the village's historic transportation infrastructure and eroded its already shaky economic foundations. The largely intact historic core is now an island wrapped northerly by a Thruway access to NY 30A and southerly by NY 5-S, interrupting the historic relationship between the north and south sections of the village. The Thruway itself flies over NY 30A following the former right-of-way of the Erie Canal.

The adoption of the former canal route resulted in the demolition or moving of nearly 40 buildings to clear the route along the southern rim of the historic core of Fultonville.<sup>58</sup> The limited accessed dual highway was designed to enter the village at street level at the east end. West of Franklin Street, it was raised on pylons to pass over the commercial district on Main Street (NY 30A) and continue on much the same elevation going west, where it meets higher ground. This flyover preserved the secondary north–south route, NY 30A, and the street-level integrity of Main Street, but the scale of the project forced the bifurcation of the historic connection between the northern flats and the uplands rising at south end of the village. The other two through-streets that connected these sections were truncated. Franklin Street ends abruptly at a chain link fence just south of two canal-period hotels, one on either side of the street; its historic alignment becomes Upper Franklin south of NY 5-S. Mohawk Street ends at the berm carrying the Thruway; Upper Mohawk Street continues its historic alignment south of Prospect Street (NY 5-S) to the cemetery.

Aerial photographs shot in 1959 depict Fultonville north from the Thruway to the Barge Canal.<sup>59</sup> These images show the interchange then under construction at the east end of the village. The old Mohawk Glove factory was still standing, and the wringer factory was active with approximately 30 cars parked in its lot. The Shell Oil warehouse and garage now included a sizable tank farm—a characteristic development along the new interstate system. The one-story warehouses still standing on the north side of Union Street were built by this time, but the new ranch-style houses on the opposite side were not yet constructed. Neither was the motel (2 Riverside Dr) at the corner of Main Street and Riverside Drive, formerly called River Street (within the historic district). The motel was built soon after the interchange at the end of the village was opened. The old silk factory facing Riverside Drive was extensively remodeled with a Mid-Century Modern façade and opened as a truckers hotel by the early 1960s (outside of the historic district). This business continues today.

The two-story brick school built in 1924 at the corner of Union and Franklin streets to replace the one that burned the previous winter still stood. It was not abandoned and demolished until 1974, when Fultonville and Fonda combined school districts and moved to a site across the river. The loss of the school may have contributed to the downward population trend. By 1990, just 748 people lived in Fultonville. In spite of the trend, or possibly in hopes of reversing it, a large suburban-style subdivision of approximately 70 lots was platted on the rising land south of NY 5-S in the western part of the village. Some sections appear to have been developed on spec as the houses are very similar, but as of 2015, about a quarter of these lots remain open. The village population rose from a low of 710 in 2000 to 784 a decade later. Employment remains

<sup>58</sup> "Fultonville History,"

[https://www.co.montgomery.ny.us/sites/public/government/historian/Historian\\_Development/Articles\\_FultonvilleHistory.aspx](https://www.co.montgomery.ny.us/sites/public/government/historian/Historian_Development/Articles_FultonvilleHistory.aspx)

<sup>59</sup> de Wolf, Aerial photographs, 1959. PHO-22-C-11, 13, and 14. (Fonda, New York: Montgomery County Department of History and Archives)



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limited. The commercial space on Main Street is partially occupied. At the east end of Fultonville north of the Thruway and east of Franklin Street, a few national fast food chains have opened outlets on Riverside Drive and this level area adjoining the river is developing quickly as a truck stop area.

Today, traffic passes above, to the south, and down the center of Fultonville. Even so, it retains an identifiable historic main street and contiguous residential neighborhoods representing its development across the socio-economic spectrum from the time when the Erie Canal was first anticipated through *circa* 1930. It also encompasses much of its early canalside neighborhood of modest houses, shops, and at least two hotels along York Street and the Washington Street Extension. While owners have changed window sash and exterior cladding, these form a recognizable and extremely unusual example of the modest houses, hotels, and businesses that once lined the old Erie Canal in villages and towns. The Gothic Revival cobblestone house (8 Broad St) built by local historian Jephtha Simms is a remarkable and stylish example of its type. Main Street retains examples, some very intact, of stylish Federal and Greek Revival houses, several of them constructed in brick with local limestone details. These are associated with slightly later brick commercial buildings. The railway freight depot, replete with its punchwork gable boards, is a rare survival. And, the row of houses on Prospect Street illustrates patterns of house building and house remodeling spanning the historic period. The orientations of these houses and their streets represent the organization and subsequent reorganizations of Fultonville's relationship with the transportation corridor, from river to canal to railroad to barge canal and, finally, super highway.

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Farquar, Kelly Yacobucci. *Montgomery County*. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia (Images of America Series), 2004.

Frothingham, Washington. *History of Montgomery County: embracing early discoveries, the advance of civilization, the labors and triumphs of Sir William Johnson, the inception and development of manufactures, with town and local records, also military achievements of Montgomery patriots. Revised and edited by Washington Frothingham*. Syracuse, N.Y.: D. Mason & Co., 1892.

Simms, Jephtha. *The Frontiersmen of New York: showing customs of the Indians, vicissitudes of the pioneer white settlers, and border strife in the two wars*. Albany, New York: G.C. Riggs, 1882-3.

—. *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...illustrated with more than thirty engravings*. Albany, New York: Munsell and Tanner, 1845.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Fultonville HD  
Name of Property

Montgomery Co., NY  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** 148.79 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

|   |                   |                          |                            |   |                   |                          |                            |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | <u>18</u><br>Zone | <u>551915</u><br>Easting | <u>4755180</u><br>Northing | 3 | <u>18</u><br>Zone | <u>550907</u><br>Easting | <u>4754702</u><br>Northing |
| 2 | <u>18</u><br>Zone | <u>551955</u><br>Easting | <u>4754573</u><br>Northing | 4 | <u>18</u><br>Zone | <u>550601</u><br>Easting | <u>4755160</u><br>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 Fultonville Historic District boundary was drawn to include the entire Village of Fultonville, reflecting its development from ca. 1822–1955. The district boundary takes in about three quarters of the present village including most of the development on the floodplain adjoining the river and the rising land east and south of the former canal. This includes the commercial district and mainly large, relatively stylish houses ascending the slope south of the river on Main Street (NY 30A), a row of houses on Prospect Street (NY 5-S) overlooking the former canal and the West Shore Railroad, a rural cemetery, two church buildings, an 1883 freight depot for the railroad, the elaborate mansard-style Starin Mansion in the southeast corner of the village, and a neighborhood now bisected by the Thruway and a widened NY 5-S (east of NY 30A). While the rectilinear plan of this last area now lacks the bridges carrying the north–south streets over the former canal, it can still be read. Further, it retains a few extant examples of small silk factories built in the 1920s and 1930s that extended this industry developed in the 1880s by John H. Starin.

The historic district boundary excludes a ca.1970 residential subdivision at the west end of the village south of Prospect Street and a house trailer park west of Main Street near the south boundary of the village. It also excludes a small residential area with several intrusions and buildings with low integrity east of Franklin Street and north of the old canal alignment. East of that section and also on Riverside Drive east of Washington Street, businesses built to serve Thruway travelers in the late 1900s and early 2000s replace earlier development. The former Starin silk mill, while it survives, has been so remodeled as a long haul trucker hotel that it is unrecognizable except on its rear elevation. It and properties east of it are excluded from this nomination.

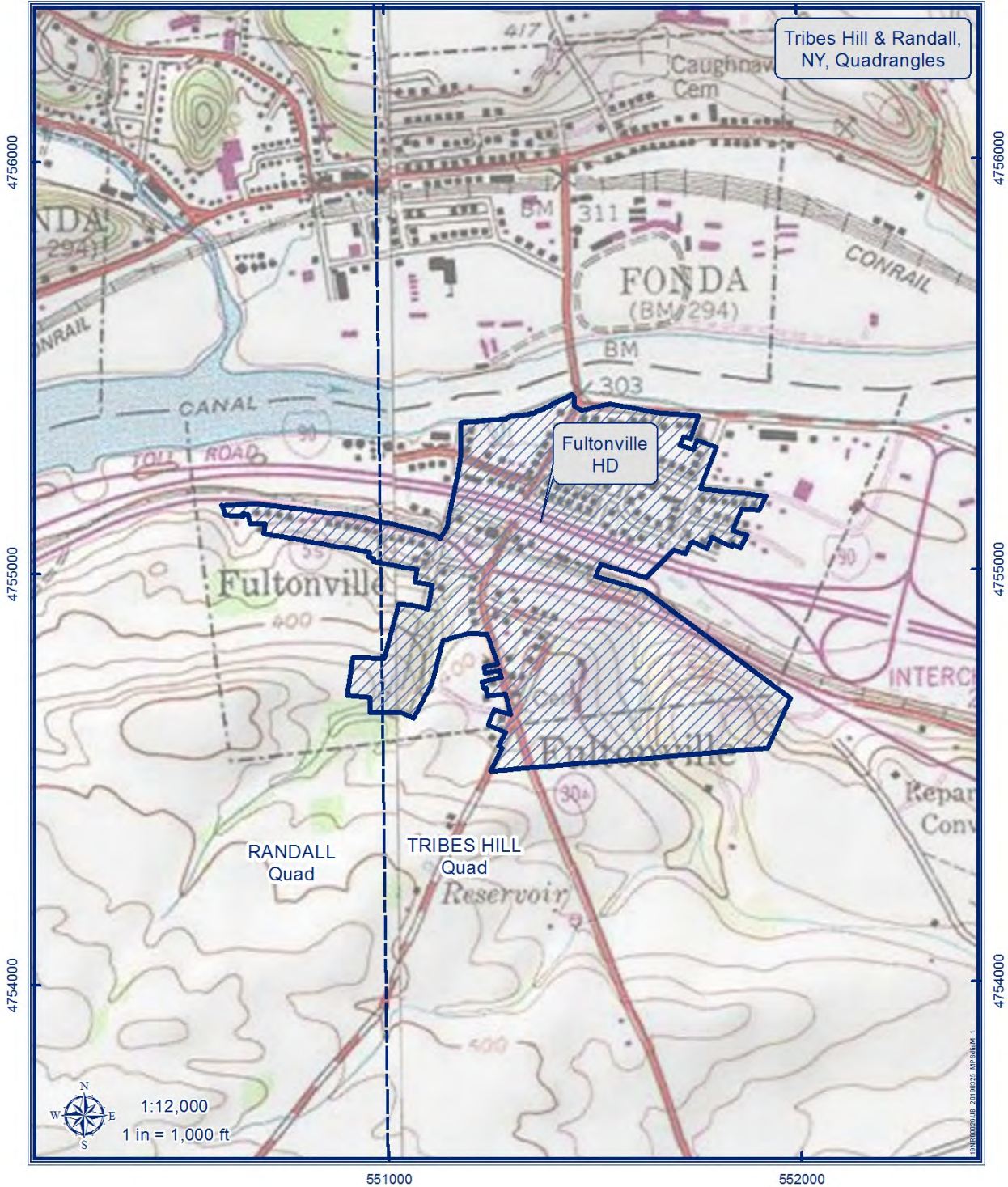


Fultonville HD  
Name of Property

Montgomery Co., NY  
County and State

### Fultonville Historic District

Fultonville,  
Montgomery County, NY



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



Fultonville  
Historic District



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation

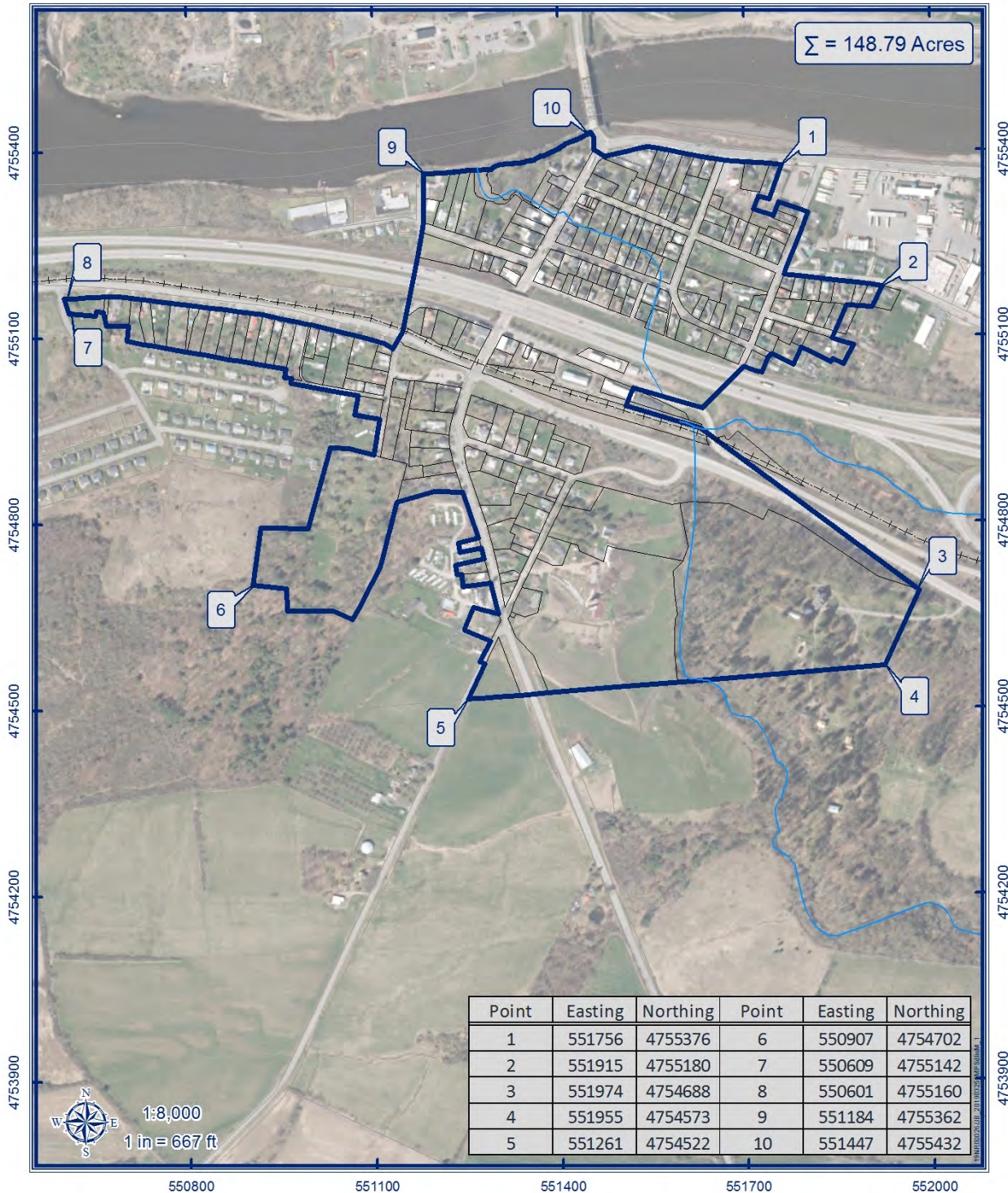


Fultonville HD  
 Name of Property

Montgomery Co., NY  
 County and State

Fultonville Historic District

Fultonville,  
 Montgomery County, NY



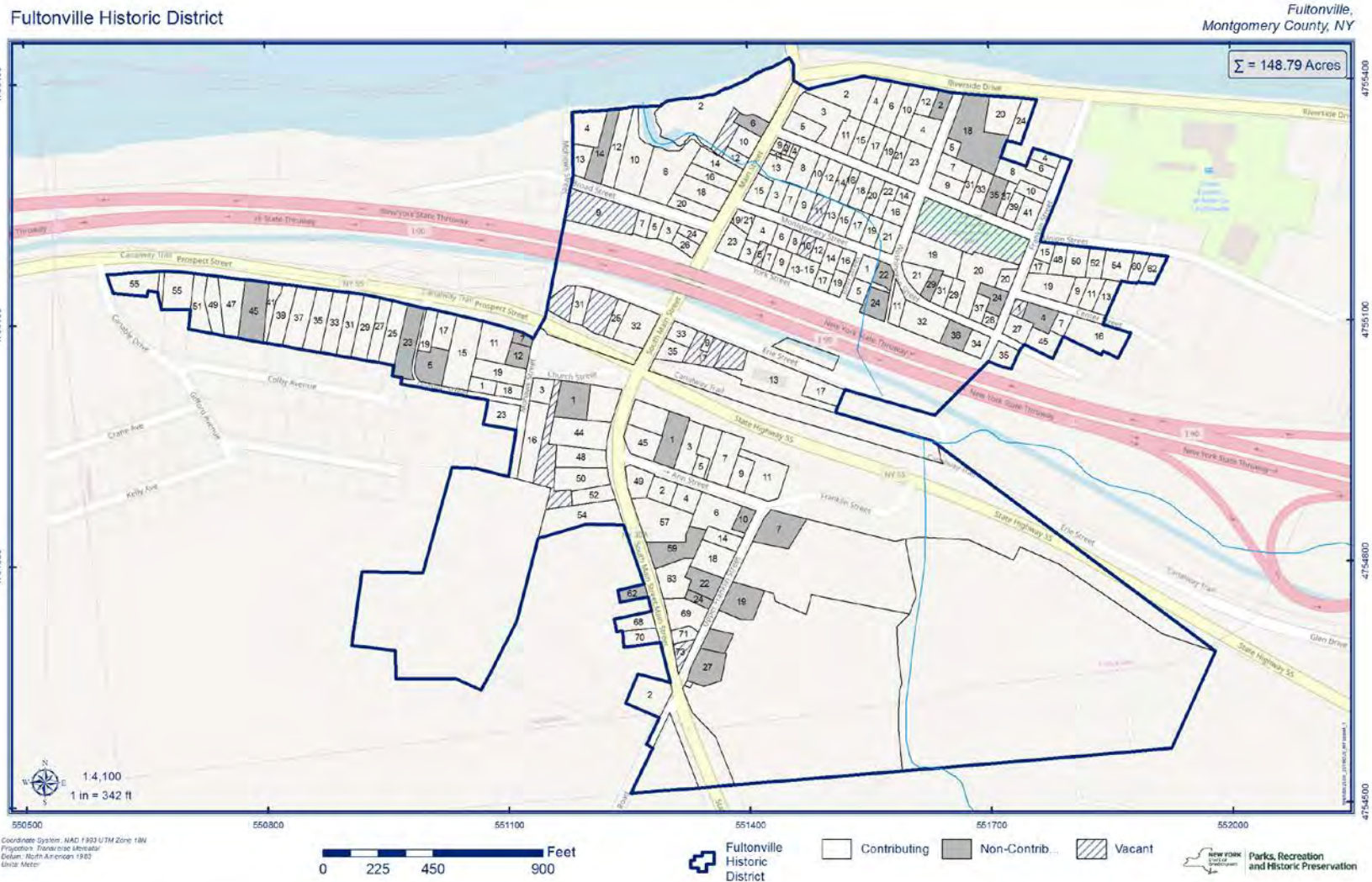
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: North American 1983  
 Units: Meter





Fultonville HD  
Name of Property

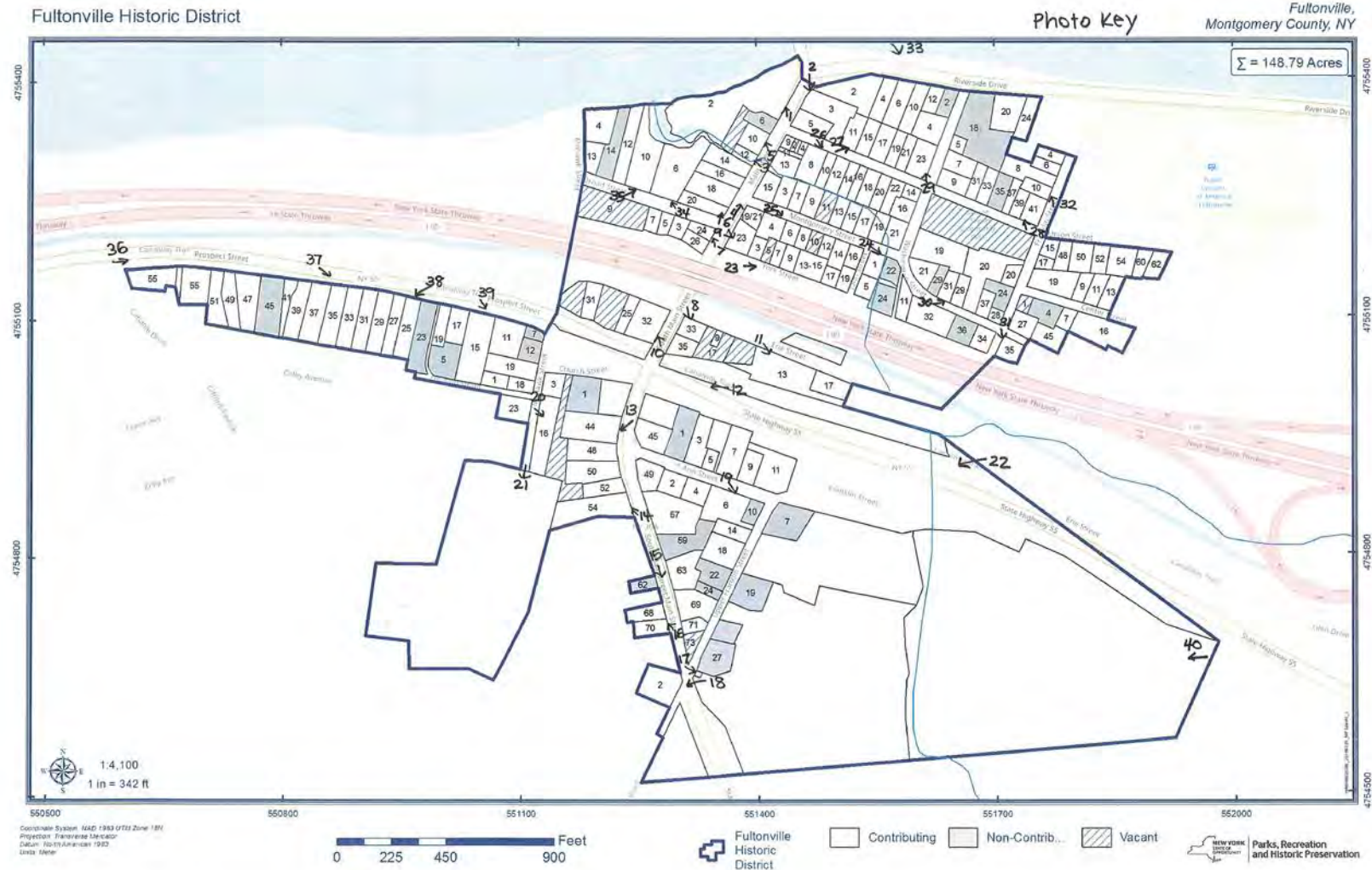
Montgomery Co., NY  
County and State





Fultonville HD  
Name of Property

Fultonville Historic District  
Photo Key



Fultonville HD  
Name of Property

Montgomery Co., NY  
County and State

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### 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Jessie A. Ravage

organization Independent consultant

date 30 April 2019

street & number 34 Delaware St

telephone 607-547-9507

city or town Cooperstown

state NY

zip code 13326

e-mail jravage@stny.rr.com

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### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
  - **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)
- 

### Photographs:

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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: Fultonville Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fultonville

County: Montgomery

State: NY

Photographer: Jessie Ravage

Date Photographed: April 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0001: 2 Main St (NY 30A), west side, view northwest to bridge over Mohawk River

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0002: 3 Main St (NY 30A), east side, view southeast

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0003: 12 Main St (NY 30A); west side, Hamilton Fish law office alongside rerouted Dry Dock Brook

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0004: Main St (NY 30A), east side, view north from corner of Washington Street

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0005: 10 and 8 Main St (NY 30A), west side, Masonic Hall, post-historic period infill office, and carriage barn associated with 2 Main St

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0006: Main St (NY 30A), west side, view northwest from Broad St

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0007: Main St (NY 30A), former Fultonville Bank, southwest corner of Main and Broad streets

Fultonville HD

Name of Property

Montgomery Co., NY

County and State

- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0008: Main St (NY 30A), view northeast over brick commercial building southeast corner of Erie St adjacent to the berm of the I-90 flyover
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0009: Main St (NY 30A), view southeast over commercial building at northeast corner of York St
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0010: Main St (NY 30A), view northwest over former Starin Hotel at southwest corner of Erie St; berm of I-90 visible in background
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0011: Erie St, New York, West Shore, and Ontario Railway freight depot, view southeast with NY 5-S in background
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0012: Main St (NY 30A), west side, Reformed Church from NY 5-S illustrating the approach from the east on the former Erie Canal
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0013: 44 Main St (NY 30A), west side on slope ascending south escarpment of Mohawk Valley
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0014: Main St (NY 30A), west side, view north from number 54 down hill towards Mohawk River and NY 5-S
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0015: Main St (NY 30A), east side, view south from Ann St
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0016: Main St (NY 30A), west side, view northwest at top of hill from corner of Upper Franklin St
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0017: Van Eps family cemetery, Main St (NY 30A) at southeast corner of Upper Franklin St
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0018: 2 Van Eps Rd, village boundary
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0019: 6 Ann St, view south showing steep slope of lot
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0020: Mohawk St, east side adjoining Fultonville Cemetery property
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0021: Fultonville Cemetery, view south from top of Mohawk St
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0022: Van Eps farmhouse and outbuildings on bluff overlooking river on Upper Franklin St, view southeast from NY 5-S
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0023: York Street, former canalside neighborhood, north side, view east
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0024: 1 John St, southeast corner of John and Montgomery sts, looking east to intersection with the north-south section of Washington St
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0025: Montgomery St, nos. 4, 6, and 10, south side, view east
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0026: Union St, south side, east from Main St
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0027: Union St, north side, east from Main St
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0028: Union St, north side, view west from Franklin St
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0029: Washington St, west side, with former silk mill buildings set back behind earlier house
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0030: Washington St, north side, view east alongside route of former canal, basin, and dry dock site
- NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0031: Franklin St, west side, nos. 8, 6, and 4, view north of Union St toward Riverside Dr

Fultonville HD

Name of Property

Montgomery Co., NY

County and State

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0032: Former canalside hotel on Franklin St, east side, view south to adjacent route of the canal, now I-90

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0033: Riverside Drive, south side east from Main St (NY 30A), view southeast from bridge of Mohawk River

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0034: Broad St, north side, view west from 10 Broad St to boundary of historic district

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0035: Broad St, view east to Main St showing 8 Broad, Gothic Revival cobblestone house once owned by Jephtha Simms on left

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0036: Prospect St (NY 5-S), south side, view east from 55 Prospect, last property on western edge of district

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0037: Prospect St, south side viewed east showing route of former New York, West Shore & Ontario Railway, reused as the Canalway path

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0038: Prospect St, south side, viewed west, showing late 19<sup>th</sup> century development

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0039: Prospect St (NY 5-S), south side view east over earliest houses on this street

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0040: Starin Place viewed from drive gate opening onto NY 5-S

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0041: NYS Thruway over Main St (NY 30A), facing north toward the Mohawk River

NY\_Montgomery County\_Fultonville\_0042: NYS Thruway over Main St (NY 30A), facing south toward the climb out of the river valley

**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.













12









PIZZA  
518-883-2401

NO PARKING  
ANY TIME  
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1128

251 WWW

PLEASE

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WINDFALL ST

POSTOFFICE









WORLD TRAVEL TOURS, EMPLOYMENT, PROPERTY CARE  
寰球国际旅行社

112









AUTONVEE  
REDEMPTION  
CENTER

Bottle & Can  
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JOHN E.  
1810  
FEB. 21 1863  
IN HIS 53<sup>RD</sup> YEAR





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VILLAGE  
SPEED  
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FULTONVILLE  
REDEMPTION CENTER  
175 MAIN STREET • FULTONVILLE, NY  
518-853-1468

34

NY 100





JOHN 37

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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: 6/24/2019      Date of Pending List: 7/19/2019      Date of 16th Day: 8/5/2019      Date of 45th Day: 8/8/2019      Date of Weekly List: 8/9/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- |                                       |  |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal       | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver       | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other        | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years         |
|                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |   |

Accept       Return       Reject      8/8/2019 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

**ERIK KULLESEID**  
Acting Commissioner



17 June 2019

Alexis Abernathy  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW  
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

- Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, Kings County
- Camp Hill School, Pomona, Rockland County
- 32 Police Precinct Station House Complex, New York, New York County
- Fultonville Historic District, Fultonville, Montgomery County (280 owners, 0 objections) ✓
- McNaught Family Farm, Bovina Center Vicinity, Delaware County (3 owners, 0 objections)
- Frederick and Annie Wagner Residence and St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Smithtown, Suffolk County
- Dorrance Brooks Square Historic District, New York, New York County (115 owners, 0 objections)
- East Marion Road Historic District, East Marion, Suffolk County (158 owners, 10 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