

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 INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMINISITRATION BUILDING & TIME OFFICE
other names/site number HUDSON RIVER MILL PERSONNEL OFFICE
name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number 17 PINE STREET not for publication
city or town CORINTH vicinity
state NEW YORK code NY county SARATOGA code 091 zip code 12822

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

Michael P. Lynch Deputy SHPO Date 7 JUNE 2017
Signature of certifying official/Title

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): _____

Alexis A. Beardsley Date of Action 8/18/17
Signature of the Keeper

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: business (office building)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE, CONCRETE

walls: STONE, BRICK

roof: TERRA COTTA, SYNTHETIC

other: GLASS, METAL, WOOD

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The International Paper Administration Building & Time Office is the last remaining architectural feature of what was once a sprawling paper manufacturing facility located adjacent to the nominated site at Palmer Falls on the Hudson River in the Village of Corinth, Saratoga County, New York. The pulp and paper mill facility located there was widely considered the largest of its kind in the United States in 1900. Completed in 1905, the nominated building is a load-bearing masonry edifice constructed with stone and brick walls above a T-shaped plan; it also employs a vaulted fireproof floor between the lower and upper floors. The hip-roofed front block, which is solidly proportioned and symmetrical in massing, is the formal section of the two blocks and has a principal floor set above a high raised basement level, while the rear “stem” of the T, flat roofed and one story, exhibits a more utilitarian character. Stylistically the building is of eclectic conception and employs features which associate it with a number of popular turn-of-the-twentieth-century revival modes. Principal character-defining features of the front block include a projecting central entrance pavilion which is punctuated by a round-arched entrance bay; the raised basement of random-range stone ashlar, above which are the brick walls of the principal story, the latter laid up in Flemish bond with burnt headers on the front and side elevations; and the green glazed barrel-tile roof with its deeply projecting bracketed eaves. The exterior, which relies in no small measure on its sturdy massing, high hipped roof and the contrasting textures and colors of its stone, brick, wood and glazed tile components to create visual interest, nevertheless exhibits a restrained and judicious incorporation of decorative motifs. At the time of its completion, the building satisfied the needs of the International Paper company as one of its two main headquarters, along with its executive and sales offices in New York City. Administrative functions were quartered at the Corinth office and the company’s annual stockholder’s meetings were staged there into the 1930s. The lower level accommodated the needs of workers and it was there that the time clock was located along with space where workers could assemble before and after their shifts. The principal room on the main upper level, occupying the full depth of the west side of the floor plan, was conceived as the superintendent’s office and director’s room, and it retains its period woodwork, plaster work, and a brick fireplace enriched with Neoclassical motifs. This nomination includes one contributing feature, the administration building.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The nominated building is located at 15 Pine Street in the Village of Corinth, Saratoga County, New York. This location places it on the village’s extreme northeastern side, south of the Hudson River and adjacent to the site where the International Paper’s Corinth facility was formerly situated, at Palmer Falls, this sprawling facility having since been closed and its considerable physical infrastructure razed. The building is oriented to face southwards, tending slightly to the southeast, and was constructed with its principal elevation fronting on Pine Street and facing towards the head of Heath Street, which extends in a southerly direction from Pine Street. Following its completion the building served as the “public face” of the facility and the principal point of access for mill employees; today it serves as a reminder of International Paper’s once considerable presence in Corinth. The nominated resource is set back from the road and sidewalk on a flat landscaped parcel and is bounded by a white picket fence; small ornamental trees punctuate the parcel and decorative plantings are found along the perimeter of the front section, particularly near the entrance. A paved parking area is present on the building’s east side, accessed by means of the entrance drive that enters from Pine Street on the building’s opposite, west side, where a small security booth is located; this building is located on an adjacent parcel and is not historic in nature. Behind the building and to its northwest is open space once occupied by the mill complex; to the immediate east is a domestic property, and there is also a house on the opposite side of Pine Street, east of Heath Street. Buildings, including a community hall, once occupied the open space on the opposite side of Pine Street west of Heath Street and east of 5th Street, but these are no longer extant.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Exterior

The building consists of two distinctive sections that form a T-plan: the front block, which accommodates two levels of finished space beneath a high hipped roof, and the rear block, also rectangular in plan, which is flat-roofed and extends northwards from the center of the main block. The walls of the main block feature brick above a stone lower level; the walls of the rear section are brick above a concrete foundation.

The façade of the main block faces southwards and fronts on Pine Street. It contains the building's formal entrances to both the basement and principal floor, those being situated in the projecting entrance pavilion. The entrance to the main floor is via the straight run of stairs that lead from grade upwards to the central round-arched bay, beyond which is the deeply recessed entrance; the doors to the basement are situated at grade on the end walls of the pavilion and their corresponding vestibules are lighted by square-shaped windows which flank the central stair. The foundation, which corresponds with the lower level, consists of rough-hewn stone walls laid up in random range ashlar with red-tinted grapevine mortar joints; the corners employ larger stabilizing stone quoins. Paired square-shaped windows punctuate the basement wall on either side of the pavilion, these being fitted with one-over-one wood sash. The transition between the stone basement wall and brick superstructure is marked by a rough-hewn limestone water table which forms a strong visual contrast with the grayish-blue stone used for the rest of the basement wall. The portion of this block corresponding with the first-floor within features Flemish-bond brickwork with burnt headers, the outer portions of the wall (to either side of the projecting pavilion) having a single large window and smaller paired windows, the latter being positioned closest to the entrance, these having rough-hewn limestone sills and gauged brick lintels. Immediately above these windows to either side of the pavilion the flat wall gives way to corbelling above which is a wood fascia and decorative wood eaves brackets. The pavilion has a large arched aperture formed of three courses of header bricks and it is flanked by oval-shaped windows which employ a limestone keystone motif at their tops, bottoms and sides; windows of this type are also used on the end walls of the pavilion. Above the corbelling is a decorative brick frieze with evenly spaced and recessed cross motifs. This frieze gives way to a second band of corbelling, above which is a stepped block parapet embellished with decorative rectangular-shaped recessed panels of terra cotta; rough-hewn stone coping terminates the parapet. The roof is clad with green clay-barrel tiles and flares out slightly towards its base.

The side elevations of the main block were similarly composed, with two windows punctuating the basement wall—these being the same as those on the front wall, each having two square-shaped openings hung with one-over-one wood sash—and four windows corresponding with the main floor, which were treated as pairs set within a recessed panel with corbelled top. The recessed portion of the wall was laid up with Flemish bond in a manner consistent with the front wall, the remainder of the wall being laid up in stretcher bond. Windows are fitted with one-over-one wood sash.

The rear elevation of the main block features asymmetrical fenestration and a portion of it is obscured by the engaged rear block and also by a later pent-roofed and lattice-walled bump out which accommodates the storage of propane gas tanks. A total of five windows punctuate the wall corresponding with the main floor, these having gauged brick arches and limestone sills, in addition to a paired window which punctuates the basement wall near the northwest corner. There is additionally an expressed stairwell, formed of brick laid in stretcher bond and having a corbelled cornice, which extends downwards from the main floor of the front block to the rear wing; it is lighted by a windows fitted with three-over-one wood sash and has a corresponding entrance at grade, which is presently covered by a pent-roof hood. A single brick chimney rises from the lower part of the roof, near the west wall, it corresponding with a fireplace inside; square in plan, it corbels upwards at its top.

The flat roofed rear ell is low slung and consists of brick walls above a concrete foundation. All but one of the nine windows that form the east wall's fenestration were incorporated into a band that has cast-stone

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

lintels and sills and rusticated brick piers separating each of the window units. These windows are fitted with three-over-one wood sash. A similar treatment is to be found on the opposite west wall, while the end wall contains a pair of doors. Corbelling terminates the walls and marks the transition to the flat roof plane.

Interior

The basement, accessed from grade on the south-facing façade but also accessible from the rear block, features a single large open assembly space corresponding with the main block; it was noted as a waiting room for employees on period plans. From this space extends a single-loaded corridor which corresponds with the rear block. The at-grade doors on either side wall of the pavilion lead into small entrance vestibules which open onto landings inside this room with corresponding sections of stair; a bathroom is positioned on the south wall between these two landings. Centered against the opposite north wall is a low dais where the time office was at one time located. The corresponding area of recessed wall behind the dais, which is now largely covered by a ceiling-height mural, appears to have not existed originally and was closed off later, given comparison of the existing configuration with historic-era images. Originally there was a large aperture between the front and rear sections within which the time office was located, it being in essence an island that extended into the ell with circulation on either side; this is further indicated by the paired steel I-beams which spanned this large aperture. This part of the building featured the expression of the brick walls, which were painted, and also the series of low vaults which sustain the floor above, along with the corresponding metal support columns, in addition to narrow vertical bead-board employed for some walls in the rear block as indicated in period photographs. Flooring is currently obscured underneath wall-to-wall carpet. Existing finish work includes narrow bead-board wainscot; turned balusters, newel posts and handrail corresponding with the two staircases which lead downward from grade on the south wall; and moulded wood door architraves with roundel corner blocks (window openings lack decorative trim). As for the rear block, an opening in the north wall of the main block leads into a corridor beyond which, at the opposite end of the plan, is a small room that communicates with the outside by means of a door on the east wall; this corridor additionally provides communication with the enclosed stairwell that leads upwards to the main block's principal floor. The wainscot on the west wall of this corridor, opposite the east brick wall, may well represent a portion of the original time office, the front of which was removed in more recent times. The space within this section houses the building's physical plant as well as storage space. Further physical and documentary analysis will be required to understand those changes made to the basement plan after the completion of the building in 1905.

On the upper level the original plan consisted of a large general office entered directly from the main entrance; two large rectangular-shaped rooms occupying the outer portion of the plan and running the full depth of this section; two smaller offices and a hallway behind the general office; and two bathrooms flanking the entrance pavilion and accessed from the general office. The main entrance is recessed behind the arched aperture and corresponding covered porch. This entrance opens into the main foyer or what was the general office. To the left, or west, is the building's signature public space, a rectangular-shaped and full depth room which functioned as the superintendent's office and director's room, as per period plans. This room, which is provided with abundant natural light from the front, side, and rear windows, features a fireplace and corresponding expressed chimney breast against the rear wall. Of Neoclassical conception it has a firebox flanked by recessed panels with bands of egg-and-dart ornament above, the firebox opening being spanned by a plain frieze and a cornice enriched with labyrinth fret. Above cornice level the chimney breast tapers upwards and thus presents as a pyramidal mass which is embellished at its center with a recessed panel spanned by three bands of egg-and-dart ornament which take the form of a lintel. Flooring is covered with wall-to-wall carpeting; walls and ceilings are plaster, although the ceiling is now obscured by a dropped acoustic-tile ceiling. The windows have fully articulated moulded surrounds as do the two doors which open into in this room—from what were the general office and one of the smaller rear offices—

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

which are glazed-and-paneled and have transom lights above (the door and transom glazing is presently obscured). This room also has moulded baseboards and wood shelving between the doors on the east wall.

The foyer area, or former general office, that opens up from the main entrance features a paneled wood dado with smooth plaster walls above. To either side of the entrance, against the south wall, are the entrances into the restrooms which flank the entrance vestibule, these being provided with natural light by the oval-form windows on the front and side walls of the pavilion. The door casings consist of a plain wood surround with ogee-form cornice and the doors themselves are of a six-paneled type with horizontal rectangular-shaped panels. As for the front door, it is of a glazed and paneled type and retains a decorative brass escutcheon plate with spiral-form motifs at its top and bottom.

The area on the opposite side of the main floor plan, which originally functioned as an accounting room, is largely given over to an open office suite, the space separated from the foyer by means of a partial wall screen with open spindle frieze above. Portions of this wall screen are glazed with privacy glass. At the rear of the foyer is a short corridor, east of the two smaller rear offices, which provides access, by means of a six-paneled door, to the stairwell that leads downward to the rear portion of the building. Finishes in this part of the building match those already described, in terms of the nature of plaster and wood work.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

Name of Property

County and State

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1904-1967

Significant Dates

1904-1905;

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Sanderspree, Charles W.; contractor

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for this NRHP nomination, 1904-1967, is initiated with the construction of the building in 1904 and ends at 1967, the 50-year cutoff point, given the building's continued use by International Paper as an administrative and time office up until that date.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Synopsis

The International Paper Administrative Building & Time Office is an architecturally and historically significant building and the last remaining vestige of this company's once sprawling Palmer Falls paper manufacturing operation in Corinth, Saratoga County, New York. The building was conceived of and designed to serve as headquarters for International Paper, a company established in 1898 to consolidate the interests of nearly 20 paper mill operations in New York and New England. This corporate action established the company as the largest paper manufacturer in both America and the world and the Corinth facility—typically referred to as the Hudson River Mill, and formerly operated by the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company—became its most important and productive facility. Several sources at the time described the Hudson River Mill as the largest pulp and paper factory in the United States. The nominated building provided a sophisticated architectural statement and offered itself as the “public face” of the company in Corinth, and it was there that many administrative functions were executed and that annual stockholder's meetings were staged into the 1930s. It featured a two-level plan with administrative and executive space above and a time office and worker's waiting room below, and thereby in some ways reflected the division between labor and management inherent in the company's operations. Paper making had been established at Palmer Falls in 1869 and was carried on later by International Paper until 2002, at which time the facility was closed; in 2010 demolition of the mill complex was initiated and today only the nominated building remains to chronicle the company's long history there. The building is being nominated to the NRHP in association with Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as a largely intact example of a corporate administrative office built with an eclectic architectural vocabulary. Constructed between 1904 and 1905, the pedigree of the design remains anonymous, even though period elevations and floor plans remain to chronicle its original spatial and design characteristics. It appears the building served as a prototype of sorts, as a building of similar characteristics was subsequently erected at the company's facility in Berlin, New Hampshire in 1906; that building survives, though in much compromised terms. The building is additionally being nominated in association with Criterion A, in the area of Industry, given it was erected to serve as the principal headquarters of the International Paper Company and the site of its annual stockholder's meetings.

Historical Context: Palmers Falls & the Hudson River Mill

Corinth is located in north-central Saratoga County and its lands were once largely contained within the Kayaderossera Patent. While sporadic and minor settlement of the town occurred there during the period before and during the Revolution, most of the early settlers, many of New England origin, arrived there following the conflict's end in 1783. In his gazetteer of 1824 Horatio Spafford described Corinth, known variously as Jessup's Landing at an early date, as a modest village consisting of a small number of houses, mills and stores. He went on to describe Palmer Falls, or the Great Falls, as it was sometimes known, as “a cataract of about 30 feet, and a rapid of 1 mile above... There is a remarkable chute, or narrow Rapid... through which, at low water, all the waters of the Hudson are forced to pass, with astonishing rapidity.”¹ Nathaniel Sylvester, in his 1878 county history, noted the following about the falls at Corinth: “For beauty, and picturesque and grand effects, the scenery of Palmer's Falls may well rank with any in the States.”² His description of the village, offered some half-century after Spafford's passage, rendered a similar image of the place; “[Corinth] is a hamlet at the falls, and contains about twenty dwellings, two hotels and boarding-houses, the works of the Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company, and (when the mills are all in operation) about two hundred inhabitants.”³ Sylvester's account underscores the importance the paper mill had on the complexion and fortunes of the community at this early date.

¹ H.G. Spafford, *A Gazetteer of the State of New-York* (Albany, NY: B.D. Packard, 1824), 130-31.

² Nathaniel B. Sylvester, *History of Saratoga County*, New York (Philadelphia: Everts & Ensign, 1878), 391.

³ *Ibid.*, 395.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Although celebrated at an early date for its compelling scenic beauty, Palmer Falls in Corinth was also highly valued for the considerable hydraulic power which could be harnessed from it, and it was this power which drove and sustained development in the Corinth area. A saw mill was operating there as early as 1804, and by about 1820 a grist mill and woolen mill had also been established. These mills were in operation until about 1830, at which time they and their water rights were purchased by Beriah Palmer. The site lay undeveloped until 1858 when Palmer organized the Palmer Falls Water Power Company which sought to harness the power of the Hudson River and channel it to mill lots below Palmer Falls which would be leased to other companies. Thomas Brown, of Niagara Falls, New York, who served as one of the directors of the company, subsequently established a large race to power a new endeavor, an edge-tool manufactory, which was operational by 1860 but the fortunes of which flagged shortly thereafter with the onset of the Civil War. By 1865 Brown had added a woolen factory to his Palmer Falls enterprises that employed about 30 people; by 1869 its annual output was in excess of 12,000 yards of cashmere and 10,000 yards of flannel. Brown tragically died at this factory in 1869 when he was mistaken as an intruder by his night-watchman, who shot and killed him. At that time the mill property passed into other hands before being destroyed in an 1870 conflagration. The woolen mill was subsequently rebuilt but by 1874 it shut down and its equipment was sold to a Warrensburg, New York company, and the empty building was purchased in 1874 by the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company, which used it for a time as a storehouse.⁴

In April 1869 the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company, whose founders included Alberto, Albrecht and Rudolf Pagenestecher, initiated construction of its new Palmer Falls operation and placed 18 wood grinders in active service in September of that year. As assignees of the patented Keller-Voelter wood grinder which initiated the revolution of using wood for paper pulp instead of straw or rags, the Pagenstechers engaged in the transfer of both German technology and German machinists to the Palmer Falls mill. Hudson River Pulp was soon producing more wood pulp than it could sell; in 1870 it purchased the former edge-tool factory built by Brown and installed an 80-inch wide Fourdrinier paper machine to produce printing paper. Pulp making and paper manufacturing were at the time were considered separate businesses, and as such the mill at Palmer Falls was likely the first one in the nation to produce both pulp and paper at the same location.

An increase in business required the construction of a new larger mill in 1872, which was erected on the site of the burned-down woolen mill; it was operational the following year and produced “a fine quality of printing-paper.”⁵ Sylvester provided the following facts relative to the operation as it was constituted in 1878, which outlined the manufacturing process, its scope, and the mill hands required to oversee it:

The patent for the manufacture of wood into pulp for the manufacture of paper was issued in 1861, but was not utilized until this mill started in 1869. The pulp is made from spruce and poplar logs. The logs are cut into blocks about fifteen inches long, peeled, split, and washed clean. They are then put into a machine which presses the inner face of the block against a rapidly-revolving grindstone, which reduces it to a soft white pulp. This is run through a screen, taken up on another, transferred to a felt, and run between heavy rollers, the top one gathering the pulp into a thick sheet, which is stripped from the roll and folded, tied up in bales, and is the wood-pulp of commerce. The mills of this company use about five thousand market logs, three thousand five hundred cords of fire-wood, and one thousand five hundred tons of rags every year, and produce ten tons of dry pulp and seven tons of printing-paper every twenty-four hours. They employ about two hundred hands. The power is furnished by ten iron turbine water-wheels, furnishing in all between six hundred and seven hundred horse-power. They also use four large

⁴ Ibid, 397; information used in this section also provided by Stephen Cernek, Daniel Webster College, Nashua, New Hampshire.

⁵ Ibid

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

boilers for the heating and drying process.⁶

The Hudson River Pulp Company (renamed Hudson River Pulp and Paper in 1880) maintained a sales office in the Tribune Building in New York City, as its successor, International Paper, likewise would, and it counted among its officers members of the Pagenstecher family in addition to Warner Miller, the secretary (later a United States Senator), and Warren Curtis Jr., who resided in Corinth and served as the mill superintendent. At the time of Sylvester's account the company was recovering from an 1877 fire which caused considerable damage to the facility.⁷

After the mill was rebuilt the crib dam was enlarged and a tail race added, resulting in a head of 84 feet. A second, upper level dam was constructed that allowed water to be used twice, resulting in 25,000 total horsepower. The ability to harness more power from the Hudson River dramatically increased production capacity that marked the 1880s. By 1884 there were 150 employees operating two separate pulp mills and three paper machines that produced newsprint for the *New York Times* and the *Chicago Tribune*. By 1887 a rail spur was built into the mill yard, and Pusey & Jones of Wilmington, Delaware had built and installed what was then regarded as the largest paper machine in the world. Designed by Superintendent Warren Curtis, the machine produced paper that was 112-inches wide at a rate of 250 feet per minute. By 1888 another expansion had occurred that saw a total 8 paper machines running at the mill, using 35 tons of wood pulp that was produced on site.

Hudson River Pulp and Paper increased its production and improved the quality of its paper with the installation of five sulphite digesters in the 1890s. Chemical pulp produced in this manner kept wood fibers intact and provided for a stronger paper. Warren Curtis reported in 1894 the Mill's chemical wood pulp production capacity was 60,000 pounds daily. After noting in a review of the Northeast's paper industry that the paper machine designed by Warren Curtis and built by Pusey & Jones had become the standard used throughout much of the industry, the writer of the article that appeared in the February 25, 1897 edition of the *Paper Mill and Wood Pulp News* asserted that "as I said before, the Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company has the greatest site and facilities of any paper or pulp mill in this country, or might I say in this world."

The International Paper Company formed in January 1898, at which time it took ownership and consolidated the operations of 17 pulp and paper mills located in the Northeastern United States in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont. The Hudson River Mill at Palmer Falls in Corinth was the largest of these and soon became the company's most productive plant. By 1920 the company had an aggregate annual output of 500,000 tons of paper, mostly newsprint, and owned the timber rights to 2,800,000 acres in Canada, where it also owned saw mill facilities.⁸ Its founders and first two presidents were William A. Russell (d. 1899) and Hugh J. Chisholm. It was at the company's mill at Palmer Falls in Corinth, located on the south bank of the Hudson River south of its confluence with the Sacandaga River, that the company maintained its principal office, though it also maintained an executive office on Broad Street in New York City.⁹

In the early decades of the twentieth century International Paper utilized the most modern and efficient technologies for the production of wood pulp and newsprint at its Hudson River Mill in Corinth. In 1902 a major remodeling of the ground-wood mill was begun with the installation of the first of several 1,000-watt General Electric generators which would be powered by Palmer Falls to drive pulpwood grinders and to

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Ibid

⁸ *The Manual of Statistics: Stock Exchange Hand-Book* 1920 edition (New York: Commercial Newspaper Company, 1920), 268-69.

⁹ Ibid, 269.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

supply electricity throughout the facility. The increase in pulp production resultant from the renovation of the ground-wood mill spurred the installation of two additional steam-powered paper machines in 1906 to replace older water-driven ones. But the Hudson River Mill's new ground-wood plant was unable to supply enough mechanical pulp to meet the increased production capacity of the new and faster paper machines. Modern paper machines that were being powered by oil-fired boilers featured both a wider roll and increased machine speed that demanded that more pulp be supplied to their head-boxes.¹⁰

Mechanically processed wood pulp accounted for approximately 80 percent of the pulp used in newsprint. Although the Hudson River Mill continued to produce large quantities of sulfite pulp, it now had to purchase pulp laps from other mills to meet the pulp demanded by its new steam-powered paper machines. Sometime after 1907 plans were underway to build a ground-wood mill at Curtis Falls, a quarter-mile upriver from Palmer Falls. By 1913, the Curtis Manufacturing Company—which was privately owned by the Curtis Family and operated by Warren Curtis Jr.—was producing ground-wood pulp under contract with International Paper. A new rail spur was built to the Curtis Mill from the main Delaware & Hudson line that led to the Hudson River Mill, and soon fresh ground-wood was being sent downriver from the Curtis Mill to the Hudson River Mill through an elevated, 14-inch-wide pipeline. By the 1910s the Hudson River Mill had become a leading producer of both wood pulp and newsprint. The facility's ability to produce pulp in quantities sufficient to supply the growing production capacity of its paper machines was a result of its proximity to the abundant timber situated on lands that it owned in the Adirondacks and to the capacity of the Hudson River to power two ground-wood mills. Sometime after 1890, and increasingly after International Paper began to purchase larger tracts of New York State woodlands, the Hudson River Mill started to build a large reserve of pulpwood in its upper mill yard rather than rely on daily rail shipments and pay seasonally fluctuating pulp wood prices.¹¹ A photographer for the H.C. White Company that made stereographs recorded an image of the mill wood yard around 1910 and wrote that there were 50,000 cords of pulp wood held in reserve in the yard.

Burleigh's 1888 birds-eye view map of Corinth shows a small reserve of pulpwood near the terminus of Hudson River Mill's upper-mill yard rail spur. But a photograph of the Hudson River Mill yard that appeared in the 1897 New York State Fish & Game Department Annual Report suggests that by then a large pulpwood reserve was in place. Within 20 years, two separate eight-story-high piles of pulpwood lined each side of the rail spur leading to the mill. Pulpwood thus became ubiquitous within this section of Corinth, as the piles stretched from the main office westward nearly 1,000 feet behind the homes and businesses on Palmer Avenue. The substantial pulpwood reserves that lay in the yard of Hudson River Mill became a part of the community landscape and served as a symbol of the facility's remarkable productive capacity. By 1927, when International Paper commissioned a panoramic photograph of the mill's pulpwood supply, 90,000 cords of pulpwood lay in reserve, enough to supply the mill's paper machines for nine months.¹²

By 1910 there were five sulfite digesters at the mill, which each "cooked" an average of 15 cords of pulpwood in tanks approximately nine feet wide and 30-feet tall. These contributed to the substantial effluent that was becoming a notable byproduct of pulp and paper production at the mill. In 1910 a proprietary process was developed at the Hudson River Mill for recovering the spent sulfite liquor from these digesters and recycling it into a saleable adhesive product called "binderene," which was most often used in road construction and became a successful secondary product for International Paper. A new and enlarged binderene plant was completed in 1917 and new technologies were regularly applied to the sulfite recycling process. By 1948, when

¹⁰Overview of International Paper period paraphrased from materials authored by Stephen Cernek.

¹¹Ibid

¹²Ibid

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

new evaporators were installed to increase production capacity, weekly production of binderene at the Hudson River Mill was 115,000 gallons.¹³

The transformative technological development to occur in the newsprint era— and the one which bore the most significant long-term consequences for the Hudson River Mill—came in the wake of a March 1913 Hudson River flood which destroyed the crib dam that had been built in 1877. A cofferdam was immediately erected so that the mill could resume production, and plans were quickly developed to construct a permanent concrete dam. Completed in 1914, the new concrete dam both dramatically increased the power available from Palmer Falls and forever altered the natural character of the Hudson River at Corinth. The dam was built by employing two relatively new design approaches: reinforced concrete and an arch design. Hollow concrete arches set perpendicular to the river resisted the force of the river's downstream current and permitted the dam to span the full width of the river by its attachment to the cliff faces on either side of the River. The building of a dam that spanned the Hudson River at Palmer Falls was thought doubtful by the Department of the Interior when it completed its 1885 study of water power in the United States.

The increased 84-foot head of the dam could now generate up to 25,000 horsepower, which was critical to expanding pulp and paper production in the future and which also satisfied the increasing demand for electricity at the facility. In order to secure the higher head and increased horsepower, the new dam had to be located slightly downstream from the former crib dam and thus was constructed on top of the cascading rock ledges that defined Palmer Falls, natural surfaces that had been left near fully exposed when the crib dam was in place. Much of Palmer Falls, the irregular, jagged and sloping ledges of which had been a source of romantic inspiration for painters and photographers, now lay beneath and behind the new dam. The Hudson River now pooled year-round behind the dam, also submerging the picturesque upstream ledges that Seneca Ray Stoddard and other photographers had found so visually appealing a half century earlier.¹⁴

Three factors help to explain the overall significance of the Hudson River Mill to International Paper during the years it manufactured newsprint. First, the company signaled the importance of the mill by locating its headquarters there in 1898 and by constructing the nominated building to serve as its main office. While sales and accounting offices were eventually located in New York City, the Corinth office remained listed as the company's principal office in annual reports through the 1920s. Beginning in 1898 and continuing for the first few decades of the twentieth century, except for a few years around the time of the 1921 Paper Strike, the mill also served as the location for the annual stockholder's meeting, with specially outfitted trains conveying the company's directors to the facility each August. It is likely that the annual meeting was scheduled to coincide with the peak of the tourist season in the Adirondacks and the annual thoroughbred racing meet at nearby Saratoga Springs. In 1921, when the book, *Newsprint*, was published by International Paper, author and company vice-president W.E. Haskell used a disproportionate number of photographs of the Hudson River Mill to illustrate and explain the newsprint production process.¹⁵ And it was the Hudson River Mill that was used exclusively by the company to create its 1919 film *The Manufacture of Paper*.

The production capacity of the Hudson River Mill is another factor which explains the importance of the facility to International Paper. In 1920, just as the company was beginning to expand its interests into Canada, the Hudson River Mill recorded the highest daily tonnage production of all of the company's 31 mills at an average of 554 tons per day: 262 tons of paper, 230 tons of ground-wood, and 62 tons of sulfite pulp. While the Otis Mill produced the most newsprint, the Hudson River Mill nevertheless may have been the most

¹³Ibid

¹⁴Ibid

¹⁵Ibid

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

profitable of the company's mills, since it produced substantial amounts of its own ground-wood and sulfite pulps. Even the large new mill then under construction at Three Rivers in Quebec was not expected to exceed the daily production of the Hudson River Mill.¹⁶

The Hudson River Mill was critical to International Paper in the newsprint era also because of the strength and importance of its local labor unions. These local unions were the largest within the International Brotherhood of Papermakers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulfite and Paper Mill Workers. It was IBPM Palmer Local No. 7 that led a walkout in 1910 that resulted in a general strike against International Paper throughout New York State and New England and produced the unions' first-ever contract with the company. The Hudson River Mill rank-and-file, who were members of these unions and auxiliary unions like those representing electricians, oilers, machinists, and carpenters, all played a prominent role in the paper industry's labor movement throughout the 1910s. A strong economy previous to and during the First World War helped to minimize labor conflicts, but International Paper's decision in 1921 to operate under open shop conditions after failed contract negotiations produced a bitter and prolonged strike that did not officially end until 1926. The Hudson River Mill was the first mill that the company attempted to operate with non-union labor in the summer of 1921, and much of its financial and legal energies were directed over the following two years to getting its largest mill running productively.¹⁷

The 1920s were a transformative period at the Hudson River Mill and within the Corinth community as the residual effects of the 1921 Paper Strike lingered throughout the decade. The process of assimilating the many strikebreakers who ultimately sought to make Corinth their home was complicated by the deep social and political divisions within the community left in the strike's wake. Former strikers who eventually managed to secure jobs at the mill were forced to work alongside, and sometimes as subordinates to, the very men who had helped International Paper defeat the unions. The mill's salaried personnel, whose non-union status kept them on the job during the entire conflict, suffered less economic hardship than the strikers had to endure and might have been the one group in the community least affected by the acrimonious climate created by the strike. The heavy financial losses incurred by the company after 1921 served as one measure of its cost of fighting the strike and installing open shop conditions in its mills. Total company revenues plummeted from \$22,000,000 in 1920 to just \$1,113,519 in 1921, of which only \$134,465 came from mill operations. The year 1922 was even worse financially, with International Paper reporting a net operating loss of over \$1,000,000. Not until 1923 was profitability restored, with \$5,500,000 in total revenue recorded in its annual report to stockholders.¹⁸

Phillip Dodge, the company's president, was increasingly frustrated by the inability to import pulpwood cut from its Canadian-owned lands and was also incensed by the refusal of the United States Congress to maintain a protective tariff on imported Canadian newsprint. While by 1920 the company already owned or leased nearly 3,000,000 acres of Canadian forests for its pulpwood needs, maintaining a presence in the newsprint industry after the First World War also required the construction of new mills in the Canadian provinces. International Paper's move into Canada began in 1919 with the construction of the mill at Three Rivers in Quebec, a fully integrated newsprint production facility that would also manufacture its own mechanical and chemical pulp. With the relocation of the company's newsprint operations to Canada underway, the conversion of the Hudson River Mill from newsprint to specialty papers was further motivated by an increased demand for magazines and catalogs. The conversion from newsprint to specialty papers, and ultimately to coated papers, was aided by the development of a new bleached ground-wood process that allowed for the production of new grades of printing paper whose quality was comparable to that produced by the more costly chemical

¹⁶Ibid

¹⁷Ibid

¹⁸Ibid

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

pulp process. These new ground-wood papers featured high opacity and were capable of handling color, both characteristics that were required in modern publications. The substantial production capacity of the Hudson River Mill's ground-wood plant and its lower operating costs made the Corinth mill the first of International Paper's existing newsprint plants to be converted to higher quality specialty papers, beginning in the late 1920s.¹⁹

During the first few decades of the twentieth century another form of paper production was begun at the Hudson River Mill. It was based on former mill superintendent Theodore Elixman's design for a paper core that replaced the heavy steel cores which were being used for paper shipped to customers. The cores were made of spiral-wrapped heavy brown "core paper" with steel end caps. After Elixman left International Paper around 1905 to establish his own paper core-producing company, International Paper patented and produced a similar paper core design, ultimately producing them at their Fort Edward, New York plant. When International Paper closed that mill in 1937, core production facilities were moved to Corinth. After 1937 the Hudson River Mill yearly produced as many as 8,000,000 feet of shipping cores for all of the company's Northern Division Mills, as well as for outside customers.²⁰

The flood that wiped out the crib dam at Palmer Falls in 1913 also produced such significant damage downriver at Albany that it gave rise to a movement to control the waters of the Hudson River. The Hudson River Regulating District was created in 1922 and by 1930 the 29-mile long Sacandaga Reservoir had been created by damming the Sacandaga River, the Hudson River's largest tributary, these two having their confluence five miles north of Corinth at Luzerne. While the campaign to dam the Sacandaga River was advanced publicly as a means of reducing the flood threats posed by the Hudson River each spring, the Sacandaga project was part of a broader regional initiative intended to control the waters of the upper Hudson River and thus received strong support from hydro-electric interests, paper manufacturers, and other downriver companies that used the river for power. The management of the Hudson River actually began with the building of a dam at Spier Falls in 1903 and included the new dam at Palmer Falls in 1913, the Sherman Island Dam in the 1920s, the Sacandaga project in 1930, and Stewart's Dam on the Sacandaga River in 1951, just downriver from the Conklingville Dam that created the Sacandaga Reservoir.²¹

The Sacandaga Reservoir was designed to impound the heavy spring run-off and then release it over several months into the Sacandaga and Hudson rivers to power a new hydro-electric facility and to create a predictable year-round flow downstream at the Hudson River Mill and for mills further south. The end of the seasonal water fluctuations on the Hudson River was also a boon for the Hudson River Mill for it allowed for the discontinuation of pulp lap manufacture and storage and led to the conversion of the Curtis Mill from pulp manufacturing to hydro-electric production. By 1938 the Curtis Mill housed ten 1,000-watt generators that produced electricity to help supply the energy demands of the Hudson River Mill. Energy-intensive operations at the Hudson River Mill that required the production of more electricity also demanded the production of more steam. The mill increasingly came to rely on large amounts of coal and fuel oil to power boilers whose steam was needed for the dryer sections of the paper machines and for producing sulfite pulp. By 1943 the Hudson River Mill had installed its eighth boiler with the capacity to produce 100,000 pounds of steam per hour. By the early 1960s, the mill was consuming 23,000,000 gallons of fuel oil each year.²²

¹⁹Ibid

²⁰Ibid

²¹Ibid

²²Ibid

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Other significant changes implemented in the 1930s had a direct and lasting impact on the operations at the Hudson River Mill. The mill shifted from day operations to a 24-hour work day schedule in the early 1930s, as paper workers had to adjust to the three-tour system that required employees to work the night shift for the first time. This change improved the efficiency and productivity of the mill by eliminating machine “downtime” between startups, but the operation of the mill on the three-tour system also created life-changing routines for both paper workers and their families. Nonetheless, even during the darkest days of the Great Depression, the Hudson River Mill still managed to operate at least three days per week. The conversion to high quality coated papers began in 1941 with the installation of a single, off-machine coater to produce papers that could be used for products like can labels and wallpaper. Off-machine coating technology was used until 1947, when conversion to coated paper production occurred. The Hudson River Mill thus became the first of the company’s mills to use this new roll-coating technology, which was eventually replaced by on-machine blade-coaters. The conversion process continued into the mid-1950s, at which time the Hudson River Mill was the only one of the company’s mills producing coated paper. A plan for the further expansion of coated paper production was executed in 1957 when two of the mill’s machines—first installed by the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company in the 1880s—were removed and the towered 1888 Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company structure was razed. In its footprint a 500-foot long structure was built to house a single paper machine. In 1958 construction was completed on a new paper machine designed and manufactured by the Beloit Corporation and considered to be the state-of-the-art in coated paper manufacturing technology. By 1964, the mill’s 1,650 employees were manufacturing 175,000 tons of coated paper each year.²³

International Paper made a concerted effort after 1950 to establish itself as a valued member of the Corinth community. Besides the company’s broad economic impact as the community’s largest employer, grants made by the International Paper Foundation and the company’s generous financial and material support were equally important in forging stronger bonds between the mill and the community. Yet in the three decades after the Second World War, International Paper’s public relations efforts expanded its influence within Corinth in more subtle ways. The company made substantial efforts to increase community understanding of its operations at the Hudson River Mill through a series of carefully planned open houses. Public tours of the mill were being offered twice daily by 1960, but select groups of Corinth citizens were invited to tour the Hudson River Mill during specially designated days. Among these were Clergy Day, Ladies Day, Senior Citizen’s Day, and Business Owners Day. International Paper’s public relations in the 1960s extended from the Hudson River Mill to the community in other ways. An extensive company exhibit was installed at the former Post Office building on Main Street during National Paper Week in 1965, and a similar offering appeared in the village hall in 1970 during the celebration of the 100th anniversary of papermaking in Corinth. These installations effectively reminded visitors of the company’s history in Corinth and the significant contributions that International Paper had made to the greater community.²⁴

In 2002 International Paper announced that its Hudson River Mill would be closing. “We have a strong history of papermaking at the Hudson River Mill and a highly skilled workforce,” it was announced, “however, the sluggish economy, coupled with steeply reduced demand has hindered the process of positioning the mill to compete effectively.” At the time of its closure the mill continued to produce coated paper and specialty products and counted 290 employees. Demolition of the facility, excluding only the nominated building, was initiated in 2011.

²³Ibid

²⁴Ibid

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Architectural Overview

The International Paper Administrative Building & Time Office was designed to satisfy administrative functions for the company; it served as the facility's time office, where workers began and ended their shifts, as executive office space, and for a time as the venue for the company's annual stockholder meetings.²⁵ Completed just a few years after the company formed in 1898 and took control of the paper manufacturing operations at Palmer Falls in Corinth, among other locations, it provided a new sophisticated architectural face to the existing mill facility. Its construction required the relocation of the main entrance into the mill complex from 6th Street to Pine Street in 1906; in reconfiguring the street and sidewalks that led to it, the company seemed desirous of marking it as a building of no small consequence within the community. A contemporary newspaper account indicated that the company had "materially beautified the street leading from Palmer avenue to the Pine Street entrance of their new office by laying a cement curb, gutter and sidewalk and by grading and seeding the grounds on the east side..."²⁶ It remains a small-scale example of early twentieth century corporate architecture, a building designed to satisfy specific company functions but at the same time meant to invoke an air of confidence and optimism for the International Paper Company's future in Corinth and beyond.

Although both elevation drawings and floor plans survive in the company's archives, the pedigree of the design has remained elusive in spite of considerable research undertaken to establish the architectural office responsible for it. Circumstantial evidence suggested the possibility that the design was produced by the Saratoga Springs, New York architectural office of R. Newton Brezee and in association with his sometime partner James S. Mallory.²⁷ Sustaining this possibility is the professional relationship that existed between Warren Curtis, at one time the president of the Hudson River pulp and paper mill that became the International Paper operation, and Brezee. Curtis provided considerable funds for the construction of the Baptist Church in Corinth which Brezee designed and which was erected ca. 1898 after fire destroyed the organization's earlier building the previous year; as previously noted by the Corinth historian Arthur Eggleston, "the new edifice was erected largely through [Warren's] generosity and good will."²⁸ Curtis was also the manager of all of International Paper's construction projects and thus in a direct position to steer the commission towards Brezee's office. Although these facts establish a direct and salient link between the two men and a potential channel through which the commission was secured, no definitive link has yet been found. Another possibility is architect Donn Baker, who executed work for International Paper in association with its 1901 Pan-American Exposition exhibit. As is the case with Brezee's office, no definitive link can be found to establish his involvement with the design, and as such it remains a point of speculation.

As for the architectural drawings maintained in the archives of the International Paper Company, they have unfortunately been mounted on foam board, thus obscuring whatever information may have been located on

²⁵*Manual of Statistics*, 269.

²⁶*Daily Saratogian*, 31 June 1906.

²⁷Robert Newton Brezee, known more commonly as R. Newton Brezee, was a native of Schoharie County, New York. Brezee worked as a carpenter in Saratoga Springs before leaving to work on A.T. Stewart's planned residential community in Garden City, Nassau County. By the mid-1880s he had returned to Saratoga Springs and opened an architectural office and in 1890 he was advertising himself as an architect with offices in the Putnam Building. Brezee's work is closely associated with Saratoga Springs, as it was there that he produced plans for any number of important houses and public buildings, these being largely cast in the prevailing architectural idioms of the turn-of-the-twentieth century period, among them the Queen Anne, Shingle, and Neoclassical styles. Brezee's association with James S. Mallory appears to have spanned a considerable number of years and numerous commissions and was formalized as a full partnership in 1907. Their professional association continued until 1926, at which time Newton announced the dissolution of the firm. From about 1935 to 1944 Mallory worked as an architect for the American Locomotive Company in Schenectady, New York, before retiring to Tampa, Florida, where he died in 1958. Brezee died in 1929.

²⁸Arthur E. Eggleston, *The History of the Town of Corinth; on the Occasion of the 150th Anniversary of the formation of the town, 1818-1968* (1968).

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

that side. Nevertheless, on the front of the drawings are the notations “Made By J.S.M” and “Checked by R.B.S.” in addition to “Traced by Lec.” The identity of these individuals has not yet been discerned; although the first set of initials corresponds with Brezee’s partner, James S. Mallory, it may well be those of a company draftsman.

The nominated building’s exterior composition and detailing in large measure defy precise stylistic definition and are instead of an eclectic nature. It features straightforward and stout massing predicated on the engagement of the central pavilion with the hip-roof principal mass and derives considerable visual interest from its contrasting masonry components and green clay-barrel tiles. The Flemish-bond brickwork, splayed brick window lintels, and the oval-shaped windows suggest Neoclassical and Colonial Revival-style influence, while the high hipped roof with clay barrel tiles would seem to invoke Mediterranean sources. In concert with the boldly projecting bracketed eaves the roof seems most closely related to the turn-of-the-twentieth-century revival of Italian Renaissance forms, this mode sharing an association with American corporate and commercial architecture dating to the mid-nineteenth century and appropriate in that regard given its allusions to wealth and power.

Inside, the building featured a hierarchy of space which reflected the division of management and labor. The formal upper floor, approached via the staircase and center pavilion, provided administrative space for International Paper Company managers, accountants and office staff and served for a time as its principal corporate headquarters. Meanwhile, mill workers entered the building via the at-grade entrances located on the end walls of the pavilion, and from there down a flight of stairs into a large open waiting area where the time office was located. Visible within the basement is the building’s fireproof construction, the ceiling having low concrete arches and associated steel I-beams.

The contract for the construction of the new building was let to Charles W. Sanderspree, a well-known contractor-builder based out of Fort Edward, New York who had begun his career as a carpenter; as noted in a news item in *The Daily Saratogian*: “Mr. Sanderspree has been awarded the contract of building the new office for the International Paper Co. and will begin operations the latter part of this week.” That same issue also noted that Thomas & Sturdevan of Corinth had been awarded the heating and plumbing contract at a cost of \$1,000.²⁹ At the time of Sanderspree’s death in 1929, the following account was offered in an obituary: “Twenty-five years ago Charles Sanderspree was one of the leading contractors in this locality and besides building a large number of homes in this village and Glens Falls, also built a number of public schools and business blocks.” It also indicated that he had in more recent years extended his work to the Albany area in association with his son, William.³⁰ Although period news accounts provided these details relative to the building campaign, they remained silent on the subject of the new building’s architect.

In October 1905 the building was drawing to completion and the time clocks were being installed by the Binghamton Time Recording Clock Company, a precursor of I.B.M. With the exception of the company’s superintendent and cashier, all employees were instructed to keep their time on weekly time cards maintained in the office and were forbidden from punching any time card except their own. “This is under the main office of the new building, through which office they have to pass when going to and from work. In case of late arrival, unless excused, a penalty of a deduction from wages is inflicted.”³¹ At that time shifts were signaled by whistle as follows:

²⁹Ibid; newspaper fragment, ca. 1904.

³⁰“C.W. Sanderspree, Contactor, Dead,” *Fort Edward News*, 11 February 1929.

³¹“Time,” *The Daily Saratogian*, 17 October 1905.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

Name of Property

County and State

In the morning at 5 o'clock, general alarm; at 6:40, signal to work; at 7 o'clock, to begin work; for stopping work at 12 o'clock noon. Preliminary for work at noon, 12:40; to begin work, 1p.m.; to stop and begin work, at 6 o'clock p.m. ³²

The experience of the International Paper stockholder and executive was far different. That same month the company staged its eighth annual meeting at the nominated building, which was described as not yet having "all its fittings in position" but which was nevertheless "very convenient for the meeting."³³ Following the meeting the group enjoyed a catered meal in the main room at basement level, described as "the dining hall." Among those in attendance were company president Hugh J. Chisholm—in addition to the vice president, treasurer and secretary—and of the stockholders Ogden Mills, Jr. Those who arrived from distant points came via a special train run for the purpose by the Delaware & Hudson Company.

The Corinth building was apparently the prototype for at least one other administrative building for the company, and possibly more. In 1906 the company erected a building of very similar lines at its manufacturing facility in Berlin, New Hampshire.³⁴ This main block of this building shares the same general massing as the nominated building, complete with a high tile-clad hipped roof with heavily bracketed cornice; variation is to be found in the entrance frontispiece, fenestration and the use of a rusticated basement, but the similarities are compelling and impossible to ignore. That building functioned in a like manner, with a centrally located time keeper's office at basement level that employees passed through daily and administrative space above. It has since functioned in a domestic and commercial capacity.

Conclusion

The International Paper Administrative Building & Time Office is all that remains of the company's once expansive paper manufacturing presence in Corinth, which spanned the entire twentieth century. While the accompanying production complex has since been razed, the nominated building nevertheless remains an important vestige of this history, and one built with optimism for the company's future fortunes.

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

N/A

³²Ibid

³³"D&H Runs Special for Stockholders," *The Daily Saratogian*, 25 October 1905.

³⁴This building is located at 5 Glen Avenue in Berlin, New Hampshire; although the basic design intent of the exterior can still be understood, the interior has been drastically reworked.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Eggleston, Arthur E. *The History of the Town of Corinth; on the Occasion of the 150th Anniversary of the formation of the town, 1818-1968* (1968).

Spafford, Horatio G. *A Gazetteer of the State of New-York*. Albany, NY: B.D. Packard, 1824.

Sylvester, Nathaniel B. *History of Saratoga County*, New York. Philadelphia: Everts & Ensign, 1878.

The Manual of Statistics: Stock Exchange Hand-Book 1920 edition. New York: Commercial Newspaper Company, 1920.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .50 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 <u>18</u>	<u>595971</u>	<u>4788985</u>	3 _____	_____	_____
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2 _____	_____	_____	4 _____	_____	_____
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is shown on the enclosed mapping, all of which is entitled "International Paper Administrative Building & Time Office, Corinth, Saratoga Co., NY." Maps were drawn at a scale of 1:24,000, 1:12,000, and 1:3,000.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for this NRHP nomination has been drawn to correspond with the current legal tax parcel for the property. The remainder of the property associated with the mill complex which has since been razed has been excluded, and as such only the .50 acre parcel directly associated with the administrative building and time office is included within the boundary.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

Name of Property

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger
organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date March 2017
street & number PO Box 189 Peebles Island State Park telephone (518) 268-2167
city or town Waterford State NY zip code 12188
e-mail William.Krattinger@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Photographs by William E. Krattinger, July 2016; TIFF file format, original digital files at NYS DHP, Waterford, NY 12188.

- 001 EXTERIOR, perspective view, looking northwards towards principal Pine Street elevation
- 002 EXTERIOR, perspective view looking to northwest showing east elevation and portion of principal elevation
- 003 EXTERIOR, east elevation
- 004 EXTERIOR, perspective view showing northeast corner of main block and portion of rear wing
- 005 EXTERIOR, rear wing, view looking roughly west
- 006 EXTERIOR, detail view showing stone ashlar and grapevine mortar joints, main block
- 007 INTERIOR, principal floor, main block, superintendent's and director's office, west side of plan
- 008 INTERIOR, principal floor, main block, view looking into west restroom
- 009 INTERIOR, principal floor, main block, detail view of front-door hardware
- 010 INTERIOR, principal floor, main block, view showing original plaster ceiling under dropped acoustical tile ceiling
- 011 INTERIOR, basement level, main block, view towards northwest corner showing fireproof ceiling and columns
- 012 INTERIOR, basement level, main block, view looking towards northeast corner
- 013 INTERIOR, basement level, main block, view looking towards east wall, entrance stairs to right
- 014 INTERIOR, basement level, view looking from main block into corridor of rear wing

Property Owner:

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

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

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

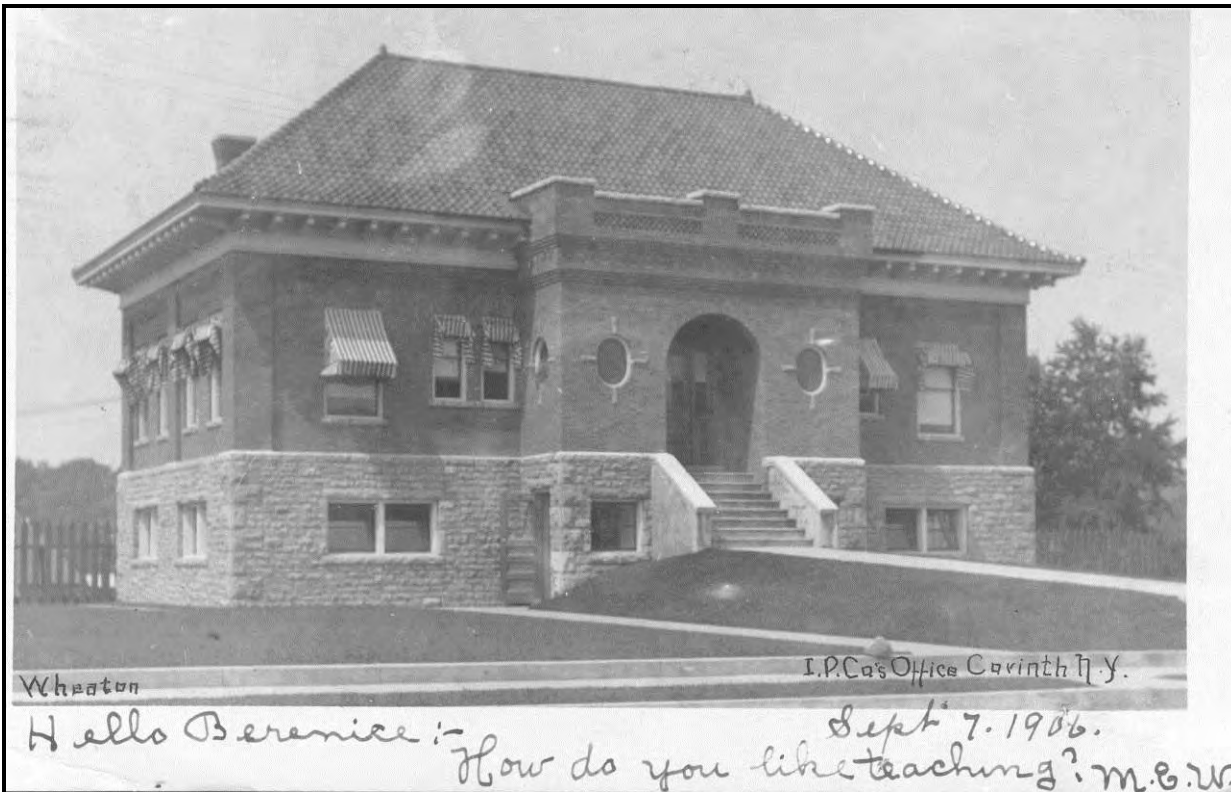
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State



ABOVE, view ca. 1906; BELOW, ca. 1910 view with water tower, sulfur tower and wood piles in background. Note original ramped entry walk in both views.



INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

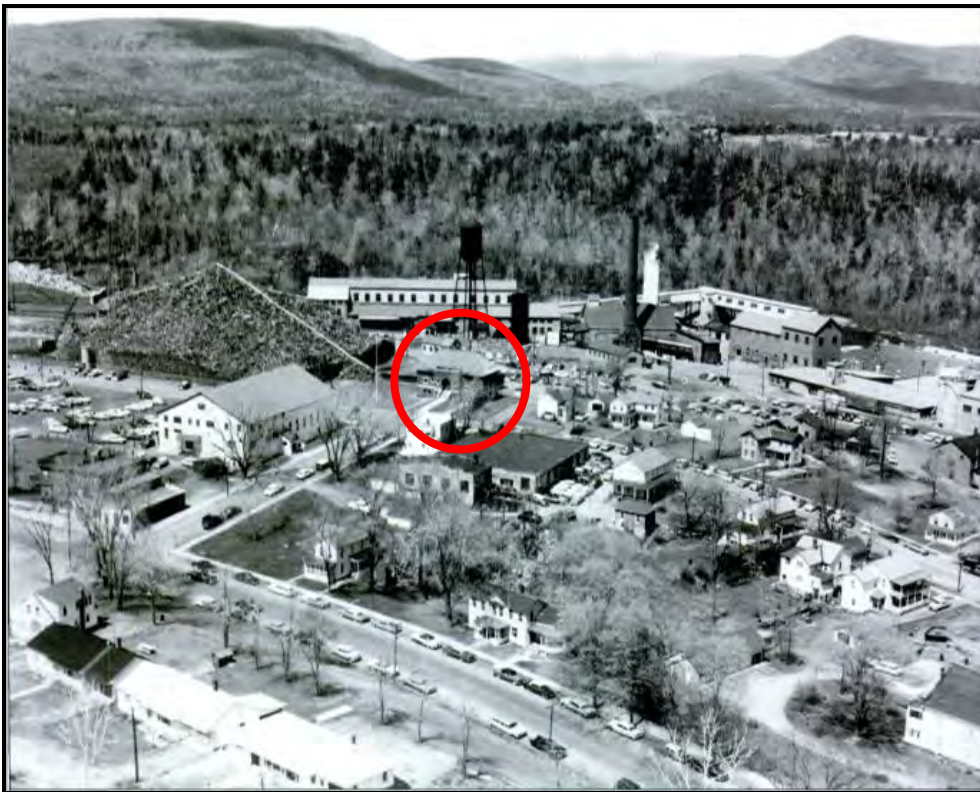
SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

Name of Property

County and State



ABOVE, ca. 1910 view of mill complex; BELOW, ca. 1960s view. Nominated building shown in red circle.

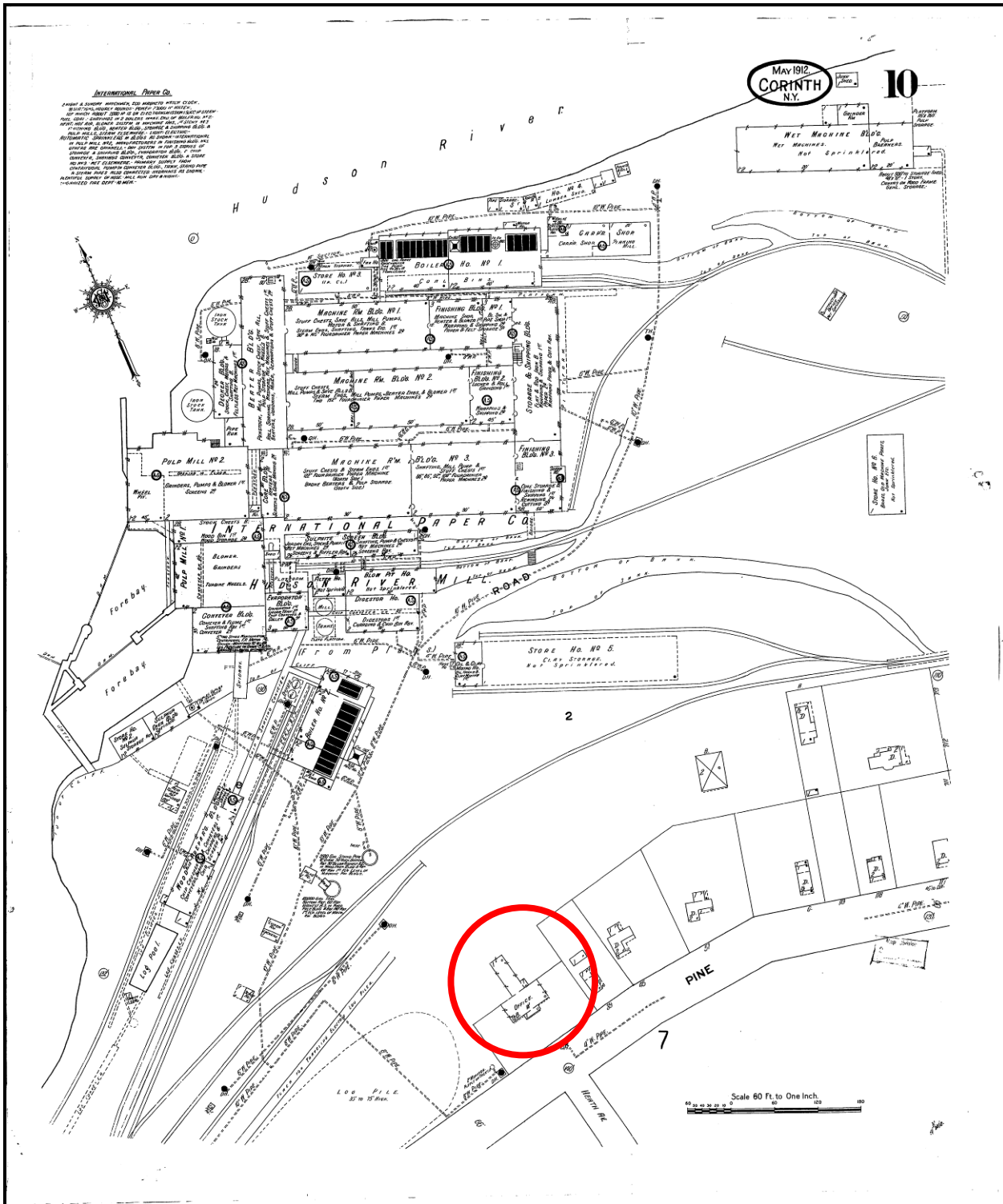


INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

Name of Property

County and State



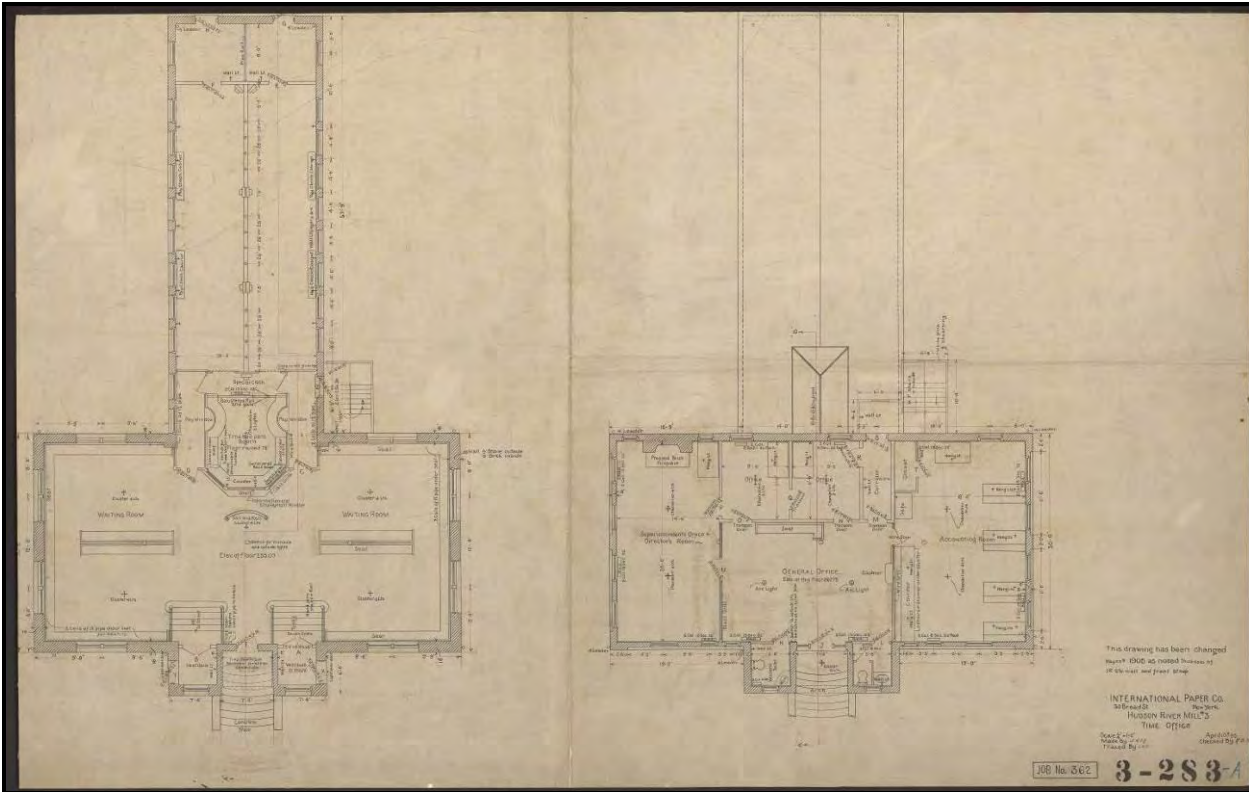
ABOVE, Sanborn fire insurance map showing mill complex in 1912; nominated building shown in red circle.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

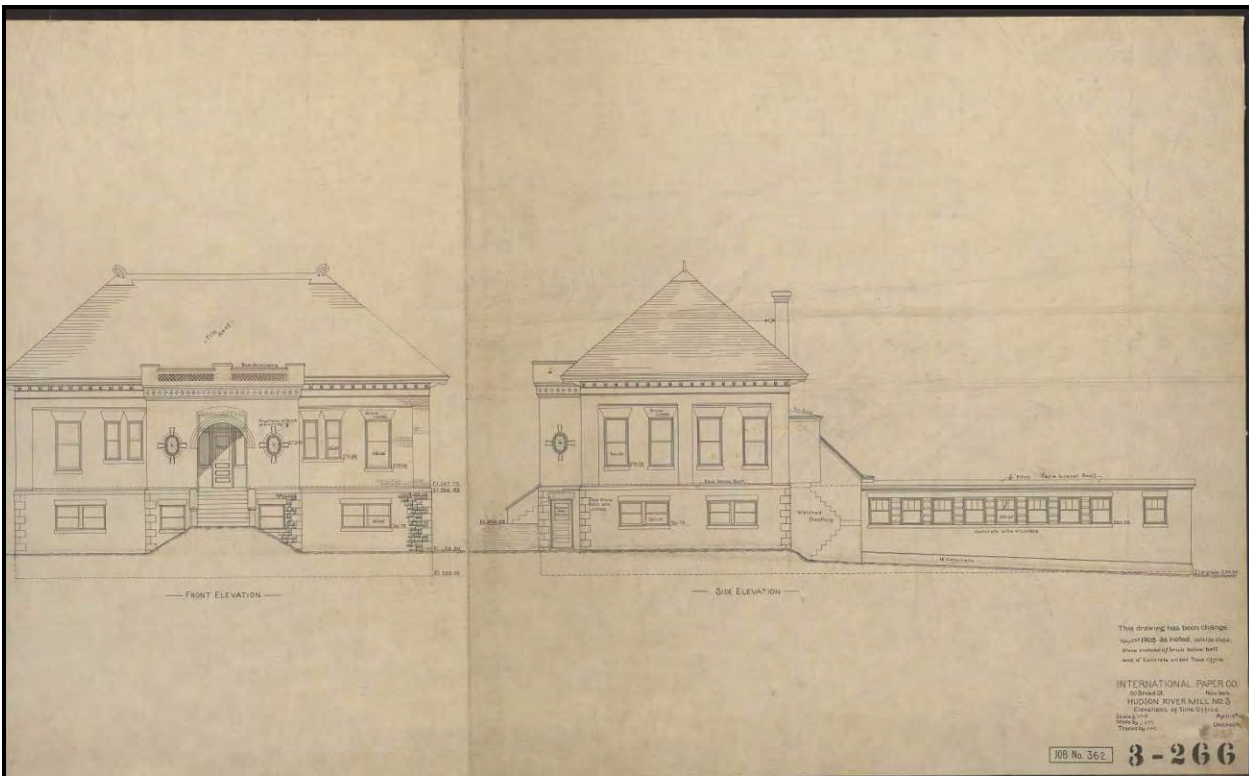
Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State



ABOVE & BELOW, plan and elevations of the Corinth building



INTERNATIONAL PAPER ADMIN BUILDING

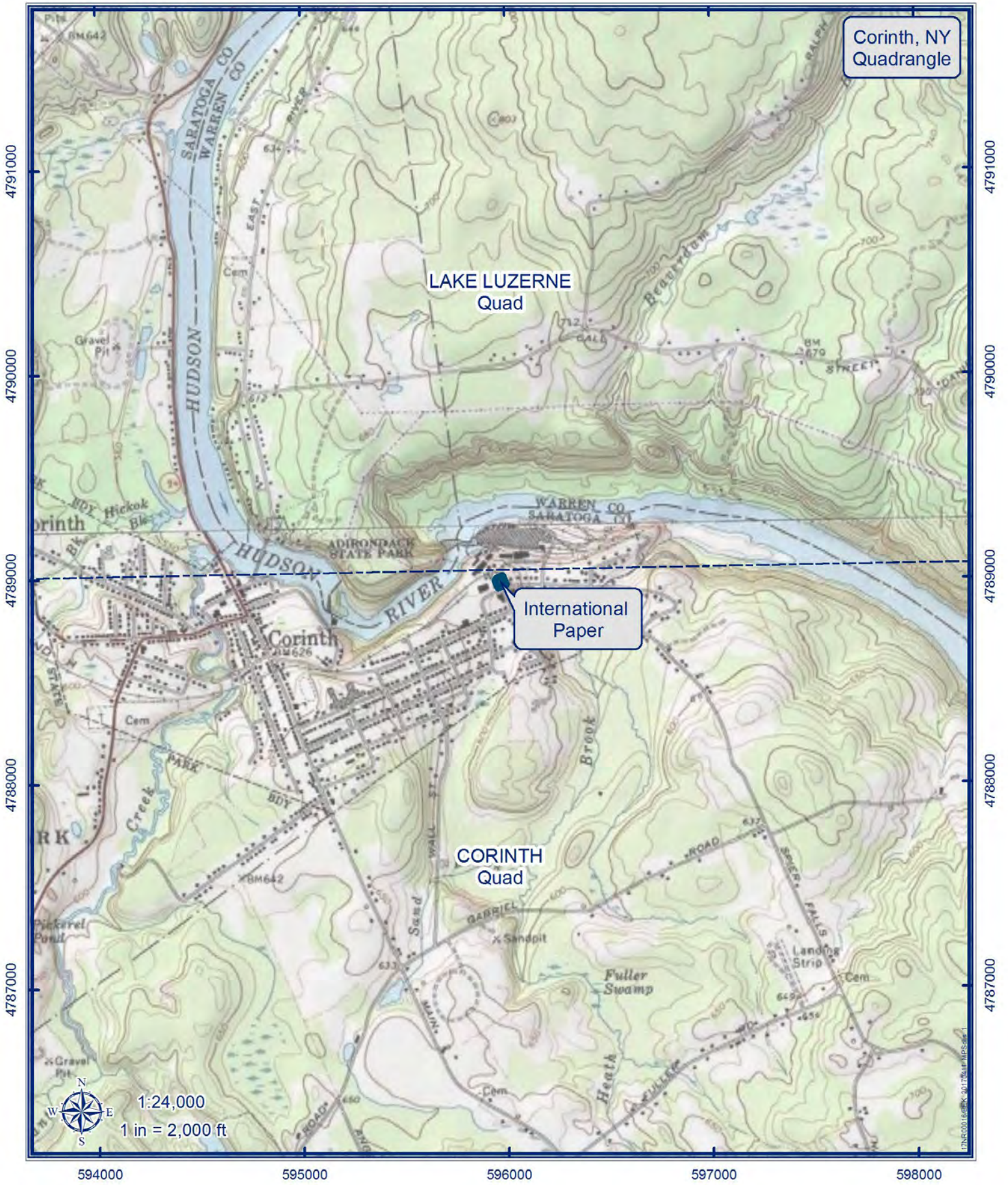
Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State



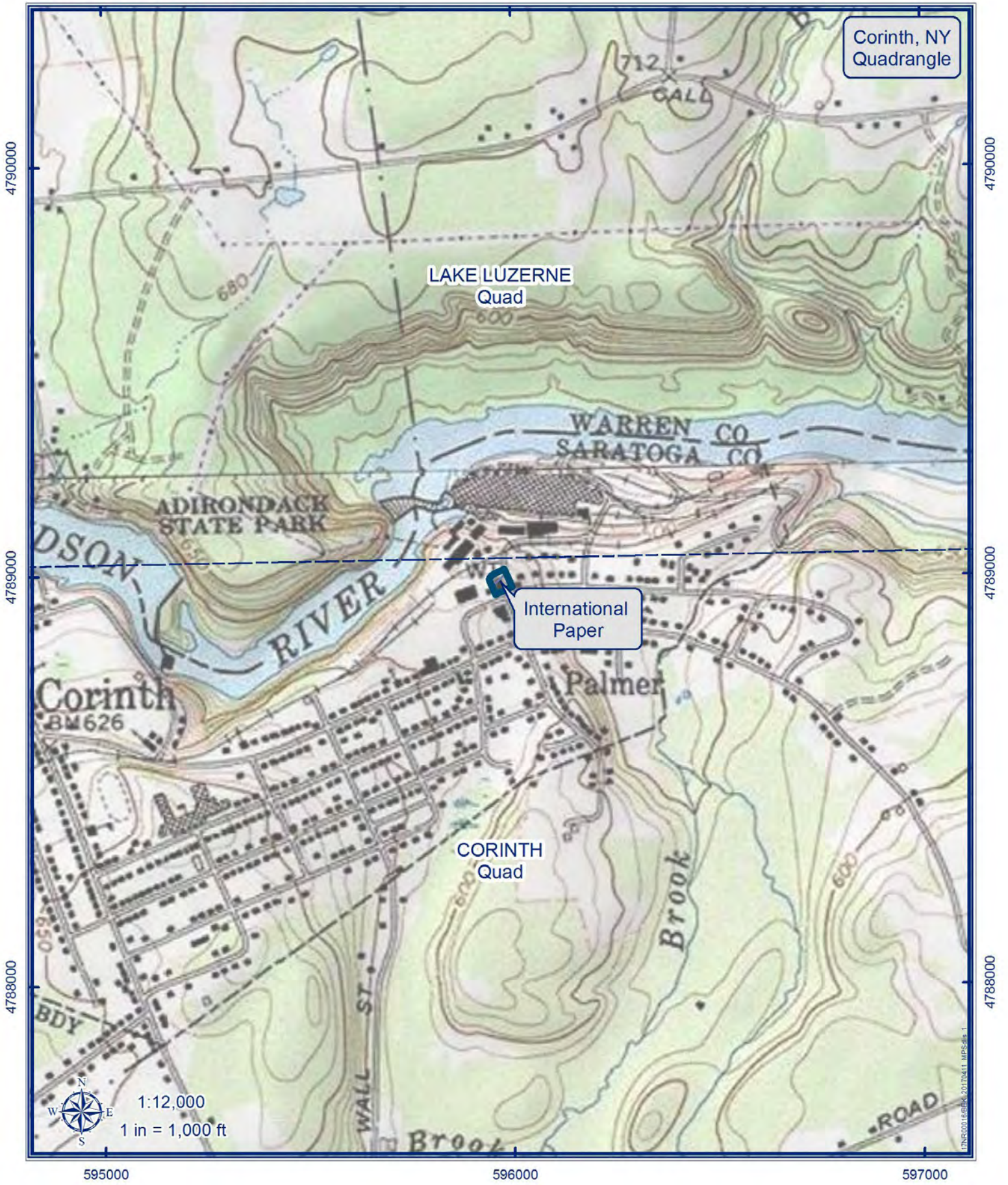
ABOVE, International Paper Company Office, Berlin, New Hampshire, 1906.



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



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**



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



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation



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Units: Meter



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation



WILLIAMSON COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FOUNDED IN 1901
MEMBERS IN 2014: 4000
ALL AIDED TO CREATE THE
WILLIAMSON COUNTY





















EXIT







• ◀ REST

EXIT

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: 7/7/2017 Date of Pending List: 8/2/2017 Date of 16th Day: 8/17/2017 Date of 45th Day: 8/21/2017 Date of Weekly List: 8/24/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 8/18/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

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

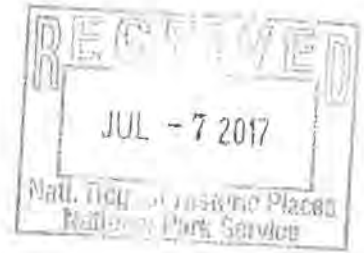
If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner



23 June 2017

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

International Paper Administration Building and Time Office, Saratoga County
Potter Historic District, Monroe County
Second and Ostrander Historic District, Suffolk County
Charles and Anna Bates House, Suffolk County
Swan River Schoolhouse, Suffolk County
Congregation Ohab Zedek, New York County
George Sumner Kellogg House, Nassau County
West High School, Cayuga County
Morgan Dunne House (Ward Wellington Ward in Syracuse MPDF), Onondaga County

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

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office