

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 13000631

Property Name: Coletti--Rowland--Agan Farmstead

County: Rensselaer State: New York

Multiple Name:

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

for Alexis Abernathy
Signature of the Keeper

9/5/2013
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

In Section 10 of the National Register of Historic Places nomination No. 4 UTM on Page 15 has been changed to read Zone 18 Easting 617199 Northing 4740081

Alexis Abernathy
National Register Reviewer
202-354-2236



631

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 82 Cooksboro Rd

city or town Troy

state New York

code NY

county Rensselaer

code 083

zip code 12182

X

not for publication

vicinity

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

Ruth A. Puopert DBAPO 7/3/13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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:)

For Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

8.27.13
Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY

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 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	
19	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
19	0	Total

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

Historic Farmsteads of Pittstown MPDF

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC, single dwelling

AGRICULTURE, storage

AGRICULTURE, agricultural field

AGRICULTURE, animal facility

AGRICULTURE, agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC, single dwelling

AGRICULTURE, agricultural field

AGRICULTURE, animal facility

VACANT, not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

OTHER: vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: stone, concrete, concrete parge

walls: wood

roof: slate, metal

other:

Narrative Description

Summary

The Coletti-Rowland-Agan farm is composed of two contiguous properties located on the north side of Cooksboro Rd (CR 126) just west of its intersection with NY 7 in the Town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, New York. The two farms share a north-south property line. The combined acreage is approximately 170 acres of mainly open land rising gradually from the highway elevation (540' above sea level) to nearly 700 feet along the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

property's north line. At the highest elevation, former pastures have reforested with native hardwood and white pine.

The farm has two of every main building—house, main barn, horse barn, tool storage, and grain storage buildings. This description divides the property into “east” and “west” farms to help keep locations clear. A stream flowing off the hill on the east farm crosses the property line behind the grain house/tool barn on the east farm and runs close to the line until it passes through a culvert on Cooksboro Rd.

While farmed as two separate but related family properties historically, the property is made visually cohesive by all of the buildings being painted white, and buildings without slate roofs mostly having metal roofs painted red. Less apparent, but of note, is the considerable use of concrete, probably during the second quarter of the twentieth century, to reinforce or replace earlier stone ones and to replace earlier wood floors. Farther up the slope, the land is similarly neatly kept across the old property line. And, a row of mature maple trees fronts the road in a continuous line almost from one end of the frontage to the other. Orchard trees are located adjacent to the riding ring located on the west farm above the main barn group.

Building List

West farm

On the west farm three buildings—the house, the horse barn, and the garage—face onto the shallow, semi-circular drive near the highway. A north-south drive continues up the slope between the horse barn and the garage to the main barn group. This group is composed of two older barns, probably a threshing barn on a later foundation and a sheep barn. A small, free-standing milk house is associated with this group. The land rises again behind the main barn group to a level area now used as a riding ring. On the far (north) side of the ring, stands a row of three small frontal gable frame buildings—an oat house and two corncribs.

House (82 Cooksboro Rd; built ca.1870; contributing): The frame house is composed of three blocks. The largest and most prominent is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, square-plan building. Its recessed entrance is asymmetrically placed in the front facade. The low pyramidal roof is capped by a flat section; the roof and the eaves are supported by brackets now encased in vinyl siding. Two one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed frame blocks enlarge the house plan. The first—set back two-thirds of the depth of the main block—projects from the east wall of the main block and is three bays wide and side-gabled. The second, slightly lower block, projects north from the side-gabled wing. The stone foundation encompasses a full basement under the square main block and adjoining wing; there is crawl space under all at back of the wing.

Porches dating to the second half of the twentieth century are set in southeast-facing corners created by the jogged L-plan. The house retains a nineteenth-century roof with alternating courses of scalloped and squared gray slates, but its walls are now sided with vinyl, which hides or replaces some architectural detail. The parlor window openings in the front façade are altered for larger windows, but otherwise the regular fenestration survives largely intact, although with vinyl one-over-one replacements.

Shed behind house (built mid-1800s; contributing): This small, single-story, side-gabled, two-bay frame outbuilding rests on a later (ca.1920-40) poured concrete kneewall. The posts and main horizontal members of the frame are hewn; secondary members are sawn. The common rafters are butted at the ridge line. The slate roof has small projecting rafter ends, and the exterior walls have wood novelty siding. A sliding wood door is hung in the south half of the east eave wall; there are no windows.

Horse barn (built ca.1870-1890; contributing): The two-story, side-gabled, three-bay, frame horse barn stands east of the house and facing onto a shallow circular drive. This is a plain building on a level drylaid stone foundation partially paved with later-poured concrete. Beadboard doors slide across wagon bays in the center

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

and eastern bays of the building; small high, two-light windows in the west gable wall indicate that stalls were located there. The mortise-and-tenon frame is constructed of heavy, circular sawn timbers. It retains wood clapboard siding and six-over-six wood sash in the eave walls. The roofline has a narrow raking cornice and slightly overhanging eaves. Doors hinged on their vertical edges open into the second story in both gable walls; additional beadboard doors with hoists above are located in each peak to load the mow. It has an asphalt shingle roof.

Garage (built ca.1920; contributing): The single-story, two-bay, square-plan frame garage has a pyramidal slate roof capped by a decorative square cupola with a matching pyramidal roof and slates on its walls. The garage bays open westward, and the building retains one-over-one windows in the sides and back wall. The garage rests on a poured concrete foundation and floor. Single windows with one-over-one wood sash in the side walls light the interior. The garage retains wood clapboard siding.

Main barn group (north wing built ca.1860; west wing built ca. 1810-1840; contributing): Two freestanding barns—a three-bay threshing barn forming the north wing and a reused sheep barn forming the west wing—are arranged in an L-plan enclosing a south-facing barnyard. The two buildings enclose the yard on its north and west sides. Both wings have older metal roofs made of wide panels with crimped edges and are sided with wood novelty siding.

The three-bay post-and-beam frame of the north wing has hewn primary timbers and circular sawn braces. Hewn purlins support sawn, butted rafters meeting in the east-west ridge. Girts and later toe-nailed studs indicate that the wood novelty siding on the exterior probably replaces vertical board siding. The western bay is larger than the center and eastern bays, and a large sliding door opens into the center bay on the north eave wall. A small sliding door opens on the south side overlooking the yard. The north eave wall of the barn rests on a poured concrete wall (possibly reinforcing stone) and a low banked entrance approaches the door. Underneath the north wing, there is a basement for stanchions with a poured concrete floor and low walls on the east, west, and south sides. Evenly placed windows on the south, east, and west with six-over-six wood sash light this lower level.

The west wing is built using much heavier hewn timbers than the north wing and has a narrow footprint and no purlins. Its gable end is aligned with the west gable wall of the dairy barn and the wings are separated by a space less than five feet. This smaller barn is also a three-bay, timber frame structure with a gable roof. Walkout bays open eastward from the center and south bays at the basement level. This area is refurbished with large box stalls for horses. Like the north wing, the west wing also stands on a banked foundation, its sills resting on a low perimeter wall of poured concrete. It retains its earlier heavy wide clapboard siding, and there are small diamond-shaped vents cut out in the north gable end.

Milk house (built ca.1910; contributing): The small, gable-roofed milk house built of rusticated concrete blocks stands at the southeast corner of the dairy barn. This has a recently replaced corrugated metal roof.

Oat house (built mid-1800s; contributing): The oat house is a frontal-gable, story-and-a-half building with a smaller hinged door above the main sliding door centered on the front façade. The building has a two-bay hewn frame with mortised studs for the wood clapboard siding. It has a narrow raking cornice and cornerboards. The front bay is about half the depth of the rear bay; the walls below the plate were clad in galvanized steel to create a grain storage room in the mid-1900s, and this material may hide additional information about the construction of the building. The common rafters are butted, and the roof is clad in corrugated sheet metal painted red. The oat house has wood clapboard siding, and its sills rest on a high, solid slab of poured concrete (concrete dates ca.1920-40).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY

Corncrib (west) (built early 1900s; contributing): The west corn crib is a frontal-gable, stickbuilt building. Its straight walls are clad in narrow vertical slats and wood clapboards in the peak. Two small diamond-shaped vents are cut in the clapboards. It has no frieze boards and no door. The common rafters are butted, and the roof is clad in corrugated sheet metal painted red. Its sills rest on a high, solid slab of poured concrete (concrete dates ca.1920-40).

Corncrib (east) (built mid-1800s; contributing): The east corncrib is a single-bay, frontal-gable, post-and-beam building with hewn main timbers. It has straight walls clad in narrow vertical slats (a twentieth-century finish), wood clapboards in the peak, and a very narrow raking cornice. The common rafters are butted, and the roof is clad in corrugate sheet iron painted red. Its sills rest on a high, solid slab of poured concrete (concrete dates ca.1920-40). This corn crib is slightly larger than the west corncrib.

East farm

The house on the east farm is in the southwest corner of the east farm property, and three small outbuildings—a shop barn, a hen house, and a tractor shed—stand behind it. Farther east on rising land, relatively near the road, stand the gambrel-roofed dairy barn and horse barn. A separate drive coming up from Cooksboro Rd passes between the horse and dairy barns and wraps behind the latter to its north long wall, where a bank enters the mow in the middle bay. The lane to the pastures at higher elevation on the property can be traced running between the oat barn and the tool barn, which stand uphill and north of the dairy barn. There is a small (12'x12') poured concrete foundation by the stream once used for a milk house.

The large buildings on the east farm—house, dairy barn, and horse barn—all date to the last quarter of the nineteenth century and first quarter of the twentieth century. Three of the smaller outbuildings—the shop located behind the house, the tractor shed, and the oat house—are all earlier buildings with later exterior finishes. The tool barn opposite the oat house is stickbuilt, as is the hen house. Like most of the buildings on the west farm, the buildings on the east farm now rest on poured concrete foundations, and several have thick slab floors of the same material. Nearly all have wood clapboard or novelty siding and most have red-painted metal roofs.

House (built ca.1890; contributing): The frame house on the east farm is composed of three blocks. The main block is a two-story, frontal-gable, three-bay building. A one-and-a-half-story wing projects from the main block's east wall. A small, single-story, gable-roofed enclosed porch projects northward from the rear wall of the wing. The entire building is clad in wood novelty siding and has raking cornices under deep eaves. It retains its regular fenestration throughout with period wood two-over-two sash. The enclosed back porch has six-over-six wood sash instead. The entire front façade is spanned by a glazed porch with a low hipped roof and shingled knee walls. The stone foundation is parged with cement.

Shop barn (built mid-1800s; contributing): This small two-bay, side-gabled outbuilding has hewn main timbers and butted, sawn rafters. A thimble hole, now covered, in the north eave wall, indicates that there was once a stove or small forge in the building. This combined with its proximity to the tractor barn may indicate it was used as a shop barn by the early twentieth century. The interior of the western bay has later finishes with wood plank walls and a door to that compartment. The building retains wood novelty siding, four-light fixed sash in the peaks and six-light ones in the main block, and a beadboard sliding door opening into the east bay facing the house across the drive. It has a recently replaced metal roof.

Tractor shed (built ca. mid-1800s; later additions ca.1900-30; contributing): The tractor shed is composed of a two-bay, side-gabled, post-and-beam structure with hewn main timbers and two later additions. One is a shed-roofed three-bay, side-gabled, frame leanto spanning the north (back) eave wall; the second adds a third bay with a taller opening than the other two on the east gable wall. The entire building rests on a concrete knee wall and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

has a floor of poured concrete. The front façade has two low bays in the older structure and one tall one in the east, gable-roofed addition. Windows with four-light wood sash are located in the gable ends. The building retains wood novelty siding and a recently replaced metal roof.

Hen house (built ca.1930; contributing): The single-story, side-gabled, frame hen house stands behind the tractor shed and slightly uphill of it. Its slate roof has an extended back face and exposed rafter tails. It rests on a poured concrete foundation and has six single-light windows spanning the south face. A door with twelve lights opens at the west end of the front façade. The building is clad in wood novelty siding.

Dairy barn (built ca.1900; moved to site ca.1912; contributing): The frame of the gambrel-roofed dairy barn frame is constructed entirely of large sawn posts and beams; the gambrel roof is supported by lightly built trusses allowing an unobstructed passage for the hay track through the length of the building. The roof system and the raking cornice resemble those of the horse barn. The mow is a single large compartment with low wood walls setting off the central floor from the flanking mows. There are small doors in the south wall for throwing down hay into the yard. The basement has a row of wood stanchions on each eave wall. Hopper windows with paired eight-light sash run the length of the south wall to light this area. The barn has wood clapboard siding. It is capped by a large galvanized steel ventilator centered on the ridgeline of its standing seam metal roof.

A wood stave silo clad in flush laid horizontal boards stands on a poured concrete foundation attached to the barn's west wall. The location of a second silo is marked next to it by the circle of its concrete foundation.

A gable-roofed frame milk house (added early 1960s) is attached to the barn's northwest corner. This has a poured concrete kneewall foundation and floor.

Horse barn (built ca.1910; contributing): The two-story, gambrel-roofed horse barn stands on a nearly level foundation with low concrete knee walls and a poured concrete slab floor. The ridge runs north-south and is extended on the north end to protect the hay track projecting above the mow door in the peak. The stickbuilt frame is built entirely of circular sawn lumber, and the roof is trussed to allow free movement of the fork along the hay track. This roof is very similar to the one in the dairy barn. The main level has two large sliding beadboard doors on the east wall and four-light fixed sash to allow light into the stall area. It has wood clapboard siding and raking cornices and a corrugated metal roof.

Oat barn (built ca.1900; contributing): The frontal-gable oat barn stands on a level poured concrete foundation. It has sliding doors on both the main floor and in the upper half story, where there are grain bins. The roof has exposed rafter tails and a raking cornice. It has wood clapboard siding and a recently added metal roof.

Tool barn (built ca.1910; contributing): The frontal-gable tool barn faces the oat barn at a slight angle. It has a large single bay on the main floor and a door into the upper compartment with a hoist above. It retains clapboard siding, a raking cornice, and a corrugated metal roof. The concrete foundation and slab floor are failing, and the building lists to one side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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.)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca.1830-1963

Significant Dates

1848, 1853, ca.1905, 1949, 1959

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceColetti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Statement of Significance****Summary**

The Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead, located in the Town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, New York, satisfies National Register of Historic Places Criterion C as an intact and representative example of an historic farmstead in the Town of Pittstown. It is additionally significant, under Criterion A, for its association with regional agriculture during the cited period of significance. This property is being nominated in association with the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) entitled "Historic Farmsteads of Pittstown, New York." The Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead retains an intact assemblage of historic agricultural outbuildings and two houses embodying characteristic construction features of the region during the cited period of significance, and which exhibit distinctive and qualifying attributes as outlined in the associated MPDF context. The property is composed of two farms which have for parts of their histories been owned by different members of one family, although these families have changed over time. As a result, the farmstead has two of many building types. Among the contributing resources are two historic period houses, each with an associated horse barn, a dairy barn, and a grain or oat house. In addition, the west farm has additional smaller outbuildings including a garage, a shed, and two corncribs. The east farm has a tractor barn, a shop barn, a henhouse, and a tool barn. These resources survive in an intact rural setting, which provides an appropriate context for this substantially intact Rensselaer County farm, which also retains the context of its surrounding landscape.

Ownership of the Coletti-Rowland-Agan farmstead, ca.1775-2013

Jacob Hemstreet and Barnet Agan are the first documented owners of the current property. In 1848, Hemstreet sold four parcels of land—two located in Pittstown and comprising the eastern 90 acres or so of the 174-acre Coletti-Rowland-Agan farmstead—to his neighbor on the west, Barnet Agan (1788-1850), for \$3,863.75. Hemstreet's Pittstown parcels adjoined each other and were bounded on the east by Gilbert Alexander. The other two parcels were located in Brunswick and are not part of the current property.¹ It is unknown how Hemstreet acquired his Pittstown property, but based on census records, he lived there by 1840, but not yet in 1830. Agan was listed adjacent in 1840, presumably living on the west farm of the present property, but his deed for that parcel is apparently not recorded either.²

Barnet Agan was born in 1788 in Rensselaer County, New York.³ He married Ruth Button (1795-1865), daughter of Simeon and Ruth Eddy Button.⁴ Simeon Button owned a farm a little farther west in the Cooksboro area, which in this period was run by Ruth's youngest brother Lyman (1792-1869).⁵ It is unknown where Barnet Agan's family came from before moving to Rensselaer County, but it seems likely they came from New England in the post-Revolutionary period like many of their neighbors. Burials in the Pittstown Corners cemetery include John (1747-1801) and Abiah Agan (1743/7-1802)⁶, possibly Barnet's parents. Barnet Agan held deeds for other properties in Pittstown and Brunswick before buying the east part of this property at age 60.

The subsequent ownership and development of the property composed of two older farms may explain his purchase when no longer a young man. The 1850 census, enumerated months before his death, located two

¹ 70/282.

² Hemstreet is likely a Dutch or German surname. I will GET full reference.

³ *United States Census for 1850*, Pittstown, population schedule, p. 69, Household 1199. Census references for 1850 through 1875 come from the manuscript census located in the Rensselaer County Clerk's Office in Troy. Later census references are from online source and use citation format specified by ancestry.com.

⁴ <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyrensse/cemb21.htm>.

⁵ This property, the Auclair-Button farmstead, was listed in the National Register under the same MPDF in March 2013.

⁶ <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyrensse/cema2.htm>. (Pittstown cemetery records listed alphabetically by burial)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceColetti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

adjacent Agan adjacent households, but the entire Agan farm valued at \$10,000 was listed under Barnet's management in the agricultural schedule. This indicates that Barnet and Ruth had two sons yet to establish financially, and that the combined and adjacent properties were large enough to support two households. Barnett [sic.], 61, farmer, born in New York State, was listed as head of a household composed of his wife Ruth, 52, and their son Elias (1821-1903), 27, also a farmer. Also living with them were Norman Lee, 18, a native-born laborer, and Brigett Fary, 21, born in Ireland and noted as illiterate.⁷ The last was one of a relatively small number of Irish maidservants living on Pittstown farms in 1850; their numbers would increase in the 1855 and 1860 censuses as these immigrants spread out from Albany and Troy into rural areas. Lyman B. Agan (1827-1891), 31, head of a separate household in a different dwelling, lived with his wife Eliza M., 22, also a Yorker, and their infant son Warren B., 3 months, but owned no real estate.⁸ Lyman had just married Eliza Maria Toogood in March 1849 at Gilead Lutheran Church, Brunswick.⁹

Barnet died later in 1850, and his sons Lyman and Elias executed a deed splitting the property between them in March 1853.¹⁰ The 1855 census located them adjacent to each other, each heading a household in frame house. The low valuations placed on these dwellings of \$250 and \$300 respectively indicates they were old and small dwelling houses. Lyman and Eliza Maria's household had grown to include Warren B., now age 5; Harriet J., 2; and a different Irish servant named Catherine Mooney of the tender age of 10. Next door, Elias and his wife Mariah [Thankful] (1829-1894), 25, lived with son Barnet, 1; Frances E. Gulick, 12, a servant born in New Jersey and resident in Pittstown 4 years; and laborer Joseph Sturges, 35. Barnet's widow Ruth was listed as a separate head of household of one person living under the latter's roof.¹¹

The 1860 census listed equal valuations of \$5,000 for each son's farm showing the earlier division was considered equal. Little had changed in the intervening five years except for the hired hands and recently born offspring living under each roof. Lyman, 41, headed a household with personal estate of \$800. His family had grown to include a fourth child, Ruth, age 4 months (1860-1899).¹² The three older children attended school. Also living with them was John Williams, 18, a laborer from Germany.¹³ Elias, 39, was listed as head of household with personal estate of \$1,200. He lived with his wife Maria, 30, and their children Barnett E. (1853-1909), 6; Byron L. (1855-1875), 4; and Charles, 1 (1858-1931). Barnett attended school. Also living with them were Thomas Gibbons, 18, an Irish laborer, and Elias's mother Ruth [Button] Agan, 66. She continued to be considered a separate family with no personal estate living in the same house.¹⁴

By 1875, the brothers were approaching middle age. That year's agricultural schedule recorded their farms being of equal value, even though Elias outstripped Lyman in gross receipts by about twenty percent. Elias's overall prosperity appears to have prompted his replacing the small, old-fashioned dwelling recorded earlier with a fashionable and large, two-story, square-plan frame house with lower gable-roofed service ells behind. The house was valued at \$3,000 that year, and his household included his wife Mariah T., 46; and their children, Barnet E., 21; Charles L., 16; Ida J., 13; and B. Franklin, 8.¹⁵ Lyman and Eliza continued living in the frame

⁷ *United States Census for 1850*, Pittstown, population schedule, p.169, Household 1198. Birth and death dates taken from alphabetical Pittstown cemetery records cited previously.

⁸ *United States Census for 1850*, Pittstown, population schedule, p. 69, Household 1199.

⁹ "New York, Marriages, 1686-1980," index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/F63H-M5N> : accessed 14 Apr 2013), Liman B. Agan and Eliza Maria Toogood, 07 Mar 1849.

¹⁰86/260.

¹¹*New York Census for 1855*, Pittstown, 2nd election district, Household 299.

¹²<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyrensse/cema2.htm>.

¹³*United States Census for 1860*, Pittstown, population schedule, p.36, Household 276.

¹⁴*United States Census for 1860*, Pittstown, population schedule, p.36, Household 277.

¹⁵*New York Census for 1875*, 2nd election district, population schedule, p.25, Household 224.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceColetti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

house valued at \$300 inherited in the early 1850s with their children Warren B., 24; Hattie J., 22; Ruth, 15; Emeretta, 12; and Georgia E., 5.¹⁶

Ownership and residency of both the east and west farms is only partly understood around the turn of the century. Elias lived until 1903 and was censused in Pittstown through 1900, probably living on the west farm. In 1900, he headed a household comprising his unmarried daughter, Ida, 39; son Frank [B.] (1864–1952), 36; daughter-in-law Belle [Amy Belle Eddy 1877–1903], 26; and Lucinda Button (1836–1903), 64.¹⁷ The last was called a boarder, but she was also Elias's cousin, the daughter of his mother's brother Lyman Button. Earlier, she resided on her brother's property nearby. Frank Agan does not appear to have been censused in Pittstown after 1900. His wife, his father, and his aunt all died three years later, and while Frank was buried in Cooksboro upon his own death in 1952, no other conclusive records have been turned up.¹⁸

After Lyman Agan's death in 1891, his widow resided with their daughter Harriet J. [Agan] Curtis (1854–1930) and her husband Phillip D. (1856–1913) on the east farm.¹⁹ So far, no marriage record has been uncovered for the Curtises. The form and style of the dwelling house on the east farm suggest a construction date in the 1870s or 1880s, the period when it seems likely they married. This house probably replaced her father Lyman's dwelling, which was surely very small and old-fashioned by that time. The Curtises had no children at home in 1900, when both were in their forties, so they may have had none. By 1910, Ernest Rowland, age 17, was living in their household.²⁰ Harriet J. Curtis was widowed in 1913 and headed her own household in 1915.²¹ In 1918, she sold the four parcels her grandfather purchased in 1848 to Ernest H. Rowland,²² but he was apparently already managing the property in 1916 when the *Agricultural Directory* located him living there with his wife Irma on the 84-acre east farm.²³ He listed grain and potatoes as his chief crops. The 1930 census listed Ernest Rowland (1893–1958), 37, living with his wife Irma [Button] (1894–1957), 35, and their children: Randall C., 12; Dorothy M., 11; Mildred L., 8.²⁴ No deed was recorded for the transfer to Harriet J. Agan Smith of the property; only the one whereby she sold it to Rowland.²⁵ Ernest Rowland died seized of the property on 12 May 1958, and he devised the property to his son Randall C. Less than a year later, in 1959, he sold the property to

¹⁶*New York Census for 1875*, 2nd election district, population schedule, p.25, Household 223.

¹⁷"United States Census, 1900," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MSLL-NVM> : accessed 01 May 2013), Elias Agan, 1900. Dates for Frank B. and Amy Belle Eddy Agan found at <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyrensse/ceme1.htm>

¹⁸The record is muddled by a second Frank Agan. Frank B. Agan (b.1864 or 1865), son of Elias, differs from B. Frank Agan (b.1869), who lived in Hoosick.

¹⁹<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyrensse/cemc18.htm> for Curtis birth and death dates. "United States Census, 1900," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MSLL-ZFZ> : accessed 14 Apr 2013), Harriet Curtis in entry for Philip D Curtis, 1900. The Pittstown cemetery records do not list a burial for Eliza Agan or Eliza Twogood/Toogood.

²⁰"United States Census, 1910," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M57X-F9F> : accessed 14 Apr 2013), Philipp D Curtis, 1910.

²¹"New York, State Census, 1915," index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/K9GY-L25> : accessed 14 Apr 2013), Harriet J Curtis, 1915.

²²376/107.

²³376/107.

²⁴"United States Census, 1930," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/X4T8-8W7> : accessed 14 Apr 2013), Ernest H Rowland, 1930. <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyrensse/cemr8.htm> for Irma Button Rowland's dates.

²⁵Harriet's only brother, Warren, apparently did not acquire their father's property, the portion bought by her grandfather in 1848. He was censused in 1900 as head of household #381 (his sister's household was #378) comprising his wife Emily J. (1859–1953), 41; Fanny, 2; Forest, 13; Rosena, 11; Nellie, 5; Stephen, 1; and Almira Link, 65.²⁵ The 1910 census lists Emily, a widow, heading the household in Pittstown.²⁵ She continued to be listed in Pittstown, but it is unclear where she resided physically, whether on the west farm or elsewhere. She died in 1953 and is buried in Pittstown.²⁵

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceColetti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Rudolf (1922–1990) and Alice Coletti (b.1923).²⁶

While ownership of the east farm is clearly recorded, ownership of the west farm is less so. In 1946, Harold O'Brien placed his wife Anna on the deed already in his possession to the west farm.²⁷ O'Brien appears to have been the youngest child of Irish immigrant parents Patrick (1862–1949) and Mary [Ann Doyle] (b.1866). The census shows he was born in 1906 and raised in Pittstown.²⁸ A small, undated exception conveyed by Patrick O'Brien noted in the Rowland–Coletti deed may indicate that Patrick and Mary lived on the west farm not long after Elias's death.²⁹ In 1900, they were recorded living in the south part of Pittstown with two young children, having married about 1893.³⁰ In 1940, the census recorded Harold heading a household with Anna his wife and children Leo, 8, and Rose, 5, in the adjacent town of Brunswick.³¹ Harold died in 1949. By 1959, Randall Rowland had acquired the west farm, but the exact chain is undiscovered.

When the Colettis bought the two properties from Randall Rowland, he was living in the house on the west farm. Emmett Rowland (1893–1972³²; Ernest's twin brother and Randall's uncle) was living in the house on the east farm. Randall Rowland stayed in the area, and he provided advice and help to the Colettis and Fitzgeralds, for whom farming was a new enterprise.

Rudolph "Rudy" and Alice Coletti moved to the property in 1960 from Sycaway along with Rudy's sister Carmela "Mally" and her husband Matthew "Matt" Fitzgerald. Alice thought it would be good to raise their five children, Ann (1949–1988), Don (b.1952), Gene (b.1955), David (b.1947), and Rudy, Jr. (b.1959), in the country. The Colettis took the larger and older square plan house, which was set up for two households, on the west farm, while the Fitzgeralds lived in the east house. They planned that Matt would manage the farm while Rudy financed the operation by continuing to working as a surgeon in Troy.³³ By the early 1970s, both the Fitzgeralds and the cows were gone, but Alice Coletti still lives in the west house and one of her sons lives in the east one.

Architectural and agricultural development of the Coletti–Rowland–Agan farmstead

The Coletti–Rowland–Agan farm was owned by members of the Agan family for seventy years from 1848 through 1918. They appear to have occupied the west portion even before. The first record detailing the property, the 1850 federal census, reveals a 174-acre farm—above middling in value in Pittstown—cultivated long and well by the standards of the time and managed by Barnet Agan. Of this acreage, only 12 acres were reported as unimproved. Agan's personal estate included \$250 in implements, a relatively high figure at the time, and also four horses and four oxen. Such a work force and number of implements made possible the cultivation of so much acreage in crops and hay. Field crop harvests included 43 bushels wheat, 250 bushels rye, 400 bushels corn,

²⁶1054/516. This deed states that Randall inherited that part of the property from his father Ernest.

²⁷743/251. This deed is referenced in a later deed, 1054/519, from Randall and Irma Rowland to Rudolph and Alice Coletti dated 9 April 1959.

²⁸"United States Census, 1910," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M57X-F95> : accessed 05 May 2013), Harold Obrien in entry for Patrick Obrien, 1910; and "United States Census, 1920," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MV95-512> : accessed 05 May 2013), Harold M Obrien in entry for Patrick Obrien, 1920. <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyrensse/cemo1.htm> provides Patrick F. O'Brien's death date and his wife's maiden name. Her birth year is provided in the cemetery lists, but not her death date, which may indicate she was not buried with her husband.

²⁹743/251.

³⁰"United States Census, 1900," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MSLL-ZJ4> : accessed 05 May 2013), Patrick Obrien, 1900.

³¹"United States Census, 1940," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/K3BT-PBG> : accessed 05 May 2013), M Harold O'Brien, Brunswick Town, Rensselaer, New York, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 42-4, sheet 8A, family 169, NARA digital publication T627, roll 2756.

³²<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyrensse/cemr8.htm>.

³³Interview by author with David and Alice Coletti, 22 April 2009.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceColetti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

900 bushels oats, 30 bushels potatoes, 75 bushels barley, and 145 bushels buckwheat. Further, he cut 40 tons of hay. He harvested \$50 of orchard produce. He also kept a sizable flock of 40 sheep and a herd of 27 pigs, some possibly shoats born that year. These probably account for much of the \$190 worth of stock butchered for meat. His six milk cows, a herd on the large side of the local average, produced 600 pounds of butter and 50 pounds of cheese. The sheep bore 140 pounds of wool.³⁴

These figures do not tie very tightly to the extant building record because Barnet Agan's sons, who split the property in 1853 following their father's death, made many changes. The sheep barn, now part of the main barn group on the west farm, is surely linked to Barnet's management period. He may have built it as its construction technology likely predates 1840. It was probably moved to its present location much later—in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Barnet may have used the building on the west farm now called the oat house to store some of his grain crop. The corn crib with a hewn frame may also date to this period. The locations of these buildings probably also differed from their present ones as they are far from the road and house near which they would more typically stand in the early period. The threshing barn one would expect does not survive. Of the several small buildings with hewn frames and butted common rafters on the property, some may date to this period, but their uses are unknown.

Barnet's sons, Elias and Lyman, returned the property to two farms in 1853 when they divided their inheritance. Each valued his real estate at \$5,000, even though Lyman's property—the east farm—encompassed 90 acres, eight more than Elias's west farm. Both farms had a high proportion (approaching 90%) of improved land. The former produced greater amounts of traditional field crops—20 bushels wheat, 100 bushels rye, 150 bushels corn, 300 bushels oats, 200 bushels potatoes, and 12 bushels buckwheat—while the latter raised less of these crops—wheat (18 bushels), rye (20 bushels), and corn (50 bushels)—in favor of 1,200 pounds of flax and 30 bushels of flaxseed. The small gable-roofed building behind the house might have been built or altered to store flax, which was processed in water-powered mills in Pittstown before going to mills on the Hoosic River making twine and netting.

The 1860 census records other notable differences between the brothers' endeavors. Elias had an orchard bearing fruit (valued at \$10), the remnants of which may survive on the hillside above the present main barn group. Elias cut 40 tons of hay while Lyman cut only 10 tons. The latter appears to have been producing mainly for his own animals—three horses, three milk cows, three more cattle, two sheep, and six pigs—while Elias would have had an salable surplus. Elias kept two horses, five milk cows and one additional bovine, 24 sheep, and 15 pigs (would not have eaten hay), which combined would not have consumed his large hay crop. The sheep were probably kept in Barnet's sheep barn. His farm produced 800 pounds of butter, an unusually large amount for five cows in this period, and may indicate a farmer interested in emerging thinking about enhancing production. Despite apparently equal inheritances on adjacent properties featuring virtually identical topography, Lyman's record appears to illustrate a less prosperous enterprise.³⁵

In 1875, despite still identical valuations of \$8,000, the agricultural schedule surely depicts properties of disparate productivity and appearance. By this period, Elias had replaced his parents' house, valued at \$300 in 1855 with one valued at ten times that amount, which remains the dwelling on the west farm.³⁶ He listed \$700 worth of outbuildings. This probably encompassed both the horse barn near the house and the barn now forming the north wing of the main barn group. He valued his tools at \$500 and recorded gross receipts in 1874 of \$800.

³⁴*United States Census for 1850*, Pittstown, agricultural schedule, p.13, line 14. Cows were generally recorded producing 100 pounds of butter or cheese, so Agan's herd exceeded that rate. Similarly, sheep fleeces typically weighed about two pounds. It may be he had reserved fleeces from a previous year, but the weight may indicate an especially well-managed flock with better wool production.

³⁵*United States Census for 1860*, Pittstown, agricultural schedule, pp.7–8, line 15 (Lyman) and 16 (Elias).

³⁶*New York Census for 1875*, Pittstown, 2nd election district, population schedule, p.25, Household 224.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceColetti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Only in livestock did he record slightly less than Lyman, who kept \$800 of stock. Lyman milked three cows, kept two horses and butchered 1,000 pounds of pork. In 1874, he sheared 14 sheep for 70 pounds of wool and raised 18 lambs. In 1875, he sheared 11 for 50 pounds and raised 14 lambs. He recorded poultry sold (\$60) and egg production. Elias milked four cows, kept three horses and butchered 900 pounds of pork. In 1874, he sheared 9 sheep for 45 pounds of wool and raised 8 lambs. He sold less poultry and fewer eggs than Lyman, who recorded \$650 in gross receipts.

In addition to lower earnings, Lyman's outbuildings were valued \$400 as were his implements. Lyman and his household continued to reside in the house (value \$300³⁷) found on the property when Barnet bought the property from Jacob Hemstreet. The tool barn/grain house opposite the later wagon barn on the east farm was probably built by 1875.

The brothers kept very similar amounts of land in field crops—buckwheat, corn, and potatoes—except that Elias kept 10 acres in oats compared with Lyman's three. In 1875, he had planted 13 acres in rye. Both men were ameliorating their soil: Lyman spent \$8 and Elias \$10 on manures.³⁸

By the turn of the century, generational transition and changing agricultural practices led to alterations in the physical appearance of both farms. Lyman died in 1891, leaving his widow residing with their daughter Harriet (called Hattie) and her husband Phillip Smith. The latter appears to have managed the east farm until his death in 1913. The old Hemstreet house was replaced with the present dwelling, probably before 1900, based on style. Phillip probably constructed the wagon barn constructed with dimensional lumber standing opposite the tool barn/grain house at the top of the property. The main barn reputedly burned ca.1910, and the dairy barn now on the east farm was apparently acquired from a farm in Grafton, where it was dismantled and brought here.³⁹ This barn's post-and-beam frame built using circular sawn lumber appears to date to the late nineteenth century; its gambrel roof with its truss system constructed of dimensional lumber is more typical of the early 1900s and was probably put on after the main section was moved to Pittstown. The matching gambrel-roofed horse barn built entirely of dimensional lumber and using a very similar design for the roof as the dairy barn, may have been built at that time.

Elias Agan lived until 1903 when he died at age 82. In 1900, he headed a household including his 36-year-old son Frank B.—who three years hence would lose his wife, his father, and his elderly aunt Lucinda Button. Frank had probably managed the farm for his aging father during the 1890s. He probably oversaw the retrofitting of the barns now forming the L-plan main barn group on the west farm. These bear a strong visual resemblance to the new dairy barn and associated buildings constructed by his cousin Elihu Button on the nearby Button farm (Auclair Way) about the same period. While the frame section of the barn features construction technology suggesting Elias built it in the 1860s or 1870s, the fenestration and wall construction of the basement stanchion area are typical of the turn of the century. The little rusticated concrete block milkhouse at the southeast corner of the banked basement of the north wing is nearly a twin to Button's, both in appearance and placement.⁴⁰ Similarly, the old sheep barn is placed with a narrow gap between its northeast corner and the larger barn's southwest corner, a placement commonly used throughout Pittstown, including by Button, and the region to create a warm south-facing yard for livestock in winter. The west farm has been hardly altered since the time of Elias Agan's death save for the addition of the pyramidal-roofed garage near the horse barn added ca.1920.

Five years after Phillip Smith's death in 1913, a former hired man, Ernest Rowland bought the east farm from Lyman Agan's widowed daughter, but he may have managed it before that for Hattie J. (Agan) Smith. His

³⁷*New York Census for 1875*, Pittstown, 2nd election district, population schedule, p.25, Household 223.

³⁸*New York Census for 1875*, Pittstown, 2nd election district, agricultural schedule, pp.9–12, lines 36 (Lyman) and 37 (Elias).

³⁹David and Alice Coletti, Interview by author, 22 April 2009. Ernest Rowland provided this information to the Coletti's.

⁴⁰This property, the Auclair-Button Farmstead, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places under the same MPDF as this property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

additions to the property's built environment were related to the shift to tractor power and to small production egg farming during the Depression and post-World War II era and include the hen house angled to face south and the wagon/tractor barn behind the house on the east farm. These two buildings concluded large changes to the built environment of the east farm.

Oral history collected by the present owner, David Coletti, from Randall and Emmett Rowland indicates that both properties supported diversified farms in the early 1900s with an ever-growing emphasis on dairying by the post-World War II period. The surviving silo adjacent to the gambrel-roofed barn on the east farm dates to the latter part of this period. Its twin has been taken down, but its base marks its location. The foundations of nearly all of the outbuildings on both farms display the enthusiastic use of poured concrete to reinforce or replace earlier stone ones. This material was very popular for this purpose by the early 1900s; the Rowlands and/or the O'Briens were not unusual in this respect. The massive, apparently solid blocks of this material underlying the oat house and corn cribs (one built in this era) on the west farm and those under the dairy barn and horse barn, however, suggest a collective effort on both properties on a scale unusual in the surviving local record.

When the Coletti family bought the two farms in 1959, the buildings on the combined properties numbered 21 or 22. Nearly all survive, and they made few changes except for gutting and remodeling the interior of Elias's house using clear-finished knotty pine. Almost all of the acreage remained in tillage (although on a modern three-year rotation of corn, oats, and hay) or pasture, as had been the case since the mid-1800s. The fence lines were all cleared, with no hedgerow growth. Randall Rowland, Ernest's son, spent part of each winter clearing brush and young trees from the lines. And, the lanes for driving cattle to pasture were still very evident. The upper pastures have begun to fill in over the past forty years with no cattle grazing it down.

As part of the purchase, they acquired a herd of 20 to 25 heifers due to come in, so they were soon milking a large number of cows with the surge milkers Randall Rowland had used. Although the Colettis added a new bulk tank to the milk house at the barn on the east farm, they never connected it to a pipeline. Like Rowland before them, they simply strained their milk by hand and poured it in. Over the course of three years, they increased the herd to about 100 head, including young stock, bulls, and 50 milkers. The herd was about half Brown Swiss (kept in the east barn) and half Holsteins (kept in the west barn). Each breed had a purebred bull for service. They left the dairy business in 1964. For a time, they also kept Herefords for beef, and there was also Hereford bull.

Within a year or so of the purchase, it was clear that Matt Fitzgerald was overworked, doing both field work and milking. The Colettis hired Ernie Roberts to milk twice a day to free Matt up to do field work. This he did with the three tractors bought with the farm: a 1940s Ford 9N, a John Deere A, and a John Deere G. They had a bailer, a hay rake, and a mower. They hired out cutting the corn, which was stored both as ear corn and as ensilage. They had an auger, a chopper, and blower for the latter.

During the period when the Colettis milked, their milk was collected by different carriers. In the early 1960s, Mr. Hoag, picked up their milk and carried it to the dairy paying the best price for it. The milk truck was not refrigerated, but it was insulated and lined with aluminum to keep the milk cool. Later, David Coletti rode with Butch Crandall, one of the drivers, a few times. They began the route at about 2:30 a.m., wrapping up at about 10 a.m. The local route was collected every other day, with each farmer keeping the previous two days milk cold in the milk house. A typical pickup on most farms locally was four or five cans, or between 40 and 50 gallons (between 320 and 420 pounds). Later, Hood, a New England dairy, collected their milk.

Since the early to mid-1980s, the Empies (John, now deceased, and son Douglass) have continued farming the acreage on the Coletti-Rowland-Agan property. It is now mainly hay. The two farms of the Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead are most representative of agricultural building patterns of the post-Civil War period, when Pittstown farms achieved their greatest prosperity. Today, Alice Coletti continues to live in the house built by Elias Agan on the west farm, and her eldest son, Don, lives in the house on the west farm. Her son David, a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

surgeon, lives in Troy and keeps four Morgan horses in the sheep barn section on the west farm.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Please refer to bibliography prepared for the associated MPDF, Pittstown Farmsteads

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 168.88 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617777</u> Easting	<u>4741402</u> Northing	5	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617196</u> Easting	<u>4740405</u> Northing
2	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617944</u> Easting	<u>4740185</u> Northing	6	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617267</u> Easting	<u>4740699</u> Northing
3	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617242</u> Easting	<u>4740076</u> Northing	7	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617530</u> Easting	<u>4741360</u> Northing
4	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>4740081</u> Easting	<u>4740081</u> Northing		<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description Please refer to attached mapping

Boundary Justification

The Coletti-Rowland-Agan farmstead boundary follows the current property line encompassing all the farmstead assembled by Barnet Agan by 1848. While this farm was divided in two roughly equal properties between his sons, Lyman and Elias, only five years later, the larger property was then managed by them and their descendants into the twentieth century. Even then, when the contiguous properties were owned by different families, there appears to have been considerable shared work. By about 1950, the properties were held by a single owner, and have remained so since the late 1950s. While each property might be individually farmed, each having a full set of buildings, they retain a great degree of visual cohesiveness related to the development of the property in the historic period.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jessie A. Ravage
organization Preservation Consultant date 1 May 2013

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

street & number 34 Delaware St telephone 607-547-9507
city or town Cooperstown state New York zip code 13326
e-mail jravage@stny.rr.com

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- 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

List of digital photographs for NY_Rensselaer County_Pittstown Farmsteads MPS_Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Photographs (contemporary) of property shot by Jessie A. Ravage (34 Delaware Street, Cooperstown, NY, 13326, 607-547-9507, jravage@stny.rr.com), April 2013

- 0001: House on west farm (camera facing northwest)
- 0002: View east past garage on west farm to east farm buildings on Cooksboro Rd (CR 126) from house (camera facing east)
- 0003: Horse barn on west farm (camera facing northeast)
- 0004: Main barn group on west farm (camera facing northeast)
- 0005: Main barn group on west farm (camera facing northwest)
- 0006: West wing of main barn group on west farm with house and shed in background (camera facing southwest)
- 0007: North wing of main barn group on west farm (camera facing south-southwest)
- 0008: Oat house and corn cribs on west farm (camera facing northwest)
- 0009: House on east farm (camera facing northwest)
- 0010: View from west end of dairy barn on east farm overlooking east farm house and its associated outbuildings (tractor barn, shed, hen house) towards the main barn group and grain buildings on west farm (camera facing west-northwest)
- 0011: Dairy barn on east farm with attached silo and milk house on west end; oat barn to left and behind; horse barn to right and behind (camera facing northeast)
- 0012: Dairy barn on east farm (camera facing northwest)
- 0013: Horse barn on east farm with tool barn behind (camera facing north)
- 0014: View west from near dairy barn (east farm) showing road frontage and setting of house, garage, and horse barn on west farm (camera facing west)

Property Owner:

name David, Don & Gene Colletti

street & number same as nomination address 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.).

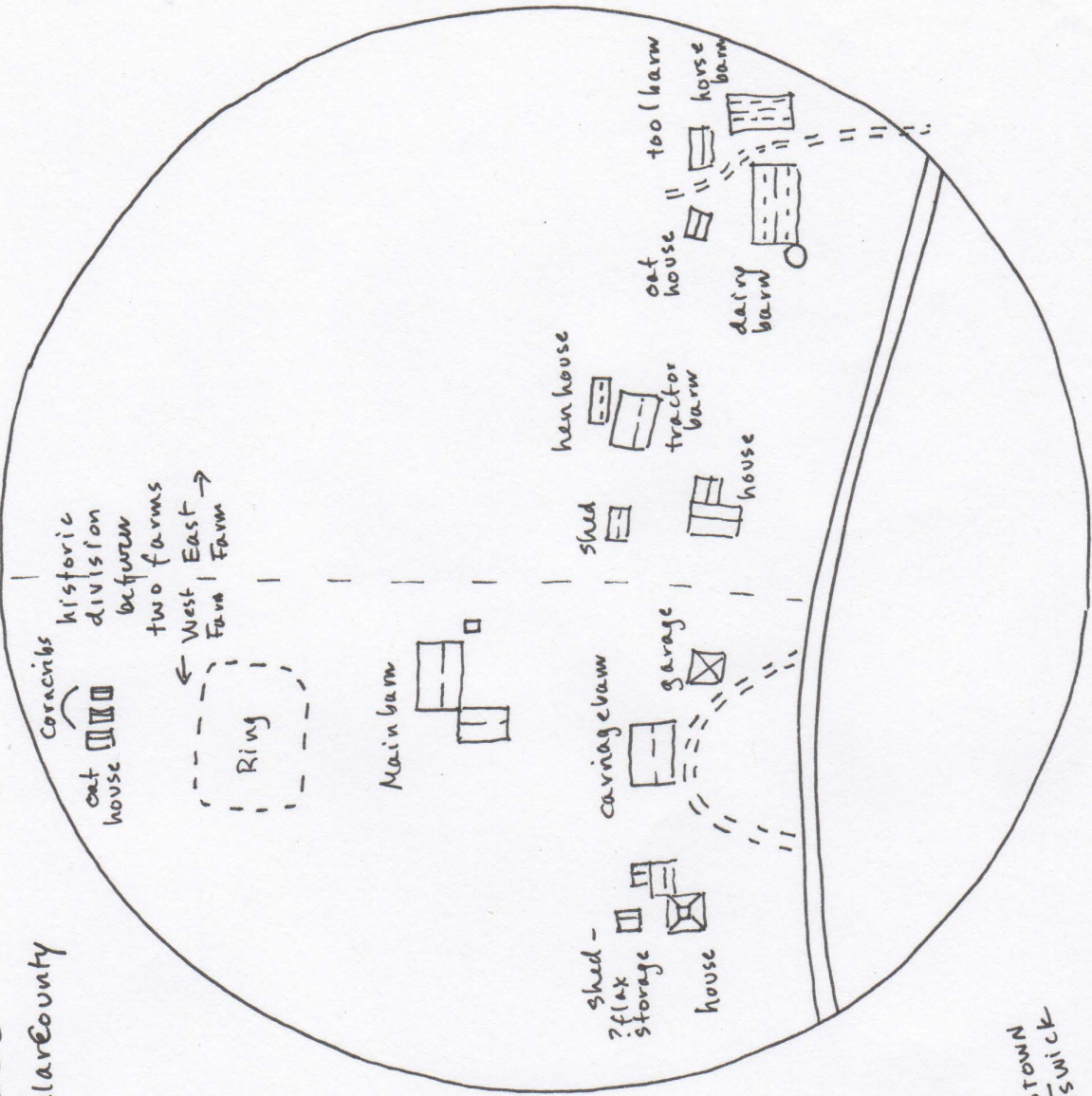
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to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

Coletti - Rowland - Agan Farmstead

82 Cooksboro Rd, Pittstown, Rensselaer County
New York

— Property boundary

--- Town boundary



Jessie Ravage
JUN 2013

400'

PITTS TOWN
BRUNSWICK

see
inset

Tax parcel no.
62-2-13
(173.75 ac.) +
72-9-12
(1.80 ac. in Town
of Brunswick)

Tomhannock, NY
Quadrangle

4742486¹⁹

4741486¹⁹

4740486¹⁹

4739486¹⁹

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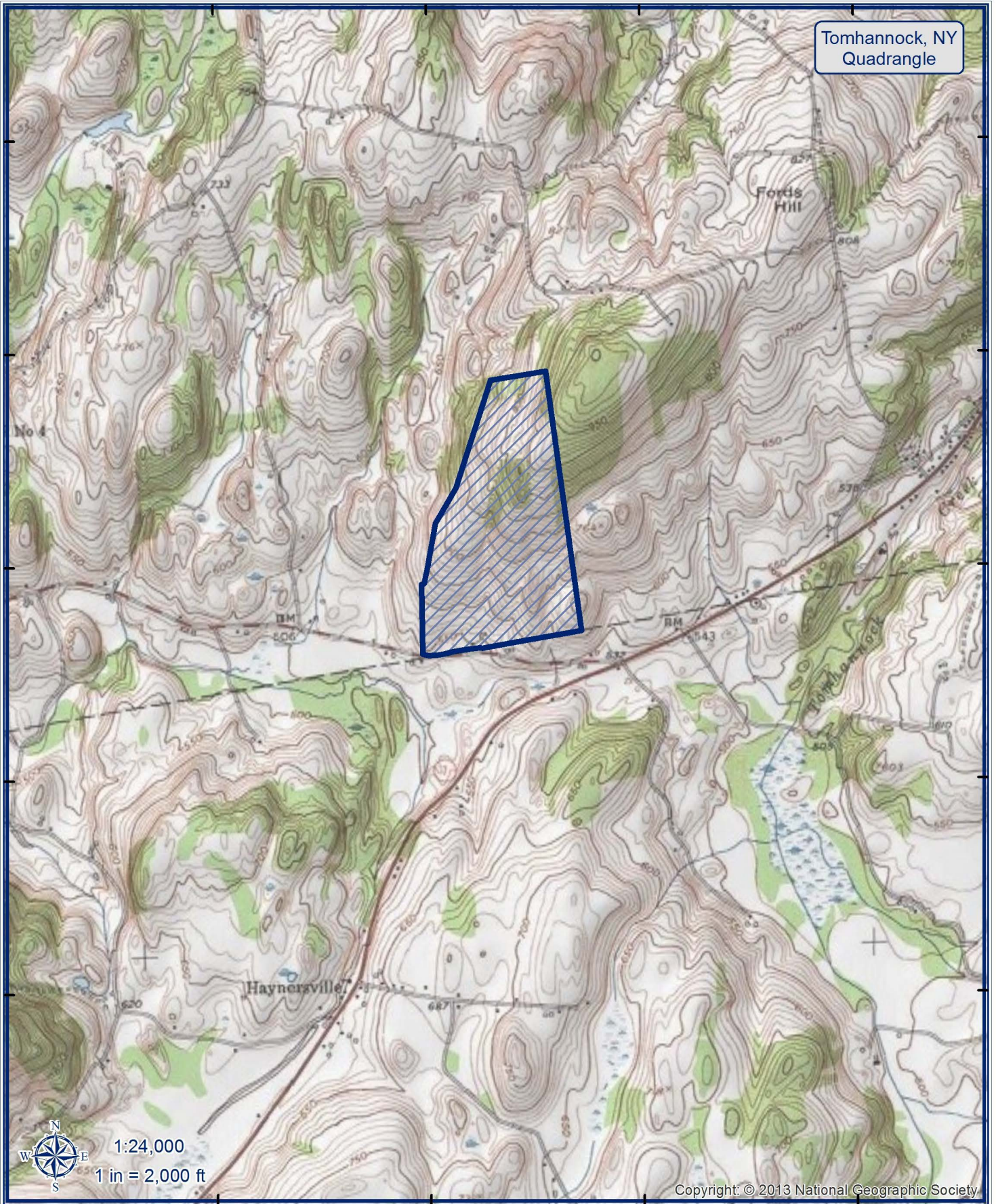
4742486¹⁹

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616234¹⁸

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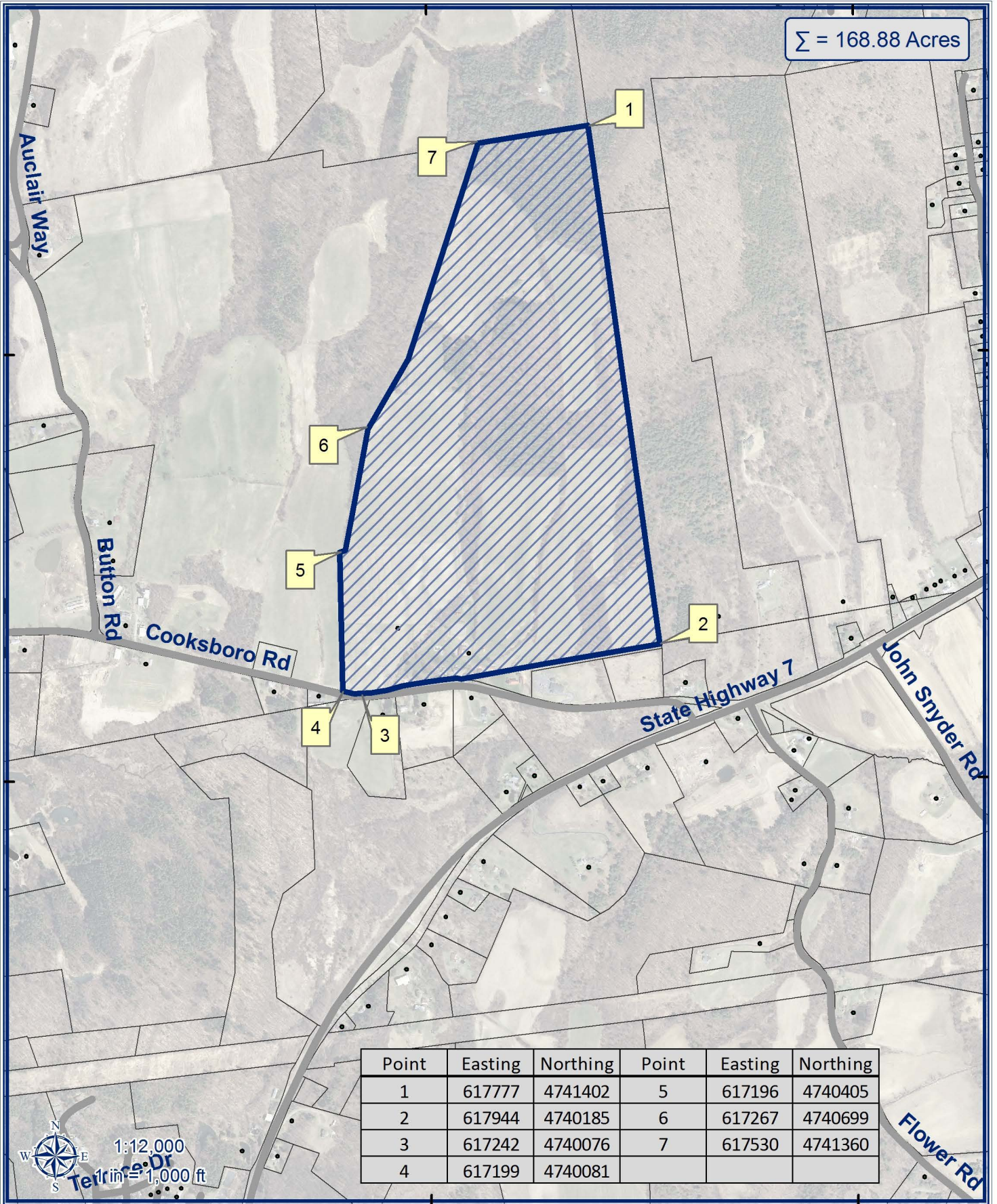
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Tax Parcel Data:
Rensselaer County RPS
rensco.com/countymaps.asp



Σ = 168.88 Acres



Point	Easting	Northing	Point	Easting	Northing
1	617777	4741402	5	617196	4740405
2	617944	4740185	6	617267	4740699
3	617242	4740076	7	617530	4741360
4	617199	4740081			

4740866

4740866

4739866

4739866

617408

618408

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



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 Rensselaer County RPS
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Coletti--Rowland--Agan Farmstead
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Rensselaer

DATE RECEIVED: 7/12/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/12/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/27/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/28/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000631

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8.27.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

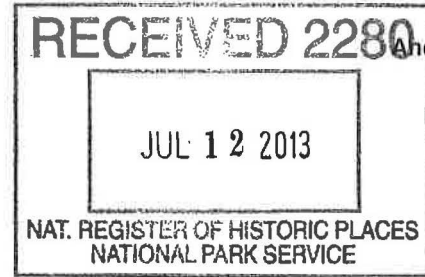
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

8 July 2013

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose three National Register nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register. All nominations are submitted on discs:

Congregation Tifereth Yehuda Veyisroel, Ulster County
Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead, Rensselaer County
Adams-Myers-Bryan Farmstead, Rensselaer County

Please feel free to call me at 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY

surgeon, lives in Troy and keeps four Morgan horses in the sheep barn section on the west farm.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Please refer to bibliography prepared for the associated MPDF, Pittstown Farmsteads

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 listing:

- State
 - Other
 - Federal
 - Local
 - University
 - Other
- Name of r _____

631 AJA
Pg 15 UTM #4
Easting incorrect
Coded for Map
517199

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 168.88 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>617777</u>	<u>4741402</u>	5	<u>18</u>	<u>617196</u>	<u>4740405</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18</u>	<u>617944</u>	<u>4740185</u>	6	<u>18</u>	<u>617267</u>	<u>4740699</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	<u>18</u>	<u>617242</u>	<u>4740076</u>	7	<u>18</u>	<u>617530</u>	<u>4741360</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u>18</u>	<u>4740081</u>	<u>4740081</u>				
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description Please refer to attached mapping

Boundary Justification

The Coletti-Rowland-Agan farmstead boundary follows the current property line encompassing all the farmstead assembled by Barnet Agan by 1848. While this farm was divided in two roughly equal properties between his sons, Lyman and Elias, only five years later, the larger property was then managed by them and their descendants into the twentieth century. Even then, when the contiguous properties were owned by different families, there appears to have been considerable shared work. By about 1950, the properties were held by a single owner, and have remained so since the late 1950s. While each property might be individually farmed, each having a full set of buildings, they retain a great degree of visual cohesiveness related to the development of the property in the historic period.

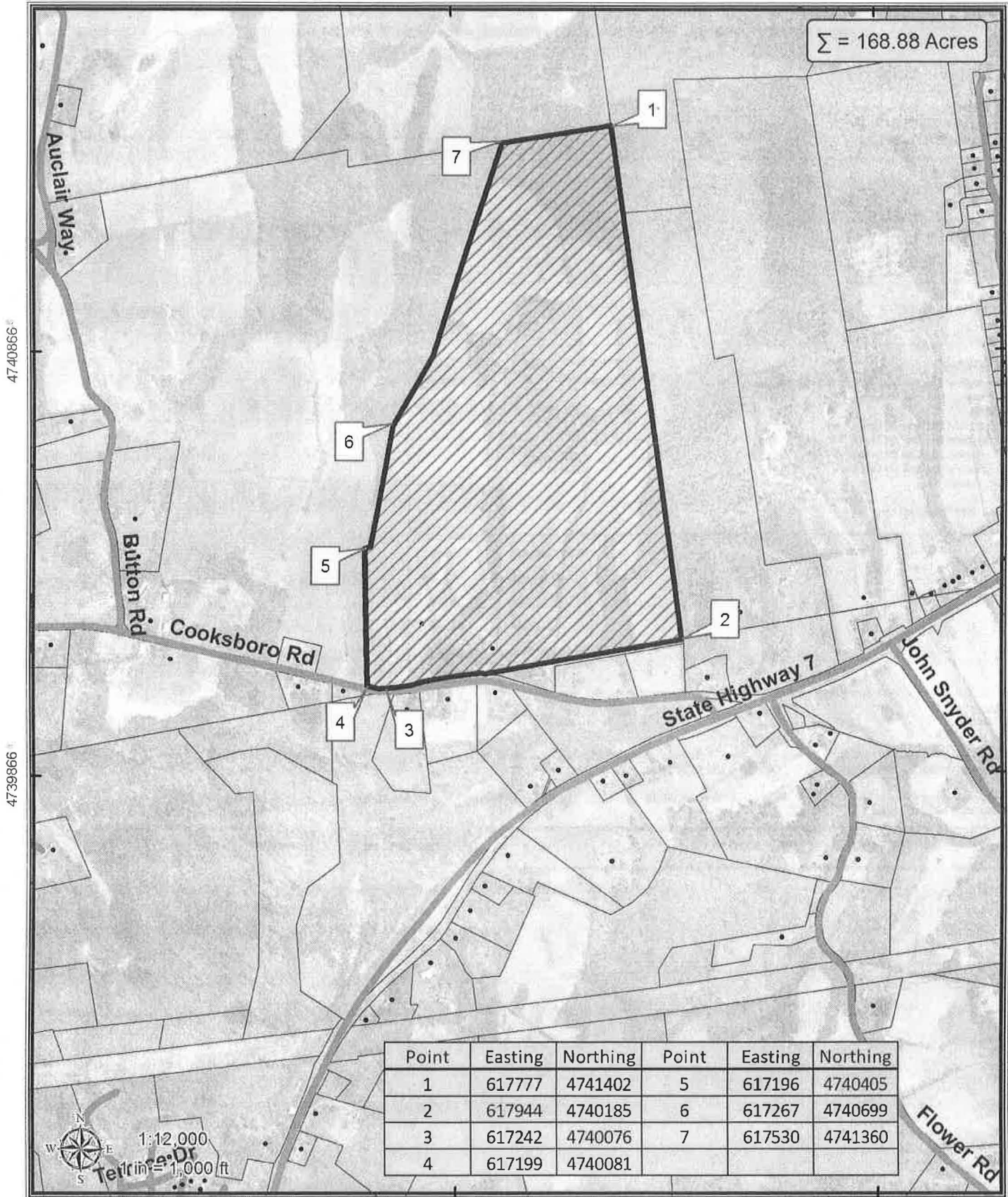
11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jessie A. Ravage
organization Preservation Consultant date 1 May 2013

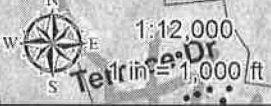
Coletti-Rowland-Agan Farmstead
 Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., NY

86 Cooksboro Rd.
 Troy, NY 12182

Σ = 168.88 Acres



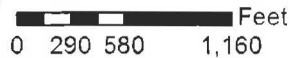
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617408

618408

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