

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 Central Lansingburgh Historic District
other names/site number _____
name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number First Ave, 110th St, 111th St, east alleys of Fifth and Sixth Ave, 117th St, east alley of Second Ave, 120th St, west alley of Second Ave not for publication
city or town Troy vicinity _____
state New York code NY county Rensselaer code 083 zip code 12182

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
___ national ___ statewide X local
R. Daniel Mally 12/15/2022
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
OPNHP
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
X entered in the National Register _____ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register _____ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____
Lisa Deline 2/27/2023
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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	
590	149	buildings
2	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
592	149	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

7

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC; COMMERCE/TRADE;

SOCIAL; GOVERNMENT; EDUCATION;

RELIGION; RECREATION; INDUSTRY;

HEALTH CARE; LANDSCAPE

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC; COMMERCE/TRADE;

SOCIAL; GOVERNMENT;

EDUCATION; RELIGION;

RECREATION; LANDSCAPE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

FEDERAL; MID-19TH C.; LATE VICTORIAN;

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. REVIVALS;

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. AMERICAN MOV.

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, brick, parged

walls Brick, stone, wood, parged, synthetics

roof slate, asphalt, metal, synthetics

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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 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 that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance:

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance:

1770-1925

Significant Dates:

Significant Person:

Cultural Affiliation:

Architect/Builder:

Marcus F. Cummings; Frederick Cummings;

Patrick Finerty; Andrew & Joseph Bergmann;

Henry Dudley; E.E. Joralemon; Edward Loth

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other repository: _____

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 130 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 1 8 6 0 8 3 7 6 4 7 3 7 3 1 3
Zone Easting Northing3 1 8 6 0 8 6 2 6 4 7 3 6 7 9 9
Zone Easting Northing2 1 8 6 0 8 4 6 8 4 7 3 7 2 8 44 1 8 6 0 8 6 7 7 4 7 3 6 4 8 45 1 8 6 0 8 4 7 1 4 7 3 5 9 6 7
Zone Easting Northing6 1 8 6 0 8 0 8 3 4 7 3 5 9 4 2
Zone Easting Northing7 1 8 6 0 7 8 9 4 4 7 3 6 0 0 18 1 8 6 0 7 9 9 7 4 7 3 6 2 7 09 1 8 6 0 8 1 8 8 4 7 3 7 0 0 4
Zone Easting Northing10 1 8 6 0 8 2 1 6 4 7 3 7 0 8 1
Zone Easting Northing**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Marissa Marvelliorganization Neil Larson & Associates date August 19, 2022street & number P.O. Box 4496 telephone 845-706-9897city or town Kingston, NY state NY zip code 12401**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's locationA **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

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Photographs

See attached.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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

name _____

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. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20503

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Central Lansingburgh Historic District is located on the east bank of the Hudson River in the northernmost part of the city of Troy, Rensselaer County, New York. Lansingburgh is an urban neighborhood situated on a long shallow plateau that is terminated on the east by high bluffs. The district includes 65 blocks and portions of five others. These blocks are the organizing elements of an orthogonal street grid shaped by north-south avenues and alleys and east-west streets. Second Avenue is the principal commercial thoroughfare and therefore a greater extent of it, from 110th to 120th streets, is included in the district than the other avenues. Except for a partial block on its west side at 118th Street, First Avenue is the eastern boundary of the district. East of Second Avenue, the district's northern boundary is 117th Street. Alleys form most of the district's eastern boundary—the alley east of Sixth Avenue from 111th to 115th Street and the alley east of Fifth Avenue from 115th to 117th Street. The district's southern boundary is 111th Street except at Fourth Avenue which extends south to include a historic school, and between Third Avenue and the Hudson where it extends to 110th Street. The district encompasses most of the blocks laid out in the original 1770 grid settlement, including the village green. The original grid extended from present-day 111th Street on the south to 114th Street on the north, and from the Hudson on the west to present-day Seventh Avenue on the east. The district does not extend to Seventh Avenue, which remained sparsely developed late into the nineteenth century.

The district retains its distinctive sense of place as a late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century regional market center organized on an orthographic street grid laid out in 1770. All the defining elements of the grid; the streets, blocks, alleys, and village green survive today. The grid was extended north and south in subsequent decades as the village grew. The buildings and structures comprising the streetscapes reflect the broad and varied architectural evolution of Lansingburgh over its 250-plus-year history as its fortunes changed. The oldest-surviving buildings are Federal period houses built in the 1770s for merchants and mechanics when the settlement was mostly concentrated close to the river. Second Avenue retains a remarkable number of early buildings that historically combined residences and businesses. Early on this avenue was home to doctors, grocers, mechanics, bakers, printing houses, and taverns. Many of the buildings in which they operated are still extant.

Lansingburgh's prosperity continued after its economy evolved from a river port to a center for light industry in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Surviving houses, churches, civic, and commercial buildings showcase the changing design trends that in the mid-nineteenth century were dominated by picturesque modes such as Greek Revival, Gothic, Italianate, and Second Empire. They are mostly scattered on the blocks west and north of the village green. Garden lots adjoining the finer residences, a defining feature of the village from its inception, became larger and grander with iron fences enclosing them. It was during this period that Lansingburgh became regionally known as "the Garden." Evidence of these gardens survives today in the spatial arrangement of buildings on double lots.

As industrial wealth peaked in the latter part of the nineteenth century, Lansingburgh and its sister city, Troy, produced some of the most ornate and extravagant urban architecture in the region. The design of middling and working-class dwellings progressed slowly with the simple townhouse form persisting with few visible changes, notably reorienting the gable to the frontage in a nod to the Gothic taste, and picturesque woodwork and porch turnings. New church buildings, schools, social halls, and fire stations were constructed in the district during

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this period enriching the civic presence. By the end of the nineteenth century, Lansingburgh became more entwined both physically and economically with Troy and Cohoes thanks in part to street trolley lines and the garment industry. Developers built two-family flats or altered existing buildings for them. Typical ones reflect the Colonial Revival style. In 1901 Lansingburgh became an official suburb of the greater city of Troy through annexation. New construction in the district tapered off before the Great Depression as Lansingburgh ceased being a manufacturing center. Today it is largely a residential neighborhood with a mix of owner-occupied single-family homes and landlord-managed multi-family units in former single-family dwellings.

The district includes seven buildings and a cemetery previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places in addition to 592 contributing resources and sites (parks), 57 are secondary carriage houses or garages built before 1925. Of 149 non-contributing buildings, 89 are secondary domestic garages. The contributing buildings were built between ca. 1775 and 1925. The district includes five churches built between 1844 and 1886; four school buildings built between 1820 and 1910; two fire stations built between 1869 and 1873; and five purpose-built social halls constructed between ca. 1877 and 1909. Two parks are contributing sites: 112th Street Park, which was the original village green, and Powers Memorial Park, which was gifted to the village in 1891. Just two purpose-built manufacturing buildings, built ca. 1832 and ca. 1890, are still extant in the district.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Spatial Arrangement of Lansingburgh

The 65-plus uniform blocks comprising the Central Lansingburgh Historic District showcase a broad and varied architectural patrimony reflected in surviving houses, commercial and civic buildings, churches, social halls, and more. The orderliness is the result of its 1770 orthogonal street grid comprising wide north-south avenues that run parallel with the river and are intersected by narrower east-west streets. A village green, which dates to the conception of Lansingburgh and is known today as the 112th Street Park, interrupts the uniformity of the grid at Fourth Avenue between 112th and 113th streets. Each block is 120 feet wide and 400 feet long. They are platted with two ranges of lots separated by an alley 20 feet wide. Originally each block was subdivided into eight 50-foot-wide lots. Many finer houses and institutions, like churches and schools, occupy two or more lots. The 50-foot-wide lot was predicated on the eighteenth-century garden city concept, wherein each house was to be buffered by a green space. Several houses in the district retain their garden lots; at least ten occupy double lots, including the house originally built for Elijah and Phebe Janes at 116th Street and the mid-nineteenth century Alfred and Augusta McMurray House at 613 Third Avenue. As the village built up, many fifty-foot-wide lots were divided in two with the owner selling the second lot for income. This is particularly evident on Second Avenue north of 112th Street, which as the main road in and out of the village, has historically been a mixed commercial and residential thoroughfare.

The earliest development was concentrated on the avenues closest to the river. As was common, businesses were located close to home if not in the same building. First Avenue was built up with the homes of merchants, boat captains, and shipbuilders who lived opposite their wharves, multi-story storehouses, and shipyards. While none of these businesses survive today in the district, several residences, which also served as offices, are

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extant. Examples include shipbuilder Russell Armington's ca. 1795 house at 1 113th Street and merchant Abram K. Van Vleeck's gambrel-roof house at 524-526 First Avenue. Both houses have five-bay facades and center-hall plans. The tradition of living close to one's business is one that was particularly enduring in Lansingburgh, even as new industries became less reliant on river transport and so were located on random interior blocks. The presidents of the largest brush and oilcloth companies built fine homes close to their mid-nineteenth-century factories. As late as 1897, in the waning years of manufacturing in Lansingburgh, Josiah West and his wife, Mary, built their Queen Anne-style home at 4 115th Street, just a few lots away from their box factory on First Avenue. Over time this development pattern has resulted in a variegated streetscape of upper-class and middling houses mixed with former sites of industry and commerce. In the mid-nineteenth century, the avenues east of Third Ave. were mostly detached houses. These also were economically mixed with houses of working-class families opposite grander houses with garden lots. However, for reasons that remain unclear, the blocks on Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Avenues south of 114th Street were primarily homes for laborers, particularly immigrants. This is reflected in the close spacing of buildings, the quantity of wood-frame buildings versus brick, and the ubiquity of two-family flats and double houses.

Built Environment of Lansingburgh

New City, 1770-1825

This era covers Lansingburgh's formative years as a Hudson River landing and regional market center populated by native Dutch-Anglo New Yorkers and New Englanders. There appear to be at least 50 buildings surviving in the district that date to this early period. Additional examples may be obscured by later alterations. Most of them were built as residences with many historically accommodating commercial functions such as offices, workshops, and retail stores. The district's earliest surviving houses date to the early or mid-1770s. A notable feature common to them is a gambrel roof, which was introduced in New England by the British in the early eighteenth century. Lansingburghers married the English gambrel roof with the Dutch tradition of H-bent construction, a post-and-beam structural system encased in brick or clapboard-sheathed walls. By architectural historian Walter R. Wheeler's estimate, the district retains at least a dozen such houses.¹ The three most notable examples are 524-526 and 580 First Avenue, and 499 Second Avenue. All three have brick walls, the first two laid up with Flemish bond and the latter with English bond., and five-bay facades and center-hall layouts. The end walls contain chimneys. These examples were likely built for merchants and reflect domestic architecture in other New York urban centers. Two other gambrel-roof houses in the district are at 513 ½ Second Avenue and 499 Sixth Avenue. Both are constructed entirely of wood, which makes them rare survivors. Unlike their brick-faced counterparts, these two examples have three-bay fronts and side-hall plans. No. 499 was built for James Boggs Jr. around 1790 near the eastern edge of the village, which was sparsely developed at the time. Boggs's occupation remains a mystery. The facades of both houses, as is the case with most of the early examples in the district, were later updated to reflect contemporary architectural trends.

¹ Walter R. Wheeler, "The Introduction of the Gambrel Roof to the Upper Hudson Valley." *The Hudson River Valley Review, A Journal of Regional Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 1, Autumn 2004, 7.

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Two grand brick residences, both built about 1810 for merchants and both later expanded for institutional purposes, reflect the upward economic trajectory of the village before the opening of the Erie Canal. They are also located on what would have been the outskirts of the village, their lots originally comprising the entirety of their respective blocks. Like many of the finer houses of this period, they are oriented south with their facades facing the cross street. These houses at 41 114th Street and 25 115th Street are five-bay, center-halls with end-gable roofs. No. 41 has parapeted end walls with two pairs of integrated chimneys for symmetry. The parapets once supported a wood balustrade running across the eave line. Such parapets became ubiquitous in the region in the following decades.² (There does not appear to be an example of a house with an intact balustrade in the district.) The refined facades of such houses were appointed with Federal details, such as a fanlight over the door, a large three-part window over the entrance, which often were embellished with a festoon relief, and stepped keystone lintels on window heads. Of these details, only the stepped keystone lintels survive at 25 115th Street.

The district retains several surviving dwellings built for Lansingburgh's less prosperous families. They tend to be three-bay, side-hall houses with eave-less end gables. The window bays are often irregularly spaced, and the entrance sometimes awkwardly abuts the corner to eliminate wasted space in the passage. Examples include the ca. 1820 wood-frame houses at 626 First Avenue, which in the early 1840s was the home of Chester Alan Arthur, the twenty-first president of the United States, and 484 Second Avenue. While it does not have irregular-spaced bays, the wood-frame house at 453 Third Avenue appears to retain its original Federal door surrounds, which have been partly obscured by the addition of synthetic siding. These surrounds comprise fluted pilasters that frame the door and support a thinly corniced entablature. Similar surrounds can be found elsewhere in the district, including at 447 Third Avenue and 630 Second Avenue. The wood-frame house at 2 115th Street is an example of an 1810s residence that got a brick facade applied in the 1830s for fire protection. Not all of the middling houses of this period were detached. Mid-block on Third Avenue north of 116th Street is a row of three two-story houses, built ca. 1822, each for a different owner. It would appear that their construction was coordinated. Like the previous example, they are wood-frame structures with brick fronts, which may be original to the houses. Nos. 614 and 616 each feature a rare round-arch brick opening at the entrance, which accommodates a single door. No. 612 has a mid-nineteenth-century metal cornice.

The two most significant non-residential buildings surviving from this period are those built for the Lansingburgh Academy and the Bank of Lansingburgh. From the outside, the academy at 541 Fourth Avenue is in some ways a slightly larger version of a typical five-bay, center-hall house. Built in 1820, the two-story building has a brick exterior laid up with Flemish bond with splayed jack arches at the windows. There are fanlights in the end gables. A wood cupola centered on the roof is the architectural focus of this austere Federal building. (The academy was NR listed in 1976). While it was altered in the mid and late nineteenth century, the Bank of Lansingburgh building, built in 1813 at 533 Second Avenue, retains its original blind arcade on the first floor. Such a distinctive feature hints at the prominence of this early but lost institution. It was converted into a residence long ago.

² Recent architectural overviews have inaccurately referred to these parapeted gables as "Waterford gables," claiming them to be a vernacular feature specific to that place when in reality such gables were common all over the region and beyond.

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Another significant surviving commercial building is the wood-frame building with a low end-gable roof at 630 Second Avenue. According to Walter Wheeler, it has H-bent framing.³ It was built in the early nineteenth century as a tavern and has long hosted restaurants on the ground floor. The 50-foot-long facade retains its original neoclassical paneled door and corniced entablature. The end gable has distinctive dentillated eaves with returns and a pair of quarter-round lights. The facade's northern storefront, likely a later addition, retains its historic cornice, piers, and paneling.

Aside from the bank and tavern, there are no other examples of purpose-built commercial architecture. Most commerce occurred within homes, storehouses, and workshops of the proprietors. The application of show windows, or storefronts, did not become prevalent until after the 1830s.⁴

Early Industrial Village, 1825-1865

A substantial proportion of the district's architectural resources, more than 230 buildings date to this period, reflecting the prosperity and stability that came with the development of small industry in Lansingburgh. The interior blocks of the village became more developed. New houses of merchants and manufacturers were built on spacious double lots on Third, Fourth, and Fifth Avenues. Other owners chose to update older homes of which there are numerous examples in the district. One is the two-story, L-shaped house at 1116th St, built ca. 1795 for Elijah and Phebe Janes and sold to a new owner in 1837 who likely updated the symmetrical five-bay facade soon after. Today, it exhibits original Federal features superimposed by Greek Revival elements that had come into vogue by then. Both street elevations have stepped keystone marble lintels at all windows and a Greek Revival entrance covered by a portico with a dentil cornice. The three-bay brick house at 662 Second Avenue, likely built in the 1820s for nail manufacturer William Hedges and his wife Phebe, has a Federal period entrance with engaged fluted columns supporting a molded lintel. It appears to have been later updated with a three-light transom and a stone lintel incised with a Greek key. Similar lintels appear over the windows. The house's two-story ell along 118th is more definitively Greek Revival with the north entrance featuring characteristic sidelights, transom, and wide, square pilasters. (One of Hedges nail factories is extant two doors south of his house at 656-658 Second Avenue, a wood-frame building that has been altered for residential use.)

Other early examples of Greek Revival include the two-story brick house at 435 Second Avenue. It was built in 1832 for Jonathan Whipple, an associate in the D. Powers & Sons brush factory nearby. It features four bays of full-height windows on the first floor, a tall frieze board at the cornice, and a low-hipped roof. An iron fence encloses a generous front yard. Another distinctive example at 669-671 Second Avenue was likely altered about 1834 for Oscar and Chauncy Ives, a prosperous merchant, and slaughterhouse owner respectively. The brick house retains its original attic dormers, keyed window lintels, and a high brownstone stoop with intricately detailed iron railings and newel posts of the quality that would be found on the finest blocks of Albany or New York. The equally ornate Federal entrance was likely built for an earlier owner. The house was expanded to the north and given a heavy bracketed cornice in the late nineteenth century.

³ Interview with Walter R. Wheeler, video conference, March 22, 2022.

⁴ Dell Upton, *Another City: Urban Life and Urban Spaces in the New American Republic*.

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Most of the finer Greek Revival houses surviving in the district were built in the 1840s as two-story brick townhouses with parapet end walls supporting a balustrade. Examples include the Thomas and Hannah Curran House at 554 First Avenue built about 1844 (Curran was a brush manufacturer); the James Barker House at 590 Fourth Avenue, built in 1843 on the former estate of Thomas Carpenter; and the house at 592 Third Avenue, which was built about 1850 for Dr. Ira G. and Eunice Frazer. It was one of two similarly styled residences the doctor, whose stated occupation was “cancer killer,” lived in during his time in Lansingburgh; the other being at 489 Third Avenue.⁵

The Greek Revival style is best reflected in the 1846 James and Catherine Van Schoonhoven House at 538 Third Avenue. The two-story brick house has a nearly square footprint with a low pyramidal roof, tall frieze, and an impressive, pillared entrance portico. The home is centered on its double lot. At its rear on the alley is a 70-foot-long brick carriage house with living quarters for house staff. Though many have been lost, alley-side carriage houses, both of brick and wood-frame construction, remain a common feature of Lansingburgh. James Van Schoonhoven (1815-1850) was descended from an old New York Dutch family based in Waterford and his wife Catherine (1820-1898) was a Lansing.

By the time the Van Schoonhoven house was constructed, Greek Revival had become the de facto style for houses of all economic stations as well as for churches and schools. (No schools from this period survive in the district.) The style’s popularity coincided with the influx of Irish immigrants who came to work in Lansingburgh’s factories. This population growth fueled the construction of new churches, schools, and residences. Numerous working-class homes from this period survive in the district. A typical example is the one-story, three-bay brick house with raked eaves on the front gable, such as 544 Fourth Avenue, 617 Fifth Avenue, and 505 Sixth Avenue, all built in the 1850s for Irish owners. Two others at 40-42 113th Street are wood-frame examples. The Sixth Avenue block between 113th and 114th street showcases a range of modest Greek Revival residences, such as the one-story, three-bay brick house, a wood-frame double-house at 38-40 114th Street, a more affordable type of housing that became popular by the mid-nineteenth century, and a one-story wood-frame house with a classic temple front at 514 Sixth Avenue. Two other intact examples of a temple-fronted house in the district are 549 Sixth Avenue, built ca. 1850, and 611 Fourth Avenue, built ca. 1855 for middle-class owners. The latter example, built for Charles W. Hasbrouck, a druggist from Albany, and his wife, Lucinda, is two stories and features a decorative gable bracket that was added later.⁶ Another variation of the single-story cottage has a single-bay gabled front with an adjoining parapeted aisle, which contains the entrance on some examples. The parapet disguises a single-pitch roof. Surviving examples include 630 Fourth Avenue and 494 Sixth Avenue, both built in the 1850s.

Three brick churches, two of which are in the district, were built within a span of a few years, 1844-1848, all in similar Greek Revival modes and each a block apart. These were built for Lansingburgh’s Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist congregations. (The Baptist meetinghouse at 631 Third Avenue is outside the district.) Only the one built for the First Methodist Episcopal Church at 600 Third Avenue retains its Greek Revival appearance. It

⁵ See Thomas Carpenter in 1850 U.S. Population Census for Lansingburgh.

⁶ A more substantial example of a temple-fronted house can be outside the district at 819 Third Avenue. This two-story, wood-frame house was built in 1848 for a leather goods merchant. In 1886 Deborah Powers, a brush manufacturer, purchased the house and had it expanded to serve as a charitable home for elderly women. The house is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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bears a strong resemblance in form and detailing to the slightly earlier Baptist meetinghouse as it appeared before it was heavily damaged by fire in 1917. Completed in early 1845, the meetinghouse had wide brick pilasters, tall upper-story windows, and a pedimented front gable. The steeple was said to be the tallest spire “that side of the city of New York” when it was completed in January 1845. (The following year a severe storm caused it to crash through the roof.) A news article from the time reported that the architects were Higgins & Striker, one or both of whom may have been Lansingburgh residents.⁷ Israel Striker (1787-1863) was a master carpenter. (The Methodist Church, completed in 1848 and NR listed in 2016), also has wide pilasters, tall upper-story windows, and a pedimented front gable. A two-tiered wood-frame bell tower crowns the building. The identity of its architect remains a mystery. A sympathetic brick entrance loggia was added to the front in 1903. The third example, the First Presbyterian Church at 570 Third Avenue, was built in 1844. However, the facade was updated in 1869 to reflect a new style. The side elevations retain subtle evidence of its original Greek Revival appearance. The compact volumes, distinguished with brick pilasters and friezes, were a popular design approach for Protestant meetinghouses with their economical method of Classical articulation.⁸

The most significant surviving commercial building in the district is the three-story brick Phoenix Hotel on the southeast corner of Second Avenue and 116th Street. Shipbuilder Esek Hawkins had it built in 1834 following a fire that destroyed the previous hotel on the site. The Phoenix was long the center of social, political, and commercial life in the village. Countless sheriff’s auctions were held here. The building has a Greek Revival-style entrance with freestanding Doric columns. The hotel was expanded following another fire in 1857. The present facade, which has been restored in recent years, has fifteen window bays, comprising a large frontage of its commercial block. A more typical commercial example of this period is the three-story brick building at 614 Second Avenue, which was likely built in the 1840s as a bookstore and print shop. It retains wide stone piers at the storefront and flush stone lintels at the windows above. A historical rendering of the building shows a paneled parapet above a molded cornice.⁹

Several houses in the district reflect Gothic Revival, another style of the Romantic Movement that trended slightly later than Greek Revival. The illustrated architectural books by Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing helped translate the style for house carpenters all over the country, but in no place more fully than the Hudson Valley. The two most notable domestic examples in the district are the five-bay, center-hall house at 16 114th Street and the three-bay, side-hall house located next door at 14 114th Street. Both were built in the early 1860s using wood-frame construction. Their elevations are sheathed with board-and-batten siding, a typical feature of Downing cottages. No. 16 has Gothic drip molding above the windows and a steeply pitched roof that retains its historic slate shingles. The end gables feature elaborately carved vergeboards, a detail made possible with the invention of the power-driven jigsaw in the 1840s. At no. 14, the steeply pitched roof is perpendicular to the street. Its deep eaves are finished with refined Gothic-inspired details. The style’s greatest influence may be the reorientation of the gable to the frontage and the incorporation of ornate woodwork and porches, a trend that continued for several decades.

⁷ *Lansingburgh Democrat and Rensselaer County Gazette*, Jan. 11, 1845, 2.

⁸ William E. Krattinger, “Methodist Episcopal Church of Lansingburgh” National Register nomination, 2016, 10.

⁹ The illustration was featured in front-page advertisements of the *Lansingburgh Gazette* throughout 1846.

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Two churches located across from each other in the district showcase different ecclesiastical variations of the Gothic Revival style. The red-brick St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church at 580 Fourth Avenue was built in 1864. The architect, Patrick Finerty, who was also the builder, embellished the standard projecting steeple church form by adding buttresses between window bays and Gothic molding at the entrances. A south wing, added in the early twentieth century, was designed in the Collegiate Gothic style. Across the street at 585 Fourth Avenue is Trinity Episcopal Church, which was built in 1869 on the site of a previous church that burned. Designed by New York architect Henry Dudley, the present building reflects the popular Anglican parish church architecture through its asymmetrical massing, engaged square bell tower, buttresses, rose window, and stone masonry walls consisting of irregular-course bluestone ashlar. A stone octagonal choir room was added to the southwest corner of the church in 1894. Enhancing the parish church character is a graveyard on the west and north sides that began accommodating burials in 1807 (Trinity Church, graveyard, and nearby rectory and parish hall are NR listed in 1995).

Late Industrial Village, 1865-1890

Lansingburgh's manufacturing-based economy peaked in the decades following the Civil War. The wealthiest residents were factory owners and coal and lumber merchants who flaunted their wealth by building pretentious houses or updating older ones. Two schools, two firehouses, and a social hall were also built in the district during this time. At least 210 buildings date to this period not counting secondary buildings or those updated with new styles. The Second Empire and Italianate were the predominant styles of new residential and commercial architecture in Lansingburgh in the late 1860s and 1870s. The former is represented in five large brick houses on or near Second Avenue, all built in two years beginning in 1869. Mid-block between 114th and 115th streets is a pair of identical mansard-topped brick townhouses, built about 1871. It is not clear if they were built on speculation or if the buyers, Thomas Moss of Moss & Stover, grocers (No. 550), and George Brooker, a cattle dealer (No. 554), coordinated construction with the same builder. The houses feature characteristic segmental-arched fenestration moldings, large window openings, and a heavy bracketed cornice. Both owners purchased their respective lots for \$1,400 from David Judson, a wealthy coal merchant, in 1869, the same year Judson's own Second Empire mansion at 3 118th Street was completed adjacent to his coal yards. The house with its three-story projecting tower and elaborate mansard roof is arguably the most ostentatious residence in the district.

The other Second Avenue examples, all of which were built in 1871, include a townhouse at 701 Second Avenue, near Judson's, for Stephen Noyes, a fellow coal merchant. Its design shows heavy influence from the architectural pattern books of Troy architect Marcus F. Cummings. At the south end of Second Avenue at No. 441 is the townhouse of Robert Haskell, an oilcloth manufacturer, which features a concave mansard roof. Meanwhile, John Ames, a brush manufacturer, opted for a refined Italianate style for his three-story, five-bay, center-hall brick house with a flat roof at 504 Second Avenue. Built in 1871, its defining features are its heavy double-bracketed cornice and sympathetic oriels on the west and south elevations. Such oriels, which allowed occupants to watch over the street and which are commonly centered above the entrance to provide shelter, were a popular addition to residences in the late nineteenth century. Numerous houses in the district retain them.

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Not all the mansions built in this decade were built on Second Avenue or in brick. The three-story, five-bay center-hall house at 599 Fifth Avenue was built in 1879 for William Lea, a tin maker. It shares a similar massing and flat roof as the earlier Ames house. However, it is entirely wood construction that allowed the builder-carpenter to reinterpret Italianate features in wood, such as the shallow window caps, while also incorporating a bit of whimsy with the decorative porch brackets and turned porch posts. Such details proliferated in the district in the 1870s and 1880s and they forecasted the rise of the Queen Anne style. Another example of this eclectic Italianate trend is reflected in the two-story, wood-frame house at 509 Third Avenue. It was built in 1876 for the family of James McQuide, an Irish brush manufacturer. The house retains highly ornate wood window casings and scrollwork in the front gable. It was likely the work of brothers Joseph and Andrew Bergmann, German carpenters and builders whose work can be identified by fancy scrollwork. Another example of their work in the district is a more modestly sized Queen Anne wood-frame house at 469 Third Avenue, built in 1886 for John and Catherine Hawkins. It retains its elaborate gable scrollwork and decoratively incised window panels and caps. John Hawkins was a tin maker whose shop was next door.

Other prosperous owners opted to update late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century residences to reflect contemporary design trends instead of building new. These renovations often make it difficult to assign a single construction date. A notable example of this is evident in the two mansard-topped brick residences at 551-553 Second Avenue, which at first glance appear to be attached townhouses. They were originally built for a physician in about 1790 as a single five-bay wide center-hall residence with a gambrel roof. In 1879 a new owner, another physician, had the house reconfigured into two side-hall dwellings by the addition of a single bay to the north side. The present mansard was a fashionable solution for extending the old gambrel roof over the new bay. (The original brick end wall is visible in shadow in aerial views of the house.) To complete the Second Empire look, a new bracketed wood cornice was installed across the facade and cast iron caps were added to the windows. Its neighbor at No. 551 got a matching mansard around 1900.

The grand wood-frame residence on a double lot at 546 Third Avenue was initially built in the 1830s for John and Ann (née Allen) Holme. The 1879 Galt & Hoy panorama depicts it with a low pyramidal roof and a centered portico features commonly associated with the Greek Revival style.¹⁰ John (1782-1870) was a prosperous merchant who had commissioned the architect Philip Hooker to design a warehouse for him in Albany.¹¹ In 1873 Charles H. Fisher (1835-1886), who at the time was a bachelor and chief engineer for the New York Central and Hudson Railroad, purchased the property to share with his parents and brother. He soon after had a brick carriage house constructed. The two-story, three-bay main house was transformed in the early 1880s with a dormered mansard roof and an Eastlake wood cornice, window headers, and a covered veranda with carved posts, brackets, and exposed rafters, all of which have been well maintained.

Another example of a substantial transformation includes the three-story brick apartment building at 534 Second Avenue on the southeast corner of 114th Street. Its heavy bracketed cornice and window lintels date to the 1870s. However, closer inspection reveals late eighteenth-century Flemish bond brickwork at the first two stories and a five-bay, center-hall house form. It is not clear who the early owners of the house were, but by the

¹⁰ "Lansingburgh, NY, 1879" Panorama (New York: Galt & Hoy, 1879), Lansingburgh Historical Society Collection.

¹¹ Mary Raddant Tomlan, ed. *A Neat Plain Modern Style: Philip Hooker and His Contemporaries, 1796-1836* (Amherst, MA: Univ. of Massachusetts Press, 1993), 208.

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mid-1800s, it was owned by John B. Chipman, a wealthy merchant and salt manufacturer, and his wife Ann (née Hickok.) In 1866 the Chipmans sold it for \$3,700 to Jacob C. Horton, a lawyer from New York, who was likely responsible for the third-floor addition and the Italianate embellishments. Old photos and fire insurance maps indicate that a side porch and two-story brick carriage house were added around this time too. These alterations may help explain the \$8,000 sale of the mansion to lumber merchant Eben Barton in 1876. Barton had an observatory added at the rear and a wood oriel centered over the entrance. These features along with the side porch have since been removed. Then sometime after 1920, the house was converted to apartments, known as Barton Arms. The present entrance with the rounded door hood and fanlight transom dates to this alteration.

This period also saw an increase in speculative residential development. On the east side of Fifth Avenue between 114th and 115th Streets, there are five brick houses that are typical examples of middle-class urban dwellings built on speculation. The two at 458-550 Fifth Avenue were built as an attached pair of rentals in the late 1860s by local mason John McKeon. Their facades have simple stone lintels and sills, original paired wood doors within recessed entryways, and bracketed cornices on a parapet. Neighboring them to the south are three detached townhouses at 538-546 Fifth Avenue, built in 1883 by brothers John, Patrick, and James Flynn, who were brush makers. Even though they were intended to be rental properties, each house is situated on a 50-foot-wide lot, allowing for a side yard. The facades have Italianate and Queen Anne detailing on the oriels and cornices. Side porches were added later to the south elevations. More decisive Queen Anne examples of the type are three narrowly spaced wood-frame houses at 593-597 Fourth Avenue. They were built in 1882 for lumber merchant Thomas Palmer and his son Stephen. While all share similar details, none are identical. Each retains original details including accordion brackets that support oriels above the entrance; bracketed wood cornices with flower-petal ornament in the paneling; and original paired wood doors set within recessed entrances. Thomas kept No. 593 for himself which explains the greater level of architectural detailing, front gable roof, and the large ornate side porch overlooking a garden lot.

New homes built during this period for working-class families tend to be simple one- and two-story wood-frame houses with three-bay gable fronts on narrow lots. Their deep footprint hints at a multi-family layout within. Another type is the wood-frame townhouse, built as a single house or a pair, with the wood cornice, usually a simple bracketed style, being the architectural focus. Examples of these two types, which were often built on speculation, are concentrated on the eastern avenues south of 114th Street.

Most houses in the village at one time had a one- or two-story shed or carriage house (commonly referred to as a barn) at the alley. Those of the finer houses were typically built of brick and some included lodging space for a livery driver or groundskeeper. Notable extant examples besides the one already mentioned at 538 Third Avenue include the two-story brick barn for 630 First Avenue which has an oculus centered over its single carriage bay. Another one, which possibly predates the wood-frame house at 590 Fifth Avenue, is a rare brick barn with a gable roof. It may have functioned as a workshop of some kind. Behind the Greek Revival townhouse built for Ira & Eunice Frazer at 592 Third Avenue is a large wood-frame barn with end gables that had been built around 1865 shortly before the property was advertised for sale. Many barns were simple, gabled wood-frame structures sheathed with clapboards. Most of the surviving examples, like the ones at 445 Fifth Avenue and 606 Third Avenue, were built in the late nineteenth century and have been modified with contemporary garage bays for automobiles. In other instances, a larger barn was replaced with a smaller barn or

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a garage. An example is the ca. 1900 wood-frame barn behind the small Greek Revival house at 579 Third Avenue, built in 1863 for Jane E. Blood and then conveyed to her brother, William Gates, and his wife, Charlotte. The previous barn, which was likely contemporary with the house, had been twice the size.

Two churches in the district during this period reflect the popularity of the Romanesque Revival style. One or both may be the work of Marcus F. Cummings, the Troy architect who was prolific in the area during this period. He was responsible for the Millis Memorial Baptist Church at 612-614 Fourth Avenue, constructed in 1883 on the site of an older frame church. According to architectural historian John Waite, he may also be responsible for the brick facade and bell tower added in 1869 to the First Presbyterian Church at 570 Third Avenue, originally built in 1844 in the Greek Revival style.¹² The facade exhibits *Rundbogenstil*, a German variation of the Romanesque style that is characterized by the ample use of round arches. He was also responsible for the Queen Anne brick house at 516 Second Avenue, built in 1879 for Elisha Waters, a paper boat manufacturer. The house retains its original multi-pitched roof covered with slate shingles and incised woodwork beneath the eaves.

This period also saw the construction of firehouses and schools, a few examples of which are in the district. The two-story, three-bay brick firehouse at 478 Second Avenue was built in 1869 for the volunteer company of the J. Fox Steam Fire Engine. The building retains its grandiose Italianate cornice and bracketed piers. The firehouse was decommissioned after just a few years of use when the larger Firemen's Hall was completed at 3 115th Street to function as the central fire station for Lansingburgh. The building was originally two stories with the upper story accommodating village offices and a meeting hall. It was heavily altered for apartments after being damaged by fire in the 1950s. The Powers School was completed in 1889. Located at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and 111th Street (432-438 Fourth Avenue), the three-story brick building was designed by Troy architect Edward W. Loth in an austere Romanesque Revival style and contained twelve rooms. Except for the window sashes that were replaced when the building was converted to apartments, the school largely appears as it did when it was completed.

By the mid-nineteenth century, the commercial district on Second Avenue was centered between 115th and 118th streets. After the Civil War, commercial buildings here evolved from their simpler, rowhouse scale. New buildings were built wider and taller to accommodate the growing displays of grocers, hardware merchants, and dry goods dealers, and offices or meeting halls for fraternal organizations. The three-story, six-bay brick building at No. 632 was truly a mixed-use building. Built in the early 1870s and known as "Noyes Block," it had a drugstore and wallpaper store on the ground floor and an insurance agent's office, cigar shop, and the headquarters of the Lansingburgh police in the rear. Above were newspaper offices and other tenants. Coal merchant Stephen Noyes was the building's developer. The brick building next door at 634 Second Avenue, originally three stories, was built by brewer Samuel Bolton in 1885. The Grand Army of the Republic, a fraternal group, met in the hall upstairs. A 1946 fire heavily damaged the building's Romanesque Revival facade. By 1877 Lansingburgh's masonic hall was directly across the street at No. 635. The tall third-story windows of this mansard-topped Italianate building reflect its former use. The ground floor, like many commercial buildings on Second Avenue by this time, has a storefront.

¹² John G. Waite, *The Architecture of Lansingburgh, New York* (Lansingburgh Historical Society, 1976), 78.

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During this period older buildings were often raised a story to gain more space. The two-story brick commercial row at 609-613 Second Avenue was built ca. 1844 for merchant Bailey Hathaway who also lived there while sharing the building with numerous commercial tenants. Originally reflecting Greek Revival, it was updated in the late nineteenth century with an Eastlake cornice and a mansard roof. The two-story building at 591-593 Second Avenue is a much older wood-frame building with a low-pitched roof that got a brick facade and a large Italianate wood cornice in the early 1880s. The ground floor has two storefronts. Around the same time, its neighbor to the north, No. 595, which was also originally a wood-frame building with a low-pitched roof, got a new brick facade with Italianate caps applied to new taller window openings. A third story was added in the mid-1890s.

Residential Suburb, 1890-1925

The last major phase of development in Lansingburgh occurred in response to the village's increasing connection to Troy both physically and economically as trolley lines made commuting possible. Lansingburgh took on a suburban character with a large new park, Powers Park, which opened in 1891, and the boulevard treatment applied to Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth avenues around the turn of the century. These narrow median strips, which originally were planted with trees, enhanced the neighborhood feel of these avenues with only a minimal four-foot widening of the actual street.

As collar and shirt factories in Troy, Cohoes, and Lansingburgh attracted more workers to the area, speculative developers built two-story two-family houses stacking identical flats with separate entrances at the front. This was a progressive design for urban industrial housing appearing in most cities in New York and more broadly; more were built in Schenectady than just about anywhere. These wood-frame buildings are best identified by their double-story front porches, such as the four gable-front houses at 1-7 112th Street, built ca. 1905 at the foot of the 112th Street Bridge, convenient to the streetcar line to Cohoes. Other examples, which can be found throughout the district, include the Queen Anne-Colonial Revival house at 554 Third Avenue and its near match at No. 610, both built ca. 1910. Not all were wood-frame houses with porches: 566 Second Avenue, built ca. 1905, is an example of a three-story brick house containing three flats with a projecting oriel window on the upper floors. The previously mentioned Queen Anne house of box factory owner Josiah West at 41 115th Street was built as a flat that also served as a residence of the Wests. There are also examples of single-family houses converted to flats, such as the brick two-story, gable-front house at 614 Fifth Avenue, built in the 1850s in the Greek Revival style. The entrance was modified ca. 1910 to accommodate separate entrances and a balcony was added to the porch roof.

Neighborhood commercial buildings became more prevalent in this period. They were typically three-bay wood-frame buildings with a grocery store on the ground floor and a flat above. A surviving example is the two-story corner building at 532 Fifth Avenue, which faces 114th Street. It was built in 1895 as a grocery store and retains its Queen Anne wood cornice, corner storefront and entrance, and an oriel above the proprietor's residential entrance. A brick example of the type survives with three original storefronts at 30 112th Street, built ca. 1910. Single-story wings were added to several residences to serve as retail storefronts. Two examples are at 441 Fifth Avenue, which was built ca. 1888 to house a grocery store, a candy store located on the first floor of the residence at the time, and 469 Third Avenue, which got a storefront extension in the early twentieth century.

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The district includes several social halls built in this period, all with ground-floor retail spaces. The finest example of this type is the Masonic Temple at 607-609 Second Avenue. Completed in 1902, its Renaissance Revival brick and terra cotta facade features a pedimented gable, two pedimented entrances, and a full-width panel of patterned brick at the second and third stories. The architect is unknown. The building was among the tallest, if not the tallest, on Second Avenue when it was built. The Lansingburgh Post Office was located at street level for many years. The three-story brick Odd Fellows Temple, built in 1909 at 28 112th Street, features corbelled arches over the windows and a large cornice with an arched parapet. It had a street-level storefront that has been removed in recent years. A third example survives in the form of a large livery stable with a hipped roof built in 1904 for George Dougrey. The third-story arched windows on this minimally appointed Renaissance Revival facade allowed light into a large social hall that was used by numerous clubs in the early twentieth century.

In addition to the Masonic Temple, two schools and a police precinct represent the last major architecturally distinctive buildings to be constructed in the district. Built in 1901, the Lansingburgh Police Precinct Station at 606 Second Avenue was a direct result of the annexation of Lansingburgh to Troy that took place that year. The three-story brick Renaissance Revival brick building was designed to impress. Its facade features a marble-clad first story with a Classical entablature and ornate iron sconces flanking the entrance. The facade above has high-quality finish brick with thin matching joint lines and terra cotta enframements at the windows. An architect has yet to be identified. Marcus Cummings's son, Frederick, who had taken charge of the family architectural firm by this time, was responsible for the imposing Collegiate Gothic building constructed in 1899 for St. Augustine's parochial school. Located at 523 Fourth Avenue, the three-story brick building has two pointed-arch entrance bays that flank the base of the large four-bay center mass of the school. The school was active until 2016. The other school built in this period is the Lansingburgh High School, a public school built in 1910 on the site of the old Comstock Grammar School at 576 Fifth Avenue. It was designed by the New York City firm of E.E. Joralemon in the Renaissance Revival style. It features a rusticated brick base above which are walls with bays divided by wide brick pilasters and topped by a denticulated cornice. On the primary west elevation, two large round bracketed pediments flank the outer bays, each surmounted by busts of the poets Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882) and James Russell Lowell (1819-1891).

Bungalows represent the last phase of historic residential development in Lansingburgh that occurred on the eastern avenues in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Two exemplary examples survive at 523 Sixth Avenue and 571 Third Avenue. The former was built of brick in 1913, likely by the owner himself, who was a mason. It has a steep end-gable roof covered with slate tiles. The front porch features an artfully laid brick knee wall. No. 571 is a wood-frame example constructed ca. 1925 for an Italian grocer and his family. Sheathed in clapboards with shingles in the end gables and the tall porch knee walls. Both houses have large three-bay garages that complement the architecture of the bungalow. There are numerous one- and two-bay garages of the frame or cast-concrete block construction that replaced older carriage houses throughout the district as more people came to own automobiles.

New construction in the district tapered off in the latter 1920s as Lansingburgh's manufacturing plants closed. Few if any new houses were built during the Great Depression and the Second World War.

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Non-Contributing Buildings

All buildings that were constructed after 1925 fall outside the period of significance and therefore are considered non-contributing.

Many buildings in the district have been altered in minor ways, particularly middling and working-class houses. These buildings generally retain their original scale, forms, and fenestration as well as their feeling and association with the district at large. Most have been altered by the addition of synthetic sidings and replacement window sash. Some have had picture windows added on the ground floor. However, their presence in streetscapes represents the diversity and texture of the urban landscape of the district. Buildings that have been more drastically altered to the extent that their original appearance is not apparent are considered non-contributing. Typical examples have had all architectural details stripped and their fenestration patterns heavily altered among other changes.

BUILDING LIST

Buildings are listed in numerical order. The addresses are those on the tax parcel. Where the tax parcel address and the mailing address differ it has been noted as (aka).

13 111th Street	ca. 1850 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay, brick house with front-gable roof. Originally built as a carriage house for 442 Second Ave immediately west. Non-historic one-story wood-frame vestibule addition at second and third bays of facade. Vestibule sided with vinyl clapboards; replacement door entrance with sidelight; vinyl sash windows; gable roof. Stone sills and lintels at windows; vinyl replacement sash windows and shutters. Asphalt shingle on roof.
17 111th Street	ca. 1910 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) One-story, three-bay, wood-frame cottage with front-gable roof and secondary gable over porch covering first two bays. Parged foundation. Aluminum clapboards on all elevations. Entrance in the second bay has historic half-panel wood door and metal storm. Paired windows in first bay; single window in third. Vinyl louvered shutters flank all windows; replacement vinyl sash. Front porch features historic tapered square wood columns, simple wood balustrades, wood steps, lattice porch base. Asphalt shingles on roofs. Exterior brick chimney at rear.

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	<p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, front-gable brick garage. Asphalt shingles on roof. Clapboards in upper gable. Wood sectional garage door.</p>
<p>19 111th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1960 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>One-story, four-bay, wood-frame ranch house with single-bay expansion at west side rear. Asphalt shingles on roof with attached solar panels. Aluminum clapboard siding and a concrete foundation. Entrance in the third bay off concrete stoop with metal handrails.</p>
<p>21 111th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1865 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Story-and-a-half, three-bay, front-gable wood-frame house with one-story, shed-roof addition toward rear of west elevation. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with an interior brick chimney. Vinyl clapboard siding. Low parged foundation. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic door, awning and non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Single windows with vinyl sash windows. Two windows at half story. Secondary entrance at west addition with storm door.</p>
<p>25 111th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1940 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>One-story, end-gable frame house with center entrance. Facade faced with stone veneer up to sill height; parged on rest of facade and other elevations.</p>
<p>37 111th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1850; front porch ca. 1920 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-story, four-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof and front porch. One-story expansion at east side with shed roof. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Porch covers second and third bays of facade; low-pitched gable roof supported by tapered square piers on vinyl clad knee walls; wood porch steps. Entrance in second bay has non-historic door. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Fourth bay has modified window opening with vinyl casement. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>39 111th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1890 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame side-passage house with a flat roof. Raised brick basement partially covered with parged. Non-historic cement stoop at entrance in third bay. Recessed doorway has single wood-paneled door flanked by sidelights with a large two-light transom above. Window openings have been altered to accommodate smaller replacement units. Facade capped with a bracketed wood cornice.</p>

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45 111th Street	ca. 1890 (one non-contributing building due to alterations) One-story, two-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof and lower rear cross-gable addition. Entrance in second bay covered by mid-twentieth-century gabled vestibule with single window on front. First bay has modified opening with vinyl picture window. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney at west end wall.
1 112th Street	ca. 1905 (one contributing building) Two-story, two-bay, front-gable wood-frame house with two-story porch on front facade and one-story enclosed rear porch. Asphalt shingles on roof with interior brick chimney on west side. House has vinyl clapboards and concrete block foundation with decorative concrete block above ground. Paired entrances in the second bay with original doors accessing the lower and upper-story apartments and upper-story entrance accessing the porch. Two-story bay windows in the first bay. Two-story porch with square wood piers and balustrades. Shallow two-story oriel window on west facade. Tripartite attic vinyl replacement windows in gable; single and paired wood windows with exterior metal storms elsewhere.
3 112th Street	ca. 1905 (one contributing building) Two-story, two-bay, front-gable, wood-frame house with two-story porch covering full width of facade. Asphalt shingled roof with interior brick chimney on west side. House has vinyl clapboards and a concrete block foundation. Two-story porch with later metal piers and balustrades. Paired entrances with outer metal storm doors in the second bay accessing lower- and upper-story apartments. Porch entrance with an outer metal storm door. Two-story bay windows in first bay. Original wood windows with outer metal storm windows. Tripartite attic windows in gable.
5 112th Street	ca. 1905 (one contributing building) Two-story, two-bay, front-gable wood-frame house with asphalt shingle roof, vinyl clapboards, and a concrete block foundation with decorative block above grade. Interior brick chimney towards rear. Two-story porch with later metal piers and balustrades under projecting secondary gable in first bay. Single entrance with sidelight off later concrete porch decking. Upper-story porch accessed by entrance with outer storm door. Two-story bay windows in the second bay. Small single vinyl window in primary gable end.

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7 112th Street	ca. 1905 (one contributing building) Two-story, two-bay, front-gable wood-frame house with asphalt shingle roof, vinyl clapboards, and a brick foundation. Interior brick chimney towards front and later interior concrete block chimney towards rear on east side. Two-story porch in first bay with original wood columns and balustrades on lower story and vinyl-clad knee walls on upper story. Single entrance with original panel door and side light. Upper-story porch entrance has original panel door. Two-story bay window with vinyl and storm windows in the second bay. Paired non-historic louvered attic windows in the gable. Single vinyl windows on the east elevation.
12 112th Street	ca. 1890 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Edwin Weaver Three-story, three-bay brick multi-family dwelling. Flat roof. Brick foundation with continuous brownstone water table above basement windows. Side hall entrance in third bay has original paneled double doors with transom above. Brick stoop with concrete or stone treads and metal handrails. Brownstone window lintels and sills; replacement vinyl sash in original openings. Corbeled brickwork at parapet evokes cornice.
13 112th Street	ca. 1895 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame two-family house with asphalt shingles on front-gable roof, composite shingle siding, and a parged foundation. Original wood clapboard siding exposed under shingles around the entrance. Recessed side-hall entrance in third bay with original half-panel wood doors and transom under a fixed aluminum awning; non-historic wood stoop. All windows on facade have simple casing with wood sills and replacement vinyl sash, including attic window. Facade capped by raked eaves.
14 112th Street	1886; commercial addition ca. 1890 (one contributing building) Original Owners: John E. Hawkins & Son Two-story, flat-roof commercial building with one-story storefront addition to the east. Originally built as a tin shop; represented as metal building on historic Sanborns. Foundation not visible. Commercial storefront spans first story with corbeled cornice and end brackets. Two separate recessed storefront entrances within original volume of facade. Each has non-historic metal-and-glass doors with side lights and a transom. Display window west of each above historic paneled sill. Later display windows above non-historic paneled sills at addition. Second-story

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	and parapet of main volume obscured by vinyl clapboards with projecting wings. Flat roof. West elevation sheathed with vinyl clapboards.
15 112th Street	ca. 1895 (one contributing building) One-story, three-bay, wood-frame cottage with asphalt shingles on front-gable roof, aluminum clapboard siding, and a brick foundation. Original side-hall entrance in first bay with modified doorway comprising non-historic glass door, early 20 th century side light and transom. Second and third bays have single wood sash windows with storm windows, vinyl paneled shutters. Non-historic brick stoop. Paired wood sash windows in gable with exposed original wood clapboards above. Raked eaves with short frieze encased with aluminum. Interior brick chimney at rear.
16 112th Street	ca. 1950 (one non-contributing building due to age) Single-story, four-bay, cement-block utilitarian building. Cast-cement stepped keystones in window lintels on north elevation. Glass blocks in first two bays; replacement sashes in second two bays. Garage bay on west elevation with overhead door.
18 112th Street	ca. 2020 (one non-contributing building due to age) Two-story, four-bay, end-gable house with single-bay, gable addition at north side. Vinyl clapboards and windows on all elevations.
26 112th Street	ca. 1910 (one contributing building) Two-story, two-bay, brick two-family flat with non-historic one-story, one-bay addition at east side. Flat roof. Brick foundation with basement windows. Two-story bay window at first bay with metal cornice and frieze. Side-hall entrance in second bay with non-historic door, side lights, and transom under large cast-stone lintel. Non-historic brick stoop with wood handrails. Cast-stone sill courses at first and second stories; cast-stone lintels at all windows. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Facade capped by metal cornice with corbels and frieze; wraps corner of east and west elevations. Small interior chimney at south end of south elevation.
28 112th Street	1909 (one contributing building) Historic Name: Odd Fellows Temple Three-story, two-bay, brick social hall with flat parapeted roof and one-story commercial extension at west and south sides of building. Large cornice with broken-bed segmental arch on parapet with dentils. Foundation not visible.

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	<p>Building laid-up with nine-course, common-bond brickwork. Side-hall entrance in first bay with non-historic door, side light and large transom. The remaining first-story fenestration is non-historic with stone-tile veneer that extends across entire facade. Metal-framed glass commercial doors in first bay of commercial extension with second set of large commercial plate-glass windows west of commercial entrance. Non-historic plastic signage above the entrance and windows beneath a stepped parapet wall of addition. Second-story paired windows have segmental arch corbeled brick headers and stone sills. Third-story windows have round-arch corbeled brick headers with historic wood fanlight in tympanum of both; stone sills and paired windows. Replacement vinyl windows throughout. Sandstone name plate centered in pediment reads "I.O.O.F 1909". Exterior brick chimney at rear southeast corner. South addition has garage bay and secondary entrance on the alley.</p>
<p>30 112th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1910 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay brick commercial building with commercial storefronts at base and flat roof. No exposure on east side of building. Wood cornice with end brackets and corbels across the top of facade and matching secondary cornice across top of first story. Three brick piers at base. Two storefronts flank stair hall entrance which has single non-historic door with transom above. East storefront has center entrance flanked by large plate glass windows above paneled wood sills. West storefront smaller with single plate-glass window above paneled wood sill; storefront entrance at west end of facade. Both storefronts have single historic wood-and-glass doors with transoms. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings with cast-stone sills. Enclosed exterior stairwell at west elevation of building.</p>
<p>32 112th Street (aka 469 Fifth Ave)</p>	<p>ca. 1888; rear commercial addition ca. 1910 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame commercial building with second-story apartment and flat roof. Storefront at base of facade. Parged foundation with vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay has historic half-paneled wood door and transom; stone stoop with non-historic metal handrail. Square oriel centered above entrance with corniced flat roof. Recessed storefront entrance flanked by large display windows with non-historic metal awning frame above. Storefront capped by molded metal cornice which wraps corner; single display window on north elevation. Facade capped by simple cornice at parapet. North elevation (112th Street) has secondary entrance with non-historic door and non-historic display window near west end. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Interior brick chimney visible near north side at original rear wall. No exposure at west (rear) side of building.</p>

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<p>34 112th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1870; converted to flats ca. 1900 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Catherine Rafter</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay, wood-frame house with pedimented front-gable roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Separate entrances in first and fourth bays with low stoops with parged knee walls. Non-historic paneled doors in both entrances. Replacement vinyl sash in single window openings. Metal louvered attic vent in gable; wood or vinyl shingles on gable. Roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Non-historic metal fire escape at rear of west elevation. One-story rear ell with gable roof.</p>
<p>36 112th Street</p>	<p>1872 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Catherine Rafter/John W. and Lucy Holmes</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof and mid-20th century two-story wing with flat roof at west side. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Brick end wall at south side of original volume. Side-hall entrance in first bay with pair of original wood paneled doors and molded casing; Queen Anne pedimented door hood with carved brackets and decorative relief in tympanum. Simple wood steps with wood handrails at entrance. Two-story tripartite bay window at second bay with skirt roof above first-story windows and corniced flat roof above second story; historic details encased in vinyl. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Paired sash windows on facade of west addition. Facade of original volume capped by raked roof eaves with soffits.</p>
<p>41 112th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1882; storefront addition ca. 1910 (one contributing building) Historic name: Danish Brotherhood and Sisterhood Lodges #183 and #78</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay brick commercial building with one-story storefront addition on east side. Parged foundation with stone watertable course articulating the base of the storefront which spans the full first story. Storefront comprises three brick piers with one wide window bays and one narrow entrance bay. Two carved wood pilasters subdivide the window bay into three sections each featuring two square wood panels at the base, a large non-historic square replacement window and a replacement transom above surmounted by two rectangular wood panels. Non-historic concrete steps with metal handrails lead to the entrance bay which has a non-historic metal-and-glass door and a replacement transom above. A non-historic awning with a metal roof spans the full first story of the building and addition. Three windows at the second story have flush stone lintels with medallioned keystones. Facade surmounted by distinctive Neo-Grec-style wood cornice with paneled frieze and carved brackets. Side parapets of flat roof covered with metal siding. Building laid up with seven-course common bond. Early 20th century east</p>

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	<p>extension has three brick piers delineating two storefronts with recessed single-door entrances with non-historic doors. Both storefronts have similar paneled bases and tops with non-historic vinyl square windows in between.</p>
<p>43 112th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1885, relocated ca. 1910 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, Queen Anne wood-frame two-family flat with flat roof. House likely moved from another location. Brick foundation with basement windows on east elevations. All elevations clad with vinyl novelty siding. Side-hall entrance in first bay with non-historic door and side lights surmounted by historic multi-light transom with stained glass. Patterned concrete stoop with later iron handrail. Surrounds at door and all windows comprise flat casing with peaked, molded decorative lintels. Two-over-two wood sash in some windows; replacement vinyl sash elsewhere. Square oriel projects from southeast corner; features molded cornice with corbels, wood panels below, and skirt roof at base with wood shingles. Facade and chamfered elevation above oriel capped by wood cornice with carved brackets and appliques in frieze.</p>
<p>1 113th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1795; facade altered, ca. 1890 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Russell Armington</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay, wood-frame center-hall house with flat roof and one-story wood-frame addition at rear. Parged foundation partially concealed by non-historic vertical wood paneling on front. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. North, south, and front elevations of house capped by parapet wall that supports wood cornice, flush board frieze, and large Italianate carved wood brackets. Central interior brick chimney. Replacement wooden stoop with flanking steps at entrance. Neoclassical wood frontispiece with fluted pilasters and denticulated pediment. Single late 19th century wood-and-glass panel door in doorway. Two-over-two wood sash windows with storm windows on lower story and six-over-six wood sash windows with storm windows on upper story. Wood window hoods and simple wood sills on facade. Non-historic, two-story wood porch and stairs at rear. Non-historic entrance at rear addition flanked by vinyl windows.</p>
<p>3 113th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1890 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, front-gable wood-frame house with one-story flat-roof addition at rear. Asphalt shingles on roof; interior brick chimney visible near rear of ridgeline. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Entrance in first bay of facade covered by non-historic enclosed porch with shed roof, single casement window, metal awning and storm door. All windows on facade have</p>

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	<p>decorative wood headers including attic gable window. Single window openings throughout with replacement vinyl sash.</p>
<p>4 113th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1780 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, end-gable brick house with three wood-frame additions— one-story addition with flat roof on west side; small one-story addition with hip roof on east side; and flat-roof, two-story addition with one-story rear expansion. Interior concrete block chimney on rear two-story addition. Asphalt shingles on roof. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Entrance has replacement door off non-historic concrete stoop in first bay with non-historic flat porch roof supported by iron piers. Single vinyl replacement windows throughout. Later picture window on west addition. Small vinyl casement windows on east elevation.</p>
<p>10 113th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1810; entrance ca. 1840 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Rev. Samuel Blatchford</p> <p>Three-story, seven-bay wood-frame house with Greek Revival entrance and low-pitched hip roof. Two-bay elevation on Second Avenue. No exposure at south side. Low parged foundation. Aluminum clapboards above. Center-hall entrance in fourth bay with square pilasters flanking side lights and transom above. Non-historic paneled door, canvas awning, and concrete stoop with wood handrails. Simple original window openings; vinyl replacement sash in all. Paired windows above entrance. Simple eaves cap facade. Two-story late 19th century bay window on west elevation. Non-historic deck and stairway on the east end.</p>
<p>11 113th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1832; rear brick addition ca. 1880 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Historic Name: John M. Caswell & Son Gun Manufactory (1832-ca.1880) James McQuide Brusck Factory (ca. 1880-ca.1900) Lansingburgh Academy Annex (1900s) Original Owner: John M. Caswell</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay brick factory with later front-gable roof. Stone foundation. Building laid up with five-course common-bond brickwork. Two-story oriel at second bay added in early 20th century when factory converted to multi-family dwelling. Two separate entrances in first bay with historic half-panel doors in the first bay, each accessing upper and lower flats. Entrance covered by early 20th century gabled hood with carved braces. Single segmental-arch window above and east and west elevations. Tripartite oriel has wood spandrel panels; wood cornice incorporated with facade cornice with paneled frieze. Novelty wood boards in gable. Replacement vinyl sash in all facade windows. One-story porch with hipped</p>

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	<p>roof at rear of east elevation of original volume; supported by clustered columns on flared knee wall sheathed with wood shingles. Two-bay brick addition at rear has flat roof with parapet end wall; garage bay on west elevation with simple wood doors; pedestrian door and mow door at second story; two man doors on rear elevation evidence of removed wood-frame wing. Asphalt shingles on roof; exposed rafter ends.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story garage with two bays and asymmetrical front-gable roof. Mixed-aggregate concrete walls. Large hinged paneled wood doors in first bay; overhead sectional garage door in second bay.</p>
<p>12-14 113th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1880 (one contributing building) 1880s developer: James H. Spotten</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay wood-frame double house with flat roof. Previously a single-family wood-frame house with end-gable roof of Samuel Cramp. Parged foundation; brick on side elevations. Aluminum clapboards on elevations. Two-story bay windows in first and fourth bays; side-hall entrances in middle bays. Single parged stoop spans both entrances with metal handrails. Matching entrances have original pairs of wood-paneled doors with transoms above; bracketed cornices with rounded tabs carved in friezes. Single windows above entrances with molded cornices. Tripartite bay windows framed by wood pilasters with decoratively incised panels above all windows. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Facade capped by wood cornice that incorporates bay windows and features tall frieze, carved end brackets and corbels. Molded windows lintels on west elevation. Metal fire escape on east elevation.</p>
<p>15 113th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Historic Names: John M. Caswell & Son Gun Manufactory Dormitory Original Owner: John M. Caswell</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay wood-frame, center-hall residential building with end-gable roof and one-story wood-frame lean-to across full rear. Originally built as dormitory for Caswell gun factory workers; converted to single-family dwelling. Low parged foundation with barely visible basement windows flanking entrance. Wood clapboards on all elevations; those on west and north elevations wide and more irregular than south and east elevations. Wide, flat casing around entrance capped by molded cornice. Wood louvered shutters obscure doorway. Low brick stoop likely built later. All windows have wood sills, simple wood lintels with drip caps, and six-over-six wood sash. Facade capped by molded cornice with small carved brackets; continues on gable ends with returns. Half-round attic window in gable ends. East elevation has three window bays; windows in second and third</p>

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	<p>bays shorter than first and those at second-story have lower sill height than that in the first bay. Secondary entrances at base of west elevation and east elevation of lean-to with single window to north. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimneys near end gables on south side of roof and middle of north elevation. Lower extension at west side of lean-to. Brick paving from house to curb on south and east sides.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Small wood-frame garage with front-gable roof and pair of hinged doors.</p>
<p>25 113th Street</p>	<p>1873 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame flat with attached two-story rear house. Flat roof. Originally built as a pair of two attached houses; east house demolished in recent years. Brick foundation with basement windows. Facade sheathed in aluminum clapboards; newly exposed east elevation in vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in first bay has non-historic wood doors and transom; non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails and under a fixed aluminum awning. Single replacement sash and fixed aluminum awnings at some windows. Recessed light well between front and rear house. Exterior brick chimney on the east side. Late 20th c. one-story addition with hip roof on west side.</p>
<p>27 113th Street</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>29 113th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with low pyramidal roof. One-story rear addition with shed roof. Raised stone basement. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Center-hall entrance with a non-historic door; non-historic wood stoop with steps on the east side. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows; vinyl louvered shutters. Projecting soffit eaves encased in aluminum on front, east and west elevations.</p>
<p>37 113th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1840; building moved to rear of lot ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof and two-story rear ell with gabled roof. Parged foundation with small basement windows; vinyl clapboards above. Irregular-spaced fenestration. Side-hall entrance in first bay non-historic door; non-historic wood stoop covered by small cornice portico with square posts. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings at second, third and</p>

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	<p>fourth bays of both stories. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney off center.</p>
<p>38 113th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1910 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>One-story, two-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. No exposure at south (rear) side. Brick foundation single basement window at center; vinyl clapboards above. Two separate entrances on four-bay west elevation in first and fourth bays; matching non-historic wood stoops and non-historic doors at both. One-over-one sash in windows on north elevation with metal storms; vinyl shutters. Asphalt shingles on roof. Small interior brick chimney visible near center of west slope of roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Large ca. 1890 wood-frame barn with front-gable roof. East and west elevations sheathed in wood novelty siding; south elevation sheathed with aluminum clapboards; brick-pattern asphalt shingles on partially exposed north elevation. Asphalt shingles on roof. Large carriage bay on west elevation with sliding door; mow door above.</p>
<p>40 113th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, wood-frame side-passage house with a front gable roof. Low parged foundation. Low stone stoop at entrance in third bay; non-historic metal handrails. Door surrounds and entablature covered with aluminum. Non-historic metal awning covered doorway with single paneled door. Vinyl replacement windows in original openings; vinyl louvered shutters. Small attic window centered in gable with molded lintel covered in aluminum. Gable eaves and returns covered in aluminum. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Asphalt roof shingles. Brick chimney visible above east elevation near front of house. One-story rear ell.</p>
<p>42 113th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, wood-frame side-passage house with a front gable roof. Low parged foundation. Low stone stoop at entrance in third bay; non-historic metal handrails. Door surrounds covered with aluminum. Non-historic metal awning covered doorway with single non-historic paneled door. Vinyl replacement windows in original openings. Small attic window centered in gable with molded lintel. Gable eaves and returns. All elevations sheathed with aluminum (facade) and vinyl (side elevations) clapboards. Asphalt roof shingles. Brick chimney visible at ridgeline near rear of house. One-story rear ell.</p>

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<p>44 113th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame side-passage house modified for flats. Second story added late 19th century. Foundation not visible. Entrance in third bay altered for two separate doorways with non-historic doors. Vinyl replacement windows in original openings. Front gable roof with wood cornice; returns have been removed. Elevations sheathed with composite shingles and vinyl siding. Dormer window visible on west side of roof; no window. Two-story rear ell.</p>
<p>2 114th Street (aka 528 First Ave)</p>	<p>ca. 1785; gable roof, porch, entrance, window bay ca. 1890 (Listed, not counted) Historic Name: Herman Melville House</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, Federal house with end gable roof and late nineteenth century alterations. Two-story, gabled, wood-frame ell and two-story, flat-roof rear addition. Facade (west elevation) laid up with Flemish bond brickwork above irregular-coursed projecting stone foundation. Two-story projecting window bay over brick foundation in first bay with paneling, molded wood cornices, and decoratively carved dentils. Stone sills, carved lintels and metal hoods at south bays. Two-over-two wood sash. Facade capped by wood frieze and molded cornice. Standing seam metal roof. Brick chimney near ridgeline at south side of house, abutting chimney of No. 524-526. Two-bay north elevation sheathed with wood clapboards and capped by raked eaves with frieze and returns. Late nineteenth century ornate gable peak truss work with incised paneling. Late nineteenth century porch covers full first story of north elevation. Ornate chamfered columns, corbeling, incised porch skirt, and non-historic wood balustrades. Vestibule entrance in center bay with outer late nineteenth century wood-and-glass doors. Two-over-two wood sash windows with carved wood sills and lintels. Rear ell and addition sheathed with wide wood clapboards. Asphalt shingles on roof with tall brick chimney projecting from center of ell. Fenestration on ell consists of a secondary entrance with half-panel wood door under a gable roof and single wood sash windows, some with storm windows, on lower and upper stories. Fenestration on rear includes a half-panel wood door with outer storm door, two-over-two wood sash window, and a grouping of fixed six-pane windows on the upper story. Large lot adjacent to the north is fenced in with non-historic chain link fencing.</p>
<p>4 114th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1815 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, end-gable wood-frame house with story-and-a-half rear ell and attached rear one-story expansion with shed roof. House sheathed in asbestos shingles and has a parged foundation. Front facade capped by simple frieze which wraps around corners and under eave returns on west and east elevations. Entrance in first bay enclosed wood-frame vestibule with vinyl windows and storm</p>

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	<p>windows; later door with a storm door on the west side. Sash windows of unknown material with storms; framed by simple wood casements and non-historic wood shutters. Asphalt shingle roof with interior brick chimney at west end and at south end of rear ell. One-story rear addition sheathed in vertical wood paneling with vinyl casement windows.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, wood-frame, front-gable garage with vinyl clapboards and low-pitched asphalt shingle roof.</p>
<p>5 114th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay front gable brick house with rough-face stone sills. Low brick foundation. Non-historic stoop with a non-historic metal awning above. Storm door obscures recessed entrance that has no surrounds. All elevations are sheathed with synthetic clapboards. Eaves covered by vinyl. Non-historic vinyl window shutters and sashes. Parged chimney attached to exterior east elevation. The building originally served an industrial purpose.</p>
<p>7 114th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1865 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Marcus L. and Caroline Filley</p> <p>Three-story, two-bay Italianate brick house with low hipped roof and center-hall entrance on five-bay south elevation. No exposure on north side. Facade and south elevation have projecting parged water table with basement windows. First-story windows have pedimented stone lintels; second-story windows have segmental-arched stone lintels; and third-story have square-headed molded lintels. All windows have vinyl replacement sash. Full-height window openings at first and second stories of facade. Projecting stone sills and non-historic metal railings at first story. Ornate cast-iron balcony spans second story of facade. Entrance framed by engaged square columns with entablature with square oriel above. Recessed doorway has original Gothic paneled door surrounded by sidelights and a transom. Brownstone stoop with later metal handrails. Oriel has bracketed cornice, pilasters, paneling, and decorative trefoil millwork. Interior brick chimneys toward rear and toward front on south side. Two-story brick ell with hipped roof at rear with attached one-story wood-framed addition and historic wood porch. Enclosed rear porch with later second-story addition. House could be an extensively remodeled Federal dwelling.</p>
<p>14 114th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1864 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Gothic Revival wood-frame house with steeply-pitched front-gable roof and one-story gabled rear extension. Parged foundation. All elevations</p>

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	<p>sheathed with wood board-and-batten siding above wood water table. Side-hall entrance in bay has recessed doorway with paneled jambs and non-historic door. Brownstone stoop with historic metal handrails. Molded peaked cornices above door and first and second-story windows. All windows on facade have wood sills, operable wood louvered shutters, and replacement vinyl sash. Single narrow round-arch attic window in gable with drip mold with foliate ends. Facade capped by deep eaves with decoratively carved gable bracket, pendants and scrollwork. Later oriel at first story of east elevation with paneled sills and jambs, and dentil cornice. Window in first bay of west elevation has square-headed drip mold. Both slopes of extension have two dormers with paired windows and decorative vergeboards. Doorway at south end of west elevation of extension enclosed. Later one-story screened-in porch with large brick piers at east elevation of rear extension. Asphalt shingles on roof. Two exterior brick chimneys on west elevation, one at rear extension.</p>
<p>16 114th Street (Also known as 533 Third Ave)</p>	<p>1861 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay Gothic Revival wood-frame house with steeply-pitched end-gable roof. Brick foundation with basement windows below wood water table. Wood board-and-batten siding above basement. Center-hall entrance in third bay with bracketed hood mold; tall outer transom window; recessed doorway modified for single non-historic door with historic transom above. Non-historic concrete stoop with opposing flights of steps and metal handrail. First-story windows have wood sills; square-headed drip mold with croquette ends; and two-over-two wood sash. Second-story windows have square-headed drip mold incorporated with continuous string course; replacement vinyl sash. Facade capped by corbeled eave with attached gutter. End gables have raked eaves with flared ends and ornately carved vergeboard. Roof sheathed in varied patterned slate shingles with two opposing interior brick chimneys. Single-story porches on south and west elevations with flat roofs. Rear porch features paired and clustered square columns on shingle-sided knee walls.</p>
<p>29-31 114th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1862 (one non-contributing building due to alterations) Original Owners: Robert & Caroline A. Wilson</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood-frame building with large one-story, end-gable extension on west elevation. Storefront of front-gable volume heavily altered. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Addition built late twentieth century.</p>
<p>32 114th Street</p>	<p>1874 (one contributing building) Original Owners: John R. and Mary Engel</p>

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	<p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof and two-story wing offset at rear. Low parged foundation; aluminum clapboards above. Recessed side-hall entrance in the first bay with original pair of Italianate wood paneled doors and transom above; non-historic wood steps. Single historic two-over-two wood sash with storm windows at first story and replacement sash at second-story windows; flat wood casing at all fenestration. Facade capped by wood cornice with carved brackets and corbels. Secondary entrance to rear wing with historic half-panel wood door at east side of building.</p>
<p>36 114th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1855; building moved to rear of lot ca. 1895 (one non-contributing building due to alterations)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, front-gable wood-frame house with mid-twentieth century brick veneer applied to all elevations. Rear gabled addition and one-story, shed-roof expansion on the east with small parapet on north end. First-story fenestration altered for single opening. Wood-frame vestibule with wood clapboard siding over the first bay. Roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Central interior brick chimney.</p>
<p>38-40 114th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (two contributing buildings)</p> <p>One-and-a-half-story, Greek Revival wood-frame double house with low-pitch end gable roof. Each house has three bays. Rubble stone foundation visible at west elevation. Similar entrances in first and sixth bays with small wood porch. Pedimented porch roof with wood molding supported by non-historic wire metal columns (No. 38) and non-historic wood posts (No. 40). Both doorways feature wood pilasters surmounted by simple entablature; recessed doorway with narrow sidelights; single wood doors with non-historic storms. First-story window mays of No. 40 modified for mid-twentieth century bay window with vinyl louvered shutters. Eyebrow windows near roof eave; middle attic window missing from No 40. All windows have replacement vinyl sash. Brick chimney visible near ridgeline at center of building. One-and-a-half-story rear ells, each with brick chimney near rear wall.</p>
<p>41 114th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1810; first expansion 1913; second expansion 1951; third expansion 1957 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Current Name: Lansingburgh Apartments Historic Name: Leonard Hospital Original Owners: Timothy and Mary Baldwin Leonard Architect of 1913 expansion: William E. Clark</p> <p>Two-story brick institutional building expanded three times before being converted to apartments. Originally built as a two-story five-bay Neo-classical center-hall</p>

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	<p>house with parapet end walls, stone sills and flared stone lintels; west end wall and two-story rear wing are visible on Sixth Avenue elevation. Building expanded in 1913 with eight-bay addition to east side of house and five-bay-long wing set at 45-degree angle from southwest corner of house. This expansion was designed to match proportions and details of original building. The main hospital entrance was through the center bay of the elongated facade with a gabled brick mass extending above the roof. Hipped roof and gabled dormers may be a later addition. Neo-classical brick entrance pavilion, likely added in 1957, obscures old hospital entrance. Fourteen-bay, two-story brick addition to rear of original rear wing and three-story brick wing set at 45-degree angle from east end of 1913 north addition; wing expanded again in 1957 with mid-century Modern extension. Tall parged or concrete basement throughout with basement windows; stone and cast-concrete sills and splayed lintels (1913 windows have stepped lintels). All window openings have casements with solid infill. Asphalt shingles on gable roofs. Building occupies full city block with landscaping and parking lot at rear.</p>
	<p>Vacant lot northeast of 41 114th Street (80.56-12-1) (not counted)</p>
<p>2 115th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1815 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay wood-frame, end-gable house with brick front and rear ell. Parged foundation with basement windows. Early twentieth century porch with three rough-faced cement block columns supporting a covered balcony above. Simple entrance in second bay with transom above the single wood-paneled door (obscured by non-historic storm door). Facade windows have stone sills, splayed brick jack arches, and historic one-over-one wood sashes with wood storms. Second story window in second bay sealed; window opening in third bay converted to doorway. Balcony has solid knee walls sheathed with synthetic shingles; square wood posts and flat corniced roof. Facade capped with wood cornice with paneled frieze, not original to house. Narrow end gables with flat roof over rear extension; no eaves. East and west elevations sheathed in vinyl clapboards. Interior brick chimney at center of west gable end. Asphalt shingles on roof. West elevation (facing First Ave) has oriel and partially covered cement block porch with no doorway.</p>
<p>3 115th Street</p>	<p>1873 (one contributing building) Historic Name: Firemen's Hall</p> <p>Three-story, ten-bay, flat-roof, brick apartment building with roof access structure at east end. Facade capped by brick parapet wall. Brick foundation. Facade has recessed entrance in seventh bay with segmental transom and segmental brick lintel</p>

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	<p>with keystone. Round arch window with low setting sill to left of entrance. Vinyl windows with brick lintels and stone sills on all three stories. Brick string course between first and second stories. Smaller vinyl windows in the eighth bay. Tall recessed niche between fourth and fifth bays. Large course of decorative brick recesses above the third story. Entrance in third bay on west facade with replacement door and segmental transom and brick lintel. Offset height on windows above entrance in third bay indicating landing locations for an interior stairwell. Interior brick chimney at west end. Unknown synthetic roof material. Building damaged by fire in 1950s after which fenestration was altered.</p>
<p>4 115th Street</p>	<p>1897 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Josiah E. and Mary West</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, cross-gable wood-frame flats building with three-story conical-roofed tower projecting from front corner. Large recessed side-hall entrance in second bay framed by segmental pediment with dentils. Original door with broad sidelights and transoms. Lower-story replacement sash windows in original openings with molded lintels and pilasters on front and on tower. Upper-story replacement sash windows underneath frieze with dentils and molded swags appliques. Frieze with dentils and molded swags appliques above third-story windows on the tower. Half-round with molded lintel in the secondary gable over the second bay. Bracket eaves with dentils. Full pediment on east end with original wood sash windows. Later two-story wood porch on east elevation allowing access to later added lower and upper story entrances. Tower sided in fishscale pattern wood shingles with a slate shingle roof. Roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle with two Interior double-flue brick chimneys. Remaining elevations sided in vinyl clapboards. Parged foundation with windows.</p>
<p>5-7 115th Street</p>	<p>1976 (one non-contributing building due to age) Current Building Name: The Kane Apartments</p> <p>Seven-story, five-bay Modern brick apartment building with a flat roof. Brick vestibule entrance at base of south elevation. Recessed balconies with metal balustrades on all four elevations from the second to seventh story. Sliding glass windows with large transoms at rear wall of balconies. Metal spandrel panels.</p>
<p>6-8 115th Street</p>	<p>2016 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, six-bay, wood-frame apartment building with end-gable roof. Faux stone veneer over concrete foundation. Vinyl clapboards above. Upper gable ends are sided with vertical vinyl siding. Separate panel-door entrances in second and</p>

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	fifth bays off of porticos with gable roofs, square columns, and balustrades. Both porticos half handicap ramps with metal railing.
	Vacant lot on alley behind 6-8 115 th Street (80.55-5-3) (not counted)
12 115th Street	Vacant lot (not counted)
22 115th Street	1887 (one contributing building) Two-story, two-bay wood-frame house with cross-gable-hipped roof and one-story, one-bay gabled extension at west side of facade. Brick foundation; aluminum clapboards above. Entrance vestibule in first bay with hipped shed roof, possibly an enclosed porch. Mid-twentieth century storm door; solid knee walls. Narrow wall dormer above. Projecting gable volume with two-story window bay; first story projects beyond second story. Replacement sash in all openings. Three-part picture window in west addition. Mid-twentieth century single-bay garage addition at east elevation with end-gable roof and roll-up paneled door. Asphalt shingles on all roofs.
29 115th Street	ca. 1998 (one non-contributing building due to age) Three-bay, end-gable brick garage. Vinyl clapboards in gable; paneled vinyl overhead garage doors. Open porch at north end. Asphalt shingles on roof.
34 115th Street	ca. 1850 (one contributing building) Two-story, five-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof. Two-story addition at west side. Modified two-story rear ell with attached garage. Vinyl clapboards above. Center-hall entrance covered by early twentieth century portico with pedimented gable; flared wood columns on solid vinyl-clad knee walls. Single non-historic door in doorway with short transom above. Replacement vinyl sash in single window openings at first story; second-story fenestration modified for single openings with triple replacement vinyl sash. One-bay late twentieth century addition at west side; octagonal windows on west elevation. North elevation has two bays; small attic window in gable with historic six-light wood sash; raked eaves with return at front. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Central interior brick chimney.
1 116th Street	ca. 1795; alterations ca. 1840 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Elijah and Phebe Janes

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	<p>Two-story, five-bay, Federal center-hall brick house with ca. 1840 Greek Revival facade details. L-shape footprint with one-story, flat-roof rear addition. Square-cut sandstone foundation with basement windows. Brick walls laid up in Flemish bond. Windows distinguished with thin stone sills and flared flush stone lintels with stepped keystones. Historic six-over-six wood sash in original openings with metal storm windows. Recessed entrance in third bay with paneled door and wood storm door framed by Greek Revival partial side lights and transom with molded trim, partial sidelights, and transom. Portico with hip-gable roof, entablature with dentils, square pilasters and columns on concrete stoop with metal railings. Facade capped by a simple frieze and deep soffit eaves. Hip-gable roof sheathed in unknown synthetic material. Double-flue interior brick chimneys with cap stones on the west end of rear one-story addition. House on double lot enclosed by non-historic chain link fence.</p>
<p>13 116th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay Greek Revival brick townhouse parapet end walls and lower two-story brick ell. Low stone foundation with brownstone water table. Brownstone sills and lintels at all fenestration with exception of some first-story windows which may have replacement concrete sills. Entrance in second bay with recessed doorway, half-panel side lights, painted transom, and non-historic paneled door; partially modified pilasters flank door with remnant of old painted sign appearing above door reading "Leonard & Burton." (Drs. Frederick Leonard and C.V.W. Burton practiced medicine together in the 1840s.) Turned porch columns flank entrance; possible remnants of removed portico. Non-historic concrete entrance steps. Windows at first bay bricked-in with reveal. Replacement vinyl sash in all other windows except attic window in west gable which has nine-light wood fixed sash. Facade capped by simple frieze boards with attached metal gutter. Ell has low-pitched gable roof with end parapet wall. Non-historic two-bay wood-frame garage attached to rear of ell. Incorporated chimneys in end walls.</p>
<p>15 116th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1820 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original owners: Robert and Elizabeth Waud</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, end-gable wood-frame house with two-story gabled addition offset from rear corner and one-story flat-roof extension at front and west side. Brick foundation with basement windows. Wood clapboards on all elevations with corner boards; wider boards on rear. Side-hall entrance in first bay flanked by wide flat casing; single half-panel door obscured by non-historic metal storm door; transom above; braced pedimented hood over entrance. Small stoop covered with non-historic stone veneer. Flat wood casing around all windows surmounted by wood cornice at first-story windows including at one-story west addition except far</p>

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	<p>west window which was previously a secondary entrance; six-over-one wood sash with metal storms. Facade of main volume and parapet of one-story extension capped by wood cornice with carved brackets and frieze with raked gable ends and returns on east elevation. Flush eaves on west elevation of main volume. Asphalt shingles on roof. Eave returns on east and west ends. Interior brick chimney at east wall and at rear of ell.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, front-gable wood-frame garage with two overhead garage doors, asphalt shingle siding.</p>
32 116th Street	<p>ca. 1930 (one non-contributing building due to alterations)</p> <p>One-and-half-story, two-bay, end-gable, wood-frame house with one-story side wing with shed roof. Possibly conversion of a carriage house. Simple entrance in second bay with contemporary door and no surrounds. Small picture window in first bay. Single attic window on west elevation. All elevations clad with vinyl clapboards; eaves covered with vinyl. Asphalt shingles on roofs.</p>
40 116th Street	<p>ca. 1845 (one contributing building) Original Owner: John Dezendorf</p> <p>One-and-a-half-story, five-bay brick house with parapet end walls and a single pitch roof. One room deep. Facade, which faces east, has symmetrical arrangement with a simple entrance in center bay and low stone stoop. Single non-historic door with no surrounds. Attic windows centered over first-story windows, all of which have stone sills, non-historic replacement sashes and vinyl shutters. Small wood-frame lean-to at south elevation with wood novelty siding and a doorway on east elevation. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
3 117th Street	<p>ca. 1820 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay brick house sheathed with vinyl clapboards. End-gable roof over main volume; two-story wood-frame rear ell with gable roof; and small one-story wing toward rear of north elevation. Parged foundation with basement windows. Entrance originally located in third bay of west elevation. Current entrance with storm door off full porch on south elevation of rear ell. Vinyl sash in original openings; original entrance modified for window. Interior brick chimney on north end. Asphalt shingles on roof. No roof eaves at end gables of main volume. Non-historic screened-in porch at rear. House on double lot.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay wood-frame garage with low-pitched gable roof. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Overhead garage door.</p>

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<p>16-20 117th Street</p>	<p>1904 (one contributing building) Historic Name: Dougrey's Hall Original Owner: George M. Dougrey</p> <p>Three-story, four-bay brick mixed-use building. Rectangular footprint. Livery stable on first floor; residence on second; social hall on third. Stone veneer on brick foundation. Low hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. Irregular fenestration at first and second stories of facade. Two altered garage bay openings near east end of facade with non-historic paneled overhead doors, cast stone and iron lintels. First bay flanked by single clerestory windows with stone sills and segmental arch headers. Single opening with triple two-over-two wood sash windows west of second garage bay. Single man door west of triple windows with covered transom. Wider and taller bay west of man door with decorative transom surmounting closed entrance. Partially deconstructed flat-roof oriel at second story near west end with fluted pilasters supporting entablature; sash missing. Segmental brick arch window openings at second story with four-over-one wood sash and stone sills. Metal sign with "Dougrey's Hall" in raised letters between second and third bays at second story. Paired windows at third story with round-arch brick headers, stone sills, round-arch four-over-one wood sash. Thin stringer course across third story. Facade capped by molded roof eave cap which wraps corners and continues across top of west elevation. East elevation features seven small clerestory windows at the first story with possible mow door centered over with historic half-panel wood doors. Iron tie ends on east elevation. Interior brick chimney visible at west wall.</p>
<p>24 117th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1810; building moved ca. 1875 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay wood-frame house with end-gable roof. House originally centered on single 50-foot lot facing side street; house moved ca. 1875 when lot was subdivided. Brick foundation with basement windows. Non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails at entrance in second bay. Evidence of covered or removed Neo-classical frontispiece with cornice and transom. Non-historic paneled door and storm door with transom above. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Replacement vinyl sash in original openings. Second-story window headers nearly abut underside of guttered roof eave; no eaves on west (alley) elevation. Interior brick chimney at east side on rear slope. Late 20th century two-story, one-bay addition at east elevation with octagonal windows on facade; shed roof.</p>
<p>28 117th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1865 (one contributing building) Original owners: John and Elizabeth Higgins</p>

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	<p>Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood-frame house that extends the full width of the lot. Parged foundation. Three bays off-center on facade. Entrance in the third bay with simple, single-door entrance and a short stoop with bluestone treads and non-historic metal handrails. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards; all windows have vinyl replacement sashes. Two brick chimneys appear at roof: one at east elevation near front and the other at ridge towards the rear. Asphalt shingles on roof. A small non-historic one-story frame extension projects from the rear of the west elevation.</p>
<p>30 117th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1865 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Small two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front gable and one-story extension with steep pitched roof at rear. Deep raked eaves at gable ends with simple wide frieze board. Minimal visible parged foundation. Simple single-door entrance with no surrounds and non-historic awning. Second-story windows centered in gable. All elevations sheathed with composite shingles. Replacement sashes in all windows. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Single-bay, frame garage with paneled overhead door. Pitched roof; novelty clapboards on all elevation.</p>
<p>2 118th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1875 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Italianate brick townhouse with hipped roof. Minimal exposure on south side. Two-story brick ell at rear with later shed roof. Parged foundation with basement windows below water table course. Side-hall entrance in first bay has cast-iron pedimented lintel with brackets. Recessed doorway with paneled jambs; double paneled doors; and segmental arch transom. North and west elevation windows have stone sills and cast-iron lintels, segmental arch on first story; flat on second. Heavy cornice with paneled frieze and carved brackets on all elevations. Slate shingles on roof. Four dormers, one on facade; one on east elevation; and two on west elevation, with original paired round arch windows and segmental arch roofs; sided with slate shingles. Rear ell extending from south end of east elevation has later shed-roof porch to accommodate later attic. Full historic covered porch on north elevation of ell: wood spandrel arches spanning columns; wood balustrades with turned spindles. Rear entrance centered off porch. Windows of ell have stone sills and lintels, and two-over-two double-hung sash. Non-historic exterior wood stairs and deck at east elevation of ell. Interior brick chimneys on the east side of the main volume and on the south side of the wing.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-story, three-bay Italianate carriage house with low-pitched front gable roof. Double-door carriage entrance on north elevation with segmental brick</p>

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	<p>arch and small sandstone accents. Entrance flanked by small windows with segmental brick arches and stone sills. Large oculus window with brick surround centered over carriage entrance. Deep roof eaves with carved brackets. East elevation has historic upper-story mow door with single-door entrance below flanked by small window.</p>
<p>3 118th Street</p>	<p>1872 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Daniel Judson</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay Second Empire brick mansion with three-story projecting entrance tower and one-story wing at east side. Mansard roof has patterned slate tiles on all volumes. Square-cut stone foundation. Cast-iron sills and window hoods at windows of main volume. First-story hoods have pediments at center. Stone sills and molded window caps at windows of east wing. Dormers on all major elevations feature paired windows with round arch headers and round arch roofs. Ill-fitting vinyl replacement sash in all openings except tower dormers. Mansard roof over tower features tall round-arch dormer on each face; round-arch wood casement window in each. Ornate metal cresting with one surviving finial crowns tower roof. Missing entrance hood above segmental arch opening at tower base. Tall double wood paneled doors with a circular upper light in each. Non-historic wood entrance stoop with side steps. Secondary entrance at east elevation of east wing; non-historic wood steps. Two doorways at far east elevation of wing: Large round-arch doorway at foundation with original arched paneled wood door; raised doorway above foundation with segmental arch header, historic paneled door and transom above, steps missing. Exposed brick chimneys with fancy brickwork at multiple elevations. House on double lot. Historic iron fence with Gothic Revival end posts partially encloses front yard.</p>
<p>7 118th Street</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building) Historic Name: Thomas Mills Candy Factory</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay, brick double house with parapet end gables. Building originally built as dependency to 663 Second Ave. Functioned as candy factory from mid-19th century to ca. 1915. Low stone foundation. Side hall entrances with replacement doors under later simple porticos with concrete steps in first and fifth bays. Windows have stone sills and lintels with vinyl replacement sash. Window over the first-bay entrance has modified sill. Single window bay in west gable wall. Two-story rear ell with parapet end wall; roof appears to be flat. Attached wood-frame shed at east end with shed roof disguised by parapet front wall. Single bay altered with non-historic man door. Sheathed with wood clapboards and novelty siding. Garage partially collapsing.</p>

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10-12 118th Street	ca. 1840; residential conversion ca. 1895 (one contributing building) Two-story, six-bay, brick carriage house converted to double house ca. 1895. End-gable roof with asphalt shingles and parapet end wall at south side. Building laid up with seven-course, common-bond brickwork. Low stone foundation. Center-hall entrance for each dwelling in second and fifth bays with multi-pane replacement doors covered by shed roof on wood braces. Two-over-two wood sash windows and storm windows with stone sills and lintels in most openings on facade. Second-story window headers abut roof eave. Exposed rafted ends at eave. Rear entrances with replacement doors and fixed aluminum awnings. Two interior brick chimneys centered for each dwelling.
11 118th Street	ca. 1874 (one non-contributing building due to alterations) Two-story, five-bay, end-gable livery stable converted to residential use with one-story rear addition with upper shed-roof porch. No exposure on west side of building. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and has a wall-gable dormer over middle bay. All visible elevations are sided with aluminum clapboards. Low parged foundation. First-story fenestration heavily altered to accommodate two garage bays with overhead doors. Entrance with panel door off a non-historic portico with low-pitched gable roof, slender square posts, a concrete stoop, and metal handrails. Second-story fenestration consists of a central tripartite oriel flanked single windows; replacement vinyl sash throughout. Deep eaves on east elevation. Overhead metal garage door on rear addition. Interior concrete chimney on east end.
12 120th Street	ca. 1910 (one non-contributing building due to alterations) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame two-family house with asphalt shingles on end-gable roof; vinyl clapboard siding, and parged foundation. Entrance in first bay under large hipped roof hood; non-historic wood stoop. Two-story oriel at second gable with under gable wall dormer. Side entrance off non-historic wood stoop on west elevation. Vinyl sash and casement window in altered openings. No chimney visible from street. Historic fenestration pattern appears heavily altered; most historic details stripped from exterior. Two-story addition of west side of house.
482 First Avenue	ca. 1870 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood-frame house with two-story rear addition with shed roof. Parged foundation. Side-hall entrance in third bay with later aluminum awning and wood steps. Entrance has replacement vinyl door and metal storm door flanked by side lights. Large vinyl three-part picture window on lower-

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	<p>story front facade. Vinyl windows throughout with original wood windows at lower story of rear addition. All elevations sheathed in vinyl clapboards. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, wood-frame carriage house with asphalt shingled end-gable roof, vinyl clapboards, and concrete slab. Two offset non-historic overhead garage doors. Sealed loft window in gable.</p>
<p>486 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1888 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood-frame house with two-story rear addition. Parged foundation with basement windows. Asbestos shingles on original house and vinyl clapboards on rear addition. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney between original house and rear addition. Side-hall entrance in the first bay recessed behind the facade, partially masked by outer wood storm assembly with later metal storm door. Molded enframing inset with side lights and a transom. Vestibule has early twentieth century replacement door. Entrance and windows on facade are capped by molded lintels. Wood windows with metal storms at lower-story openings; vinyl replacement windows at upper story. Side entrance covered by partial porch with shed roof. Non-historic exterior wood stairs to upper entrance on rear addition.</p>
<p>490 First Avenue</p>	<p>1864 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Daniel P. and Anteline Goeway</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, front-gable wood-frame cottage with one-story rear and side addition with flat roof of unknown synthetic material. Roof has asphalt shingles, raked eaves with returns, and shed dormers on north and south slopes. Interior brick chimney on north side. Side addition capped by low parapet at facade. Synthetic clapboards. Parged foundation. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic aluminum awning and concrete stoop. Replacement door and storm door. Vinyl windows with vinyl shutters on facade.</p>
<p>492 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one non-contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to alterations and age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof of unknown synthetic material. Aluminum clapboard siding. Lower story of facade covered with brick veneer and vertical synthetic siding; aluminum clapboards elsewhere. Concrete block foundation. Sliding glass door entrances on lower and upper-story in center bay. Lower-story entrance flanked by casement windows. Vinyl replacement</p>

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	<p>windows throughout. Shallow upper-story porch with square wood piers and balustrades on facade.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay metal frame garage with asphalt shingled front-gable roof, vertical metal siding, and concrete slab. One offset overhead garage door.</p>
<p>498 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay wood-frame house with cross-gable roof and two-story front addition. Hipped roof over addition. Two-story rear ell and a small one-story, shed-roof addition on north side. Roof covered in asphalt shingles; interior brick chimney in the middle of gable ridge. Aluminum clapboards on original house and front addition. Rear ell sheathed in vinyl clapboards. Low parged foundation. Side-hall entrance with replacement door and storm door in second bay. Non-historic portico with low-pitched roof supported by slender round metal posts on concrete stoop. Vinyl picture windows with vinyl shutters on facade. Vinyl sash windows on north and south elevations of front extension. Wood sash windows on original house and north elevation of addition.</p>
<p>508-510 First Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1790; partitioned ca. 1850 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Esek Hawkins</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay, wood-frame double house with end-gable roof. Full one-story rear addition with shed roof. Asphalt shingle roof. Low parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Central interior brick chimney with two flues. Later enclosed entry porches with side entrances and shed roofs in the first and fifth bays. Single vinyl replacement windows throughout.</p>
<p>516 First Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>522 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Greek Revival wood-frame house with front gable roof. House originally built with temple front; removed late 20th c. Roof has asphalt shingles, raked eaves with returns, and interior brick chimney near rear. Full enclosed front porch with vinyl windows and non-historic aluminum awning over the entrance at south end. Parged foundation with vinyl clapboards above. Gable has large central vinyl window flanked by eyebrow windows with vinyl shutters. One-story rear addition with flat roof.</p>

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	<p>Outbuilding: One-story, three-bay wood-frame garage with central gambrel roof flanked by flat roofs over the first and third bays. Three overhead garage doors in bays.</p>
<p>524-526 First Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1775 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owner: Abram K. Van Vleeck</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay, Federal center-hall brick house with end gambrel roof and rear two-story ell. Projecting stone and brick water table. Standing seam metal roof with brick chimneys on opposing ends. Recessed entrance with ca. 1840 Greek Revival trabeated doorway in center bay with side lights and transom covered by entry porch with shed roof supported by square wooden columns and flanking side steps. Non-historic metal front door. All windows on the facade have thin stone sills and replacement vinyl sash. First-story windows have brick jack arches and the upper story have stone lintels. Decorative brick stringer course above first-story windows. H-bent frame construction. Rear ell covered by gable roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay wood-frame garage with flat roof.</p>
<p>540 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1950 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, flat-roof, concrete masonry industrial building. Metal door in center bay with concrete steps on west facade. Large metal windows covered by metal chain link on south facade and flanking entrance on west. Window openings on the north facade have been infilled with concrete blocks.</p>
<p>546 First Avenue</p>	<p>1970s (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>One-story, shed-roof, wood-frame manufactured house with one-story addition with shed roof on northeast half of front facade and a later deck with shed roof on southwest half of front facade. House is sheathed in vinyl clapboard and likely has no foundation. Entrance off the southwest end of addition. Vinyl sash windows. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingle.</p>
<p>550 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1890 (one contributing building) Historic Name: Eureka Paper Box Factory</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay, wood-frame industrial building with one-story addition on north side. Building sheathed in vertical metal paneling. Concrete foundation. Entrance in first bay has non-historic double doors. Later vinyl sliding windows at upper story. Large metal industrial casement windows with fixed surrounding window lights facade of extension. Unknown synthetic material on flat roof.</p>

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<p>554 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1844 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owners: Thomas & Hannah Curran</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival brick townhouse with parapet end walls and shorter two-story ell. Brick foundation with brownstone water table course. Brownstone steps, sills and lintels. The entrance is recessed behind a facade with flat pilasters on jambs, dog-ear casing around a wood-paneled door, flanked by sidelights and a transom above. Facade capped with bracketed wood cornice with paneled frieze board. Both gable ends have fanlights. Replacement windows in all openings. House is located on a double lot.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Wood-frame garden shed at north side of lot.</p>
<p>562 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, front-gable, wood-frame house with shorter two-story wing on south side and later one-story addition on wing's facade. Later rear two-story addition with upper-story enclosed porch accessed by exterior stairs. Parged foundation with basement windows. House sheathed in aluminum clapboards. Entrance in first bay accessed off a later wood stoop with side steps. Mid- to late 20th c. oriel window in second bay. Two-over-two wood sash with storm window and large later picture window at upper story. Secondary entrance to south wing off concrete stoop with shed roof overhang and an oriel window on one-story addition. Roof-top deck on the addition accessed by a later double-door entrance on south elevation. Upper-story oriel window on wing overlooking deck. Casement windows on south end of the wing. Interior brick chimney at rear on south side. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingle.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, former two-bay, hip-gable, masonry garage. "Rock-face" concrete block construction on slab. Wood beam lintel over former garage bay openings now infilled with novelty wood siding. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingle.</p>
<p>572 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1880 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood-frame house. Recessed entrance in the third bay off concrete stoop and under aluminum awning. First-story window altered with mid-20th century oriel window with vinyl shutters. Vinyl windows with shutters at second story. House sheathed in vinyl clapboards and has parged foundation. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingle with interior brick chimney on the north side.</p>

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<p>574 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1880 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood-frame house with gabled rear addition and enclosed exterior stairwell. Enclosed vestibule entrance in first bay sided in wood shingle with shed roof and masonry foundation with stone veneer. Entrance with replacement and storm doors on the north side of vestibule. Large vinyl windows on front and one-over-one vinyl window on north side of vestibule. One-over-one wood sash with storm windows on lower and upper stories of main volume. Vinyl shutters. House sheathed in vinyl clapboards. Stone veneer over parged foundation. Interior parged sided chimney toward rear on south side and an interior brick chimney on north side of rear addition. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingle.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with asphalt shingle front-gable roof and novelty wood siding.</p>
<p>580 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1775; north wing ca. 1815; rear addition 1913 (one contributing building) Architect of 1913 addition: Stanton E. Lee</p> <p>Story-and-a-half, five-bay Federal brick house with gambrel roof, one-story wood-frame wing on north side, rear two-story wood-frame ell, and two-story brick wing on east side. All roofs covered with asphalt shingles. Original house, north wing, and ell have stone foundations; two-story wing has brick foundation. Wing and ell sheathed in wood clapboards. Main house facade has basement windows set within projecting brick water table. Center-hall entrance in the third bay with molded surround. Covered porch at entrance features Classical entablature supported by round columns on wood piers with low balustrades and sided in wood clapboard. Side steps with later metal handrails on the south side. Elliptical opening with key block and infilled with wood screen on front of porch near ground. Replacement sash windows with Queen Anne bracketed lintels and sills. Windows have interior shutters and exterior storm windows. Facade capped by mid or late 19th century molded wood cornice, partially altered by later attic window offset between first and second bays. Side porch on south end with similar characteristics as front porch with round columns and half columns on piers supporting porch entablature, short low balustrades, and wood steps with wood handrails. Upper story bay window above porch roof with molded cornice. Interior brick chimneys on opposing ends. Interior brick chimney on north end of wing and on rear ell. Italianate porch at end of ell with bracketed eaves ornate chamfered columns with scrollwork brackets and balustrades. Replacement sash windows with storm windows on side wing and rear ell. Dutch Colonial Revival rear two-story wing with rear entrance: Exterior brick chimney on south end with flanking quarter round windows in upper gable end; wood sash windows with storm windows on upper story and paired horizontal</p>

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	casement windows with transoms on lower story; and cast stone sills. House on double lot.
586 First Avenue	ca. 1850; entrance ca. 1875 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame townhouse with end gables and rear cross-gable extension. Brick facade with has parged foundation with basement windows on facade. Stone window sills and molded lintels with vinyl replacement sash and vinyl shutters. Italianate-style entrance in third bay framed by cast iron pilasters and architrave with double wood doors filling opening. Entrance covered by later rectangular oriel supported by later brick piers off later brick stoop. Facade framed on sides by fluted corner boards and on top by short dentil frieze. Gable elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Eave return survives on north elevation. South entrance covered by non-historic metal awning; formerly opened onto porch since removed. Second-story entrance on north facade accessed by non-historic exterior wood stairway. Shed dormers on the north and south sides of the rear ell. Interior brick chimney toward south end of the east side of roof. Roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. House on double lot.
590 First Avenue	ca. 1963 (one non-contributing building due to age) Current Name: Lansingburgh U.S. Post Office One-story, flat-roof, brick government building. Recessed double-door entrance with large pane sidelights and transom on the west side of front facade. Grouping of fixed steel frame windows to the east of the entrance. Paired fixed steel frame windows on the west facade on rear. Recessed rear entrance with flat roof overhang. Unknown synthetic material on the roof.
612 First Avenue	ca. 1850 (one contributing building) Two-story, two-bay, end-gable, wood-frame house with two-story front extension with flat roof and two-story, gable-roof wing on south side. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Entrance in first bay of south wing with Second Empire-style wood door. Replacement sash windows with storm windows on the upper story. Narrow casement windows at first story and contemporary picture window right of entrance. Front porch covers first story of south wing with flat roof supported by non-historic wood square posts and balustrades. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.
614 First Avenue	ca. 1820 (one contributing building)

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	<p>Two-story, three-bay, end-gable wood-frame house with one-story rear ell. No exposure on south side. Aluminum clapboard siding. Stone foundation with small basement window. Aluminum clapboards on all exposed elevations. Entrance at third bay has non-historic replacement door and storm door under aluminum awning. Replacement brick and concrete stoop with metal handrails. Vinyl replacement sash with aluminum shutters. No roof eaves at north elevation. Small replacement attic window in north gable. Asphalt shingle roof.</p>
<p>618 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1820 (one contributing building, one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, end-gable wood-frame house, one-story rear ell, and two-story side addition toward rear on south side. Stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding above. First-bay entrance with replacement door and partial side lights. A later portico with a gable roof with round wood columns and concrete steps. Vinyl replacement windows in original openings. No roof eaves on gable ends. Small replacement attic windows in gable ends and on rear of ell. Non-historic second-story entrance on south addition with exterior wood staircase. Interior brick chimney at end of rear ell. Asphalt shingles on roof with interior brick chimney.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, front-gable wood-frame garage with asphalt shingle roof and vertical wood panel siding. Offset overhead garage door.</p>
<p>622 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1820 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, end-gable wood-frame house with two-story rear addition with shed roof. Brick foundation with basement windows on facade. Wood clapboards above, narrow clapboards on facades; wide boards on gable ends. Side hall entrance at third bay with non-historic concrete stoop, metal handrails, and pedimented hood supported by Queen Anne carved brackets. Doorway has replacement door with transom and wood paneling surrounds. Replacement sash windows and storm windows in cased openings with Queen Anne wood lintels. Window opening over entrance has been altered. Facade capped by Italianate wood cornice with carved brackets. Small attic fanlights in gable ends. No roof eaves on gable ends. Asphalt shingle roof with interior brick chimney on north end.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-story, end-gable wood-frame carriage house with wood novelty siding on south elevation and upper part of east elevation; flush boards elsewhere. Later overhead garage door and entrance with metal door under asphalt-shingle overhang. Upper story mow door. Multi-pane wood windows on south elevation.</p>
<p>626 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1820 (one contributing building; one non-contributing building due to age) Historic Name: President Chester Alan Arthur House</p>

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	<p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof and cross-gable rear ell. No exposure on north side. Irregular-spaced window bays. Front facade sheathed in vinyl clapboards and capped by later bracketed cornice. Parged foundation with basement windows. Recessed entrance in third bay has replacement door and wood storm transom. Entrance covered by portico with pedimented roof supported and square columns on a concrete stoop. Decorative spandrel screen below pediment. Vinyl replacement windows in original openings. Interior brick chimney on north end. Asphalt shingle siding on south elevation. Attic window in south gable end. No roof eaves on south end; roof slope modified at front side of building. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay wood-frame garage with gable roof, and vertical wood panel siding. Overhead garage doors.</p>
<p>628 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1825 (one contributing building, one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, brick house with end-gable roof and rear two-story brick ell. Stone foundation. Original recessed double-door, side-hall entrance in first bay behind later outer glass storm door and sidelight. Later wood portico with shed roof, square posts, and balustrades on wood stoop. Vinyl sash windows in original openings with simple stone lintels and sills. Facade capped by simple wood cornice. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingle. Brick parapet on south end. Interior brick chimney on rear addition.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story wood-frame garage with gable roof and sheathed with synthetic clapboards.</p>
<p>630 First Avenue (aka 2 1117th St)</p>	<p>ca. 1825 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay brick townhouse with front-gable roof, two-story ell, and one-story wood-frame addition. No exposure on south side. Irregularly spaced window bays on facade (north elevation). Brick foundation with basement windows on north and west elevations. Vinyl sash in original openings with simple stone lintels and sills. Recessed side-hall entrance in third bay with early 20th century doors and an outer wood storm transom. Eastlake entrance hood supported by large carved wood brackets. Stoop as marble steps with non-historic metal railing. Federal semi-elliptical attic fanlight in gable; no roof eaves above. West elevation has four symmetrically spaced window bays and wood cornice at roof. Three-bay ell extends from east side along 117th Street; parapet end wall parged on east elevation. Wood-frame addition at east elevation of ell has exterior vestibule entrance on north elevation; sided with novelty clapboards.</p>

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	<p>Outbuilding: Two-story, three-bay mid-nineteenth century brick carriage house. Center-bay carriage opening with segmental brick arch and non-historic overhead garage door. Opening flanked by single narrow windows with stone sills, segmental brick arches, and wood sash in opening. Large oculus centered above carriage door. East elevation: Entrance with stone lintel and non-historic door; upper-story mow door centered above; non-historic garage opening with overhead door south of entrance. Brick corbeling crowns all elevations. Flat roof.</p>
<p>640 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1830 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay brick house and sheathed with vinyl novelty clapboards. Shed roof. One-story rear extension. No exposure on north side. Stone foundation covered by vertical vinyl siding on facade. Irregular fenestration pattern. Vinyl sash in window openings; sill height of windows in fourth bay raised. Vinyl shutters. Recessed entrance in third bay has metal replacement door. Non-historic wood stoop with side steps and wood balustrades.</p>
<p>642 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1830 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay brick house with flat roof. No exposure at south side. Projecting brick water table with basement windows. Irregular fenestration pattern. Side-hall entrance in first bay has stone lintel. Recessed doorway has non-historic replacement door and metal storm door. Concrete stoop with non-historic metal handrails. Brick parapets on facade and north elevation. Window sill heights raised; non-historic wood sills; flush stone lintels; vinyl sash.</p>
<p>645 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Story-and-a-half, three-bay, wood-frame cottage with front-gable roof. Parged foundation with basement window. Vinyl clapboards all elevations; replacement vinyl sash. Recessed side-hall entrance in first bay with replacement door and transom. Non-historic wood stoop at entrance. Paired windows centered in gable. Vinyl eyebrow windows on north and south elevations. Side entrance off side porch obscured by stockade fence. Non-historic wrap-around wood deck at rear. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>646 First Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay wood-frame cottage with enclosed front porch. Asphalt-shingle front-gable roof with soffit eaves and exterior brick chimney on north. Parged foundation and vinyl clapboards. Entrance at north end of full porch has non-</p>

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	<p>historic door and storm door flanked by partial sidelights under aluminum supported by metal piers. Paired sash windows with storm windows at porch; single sash windows with storm windows on second story of main volume. Non-historic carport attached to north elevation.</p>
649 First Avenue	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Story-and-a-half, three-bay, wood-frame Greek Revival cottage with front-gable roof and one-story rear gable addition. Barely exposed stone foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Recessed side-hall entrance in third bay has replacement door, transom, outer aluminum storm door. Entrance has non-historic portico with gable roof, metal piers, and concrete stoop. Vinyl sash in original window openings. Facade framed by raked eaves with returns. Vinyl eyebrow windows on north and south elevations. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney toward rear.</p>
650 First Avenue	<p>ca. 1830 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay, wood-frame center-hall house with one-story rear ell. Main volume has end-gable roof and interior brick end chimneys. Parged foundation with basement windows. Vinyl clapboards all elevations. Entrance in third bay has replacement door and storm door; entrance surrounds covered by vinyl siding; non-historic wood stoop. Historic six-over-six wood sash with metal storm windows. Vinyl replacement sash in first two bays of first story. No roof eaves on gable ends. Ell has gabled roof and partially parged brick chimney on north side. One-story rear addition with flat roof on ell's south elevation.</p>
653 First Avenue	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, wood-frame cottage with front-gable roof and later two-story addition at rear. Vinyl clapboards all elevations. Side-hall entrance in third bay has replacement door, metal storm door, and non-historic portico with gable roof supported by metal piers. Vinyl sash windows in original openings. Facade framed by aluminum-encased raked eaves with returns. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with front gable roof. Asphalt shingles on roof; vinyl clapboards on elevations. Single garage opening infilled with historic paired wood swing doors with upper lights and lower solid wood panels, and wood paneled pedestrian door.</p>
654 First Avenue	<p>ca. 1830 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p>

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	<p>Two-story, five-bay, wood-frame center-hall house with one-story full rear addition. End-gable roof and interior brick chimneys on opposing ends. Parged foundation with basement window at north end of facade. Vinyl clapboards all elevations. Entrance in third bay has non-historic door and storm door; surrounds altered. Non-historic portico with shed roof and square columns; non-historic concrete stoop with side steps and metal railings. Vinyl sash in original openings. Raked eaves on gable elevations. Asphalt shingles on roof. Exterior parged chimney on south side of rear addition.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, four-bay flat-roof brick garage.</p>
656 First Avenue	<p>ca. 1888 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood-frame house. No exposure on north side. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards on facade; asphalt shingles on roof. Recessed side-hall entrance in first bay with original Italianate double doors and transom behind later storm transom. Vinyl sash in original openings. Louvered attic window in gable.</p>
657 First Avenue	<p>ca. 1850; second-story rear addition ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival wood-frame house with pedimented front-gable roof and two-story addition offset at rear. Chimney and foundation not visible from the street. Vinyl clapboards on all elevation. Side-hall entrance in third bay has pair of late 19th-c. paneled doors with non-historic metal storm doors and storm transom. Entrance covered by gabled hood supported by wood brackets. Concrete stoop with non-historic metal railings. Two-over-two wood sash with metal storm windows. Asphalt shingles on roof. Non-historic rear deck.</p>
658 First Avenue	<p>ca. 1830 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with low end-gable roof. and vinyl clapboard siding. No exposure at south side. Foundation obscured by vertical wood paneling. Vinyl clapboards above. Irregular-spaced window bays. Side-hall entrance in third bay has non-historic metal door. Non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrail. Replacement sash with storm windows. Interior brick chimney on north end. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
661 First Avenue	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay brick house with front gable roof and one-story wood-frame rear wing at south side. Wood soffit. Low stone foundation. Side-hall entrance in</p>

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	<p>second bay with historic paneled door and lead glass transom; non-historic metal storm door. Flat-roof hood with decoratively carved Italianate-style brackets. Windows have stone sills and lintels and replacement sash. Facade crowned by deep soffit eaves with returns. Short frieze wraps all elevations. Rear wing sheathed with vinyl clapboards and has replacement door. Asphalt-shingles on roof; interior brick chimney toward rear.</p>
<p>409 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1910 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Albert W. and Matilda Powers</p> <p>Two-story, multi-bay residence with complex hipped roof. First story is cut stone; second story parged. Center-hall entrance has sidelights and transom. Covered by large hipped-roof portico with entablature supported by paired square columns. North of entrance, large two-story projecting bay with single one-over-one sash windows and hip-gable roof. Triple window centered over entrance and single one-over-one sash windows elsewhere. Roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, has gable and shed dormers. Interior brick chimneys on the north and south ends. House on double lot.</p>
<p>415 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1800, expanded to center hall plan ca. 1850 (one contributing building) Historic Name: Deborah Powers House Original Owners: Van Schaick family</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay, wood-frame Federal house with end-gable roof and center-hall entrance. Three interior brick chimneys—two at north gable end and one at south. Low parged foundation. All elevations sided with aluminum clapboards. Entrance in third bay has simple cased opening with single Italianate-style paneled wood door. Small portico with pedimented roof and entablature supported by turned columns and pilasters on low wood stoop. Wood casement and sash windows at first story and vinyl replacement sash in second-story windows. Shallow porch on north elevation with hipped cooper roof supported by lattice piers. South portico has hipped roof and lattice piers. Wheelchair ramp off south portico. Rear ell with gabled roof and attached three-bay garage at west end. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Shallow vestibule entrance centered on south elevation of ell. Interior brick chimney at center of ell. Non-historic garage has overhead garage doors. House on double lot. Iron fence continuous from 435 Second Avenue.</p>
<p>420 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1891 (One contributing site) Historic Name: Powers Memorial Park</p> <p>Public park comprising a full city block between Second and Third avenues and 110th and 111th streets. Park enclosed at all by a historic iron fence with openings</p>

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	<p>at four corners. Gates have been removed. Outdoor wood stage at north end and fixed park benches along inside perimeter. Scattered mix of deciduous and conifer trees and shrubs. Level terrain.</p>
<p>435 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1832 (One contributing building) Original Owner: Jonathan E. Whipple</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay Greek Revival brick house with low-pitched hip roof. Two-story rear ell with gable roof offset from north side. Entrance in center bay of five-bay north elevation. Doorway has dog-ear casing, partial side lights and transom. Entrance portico with entablature supported by square columns on a brownstone stoop. Matching entrance portico on south elevation with oriel above. All windows have brownstone sills and lintels with six-over-six wood sash and metal storm windows. First-story windows on facade are full-height openings with casements. Evidence of missing porch roof in masonry of facade. All four elevations crowned by simple frieze and cornice. Four tall matching brick chimneys with corbelling on main volume not original to house. Secondary entrance in first bay of north elevation of ell has transom and wood stoop. Enclosed porch offset from southwest corner of main volume. Double lot. Iron fence enclosed yard.</p>
<p>441 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1870 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owner: Robert C. Haskell</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Second Empire brick townhouse with concave mansard roof. Original one-story rear ell and later two-story south wing have matching mansard roofs. Patterned slate shingles on mansard roofs. Half-round dormers on most elevations. Stone foundation with half-round basement windows. Side-hall entrance in first bay with original paneled doubled doors; framed by bracketed cornice and pilasters. Stone stoop with historic ornate metal handrails. Window openings have bracketed stone sills and cast-iron segmental-arch headers with keystones. Ornate bracketed cornice wraps all elevations. Two-over-two wood sash with storms windows. Historic side porch on north elevation with flat roof supported by chamfered columns and brackets. Projecting window bay with cornice at south elevation of south wing. Interior brick chimneys with decorative corbelling on north elevation of main volume and west elevation of south wing. Non-historic one-story, wood-frame addition to west elevation of south wing. Non-historic wood-frame extension on concrete foundation at west elevation of one-story ell. Non-historic metal fence along the south and rear of property. House on double lot.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay early 20th century garage constructed with rock-face concrete blocks. Asphalt shingle sheathed hipped roof. Large boarded up</p>

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	<p>garage bay opening on alley. South elevation has single wood-sash window with cast stone sill and lintels and entrance with cast stone lintel, non-historic door.</p>
<p>442 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1848 (one contributing building) Original Owners: John and Fredericka Ellwanger</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with front gable roof. Two-story rear addition. Low stone foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay under non-historic portico with low-pitched gable roof supported by square posts on concrete stoop. Altered bay window on south elevation of main volume. Non-historic replacement door. Vinyl replacement sash in original window openings. Secondary entrances with replacement doors on south elevation of addition. One-story, single-bay addition on north side with non-historic porches flanking east and west sides. No visible chimney from the street. Asphalt shingles on roofs. House on double lot.</p>
<p>447 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Entrance in first bay has wide casing at sides, partial side lights and a transom. Non-historic metal door and non-historic covered wood stoop with side steps. Oriel centered over entrance. Eave soffits sheathed in metal. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>450 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1862, 1888 update (one contributing building) Original Owner: Mathieu Phillippi Second Owner: Warren T. Kellogg (undertook 1888 update)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Queen Anne wood-frame house with cross-gable roof. Originally had a front-gable roof only. Stone foundation. Two-story bay window bay with projecting gable roof. Elevations sheathed primarily in scallop-shaped wood shingles and wood clapboards. Wrap-around porch from bay window to wing on south elevation. Porch roof support by round wood columns on square posts with low wood balustrade. Entrance in south elevation of bay window; original half-paneled door and transom. Secondary entrance at west elevation of south wing off porch. Three-part stained-glass windows in west elevation of first story at bay window. Other windows at first story have continuous wood sill with peaked wood lintels. One-over-one sash in all windows. Non-historic fixed plate-glass window in second story of window bay. Bracketed gable peak on facade with small paired attic windows surmounted by wood sunburst panel. Corbeled interior chimney on south elevation incorporated into gabled dormer. Asphalt shingles on roof. Iron fence across the front with original gate. Bluestone sidewalk.</p>

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<p>454 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1870 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Samuel Van Vranken</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Italianate wood-frame house with Queen Anne screen in front gable roof. Brick foundation with basement windows. Wood clapboards all elevations. Side-hall entrance in first bay covered by original portico. Portico has low-pitched gable roof; decoratively carved brackets and millwork; square posts; wood balustrade with turned spindles; wood steps and porch floor. Original pair of half-paneled wood doors with outer storm doors and transom. Peaked molded wood lintels at all openings. Wood sills at all windows; replacement vinyl sash in original openings. Round-arch attic vent in gable. Facade framed on sides and below eaves with corner boards with fancy scrollwork. Gable screen has chamfered trusses. One-story addition at rear. Iron fence across front of property.</p>
<p>460 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1882 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Eastlake wood-frame house with cross-gable roof. Second bay is projecting two-story volume with front-gable roof. Brick foundation. Elevations sheathed with wood clapboards with corner boards; fishscale shingles in front gable. Entrance centered at base of projecting bay with recessed doorway comprising pair of original half-paneled doors with transom above. Non-historic concrete stoop. Square oriel with hipped roof centered above entrance. Decoratively carved panels and wood flower appliques on oriel. Historic covered porches flank projecting bay with chamfered posts. Non-historic replacement door in original north porch entrance; historic transom extant. Historic cased windows with two-over-two wood sash with metal storms; one-over-one wood sash in oriel. Carved brackets and exposed rafter ends at eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>462 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1870; roof altered ca. 1890 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Charles Weaver</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with steep pedimented front-gable roof. Brick foundation with basement windows. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in first bay. Later Colonial Revival frontispiece with fluted pilasters surmounted by pediment with urn relief; non-historic multi-light wood door flanked by sidelights. Non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Replacement vinyl sash in historic windows flanked by vinyl shutters on facade. Non-historic porch at rear of south elevation. Two dormers on south slope of roof. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>464 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1890 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owner: Frederick Weaver</p>

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	<p>Two-story, three-bay Queen Anne wood-frame townhouse. Flat roof. Elevations sheathed with wood clapboards with end boards. Entrance in third bay has paneled surrounds, possibly altered. Single wood-paneled door with upper light. All openings have flat wood casing and peaked molded lintels with decorative incisions. Simple wood window sills; replacement vinyl sash in original openings. Facade capped by bracketed wood cornice at parapet with decorative appliques and trim work. Non-historic concrete steps with metal handrails.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, flat-roof garage with single garage bay with overhead door. Cinderblock walls.</p>
<p>466 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1845 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Nicholas Weaver</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay brick house with commercial storefront. Low-pitched front-gable roof. Brick foundation. Side-hall entrance in first bay with later multi-light wood door, side light, and transom. Projecting wood storefront window with large plate glass windows and molded base. Simple storefront cornice continuous at first story. Windows above have stone sills and lintels with replacement vinyl sash. Short frieze board at soffit eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof; interior brick chimney at rear.</p>
<p>470 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1880 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Edwin Weaver</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, Neo-classical commercial building with flat roof. Commercial storefront at base of facade with three brick piers. Stone foundation. Stair hall entrance in third bay of facade has recessed doorway comprising paneled door with spandrel panel and transom above. Storefront retains original wood cornice across full story and wraps north elevation for one bay. Cornice has paneled frieze and carved end brackets. Storefront entrance at center with transom and non-historic glass door; flanked by later projecting display windows. Entrance and displays surmounted by historic signboard. Original Italianate cast-iron window sills and molded segmental arch lintels with decorative appliques at center at second story; original rounded wood tabs below lintels. Ill-fitting replacement sash within tall original openings. Facade and north elevation capped by ornate wood cornice with carved end brackets, frets, and paneling with diagonal flush boards. Secondary historic storefront at rear of north elevation with less ornate cornice; two piers flanking center entrance with non-historic door; windows boarded. Non-historic two-story rear wood-frame porch. Three interior brick chimneys above north elevation.</p>

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<p>472 Second Avenue (also includes tax parcel 80.63-7-14)</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, end-gable wood-frame building with white brick veneer. Commercial storefront and two-story, flat-roof rear addition. No exposure on north side. Building originally sheathed with wood clapboards. First story sheathed with non-historic cast-stone veneer. Side-hall entrance recessed in first bay has replacement door and stoop sheathed with cast-stone veneer. Storefront has recessed corner entrance with a non-historic metal-and-glass door and three-part fixed metal frame window. Large metal and plastic signage over the lower story on the front facade and on the south elevation. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. Eaves and frieze covered with aluminum. Asphalt shingle roof with large metal exhaust fanon rear. One-story addition at rear.</p>
<p>474 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1810; facade addition ca. 1890 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, end-gable wood-frame house with later facade extension and two-story rear addition. No exposure on south side. Vinyl clapboard on exposed elevations. Side-hall entrance in first bay has with half-panel wood door and storm door covered by non-historic hip-roof portico. Portico roof supported by vinyl square posts, balustrades, and a concrete stoop sided with a stone veneer. Two-story tripartite bay window in second bay with single and paired vinyl sash windows. Facade capped by altered cornice with historic paneled frieze. Interior brick chimney on the south side of gable ridge. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, flat-roof concrete garage with parapet walls on north and south. Metal overhead garage door.</p>
<p>476 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1790; cornice ca. 1870 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, end-gable house. H-bent frame construction. Originally a five-bay facade; northern bays removed when adjacent fire station was built. No exposure on north side. Stone foundation. Aluminum clapboards on all visible elevations. Side-hall entrance in second bay with storm door off non-historic portico. Portico has hip roof, vinyl square posts, balustrades, and low concrete stoop with faux stone veneer. Later three-part picture window with vinyl shutters at first story; replacement vinyl sash in second-story windows. Asphalt shingles on steeply-pitched roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay wood-frame garage. Makeshift construction.</p>

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<p>478 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1870 (one contributing building) Historic Name: J. Fox Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 2</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Italianate brick fire station. Flat roof. No exposure on south side. Stone at base of facade. Brick corbeling at first and second stories; bays framed by brick piers. All openings partially infilled with brick or board and battens. Carriage bay in center bay infilled with brick and single large window opening with stone sill and three non-historic windows. Stair-hall entrance in third bay altered with non-historic metal door below round-arch infilled with brick. Opening in first bay infilled with brick. Original double-bracketed wood cornice above first story. Round-arch openings in first and third bays at second story; large segmental arch opening in center bay, all with keystones. Non-historic picture window middle bay. Facade capped by wood cornice with paneled frieze, large elaborate brackets, and center segmental arch on top. Interior brick chimney on north elevation.</p>
<p>480 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860; gable roof, ca. 2000 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with low-pitched front-gable roof and two-story flat-roof rear addition. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. First-story fenestration modified for contemporary entrances in first and third bays. Non-historic doors; contemporary wood stoops with ramp. Facade framed by wide corner boards with carved brackets at top. Replacement vinyl sash. Asphalt shingles on reconstructed gable roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, side-gable concrete-block garage. Stepped parapet end walls on north and south. Rock face block construction. Wood-framed bays with metal overhead garage doors.</p>
<p>482 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1820; cornice ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with end-gable roof. No exposure on north side. Low parged foundation. Vinyl clapboards on exposed elevations. Irregular-spaced window bays. Side-hall entrance in third bay covered by non-historic portico with gable roof. Non-historic replacement paneled door. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. Later cornice encased in vertical vinyl paneling. Asphalt shingles on roof end-gable; interior brick chimney at north end. Two-story rear ell.</p>
<p>484 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1820 (one contributing building)</p>

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	<p>Two-story, three-bay, end-gable wood-frame house with rear two-story addition. No exposure on south side. Parged foundation. Aluminum clapboards on all exposed elevations. Side-hall entrance in first bay with replacement door and outer metal storm door off. Historic wood frontispiece at entrance with molded lintel. Original window openings with flat casing and replacement vinyl sash. Asphalt shingles on roof; interior brick chimney at south end. Rear roof slope raised to accommodate later second story of rear addition.</p>
<p>487 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1870 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Italianate wood-frame row house with two-story rear addition. Foundation faced with faux stone veneer. Basement windows. Vinyl clapboards all exposed elevations. Side-hall entrance in third bay crowned by peaked door hood with metal roof supported by brackets encased in vinyl. Recessed doorway has tall storm transom and non-historic outer metal storm doors that obscure doorway. Non-historic concrete stoop with side steps and metal handrail. Replacement metal sash in original window openings. Large late 19th century oriole centered above first two bays. Cornice encased in vertical vinyl siding. Flat roof.</p>
<p>488 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1770s; brick facade, ca. 1840 (one contributing building) Original Owners: unknown Second Owners: Edwin and Elizabeth Filley Third Owners: Samuel V. and Catherine Arnold (1869-?)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Federal post-and-beam house with end-gable roof and brick facade. No exposure on north side. H-bent frame construction. Projecting parged water table with basement windows. Brick facade laid up in Flemish bond with jack arches at windows. Blind jack arch between first and second bays at first story. Side-hall entrance in third bay with low stoop. Later iron handrails. Bracketed hood over entrance. Later wood-paneled door in doorway with transom above. Stone window sills on facade; replacement vinyl sash. Facade capped by later bracketed wood cornice. Asphalt shingles on roof. Bracketed eaves on south elevation; aluminum clapboards; no projecting window sills; metal storm windows over historic six-over-six and two-over-two wood sash. Exterior brick chimney at center of south elevation. Two-story rear ell with one-story shed addition. Iron fence at south side of property encloses historic house garden.</p>
<p>489 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1870 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Italianate wood-frame row house with two-story rear addition. Parged foundation. Aluminum clapboards all exposed elevations. Side-</p>

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	<p>hall entrance in first bay crowned by peaked door hood with metal roof supported by carved brackets. Recessed doorway has tall multi-light storm transom and original double paneled doors beyond. Non-historic brick stoop with simple metal handrail. Replacement vinyl sash partially fill original window openings; metal panels fill remainder of opening. Decorative wood cornice with carved wood brackets. Flat roof.</p>
<p>490 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1797; house expanded 1840s; tower and roof ca. 1900 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Jonathan & Martha Choate (1796-1842) Second Owners: Josiah & Julia Spotten (1842-1890)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Queen Anne wood-frame house with two-story round tower with conical roof on northwest corner. Hip roof over main volume. Two-story, end-gable wing at northeast rear. No exposure on south side. Brick foundation with one basement window directly north of low non-historic concrete stoop. Wood clapboards above; wood shingles on tower. Recessed side-hall entrance in third bay with historic half-panel doors and transom above. Vinyl handrails at stoop. Square oriel above entrance supported on decorated wood brackets. Oriel has sill panels, round-arch window openings, cornice, flat roof. Wood casing at all windows; molded lintels at first-story windows. Replacement vinyl sash all windows. Continuous molded wood cornice with frieze on all exposed elevations. Metal finial on conical roof apex. Rear wing accessible from street; reconstructed covered wood porch. Entrance off porch with obscured outer door. Paired windows north of door at first and second stories of wing with historic two-over-two wood sash with wood storms. Upper pair has molded and peaked wood lintels with historic wood cornice above. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>492 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1820s; cornice ca. 1870 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with end-gable roof. No exposure on north side. Low stone foundation. Vinyl clapboards above. Irregular-spaced window bays. Side-hall entrance in first bay with non-historic door and covered transom under non-historic aluminum awning. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. No roof eaves on south elevation. Later cornice concealed by aluminum siding.</p>
<p>493 Second Avenue</p>	<p>2000 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>One-story, four-bay ranch house with low-pitched end-gable roof. House setback from street.</p>

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<p>494 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1820; facade ca. 1880 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay wood-frame house with single-pitch parapeted roof. Two-story, flat-roof rear addition built when building was converted to flats. No exposure on south side. Vinyl clapboards all exposed elevations. Recessed side-hall entrance in first bay with half-panel side lights and non-historic door. Low non-historic concrete stoop. Paired vinyl sash windows in non-historic opening with vinyl shutters at first story. Oriel at second bay of second story with cornice and flat roof; no historic details visible. Single vinyl sash window with shutters above entrance. Facade capped with vinyl covered cornice and brackets.</p>
<p>498 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1775; attic windows ca. 1850; bay window ca. 1890 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Three-story, three-bay Federal brick house with end-gable parapeted roof. H-bent frame construction with composite brick and wood framing. Original roof likely gambrel; roof modified to accommodate attic windows. No exposure on north side. Facade laid up in Flemish bond. Square-cut stone foundation. Side-hall entrance in first bay with historic half-panel door and side light. Non-historic hood over entrance; non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Two-story bay window with a brick foundation, sill panels, and cornices. One-over-one wood sash with metal storm windows. Second-story window at first bay has molded lintel cap with disk finial. Jack arches and stone sills at attic windows. Facade is capped by cornice with dentils and small ornate brackets and larger brackets at either end. Interior brick chimney on south end wall.</p>
<p>499 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1775; chamfered entrance ca. 1890; roof modification ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Historic Names: Marcus L. Filley Tinware (1800s); Old Daley Inn (1900s)</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay Federal brick house with a gambrel end roof and a two-story, flat-roof, wood-frame ell. Projecting parged foundation on main building. Exterior brick walls laid up in English bond. Internal structure: Parallel bent framing with center bridging. Original center-hall plan has been modified for commercial purposes. Later brick vestibule on the center bay with half-panel wood door on the north side off a non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Vestibule flanked by narrow windows created when the original doorway was removed. Second entrance with recessed doorway at near front corner of north elevation added sometime in the twentieth century. Northeast corner of building chamfered at first story to accommodate angled doorway that has since been infilled with brick. All three entrances topped with molded and bracketed wood cornices. Original window openings on facade paired at the first and second bays and fourth and fifth bays. Thin stone sills and late nineteenth century Italianate molded lintels with decorative</p>

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	<p>incisements. Vinyl replacement sash in all windows. Substantial bracketed wood cornice crowns facade; added ca. 1900 when lower roof slope was modified. No openings on south elevation; large interior brick chimney engaged with parapeted end wall (formerly a party wall). Two bays on north elevation with similar window lintels as on facade. Two attic windows in gambrel end. Small interior brick chimney at north end. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Wood cornice continues from facade and caps flat roof of two-story ell, which is coplanar with main building and sheathed with wood clapboards. Irregular fenestration pattern on north elevation of ell. Several later wood-frame additions on south side of ell. Non-historic upper wood deck on rear of ell and two-story addition accessed by two separate replacement doors.</p>
<p>(499) Second Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant (not counted)</p>
<p>500 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1775; bay window ca. 1890 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Three-story, three-bay Federal brick house with end-gable roof. No exposure on north and south sides. H-bent frame construction and anchor irons. Brick foundation. Side-hall entrance in first bay with recessed doorway. Later paneled door and high transom window off bluestone stoop and non-historic metal handrails. Stone sills and lintels at all openings with vinyl replacement sash. Two-story bay window on brick foundation at third bay. Simple wood spandrels, sills and cornice on bay window. Attic windows likely altered to accommodate taller windows; cornice removed. Roof material not visible from street. Interior brick chimney on the south side.</p>
<p>504 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1871 (one contributing building) Historic Name: Bethesda Home for Aged Women Original Owners: John & Harriet Ames</p> <p>Three-story, five-bay Italianate brick townhouse with flat roof. Two-story rear brick ell. Center-hall entrance above stone foundation with water table course. Basement windows. Square pilasters flank entrance with paired outer doors and transom above. Stone stoop with later metal handrails. Two-story square oriel centered on facade over entrance. Oriel has decorative carved brackets; molded cornice; blind balustrade at second story; fluted pilasters supporting carved brackets; dentils; spandrel panels; pedimented roof. Stone sills and molded lintels at all windows; original two-over-two wood sash with metal storm windows. Intricately molded cornice with paired brackets, paneled frieze, and dentils, caps facade and south elevation including ell. Secondary entrance in first bay of five-bay ell. One-story oriel at second bay of ell. Historic covered porch on north elevation</p>

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	with round columns, lattice screen, balustrade with turned spindles. Two-story oriel centered on north elevation. Four interior brick chimneys at north and south walls. House on double lot.
509 Second Avenue	ca. 1820 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay, end-gable wood-frame house with a one-story rear addition with shed roof. No exposure on north side. Foundation faced with non-historic stone veneer; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance with replacement door in first bay off of later portico. Vinyl sash windows in original window openings, each with wood casing. Tall interior brick chimney at north end supported by parapet end wall of 511 Second Ave. South elevation partially sheathed with plywood and asbestos shingles over historic wood clapboards. No roof eaves on south elevation. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.
510 Second Avenue	1887 (one contributing building) Two-story, two-bay Queen Anne brick row house with flat roof. Partially parged stone foundation capped with stone water table course. Side-hall entrance in first bay with original wood-and-glass doors and transom. Bluestone steps with non-historic metal handrail. Two-story bay window in second bay with square window niches, stone sills and lintels, and gable-like parapet with metal finial. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Facade capped by ornate cornices with carved brackets. Interior brick chimney on south side.
511 Second Avenue	ca. 1859 (one contributing building) Two story, three-bay, Italianate brick house with flat roof. No exposure on north and south sides. Minimal stone foundation with basement windows. Side-hall entrance in third bay with half-panel doors with circular upper lights. Non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Entrance covered by flat-roof oriel above. Oriel supported by decoratively carved wood brackets. Wood paneling, brackets and molded cornice on oriel. Windows have stone lintels and decorative wood lintels. Ill-fitting vinyl replacement sash in original openings. Facade capped by wood cornice with ornate brackets. Interior brick chimney on south side.
512 Second Avenue	1887 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owner: Henry P. Holmes Two-story, three-bay Queen Anne brick row house. High stone foundation capped by stone sill course; half-round basement windows below. Side-hall entrance in first bay with ornate original paneled doors with upper lights. Bluestone steps with

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	<p>non-historic metal handrail. Square oriel above entrance with carved brackets, skirt roof with wood shingles; fancy millwork above windows; pedimented roof. Stone stringer course at first and second stories. Stone sills and lintels. Terra-cotta panels with organic relief pattern in first-story windows. Round arches above second-story window with textured terra cotta in tympanums. Later one-over-one wood sash in all windows. Facade capped by ornate cornice with organic relief pattern in frieze and trimwork on top.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-story brick carriage house with flat roof and parapet end walls on north and south sides. Carriage bay opening with iron lintel at north side of alley elevation. Non-historic overhead garage door. Upper-story mow door with brick segmental arch with stone sill.</p>
513 Second Avenue	<p>ca. 1859 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, Italianate brick house with flat roof. No exposure on north and south sides. No visible foundation. Partial basement window opening exposed above bluestone sidewalk. Recessed side-hall entrance in third bay behind non-historic metal storm door and transom. Entrance capped by bracketed wood cornice. Windows have stone sills and decorative carved lintels. Two-over-two wood sash in first-story windows; one-over-one replacement sash in all second-story windows. Large flat-roof oriel centered over first two bays with historic details removed or masked by sheet metal. Bracketed cornice at front parapet.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-story, three-bay, flat-roof brick carriage house. Carriage opening in center bay has been enclosed around a later man door and is flanked by boarded up segmental arch windows with stone sills and brick lintels. Similar windows on the upper story flanking a segmental arch mow door with stone lintel and brick lintel.</p>
513 ½ Second Ave	<p>ca. 1775; façade projection ca. 1900; rear addition ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, Federal post-and-beam house with gambrel roof. Interior structure: H-bent framing according to Walter R. Wheeler. No exposure on south side. Two-story, flat-roof rear extension (formerly one-story ell.) All exposed elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Low parged foundation. Late 19th-century Queen Anne facade projection with bay window covering second and third window bays. Wood-shingled skirt above first story. Three window bays above with bracketed cornice and flat roof at projection only. Entrance in first bay has non-historic replacement door and storm. Hipped roof dormer centered on front slope of gambrel roof; paired windows with late 19th-century wood casement sash.</p>

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	<p>Non-historic standing-seam metal roof. No openings on north elevation of main house.</p>
<p>516 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1879 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owners: Elisha and Eleanorah Waters Architect: Marcus F. Cummings</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Queen Anne brick townhouse with complex hip roof. Partial exposure on north side. First bay recessed from facade plane. Brick foundation with basement windows and stone water table course. Side-hall entrance in first bay with outer multi-light wood storm door, side lights, and transom. Square oriel above entrance supported on large carved brackets. Oriel has ornately carved sill panels and chamfered corner boards, trim work paneling, molded cornice and flat-topped hipped roof. Bracketed stone sills at second and third bays. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. First-story windows have sawtooth brick spandrels below sills and stone lintels with incised ornament. Raised brick stringer course above first story. Second-story windows capped by molded cornice, continuous on all elevations visible from street. Frieze comprises vertical wood panels with pointed ends and incised medallions. Hipped-roof dormers on west and south sides of main roof volume. Color-patterned slate shingles on all roofs. Historic two-story wood porch on south elevation with wood-shingle knee walls, round columns and flat roof. Brick chimney visible at south side at rear. Non-historic wood stairs adjacent porch.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, end-gable brick garage with vertical aluminum siding on upper gable end of north elevation. Two garage bays with brick segmental arches and non-historic wood overhead doors. Roof sheathed in metal.</p>
<p>518-520 Second Ave</p>	<p>1876 (two contributing buildings) Developer: Stephen Parks</p> <p>Two three-story, three-bay Italianate-style brick row houses with flat roofs. One-story, two-bay wing at south side slightly recessed from facade. Parged foundation with stone water table course above basement windows. Adjacent side-hall entrances in third and first bays. Both have early twentieth century outer doors, sidelights, and transoms. Combined oriel above entrances with sill panels and cornice; brackets removed. Non-historic wood stoops. Bracketed stone sills and hoods with incised ornament. Replacement vinyl sash in segmental arch openings. Facades capped by matching ornate cornices with organic relief in friezes and carved brackets. Sill height of windows in south wing higher than main building.</p>
<p>519 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1865; two-story bay window ca. 1895; double entrance ca. 1900 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p>

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	<p>Original Owner: Isaac Gardner</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, flat-roof brick commercial building with two-story rear wood-frame addition. (Built as a grocery store; converted to dwelling ca. 1895.) No exposure on north side. Two-story, flat-roof bay window sheathed with aluminum clapboards at first bay. Entrance in second bay modified ca. 1900 with separate doorways to accommodate flats. Historic paneled doors with upper lights in doorway covered by non-historic metal storm doors. Pair of molded peaked lintels above each doorway. Wide and low stone stoop likely dates to entrance modification. Non-historic metal railings. Single window above entrance has molded sill and segmental arch molded lintel. Vinyl replacement sash in all windows. Facade capped by cornice covered by synthetic siding. Vinyl clapboards and synthetic shingles on south elevation, which has six bays.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay frame garage with metal gable roof and vertical metal siding. Overhead garage door.</p>
<p>521-523 Second Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1800 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay, end-gable brick double house with northern fourth and fifth bays added at later date. No exposure on south side. Square-cut brownstone foundation with water table course. Small basement window in second bay. Facade laid up with Flemish bond brickwork. Jack arches and stone sills at all windows. Vinyl replacement sash in all windows. Side-hall entrances in first and fifth bays. Both have molded stone lintels with later fluted wood pilasters. Simple doorway with single paneled door surmounted by transom. Non-historic sconces flank first doorway. Non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Late 19th c. square oriel above doorway in first bay. Asphalt shingles on roof with interior brick chimney centered between houses. No openings or roof eaves on north elevation. Two-story brick ells on both houses.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay flat-roof masonry garage with large overhead garage door.</p>
<p>522-524 Second Ave</p>	<p>1876 (two contributing buildings)</p> <p>Two three-story, three-bay Italianate brick row houses with flat roofs. Parged foundation with stone water table course above basement windows. Adjacent side-hall entrances in third and first bays. Original paired wood doors in first entrance with upper arch and round lights; early twentieth century outer door, sidelight, and transom in second entrance. Parged brownstone stoop with non-historic wood handrails in first entrance; non-historic concrete stoop in second. Combined oriel</p>

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	<p>above entrances with large carved brackets; sill panels and bracketed cornice. Bracketed stone sills and hoods with incised ornament and pendants. Replacement vinyl sash in segmental arch openings. Facades capped by matching ornate cornices with organic relief in friezes and carved brackets.</p>
<p>525 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1820 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with end-gable roof. Low square-cut stone foundation. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Side-hall entrance in first bay with non-historic door in first bay under aluminum awning and low concrete stoop with metal handrails. Doorway flanked by fluted wood pilasters similar to those at 521-523 Second Ave. Window sills encased by vinyl; dentil wood lintels (date unknown.) Replacement vinyl sash in all windows and vinyl shutters. Asphalt shingles on roof. Central interior brick chimney. Raked eaves with returns on end gables. Non-historic exterior staircase and second-story porch at rear.</p>
<p>526 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay wood-frame house with parapeted end-gable roof. Low stone foundation. All visible elevations sheathed with asbestos shingles. Side-hall entrance in fourth bay with paneled pilasters framing recessed doorway comprising historic half-panel door and transom above. Bracketed gable hood covers entrance. Low non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Original window openings with replacement vinyl sash. Simple wood sills casing at first-story windows. Facade capped by simple cornice with small carved brackets at either end. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Interior brick chimney at east side of roof. Two-story, shed-roof addition with vinyl clapboard siding.</p>
<p>533 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1813; altered ca. 1848; mansard roof ca. 1870; carriage house ca. 1895 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Historic Name: Bank of Lansingburgh</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Second Empire brick townhouse with two-story, single-bay addition at south side which is slightly recessed behind facade. Two-story, mid-nineteenth century brick addition with flat roof at rear. Main house has square-cut stone foundation water table course. Basement windows with stone sills in first two bays. Brownstone-tinted parged above foundation on facade only. Recessed blind arcade at first story of main volume fronted by mid-nineteenth century iron balconies. Single window opening set in each arch with modified sill. All windows on facade of main volume have Greek keyed flush stone lintel. Molded cornice with ornate eave brackets and paneled frieze across the top of all four elevations. Concave mansard roof sided in patterned slate shingles with ornate gabled dormers</p>

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	<p>on all elevations. Interior corbelled brick chimneys on the east and west sides. Entrance in south addition has historic stone stoop with parged end walls surmounted by historic iron lantern posts. Entrance surrounds consists of stone pilasters with molded entablature surmounted by molded half-round arch set on corniced stone spandrel panel. Ribbon, wreath and metal ornamental relief in tympanum of arch. Entrance has recessed doorway with single half-paneled wood door flanked by narrow wood panels and transom above. Window above entrance has stepped keystone lintel is flanked by fluted stone pilasters supporting Corinthian columns. Dentil cornice above with frieze; flat roof above. North elevation is five bays with fancy center-hall entrance. Half-panel wood door framed by recessed pilasters and entablature surmounted by half-round decorative stained-glass transom set within molded arch with egg-and-dart detail. Brick stoop with flanking sets of heavy brownstone treads and historic ornate iron handrails and newel posts. Windows on north elevation have stone sills and flared flushed stone lintels. All windows have metal replacement sash. Enclosed wood-frame porch on the west side of house. House on double lot. Six-foot-tall brick garden wall with wood gate between house and carriage house at west side of property. Three-foot-tall brick walls with stone coping and ornate iron gate at garden lot south of house.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two story, three-bay brick carriage house with hipped roof and shed-roof extension on the south side. Cornice with dentils and molded frieze around the top of the east, north, and west elevations. Center-bay carriage opening has been altered by infilling around a later man door. Center bay is flanked by large round blind arches inset with paired windows with stone sills and lintels and two-over-two wood sash windows. Two similar blind arches with windows on west and east elevations at lower story. Small square windows with fixed nine-pane sash centered over each arch. Small mow door in first bay of east elevation and a larger mow door with hoist beam on the west elevation. Roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles with an interior brick chimney toward rear on west side.</p>
<p>534 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1790; third-story, Italianate details, carriage house ca. 1866; entrance and ell addition 1920s (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Historic Name: Barton Arms Apartments (1920s) First owners: unknown Second owners: John B. and Ann (née Hickok) Chipman (1820s-1866) Third owner: Jacob C. Horton (1866-1876) Fourth Owner: Eben Barton (1876-early nineteenth century)</p> <p>Three-story, six-bay Italianate brick apartment building with converted carriage house at rear. Low hipped roof with two-story brick ell. Originally built as five-bay, center-hall house for single family. Projecting parged foundation with basement windows. First two stories laid up with Flemish bond; common bond at third story.</p>

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	<p>Wide entrance in middle bays with 1920s multi-light wood door, side lights, fanlight and paneled jambs. Entrance covered by arched door hood with brackets. Parged stoop with historic iron handrails. Middle bays are paired above entrance. All windows have matching carved stone sills. Wood lintel hoods vary in design at each story with round-arch tops; peaked tops and flat. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Facade capped by large bracketed wood cornice continuous on south and north elevations. Exterior brick chimney visible at center of east elevation of main volume. Secondary entrance in north elevation of original ell. Two-bay ell extension part of apartment conversion. Non-historic double-porch with wood stairs at rear of extension. Wood porch removed from south elevation. House on double lot.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-story brick carriage house converted to apartments. Originally had three bays with carriage bay at center. Side-hall entrance in first bay with parged stoop and iron handrails. Single 1920s wood-and-glass door in recessed entrance; bracketed door hood with hip roof. Carriage bay infilled with brick and double window with single stone or concrete sill. Facade capped by bracketed cornice Matching windows above in partially filled opening. Non-historic wood stairs at west elevation.</p>
<p>537 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1855; Italianate details, ca. 1870 (one contributing building) Original Owners: George and Harriet Lally</p> <p>Three-story, three-bay Italianate brick row house sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Two-story square bay window centered on first two bays. All windows vinyl replacement sash with vinyl shutters. Parged foundation. Facade capped by cornice and brackets covered by vinyl paneling. Entrance in third bay framed by ornate pilasters and bracketed cornice. Recessed doorway heavily altered with stained-glass transom intact. Low brownstone stoop.</p>
<p>538 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1830; north wing 2016 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owner: George Webster</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay brick house with parapeted end gables. Two brick ell at rear with gable roof. North gabled wing added in 2016. Main volume has rusticated brownstone foundation. Aluminum clapboards on facade and south elevation. Center-hall entrance in third bay. Non-historic metal-and-glass door, side lights and transom. Non-historic bracket-less gable hood above entrance; non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings; vinyl shutters; sills wrapped in aluminum. Facade capped by cornice</p>

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	<p>concealed by vertical aluminum. Enclosed attic windows visible on east (rear) elevation. Brick chimneys incorporated in end walls.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story hipped roof garage. Concealed from street by cement block wall.</p>
539 Second Avenue	<p>ca. 1870 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owners: George and Harriet Lally</p> <p>Three-story, three bay Italianate brick row house. North elevation is exposed. Parged foundation. Entrance in first bay low brownstone stoop with tile inlay on treads and historic iron handrails. Entrance framed by decoratively carved pilasters with ornate wood brackets supporting square oriel above. Doorway recessed by historic half-paneled outer wood doors and transom; inside doors also half-paneled. Oriel has decorative millwork applique, bracketed cornice and flat roof. All windows have bracketed stone sills and vinyl replacement sash. First and second-story windows have round pediment lintels; third-story have hooded lintels. Historic operable louvered wood shutters. Facade capped by wood cornice on parapet with ornate brackets and paneled frieze. Historic covered porch on north elevation has fluted Ionic columns and balustrades with turned spindles. Porch roof supports open balcony with balustrades with turned spindles. Interior brick chimneys on the north side. Later metal fence across front of open property to north.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-story, end-gable, wood-frame carriage house with brick end gable wall on north side. Stone foundation. Exterior on west and south elevations sided with wood novelty siding. Large bay with later overhead garage door with man door entrance to north. Mow door with multi-pane wood windows and a large multi-light wood window on the upper story. Multi-light wood window on upper south end.</p>
542 Second Avenue	<p>ca. 1850; facade ca. 1880 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay wood-frame house with end gable roof and late 19th century facade extension. No exposure on north side. Parged foundation. Facade sheathed in wood clapboards; south elevation in vinyl clapboards. Facade framed by corner boards. Recessed side-hall entrance with historic wood-paneled outer doors; simple molded lintel and jambs. Non-historic parged stoop. Large double-hung wood window in second bay with oriel above. Oriel has fluted pilasters framing windows; wood fish-scale shingles under windows; ornate trim work underneath oriel. Slate shingles on hipped roof of oriel. Two half-round attic windows with historic wood</p>

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	<p>sash. Fish-scale shingles below wood cornice with brackets. Flat roof over facade extension. No roof eaves at south elevation. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story garage with rock-face concrete block end walls. Flat roof missing. Historic double wood garage doors with iron lintel.</p>
<p>543 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1872 (one contributing building) Original Owner/Developer: George A. Lally</p> <p>Three-story, three-bay Italianate brick townhouse with flat roof. Excavated basement at front faced with rusticated brownstone. Tall basement windows and basement entrance under stoop. Ornate iron handrails at brownstone stoop. Recessed doorway in third bay with half-panel wood door, sidelights, transom, and stone lintel. Oriel above entrance has bracketed cornice with dentils and wood paneling above and below sash windows. Full-height French windows at first-story window openings. Simple stone sills and lintels at all other windows and one-over-one wood sash. Facade capped at parapet by cornice with brackets and paneled frieze with ornate appliques. No chimney visible from street. Wood partition at alley entrance on south side with wood columns and denticulated cornice; wood gate with latticework panel.</p>
<p>544 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850; facade extension ca. 1880 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Three-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with end gable roof and facade extension. No exposure at south side. Foundation obscured by vinyl clapboards sheathing facade and north elevation. Recessed side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic paneled door and side light, historic segmental arch transom. Non-historic metal storm doors and concrete stoop. Window sill heights raised to accommodate smaller windows; replacement vinyl sash. Non-historic paneled shutters. Cornice and brackets encased in aluminum. Roof material and chimney not visible. Shed roof over two-story rear ell.</p>
<p>545 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1864 (one contributing building) Original Owners: George and Elizabeth Still</p> <p>Three-story, three-bay Italianate brick townhouse with flat roof. No exposure on north side; minimal exposure on south side. Projecting parged water table with basement window at second bay. Tall and narrow windows with cast-iron segmental lintels and bracketed sills. Replacement sash in all windows except third-story, first-bay window, which has original segmental arch header sash. Opening at second bay of third story infilled with brick. Entrance in third bay has large cast-iron segmental-arch lintel. Heavily molded outer transom with non-historic metal</p>

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	<p>storm door below. Recessed entrance not visible. Non-historic concrete stoop with side steps and metal handrails. Facade capped by bracketed wood cornice at parapet with flush-board frieze.</p>
546 Second Avenue	Vacant lot (not counted)
547-549 Second Ave	<p>ca. 1850 (two contributing buildings)</p> <p>Three-story, six-bay, wood-frame double house with flat roof. No exposure on south side. Low parged foundation with basement windows. Vinyl clapboards on facade. Matching entrances in first and sixth bays framed by large ornately carved brackets that support square oriels above. Recessed doorways with sidelights, transom, and modified paneled door. Non-historic concrete stoops and handrails. Tall and narrow windows with sills covered in vinyl; some windows have historic two-over-two wood sash and vinyl replacement sash in others. Three-story ell at rear of No. 547.</p>
550 Second Avenue	<p>ca. 1871 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owner: Thomas & Mary J. Moss</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Second Empire townhouse with a mansard roof. Two-story full rear brick wing with flat roof. Brownstone foundation with segmental-arch basement windows. Three brownstone steps at entrance in first bay. Recessed round-arch entrance with paneled jambs and historic half-arch wood doors with upper lights. Entrance and windows crowned by bracketed molded lintels. Bracketed sills at windows. Historic two-over-two wood sash with metal storm windows. Facade capped by bracketed wood cornice with paneled frieze; molded cornice in deteriorated condition. Half-round dormers on front, north and south sides of mansard; deeply recessed windows with wood sash. and between two double-flue interior brick chimneys on the south side. Mansard sheathed with two-tone patterned slate shingles of different shapes. Two interior brick chimneys at south elevation. Non-historic side porch at south elevation has brick piers and knee walls; replaced original wood porch.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, six-bay wood-frame garage with end-gable roof.</p>
551-553 Second Ave	<p>ca. 1790; mansard roof, 1870s (two contributing buildings) Original Owners: Michael and Abigail Henry</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Italianate brick double house with mansard roof. Originally built as a single five-bay, center-hall house with north bay added in 1870s when</p>

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	<p>house was partitioned into two residences. Evidence of original end-gambrel roof visible at rear. Low parged foundation; basement windows in No. 553 only. Entrances in third and sixth bays. Entrance of No. 551 has non-historic cement stoop with metal handrails and covered with gabled hood supported by large carved brackets. Historic late nineteenth century double doors with upper lights. Entrance of No. 553 has historic stone stoop with end walls and historic handrail. Pilasters frame doorway with brackets supporting square oriel above. Early twentieth century wood-and-glass doors. Oriel has paneled sill and dentil cornice with flat roof. First-story windows have simple sills; second-story have molded sills. Similar molded lintel caps at all windows. Windows of No. 551 have vinyl replacement sash; those of No. 553 are one-over-one wood sash. Non-matching bracketed wood cornices crown each facade. Mansard roof covered with patterned slate shingles. Matching gabled dormers with decorative millwork and vinyl sash windows. Pair of interior brick chimneys visible at original north gambrel end wall. Covered side porch at north side with square posts on deck. One-story wood-frame addition attached to rear of porch. Two-story brick ell at rear of No. 553.</p>
<p>554 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1871 (one contributing building) Original Owner: George & Caroline Brooker</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Second Empire townhouse with a mansard roof. Two-story full rear brick wing with flat roof. Brownstone foundation with segmental-arch basement windows. Three brownstone steps with iron handrail at entrance in first bay. Recessed round-arch entrance with paneled jambs and original half-arch wood doors with upper lights. Entrance and windows crowned by bracketed molded lintels. Bracketed stone sills at windows. Replacement metal windows in all openings except dormers. Facade capped by bracketed wood cornice with paneled frieze; molded cornice. Half-round dormers on front, north and south sides of mansard; deeply recessed windows with two-over-two wood sash. and between two double-flue interior brick chimneys on the south side. Mansard sheathed with two-tone patterned slate shingles of different shapes. Two interior brick chimneys at south elevation.</p>
<p>556-558 Second Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (two contributing buildings)</p> <p>A pair of two-story, two-family dwellings, each with a two-bay facade containing a double entrance on one side and a two-story bay window on the other; single windows located in the upper story above the entrances. The lower portion of bay window at 556 has been replaced by a string of five casement windows. A shallow cornice distinguishes the front edge of a flat roof as well as the doorways and each tier of the bay windows. A brick foundation with windows is visible beneath the bay windows. Both houses are enveloped with vinyl clapboards with wood trim</p>

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	<p>remaining intact; all but one bay window have vertical siding under them. Most of the original one-over-one wood sash are extant with metal frame exterior storm windows, a few have been replaced, notably the casements. Original doors at 558 have tall windows above a paneled base; doors at 556 have been replaced. Both entries are fronted by non-historic concrete stoops with metal handrails. Side elevation of 556 has irregular fenestration indicating the location of the stairway to the upper flat; the side of 558 is not visible. A one-story wing is attached to the rear.</p>
<p>560 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1864 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Aaron and Phebe Weatherwax</p> <p>Two-story, wood-frame, two-family dwelling with a two-bay facade containing a double entrance on one side and a two-story bay window on the other; single windows located in the upper story above the entrance. A shallow cornice distinguishes the front edge of a flat roof as well as each tier of the bay window. A parged foundation with windows is visible. The exterior is enveloped with aluminum clapboards; the cornice and its end brackets are encased in metal. Wood trim has been preserved, windows replaced with one-over-one vinyl sash. Paired entrances have replacement doors and non-historic concrete stoop with metal railing and corrugated fiberglass roof. Side elevations tight on neighbors, two-story, flat roof wing on rear.</p>
<p>562 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, wood-frame side-hall dwelling with an end-gable roof, cross-gable rear ell and one-story rear addition. Three-bay facade with entrance on one side offset by two windows; three windows on second story aligned with openings below. Vinyl clapboard siding and shutters, shallow cornice and window casings encased in metal, one-over-one wood sash with metal frame storm windows and vinyl shutters. Entrance contains a replacement doorway and covered by non-historic flat-roof wood porch on concrete pad fronted by four-by-four posts and balustrade. End walls blank; interior brick chimney on the north end. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl sash windows on rear ell's north elevation. Interior brick chimney along mid-point on rear ell.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story concrete block garage, front gable asphalt shingle roof with wood shingles in gable; one vehicle bay with wood overhead door.</p>
<p>566 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1905 (one contributing building)</p>

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	<p>Three-story, brick masonry three-family dwelling with a flat roof. Brick is laid in a common bond above a parged foundation. Two-bay Second Ave. facade has paired entrances on one side recessed within an arched opening with stone accents and bluestone steps; twin doors with leaded-glass inserts added; three-story bay window offset on the other side and contains one-over-one replacement sash with original wood trim featuring of fluted pilasters and panels beneath windows; single one-over-one replacement sash windows are located on the second and third stories above the entrances. Facade is surmounted by brick parapet supporting a metal bracketed cornice with a raised-seam metal canopy. North street elevation has matching fenestration on each story with two chimneys forming pilasters flanked by windows and framing a three-story bay window essentially matching the one on the front except with its own bracketed cornice at the top. A three-story wood frame porch/fire escape on the rear elevation has been enclosed with vinyl clapboard siding with four-unit awning windows at each level.</p>
<p>568 Second Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>570 Second Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>572 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860; side addition ca. 1960 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, wood-frame mixed-use building with a brick front, flat-roof, two-story rear addition and one-story brick-fronted wood-frame wing. Street-level front facade contains an added glazed storefront with commercial entrance on one side and a residential entrance with a large stone header on the other. The upper story contains an oriel window over the storefront and single window over the residential entrance; original wood sash and trim intact. A shallow bracketed cornice and frieze distinguishes the top of the façade. Side elevations covered with a variety of synthetic materials. Facade of added one-story wing faced with buff-colored brick capped by copper coping; tripartite Modern bay window with projecting aluminum frame, tiled base and sidewalk-level planter occupies center. Commercial signage over the bay window.</p>
<p>576 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story brick masonry mixed-use building with flat roof and two-story, wood-frame rear wing; brick foundation. No exposure on north side of building; partial exposure on south side. Three-bay front façade altered on first story with smaller entrance with transom added with brick infill under wide stone lintel and with original two window bays replaced with three-sided bay window; three windows with stone lintels and sills intact on second story, vinyl-clad one-over-one</p>

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	<p>replacement window sash. Shallow cornice with board-and-batten frieze. Side walls have stepped parapets with glazed clay tile coping. Rear wing sheathed with vinyl clapboards.</p>
<p>578 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story brick masonry mixed-use building with vinyl-clapboards added to front, flat-roof, two-story wood frame rear wing, brick foundation. No exposure on north and south sides of building. First-story facade altered by addition of tripartite storefront with recessed central entrance flanked by display windows, surmounted by shallow cornice and frieze/sign panel; entrance to upper story added to south corner. Three-sided oriel in second story above storefront. Single window above residential entrance; replacement vinyl sash. Shallow cornice with projecting frieze sided with vinyl clapboards.</p>
<p>580 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story brick masonry mixed-use building with perma-stone veneer added to first story and vinyl clapboards added to second; flat roof and two-story wood frame rear wing. No exposure on north and south sides of building. Four-bay facade with three-bay storefront comprised of an entrance and flanking single-pane display windows and a single entrance to upper story at north corner. Second story contains four windows, evenly spaced with vinyl-clad, six-over-six replacement sash. Tall space between window heads and shallow cornice.</p>
<p>582 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1888 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Louis Reichart</p> <p>Three-story, brick masonry mixed-use building designed in a Queen Anne with brick foundation, flat roof and one-story wood frame rear wing. No exposure on north and south sides of building. Common bond brick facade distinguished by sandstone belt courses and window labels and sills. First-story tripartite storefront with central entrance flanked by display windows and is a later replacement; doorway to upper stories recessed behind brick piers, transom removed. Storefront cornice with updated materials and signage spans top of first story. Upper stories contain shallow projection on south side containing two windows offset by pairs of windows on the north; openings have been reduced for one-over-one replacement sash. Facade capped by molded wood cornice with paneled frieze and small pediment incised with sunburst pattern and topped by finial. Interior brick chimney toward the front on the south side.</p>

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<p>584 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1790; Italianate facade ca. 1870 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Three-story, wood-frame mixed-use building with faux brick veneer, flat roof and one-story rear wood frame wing; foundation not visible. No exposure on north and south sides of building. First story has an added storefront with entrance offset by paired display windows and a recessed entrance to upper stories, doorway replaced. Second story contains two single windows above storefront with wood Italianate cornices and stone sills; a narrow three-sided oriel with paneled base and bracketed cornice is positioned over doorway. Third story contains three single windows similar to those below; windows contain vinyl-clad one-over-one replacement sash. Wood bracketed cornice along roofline, large brackets at ends with incised features; three round iron vents in frieze. Wood louvered shutters added to windows.</p>
<p>586 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1790; Greek Revival entrance ca. 1840 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Three-story, brick masonry, mixed-use building with an end-gable roof and two-story wood frame rear wing. No exposure on south side of building. Facade is laid in Flemish bond; first story contains a later (ca. 1900) tripartite storefront with a recessed central entrance flanked by display windows with thin metal frames and prismatic glass transoms and surmounted by a hipped-roof cornice; tiled base added. Recessed entrance to upper stories on north corner retains transom, Greek Revival architrave and side pilasters; door altered by addition of a window; opening spanned by stone lintel that spans entire storefront. Three second-story windows have brick jack arches and stone sills; third-story window tight against shallow wood cornice now fronted by a rain gutter; abuts front ends of stepped parapet end walls, each step carries a glazed clay tile coping. Window openings contain replacement vinyl sash. Two windows added to otherwise blank north brick wall.</p>
<p>591-593 Second Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1820; brick facade ca. 1882 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay Italianate commercial building with low-pitched end-gable roof. Later brick facade and parapet end gable wall (south side) on older wood-frame building. No exposure on north side. Foundation not visible. Side-hall entrance with non-historic panel door and transom accessing upper story apartments at south end of facade. Two storefronts comprise most of first-story facade. The first has a 20th-century projecting showroom bay with large plate glass and a recessed double-door retail entrance to the north; the other has a single paneled door flanked by large windows with two-over-two wood sash. A continuous wood shingled skirt roof caps first story. The second story has historic six-over-six wood sash in original irregular-spaced window bays. Each has a late 19th-century molded peaked lintel cap. Facade crowned by large wood cornice with</p>

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	<p>carved brackets and rosette appliques. Similar appliques on second-story lintels. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>595 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1820; brick facade ca. 1882; third floor ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Three-story, four-bay Italianate brick building with apartments above commercial base. Flat roof. No exposure on north and south sides. Foundation not visible. Originally a two-story, wood-frame building with later brick facade and third-floor addition. Two storefronts flank center entrance to upper floor apartments. South storefront has projecting showroom bay with large plate glass and recessed retail entrance north of bay. The apartment entrance has replacement door and multi-light transom above. North storefront modified with simple plate glass windows flanking retail entrance with non-historic door. Bracketed wood cornice spans full first story above storefronts. Upper story windows are tall and narrow with cast-iron sills and ornate lintels with keys. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Fourth bay covered by two story square oriel with panels below windows, cornices, and flat roof. Base of oriel below storefront cornice. Facade crowned by simple bracketed wood cornice at parapet.</p>
<p>596 Second Avenue (aka 10-12 116th St)</p>	<p>1834; 1857 & 1864 additions (one contributing building) Historic Name: Phoenix Hotel Original Owner: Esek Hawkins</p> <p>Three-story, brick masonry hotel building (now multiple dwelling) with three sections: an 1834 block at the north end and 1857 and 1864 sections added to the south and east. It has a low gable roof with parapet ends containing chimneys. The Second Ave. facade contains fifteen bays framed by stone posts and lintels at street level and six-over-six wood replacement sash on the upper story. The public entrance is distinguished by a trabeated doorway in the fourth bay from the corner and an adjoining recess fronted by two stone Tuscan columns. The remaining bays contain large four-pane windows for interior public spaces except for the fourteenth bay, which contains a pair of later doors in one of the added sections. A rebuilt wood cornice with frieze and dentil course runs along the top of the entire façade. A brick fire stair tower has been added to the south parapet end. The 116th St. elevation is divided into the north gabled end of the main section, with irregular fenestration, and a twelve bay addition entirely comprised of windows. A shallow brick cornice and frieze are at the top of the wing's façade.</p>
<p>597 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1870; vinyl siding over wood clapboards and cornice 2019 (one contributing building)</p>

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	<p>Three-story, three-bay, wood-frame building with apartments over a commercial base. Flat roof two-story rear ell. All elevations recently sheathed in vinyl clapboards. No exposure at south side. Foundation not visible. Non-historic commercial storefront with glass-and-metal doors at entrance flanked by large plate glass windows; faced with stone veneer. Metal storefront cornice and awning spans first story. Second and third-story windows have original openings with historic square-headed molded lintels and vinyl replacement sash. Facade and north elevation capped by parapet wall with cornice encased in vinyl. Historic carved finials surmount cornice. Two historic two-over-two sash still extant in north elevation. Two simple entrances with non-historic doors at first story of ell.</p>
<p>599 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Three-story, three-bay brick residential building with commercial base. Flat roof. Late twentieth-century two-story rear addition. No exposure on north side. Commercial base comprises two storefronts and stair hall entrance to upper floors. A wood cornice spans the first story and continues on the south elevation. Three brick piers at base of facade frame storefronts and entrance—one at south corner and two flanking apartment entrance at north end. Historic wood-and-glass door with transom. Middle storefront has single plate-glass storefront window over wood sill with historic wood-and-glass door and transom separated by a narrow cast iron pier. Larger corner storefront has large plate-glass window over wood paneled sill. Entrance to this storefront has non-historic metal door and transom; flanked by fluted cast-iron piers. Upper story windows at first and third bays have stone sills and rough-finished stone lintels. Second bay covered by two-story oriel with cornices and flat roof. Festoons in relief on metal spandrels at third story of oriel. Wood one-over-one sash at second-story windows; vinyl replacement sash at third story. Non-historic shutters at some windows. Facade and south elevation capped by metal cornice with bracketed ends and round appliques in frieze. Street-level entrances in first two bays of three-bay south elevation.</p>
<p>600 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1964 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>Two-part stand-alone masonry bank building with flat roofs. One-story banking room section is sided with granite panels and contains groups of tall, narrow windows; entrance on south elevation contained in a one-story vestibule; drive-through teller area under a flat roof canopy on the north end. Two-story brick office section has fewer windows and employee entrance in one-story wing on rear.</p>
<p>601-603 Second Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p>

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	<p>Three-story, four-bay brick residential building with commercial base. Flat roof. No exposure on north and south sides. Low stone foundation. Commercial base comprises two storefronts with stairhall entrance to upper floors in between. A wood cornice spans first story. Three brick piers at base of facade frame storefronts and entrance—two at opposing ends and one flanking north side of apartment entrance. Entrance has non-historic wood door with transom above. Separated from south storefront entrance by fluted cast-iron pier. South storefront has large plate-glass window with wood-paneled sill. Non-historic metal-and-glass door flanked by cast-iron piers. North storefront has two storefront windows that flank center entrance separated by cast iron piers. Large plate glass with wood paneled sills. Second and third-story windows at second and third bays have stone sills and rough-finished stone lintels. First and fourth bays covered by two-story oriels with dentil cornices and flat roof. Festoons in relief on metal spandrels at third story of oriel. Wood one-over-one sash in windows. Facade capped by metal cornice with bracketed ends and round appliques in frieze.</p>
<p>605 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1810; facade ca. 1880 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Three story, four-bay, wood-frame building with a late nineteenth-century brick facade and commercial base. No exposures on north and south sides. Flat roof. Commercial base comprises storefront with center recessed entrance and separate entrance to stairhall at north side. Storefront has paneled sills with modified display windows above. Non-historic metal storefront door. Upper-story entrance recessed behind facade with later multi-light door, side lights and transom. Windows above have stone sills and lintels. One-over-one sash at second story; third-story windows shuttered. Facade capped with plain wood cornice.</p>
<p>606 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1901 (one contributing building) Historic Name: Lansingburgh Fourth Precinct Police Station Original Owner: City of Troy</p> <p>Three-story, brick masonry municipal building with a flat roof and a three-bay facade with a marble-faced first story with marble pilasters supporting a tall frieze and shallow cornice with a dentil band. “Police – Station” applied to the frieze as raised letters. A central entrance positioned on a low marble stoop with iron railings; the doorway appears intact although its large transom is boarded over. Flanking windows have marble sills in line with a water table, beneath which are panels; wide window sash and transoms been replaced. Each upper story contains three large windows trimmed with brick moldings and marble sills, the second story is more elaborate than the third. The openings contain one-over-one replacement sash and large single-pane transoms set within wood frames. An arcaded brick cornice with an exceptionally tall frieze detailed with a dentil course</p>

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	<p>distinguishes the roofline. The south elevation is notched out in the center for an air shaft. The north elevation has windows with segmental brick arches and stone sills on the upper stories and in-between stories in the center indicating the location of interior stairs; the rear elevation has three bays with one window on the second story replaced with a doorway leading to a wooden fire stair. An open-sided, gable-roof shed is attached to the rear.</p>
<p>607 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1902 (one contributing building) Historic Building Name: Masonic Temple of Lansingburgh</p> <p>Three-story brick masonic temple with commercial base. Facade three bays wide at base. Bluestone base. Pedimented parapet disguises flat roof. No exposure on north and south sides. Matching entrances at opposing ends of facade with metal-and-glass storefront in between. Entrances have cased and pedimented frontispieces with egg-and-dart and fretted molding. South entrance flanked by fluted metal columns with Corinthian capitals, one with extant glass globe. Two entrances inside doorway: one to stairhall and other to storefront space, which for many years was a post office. North entrance retains historic wood-and-glass outer doors with asterisk upper lights. Three-bay metal storefront with paneled sills, four iron paneled piers that support asterisk-pattern spandrel panels above. Decorative patterned terra-cotta sill courses at second and third-story windows. Tall, full-width patterned brick panel at second story framed by patterned terra-cotta. Two large window openings centered at base of panel have three windows each with transoms separated by iron piers. Sign band at top of panel has "Masonic Temple ~MDCCCCII~" in relief. Six bays of corbelled round-arch windows with stain-glass casements in each at third story. Facade capped by six bays of rectangular vents in frieze and pediment articulated with textured and molded terra-cotta.</p>
<p>609-613 Second Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1844; cornice, mansard roof and dormers ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, eight-bay brick residential building with commercial base and later mansard roof. Stone base. Four storefronts each with its own entrance and separated by brick piers. Access to upper floors through recessed entrance at fifth bay. Storefronts retain historic display window frames and sills. Non-historic metal replacement door at second storefront; all other doors appear to be historic glass-and-paneled doors. Continuous metal storefront with rope molding across facade. Two-sided oriels at first and eighth bays of second story; their bases incorporated with storefront cornice below. Inner window bays tall and narrow with stone sills and lintels; replacement vinyl sash in openings. Ornate Eastlake wood cornice with dentils, fretted paneled frieze, and brackets framing first and eighth bays. Mansard sheathed with asphalt shingles. Six hipped dormers with two-over-two wood sash. Two-story brick additions at rear with attached one-story wood-frame garage.</p>

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<p>610 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1840; storefront ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, brick masonry mixed-use building with a gable roof, parapet end walls incorporating chimneys and a story-and-a-half brick rear wing. No exposure on north side of building. The first story of the facade contains a storefront with a central entrance flanked by four-pane shop windows divided by thin pilasters and capped by a dentil cornice; an entrance to the second story is recessed in the north corner behind an opening with a stone lintel and elaborated with pilasters and a trabeated architrave and transom in a Greek Revival style. Three windows located on the second story in openings with stone lintels and sills; vinyl-clad one-over-one replacement sash have been added in original wood frames and false louvered shutters installed. A bracketed cornice and frieze with applied wreaths distinguish the roof edge. The south elevation contains windows near the corners and a small round-arch attic window opening centered in the gable. Wood-frame service wings with vinyl clapboard siding are extant in the rear.</p>
<p>612-612 1/2 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1840; alley enclosure ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay brick masonry building with a two-story, one-bay addition; flat roof, foundation not visible. No exposure on north and south sides of building. First story has a recessed entrance and paired windows on the north side and a wood clapboard-fronted section with paired windows and an entrance in the one-bay addition on the south side evidently to create a duplex house. Five upper-story windows in the brick section occupy openings with stone lintels and sills and contain one-over-one replacement sash; a shallow wood cornice with dentil band above a protruding brick frieze distinguish the roof edge. Above the entrance, the added bay has wood clapboard siding and a single six-over-six wood sash window; a smaller, lower cornice with dentils caps the section.</p>
<p>614 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1845 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Petaliah Bliss</p> <p>Three-story brick masonry mixed-use building with a flat roof. No exposure on north and south sides of building. First story has four bays framed by brick pillars and spanned by a stone lintel; three bays contain a storefront with a pair of central doors flanked by large single-pane display windows above paneled wood bases; the fourth bay contains an entrance to the upper stories containing a doorway with sidelights and transom. The upper two stories contain two windows each on the north side with stone lintels and sills and six-over-six wood sash and a two-story three-sided oriel with shingled skirts beneath the windows containing one-over-one replacement sash. A cornice encased in wood clapboards and a protruding brick frieze distinguish the roof edge.</p>

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615 Second Avenue	Vacant lot (not counted)
616 Second Avenue	<p>ca. 1840; third floor ca. 1875 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Three-story, brick masonry mixed-use building, flat roof, with two-story, flat-roof rear wing; foundation not visible. No exposure on north and south sides of building. First story has four bays framed by brick piers and spanned by a stone lintel; three bays contain a storefront with a recessed central door flanked by large single-pane display windows above paneled wood bases, windows and door are replacements; the fourth bay contains a recessed entrance to the upper stories. The second story contains four windows with stone lintels and sills and two-over-two wood frame sash. Four windows in the third story have segmental-arch windows with molded stone headers and stone sills engaged to a stone belt course suggesting the third story was added, windows contain two-over-two wood ash windows. The roofline is distinguished by a wood bracketed cornice with decorative frieze panels and four major brackets with pendants.</p>
618 Second Avenue	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, brick masonry mixed-use building with a flat roof and two-story wood frame rear wings. No exposure on north and south sides of building. First story has four bays framed by brick piers and spanned by a stone lintel; three bays in storefront central entrance with paired panel and glass doors flanked by display windows vertically divided in two on one side and three on the other above paneled wood bases; the fourth bay contains a recessed entrance to the upper story. Three windows with stone lintels and sills in the second story are unevenly spaced and contain replacement vinyl sash. The roof edge is distinguished by a cornice with a brick frieze and canted brick course approximating dentils.</p>
619 Second Avenue	Vacant site (not counted)
620 Second Avenue	<p>ca. 1785 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, brick masonry single dwelling with asphalt shingle gable roof and two-story wood-frame rear wing. No exposure on north and south sides of building. Three-bay facade laid in Flemish bond with brick jack arches over first- and second-story windows, stone sills and parged basement. Offset entrance is recessed and concealed by added storm door; opening framed by Italianate architrave with raised paneled pilasters and cantilevered cornice with dentil band mounted on large brackets with foliate decoration. Railings on stone stoop replaced. Windows</p>

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	contain replacement vinyl sash. Roof edge distinguished by late nineteenth century box cornice above a double frieze and ornate brackets with pendants.
622 Second Avenue	ca. 1785 (one contributing building) Two-story, brick masonry single dwelling with asphalt shingle gable roof and two-story wood-frame rear wing. No exposure on north and south sides of building. Three-bay facade laid in Flemish bond with brick jack arches over first- and second-story windows, stone sills and parged basement. Offset entrance is recessed and concealed by added storm door; opening framed by Neo-classical architrave with decorated pilasters and pedimented cornice with scrolled and incised components. Stoop replaced, no railings. Windows contain replacement vinyl sash. Roof edge distinguished by late 19 th century box cornice above a double frieze and ornate brackets with pendants. Parapet gable on north end.
624 Second Avenue	ca. 1820 (one contributing building) Two-story, wood-frame commercial building with wood clapboard walls, asphalt shingle gable roof, and wood frame rear wings with vinyl clapboards. No exposure on north and south sides of building. First story contains two storefronts, flanking an entrance to the second story. Larger north storefront (Hot Dog Charlie's) has a recessed double entrance with glazed doors flanked by display windows now boarded up with plywood panels. Smaller south storefront has a similar recessed entrance with a glazed door with partially covered display windows on the south side; one visible window has a four-pane window. Cornice and frieze board spans entire façade; storefronts date to late twentieth century. Upper-story entry and six windows in second story have been boarded up, and roof-edge cornice covered with vinyl clapboards.
629 Second Avenue	1960 (one non-contributing building due to age) One-story, four-bay front-gable commercial building with brick veneer sill and stoop. Parged walls above. Grouped casement windows in large openings. Glass door entrance off portico with gable roof supported by square piers. Large paved lot part of used car dealership comprising multiple lots.
630 Second Avenue	ca. 1810 (one contributing building) Original owner: Robert Waud Two-story, post-and-beam commercial building with wood clapboard walls, asphalt shingles on gable roof, and one- and two-story rear wings. Dutch H-bent framing. No exposure on south side of building. The first story contains two storefronts, both

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	<p>boarded up, on either side of a central entrance leading to the second story framed by narrow pilasters, a thin projecting cornice and a tall frieze. Federal seven-panel wood door. Historic half-panel wood door at south end of south storefront. Five of six windows on the second story have simple trim, fabric awnings and replacement vinyl sash, the remaining one is covered with plywood. A shallow wood cornice and frieze board distinguishes the eave line and returns on the north gable end where the gable is finished with an entablature with wide modillion blocks; the north storefront also wraps around to the first bay of the two-bay gable end. A doorway located in the rear bay and two windows occupy the upper story; quarter-round attic windows are positioned in the gable. A two-story rear wing with a parapet wall on the north elevation covers nearly the entire rear wall of the front gabled section; it contains a central entrance and two windows in the upper story. A one-story, gabled addition is attached to the north side of the rear elevation.</p>
<p>632 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1875 (one contributing building) Historic Name: Noyes' Block Original Owner: Stephen H. Noyes</p> <p>Three-story brick masonry commercial building (converted to residential use) with a stone foundation, flat roof and a two-story, brick masonry rear annex with a gable roof. No exposure on north side. Facade contains a storefront on the first story with a recessed entrance flanked by display windows now walled-over to convert to residential use retaining the cornice; storefront wraps to south elevation. An altered doorway at the extreme north end of facade leads to the upper stories. Two upper stories contain six bays of windows with stone lintels and sills and replacement vinyl sash. A projecting brick panel above the third story is a remnant frieze of an earlier roof-line cornice that was later raised to the current height when a gable roof was replaced with a flat one. Upper-story fenestration pattern continues on south elevation for two bays; from there fenestration of the south elevation is varied with instances of altered and infilled openings; all sash are replacements. The rear three bays, including a bricked-in doorway on the first story appears to be an independent unit; so is the two-story gable-roof annex attached to the east end of the south elevation. Gable annex, formerly the Lansingburgh Police Station, is six bays on the first story with a window and a doorway bricked in (retaining their stone lintels) and a window converted to a doorway, and five bays on the second story with its westernmost window infilled with brick. A wood bracketed cornice is intact along the roofline. Most of the openings on the parapeted east gable end have been walled in.</p>
<p>633 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1960 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p>

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	<p>One-story, one-bay metal frame garage with front-gable roof. Vertical metal siding and lower stone veneer. Overhead garage door with man door on east end and secondary entrance toward rear on south elevation.</p>
<p>634 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1886; third story removed 1950 (one contributing building) Historic Name: Bolton Building Original Owner: Samuel Bolton</p> <p>Two-story, brick masonry commercial building (converted to residential use) with flat roof. No exposure on south side. Front facade contains what appears to have been two storefronts and entrance to upper story spread across seven bays that have been altered to contain four windows and three doors within brick infill; southernmost doorway represents location of upper-story entrance. Storefront cornice with pressed metal panels and consoles is intact as is brickwork and fenestration on second story with five bays separated by wide brick pilasters; those framing the center bay are flared at the bottoms and grooved at the tops. Tall window openings are further recessed with molded stone lintels, strings of canted brick and tile panels at the top; vinyl-clad, one-over-one replacement sash have been fitted in reduced openings. The facade terminates at a parapet wall with corbelled brick panels. Rear elevation has a doorway and two windows on the first story and five windows and a door on the second story with a wooden deck and stairs providing a fire escape.</p>
<p>635 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1870 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Three-story, four-bay Second Empire brick social hall with commercial base and mansard roof. Stone base. Commercial base comprises four-bay storefront with entrance in first bay and large display windows with wood sills and transoms in other bays. Carved piers frame storefront and piers. Wood panel door with tall upper light flanked by side lights and transom above. Storefront cornice missing. Upper story windows have stone sills and square-head metal lintel caps with keys. Replacement vinyl sash at second story. Third-story windows of social hall are tall and narrow with original two-over-two wood sash segmental-arch headers. Facade capped by decorative cornice with brackets. Two round-arch dormers at mansard with original two-over-two wood sash. Asphalt shingles on mansard. Roof slopes away from front. Non-historic attached cinderblock garage at rear has a metal overhead garage with side door.</p>
<p>636 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1912; front part of building destroyed by fire 1950 (one contributing building) Historic Name: Lansing Theater</p>

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	<p>Large one-story, brick masonry commercial building with a raised-seam metal front-gable roof; seven-course, common-bond brick construction, no visible foundation. Front facade finished with parged masonry panels; contains large, central vehicle entrance with steel header and overhead door; smaller door at south corner. South elevation contains five openings, all walled in with brick or concrete block; north elevation has no openings. Rear end has segmental-arch doorways at the corners, one of which is walled in with concrete block.</p>
<p>637-641 Second Ave</p>	<p>Vacant site (not counted)</p>
<p>643 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1855 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay brick commercial building. Flat roof with parapet walls and brick chimney on south side. Stone base. First story comprises storefront and recessed side hall entrance at third bay. Entrance hall retains Greek Revival surrounds included pilasters at jambs, three-light transom above cased doorway with half-paneled door. Storefront entrance recessed between plate-glass display windows above paneled sills. Replacement metal door. Storefront cornice missing. Second-story windows have stone sills and lintels with non-historic shutters and replacement vinyl sash. Facade capped by simple cornice tall frieze. Rear two-story, wood-frame addition sided with vinyl clapboards.</p>
<p>644 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1884 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Thomas Wall Furniture & Undertaking</p> <p>Four-story, brick masonry commercial building, flat roof. No exposure on north side. Front facade has an altered storefront on the first story with an entrance into the building on the north side. Upper stories each contain three bays with stone lintels and sills, two containing windows and one, on the south side, containing freight doors now paneled over; windows contain replacement vinyl sash. A large bracketed cornice and patterned frieze fabricated from sheet iron distinguishes the top of the façade; it includes a pediment displaying "EST. 1884." The south elevation contains tiers of windows with those in the front half having stone lintels and sills and those in the rear having segmental arches suggesting two building campaigns; only the rear section of the north elevation has windows. A second set of freight doors are in the center of three-bay rear elevation; the first-story freight door has been filled with concrete blocks and a window bricked in, a doorway has been added. Doors have wood lintels, windows have stone lintels and sills.</p>
<p>646 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1830s; third story ca. 1870 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Rufus and Eleanor Barton</p>

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	<p>Three-story brick masonry multiple dwelling with flat roof, three-story wood-frame addition on south side and three-story wood-frame rear porch. No exposure on south side of building. Three-bay facade with brick veneer added to first story, which contains a hooded entrance on the north end offset by two windows; upper stories each contain three windows with stone lintels and sills, space between stories distinguished by stone belt course (possibly cornice of earlier two-story house), another stone course runs above third-story windows and roof edge has a sawtooth brick cornice and raised brick frieze. Addition fronted by three-story bay window with brick base matching added first-story veneer and windows set within panelized framework. All windows contain replacement vinyl sash, metal replacement door at entrance. North elevation contains staggered fenestration indication location of stair landings within.</p>
<p>647-651 Second Ave</p>	<p>2018 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>One-story pre-engineered metal garage with end-gable roof. Metal roof and walls. The tall garage bays at south end open onto enclosed parking lot. No openings on street elevation.</p>
<p>650 Second Avenue</p>	<p>late 1820s; mansard roof ca. 1880 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Reuben and Catherine King</p> <p>Two-story, brick masonry single dwelling (now multiple) with mansard roof and two-story brick masonry rear wing. No exposure on north side of building. Four-bay facade finished with brick laid in Flemish bond suggesting the presence of a side-hall townhouse built in the early nineteenth century; the northernmost bay fronts a small wing that looks to have been added; the rest of facade and roof elements reflect thorough renovation in late 1800s. Off-center entrance with a pair of glazed doors is recessed in paneled opening framed by paneled and fluted pilasters and surmounted by an ornate square-cornered oriel mounted on large brackets, the windows of which are seated on a paneled base and topped by a fretted frieze and a cornice with a central segmental arch pediment carrying scroll-sawn and incised decoration. Windows have stone headers with pointed cornices and stone sills. The patterned slate roof is seated on a bracketed cornice with a dentil band running across the base of three dormers with trusswork pediments supported by turned posts on the sides; a shallow cornice runs across the top of the mansard. The south elevation (the garden front) is equally decorated; upper-story windows have flat stone lintels perhaps surviving from the earlier house. In addition, a double-window dormer in the mansard is flanked by massive brick chimneys with paneled bodies and corbelled tops. A two-story rear service wing has window openings with segmental brick arches, a bracketed wood cornice and a</p>

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	<p>porch with Gothic bracing. The mansard does not wrap on the north or east elevations where there are parapet gables. A second-story door and fire escape has been added to the rear elevation of the wing.</p>
<p>653 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay brick house with a flat roof. Low brownstone foundation. Recessed side-hall entrance in third bay. Paneled door with upper light flanked by square pilasters; two-light transom above. Stone lintel above entrance altered. Storefront infilled with brick and two windows with stone sills and no lintels. Storefront cornice removed. Second-story windows have brownstone sills and molded lintels. Vinyl replacement sash and shutters all windows. Facade capped by cornice at parapet encased in metal siding. South wall rebuilt with cinderblock. Narrow side passage at north side.</p>
<p>654 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1920 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-story, flat-roof, masonry commercial building with molded stepped parapet wall across top of the facade. No exposure on north and south sides of building. Stucco facade has stringer courses across the upper portion framing sign band with non-historic signage. Non-historic storefront consisting of a glass door and plate-glass windows. A concrete ramp with metal handrails leads up to the entrance.</p>
<p>656-658 Second Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1830 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age); residential conversion ca. 1910 Original Owners: Hedges & Mulford Nails</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay, wood-frame building with end-gable roof. No exposure on north and south sides of building. Building originally a nail factory; later had commercial storefronts; converted to multi-family dwelling in early twentieth century. Foundation not visible; vinyl clapboards on facade. Paired entrances for upper and lower residential units in the first and fourth bays with non-historic door hood and vinyl encased brackets. Replacement vinyl sash windows with shutters over the entrances. Two two-story tripartite bay windows in second and third bays with hipped roofs, vinyl clapboards, and vinyl sash windows. No visible chimney from street. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, four-bay, flat-roof wood-frame garage with vertical metal panel siding, four sectional garage doors, and a side entrance on the southside.</p>
<p>657-661 Second Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1862; garage addition ca. 1880; middle storefronts removed ca. 1950 (one contributing building)</p>

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	<p>Historic Name: Flack's Row Developer: David H. Flack</p> <p>Two-story, eleven-bay commercial building with flat roof. Two-story, one-bay extension at north end sheathed with novelty wood siding. Stone base. Three extant storefronts at first story: Two at south end of facade, each with dedicated entrance; and one altered storefront at north end. Storefront assemblies removed from center part of facade; replaced with paired windows with single stone sills. First two storefronts have early twentieth century display windows, recessed entrances, and shared cornice. Replacement metal door in first entrance. Storefront at north end has non-historic display windows and door; vinyl clapboards at sills and transom; historic bracketed wood cornice. Two recessed stair hall entrances on facade: one between first two storefront units and the other at middle of facade with half-paneled doors. Second-story windows are tall and narrow with stone sills and lintels; replacement vinyl sash in all windows except one which has historic two-over-two wood sash. Continuous wood cornice across parapet with four carved brackets. Non-historic metal door at wood extension. Interior brick chimneys toward the north end. One-story rear ell with parapet end wall. Late nineteenth-century three-bay, wood-frame garage attached to rear of ell; gabled roof and historic paired paneled doors with upper lights. Second-story, wood-frame addition at rear of main building.</p>
<p>660 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1882 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, flat-roof brick mixed-use building with ornate late nineteenth century cornice with wood appliques and paneling across the top of the facade. No exposure on north side; partial exposure on south side. Foundation and facade laid up with running-bond brickwork. Granite water table, sills, and lintels. Side-hall entrance in third bay with original wood panel doors and transom in the second bay. Granite stoop with original ornate metal handrails. Single and paired windows with replacement vinyl sash. Basement entrance located under stoop. Brick chimney visible on north side.</p>
<p>662 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1820s; Greek Revival details ca. 1840 (one contributing building) Original Owners: William & Phebe Hedges</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay brick townhouse (converted to multi-family) with parapet end walls and a lower two-story rear brick ell with end-gable roof. House laid up in Flemish bond. Parged foundation with stone water table course; basement windows at ell. Sandstone sills and Greek Revival carved lintels. Simple wood box cornice with frieze across top of facade. Side-hall entrance in third bay with historic wood-paneled door framed by Neoclassical architrave comprising fluted columns and a</p>

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	<p>transom surmounting the wood entablature capped by later Greek Revival carved sandstone lintel. Two bluestone steps at entrance with railings missing. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Half-round attic window centered in north end wall with historic leaded fanlight. Recessed Greek Revival trabeated architrave in fourth bay of north elevation of rear ell with side pilasters, side lights in front-facing pilasters and entablature framing later single-panel wood door. Non-historic wood stoop with wood handrails. Sandstone sills and lintels. Lintels missing from upper story windows in the ell's second, third, and fourth bays. Paired incorporated chimneys in end walls of main volume. Interior brick chimney toward the rear of the ell. Asphalt shingles on roof. Peaked parapet wall on east end of ell. Wood-frame addition with porch at rear of ell.</p>
<p>663 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1848; cornice ca. 1880 (one contributing building) Historic Name: Thomas Mills Confectioner (store and residence) Original owner: Andrew Follet, Jr. (1847-1851) Second Owner: Thomas A. Mills (1851-1900s)</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay Greek Revival brick house with parapeted end gables. Low stone foundation. Projecting display windows removed from south end of facade and south elevation. Original center-hall entrance at middle bay; later converted to side-hall passage when commercial storefront incorporated at first two bays. Entrance has pilastered jambs that support large stone lintel above; recessed doorway with engaged square columns with entablature above, side lights and transom. Non-historic metal replacement door. Low stone steps with non-historic metal handrails. Former recessed entrance in first bay now enclosed with replacement door at center, flanked by non-historic paired windows. Original window openings at fourth and fifth bays of first story modified for small vinyl replacement sash. Stone sills and lintels at all historic openings; vinyl replacement sash throughout. Center window at second story shuttered. Facade capped by late nineteenth century bracketed wood cornice. South end gable is four bays deep with entrance in second bay. Two interior brick chimneys on the west side. Small wood-frame ell at rear with flat roof.</p>
<p>664 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1875 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, mixed-use brick building with flat roof and rear wood-frame addition. No exposure at rear. Historic storefront at base with center entrance flanked by large display windows, which have been boarded over. Bracketed cornice caps storefront. Storefront and cornice wraps to first bay of south elevation. Residential entrance at first bay of facade has been modified for non-historic single door with transom above; covered by square oriel above supported on large carved brackets with pendants; bracketed cornice on oriel. Two single windows at second</p>

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	<p>and third bays of facade have stone sills and lintels. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Ornate wood cornice with tall frieze, large carved end brackets and pendants. Segmental brick arch lintels and stone sills on south elevation. Historic wood cornice caps rear addition; first-story fenestration has been covered by vinyl clapboards. Tripartite oriel window and vinyl sash window on upper story.</p>
<p>665 Second Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>667 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1810; dormers ca. 1865 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, end-gable wood-frame house. No exposure on north side. Low stone foundation. All exposed elevations sheathed in vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in first bay under portico roof supported by non-historic wood posts on wood deck. Replacement windows in original openings; casing covered by vinyl. Non-historic gutter with downspout caps facade. Slate shingles on roof. Historic Gothic Revival dormers with high pitch gables covered with slate shingles; round-arch cased windows with historic wood sash. Two-story wood-frame ell at rear with gable roof. Interior brick chimney at north wall. Narrow gap between north wall and adjacent building.</p>
<p>668 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one non-contributing building due to alterations)</p> <p>One-story, shed-roof commercial building with three heavily altered storefronts. Sheathed with mixture of vinyl and aluminum clapboards.</p>
<p>669 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1830; recessed north addition ca. 1860; rear ell ca. 1890; north front addition ca. 1910 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Original Owner: Elisha Sanders (ca. 1830-1834) Second Owners: Oscar and Chauncy Ives (1834-1839) Third Owner: Unknown Fourth Owner: John S. Fake (1842-1854) Fifth Owner: Edward Tracy (1854-1898)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay brick house with ca. 1910 three-bay north addition coplanar with facade. Eclectic mix of styles reflect various modifications made to what was originally a side-hall passage house with a parapeted end-gable roof. Two-story brick wing added to rear of north elevation with covered porch on street elevation of wing. Porch removed when brick wing was extended to street in early twentieth century. No exposure at south side. Raised basement with rusticated brownstone front across full facade. Excavated light well at first three bays with basement entrance in first bay under stoop; lightwell enclosed by historic iron fence. Main</p>

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	<p>entrance at first bay has brownstone stoop with highly ornate iron handrails and newel posts supported on low stoop walls. Deeply recessed Neo-classical doorway features fluted engaged columns with Corinthian capitals supporting intricately carved entablature; columns flank jamb panels and narrow side lights. Large single wood-paneled door with upper light and outer wood storm door likely date to late 19th century. Secondary entrance at sixth bay with side-step parged stop with historic iron handrail; early twentieth century single paneled wood door with upper lights. This entrance was added when the house was partitioned for a two-family home. Greek keyed stone lintels with center panel at all openings. Simple stone window sills. One-over-one wood sash with metal storms. Facade and north elevation capped by ornate mid-nineteenth century wood cornice with decorative millwork, dentils and paired brackets. Flat roof over north wing. Two historic pedimented dormers on end-gable roof with iron railing of unknown date at roofline between parapet end walls. Chimney visible at original north end-gable parapet. Passageway on north side of house paved with brick laid in herringbone pattern; passage leads to entrance of ca. 1890 two-story brick ell. This entrance has covered porch with steps, wood balustrade. Basement entrance below porch. Ell offset from rear of north wing; flat roof.</p>
<p>673 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1825; bay window ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with heavily modified end-gable roof. Brick end wall at south side associated with neighboring passageway of 669-671 Second Ave. No exposure on north side. Facade sheathed in asbestos shingles over older asphalt shingles. Entrance in second bay has non-historic door and storm door. Entrance off small, covered porch with concrete base; turned posts and wood balustrade support open balcony above with door centered over first-story door. Two-story bay window at third bay. Replacement vinyl sash in most windows. Continuous wood cornice caps facade and bay window. Mid-twentieth century shed dormer spans full roof line; one-over-one wood sash in three regularly spaced windows. Rear two-story ell with flat roof.</p>
<p>675 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1823 (one contributing building) Original Owner: John and Margaret Topping</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay wood-frame house with end-gable roof later modified with addition of front gable. No exposure on south side. Foundation not visible. Vinyl clapboards on all exposed elevations. Entrance in first bay partially obscured by later portico. Simple casing around altered doorway; transom removed. Non-historic metal door. Portico has wood deck and square posts that support pedimented roof. Two-story bay window at second bay; skirt roof above first story sheathed with vinyl clapboards. All windows have vinyl replacement sash. Late</p>

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	nineteenth century pedimented gable caps facade; three-part windows with original upper multi-pane wood sash surrounded by fish scale-pattern wood-shingles. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with an interior brick chimney at north end. Two-story wood-frame ell at rear with gable roof.
677 Second Avenue	ca. 1825 (one contributing building) Two-story, three bay, end-gable wood-frame house with one-story rear ell. Minimum exposure at north side; small gap between neighboring building. Exposed elevations sided in aluminum clapboards. Side-hall entrance in first bay with replacement door and transom off portico with later flat roof supported by non-historic metal piers; low concrete porch with non-historic metal handrails. Windows cased with aluminum; non-historic vinyl replacement sash. Facade capped by metal gutter with downspout; carved end brackets. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingle; interior brick chimney at north end.
678 Second Avenue	Vacant lot (not counted)
679 Second Avenue	ca. 1890 (one contributing building) Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof. Parged foundation with single window at first bay. Minimum exposure at south side; small gap between neighboring building. Aluminum clapboards on all visible elevations. Side-hall entrance in second bay with transom and replacement door under aluminum awning; later concrete stoop with metal handrails. Corniced oriel with gable roof in first bay; all elements obscured by aluminum. Vinyl replacement sash in all windows. Cornice at parapet encased in aluminum. Two-story rear ell with flat roof.
682 Second Avenue	ca. 1885 (one contributing building) Two-story, two-bay Queen Anne wood-frame two-family flat with pedimented front-gable roof. Brick foundation with small basement window. House is sheathed with wood clapboards; facade framed by end boards. Recessed side-hall entrance in the first bay capped by segmental-arch pediment on brackets; main doorway obscured behind historic outer wood storm door, side lights, and transom; stone stoop with later iron handrails. Two-story oriel at second bay with tripartite lower story, square upper story, Queen Anne cut-away corners and scale shingled skirts. Single window above entrance. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Raked eaves at pediment with secondary projecting pediment over shallow oriel with carved

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	<p>sunburst panel in tympanum; scale shingle in primary tympanum. Interior brick chimney on the rear.</p>
<p>683-685 Second Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1825 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owner: Cornelius Lansing Allen Second Owners: Elias R. & Eleanor (née Allen) Parmelee (1842-1863) Third Owner: Clinton L. Adancourt (1863-?)</p> <p>Two-story, six-bay, end-gable double house originally built as a single-family, five-bay, center-hall house. North elevation minimally visible. Parged foundation. Aluminum clapboards on all elevations except north which has wood clapboards. Separate side hall entrances with replacement doors in the third and fourth bays under large wood hood supported by three carved brackets. Large square oriel centered above. Non-historic wood entrance steps and handrails. Original window openings cased in metal with vinyl replacement sash. Facade capped by bracketed cornice and brackets encased in metal. Two-story bay window with hip roof on south elevation. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with interior brick chimney on the rear south end. Two-story wood-frame rear addition with flat roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay wood-frame garage with front-gable roof. Elevations sheathed with wood clapboard on front; wood shingles on remaining elevations. Half-panel door on south elevation.</p>
<p>684 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1885 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, Stick wood-frame two-family flat with flat roof. Low parged foundation with basement windows; wood clapboards above. Facade framed by corner boards. Side-hall entrance in first bay with original half-panel wood doors and a multi-light transom. Square oriel over the entrance with carved brackets, wood shingled skirt, carved pilasters and capped by box cornice above paneled frieze. Stickwork between the lower and upper windows. All windows have wood sills with carved jambs, modillioned lintels, and wood sash with storm windows. Second-story windows have molded lintels with round-arch pediments. Stickwork spandrel panels above first-story windows. Large, bracketed cornice with paneled frieze at parapet.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, front-gable wood-frame garage with asphalt shingle roof, wood novelty siding, and a large wood overhead garage door.</p>
<p>686 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1885 (one contributing building)</p>

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	<p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame two-family flat covered in aluminum clapboards above low parged foundation with basement windows. Flat roof. Side-hall entrance in first bay with original half-panel wood doors and a multi-light transom. Non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Square oriel over the entrance encased in aluminum clapboards; front window covered by vinyl. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Cornice encased in vertical aluminum siding.</p>
<p>687 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1890 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Robert & Francis Comeskey</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay Queen Anne brick townhouse with mansard roof at front. South elevation minimally visible. Basement and first story faced with rough-faced brownstone capped by terra-cotta stringcourse. House number "No. 687" in relief on panel north of entrance in first bay. Two basement windows; brownstone sill course above. Stone stoop with bluestone treads; non-historic iron handrails. Original paneled wood doors with upper lights set in segmental arch doorway. Paired windows set in segmental arch opening in second bay. Paneled oriel centered above second bay with tall tent roof above bracketed cornice projecting from mansard. Front face of oriel framed by fluted pilasters with rounded pediment above. Terra-cotta tiles beneath window in first bay of second story; stone sill and rough-faced lintel. Two matching pedimented dormers at mansard and oriel roof with original nine-light fixed sash. Mansard and oriel roofs sheathed with fish-scale pattern slate shingles. Interior brick chimneys on the north end. Narrow side passage at north side with historic iron gate.</p>
<p>688 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof. Low parged foundation with single basement window on facade. All visible elevations are sheathed in vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in third bay has recessed doorway with original pair of paneled doors; non-historic, hip-roof portico with metal wire piers and handrails on concrete stoop. Single windows elsewhere with replacement vinyl sash. Wood cornice with carved end brackets, dentils and frieze board; partly encased in vinyl.</p>
<p>689 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1891 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Gilbert & Ella Williams</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Queen Anne brick townhouse with flat roof. Foundation finished with square-cut, rough-finished brownstone capped by brownstone sill course. Two half-arch basement windows with wood screens in second two bays. Side-hall entrance in first bay recessed doorway; historic wood storm doors, sidelights, and transom. Sandstone and concrete steps with original ornate iron</p>

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	<p>handrails. Ornately carved brownstone lintels at entrance and first-story windows. Round-arch window centered over entrance has half-round brick arch with brownstone keystone; brownstone sill and terra-cotta tiles below and as lintel course. Round oriel at second bay with conical roof; dentil cornice; wood-shingled skirt at base. Replacement sash in original openings with storm windows. Decorative wood cornice at parapet with paneled frieze and ornament on top. Replacement sash window above entrance with round jack brick arch and sandstone keystone. Interior brick chimneys on the north side.</p>
<p>690 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof and rear one-story addition with shed roof. House sheathed in vinyl clapboards above low parged foundation with basement window. Non-historic hipped-roof vestibule at third bay of facade with entrance on north side with storm door off wood steps. Remaining fenestration of vinyl sash in modified window openings. Cornice obscured by vinyl.</p>
<p>693 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building); cornice and oriel ca. 1895 Original Owners: Chauncey P. and Charlotte Ives</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay brick townhouse with parapet end gables. Parged water table and foundation; basement windows on north elevation. Recessed entrance in first bay with pair of Italianate dark wood doors and matching jamb paneling. Lintel molding removed from entrance. Brick stoop with parged treads. Second-story window above has stone sill and lintel. Two-story oriel in second bay with hip roof interrupting cornice line; metal sill panels have embossed garlands; two molded cornices. Similar but smaller two-story oriel on north elevation of ell. Broken pedimented gable centered over oriel with metal wreath mounted. Molded wood cornice with frieze. Vinyl replacement sash in all windows. Chimneys in north gable wall. Two-story full-width brick ell at rear with gable roof. Oculus window on south elevation. Long historic one-story, three-bay garage attached to rear of ell; three large sliding rail wood doors on the north side of garage. Iron fence along the east side of the property.</p>
<p>694 Second Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>695 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1910 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with pedimented front gable. Full front porch wraps to south elevation. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic wood door, sidelights and transom. Vinyl replacement sash with vinyl shutters at all</p>

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	<p>windows. Oriel centered on facade faced with aluminum. Paired attic windows centered in gable. Porch knee wall sheathed with vinyl clapboards; flat porch roof encased in vinyl and supported with square posts. Concrete steps with metal handrails on front and at end of porch on south elevation. Square oriel on north elevation. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney at north side.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay wood-frame garage with front-gable roof. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Large overhead garage door.</p>
<p>698 Second Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>700 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1820 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay, cross-gable wood-frame house with one-story rear shed-roof addition. House sided in vinyl clapboards and has a parged foundation. Entrance in second bay with replacement door and storm door under fixed aluminum awning. Non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Vinyl sash in original window openings. Non-historic vinyl octagonal window in first bay adjacent entrance. Roof sheathed with asphalt shingles and has an interior brick chimney on the south end.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, front-gable garage clad with vinyl clapboards.</p>
<p>701 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1872 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owner: Stephen R. Noyes</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Second Empire brick townhouse with mansard roof. Cruciform footprint. Cut brownstone foundation with stone water table. Segmental arch entrance in third bay with bracketed cornice above; original wood-paneled outer doors with circular upper lights; recessed doorway beyond with original half-panel doors with upper lights and transom. Brownstone stoop with original iron handrails and end posts. Tall segmental arch windows with bracketed stone sills; molded and pedimented cast iron lintels; replacement sash all windows. Continuous ornate bracketed wood cornice caps all elevations. Mansard roof sheathed diamond-cut and square slate shingles laid in pattern. Three round arch dormers above facade with two-over-two wood sash. Porches on north and south elevations with ornately carved square columns with scrollwork brackets, and balustrades. Corbeled interior chimney at south elevation. Iron fence across front with gate accessing south side of property. Herringbone patterned brick paving at base of facade with large bluestone slabs at sidewalk.</p>

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	<p>Outbuilding: Two-story, two-bay brick carriage house with parapeted end-gable roof. West elevation has single carriage bay with large paneled wood door in second bay and a paneled pedestrian door in first. Wood mow door above man door. Bluestone lintels all openings with single rowlock brick course above. Non-historic attached one-story, three-bay garage on north with shed roof and vinyl clapboard siding. Two garage bays with overhead doors and a pedestrian door.</p>
<p>702 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1885 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, Queen Anne wood-frame townhouse with two-story rear extension. Tall parged foundation; composite shingles above. Side-hall entrance in first bay with historic half-panel doors and outer metal storm doors. Non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. One-over-one sash at all windows. Aluminum-encased square oriel over entrance on brackets obscured by aluminum; skirt roof at base; hip roof at top with composite shingles. Pediment centered over the second and third bays; tall parapet above second story.</p>
<p>703 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1886 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame side-passage two-family flat. Flat roof. Parged foundation. Aluminum clapboards all elevations. Recessed entrance in second bay with original half-panel door and half-panel sidelight. Entrance has vinyl-clad lintel, aluminum awning, and concrete steps with metal handrails. Two-story oriel sheathed in aluminum and vinyl. First story of oriel is two sided; rounded at second story. Covered skirt roof and cornice on oriel. Replacement sash in all windows. Cornice sheathed in vinyl.</p>
<p>704 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1965 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>One-story, two-bay masonry commercial building with flat roof and faux stone exterior. Single-door entrance in first bay. Three-part vinyl picture window in second bay. Metal-covered parapet.</p>
<p>705 Second Avenue</p>	<p>1886 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame side-passage two-family flat. Flat roof. Parged foundation. Aluminum clapboards all elevations. Recessed entrance in second bay with later half-panel door and half-panel sidelights. Entrance has aluminum-clad lintel, aluminum awning, and later concrete stoop with side steps faced with faux stone veneer; non-historic metal handrails. Two-story oriel sheathed in aluminum. First story of oriel is two sided; rounded at second story. Covered skirt roof and cornice on oriel. Replacement sash in all windows. Cornice sheathed in aluminum.</p>

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<p>706 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1820 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof and one-story rear addition. Low parged foundation. All visible elevations sided with vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in first bay has non-historic door under a fixed aluminum awning. Low concrete stoop with non-historic metal handrails. Irregular-spaced fenestration consists of wood sash windows with flat casing and storm windows. Non-historic louvered shutters at first-story windows. Standing-seam metal roof with deep eaves.</p>
<p>708 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Story-and-a-half, three-bay Greek Revival wood-frame house with end-gable roof and one-story lean-to at rear. Foundation not visible; aluminum clapboards on all visible elevations. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic half-panel door and outer storm door under a fixed aluminum awning. Non-historic concrete steps and wood handrails. First-story fenestration altered for non-historic shallow vinyl tripartite window with vinyl shutters. Eyebrow windows with vinyl sash and shutters. Deep eaves at front and side elevations. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>709 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, end-gable wood-frame house with two-story rear addition. Flat roof at front, possibly a later extension. Stone foundation. Vinyl clapboards all elevations. Side-hall entrance in first bay with replacement door and no surrounds. Later gable portico with slender turned columns on a low concrete stoop. Replacement sash and storm windows with vinyl shutters. Soffit eaves all elevations. Asphalt shingles on roof. Two-story rear addition with shed roof.</p>
<p>710 Second Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>711-713 Second Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1810 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay, wood-frame center-hall house with irregular-spaced window bays. Fifty-foot-wide facade. South two bays possibly added later. Low brick foundation with basement windows. Vinyl novelty siding on all elevations except north which has wood clapboards. Narrow gap between north elevation and neighboring building. Center-hall entrance in third bay cased with aluminum, replacement door and transom. Plywood in place of removed corniced frontispiece. Low and broad concrete stoop. Vinyl replacement sash and vinyl shutters at original window openings. Asphalt shingles on roof; interior brick end gable</p>

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	chimneys. No eaves on end gables. Two one-story ells at north and south sides of rear; gable roofs.
714 Second Avenue	ca. 1840 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof and two-story, gabled rear wing. Elevations sided with vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic door covered by small non-historic portico with low hip roof supported on vinyl posts with vinyl balustrades. First-story fenestration altered for non-historic three-part vinyl picture window. Vinyl sash in original window openings at second story. No fenestration on end-gable elevations; no eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimneys at north end of primary volume and end wall of rear wing. Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, flat-roof wood-frame garage with vinyl clapboard siding on front and vertical wood paneling on remaining visible elevations.
715 Second Avenue	ca. 1890 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame townhouse with mansard roof front. Brick foundation with basement window. Vinyl clapboards all elevations. Entrance in first bay heavily altered; surrounds obscured by vinyl clapboards; single non-historic door. Non-historic gabled portico with iron piers on concrete stoop. Two-story oriel at second bay with wood cornice and decorative millwork. Cornice brackets extant; vinyl sheets cover area where cornice was. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Gabled dormers over the first and third bays. Asbestos shingles on mansard; flat roof beyond.
716 Second Avenue	Vacant lot (not counted)
717 Second Avenue	Vacant lot (not counted)
718 Second Avenue	ca. 1885; two-story rear addition ca. 1900 (one contributing building) Two-story, two-bay, ornate wood-frame mixed-use building with flat roof. Storefront at first-story to accommodate residential use; originally a grocery store and later a drugstore. Brick foundation. Storefront retains shallow wood awning below cornice; lower portion enclosed with vinyl clapboards with non-historic vinyl casement windows flanking enclosed central entrance. Wood clapboards at second story; vinyl elsewhere. Upper-story entrance at south end of facade with bracketed flat-roof hood; non-historic door; decorative millwork above first-story

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	<p>cornice. Large oriel at first bay of second story with carved brackets, paneled sills, molded cornice at flat-roof. Single window at second bay of second story with wood label and simple casing. Large Italianate molded cornice with four carved brackets, paneled frieze, and decorative pediment at center. Building addition at rear.</p>
<p>719 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1970 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, front-gable wood-frame commercial building set back from street. Commercial storefronts have faux stone veneer. Shed porch roof with center gable supported by brick piers.</p>
<p>720 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof and one-story lean-to at rear. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle. Foundation not visible. Vinyl novelty boards on all visible. Side-hall entrance in third bay obscured by early 20th century vestibule with shed roof; paired four-over-one wood sash windows on front elevation of vestibule with entrance on south side. Remaining fenestration consists of historic six-over-six wood sash with first-story windows taller than those at second story; storm windows and vinyl louvered shutters on all windows. Solid end walls with no eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>722 Second Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, Greek Revival brick townhouse with later two-story rear wing. Originally end-gable roof with parapet end walls; roof modified to have a single slope at rear half of primary volume with parapets rebuilt. Off-center half-round attic window on south end wall only. 1880s wood cornice with decorative end brackets and pendants across the top of the facade. Building laid up with common-bond brickwork. Sandstone water table above low stone foundation. Recessed side-hall entrance in first bay with trabeated doorway comprising non-historic door, pilasters, side lights, entablature below short transom. Single stone step at entrance. Brownstone lintels and sills at all openings; vinyl sash in all windows. Entrance in first bay on south elevation infilled with brick as is second-story window at second bay. Entrance to rear wing on south elevation; non-historic door and frame inserted in opening. Non-historic metal basement doors. Wood-frame addition at rear with shed roof.</p>
<p>439 Third Avenue (aka 15 111th St)</p>	<p>1964 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p>

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	<p>One-story, U-shape Ranch brick house with low hipped roof. Incorporated garage at west projecting volume. Concrete foundation. Projecting bay window with casements at center volume. Recessed corner portico with entrance at east projecting volume. Casement clerestory windows.</p>
<p>443-445 Third Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1800 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Story-and-a-half, four-bay wood-frame two-family house with end-gable roof and historic rear lean-to. House organized as two-family since at least 1885. Parged foundation with single basement window on facade. All elevations sheathed with composite shingles; vinyl clapboards on second-story rear addition. Irregular-spaced fenestration on facade. Entrances in first and fourth bays; south entrance abuts gable wall. Later half-panel doors covered by non-historic metal storm doors with aluminum awnings above. Three eyebrow windows at upper story; first and second bays on-center with first-story bays; headers abut roof line. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Central interior brick chimney. Non-historic exterior cinderblock chimney at south elevation of lean-to. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>446 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1865; side porch ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, flat-roof, wood-frame townhouse with partially enclosed side porch on south elevation. Minimal exposure on north side. Parged foundation. All exposed elevations sheathed with aluminum clapboards including bracketed cornice on facade. Side-hall entrance in first bay with historic half-panel wood door and wide casing; non-historic brick stoop with metal handrails. Molded wood lintels above entrance and first-story windows. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Vinyl clapboards and non-historic window on enclosed section of side porch; flat roof. Early twentieth century one-story rear addition.</p>
<p>447 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1820 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame townhouse with front-gable roof and lower two-story, two-bay north wing with end-gable roof. Two-story rear addition. Low parged foundation. Asbestos shingle siding on all elevations. Side-hall entrance in first bay with tall Neo-classical frontispiece with thin and deep cornice surrounding twentieth century wood-and-glass door with storm door. Second and third bays of first story altered to accommodate single non-historic three-part picture window with four-over-one wood sash flanking larger fixed window. Replacement vinyl sash elsewhere in original openings of facade. Historic half-round attic window with paneled casing retrofitted for vent. Facade capped by roof eave with frieze board with boxed returns. Secondary entrance in first bay of north wing has similar frontispiece. Non-historic standing-seam metal roof with interior brick chimney</p>

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	toward rear of primary volume. Non-historic metal fire escape on second story of north wing. Iron fence with gate across the front of the parcel. House recessed from street.
448 Third Avenue	ca. 1850 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame townhouse with flat roof. Minimal exposure on south side. Low parged foundation. Vinyl clapboards on all exposed elevations. Side-hall entrance in first bay with non-historic door and metal storm. Low non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. One-over-one wood sash in all windows except square oriel at second story, third bay. Molded base and cornice with modified window opening for vinyl casement; vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Facade capped by wood cornice with simple wood brackets; frieze covered with vinyl clapboards.
450-452 Third Ave	ca. 1862; oriels ca. 1900 (two contributing buildings) Original owner: Alfred W. McMurray Two-story, six-bay, wood-frame double house with flat roof and one-story rear addition. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Facade capped by single non-historic eave soffit. Side-hall entrances in the first and sixth bays with historic half-panel wood doors, transoms, and metal storm doors. Late nineteenth century square oriels above entrances on first and sixth bays with aluminum encased brackets; aluminum and vinyl encased components and vinyl sash; flat roofs. Single windows elsewhere with replacement vinyl sash.
453 Third Avenue	ca. 1810 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay wood-frame townhouse with end-gable roof and lower two-story extension with one-story lean-to at rear. Low parged foundation. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Side-hall entrance in first bay with likely Neo-classical frontispiece covered by vinyl; thin, projecting cornice and entablature encased in vinyl. Non-historic door surmounted by short transom. Non-historic wood-frame stoop. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. Facade capped by boxed gutter. Blank end walls with flush eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof. House recessed from street.
454 Third Avenue	ca. 1850 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof and two-story rear addition. Low stone foundation with brick veneer on facade. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Side-hall entrance at first bay covered by vestibule with hipped roof;

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	<p>doorway on south side with storm door; paired six-over-one wood windows on front elevation of vestibule; single six-over-one window on north side. Non-historic wood deck and balustrade at south side of vestibule. Two window openings centered on facade at second story with triple window in second bay. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Facade capped by aluminum encased eave soffits with returns. Asphalt shingles on roof. Iron fence with gate at property front.</p>
<p>457 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, Queen Anne two-family wood-frame house with tall pedimented front-gable roof. Parged foundation. Vinyl clapboard siding on elevations. Side-hall entrance in second bay with non-historic door. Shallow two-story, tripartite bay window at first bay; non-historic fixed windows at first story and replacement vinyl sash elsewhere. Cornice of bay window incorporated with base of pediment. First story covered by full porch with non-historic wire metal piers and handrails; porch base infilled with cinder block; wood porch steps. Aluminum soffits at all eaves. Small attic vent centered in gable. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney toward the rear. Non-historic porch with shed roof at rear of south elevation.</p>
<p>458 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival house with front-gable roof and early or mid-twentieth century flat-roof addition on south elevation. Low parged foundation. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in third bay with aluminum encased casing and cornice. Recessed doorway with non-historic door below historic transom. Single windows with one-over-one sash at first story and two-over-two wood sash at second story; vinyl louvered shutters at all. Facade capped by aluminum encased eaves with returns. South addition could be early twentieth century porch later enclosed; triple windows on front; two single windows on south side. Asphalt shingles on roof. Two exterior brick chimneys at north elevation near rear. Iron fence at south side of property front.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, flat-roof, masonry block garage with paired side-hinged garage doors. Wood paneling across the top of facade and visible elevations. Side door entrance and fixed multi-light wood window on north elevation.</p>
<p>463 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1905 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame two-family house with front-gable roof. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Side-hall entrance in first bay with replacement door, storm door, and historic wood paneling on south side of door and across top.</p>

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	<p>Partially rebuilt wood-frame portico with non-historic wood deck and handrails and gabled roof with vinyl-encased header and soffits supported on non-historic wood posts. Two-story tripartite bay with vinyl-shingles on skirt roofs and vinyl encased cornices. Replacement vinyl sash in original openings. Round attic window in gable surrounded by wood shingles. Facade capped by raked eaves with flared ends encased in vinyl. Secondary entrance covered by shed roof at mid-point of south elevation; metal fire escape on the south elevation. Asphalt shingles on roof. House recessed from street.</p>
<p>465 Third Avenue</p>	<p>1885; front porch ca. 1910 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame Queen-Anne multi-family house with asphalt shingles on front-gable roof, vinyl clapboard siding, and a parged foundation. Early twentieth-century two-story porch incorporated under gable roof with projecting solid vinyl clapboard-sheathed knee walls; decorative rafter ends under second-story balcony; square piers. Historic half-hipped roof with wood molding above balcony and entrance bay at first story. Slightly projecting entrance in third bay with historic multi-light wood outer doors surmounted by transom. Three-part sash window in first bay of first story; two single windows at second story with balcony entrance in third bay. Replacement vinyl sash throughout except at gable which has paired six-over-six wood sash. Facade capped by deep flared eaves. Interior brick chimney at south elevation near front. Asphalt shingles on roof. Pair of oriels at first story of north elevation with shed roofs. One-story, one-bay addition at middle of south elevation with flat roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Late nineteenth century wood-frame carriage house with end-gable roof and lean-to at east side. Novelty boards on west and north elevations; corrugated sheet metal on south. Large carriage bay on west elevation with non-historic wood paneling infill. Single window in gable of north elevation with six-over-six wood sash.</p>
<p>466 Third Avenue</p>	<p>1941; addition 1948 (one non-contributing building due to age) Historic Name: New York Telephone Co. Exchange Building</p> <p>One-story, seven-bay, brick commercial building with a low-pitched hipped roof with deep eaves. Low concrete foundation. Cast stone lintels and sills. Fixed multi-pane metal windows on facade, north and south elevations. Entrance with metal door and multi-pane metal transom in first bay off a concrete stoop with metal handrails. Secondary entrance with metal door and transom in the seventh bay.</p>

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<p>469 Third Avenue</p>	<p>1886; rear storefront ca. 1920 (one contributing building) Original Owners: John E. and Catherine Hawkins Builders: Andrew and Joseph Bergmann</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof and intricate Queen Anne carpentry details. One-story addition at south side; lower two-story rear extension with gable roof; early twentieth century storefront addition at rear; story-and-a-half addition with shed roof between original volume and storefront. (North elevation faces 112th St.) Brick foundation with basement windows. Wood clapboards with corner boards on all elevations; north elevation partially sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Recessed side-hall entrance with later wood-and-glass door with surrounds infilled with wood clapboards. Front stoop and later Colonial Revival door hood have been removed. All windows feature decoratively incised wood sill panels and ornate bracketed wood cornices with round pediment and pendants below. Mix of one-over-one wood and vinyl sash. Gable bracket with scrollwork surrounding round attic window. Deep eaves. Projecting volume on north elevation has ornate cornice with carved brackets and shed roof; one-story bay window at base with matching cornice. No window embellishments on north elevation. Secondary entrance with non-historic door in east elevation of north volume. Paired windows with simple casing and vinyl sash in south wing with flat roof. Storefront addition has center recessed entrance flanked by large display windows with paneled sills; historic half-panel door with transom; short parapet at flat roof; entrance steps have been removed. Interior brick chimneys near middle of main volume and rear two-story addition.</p>
<p>471 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1885 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with north slope of front-gable roof extended over one-story north wing. Parged foundation; aluminum clapboards above. Entrance in second bay covered by vestibule with square tapered columns on brick stoop that support hipped roof; glass block infill. Shallow square oriel north of entrance with paired four-over-one wood sash. Queen Anne flared wall above first story. Two single windows with wood sash above vestibule. Small square attic window in gable. Deep eave soffits encased in vinyl. South elevation (112th St.) is five bays deep with single one-over-one wood sash windows at second story, all with simple casing; triple windows at center of first story with four-over-one wood sash and one-story bay window at east end with four-over-one wood sash. Two interior brick chimneys on north side; one with stone chimney pot. Asphalt shingles on roof. Later irregular laid rubble stone garden wall with concrete base at east side of property.</p>

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475 Third Avenue	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof and one-story flat-roof rear addition. Vinyl clapboard siding above parged foundation with basement window. Side-hall entrance in first bay with non-historic door under fixed aluminum awning; non-historic concrete stoop with faux stone veneer and metal handrail. Single vinyl sash windows with vinyl louvered shutters. No window above entrance. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, front-gable wood-frame garage with novelty wood siding and wood overhead sectional door.</p>
477 Third Avenue	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Almon D. & Mary Gardner</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Asphalt shingles on roof with interior brick chimney on the south side, wood clapboard siding, and a low parged foundation with basement windows. Facade framed on sides by paneled pilasters that extend to eave returns capped by dentil eaves of low-pitched roof. Side-hall entrance in third bay with characteristic wide dog-ear casing surmounted by shallow hood; half-panel door, transom, and storm door; non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Single windows with replacement vinyl sash and shutters; second-story windows shorter than that at first story. Boxed eave returns.</p>
481-483 Third Ave	<p>ca. 1810 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owners: Marvill and Margaret Hawkins</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with tall end-gable roof with matching one-story north and south brick wings two bays wide. Original fenestration pattern of center volume likely altered. Center volume has parged foundation and vinyl clapboards siding above; entrance in first bay has non-historic door and wood stoop; non-historic clerestory casement at second story above entrance; single windows with vinyl sash elsewhere. Non-historic vestibule with shed roof added to north side of center volume. Tall, paired attic windows in both end gables. Large interior brick chimney at front slope near north wall and smaller interior brick chimney at rear. Brick wings have end-gable roofs with raked eaves and interior brick chimneys near ends. South wing has paired vinyl sash in larger opening of first bay; elsewhere single vinyl sash windows with stone sills and brick jack arches. Wood-frame extensions at rear of brick wings incorporated under gable roofs. Asphalt shingles on all roofs.</p>

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	Outbuilding: One-story, three-bay wood-frame garage with modified garage bays, vinyl clapboard siding, asphalt shingles on roof.
482 Third Avenue	Vacant lot (not counted)
485 Third Avenue	1867; converted to flats ca. 1900 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Jesse and Mary Jane Spicer Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Single-family dwelling converted to two-family ca. 1900. Lower rear two-story gable extension, originally one story. Low parged foundation; asbestos shingles above. Early twentieth century entrance vestibule at third bay with wood clapboards framed by casing fixed four-light wood window sash on east and north sides; entrance on south side with original half-panel door; hipped roof with square oriel above. Non-historic door at interior entrance. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings with wood sills. Diamond attic window in gable with fixed wood sash. Facade capped by frieze below raked eaves with returns. Asphalt shingles on roof. Central interior brick chimney. Secondary entrance under fixed overhang on south elevation.
486 Third Avenue	ca. 1882 (one contributing building) Two-story, two-bay, L-shape Queen Anne wood-frame house with hipped roof over primary volume and front clipped gable roof over projecting front volume. Low parged foundation. All elevations sheathed with aluminum clapboards. Most features encased with aluminum. Entrance in first bay with non-historic door. Hipped roof covered portico with roof posts removed. Narrow wall dormer above entrance with clipped gable. Square bay window in second bay with wood shingles at base; jerkinhead roofs at both stories with first story larger than second. One-over-one wood sash in all windows on facade. Standing seam metal roofs.
489 Third Avenue	ca. 1845 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Alicia Blatchford (widow of Rev. Samuel Blatchford) or Ira Frazier Two-story, three-bay, brick townhouse with tall parapet end walls and story-and-a-half brick ell with able roof. Early twentieth century two-story wood-frame addition that wraps southwest corner of house. House converted to multi-family dwelling in early twentieth century. Paired chimneys incorporated with end walls; tall exterior brick chimney at rear wall of ell. House laid up with nine-course common-bond brickwork and has field stone foundation with brownstone veneer on facade with

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	<p>water table course. Brownstone sills and lintels at all windows of brick volume with two-over-two wood sash. Recessed side-hall entrance in third bay with distinctive original wood door featuring large hand-forged strap hinges; side lights interrupt transom above door; thick rounded molding frames all features. Vinyl-encased bracketed hood above three-step concrete stoop with low metal handrails. Asphalt shingles on roof; metal on ell roof. Two secondary entrances at north elevation of rear ell addition's north elevation; early twentieth century doors. Wood-frame addition sheathed with wood novelty boards; paired windows on east elevation with combination wood sash and vinyl sash; shed roof with exposed rafter ends; double-story wood porch on rear. Early twentieth century iron fence encloses yard at south side of property.</p>
<p>490 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1810; second story ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof and one-story rear addition. Parged foundation. Vinyl clapboards installed ca. 2020 over wood clapboards. Previous vinyl installation, windows had simple wood casing with peaked lintels; facade had vertical board frieze above first and second stories and corner boards. Encased molded eave across facade. Side-hall entrance in first bay abuts north wall; replacement door and storm door; non-historic portico with gable roof supported by square posts on low concrete stoop. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows.</p>
<p>492-494 Third Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1820 (two contributing buildings; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, six-bay, one-room-deep, wood-frame double house with flat roof and U-shape rear ell with flat roof. Originally had a pitched roof. Low parged foundation. Wood shingles on visible elevations. Side-hall entrances in first and sixth bays with wood porticoes comprising low hipped roof supported on square wood posts, non-historic wood balustrade, wood deck, and concrete step. Non-historic doors in simple doorways. Single windows above entrances and interior bays; simple casing; taller windows at first story; replacement vinyl sash. Single wood cornice with carved brackets and corbels across facade.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, four-story, flat-roof concrete block garage with aluminum sectional overhead garage doors.</p>
<p>495 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1865 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame townhouse with flat roof and one-story, wood-frame addition on south side. Second story may be late nineteenth century addition. Converted to two-family dwelling ca. 1900. Minimal exposure on north side of building. Brick foundation with basement windows. All elevations sheathed with</p>

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	<p>vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in third bay with replacement door under historic transom with corbeled wood cornice above. Non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrail. All windows on facade have flat-headed molded lintels with accents; sills and casing covered with aluminum; replacement vinyl sash. Wood cornice caps facade with Neo-classical brackets; frieze covered by vinyl. One-story addition has parged foundation, paired vinyl sash windows on front and smaller paired windows on south elevation.</p>
<p>496 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1855 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame townhouse with single-pitched roof. Parged foundation. Visible elevations sheathed with stone-patterned asphalt siding. Recessed side-hall entrance in first bay with wide flat casing; interior doorway obscured by non-historic storm door and transom; non-historic concrete stoop with faux stone veneer and metal handrail. Single windows with flat casing; some have replacement vinyl sash and others two-over-two wood sash. Cornice encased by vertical aluminum siding.</p>
<p>497 Third Avenue</p>	<p>1892 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame two-family house with front-gable roof. Non-historic shed-roof dormers on north and south sides of roof. Minimal exposure on south side of building. Parged foundation with basement windows. Facade and remaining visible elevations sided in vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in first bay with original wood-panel doors and transom; non-historic wood stoop with a handrail. Square oriel above entrance with skirt base and dentil cornice. Replacement sash in all windows with aluminum casing. Second-story windows at second and third bays have pedimented lintels with dentils and ornament in tympanums. Round-arch attic window in gable. Facade capped by deep eaves partly obscured by vinyl clapboards. Exterior metal chimney pipe on north elevation. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.</p>
<p>498 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof and two-story rear extension with single-pitch roof. Parged foundation. Vinyl clapboards on all visible elevations. Irregular-spaced bays. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic door; non-historic wood stoop with a wood handrail. Facade capped by simple boxed eave. Flush eaves on gable ends. No fenestration on gable elevations of primary volume. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney at north side; exterior chimney pipe on north elevation.</p>

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<p>499 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof and one-story rear addition. Parged water table. Facade and remaining visible elevations sided with vinyl clapboards. Recessed side-hall in first bay has Colonial Revival frontispiece with pilasters and broken pediment with urn. Paneled side walls in entrance; non-historic door and side lights. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. Fixed aluminum awnings above first-story windows. Facade capped by shallow soffit eaves; no eaves on north and south elevations. Mid- or late twentieth century three-part vinyl picture window at first story of north elevation. Upper story entrance off non-historic wood porch accessed by exterior wood stairway on south elevation. Roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Interior parged chimney toward the rear.</p>
<p>500 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1830 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with pedimented front-gable roof and one- and two-story additions at south elevation and rear. Parged foundation. Stone pattern asphalt siding on all elevations. Primary volume has irregular-spaced bays. Side-hall entrance in third bay with wide casing abutting south wall; non-historic door; non-historic concrete stoop with non-historic wood handrail rails. Simple casing at windows with three-over-one wood sash. Fanlight with key block in gable; raked pediment. Three symmetrical bays on north elevation (113th St elevation). Single-pitch roof over one-story shed addition on south elevation; no fenestration on front, single-door entrance on south elevation. Exterior rear brick chimney and concrete block chimney at rear of one-story addition. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>504 Third Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>508 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1835 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof and two-story rear addition. One-story vestibule addition on north side with balcony above. Faux stone veneer on foundation with basement windows. Aluminum clapboards on all elevations. Side-hall entrance in third bay with paneled wood door, single side light; non-historic fixed aluminum awning. Non-historic pebbled concrete steps with a metal handrail. Single windows with replacement vinyl sash. Gable ends capped by aluminum-encased eaves with returns. Tripartite oriel at second story of south elevation. Rear addition accommodated building's conversion to flats; shed</p>

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	<p>dormer on roof with slate shingles on elevations. Brick chimney at rear. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>509 Third Avenue</p>	<p>1876 (one contributing building) Original Owners: James & Helen McQuide Builders: Andrew and Joseph Bergmann</p> <p>Two story, three-bay, Italianate wood-frame town house front-gable roof and one-story, flat-roof volume across rear. Brick foundation with basement window. Vinyl clapboard sheathing; wood corner boards and short frieze frame facade. Side-hall entrance in third bay with original flat-roof portico; chamfered wood posts, non-historic wood railings, bracketed cornice with corbels. Doorway has a flattened arch header with decoratively carved key block and original pair of half-panel wood doors with round upper lights. All windows on facade, north and south elevations, feature ornate surrounds and key blocks; first-story windows have round-arch headers; second-story windows have segmental-arch headers. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Round attic window in gable with drip mold and pendants. Intricate millwork around gable truss. Raked eaves with scrolled eave brackets at north and south sides of facade. Side porch at south elevation with matching millwork as portico. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney toward rear on south side.</p>
<p>512 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1835; second-story addition ca. 1870; north house removed ca. 1890 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owners: John M. & Eunice Caswell</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof. Originally built as a one-story double house; second story added to south house mid-nineteenth century. Low parged foundation. Aluminum clapboards on all elevations. Full front porch across first story with chamfered square columns and pilasters, square balustrades, and metal handrails at steps. Side-hall entrance in third bay with historic half-panel wood doors, pilasters, and architrave with incised ornament. Single windows with two-over-two wood sash, metal storms, molded cornices, and vinyl louvered shutters. Wood cornice with carved end brackets and corbels, tall frieze.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, front-gable wood-frame garage with asphalt shingle roof and vinyl clapboards.</p>
<p>514 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1900 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Parged foundation. Full front porch at first story comprising paired and triple square wood posts on</p>

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	<p>later red brick veneer knee walls and steps; dentil wood cornice. Later brick veneer on first story of facade; vinyl clapboards elsewhere. Side-hall entrance in third bay with original half-panel wood door with small side light at south side. Tripartite oriel above entrance and porch roof; encased in aluminum; wood cornice. Single windows with replacement vinyl sash. Three-part attic window in gable with center window enclosed for attic vents. Simple eaves encased in vinyl. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney toward rear.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay brick garage with front-gable roof. Single garage bay with sectional overhead door in second bay. Large window in gable. Rear and side elevations covered with parged. Later shed addition on north elevation with brick piers.</p>
<p>517 Third Avenue</p>	<p>1878 (one contributing building; two non-contributing outbuildings due to alterations and age) Original Owners: John N. & Mary Miter</p> <p>Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, front-gable brick townhouse with lower cross-gable wings at north and south sides and a lower gabled two-story brick rear ell. Irregular-coursed cut bluestone water table with basement windows. Walls above laid up with five-course common-bond brickwork. Recessed side-hall entrance in third bay with original half-panel doors and transom above. Doorway flanked by carved pilasters with accordion fan brackets supporting square oriel above. Original brownstone stoop with ornate iron handrails with newel posts. Flat-roof oriel distinguished with incised ornament and carved corner boards and brackets supporting cornice. First and second-story windows on facade have bluestone sills and peaked stone lintels with incised ornament. Windows on north elevation have stone sills and incised wood panels recessed within segmental arch brick headers. One-over-one wood sash in most windows with storms. Walls above second-story altered with parged; original sheathing unknown. Paired non-historic windows in gable. Short frieze under deep, raked eaves on all elevations. Asphalt shingles on roof. Rebuilt brick chimney at end wall of south cross wing. Side porch on south side with simple square wood posts and wood balustrades. Later metal gate with brick pier encloses driveway at south side of street front.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-story, flat-roof brick carriage house with west wall rebuilt as frame wall sided with vinyl clapboards. Building is laid up with running-bond brick work. Parapet walls with coping tiles. Fenestration pattern removed or obscured.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story masonry building with asphalt shingle roof. Laid up with concrete block with running-bond brick work in upper gable ends.</p>

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<p>518 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof and two-story rear extension with end-gable roof. Parged foundation. Vinyl singles on first story of facade; aluminum clapboards elsewhere. Full front porch at first story with flat roof, non-historic shingled piers, wood balustrade, and steps. Side-hall entrance in third bay with fluted pilasters and transom; non-historic storm door obscured interior door. First-story windows have flat casing and dentils in partially obscured lintels. Square oriel above entrance with flat roof; encased in aluminum. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Facade capped by boxed eave encased in aluminum. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>519 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1851; south and rear additions ca. 1880 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owners: John & Almira Blair</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay brick center-hall house with end-gable roof obscured by parapet end walls. Lower two-story rear ell with gabled roof; later one-story rear brick addition with flat roof; and one-story, one-bay south wing with flat roof. Single-family house converted to multi-family building in early twentieth century. Parged foundations with brownstone water table on facade. Building laid up with five-course common-bond brickwork. Center-hall entrance features later Colonial Revival paneled door, side lights, and fanlight; framed by simple brownstone (or tinted parged) pilasters with elliptical arch of simulated voussoirs. Single windows in all bays except center bay which has been filled with brick; all have sills and lintels; replacement vinyl sash throughout. Windows on north and south ends have brick jack arches; double windows at second bay of north elevation; single attic window in both gable end. Full porch with round wood columns supporting roof with dentil cornice; historic wood balustrade with pair of newel posts at center; porch wraps to north elevation; wood porch steps. Facade capped by later Italianate wood cornice with foliate brackets and paneled frieze. Chimneys incorporated into end walls; later exterior brick chimney at north elevation of ell; parged interior chimney at rear of ell.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, flat-roof masonry garage with a large aluminum, overhead sectional door. Garage laid up with rock-face concrete block. Terra-cotta coping tiles on parapets.</p>
<p>527-529 Third Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1872 (two contributing buildings)</p> <p>Pair of two-story, three-bay, brick row houses with flat roofs. South row house facade modified with large two-story Queen Anne oriel in place of second and third</p>

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	<p>bays. Low parged water table with basement windows above. Five-step bluestone stoop at outside bays; missing railings at south house and non-historic metal handrails at north. Single-door entrance with transoms above; historic paneled door with upper light in south house; non-historic door in north. Stone lintels and sills doors and windows. Oriel of south house has round wood shingles on lower skirt roof; elliptical paneling and window heads; bracketed cornices. Cornice of south house matches style and design of oriel with round shingles in lower frieze; elliptical paneled upper frieze; and carved brackets. All windows in south house have replacement vinyl sash. North house square oriel over entrance supported on carved brackets; panels under sills; and corniced flat roof. Facade capped by molded box cornice atop brick frieze with brick dentils. North house has one-over-one wood sash with metal storms; vinyl shutters. Brick herringbone paving between house and bluestone sidewalk. Early twentieth century one-story enclosed wood porch at rear of south house.</p>
<p>532 Third Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>538 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1846 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owners: James & Catherine (née Lansing) Van Schoonhoven</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival brick townhouse with low hipped roof. Five bays deep. Two-story brick ell offset from rear of north elevation. Brownstone foundation. Walls laid up with Flemish bond brickwork. Entrance in first bay has Tuscan trabeated wood portico with tall frieze and trabeated doorway with side lights and transom. Brownstone stoop. Windows on facade have stone sills and lintels with Greek key, and operable louvered wood shutters. Tall windows at first-story six-over-nine wood sash. Second-story windows have six-over-six wood sash. All elevations of primary volume capped by tall wood frieze with attic vents framed on bottom by delicate beading and on top by dentils; cornice finished with vergeboard. Two pairs of tall opposing interior brick chimneys at north and south elevations. Later screened-in porch on north elevation connects to rear ell. Ell also had vergeboard above frieze; parapet end wall at east elevation; two interior brick chimneys at north elevation. Asphalt shingles on roof. House on double lot. Brownstone hitching post at street</p> <p>Outbuilding: Long two-story mid-nineteenth century brick carriage house with end-gable roof and parapet end wall at north end. Walls laid up with running bond brickwork. Two garage bays at north end of east elevation with non-historic sectional garage doors; southern one has large wood lintel. Upper-story mow doors with sandstone sills and lintels. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>

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<p>541 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850; south porch ca. 1960 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owner: Gerrit Fort</p> <p>Three-story, three-bay brick townhouse with flat roof. Two-story rear wing, one-story addition on south elevation, and two-story addition on north elevation; all have flat roofs. Mid-twentieth century enclosed yellow brick porch at front end of south elevation with steel casement windows over brick sills and wood cornice with tall flat frieze. Facade of primary volume features granite foundation with short basement windows under brownstone water table. Brownstone sills and lintels at all fenestration. Side-hall entrance in third bay with Italianate paneled wood doors within round-arch header; paneled jambs; wood door header with decorative relief; brownstone steps with molded treads. Building is laid up with running-bond brickwork. Upper-story windows progressively shorter than those at first story. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Facade capped by brick frieze with wood panels and dentils and paired carved brackets supporting wood box cornice. Incorporated brick chimneys at north and south walls. Second-story oriel on north elevation of north addition; corbeled and denticulated cornice on north wing. Early twentieth century iron fence along the east side of the parcel with gates on the north and south sides.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-story, flat-roof brick carriage house with sealed carriage bay, sealed upper-story windows and possible mow door. Additional carriage bay opening with upper mow door on the south end. Parapet walls on north and south ends with coping tiles.</p>
<p>545 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1890; wrap-around porch ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame house with high-pitched front-gable roof, two-story bay window at second bay, and a wrap-around porch with projecting circular corner. Brick foundation with basement windows. Wood clapboards with corner boards on all elevations. Wood shingles in front gable. Side-hall entrance in first bay with square upper window on south side. Historic wood storm door and original half-panel wood interior door. Doorway at second story centered over entrance and square window with historic wood French doors; evidence of former balcony. Single windows in bay window with molded casing and wood sash (four-over-one and six-over-one at second story front.) Tall half hipped roof over bay window. Gable finished with raked eaves with returns and shallow projecting upper gable end with rectangular attic window with vinyl casement. Porch has historic fluted square posts with capitals and paneled frieze with dentil cornice. South elevation fenestration consists of wood and vinyl sash windows, small round oriel, and triple casement window with diamond-pane sash at second story. Pedimented</p>

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	<p>gabled dormers on the north and south sides of roof with eight-over-two wood sash. Asphalt shingles on roof. Historic cast-iron fence and gate along the east front of parcel.</p>
<p>546 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1830; mansard roof, porch, facade details ca. 1880 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owners: John & Ann (née Allen) Holme</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, Eastlake wood-frame house with mansard and two-story rear ell with gabled roof. Brick foundation with basement windows. Facade framed by corner boards with vertical wood panel below first-story windows; wood clapboards elsewhere. Ornate front porch that wraps to north elevation; hipped roof with gable roof over center-hall entrance in second bay. Character-defining porch features include single and paired chamfered columns, low wood balustrade, arched brackets with clover-leaf piercings, trusswork at gable with lattice, and carved rafter ends. Entrance gridded by pilasters with side lights and transom; single half-panel wood storm door; interior door not visible from street. All windows on facade feature distinctive bracketed hoods with medallions, simple casing, one-over-one wood sash. Two full-size windows north of center-hall entrance. Facade and side elevations capped by continuous Eastlake-style wood cornice with cloverleaf appliques between simple triangular brackets. Five matching dormers on mansard (three over facade) with gable roofs and bracketed cornices similar to main cornice; replacement vinyl sash. Slate shingles on mansard. Tall corbeled interior brick chimney on north elevation near front; interior brick chimney off-center within main volume. Eastlake tripartite bay window on north elevation with later second-story square addition and enclosed sleeping porch at third story. Secondary entrance through north elevation of rear ell. House on double lot. Iron fence and gate across the front of the parcel.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story brick carriage house (built ca. 1875). Corbeled brick cornice with dentils on west, north and south parapets; no parapet on rear (alley) elevation. Corbeled brick labels and sills; corbeled round windows centered over first-story windows. Two garage bays with historic wood doors on rear elevation; one with an iron beam lintel and the other with a segmental-arch brick lintel. Mow door above with stone sill and brick corbeled label.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, front-gable, wood-frame garage with large sectional garage door.</p>
<p>551 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1870 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Sarah W. Forbes</p>

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	<p>Two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, wood-frame townhouse with flat roof and Stick ornamentation. Two-story, one-bay south wing and two-story rear ell with flat roof. Foundation finished with faux stone veneer. Wood clapboards on all elevations with corned boards and wood sill courses. Side-hall entrance in second bay has historic outer multi-light transom and recessed doorway with non-historic pair of paneled doors. Entrance covered by deep wood cornice supported on accordion-fan brackets framing frieze of pierced and rounded tabs. Non-historic concrete stoop with stone veneer and metal handrails. Tripartite bay window at first bay with sill panels inset with herringbone wood clapboards; decoratively carved frieze panels and brackets below molded cornice. Single window over entrance with decoratively incised and peaked label. One-over-one wood sash in first and second-story windows. Near-square eyebrow windows with wood casements. Highly ornate wood cornice caps facade, north and south elevations; decoratively carved frieze and accordion-fan brackets below deep molded cornice. Two-story wood porch on south elevation with turned porch posts and spindles in balustrades; molded cornices.</p>
<p>553-555 Third Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1870; oriels ca. 1900 (two contributing buildings; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Three-story, six-bay, double house with flat roof and two-story, low-pitched gable-roof rear ell. Low parged foundation. Aluminum clapboards on all elevations; wide corner boards encased in aluminum. Side-hall entrances in third and sixth bays. Early twentieth-century concrete stoops with brick end walls and metal handrails. Doorways modified for non-historic single doors; transoms boarded over. Square oriels mounted on decorative carved brackets above entrances. Oriels wrapped in aluminum at sills, headers and cornice. First and second-story windows have replacement vinyl sash in modified openings; metal store windows in third-story openings. Facade capped by simple boxed gutter. Interior brick chimney toward rear of ell.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, flat-roof cinder block garage. Sectional overhead garage door.</p>
<p>554 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1910 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay Queen Anne-Colonial Revival wood-frame two-family flat with pedimented front-gable roof and second gable over two-story front porch. Parged foundation. Wood clapboards on all elevations with scale wood shingles in gables and skirts of two-story bay window at second bay. Separate front entrances to each flat in first bay with historic half-panel wood doors and fluted casing. Porch features square wood posts with capitals supported entablatures; historic wood</p>

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	<p>balustrades; non-historic wood handrails at porch steps. Doorway centered over entrance provides access to balcony. Bay window has fluted pilasters and molded cornice above first-story windows; replacement vinyl sash in single windows. Primary gable has deep eave covering top of bay window. Raked eaves on both gables. Attic window in primary gable with molded round-top lintel with sunburst patten. Two-story bay window on south elevation retains original Queen-Anne diamond-pane upper wood sash. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>557 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof and one-story rear ell with lean-to. Foundation not visible. All elevations sheathed with aluminum clapboards. First story covered by full non-historic porch with shed-roof on square posts. Side-hall entrance in third bay with historic half-panel wood door and metal storm door. All windows have replacement vinyl sash and vinyl louvered shutters. Raked gable eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof. House recessed from street.</p>
<p>558 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1830; vestibule ca. 1900 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original owners: John C. and Jane Filken</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay late Federal wood-frame townhouse with front-gable roof, two-story ell offset from rear, and one-story rear addition. Aluminum clapboards on all elevations. Facade framed on side by wide aluminum encased corner boards; capped by raked eaves with returns covered with aluminum. Side-hall entrance in third bay covered by Colonial Revival vestibule with hipped roof; front-facing entrance with single door flanked by half-panel side lights; non-historic storm door; entablature with tall frieze. Interior paneled door obscured. First-story window openings altered to accommodate single mid-twentieth century three-part picture window. Single windows at second story. Replacement vinyl sash and louvered vinyl shutters throughout. Elliptical attic window in gable with key block. Single sash windows on south elevation and rear addition. Asphalt shingles on roof. No visible chimney. Metal fence with gate at front of parcel. House on double lot prior to 1910.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, front-gable wood-frame garage with large sectional garage door and aluminum clapboard siding.</p>
<p>559 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1890 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame townhouse with flat roof. Parged foundation; asbestos shingles above. Two-story tripartite bay window at first bay with wood</p>

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	<p>sills, carved casing, and molded cornice. Recessed side-hall entrance in second bay with original paneled doors and transom above. Entrance covered by historic portico with molded cornice and simple architrave supported on incorporated beaded posts; spindle balustrades; non-historic concrete stoop with metal-pipe handrails. Wood balustrades mounted on top of portico. Simple wood cornice across top of facade. Replacement vinyl sash in most windows.</p>
<p>561 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1890 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Queen-Anne wood-frame townhouse with pedimented front-gable roof. Brick foundation with basement windows. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations with scallop wood shingles on skirt roof above first story on facade and north elevation. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic door and historic transom. Entrance covered by square oriel above with pedimented front-gable roof. Pedimented gabled portico supported on non-historic square posts extends from oriel on rebuilt wood stoop. Skirt roof of oriel incorporated with primary skirt roof. Wood shingles in pedimented gables. Flat casing around all windows with replacement vinyl sash. Characteristic Queen Anne brackets at projecting gable peak within primary gable, which has raked eaves. Pedimented wall dormer at north elevation above stepped windows indicating location of interior stairway. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>562 Third Avenue</p>	<p>2021 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>Story-and-a-half, two-bay, split-level house with front-gable roof and secondary projecting gable roof. Entrance in second bay. Vertical and horizontal vinyl clapboards. Vinyl windows. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>566 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Queen Anne wood-frame house with projecting round corner tower with conical roof; hipped roofs over front and rear volumes. Brick foundation. Wood clapboards with corner boards. Full front porch that wraps around to south elevation; enclosed on south side. Porch features include round columns with fancy capitals; historic wood balustrades; tall frieze below corniced flat roof. Wide entrance in third bay with wide casing and pair of historic wood outer doors. Corner tower features shallow molded cornice above first-story windows; wood shingles on sill band; pilasters flank second-story windows; garland relief in frieze above second-story windows; frieze and deep cornice incorporated with those of facade. Elsewhere windows are single or paired with wide casing and replacement vinyl sash. Single dormer with hipped roof centered on primary roof over facade. North elevation (115th St) has characteristic Queen</p>

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	<p>Anne paneling and single-story bay window with hipped roof. Large and small dormers with hipped roofs towards rear of north elevation. Interior brick chimney near middle of north elevation. Two-story ell at rear with historic porch on north elevation with square wood columns, balustrades and entablature; two doorways onto porch. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay garage with low hipped roof. Rock-faced cement block walls. Vinyl clapboards on front elevation with non-historic sectional overhead garage door. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>567 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1885 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay Queen Anne wood-frame house with complex roof volume comprising primary hipped roof with projecting gables on facade, south and north elevations. Parged foundation. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Historic wrap-around front porch with fancy scrolled balustrade between square posts. Entrance in first bay has non-historic door, side lights, and transom. Triple windows centered above entrance with transoms. Hipped roof extends over facade; non-historic wire-metal pier supports corner of roof. Single windows with transoms at first story of second bay; paired windows above with transoms; single attic window in gable. Projecting volumes on facade and south elevation have cut-away corners at first story. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Secondary entrance at south projecting volume off porch. Roof sheathed with asphalt shingles; aluminum encased eaves throughout. Metal finials on roof peaks. Interior brick chimney near north elevation. Early twentieth century iron fence across west side of parcel.</p>
<p>570 Third Avenue</p>	<p>1844; remodeled 1869-70; parish school addition 1958 (Listed, not counted) Current Name: Cornerstone Community Church of Lansingburgh Historic Name: First United Presbyterian Church of Lansingburgh</p> <p>Two-story brick Romanesque church with a three-bay front gable facade, raised basement, and square tower engaged to south side. Main (sanctuary) volume has front-gable asphalt shingled roof. Facade features recessed round brick arches inset with four stained glass windows with the uppermost one being round. Center bay is wider and taller than the flanking bays with corbeling at the top; larger round window with round drip molding and keystone. Gable is distinguished with a molded bracketed cornice. Tower slightly recessed from the facade with the main entrance at its base. Wide stone steps lead up to wide round arch doorway with historic wood doors. Large trusswork door hood supported by paired carved brackets covers entrance. Round windows are centered in the spaces above the entrance on the front and sides, surmounted by an arcaded cornice above which is a top section with paired round arch louvered openings. Sheet metal hipped roof on</p>

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	<p>tower with metal cross at apex. Second entrance located in single-bay gabled brick extension at north side of building, slightly recessed from facade. Similar entrance and door hood as opposite entrance. North elevation of main volume has tall flat-headed windows original to the 1844 church building. Two-story, cross-gable brick addition to rear of church (built 1869-1870) with brick corbeling along top of west and east elevations. South of the church, two-story, flat-roof late modern school building with solid brick walls at west and east elevations and long glass-and-metal-paneled curtain wall at south elevation.</p>
<p>571 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1925 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owners: Michael & Ida Marino</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, wood-frame bungalow with cross-gable roof. Parged foundation with basement windows. Wood clapboards on all elevations with wood shingles in gables and knee walls of historic enclosed front porch incorporated under pedimented end-gable roof. Square wood columns on knee walls support dentil entablature and roof above. Historic wood storm windows between porch columns. Concrete stoop. Entrance in third bay with historic half-panel door and side lights. All windows have simple casing with original three-over-one wood sash and metal storms. Paired attic windows at gable ends which have deep eaves. Large shed dormer on front roof with exposed rafter ends and paired windows with historic sash; dormer sided with historic sheet-metal shingles. Shallow oriel with shed roof on south elevation with triple windows. Exposed rafter ends at rear gable roof. Small lean-to at rear. Interior brick chimney at south side of rear volume. Asphalt shingles on roof. Concrete fence posts across east and south sides of double lot; iron fence missing.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Large one-story, three-bay brick garage with pedimented front-gable roof. Tall parged water table. Non-historic sectional overhead doors in three garage bays on front. Raked gable with diamond-shaped metal shingles and single window with original nine-over-one wood sash. Narrow caged windows toward the front on west elevation. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney at west side near rear.</p>
<p>577 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1855 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Thomas and Harriet Moss</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame townhouse with flat roof. Later one-story, flat-roof addition on south side and two-story rear ell. Parged foundation with small windows. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic recessed doorway and outer storm assembly; metal awning over shallow concrete stoop. First and second bays of first story modified for non-</p>

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	<p>historic projecting picture window with vinyl casement windows. Single windows at second story with replacement vinyl sash and vinyl louvered shutters. Cornice encased in aluminum across the top of facade and south elevation. No fenestration on front elevation of south addition; two single windows on south elevation; corner boards and flat frieze.</p>
<p>579 Third Avenue</p>	<p>1863 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owner: Jane E. Blood for William H. & Charlotte Gates</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, Greek Revival wood-frame house with low-pitched end-gable roof and one-story gabled ell with rear lean-to. Low parged foundation with basement windows. Facade is framed by tall frieze across top, simple corner boards, and wood water table. All elevations sheathed with wood clapboards. Peaked molded lintels above all windows and entrance. Two-over-two wood sash in windows with operable louvered wood shutters. Recessed side-hall entrance enclosed with historic pair of outer half-panel wood doors and tall transom; interior half-panel wood doors and transom. Later brick stoop with non-historic metal handrails. Two-over-two wood sash with low-peaked, molded wood lintels, simple wood sills, shutters. Square attic windows in gables with four-light fixed sash. Flush eaves at end walls. Two-over-two wood storms on two-over-two wood sash in windows on north elevation of ell and triple window with wood sash at north elevation of lean-to. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney at north side of north elevation of ell. Iron fence and gate.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Late nineteenth century wood-frame carriage house with metal end-gable roof. Building sheathed with wood novelty boards. Carriage bay with pair of board doors on alley with mow door above. Fixed six-pane wood sash window in north gable; sealed window below.</p>
<p>582 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1845 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival wood-frame house with front-gable roof and two-story, flat-roof rear extension and single-story flat roof rear wing at north side. All elevations sheathed with wood clapboards. Facade framed on sides with carved pilasters and crowned with deep bracketed eaves with raked ends; soffits are paneled. Fanlight centered in gable. First-story covered by later porch with hipped roof, square columns, and solid kneewalls sheathed with wood shingles. Italianate style entrance in third bay has segmental arch opening with wood storm doors and transom. All windows on gable roof volume have historic two-over-two wood sashes. First-story windows on facade have low sills; all other windows have Italianate style peaked molded lintels. North and south elevations capped with tall frieze that wraps corner to facade. Eaves of rear extension and wing have wood</p>

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	<p>brackets. Brick chimney visible near rear of gable roof. Asphalt shingles on gable roof. House on double lot. Street curbing is granite (bluestone elsewhere.) Historic iron gate and fence across front.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-story, flat-roof, wood-frame carriage house with a non-historic one-story garage extension on south side. West elevation has two window bays with six-over-six wood sashes and louvered wood shutters. Capped with bracketed cornice. No architectural treatment on east (alley) elevation. Carriage house sheathed with wood clapboards.</p>
585 Third Avenue	<p>1913 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owners: Stephen & Martha Comesky</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, American Foursquare wood-frame house with slate shingled hipped roof and wrap-around front porch with balcony on south side. The house is sided with wood clapboards and has rock-face concrete block foundation. Porch features include large round wood columns on rock-face concrete block piers, simple balustrades corresponding to curved porch corner, newel posts, simple entablature supporting flat porch roof. Side-hall entrance in second bay deeply recessed; historic half-panel doors. Large historic picture window with transom in first bay. Shallow tripartite oriel in first bay of second story. One-over-one sash with metal storms. Oversize dentils at deep roof eaves on facade. Large dormer with gable roof on front with paired windows; gable and roof covered with slate shingles. Interior brick chimney toward the rear. Iron fence and gate on east side of parcel.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Shallow two-story mid-nineteenth century brick carriage house with flat roof and parapet end walls. Mow door on upper story of alley elevation, the rest of which is obscured by vegetation. Later one-story brick addition on east side with shed roof.</p>
589 Third Avenue	<p>1861; third story ca. 1895 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owners: Levi and Margaret Hanford</p> <p>Three-story, two-bay Queen Anne wood-frame townhouse with third-story addition designed to look like mansard roof on facade only. Two-story porch on south side and two-story rear ell with gable roof. Stone foundation. Wood clapboards sheath all elevations with wood shingles on mansard. Large two-story bay window with brick foundation at first bay featuring sill panels, wood-shingled skirt roof. corner roof brackets with incised ornament and rope molding, and historic metal cresting surmounting flat roof. Entrance in second bay has molded peaked wood lintel with</p>

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	<p>incised floral ornament and carved brackets underneath; recessed doorway with pair of historic half-panel wood doors; non-historic storm doors. Single window above entrance with historic two-over-two wood sash; peaked molded decorative lintel incorporated into frieze of vertical boards. Cornice with end brackets below mansard. Replacement vinyl sash in most windows. Two dormers in mansard; one with pair of windows and the other with single; gable roofs with round-arch openings and sunburst and other Queen Anne ornament in gable. Bracketed cornice at top of mansard. Main volume has flat roof with tall parapets. Porch roofs supported by later round wood columns; balustrades missing. Two-story rear ell with gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, front-gable, wood-frame garage. Two overhead garage bay doors. Wood novelty siding and asphalt shingles.</p>
<p>591 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1840; cornice ca. 1890 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof with rear extension. Low parged foundation. Wood clapboards on all visible elevations; wider boards on north elevation. Side-hall entrance in third bay with recessed doorway; paneled jambs; single non-historic paneled door flanked by side lights with transom above. Entrance finished with late nineteenth c. peaked wood decorative lintel and medallion; similar lintels over all windows which have narrow wood casing and replacement vinyl sash. Facade framed by wood corner boards and capped by late nineteenth century pressed metal cornice with organic relief on frieze, acanthus leaves on brackets, and corbels. Front roof slope modified to accommodate cornice. Asphalt shingles on roof. Passageway at south side of building closed by wood-paneled door.</p>
<p>592 Third Avenue</p>	<p>1850 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original owners: Ira G. & Eunice Frazer</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival brick townhouse with parapet end gables and a Queen Anne side porch. Brownstone foundation, steps, sills and lintels. Entrance in first bay recessed behind facade, partially masked by outer wood storm panels. Fluted Doric engaged columns frame a historic single-paneled wood door. Sidelights flank the columns with transom above. Facade capped with a wood cornice and a paneled frieze board. Both gables have a fanlight and two incorporated chimneys, all likely original. Side porch, which covers full first-story south elevation, features turned wood posts with ornately carved brackets and exposed roof rafters. Two-story brick ell at rear with two-story frame addition, both with gable roofs. Contributing site features include front sidewalk flagged with</p>

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	<p>large intact bluestone slabs with drainage grooves; brownstone carriage stepping stone at curb; historic iron fence and gate along front yard. House on double lot.</p> <p>Outbuilding: A wide wood-frame carriage house (built ca. 1865) with wood clapboards, end gables, and a non-historic overhead garage door on east elevation.</p>
594 Third Avenue	<p>ca. 1820 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, end-gable, wood-frame house with one-story rear ell with shed roof. Varied spaced window bays on facade. Low parged foundation with basement windows. Non-historic brick stoop at entrance. No chimney visible from street. All elevations sheathed with aluminum clapboards; all windows vinyl replacements; replacement front door. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
597 Third Avenue	<p>1959 (one non-contributing building due to age) Building Name: St. James United Methodist Church House</p> <p>Low and long one-story modernist interpretation of a Prairie brick community building with low-pitched end-gable roof. Exposed roof truss ends and rafter ends. Concrete water table. Recessed entrance at center of facade with metal-and-glass doors, wide side lights and large triangular glass transom below low pedimented gable.</p>
598 Third Avenue	<p>ca. 1840; facade and south addition ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, end-gable wood-frame house with ca. 1895 facade extension and side addition. Low-parged foundation. Entrance in third bay covered by oriel window supported by turned wood posts on brick piers. Entrance has low concrete stoop, historic paneled wood door with transom above. All windows on facade have pedimented wood lintels, some with surviving quatrefoils at the center; vinyl replacement sashes in original openings; vinyl shutters; sills covered by synthetic material. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Brackets supporting facade roof eave covered with synthetic siding. Roof, which is flat over front extension and pitched elsewhere, is covered with historic metal. A large center chimney is visible at the roof peak. Single-bay side addition on south side of house recessed slightly from facade; has flat roof; evidence of Queen Anne skirt roof above first story disguised by vinyl clapboards. North elevation has two bays with oriel window centered above second bay. One-a-half-story rear addition with flat roof and side entrance covered by small portico.</p>
600 Third Avenue	<p>1848; rear addition 1875; entrance and loggia 1903 (Listed, not counted) Current Name: Joy of Troy Seventh-Day Adventist Church</p>

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	<p>Historic Name: Methodist Episcopal Church of Lansingburgh</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled Greek Revival brick church with a bell tower. Limestone foundation; common bond brickwork above. Slate shingles on roof. Facade features four evenly spaced brick pilasters surmounted by a brick frieze and a pedimented gable. The entrance in the center bay is covered by a 1903 Classical Revival brick loggia with arches, keystones, and circular medallions. The Colonial Revival entrance consists of double-leaf oak-and-glass doors. The doorway is surmounted by a swan's neck pediment with a central urn motif. Above the loggia in the center bay is a Palladian stained-glass window fitted within a large semi-arch brick opening with a keystone. The outer bays each have lower and upper stained-glass windows with stone lintels and sills; the lower windows are shorter in height. An elliptical fanlight is centered in the tympanum. A two-stage bell tower rises from the roof ridge near the facade. It consists of a square wood base and has corner pilasters, vertical sheathing, and a molded wood cornice. Above this is the bell stage, which is octagonal in profile, the opening on each facet being enclosed by wood lattice. The south elevation is six bays long.</p>
<p>605 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1855; oriel ca. 1910 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Three-story, three-bay, brick townhouse with flat roof and two-story brick ell offset from northwest corner with rear two-story wood-frame addition. Later two-story oriel at first and second bays of facade. Stone foundation. Opposing pair of end wall chimney with north pair removed. Brownstone water table, lintels and sills. Side-hall entrance in third bay with recessed doorway, paneled jambs, half-panel side lights flanking single early twentieth century half-panel door surmounted by transom. Brownstone stoop with dressed treads; non-historic metal handrail. Single window above entrance with two-over-two wood sash. Oriel covered with aluminum and vertical board siding; pedimented roof; replacement sash with storms in all windows of oriel. Third-story windows shorter than second with three-over-three wood sash. Facade capped with brick frieze and dentils obscured by non-historic metal gutter. Opposing pair of end wall chimney with north pair removed. Two-over-two and single six-over-six wood sash on north and south elevations. Metal fire escape descends from third-story window of south elevation. Secondary entrance through east elevation of rear ell.</p>
<p>606 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1883 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Queen Anne wood-frame house with front jerkinhead roof. Parged foundation with basement windows. Gridded facade and elevations framed by corner boards with wood clapboards and wood shingled skirt roof below second-story windows. Shingles above second story windows. Side-hall entrance in first</p>

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	<p>bay enclosed with historic shallow multi-light vestibule; non-historic metal storm door. Square oriel above entrance supported on carved brackets; shingled skirt; fluted pilasters; incised lintel panels below shingled frieze and paneled pedimented gable. Similar incised panels above second-story windows. One-over-one wood sash with storms in most windows; operable louvered wood shutters. Triple attic windows with four-light fixed wood sash flanked by carved brackets supporting eaves. Deep wood eaves on facade. Carved rafter ends at eaves on north and south elevations. Continuous skirt roof on side elevations. Slate shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney at middle of south elevation. Later two-story side porch with shed roof near rear of south elevation.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Story-and-a-half, one-bay, end-gable, wood-frame carriage barn. Vinyl clapboards. Shuttered gable window on south elevation. Large non-historic garage bay with sectional overhead door on alley elevation.</p>
<p>608 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1910 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay Queen Anne-Colonial Revival wood-frame two-family flat with pedimented front-gable roof and second gable over two-story front porch. Parged foundation. Wood clapboards on all elevations with scale wood shingles in gables and skirts of two-story bay window at second bay. Separate front entrances to each flat in first bay with historic half-panel wood door and non-historic replacement door, and fluted casing. Porch features square wood posts with capitals supported entablatures; historic wood balustrades; non-historic wood handrails at porch steps. Doorway centered over entrance provides access to balcony. Bay window has fluted pilasters and molded cornice above first-story windows; replacement vinyl sash in single windows. Primary gable has deep eave covering top of bay window. Raked eaves on both gables. Attic window in primary gable with molded round-top lintel with sunburst patten; sash missing. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>609 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1858; side porch ca. 1915 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Patrick and Mary Ann Fitzgerald</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, brick townhouse with flat roof and one-story, flat-roof rear extension, and two-story enclosed porch on south side. Parged foundation with basement window. Sandstone lintels and sills. Recessed entrance in third bay with outer storm door and transom obscuring interior doorway. Dressed stone stoop with historic metal handrails. Two-over-two wood sash in all windows with metal storms. Facade capped by brick entablature with brick lintels. Parapet end walls with incorporated brick chimneys with later tall brick chimney toward the rear of north wall. Two-story side porch features include wood shingled flared wood</p>

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	<p>columns on knee walls (first story), paneled knee walls and square columns (second story), molded cornices and flat roof. First-story opening enclosed with wood panels; second-story openings enclosed with aluminum storms. Metal fence with gate at front of property.</p>
<p>612 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1822; cornice ca. 1880 (one contributing building) Original owners: Thomas & Emily Nelson</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame row house with brick facade and end-gable roof. Southernmost house in row of three. Two-story, wood-frame rear ell with flat roof. Parged water table and foundation with basement windows. Low brownstone stoop at side-hall entrance in first bay; later metal handrails. Single-door entrance with paneled door surmounted by covered transom. Brick jack arches at door and all windows. Thin stone window sills. Vinyl replacement sash in all windows. Non-historic wood paneled shutters with bird motif and S-shape iron tiebacks. Late nineteenth century metal cornice with end brackets, corbels, decorative wreath relief in frieze. South elevation sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Flush eaves. Interior brick chimney at south wall near front. Asphalt shingles on roof. Iron fence across yard on south side.</p>
<p>613 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1858; fourth bay ca. 1865; side porch ca. 1880 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Alfred and Augusta McMurray</p> <p>Three-story, four-bay Italianate brick townhouse with fourth bay added ca. 1865 and Queen Anne porch on north side. Flat roof. Raised sandstone basement with water table; excavated light well for basement windows. Side-hall entrance in third bay with rebuilt concrete stoop with non-historic metal handrails. Recessed entrance with thickly molded round-arch opening. Historic wood outer door and round-arch transom with interior pair of wood-and-glass doors. Entrance and windows have molded flat-head stone lintels. French doors with historic wood casements at first two bays; likely had iron balcony since removed. All other windows have stone sills and replacement one-over-one sash. Decreasing window height at each story. Fourth bay features two-story Queen Anne oriel with corner brackets, wood-shingled skirt roof, and corniced flat roof. Similar fashioned single-story oriel on south elevation at second story with tall, hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Wider window opening at third story with paired windows. Facade capped with large Italianate wood cornice with ornate brackets and corbels. Queen Anne porch on north side retains original paneled wood base, wood balustrade with staggered balusters, turned porch columns with fancy brackets and decorative wood screen below roof. North and south parapet walls retain evidence of incorporated chimneys; later exterior brick chimney at rear. Modified porch at</p>

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	rear with single square wood column and decorative millwork along cornice. House centered on double lot. Iron fence across front.
614 Third Avenue	<p>ca. 1822 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame row house with brick facade and end-gable roof. Middle house in row of three. Parged water table and foundation with basement windows. Later low cast-stone stoop at side-hall entrance in third bay; later metal handrails. Round-arch opening with single paneled door surmounted by decorative arch panel with sunburst pattern. Brick jack arches at all windows. Thin stone window sills. Two-over-two wood sash in all windows. Non-historic wood paneled shutters with tree motif and iron tiebacks. Facade capped by box gutter. Interior brick chimneys at north party wall near front and north party wall near rear. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, flat-roof garage with rock-faced concrete block. Wood-panel sectional garage door.</p>
616 Third Avenue	<p>ca. 1822 (one contributing building) Original owners: Andrew Byers</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame row house with brick facade and end-gable roof. Northernmost house in row of three. Two-story, wood-frame addition on north elevation with flat roof. Brick water table and foundation with basement windows. Low parged stoop at side-hall entrance in first bay; no handrails. Round-arch opening with single non-historic paneled door surmounted by historic fanlight. Brick jack arches at all windows. Thin stone window sills. Vinyl replacement sash in all windows. Facade capped by shallow roof eave. North elevation sheathed with aluminum clapboards. Flush eaves. Triple windows at first and second stories of addition. Interior brick chimney at north wall near rear. Asphalt shingles on front slope of roof; standing seam metal roof on rear. Iron fence across front of side yard on north side of yard.</p>
620 Third Avenue	<p>ca. 1825 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, end-gable, wood-frame house with large late nineteenth-century two-story gabled rear ell and two-story hipped-roof addition on north side of rear ell. Low parged foundation with basement window. Aluminum clapboards on all elevations. Side-hall entrance in third bay with wide flat casing and single replacement wood-panel door surmounted by transom; early twentieth century pedimented porch roof supported by non-historic wire metal piers with metal handrails; twentieth century brick stoop. Flat-roof square oriel above entrance with</p>

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	<p>replacement sash windows. Single windows at first and second bays with replacement vinyl sash and vinyl shutters. Flush eaves on north and south elevations; one window on each elevation. Interior brick chimney at north wall of primary volume. Two-over-two wood sash in front windows of north rear addition. Apex of rear ell gable roof taller than ridgeline of primary volume. Secondary entrance at one-story, flat-roof addition at rear of ell. Asphalt shingles on roof. Iron fence across property front.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, front-gable, wood-frame garage. Asphalt shingles on roof. Aluminum clapboard siding. Large wood sectional garage door on alley.</p>
<p>624 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1837 (one contributing building) Original Owners: George and Emeline Heimstreet</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, brick townhouse with parapet end-gable walls. Raised brick basement with windows surmounted by brownstone water table. Walls laid up with running-bond brickwork. Tall parged stoop with two flights and non-historic metal handrails. Side-hall entrance in first bay with recessed late nineteenth-century doorway comprising single Queen-Anne half-panel wood door flanked by molded panels with transom above. Brownstone lintels and sills. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows; vinyl louvered shutters. Facade capped by simple wood cornice with flat wood frieze and attached rain gutter. Incorporated brick chimney at south wall near front. Single attic windows in gable of north and south elevation; no other fenestration on these elevations. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>626 Third Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>629 Third Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1847 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Charles H. and Frances (née Parmelee) Kellogg</p> <p>Two-and-a-half-story, four-bay Greek Revival brick house with flat roof and parapet end walls. (Roof pitch likely modified in recent decades.) Lower two-story, two-bay-wide brick south wing with end-gable roof on the south side and one-story wood-frame additions on rear. Parged foundation with brownstone water table with basement windows. House is laid up with nine-course, common-bond brickwork. Brownstone window sills and flat-headed molded lintels; replaced vinyl sash in all windows. Entrance in second bay of primary volume with low brownstone stoop with decoratively cast parged end walls. Late nineteenth century recessed doorway with molded surrounds and pair of tall, paneled wood-and-glass doors with round upper lights. Late nineteenth-century oriel centered above entrance with decorative millwork, sill panels, pilasters, carved brackets below deep cornice, and flat roof.</p>

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	<p>Eyebrow windows set within vinyl-covered frieze below rebuilt roof eave with gutter; historic tall wood frieze and molded cornice survives on rear elevation. South end wall has surviving incorporated brick chimney. South wing recessed from facade of primary volume; retains historic wood frieze with eyebrow windows, molded cornice with returns on south elevation. Secondary entrance with non-historic door at first story of south elevation of south wing; originally opened onto a side porch since removed. Late twentieth-century wood-frame additions with flat roofs at rear of south wing and primary volume. House located at north end of double lot. Iron fence at front of lot.</p>
<p>432-438 Fourth Ave</p>	<p>1888-1889 (one contributing building) Historic Name: Powers School Architect: Edward W. Loth</p> <p>Three-story, seven-bay Romanesque Revival brick school with a flat roof. Double-L footprint with first two bays of each elevation projecting. Cut bluestone foundation with basement windows and carved bluestone water table. Elevation above laid up with nine-course, common-bond brickwork. Main entrance at third bay of facade (west elevation) distinguished half-round brick arch lintel with molded brick supported by rough-faced stone lintels. Recessed in doorway are half-panel wood doors with multi-pane transom and half-round fanlight. Entrance flanked by two small wood sash windows with cast stone sills. Centered above entrance is stone sign panel with rough-finished border; "Powers School" incised in stone. Windows above grouped as four narrow openings with original wood sash, multi-pane transoms, cast stone sills, and flat rough-cut sandstone lintels (at second story) and round arch brick headers (at third). Single windows elsewhere at first and second stories have segmental arch brick headers, cast stone sills, and non-historic replacement sash. Third-story windows have round-arch brick headers and continuous metal sill course. Three decorative iron anchor plates above second-story fenestration. Dentil metal cornice below later parapet wall. Secondary entrance on north elevation has matching half-panel wood doors and multi-pane transom under a flat rough-cut sandstone lintel. Three-story metal fire escape on the north elevation. Iron fence along west and north property perimeter.</p>
<p>441 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood-frame house with one-story porch with flat roof on south elevation. Low parged foundation. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Side-hall entrance in first bay covered by vestibule with pedimented gable roof. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows; wide flat casing on facade windows. Facade capped by raked eaves with returns; all encased in aluminum. Side-porch roof supported on turned posts. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>

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<p>444 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1925 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame two-family flat with front-gable roof. Tall parged foundation. Elevations sheathed with aluminum clapboards. Side-hall entrance in second bay with replacement door. Tall non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails and fixed aluminum awning. Triple windows at first and second stories of first bay have flat casing with replacement sash. Single window above entrance. Exposed rafter ends at roof eaves on north and south elevations. Asphalt shingles on roof; two interior brick chimneys on north side.</p>
<p>445 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850; heavily altered ca. 1960 (non-contributing building due to alterations; non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame two-family dwelling. Originally a front-gable roof with later roof alteration on south side. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with no visible chimney. Brick veneer covers first story; second story sheathed in vinyl clapboards. Single and paired six-over-one wood sash windows with storm windows. Three-part casement window to the north of entrances. Single and paired six-over-one wood sash windows with storm windows on north and south elevations.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, low-pitched front-gable roof. Aluminum siding and sectional garage bay doors.</p>
<p>446 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1910 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame two-family flat with front gable roof and double-story front porch. Parged foundation with basement window. Facade framed by fluted corner boards and sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Two-story oriel in first bay with flat corniced roof. Side-hall entrance with non-historic panel door at second bay. Wood steps and porch covered by corniced roof with covered balcony above. Square wood porch posts and balustrades at first story; turned posts and balustrades at second. Non-historic paneled door at first-story entrance; historic half-panel door at balcony. Single sash windows on oriel with storms separated by fluted pilasters. Roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Small louvered vent in gable.</p>
<p>448 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame two-family flat with front-gable roof. Parged foundation with basement windows. Elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in first bay with original half-panel wood double doors and transom above. Reconstructed wood porch with wood banister. Non-historic square</p>

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	<p>posts support later square oriel with tall sills and simple windows. Two-over-two wood sash windows with storms in second and third bays of first story; replacement vinyl sash in original openings at second story. Single tall attic window with historic two-over-two wood sash in gable. Raked eaves and vinyl soffits.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, flat-roof, concrete block garage. Stepped parapet walls along the north and south sides. Large sectional garage door.</p>
<p>449 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood-frame house with rear single-story addition. Low brick water table. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Side-hall entrance in first bay with non-historic door and glass storm door under a fixed aluminum awning; non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrail. No window above entrance. Single windows at second and third bays with replacement vinyl sash and vinyl louvered shutters. Aluminum encased eaves with returns. Non-historic trim attached to gable apex. Small non-historic octagonal window on south elevation near front. Asphalt shingles on roof. Roof eave extended over south elevation.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, end-gable wood-frame garage with two large sectional garage doors. Roof extends over the front and is supported by wood piers. Garage walls sided with vertical wood paneling.</p>
<p>450 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay Greek Revival wood-frame house. Front-gable roof has raked eaves with returns. Elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Entrance in first bay has non-historic door and non-historic concrete steps with metal handrails. Replacement vinyl sash in reduced size original openings. Roof sheathed with asphalt shingles; interior brick chimney toward rear.</p>
<p>451 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1882 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, flat-roof, wood-frame house with one-story rear addition. Low parged foundation. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Full non-historic vinyl-clad vestibule on facade with shed roof; four storm windows on front; entrance on north end. Side-hall entrance obscured. Square oriel in first bay of second story. Replacement vinyl sash. Simple eave caps facade.</p>

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	<p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with single-pitch roof. Wood tri-fold wood panel garage doors under a broad, shallow awning. Vinyl clapboard siding on facade and composite shingle siding on remaining visible elevations.</p>
<p>452 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1868 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owners/Developers: Joseph and Elizabeth Kessler</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay, wood-frame double house with end-gable roof. Low parged foundation. New foam insulation panels on first story of facade; stone-pattern asphalt shingles above. Vinyl clapboards on south elevation. Single-door entrances in first and fourth bays of facade with paneled wood doors and non-historic wood steps. Non-historic paired windows at second and third bays; single windows above entrances. All windows have replacement vinyl sash. Facade capped by cornice obscured by gutter; eave returns on north and south elevations. Asphalt shingles on roof. Central interior brick chimney.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story front-gable wood-frame garage. Wood novelty siding one elevations. Aluminum sectional garage bay door.</p>
<p>453 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1865 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Low parged foundation. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Side-hall entrance in first bay with later paneled door and non-historic storm door covered by fixed aluminum awning. Sill height raised on window above entrance. Single windows with replacement vinyl sash. Facade capped by aluminum encased eaves with returns. Secondary entrance on south elevation near rear. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney.</p>
<p>456 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1880 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame, two-family flat with front-gable roof and two-story, shed-roof rear addition. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay covered by flat porch roof supported on non-historic wire metal piers. Non-historic metal handrails on wood porch. Later wood-and-glass door with historic transom above. Single windows with molded lintels encased in aluminum. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Raked eaves encases in aluminum. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Interior brick chimney.</p>
<p>457 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1840; heavily altered 1936 (one non-contributing building due to alteration; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p>

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	<p>Two-story, three-bay, end-gable wood-frame house. First story of building historically accommodated commercial uses in late nineteenth century (restaurant, saloon, hotel). Brick veneer over foundation and first story. Basement windows. Entrance in middle bay with non-historic door and side lights. Fixed aluminum awning over entrance and low parged stoop with non-historic metal handrail. Paired windows with single cast-stone sill flank entrance. Asphalt shingled skirt roof over first story. Vinyl clapboards at second story. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Asphalt shingles on roof. Exterior brick chimney at north wall. Non-historic exterior wood staircase at south side.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, three-bay brick garage with wood-panel overhead and aluminum sectional garage doors with non-historic man door in between. Parapet walls on north and south elevation with coping tiles.</p>
<p>458 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Parged foundation. Elevations sheathed with wood shingles. Side-hall entrance in the third bay obscured by historic vestibule with hip-gable roof, round columns, paneled knee walls, historic and non-historic sash. Single replacement vinyl sash in windows of first and second bays, and in upper gable window. Secondary covered entrance on south elevation. One-story rear addition. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingle. Central interior brick chimney.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, front-gable wood-frame garage with aluminum sectional garage door.</p>
<p>459 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1865 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>One-story, four-bay, front-gable, wood-frame house with asphalt shingle roof, vinyl clapboard siding, and parged foundation. Non-historic front porch with gable roof covers first two bays; roof supported on square wood posts, wood balustrades, and steps at north end. Entrance in second bay with non-historic paneled door and metal storm door. Single vinyl sash windows at first story; pair of vinyl sash windows in gable. Interior brick chimney toward rear on the south side.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, flat-roof concrete block garage. Vertical wood siding across top of facade and side elevations. Aluminum sectional garage doors. Fixed multi-pane metal window on the north side.</p>
<p>460 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1888 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owner: Empire Portable Forge Co.</p>

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	<p>One-and-a-half-story, two-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Originally built as a pattern storage building for nearby forge (no longer extant) and had a large center bay entrance. Bay window (first bay) and entrance at second bay added early twentieth century. Parged foundation. Vinyl clapboards on facade; composite shingles on north and south elevations. Bay window has one-over-one wood windows with storms with wood cornice and flat roof above. Non-historic wood porch, handrails and bracketed hood at entrance in second bay. Historic glass-and-wood door with flat casing at doorway. Paired windows with single molded wood lintel at upper story. Facade capped by molded eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof. No chimney visible.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with wood novelty siding. Front-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Non-historic sectional aluminum garage door in garage bay.</p>
<p>461 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1881 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Parged foundation. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Historic enclosed portico/vestibule at first bay obscures entrance; turned columns on solid knee walls with vinyl clapboards; corniced flat roof. First-story windows altered to accommodate non-historic bay window with vinyl casements. Three single windows at second story with casing and peaked lintels covered with aluminum. Two-over-two wood sash. Similar lintel over attic window in gable converted to vent. Carved eave brackets mounted to corners of facade. Raked eaves encased in aluminum. Interior brick chimney near front. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>462 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1855 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance at third bay with later historic enclosed porch with hip roof supported by square posts; vertical board knee wall; two-over-two fixed wood sash. Non-historic metal storm door at vestibule; non-historic door at inside entrance. Historic two-over-two wood sash at window above entrance; all other windows have replacement vinyl sash. Vinyl encased eaves and soffits. Roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.</p>
<p>465 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>1988 (one non-contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Single-story, four-bay, end-gable frame house.</p>

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	Outbuilding: Two-bay frame garage with pitched roof.
467 Fourth Avenue	<p>ca. 1882 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, front-gable Queen Anne wood-frame house. Standing-seam metal roof, vinyl clapboard siding, and parged foundation. Side-hall entrance in first bay with transom and storm door obscuring interior door. Non-historic flat-roof portico with wire metal piers, handrails, and concrete stoop. Two-story tripartite bay window at second bay with vinyl-covered skirt roof above first story. Single windows with replacement vinyl sash. Interior brick chimney at rear.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, front-gable, wood-frame garage. Non-historic sectional wood garage door in southern bay. Northern bay has been closed with flush boards. Wood novelty siding. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
501 Fourth Avenue	<p>1964 (one non-contributing building due to age) Current Name: Lansingburgh Boys & Girls Club</p> <p>Large one-story brick community building with two-story concrete block addition. Concrete foundation. Double-door entrance on facade accessed by both stairs and handicap ramp. Fixed paired metal frame windows behind metal chain link grates with brick lintels and cast stone sills. Tall slender windows with glass brick on north elevation of addition.</p>
	vacant lot south of 510 Fourth Avenue (80.64-5-15) (not counted)
510 Fourth Avenue	<p>1867 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Low parged foundation with basement windows; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay has non-historic metal door under aluminum awning. Single windows with replacement vinyl sash at second story and solid metal security screens at first story. Vinyl encased eaves with returns. Asphalt shingles on roof; interior brick chimney toward the rear. One-story, one-bay addition with shed roof on south side.</p>
512 Fourth Avenue	<p>ca. 1868 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Low parged foundation with basement window; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in third bay has non-historic door under aluminum awning. Low stoop with end walls. First-story single windows boarded over. Second-story windows have simple wood</p>

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	<p>casing and replacement vinyl sash. Small square attic window in gable. Asphalt shingles on roof; no chimney visible from street. House deeply recessed from street.</p>
<p>514 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1868 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Low parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in third bay has non-historic door; non-historic concrete stoop. Replacement vinyl sash in original single window openings. Eaves encased in vinyl. Asphalt shingles on roof; no chimney visible from street. House deeply recessed from street; north side of house abuts neighboring house.</p>
<p>516 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1868 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in third bay has non-historic door off non-historic wood stoop. First-story fenestration altered to single large opening with vinyl casement windows. Two single vinyl sash windows with vinyl shutters at second story. Asphalt shingles on roof; deep raked eaves with vinyl soffits. South side of rear wing abuts neighboring house.</p>
<p>518 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1868 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof. Parged foundation with basement windows; vinyl novelty siding above. Irregular-spaced fenestration; windows in third and fourth bays of first story offset from those above. Side-hall entrance in first bay has non-historic door and non-historic wood stoop with wood handrails. Single replacement vinyl sash in single windows. Single replacement sash windows with storm windows on the north end. Facade capped by eave soffit; no roof eaves on north and south elevations. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney at center of house; non-historic steel chimney pipe near north end of roof. Small one-story addition with shed roof on north side of rear elevation.</p>
<p>521 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1855 (two contributing buildings)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with flat roof. Two-story rear ell with shed roof. Low parged foundation. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Side-hall entrance in third bay with Colonial Revival-style portico roof supported on wire metal piers with matching handrails. Low concrete stoop. Non-historic three-part picture window at first bay of first story; single original window openings at second story</p>

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	<p>with replacement vinyl sash. Facade capped by cornice encased in vertical aluminum panels.</p> <p>One-and-a-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame rear house with one-story, shed-roof extension at south side. Attached one-story shed with entrance onto the alley. Facade not visible from alley. Parged foundation. Aluminum clapboards on all elevations. Eyebrow windows on north elevation and west elevation of extension. Single windows on west elevation with replacement vinyl sash. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Interior brick chimney near west elevation.</p>
<p>522 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1855 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Low parged foundation on north side. Elevations sheathed in vinyl clapboards. Non-historic front porch with shed roof and square wood posts covers first and second bays. Side-hall entrance in first bay has replacement door and storm door. Original single windows with replacement vinyl sash and vinyl shutters. Roof has deep, raked eaves and vinyl soffits; sheathed in asphalt shingles. Interior brick chimney toward rear. Two-story rear addition. Non-historic wood deck over vestibule addition on south side of rear addition.</p>
<p>523-525 Fourth Ave</p>	<p>1900 (two contributing buildings) Historic Name: St. Augustine's Academy and Convent Architect: Frederick M. Cummings</p> <p>Two-and-a-half-story, twelve-bay Collegiate Gothic brick school. Building comprises near square volume covered by flat-top hipped roof with three full-height projecting volumes at facade; center volume as front-gable roof. First and third projections each has wall dormer with hipped roof. Projecting brick foundation with small segmental-arch basement windows and brownstone water table course. Building laid up with running bond brickwork. Two projecting vestibule entrances at fourth and ninth bays with steep-pitch gable roofs with drip molding framing pointed-arch openings. Doorways flanked by brick pilasters with Corinthian capitals. Stone tracery in tympanum above non-historic metal door assembly in both. Second and third-story windows have rough-faced stone sills and pointed-arch brick lintels with accents. New black coated metal windows in all openings. Terra-cotta and rough-face stone sill course at fifth story. Fifth-story windows in center projecting volume feature pointed brick arch lintels with cast stone tracery. Brownstone sign panel with drip molding centered in gabled reads "St. Augustine's Academy in relief." Continuous molded eaves with corbels except at center projecting volume. New asphalt shingles on roof. Metal cross finial atop center gable; metal finials atop peaked hipped roofs of outer volumes. Nine-bay</p>

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	<p>east and west elevations near identical with shallow center gable projection; secondary entrance at base of each. Non-historic metal hood over entrance at east elevation. One-story brick addition on south side connects to convent. School being converted to multi-family use.</p> <p>Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay Collegiate Gothic brick convent with flat-top hipped roof. Brick foundation. First and third bays have two-story projecting bay windows. First bay features pointed-arch window with tracery (material unknown) at second story with pointed hip roof. Windows in this bay obscured by construction sheathing; likely had stained glass originally. Raised entrance in middle bay with tall brownstone stoop with original ornate iron handrails. Original wood paneled doors with leaded light transom and brownstone drip mold above. Second-story window above has rough-faced stone sill and pointed-arch brick lintel with accents similar to school. One-over-one wood sash in most windows. Hipped-roof wall dormers at second and third bays above terra-cotta and rough-face stone sill course. Projecting bay windows faced with metal panels with sunburst pattern. Molded eaves with corbels. New asphalt shingles on roof. Two-story brick addition at rear with flat roof.</p>
<p>526 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1875; converted to two-family flat ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame two-family flat with front-gable roof. Parged foundation; asbestos shingles above on all visible elevations. Original single windows with molded wood lintels and replacement vinyl sash. Two adjacent doorways at third bay to accommodate flat arrangement; replacement door at left and historic half-panel wood door at right. Colonial Revival portico with full entablature supported by round wood columns and non-historic balustrades on wood deck. Small round gable window with molded lintel. Decorative bargeboards at roof eaves on facade. First two bays at first story of south elevation have peaked window lintels decoratively incised. Partially enclosed side porch at rear of south elevation.</p>
<p>528 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850; vertical addition, ca. 1890 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Originally built as one-story cottage. Brick foundation with basement window; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay with historic half-panel wood doors and outer storm doors; non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Two-story bay window in second bay with aluminum-encased jambs and cornices at each story; flat roof. Historic wood two-over-two sash in windows. Vinyl eave soffits. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>

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534 Fourth Avenue	1952 (one non-contributing building due to age) Current Name: St. Augustine's Hall Two-story, seven-bay Modernist yellow brick gymnasium. Recessed entrances in first and seventh bays. No windows on north (114th St) elevation.
538 Fourth Avenue	ca. 1870 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Full porch across the facade with historic turned columns and replacement balustrades; low hipped porch roof. Single windows with replacement vinyl sash throughout, including gable window. Non-historic door in entrance at first bay. Vinyl soffits at roof eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof. House deeply recessed from street. Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay frame outbuilding with metal gable roof and vinyl clapboards on elevations.
541 Fourth Avenue	1820; rear addition 1902 (Listed, not counted) Historic Name: Lansingburgh Academy Two-story, five-bay Federal brick building with end-gable roof and center cupola. Rubble stone foundation; Flemish bond brickwork above. Entrance in center bay with low stoop and a non-historic bracketed hood above. Doorway has single non-historic wood-and-glass paneled door. Windows have splayed jack arches and wood sills. Fanlight in both gable ends. Curved ornate wood brackets under roof eaves on front and side elevations. Standing seam metal roof. Four small paired interior brick chimneys near roof ridge. Wood cupola supported on square corniced wood base with flush clapboards. One-story brick rear addition has stepped parapets disguising hipped roof with gablets; tall and narrow windows with stone lintels and sills; and decorative brick frieze on all elevations.
542 Fourth Avenue	1846 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owners: Israel and Patience Striker Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival wood-frame house with end-gable roof. Foundation not visible; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic door and storm; transom above; later hood with carved brackets supporting hipped roof. Deteriorated brownstone entrance steps. Mid-twentieth century multi-light picture window in altered first bay. Original single window openings above with replacement vinyl sash and storms. Frieze sheathed in aluminum; no roof eave on facade. Vinyl eave soffits on end gables. Asphalt

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	<p>shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney at north side. Early twentieth century side porch with exposed rafter ends and square posts. Small balcony above porch with exposed rafter ends, square piers, and vinyl-clapboard knee walls. Late nineteenth century tripartite bay window adjoining side porch. One-story gabled rear ell.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One story, end-gable, wood-frame outbuilding. Roof partially sheathed in asphalt shingles and a metal roof. Vertical wood panel siding on elevations.</p>
<p>543 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof and rear lean-to extension. Foundation not visible. Vinyl clapboard sheathing on all elevations. Entrance in middle bay covered by small gabled portico with wood steps and non-historic wood handrails. Turned posts support roof. Non-historic half-panel wood door with metal-and-glass storm door. Single window opening in first bay modified to accommodate smaller replacement vinyl sash. Non-historic bay window in third bay. Vinyl paneled shutters. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with metal edging. Central interior brick chimney.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Early twentieth century one-story, two-bay brick garage with flat roof. Two non-historic aluminum sectional garage doors with singular wood beam lintel. Additional garage bay opening on north elevation now boarded up.</p>
<p>544 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1858 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Israel & Charlotte Striker</p> <p>One-story, three-bay late Greek Revival brick house with front-gable. House laid up with running-bond brickwork above low projecting parged water table. Single stone or concrete step with non-historic metal handrails at entrance in first bay. Historic half-panel wood door obscured by metal storm door and aluminum awning above. Simple stone window sills and lintels with replacement vinyl sash. Small gable window retains historic three-light fixed wood sash. Facade capped by soffit wood eaves with short frieze and slightly flared roof ends. Asphalt shingles on roof. Historic iron gate and fence at front of property.</p>
<p>545 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1888 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Aluminum clapboards above brick foundation. Two-story square bay window at second bay; basement window at foundation. Carved brackets and wood cornices obscured by aluminum. Side-hall entrance in first bay molded lintel and non-historic door with</p>

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	<p>small sidelight and transom. Non-historic concrete steps with metal handrails. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Carved brackets at roof soffits; covered in aluminum. Interior brick chimney at north side. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
548 Fourth Avenue	<p>ca. 1830 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof and gabled two-story rear ell. House originally shared lot with older brick cottage near rear of lot; not extant. Low parged foundation. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Side-hall entrance in the third bay with storm door under non-historic, fixed aluminum awning and off non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. An original six-over-six wood sash window above entrance; replacement vinyl sash elsewhere in original openings. Aluminum eave soffits at gable ends. Standing-seam metal roof. Interior brick chimney at north end. Iron gate and fence at front of property.</p>
552 Fourth Avenue	<p>1988 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with cross-gable roof and incorporated one-bay garage. Elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards; concrete foundation.</p>
551-553 Fourth Ave	<p>ca. 1835 (two contributing buildings)</p> <p>Two-story, six-bay, wood-frame double house with end-gable roof. Parged foundation with basement windows. Elevations sheathed with composite shingles. Irregular-spaced bays. Side-hall entrances in first and fourth bays with matching dog-eared casing, half-panel doors and transoms obscured by non-historic aluminum awnings. Concrete stoops with non-historic wood handrails. Windows have wood sills and flat casing; most retain historic two-over-two wood sash. Facade capped by metal gutter with downspouts. Gable ends have raked eaves with returns. Interior brick chimneys at north and south ends. Asphalt shingles on roof. One-story shed addition at rear of No. 551; larger two-story rear addition with flat roof at No. 553.</p>
556 Fourth Avenue	<p>ca. 1845 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-and-a-half-story, three-bay Greek Revival wood-frame cottage with front-gable roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Second two bays of facade covered by enclosed porch with flat roof; solid knee walls with non-historic storm windows above. Non-historic paneled door with sidelight in entrance at third bay. Replacement vinyl sash in original openings including gable window. Vinyl shutters at gable window. Raked gable eaves with returns partially encased by aluminum. Asphalt shingles on roof. One-story rear addition with flat roof.</p>

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<p>557 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1905 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Parged foundation with aluminum clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay with early twentieth century wood-and-glass door and outer storm door. Non-historic portico with gable roof supported on wood posts, solid knee walls with vertical boards, and wood handrails and steps. Historic three-over-one wood sash in original openings. Facade capped by raked eaves with returns encased with aluminum. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney visible toward rear.</p>
<p>558 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1830 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Greek-Revival wood-frame house with end-gable roof. Rear one-and-a-half-story gabled ell and one-story rear addition with shed-roof. Foundation obscured by aluminum clapboards sheathing all elevations. Recessed side-hall entrance in third bay with historic six-panel door and paneled jambs. Outer storm door, sidelights, and transom. Entrance frontispiece covered with aluminum. Fixed aluminum awning over non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Aluminum casing at original window openings; replacement vinyl sash and vinyl shutters. Facade capped by aluminum encased roof soffit. Raked eaves on gable ends with returns. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior parged chimney at rear of ell. Single small eyebrow window on north elevation of ell. Cast-iron horse head hitching post at front.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Early twentieth century one-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with front-gable roof. Paneled gable. Aluminum sectional garage door. Asphalt-shingle roof and board-and-batten walls.</p>
<p>560 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
	<p>Vacant lot north of 560 Fourth Avenue (80.56-10-1) (not counted)</p>
<p>565 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1895 (one non-contributing building due to alterations; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay wood-frame house with cross-gable-hipped roof and substantial late twentieth century one-story addition at south side. Main entrance through south wing. House altered for use as funeral parlor. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations.</p>

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	<p>Outbuilding: One-story, three-bay, concrete-block building with asphalt-shingle roof. Aluminum clapboards in gable ends.</p>
<p>584 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>1864-1865; south addition 1934; upper brick tower and steeple removed 1956; portico ca. 1965 (one contributing building) Original owner: St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church Architect/Builder: Patrick Finerty</p> <p>One-story, three-bay Gothic Revival brick church with large square tower that projects from center of facade. Low bluestone foundation. Main entrance at base of tower covered with steeply pitched contemporary metal roof supported by non-historic brick piers on concrete steps. Matching side entrances flank tower base featuring set of stone steps, pointed arch doorway with historic wood-and-leaded-light door and transom, and stone drip molding above. Pointed arch window openings in tower. Engaged buttresses at all corners; brick corbeling under eaves. Tower covered with hipped copper roof after upper section removed in 1956. Single-story 1934 addition at south side of church with flat roof entrance at front; entrance has Collegiate Gothic detailing above arched opening. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>585 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>1807 cemetery; ca. 1844 rectory; 1869 church; 1930 parish hall (Listed, not counted) Current Name: Trinity Episcopal Church & Cemetery Historic Name: Trinity Episcopal Church & Cemetery Original owner/developer: Trinity Episcopal Church Architect: Henry Dudley (church)</p> <p>Cemetery containing more than 240 graves wraps west and north sides of church.</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival brick townhouse with parapet end gables and a raised basement. Stone foundation at facade; brick elsewhere. Entrance has stone stoop in first bay with flat wood doorway surrounds, sidelights, paneled wood door, and transom above. Non-historic metal awning covers entrance. Windows have stone lintels and sills, and six-over-six wood sashes. Facade capped with simple frieze board and gutter. Four chimneys incorporated into end walls. Single-story rear ell and non-historic wood porch at rear. House recessed from street.</p> <p>Front-gable Gothic Revival stone church with square bell tower engaged to southeast corner. Solid stone masonry walls consisting of irregular course bluestone ashlar. Facade of nave features three lancet windows with rose window above. Engaged buttresses at all corners. Main entrance on east side of bell tower base.</p>

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	<p>Stone octagonal choir room (1894) connected by hall at southwest corner of church.</p> <p>One-and-a-half-story, cross-gable brick parish hall. Three-bay front gable volume has projecting gable entrance bay at center flanked by two windows with steel casements. Round arch entrance with wood-and-glass door. Side gable wing sheathed with wood shingles at upper part. Hall recessed on lot.</p>
<p>586 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>590 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1843 (one contributing building, one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original owner: John N. Barker</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival brick townhouse with parapet end gables and shorter two-story rear ell perpendicular to main volume. Parged foundation. Entrance in first bay recessed behind facade with flat wood pilasters covering inside jamb; opening surmounted by a molded stone lintel. The entrance itself comprises a single wood-paneled door with sidelights and original three-light transom. Low stoop has non-historic concrete pavers. All windows have stone lintels, sills, and contemporary replacement sashes within original openings. Facade is topped with a wood cornice with tall frieze board and five carved brackets. South and north elevations of the main volume each feature an attic fanlight. Roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Ell expanded on south side with one-story wood-frame addition.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Contemporary frame garden shed clad with vinyl clapboards.</p>
<p>593 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1882 (one contributing building) Original owner/developer: Thomas Palmer</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Queen Anne wood-frame townhouse with front-gable roof and side porch (one in a row three matching houses.) Raised brick basement with basement windows. Entrance in third bay with flat-roof oriel above supported by large carved fan-like brackets. Paneled jambs and original wood-paneled-and-glass doors with transom in entrance. Original Queen Anne flush incised lintels and window sashes with colored outer lights. Both exposed elevations clad with wood clapboards and capped by bracketed wood eaves. Gable sheathed with shingles and faux half-timbering. Projecting gabled bay at center of south elevation. Side porch features Queen Anne details.</p>
<p>595 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1882 (one contributing building)</p>

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	<p>Original owner/developer: Thomas Palmer</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Queen Anne wood-frame townhouse. Raised brick basement with basement windows. Flat roof. Entrance in third bay with flat-roof oriel above supported by large carved fan-like brackets. Paneled jambs and original wood-paneled-and-glass doors with transom in entrance. Queen Anne window sashes with colored outer lights. Facade sheathed with vinyl clapboards and capped by decorative wood cornice with carved brackets and flower petals in paneled frieze.</p>
597 Fourth Avenue	<p>ca. 1882 (one contributing building) Original owner/developer: Thomas Palmer</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Queen Anne wood-frame townhouse on corner lot. Raised parged basement with basement windows. Flat roof. Entrance in first bay with flat-roof oriel above supported by large carved fan-like brackets. Original windows openings have vinyl sashes. Both street elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards and capped by bracketed wood cornice covered with vinyl.</p>
598 Fourth Avenue	<p>ca. 1848 (one contributing building) Original owner: Joseph Abrahams</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, end-gable wood-frame house with side-hall plan and a two-story rear brick ell. Entrance in the third bay covered by small wood portico with square paneled column600s supporting a hipped roof. Entrance has low cement steps and a simple opening with a transom above a wood-paneled door. All elevations of main volume sheathed with aluminum clapboards. Windows have vinyl replacement sashes and shutters; sills covered with synthetic material. Roof eaves covered with aluminum. North and south elevations have raked gable ends at front side only. No openings on south elevation; north elevation has two window bays near rear. Chimney punctures front slope of roof near north wall. Asphalt shingles on roof. North elevation of brick ell has two symmetrical window bays.</p>
600-602 Fourth Ave	<p>ca. 1855 (two contributing buildings)</p> <p>Two-story, wood-frame, double house with a single six-bay facade, and a flat roof. Separate entrances in the two center bays with separate low stoops. All elevations sheathed in vinyl clapboards and siding; foundation coated with parged; deep eaves with brackets covered by aluminum; simple cornice covered in synthetic siding. All windows and doors have non-historic units in historic openings. Architectural details removed from entrance surrounds. Non-historic external cement block chimney at south elevation</p>

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<p>601 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1827; rear brick addition, ca. 1920 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Historic Name: Elm Place Original owners: Alexander & Miriam Margaret Walsh</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Federal brick townhouse with later two-story rear addition. Brownstone foundation. Walls laid up in Flemish bond. Windows have brownstone sills and splayed jack arches; replacement vinyl sash in most or all windows. Side-hall entrance in third bay has Neo-classical doorway featuring engaged fluted columns and half columns with Ionic capitals that support an entablature. Columns flank narrow side lights; original transom above entablature. Single recessed later wood paneled door with large upper light likely later; paneled jambs. Brownstone stoop with iron handrails. Late nineteenth century square oriel above entrance supported on carved brackets. Oriel has paneled sills and molded cornice with flat roof. Facade capped by molded cornice with frieze. North and south elevations have pedimented gables with raked eaves. South elevation has attic fanlight and late nineteenth century oriel at first story near rear. Covered porch on south elevation of original rear ell features round wood columns with Corinthian capitals supporting full entablature with dentils; flat roof; wood balustrade. Matching porch on north elevation with balcony above likely contemporary with early twentieth century addition of rear ell. House on double lot.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay wood-frame garage with pedimented front-gable roof. Wood shingle siding on gable; board-and-batten on other elevations; large aluminum sectional garage bay door.</p>
<p>604 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1853 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Stephen C. and Sarah Noble</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with a raised basement, flat roof, and Italianate wood cornice. Facade distinguished by a squared oriel above the entrance supported on decorative Queen Anne wood corbels. Stone entrance stoop with non-historic iron handrail. Facade sheathed with parged at basement and vinyl clapboards above. Door, windows and shutters are vinyl.</p>
<p>606 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1882 (One contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood-frame Italianate house with a side-hall plan. A wood stoop, likely not historic, fronts the entrance over a raised parged basement. The doorway has a pair of original wood doors with tall arched upper lights and is surmounted by a transom. A pair of large carved Queen Anne wood corbels support a gabled oriel over the entrance. The oriel windows are framed by</p>

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	<p>fluted wood pilasters framing. The windows in the two south bays feature peaked wood lintels with thick molding. The square-headed attic window has a triangular sunburst panel at the lintel. Facade sheathed with vinyl clapboards; north elevation sheathed with synthetic shingles; asphalt shingles on roof; roof eaves covered with vinyl. All windows except attic window are vinyl replacements.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-bay mid-twentieth century cement-block garage.</p>
<p>607 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1908 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original owners: H. Willis & Sarah Barry</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame American Four-Square house with hipped roof. Parged foundation with basement windows. All visible elevations framed on sides by corner boards and on top by molded cornice with dentil frieze; wood clapboards. Full porch at first story on facade. Low-pitch, hipped porch roof has molded cornice with dentil frieze supported with pediment over the porch steps; roof supported by round fluted columns. Wood balustrade with carved handrail. Double-door entrance in center bay with outer historic wood storm doors framed by fluted pilasters. All windows have flat casing with one-over-one wood sash and metal storms. Triple window at first bay of first story; paired windows at second story. Centered dormers on north, south and east elevations with hipped roofs; paired windows have original wood sash with asterisk-light upper sash. Diamond-pattern metal shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney toward rear.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-story, end-gable, wood-frame carriage barn. Sheathed in wood clapboards; diamond-pattern metal shingles on roof. Large garage bay with non-historic sectional door; mow door above. Six-over-six wood sash in gable window on south elevation.</p>
<p>610 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1888 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood-frame Queen Anne house. Raised brick basement with windows. Wood clapboards above basement. Facade framed on sides by narrow corner boards and on top with decoratively carved scrollwork and gable bracket. Two entrances covered by enclosed front and side porches. Front entrance porch in first bay likely altered with solid walls and punched window opening; flat roof with deep eaves. Flat-roof oriel centered above entrance porch with exposed rafters in eaves and decorative paneled frieze above windows. Windows in south bays feature simple wood casing and peaked decorative lintels. Round window with drip molding centered in gable. Side porch on south elevation features decorative turned posts, carved brackets, and shed roof; porch partially</p>

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	<p>enclosed at unknown date. Historic iron fence and gate encloses side yard on south side of house. Vinyl replacement windows throughout. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>611 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1855; carriage house and pediment scrollwork, ca. 1875 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original owners: Charles W. & Lucinda Jane Hasbrouck</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, temple-front Greek Revival wood-frame house. Front gable roof. Foundation not visible from street. Facade sheathed with flush wood boards; clapboards on north and south elevations. Full-height portico with paneled four square columns and four pilasters support bracketed pediment. Fancy gable scrollwork and trusses added late nineteenth century. First-story fenestration uniform height and width with characteristic dog-ear casing. French doors at first two bays; entrance in third with fully paneled wood door and outer wood-and-glass storm. Second-story fenestration windows have simple molded casing and one-over-one sash with storms. Late nineteenth century bay window at first bay of south elevation; original rounded wood corner window sash; fancy scrollwork above. Tall frieze on north and south elevations. Asphalt shingles on roof; interior brick chimney at north side. One-story rear extension with porch incorporated under gable roof; likely original to house. Lower one-story brick addition at rear of addition dates to late nineteenth century. House on double lot.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-story brick carriage house with low-pitch end-gable roof and later single-story, two-bay garage addition at north side. Carriage bay centered on alley elevation with non-historic overhead garage door; mow door with stone sill centered above.</p>
<p>612 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>1886 (one contributing building) Historic Name: First Baptist Millis Memorial Church Current Name: Grace Baptist Church Architect: Marcus F. Cummings</p> <p>One-story, red brick Romanesque Revival church with large projecting front-gable volume flanked by single-bay entrance wings. Raised basement with square-cut stone and basement windows finished with continuous stone course at watertable. the south by a square tower with a flared hip roof and on the north by a single-bay rectangular volume with a hipped roof. Primary volume distinguished with large round arch finished with bullnose brick and fancy brickwork. Space under arch subdivided into three sections by brick columns with decorative terra cotta capitals and ornamental stained glass windows with wood muntins and leaded lights. Below the arch beneath a terra cotta stringcourse three bays of paired arch windows with stone lintels. Gable apex features decorative wood L brackets and small rounded</p>

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	<p>shingles partially obscured by synthetic siding with a metal crucifix surmounted to roof peak. Recessed entrance wing engaged to south elevation topped by tall flared hipped roof. Entrance features stone stoop; pair of non-historic wood doors with a round arch over a flush stone lintel course; and tympanum has checker pattern of brick and terra cotta relief squares. Pedimented pressed metal sign centered on front roof elevation displays name of original church with year of erection. North recessed entrance wing has matching stoop and entrance. Non-projecting matching gabled wings near reach of church. Asphalt shingles on roof. A non-historic brick chimney punctures north slope of roof of primary volume; a taller corbeled brick chimney rises from the roof midway along the north elevation. One-story gabled brick addition at rear.</p>
617 Fourth Avenue	<p>ca. 1850; corniced facade ca. 1870 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with end-gable roof and late nineteenth century facade addition. Vinyl clapboards sheath all elevations. Side-hall entrance in first bay has flat casing, recessed non-historic door, and transom. Entrance covered by wide portico with low-pitch gable roof supported on round wood columns with Doric capitals. All windows have flat casing and stepped wood lintels; mostly encased with aluminum. Replacement vinyl sash. Facade capped by wood cornice with carved end brackets and corbels. Interior brick chimneys at north side and rear. Roof material not visible. Two-story rear addition with flat roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-story wood-frame carriage barn with end-gable roof. Wood clapboards on all elevations. Large original bay opening partially infilled around smaller non-historic garage opening with section door. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
618 Fourth Avenue	<p>1859 (One contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original owners: Norman and Mary Jane Remington</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, front-gable wood-frame cottage with wrap-around porch and a rear extension offset from the south elevation. Elevations sheathed with wood clapboards and synthetic siding. Facade features a wide corner board on the north side only; tall windows with low wood sills, historic louvered shutters, wood storms, and two-over-two wood window sashes. Simple single-door entrance with non-historic door in third bay. Group of three windows with historic wood sashes centered in gable. The porch retains historic Queen Anne turned posts and decoratively carved eave brackets, some of which are missing. On south elevation, first two window bays have full-height openings with historic wood casement windows and storms. Secondary entrance off porch at rear addition; non-historic</p>

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	<p>door. South roof slope extended to cover porch. Attic has been expanded on both roof slopes with a long shed dormer with raked eaves; small paired windows in dormers. Parged chimney appears at the ridgeline at the rear of the house. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Partially visible wood-frame garage with flat roof; elevations sheathed with combination plywood and vinyl siding.</p>
<p>621 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1855 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with flat roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay has historic outer paneled door with upper light. Clapboards obscure entrance surrounds. Non-historic portico with metal piers. Non-historic three-part picture window with vinyl shutters at second bay of first story. Single windows at second story with replacement vinyl sash and vinyl shutter. Cornice at parapet encased in vertical aluminum. Two-story addition with flat roof at rear and one-story rear entrance wing at south side.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay wood-frame garage front-gable roof.</p>
<p>622 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1825; fourth bay addition ca. 1920 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay, wood-frame house with low-pitched roof and end gables without eaves. Rear one-story ell covered by shed roof. Low parged foundation. Aluminum clapboards on all elevations. Irregularly spaced bays with greater space between third and fourth bays, fourth bay a later addition. Entrance in third bay with low non-historic concrete stoop and metal railings. Doorway features historic Federal period pilasters and entablature with thin projecting cornice. Non-historic door. Window openings modified for smaller replacement units; synthetic shutters. Brick chimney at ridge line near the north elevation and contemporary front door.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Frame shed clad in vinyl clapboards with no openings at alley.</p>
<p>625 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1855 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof. Side porch on south side and two-story, shed-roof rear addition. Vinyl encased cornice and brackets at facade parapet. Brick foundation. Elevations sided in vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in first bay with later wood panel door off later Colonial Revival portico with wire piers. Replacement vinyl sash windows and vinyl shutters at original</p>

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	<p>openings. Secondary entrance on south side off the flat-roof porch with turned wood posts.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, front-gable, concrete-block garage. Asphalt shingle roof, vinyl clapboards on upper gable, and two sectional garage bay doors.</p>
<p>626 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>1862 (one contributing building) Original owners: Richard and Maria Powers</p> <p>One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood-frame cottage with a two-story, end-gable rear addition. Two one-story additions at rear of two-story volume. Parged foundation. Aluminum clapboards on all elevations. Front entrance in first bay fronted by a small wood porch with pedimented roof support by large Queen Anne turned porch columns and a simple wood railing. Simple doorway with historic wood-and-glass-paneled door. Facade extends a few feet from main volume at the first floor to accommodate entrance. First story facade windows have vinyl replacement sashes; historic wood two-over-two sash window in gable; aluminum window awnings on all facade windows. Side entrance on south side of house covered by a side porch with non-historic knee walls and square posts. Small brick chimney visible at the center ridge line of the two-story volume. Roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.</p>
<p>627 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1882 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Two-story, shed-roof rear addition. Parged foundation with basement windows. Facade sheathed with aluminum clapboards; side elevations in brick-pattern asphalt shingles. Side-hall entrance in first bay with original half-panel wood doors with transoms. Entrance covered by gabled portico with later brick stoop. Portico has full pediment roof supported by square wood posts; historic balustrade. Low-peaked molded wood lintel caps decoratively incised at all windows. Replacement vinyl sash in original openings; vinyl shutters. Small attic window in gable. Cutwork bargeboards and cutwork gable brackets with carved pendant. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>629 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1882 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay has wide flat casing; replacement door; and large storm transom. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. Half-round louvered vent in front gable. Bracketed eaves</p>

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	<p>encased in aluminum/vinyl. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney towards rear.</p>
<p>630 Fourth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1855 (one contributing building) Original owners: Mathew and Sophia Higgins</p> <p>One-story, two-bay, front-gable wood-frame cottage with full-depth side addition. Foundation covered with non-historic PermaStone; single basement window. All elevations clad in synthetic clapboards. Group of three windows in first bay centered under gable; raked gable ends covered with aluminum. Front entrance located at side extension; fronted by non-historic concrete stoop and metal handrails. Doorway has historic wood paneled door and non-historic metal storm door. Non-historic aluminum awnings over windows and doorway. Side extension covered by south roof slope with flat parapet at facade. Non-historic white brick exterior chimney near rear of south elevation. Small eave brackets covered with aluminum on north elevation.</p>
<p>439 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1875 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, flat-roof, wood-frame house with a one-story, one-bay flat-roof attached garage on north side and one-story, flat-roof rear extension. Vinyl encased cornice and eave brackets across the top of the facade. Parged foundation with basement windows along the south side; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance with non-historic door and sidelight off non-historic brick stoop with concrete treads, and metal handrails. Single two-over-two wood sash windows with storm windows and vinyl shutters at first story. Single replacement sash windows with storm windows and vinyl shutters on second story. Wood sectional garage door in north garage. Interior brick chimney toward rear and on the south side.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, flat-roof, masonry garage with two sectional garage bay doors. Building is laid up with concrete blocks and has a running-bond brick veneer on front.</p>
<p>440 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1888 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, flat-roof, wood-frame residential building that originally accommodated a grocery and saloon. Brick foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Recessed side-hall entrance in first bay with pair of historic wood-paneled doors obscured by non-historic metal storm doors; concrete stoop with non-historic stone veneer and metal handrails. Two-story bay window at second bay with shallow tripartite bay at first story and projecting square bay at second story with flat corniced roof. Replacement vinyl sash in bay windows. One-over-one wood sash in</p>

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	single window over entrance. Vinyl encased cornice with end brackets across top of facade.
441 Fifth Avenue	ca. 1888 (one contributing building) One-story, three-bay, wood-frame commercial building with a flat roof. Foundation not visible. Exposed elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Wood-and-glass door with AC unit in former transom. Entrance flanked by large plate-glass bay windows with corniced hoods and brick bases. Vinyl encased cornice and eave brackets across the top of the facade.
443 Fifth Avenue	1927 (one non-contributing building) One-story, three-bay, cement-block commercial building with flat roof. Center entrance with modern glass door and flanked by large plate-glass bay windows. Non-historic concrete steps with metal handrails. Facade framed on either side by brick piers that extend to beyond parapet and are capped by cement slabs. Sign band across parapet with modern signage. Below sign band is a standing-seam metal roof overhang with three gooseneck light fixtures.
444 Fifth Avenue	ca. 1877 (one contributing building) Two-story, two-bay, front-gable, wood-frame house with early twentieth century rear two-story addition. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Two separate entrances with non-historic doors in first bay accessing lower and upper flats. Tall non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails; fixed aluminum awning above entrance. First-story window bays modified for single wide opening with non-historic casement windows. One-over-one sash with storm windows at unmodified second-story openings. Asphalt shingles on roof; central interior brick chimney.
445 Fifth Avenue	ca. 1905 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Two story, two-bay, wood-frame two-family flat with front-gable roof. Parged foundation with basement windows along north elevation. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Large two-story, bay window in first bay with replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Side-hall entrance in second bay with pair of historic wood-paneled doors with upper lights; non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrail. Single window with replacement sash window centered above entrance. Pedimented gable with paired window attic windows and single molded lintel. Raked eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof; interior brick chimney toward the rear.

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	<p>Outbuilding: Late nineteenth century two-story, two-bay, wood-frame carriage barn with end-gable roof. Wood novelty siding. Two non-historic, aluminum sectional garage doors, upper mow door, and small window in north gable. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>446 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1865 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood-frame cottage with full porch across facade. Accommodated a saloon in 1880s. Foundation not visible. Elevations clad with vinyl clapboards and shingles in gable. Porch covered by non-historic canvas awning supported by metal poles; wood balustrade with turned spindles and posts; wood lattice at base of wood deck. Entrance with storm door in third bay. Replacement vinyl sash in single windows at first and second bays. Roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, wood-frame garage with asphalt shingles on roof and vinyl clapboards on walls.</p>
<p>448 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>1890 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Oliver and Mary Peartree</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame residential building built for a commercial purpose (saloon and later grocery.) Stone veneer on foundation; aluminum clapboards above. Recessed entrance in third bay modified for non-historic door with storm door. Non-historic concrete stoop and metal handrails. Replacement vinyl sash in single window openings; vinyl louvered shutters. Tall cornice encased in aluminum.</p>
<p>449 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1888 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof. Two-story rear addition with one-story shed-roof addition. Parged with basement windows along south side; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay with historic half-panel wood doors and transom. Parged stoop with non-historic metal handrail. All windows have replacement sash and vinyl shutters. Entrance and windows distinguished with carved lintels with floral medallions. Vinyl encased cornice across the top of facade.</p>
<p>450 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1925 (one contributing building) Historic Name: O'Brien's Battery & Tire Station</p>

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	<p>One-story, three-bay, brick commercial storefront building with flat roof and mid-20th c. attached concrete-block garage at rear. Center entrance with single non-historic half-panel door and transom above flanked by large plate-glass display windows with wood mullions; low sill with wood shingles. surrounded by wood shingles. Storefront covered by full shed roof supported on square wood posts; asphalt shingles on shed roof. North elevation has large painted sign near west end; boarded window openings and rear secondary entrance with non-historic metal door near rear.</p>
<p>451-453 Fifth Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1880 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay wood-frame two-family flat with front-gable roof. Parged foundation with aluminum clapboards above. Two-story bay window in first bay encased in vertical aluminum siding; four-over-one wood sash with storm windows. Two entrances in second bay with storm doors obscuring interior doors. Low concrete stoop with concrete knee wall. Gabled oriel centered over entrance encased in aluminum clapboards; modified window openings. Single attic window in primary gable. Asphalt shingles on roof; interior brick chimney towards rear. One-story addition with shed roof at rear.</p>
<p>452 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1950 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>Commercial garage perpendicular to primary brick volume; large garage bay flanked by pedestrian door on west elevation.</p>
<p>454 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1865 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof. One-story rear ell offset from primary volume; gable roof. Parged water table; vinyl clapboards above. Low concrete steps at side-hall entrance in third bay; non-historic storm door obscures paneled interior door. Square riel above entrance supported on ornately carved wood brackets; elements encased in vinyl. Replacement vinyl sash in original single window openings. Facade capped by aluminum eave at parapet. Later exterior brick chimney on north elevation.</p>
<p>455 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame two-family flat with a flat roof. Parged foundation with vinyl clapboards above. Two-story bay window in first bay with corniced flat roof; aluminum siding; replacement sash in all windows. Side-hall entrance in second bay with non-historic door, sidelight, and Queen Anne multi-light transom. Non-historic concrete steps with metal handrails. Single window</p>

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	above entrance with replacement vinyl sash. Aluminum encased bracketed cornice at top of facade.
457 Fifth Avenue	ca. 1875 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Parged foundation with vinyl clapboards above. Full porch at first story; non-historic wood posts support hipped roof; non-historic wood balustrade; concrete steps. Side-hall entrance in third bay has narrow side lights; historic two-light transom; non-historic metal door. Replacement vinyl sash in original window fenestration; vinyl paneled shutters. Metal louvered attic vent in gable. Asphalt shingles on roof.
458 Fifth Avenue	1872 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) One-story, three-bay, wood-frame cottage with front-gable roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay with non-historic door and transom under a fixed aluminum awning; non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Facade capped by simple vinyl roof eaves. Bay window near rear of south elevation. Interior brick chimney at rear. Outbuilding: One-story, end-gable, wood-frame garage with asphalt shingle roof, vinyl clapboards on walls, and large sectional garage door.
459 Fifth Avenue	ca. 1890 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame two-family flat with flat roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay has non-historic door and single sidelight; transom infilled with aluminum. Concrete stoop with non-historic metal handrails. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings; vinyl louvered shutters. Square oriel at second and third bays of second story; encased in vinyl except at windows. Vinyl or aluminum encased cornice across top of the facade.
460 Fifth Avenue	1872 (one contributing building) Original Owners: William and Bridget Flynn Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay modified for non-historic door; transom covered with vinyl. Non-historic concrete stoop with stone veneer and metal handrail. Small contemporary square oriel set in original window opening above entrance. Replacement sash in single window openings. Facade capped by roof eaves with soffits. Asphalt shingles on roof.

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<p>462 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1872 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Brick foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay with historic half-panel wood door in first bay; non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails covered by non-historic flat roof with square posts. Second and third-bay windows retain historic two-over-two wood sash with metal storms; replacement vinyl sash in other windows on facade. Facade capped by raked eaves. Interior brick chimney near front of building.</p>
<p>463 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1910 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, commercial building laid up with concrete block. Flat roof. Two-story, wood-frame rear addition with shed roof. Metal cornice with end brackets caps facade. Rock-face concrete blocks at all visible elevations. Commercial storefront at base of facade; recessed storefront entrance flanked by projecting display windows covered by painted plywood. Outer piers rebuilt with red brick. Side-hall entrance in second bay has non-historic paneled door with transom above. Storefront hood across first story. Oriel at first bay of second story; corniced flat roof. Single window in second bay with concrete sill. Replacement vinyl sash in original fenestration. Some historic concrete block replaced with contemporary CMU at facade edges. Interior brick chimney toward rear on south side.</p>
<p>464 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1870 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-and-a-half-story, two-bay, wood-frame cottage with steeply-pitched front-gable roof. Small one-story rear extension at rear. Parged foundation; aluminum clapboards above. Side-hall entrance with early twentieth century door in first bay under fixed aluminum awning; non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Tripartite bay window in second bay with hipped roof and replacement vinyl sash; historic details encased in aluminum. Single window opening in gable with paired replacement vinyl sash; covered by aluminum awning. Facade capped by roof eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>465 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1890 (one non-contributing building due to alterations)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. Vinyl clapboards above parged foundation. Side-hall entrance in third bay with a replacement door off non-historic porch. First and second-story fenestration modified.</p>

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467 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1875; converted to flats ca. 1900 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame flats building with front-gable roof. Brick foundation; aluminum clapboards above. Non-historic vestibule at first bay with entrance on north side; main entrance not visible. Balcony with non-historic iron handrail on top of vestibule with single non-historic door at second story. Aluminum-encased two-story oriel at second bay with second-story square oriel projecting above first story; corniced flat roof. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. Small attic window in gable. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, parged masonry garage with flat roof. Sectional garage door. Boarded up window on north side.</p>
468 Fifth Avenue	<p>1958 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, brick commercial building with flat roof. Northwest corner of building chamfered, Entrance at corner with metal glass doors. Plate-glass display windows on north and west elevations near entrance. Short windows at second story. Parapet walls along the north and west sides.</p>
471 Fifth Avenue	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
472 Fifth Avenue	<p>1960 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>One-story, masonry block commercial building with a recessed entrance at southwest corner. Contemporary glass-and-metal doors and commercial metal windows. West and south elevations capped by vertical metal siding with signage layered on.</p>
475 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1920 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to alterations)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, concrete-block residential building with commercial storefront at base. Flat roof. Late twentieth century one-story gabled addition on south side near rear. Facade sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Facade capped by wood or metal cornice with paneled frieze, end brackets and corbels. Historic details removed from storefront; center entrance flanked by large two-part casement windows. Non-historic door in side-hall entrance at second bay. Oriel at first bay of second story with corniced flat roof; sheathed in vinyl. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. South elevation is laid up with rock-face concrete blocks. Non-historic</p>

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	<p>concrete block addition has vinyl clapboards in gable. No exposure on north side of building.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Late nineteenth century house converted to garage. Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame converted garage with front-gable roof. Asphalt shingles on roof; vinyl clapboards on elevations.</p>
477 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame residential building with commercial storefront at base. Flat roof. Passageway at south side of building enclosed. Wood cornice with carved end brackets and corbels caps facade. Facade and north elevation sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in first bay has non-historic door; large transom infilled with non-historic panel. Commercial entrance with non-historic door flanked by non-historic plate-glass commercial windows. Single window with replacement vinyl sash in first bay of second story. Oriel at second bay with flat roof; encased in vinyl. Interior brick chimney at north wall near front of building.</p>
479 Fifth Avenue	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
481 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1847 (one contributing building) Original Owners: John and Mary McAtee</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house with end-gable roof. Raised parged basement; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay has non-historic paneled door; non-historic concrete stoop with vinyl posts and handrails. Facade likely originally four bays wide. Fenestration at middle two bays of first and second storied modified for large non-historic three-part vinyl casement windows. Replacement vinyl sash in third-bay windows. Vinyl louvered shutters at all windows. Facade capped by soffit aluminum eave. Asphalt shingles on roof; no chimney visible from street. No roof eaves on south elevation. No exposure on north side of building.</p>
482 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1844 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owner: John Lynch</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof. Two-story rear ell with one-story rear addition. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Irregular-spaced bays. Side-hall entrance in third bay with storm door obscuring interior door; low concrete stoop. Entrance covered by later Colonial Revival portico with broken-bed pedimented roof supported on round columns. First and second bays at</p>

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	<p>first story modified for single opening with vinyl casements. Single windows at second story have metal storms. Fabric awnings over all windows; vinyl louvered shutters. Asphalt shingles on roof. No roof eaves. interior brick chimney at north end wall. House recessed from street.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, three-bay, flat-roof wood-frame garage with two small and one large sectional garage doors. Walls sheathed with vinyl clapboards.</p>
<p>483 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1845 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof and two-story, cross-gable rear extension. No exposure on south side of building. Low parged foundation at base of facade; aluminum clapboards above with some historic wood clapboards exposed around side-hall entrance in second bay. Half-panel door and non-historic metal storm door in entrance. Small flat-roof portico with square wood posts and balustrades. Two-story bay window at first with bay capped by projecting pedimented gable roof. Non-historic vinyl casement windows on front side; replacement vinyl sash elsewhere. No roof eaves on north elevation. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.</p>
<p>484 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1877 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Simon Keller</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame residential building with commercial base converted to residential use. Brick foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance accessing second-story residence in third bay with historic wood paneled doors; transom above. Non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Storefront altered to accommodate non-historic single door with large two-part display window with transoms at center; historic storefront cornice extant above. Square oriel above entrance with carved brackets; wood paneled sills under replacement sash in windows; fluted pilasters; and bracketed wood cornice. Replacement vinyl sash in modified windows at first two bays of second story. on upper story's first and second bays. Facade capped by wood cornice with end brackets. Flat roof with parapets.</p>
<p>485 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>486 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1877 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Simon Keller</p>

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	<p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof. No exposure on north side. Parged foundation with basement window. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. First story modified to accommodate separate entrances to lower and upper-story flats; non-historic paneled doors in single openings with transom boarded. Full bracket-less hood across full first story; later wood stoop with metal handrails. Replacement vinyl sash in original single openings above; original peaked wood lintels. Cornice at parapet encased in vinyl and aluminum.</p>
487 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1849 (one contributing building) Original Owners: William and Rose Fagan</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof. One-story rear extension with shed roof. No exposure on north side of building. Low parged foundation with basement windows. Facade sheathed with aluminum clapboards; historic wood clapboards partially exposed on south elevation near rear. Side-hall entrance in third bay has non-historic door underneath a later bracketed door hood; non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrail. Single windows in first two bays retain historic two-over-two wood sash; metal storm windows. Bracketed and peaked wood decorative lintels. Facade capped by molded wood cornice with tall fretted frieze and carved end brackets.</p>
488 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owners: Michael and Alice Doyle</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof. No exposure on south side. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay with non-historic door under a fixed aluminum; non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Replacement vinyl sash in single windows at first and second stories. Wood cornice at parapet with brackets encased in aluminum.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with front-gable roof and attached carport on north side. Asphalt shingles on roof; vinyl clapboards on walls.</p>
489 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1888 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay, wood-frame multi-family flat with narrow light wells on north and south sides. No exposure on south side of building. Low parged foundation with basement windows; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in fourth bay covered by non-historic vestibule with shed roof; concrete steps. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings at first story; historic two-over-two wood sash at second-story openings. Facade capped by aluminum encased cornice.</p>

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490-496 Fifth Ave	<p>ca. 1850; rear addition ca. 1890 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owners: Terrence and Ann O'Reilly</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame flat with flat roof. Building heavily altered ca. 1890 from likely two-story house with end-gable roof. Parged foundation with basement window. All elevations sheathed with vinyl novelty siding. Third bay altered to accommodate separate entrance to lower and upper-story flats; non-historic paneled doors in single openings. Entrances covered by later portico with solid knee walls and shed roof supported on round wood columns; wood steps. First and second bays of first story modified to accommodate single tripartite picture window. Replacement vinyl sash in original single windows above. Aluminum encased cornice with brackets caps facade.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, wood-frame carriage house with clipped gable roof. Walls sheathed with vinyl clapboards; rough-faced concrete block at south wall. Mow door in gable end. Asphalt shingles on roof. Non-historic one-story gabled addition on south side.</p>
493 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1935 (four non-contributing buildings due to age)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay cement block gas station with painted brick facade. Flat roof. Entrance in center bay altered with contemporary metal-and-glass doors. Bays articulated with corbeled brick piers that have capitals that rise above parapet.</p> <p>Three manufactured homes (ca. 1970)</p>
498 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1847; second-story addition ca. 1910 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Hugh and Katherine O'Neil</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. House originally one-story. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay modified for non-historic door and side light; surrounds altered with cornice intact. Non-historic wood stoop at entrance. Two-story bay window at second bay; historic details masked by vinyl. Corniced lintel at single window over entrance; encased with aluminum. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
502 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1870; storefront removed ca. 1950 (one contributing building) Original Owners: James Hall & Walter Bulkley</p>

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	<p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame residential building with flat roof and two-story, one-bay addition at south side. Originally built with commercial storefront at base (grocery). Foundation not visible. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic door; non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Middle bay at first story modified to accommodate paired windows; single windows elsewhere. Replacement vinyl sash at all windows of main volume. Facade capped by wood cornice with deep eaves and carved brackets. Addition has make-shift mutli-light wood casement window at first story; skirt roof at base of second story with historic enclosed balcony; corniced roof supported on round wood columns. Secondary entrance with replacement door on north elevation near rear.</p>
<p>503-505 Fifth Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1880 (two contributing buildings)</p> <p>Two two-story, three-bay row houses with flat roofs. Raised brick basement with basement windows and stone water table course. Entrances in outer bays each retain original pair of paneled doors with transom above. Square wood oriel centered over each entrance with paneled sills with discs, carved pilasters, denticulated cornice, and flat roof. Non-historic concrete stoop with non-historic metal handrails at No. 503; brick stoop with concrete treads and historic wrought-iron handrail at No. 505. Interior bays have single windows with original cast-iron sills and segmental arch molded lintels. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Facades capped by pressed-metal cornices with paneled friezes. Interior brick chimney visible near front of building. Cornice continues south elevation of No. 503. Bay window with stone and brick base on south elevation.</p>
<p>506 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame two-family flat with front-gable roof. Brick foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Single-door entrance in first bay with historic half-panel wood door covered by historic porch with wood steps; solid knee walls; square carved wood post supporting skirt roof and covered balcony above. Square wood posts support corniced flat roof over balcony. Two-story tripartite bay window at second bay with skirt roof continuing from porch and aluminum encased cornice at top. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney near center of house.</p>
<p>507-509 Fifth Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1880 (two contributing buildings; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two two-story, three-bay row houses with flat roofs. Raised brick basement with basement windows and stone water table course. Entrances in outer bays each retain original pair of paneled doors with transom above. Square wood oriel</p>

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	<p>centered over each entrance with paneled sills with discs, carved pilasters, dentil cornice, and flat roof. Brick stoop with concrete treads and historic wrought-iron handrails at both houses. Interior bays have single windows with original cast-iron sills and segmental arch molded lintels. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows of No. 507; plywood in all windows of No. 509. Facades capped by pressed-metal cornices with paneled friezes. Interior brick chimney visible near front of building.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, three-bay end-gable, wood-frame garage with asphalt shingle roof, vinyl clapboard sheathing, and sectional garage doors.</p>
<p>508 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1873 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owner: Catherine Rafter</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Brick foundation; aluminum clapboards above. Entrance in third bay boarded up. Parged stoop with no handrails. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. Facade capped by roof eaves with aluminum soffits. Deep eaves on north and south elevations.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage front-gable roof. Sectional garage door on alley. Secondary entrance toward the rear on south elevation.</p>
<p>510 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Two-story rear addition. No exposure at north side of building. Parged foundation with small basement window. Vinyl clapboards on all visible elevations. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic door under a fixed aluminum awning; non-historic concrete stoop and metal handrail. First and second window bays at first story modified for single tri-partite picture window with vinyl sash. Replacement vinyl sash in second-story windows. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>511 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>512 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1875 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Parged foundation; aluminum clapboards above. Side-hall entry in third bay with non-historic paneled door. Later bracketed gable hood over small brick stoop with concrete treats and metal handrails. Replacement vinyl sash in original single windows. Facade capped by eave soffits. Interior brick chimney at north wall. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>

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	<p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, masonry garage with flat-roof; two sectional garage doors. Garage laid-up with rock-face blockwork.</p>
<p>513 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building) Current Name: Fraternal Order of Eagles #3773</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay wood-frame commercial building with flat roof. Minimal exposure at north side. Foundation not visible. Building sheathed in vinyl clapboards. Storefront base significantly altered with two non-historic contiguous casement windows. Recessed entrance in second bay with non-historic metal door. Large non-historic concrete stoop at entrance modified with wood wheelchair ramp and wood steps. Non-historic wood handrails with lattice panels. Large skirt roof over first story with asphalt shingles. No fenestration at second story. Large sign centered on facade at second story. Aluminum-encased parapet cap.</p>
<p>515 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1880; commercial storefront removed ca. 1940 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Garret & Rebecca Heimstreet</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay brick house with flat roof. Parged foundation with water table course. Originally built with a meat market in the ground floor. Entrance in third bay has wide non-historic paneled door with enclosed transom above. Entrance covered by non-historic hood with historic carved brackets; originally the base of an oriel that has been removed from second story. Concrete stoop with non-historic metal handrails. First-story windows likely added later in place of storefront; cast-stone sills. Second-story windows have stone sills and cast-stone peaked lintels with appliques. Third-bay opening modified to accommodate sash window in place of oriel. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Pressed metal cornice with discs in the frieze and brackets. Passageway at south side of building closed with brick. Openings on north elevation have been enclosed with brick.</p>
<p>516-518 Fifth Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1882 (two contributing buildings; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two two-story, wood-frame row houses with flat roofs. Each has three-bay facades with low stone foundations and basement windows; vinyl novelty siding above. Wide entrances in outer bays; each has corniced lintels, pair of historic wood-paneled doors with two-light transom above. Non-historic metal storm door obscures entrance at No. 518. Non-historic concrete stoops with metal handrails at both entrances. Single windows with simple casing at all bays with replacement vinyl sash. Facades capped by matching wood cornices with end brackets and partially encased with vinyl.</p>

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	Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage front-gable roof. Sectional garage door on alley.
517 Fifth Avenue	Vacant lot (not counted)
519 Fifth Avenue	Vacant lot (not counted)
520 Fifth Avenue	ca. 1980 (one non-contributing building due to age) Large one-story, three-bay, metal-frame garage with metal end-gable roof, vertical metal siding. Large overhead aluminum garage doors and central metal entry door. Parcel enclosed by metal chain-link fence.
523 Fifth Avenue	Vacant lot (not counted)
527 Fifth Avenue	Vacant lot (not counted)
528 Fifth Avenue	ca. 1855 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Parged foundation. House recently re-sheathed in new vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in first bay with non-historic door and contemporary portico. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. Molded peaked lintels obscured or removed. Facade originally capped by deep raked eaves with returns which have been replaced with basic soffits. Roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.
529 Fifth Avenue	Vacant lot (not counted)
531 Fifth Avenue	1953 (One non-contributing building due to age) Current Name: Snow Man One-story, cement-block Modernist commercial building. Flat roof with deep eaves. Three double-hung windows at center of facade. Large distinctive neon sign on metal post rises above height of building near northeast corner; features a snowman gesturing to an ice cream cone above store name, "Snow Man."
532 Fifth Avenue	ca. 1895 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame residential building with commercial storefront base and flat roof. Originally built with grocery at first floor. Foundation not

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	<p>visible. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Recessed side-hall entrance to second-story apartment in first bay; historic wood-paneled door with transom above. Entrance covered by ornate square oriel at second story with paneled sills, pilasters, carved brackets and cornice. Base of oriel finished with delicate millwork. Storefront at remaining first story with center entrance flanked by large four-light storefront windows and solid sills. Non-historic metal-and-glass door and side light. Storefront cornice with hipped roof wraps to west elevation for single bay. Single windows above with replacement vinyl sash. Smaller secondary storefront with matching details and historic wood-and-glass door near south end of west end. Queen Anne wood cornice with carved brackets and frieze panels caps facade and west elevation. Later exterior brick chimney on south elevation.</p>
<p>535 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1925 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, flat-roof, wood-frame commercial storefront building. Began as a fruit store. Foundation not visible; vinyl novelty siding on all elevations. Facade framed by wood corner boards. Centered entrance with non-historic commercial glass door and small transom flanked by large plate-glass windows framed by flat wood casing. Solid sills sheathed with vinyl. Storefront windows continue south elevation for one bay. Non-historic concrete ramp with metal handrail up to entrance. Facade and south elevation capped by deep molded wood eaves. Small brick chimney on the rear. Small shed addition at rear of north elevation.</p>
<p>538 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>1883 (one contributing building) Developers: John, Patrick and James Flynn</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, brick townhouse with flat roof and historic porch on south side with later shed roof extension. One of three sister houses. Two-story, wood-frame rear addition sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Cut bluestone foundation with basement windows; stone water table above. Building laid up with nine-course common-bond brick work. Recessed side-hall entrance in first bay with original wood-paneled doors; brownstone stoop with non-historic metal handrails. Entrance covered by square oriel at second story; Queen Anne carved brackets, panel sills with appliques, and bracketed cornice with flat roof. Single windows at second and third bays of both stories with replacement vinyl sash, stone sills, and ornate stone lintels with rosettes. Stone sill course at first and second stories. Facade capped by wood cornice with carved brackets and paneled sills with appliques. Cornice continues south elevation. Side porch with square wood posts and carved roof brackets; non-historic balustrade with lattice panels.</p>

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<p>541 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1870 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Francis McCollum</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, brick townhouse with flat-roof. Late 20th century two-story wood-frame addition at southwest corner of house. Brick foundation with basement windows and simple sandstone sills and lintels. Building laid up with seven-course common bond brick work. Recessed side-hall entrance in first bay with original half-panel wood doors; non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Entrance covered by square oriel at second story; Queen Anne carved brackets, panel sills with rosettes, and bracketed cornice with flat roof. Single windows at second and third bays of both stories with two-over-two wood sash with storm windows, stone sills, and ornate bracketed lintels with discs and decorations. Facade capped by wood cornice with carved brackets and paneled sills with appliques. Small interior brick chimney at north wall near front.</p>
<p>542 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>1883 (one contributing building) Developers: John, Patrick and James Flynn</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, brick townhouse with flat roof. Historic portico at rear of south elevation with turned posts supporting shed roof. Cut bluestone foundation with basement windows; stone water table above. Building laid up with nine-course common-bond brick work. Recessed side-hall entrance in first bay with original wood-paneled doors; brownstone stoop with non-historic metal handrails. Entrance covered by square oriel at second story; Queen Anne carved brackets, panel sills with appliques, and bracketed cornice with flat roof. Single windows at second and third bays of both stories with replacement vinyl sash, stone sills, and ornate stone lintels with rosettes. Stone sill course at first and second stories. Facade capped by wood cornice with carved brackets and paneled sills with appliques.</p>
<p>543 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1870 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Francis McCollum</p> <p>Story-and-a-half, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Foundation not visible; vinyl clapboards on all visible elevations. First story covered by full porch with low hipped roof; partially screened; roof supported by round wood columns; and wood balustrades. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic door and storm door. Original window openings with small replacement vinyl sash; vinyl shutters. Non-historic half-round sunburst panel mounted in gable. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with vinyl soffits and an exterior concrete block chimney on the south side.</p>

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545 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1888 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame townhouse with flat-roof. Brick foundation with basement windows. All elevations sheathed with vinyl novelty siding. Side-hall entrance in first bay with historic wood half-panel doors behind non-historic storm doors; historic wood transom above. Non-historic portico with concrete stoop, steps, stone veneer, and metal handrails. Non-historic metal piers support oriel above entrance. Oriel has skirt roof at base and gable roof at top; historic details covered by vinyl. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. Facade capped by wood cornice with brackets and corbels; partially obscured by vinyl. Brick herringbone paving at base of house between bluestone sidewalk and curb.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, flat-roof, wood-frame garage with vinyl novelty siding and two aluminum garage doors.</p>
546 Fifth Avenue	<p>1883 (one contributing building) Developers: John, Patrick and James Flynn</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, brick townhouse with flat roof. Early twentieth century wood porch at north side and two-story wood-frame rear extension sheath with wood clapboards. Cut bluestone foundation with basement windows; stone water table above. Building laid up with nine-course common-bond brick work. Recessed side-hall entrance in first bay with original wood-paneled-and-glass doors; historic outer wood-paneled doors and transom; brownstone stoop with non-historic metal handrails. Entrance covered by square oriel at second story; Queen Anne carved brackets, panel sills with appliques, and bracketed cornice with flat roof. Single windows at second and third bays of both stories with replacement vinyl sash, stone sills, and ornate stone lintels with rosettes. Stone sill course at first and second stories. Facade capped by wood cornice with carved brackets and paneled sills with appliques.</p>
547 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1850 (one non-contributing building due to alterations)</p> <p>Two-story, front-gable, wood-frame house. Two-bay facade arrangement heavily altered (originally three bays). Non-historic door in first bay; non-historic window openings in second bay. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards.</p>
548-550 Fifth Ave	<p>ca. 1866 (two contributing buildings) Developers: John and Ellen McKeon</p> <p>Pair of two-story, three-bay, brick row houses with flat roofs. One-story brick addition offset from north side of No. 550. and two-story wood-frame rear addition.</p>

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	<p>Brick foundation with stone water table. Recessed side-hall entrances at interior bays with wood-paneled jambs; original paired half-panel doors with round-arch upper lights; tall transom. Bluestone steps. Stone lintels and sills throughout. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. Matching wood cornices with carved brackets and decorative frieze. Pair of interior chimneys incorporated with end walls.</p>
<p>549 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building) Original Owner: Charles R. Griffith, grocer</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, front-gable, Queen Anne wood-frame building with front-gable roof. Originally built as a grocery with residential apartment above. Brick foundation; vinyl clapboards with composite shingles at first-story skirt roof and in gable. First-story storefront modified to accommodate residential use. Storefront details removed; two non-historic single windows. Paired entrances at second bay with non-historic concrete steps; wood-paneled doors with upper lights. Oriel at first bay of second story with incised details above windows and molded cornice with flat roof. Single window in second bay with tall, molded wood lintel. Single attic window in gable with pedimented lintel and decorative appliques. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Pedimented gable with raked eaves.</p>
<p>551 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood-frame house with Greek Revival entrance. Low parged foundation; aluminum sheathing above. Side-hall entrance in first bay with historic six-panel wood door and side light with solid sill. Entrance surrounds with wide molded dog-ear casing and cornice. Single windows with obscured sills and lintels; replacement vinyl sash throughout. Likely gable window covered by aluminum. Facade capped by raked eaves. Wood novelty siding visible at rear one-story addition.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, front-gable, wood-frame garage with wood novelty siding and a wood sectional garage door.</p>
<p>553 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Foundation not visible. Vinyl clipboards on all elevations. Side-hall entrance in first bay has non-historic half-panel replacement door; covered by historic gabled hood with triangular wood brackets. Window openings likely modified for smaller replacement vinyl sash at second and third bays of both stories. Window over entrance covered by vinyl. Single square fixed attic window in gable. Carved eave</p>

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	brackets at facade ends; eave soffits obscured by vinyl. Roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. House recessed from street.
554 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1850 (One contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owners: Frederick and Ruth Leake</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. One-story rear addition with shed-roof. Brick foundation with basement windows on south elevation; vinyl clapboards above. Full front porch at first story with three large non-historic brick piers supporting corniced flat roof; wood balustrades; bluestone steps; brick base. Side-hall entrance in first bay with historic wood-and-glass outer doors. Later paired windows at first story with replacement vinyl sash; single windows at second story with modified opening at first bay. Ornate bargeboard trim work at gable eaves; decorative exposed rafter ends. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney toward rear of south elevation.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, front-gable, wood-frame garage with asphalt shingles on roof, wood clapboards on walls, and a sectional garage door.</p>
555 Fifth Avenue	Vacant lot (not counted)
557 Fifth Avenue	<p>1980 (one non-contributing building due to age) Current Name: City of Troy Lansingburgh Fire Station</p> <p>One-story post-modern fire station with three garage bays set at 45 degree angle to 115th Street. Flat roof. Fifth Avenue entrance recessed behind small courtyard. Synthetic clapboards on all elevations; glass curtain wall at garage bays.</p>
558 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building) Original Owners: George and Abigail Scott</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Two-story rear addition under gable roof extension. Parged foundation with basement windows; aluminum clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay with historic half-panel wood doors with round-arch upper lights. Fixed aluminum awning and non-historic wood stoop with handrails. Replacement sash with storm windows in original openings at first story; awning attachments. Second-story fenestration altered for large non-historic picture window with casements and shingled shed roof above window. Deep, raked eaves with carved brackets at facade ends. Asphalt shingles on roof. Two interior brick chimneys. Iron fence at front of parcel.</p>

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<p>562 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1851; porch, ca. 1900 (one contributing building) Original Owners: George and Abigail Scott</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival brick townhouse with parapet end walls. Full wood porch across first story with covered balcony at first bay of second story. Paired round Doric columns on wood deck support flat porch roof with tall frieze. Foundation not visible. Recessed side-hall entrance with pilastered jambs; single-door doorway framed by square pilasters and entablature; leaded light side lights and transom; later wood-and-glass door. Stone sills and lintels and replacement vinyl sash at all windows. Aluminum cornice with incorporated gutters. Incorporated end-wall chimneys.</p> <p>One-story, two-bay, brick garage with hipped roof. Two metal sectional garage doors. Roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.</p>
<p>566 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>1849 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Alfred and Mary Seaman</p> <p>Two story, five-story, flat-roof, wood-frame house with large Italianate wood cornice. Foundation not visible; concrete water table at north and south elevations. Vinyl novelty siding on all elevations. Center-hall entrance in the third bay covered by historic portico; round wood columns support corniced roof. Later wood-paneled door with upper lights and short transom in flat cased doorway. Symmetrical window bays with bracketed wood lintels; two-over-two wood sash; vinyl louvered shutters. Late 19th century cornice at parapet with tall flush-board frieze and ornately carved brackets; cornice continues on parapets of side elevations. East bay windows of north elevation have six-over-six wood sash. Interior end-wall chimneys at north and south elevations.</p>
<p>569 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1910 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame Queen Anne house with primary and secondary front gables. Large veranda wraps east and south elevations, which faces 115th Street. Porch roof supported by large Craftsman columns on brick piers. Entrance has two wood-and-glass doors to accommodate duplex arrangement. Large shallow bay window at second story surmounted by pedimented gable. Off-center attic window in primary gable. South elevation has covered balcony above porch roof supported by non-historic wood posts. Foundation covered with parged; first story sheathed with textured parged; second story sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Asphalt shingles on roof. All windows replacement.</p>

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<p>571 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1858 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, cross-gable wood-frame cottage with multiple side and rear extensions. Facade features an asymmetrical roof profile and a deeply recessed entrance in the first bay with a pedimented hood with large brackets, a semi-arched ceiling, and a single wood-paneled door with a fanlight and sidelights. The two window bays at the first story have low sills with French wood windows. North extension in one-bay wide and has half-hipped roof. A second north extension has flat roof and secondary entrance. A contemporary wood staircase on the south elevation provides access to the attic on that side. All elevations sheathed with aluminum clapboards. Roof has asphalt shingles. Brick foundation covered in parged.</p>
<p>575 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay, wood-frame house with a flat corniced roof. Two front entrances, one in the first bay and the other in the third. The first entrance, likely original, has low stoop, a single paneled door, and a transom with simple casing all around. The second entrance is recessed and has non-historic door. A flat roof bay window is centered over this entrance at the second story. A non-historic covered balcony projects from the facade, wrapping to the south elevation. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards and historic details either covered with vinyl or removed. All windows have modified openings and non-historic sashes.</p>
<p>576 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>1910-1912 (one contributing building) Current Name: Lansingburgh Central School Historic Name: Lansingburgh High School Architect/builder: E.E. Joralemon (NYC architect) / Glick & Burgett (Lorain, OH-based contractor)</p> <p>Three-story, yellow brick and stone school building recessed on corner lot. Both street elevations feature three-bay projecting masses with stone and rusticated brick base, stone stringcourse, large flat brick pilasters above, and a denticulated cornice below brick parapet. Brick quoining at outer building corners. Gendered entrances in center bay on both street elevations with stone surrounds. Non-historic metal doors and transom. West elevation features two large round bracketed pediments that flank outer bays, each surmounted by human bust, both of a poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882) and James Russell Lowell (1819-1891). Centered in the frieze above each pilaster are four stone panels incised with "Literature," "History," "Science," and "Mathematics." Low limestone block retaining wall along street front.</p>

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<p>577 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1854 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owners: Ebenezer and Olive Wood</p> <p>One-story, front-gable wood-frame house with three symmetrical bays. Entrance in the first bay has low stone stoop, single-door entrance with a transom. The door and all windows except one have simple wood casings with pitched molded wood lintels incised with ornamental clover leaf and ribbon patterns. First-story windows retain historic two-over-two sashes. Center attic window has round arch top with double-hung sashes; other two attic windows are low with same incised wood lintel as below and wood casement sash. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards; eaves covered with synthetic siding. Brick foundation. Asphalt shingles on roof. North side of street front enclosed with tall ornate iron gate with metal flagpole behind it.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Early twentieth century wood-frame garage sheathed with wood clapboards and has exposed rafters at eaves.</p>
<p>579 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owner: Isaac Son</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, front-gable brick house with unusual stone quoining. Single-story, wood-frame extension at rear. Facade has tall brownstone color parged foundation. Entrance in first bay has a low concrete stoop, single paneled wood door with paneled sidelights with stained glass lights and simple entablature above. Iron railings at stoop has custom W centered in each. Door and windows have brownstone sills and lintels. All windows contemporary replacements. First-story picture window with keystone is mid-twentieth century alteration. Facade surmounted by molded wood cornice with raked ends. Flat frieze board wraps to south and north elevations. Exterior brick chimney near rear of south elevation likely later addition. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Wood-frame structure sheathed with synthetic siding at rear.</p>
<p>581 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1851 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Robert and Rebecca Relay</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, front-gable brick house with one-story brick and wood-frame extensions at rear. Parged foundation. Entrance in first bay has single contemporary brick step with stone threshold. Single wood-paneled door with wood paneled and glass sidelights and simple entablature with flat brownstone lintel above. All windows have brownstone sills and lintels, and vinyl replacement sashes. Un-tinted</p>

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	<p>parged has been applied to wall beneath first-story windows and along north elevation. Simple eaves with flat frieze board.</p>
<p>582 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame house with front gable and single-story rear addition offset from main volume. Raked eave ends. All elevations covered with synthetic clapboards above parged foundation. Late twentieth century picture window at first story. Entrance surrounds covered with synthetic siding; historic wood-and-glass paneled front door. Front porch contemporary wood reconstruction with hipped roof. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>585 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>590 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1865 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding; one non-contributing building due to age) Original owners: Walton M. & Mary J. Eddy (residence)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame Italianate house with front gable, wrap-around covered porch, and rear two-story addition offset from main volume. Facade framed on sides with corner pilasters surmounted by a raked cornice. Undersides of eaves have decoratively carved brackets. Triangular attic window in gable. Wide entrance likely altered for separate entrances, each with wood-and-glass paneled door and a large transom. Porch features square columns, decoratively carved corbels, arching brackets and small pendants. Porch connects to side entrance at rear entrance. Facade windows have distinctive pedimented lintels with brackets. Facade sheathed with wood clapboards; south elevation composite shingles. Asphalt shingles on roof. Rear extension has flat roof with non-continuous cornice.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-story, two-bay brick carriage house (built ca. 1850) with end gables and brick corbeling at top. Carriage door opening modified for contemporary overhead garage door. Thick bluestone lintels and sills at openings most of which are covered. Carriage house possibly pre-dates main house.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Single-story wood-frame commercial building (built ca. 1950). Facade features vertical battens, solid battened doors, and large plate-glass windows.</p>
<p>592 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850; second-story addition, ca. 1895 (one non-contributing building due to alterations)</p>

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	<p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front gable and triangular gable window. All elevations pargeded foundation and vinyl clapboards above. First-story window openings modified into non-historic single opening with three windows. Asymmetrical bracketed roof over entrance with contemporary door and no surrounds. Vinyl sashes in original window openings. Asphalt shingles on roof. House originally built as single-story cottage; expanded ca. 1895.</p>
<p>594 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850; second-story addition, ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with pedimented front gable. South two bays covered by wood porch with Doric columns supporting flat roof. Entrance modified for contemporary door. Wide shallow window bay centered above entrance, added when second story was built ca. 1900. Wood shingles and round window with wood blocks in gable. All elevations sheathed with synthetic clapboards below pediment; shingles in pediment. Replacement windows in original openings. Foundation covered with parged. Asphalt shingles on roof. Narrow alleys along north and south elevations.</p>
<p>595 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>Parking lot (not counted)</p>
<p>596 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1845 (one contributing building) Developer: Dennis S. Baxter</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival brick row house with parapet end gable. Facade and south elevation covered with vinyl clapboards. Parged foundation. Entrance has non-historic stoop and non-historic door and sidelights with covered transom above Late 19th century oriel above entrance supported by brackets also covered with synthetic material. All windows vinyl sashes in original openings. Synthetic siding partially removed at on south elevation to reveal original brick wall and covered attic window. Alley runs along south elevation.</p>
<p>597 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1990 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>One-story symmetrical H-plan brick building with centered three-bay front gable mass flanked by single-bay flat-roof wings. Entrance in center bay projects from facade with Colonial Revival surrounds including fanlight. Wings feature single window opening with six contemporary windows. One-story addition sheathed with synthetic shingles at rear. Concrete foundation. Asphalt shingles on roof. Large parking lot south of building.</p>

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<p>598 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1845 (one contributing building) Developer: Dennis S. Baxter</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival brick row house with parapet end gable and two-story rear brick ell. Parged foundation with continuous stone course at water table. Entrance has low non-historic wood stoop; flat wood pilasters on inside jamb; recessed doorway with flat pilasters, sidelights, and transom. Wood-and-glass paneled door not original. Stone sills and flush lintels at all windows. Wood frieze below simple cornice. Chimney incorporated into parapet. Brick ell has gable roof perpendicular to main volume with tall flat parapet and features double-story Queen Anne bay window sheathed with wood shingles on north elevation, which faces 116th St. Double-story wood porch at rear wood-frame extension. Historic six-over-six wood sashes in attic window; all other windows vinyl. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>599 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>1879 (one contributing building) Original Owners: William M. and Ruth A. Lea</p> <p>Three-story, four-bay, wood-frame house with eclectic Italianate details, a low-pitched roof, and a rear two-story ell. All elevations sheathed with wood clapboards. The main volume has a square footprint. Facade features double-story porch with turned porch posts at first story and decorative supports; porch covers three bays including the entrance in the center bay. Entrance retains original wood-and-glass doors with large transom above. North of porch is a two-story bay window with incised lintels and panels, molded cornices, and metal cresting at top. Windows at third story likely later modifications; two south-most bays retain original false window frames with incised lintels. Large deep cornice with paneled frieze, decoratively carved brackets and corbels caps all elevations of main volume. A decorative segmental arched frontispiece is mounted atop cornice over center bay. L-shape porch at rear ell. Foundation is cut stone. Third-story windows six-over-one double-hung wood windows; all over windows vinyl. Carriage stepping stone with "LEA" spelled on front survives at curb.</p>
<p>600 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850; north addition, ca. 1925 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owners: John and Elizabeth Mairs</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival wood-frame house with low-pitched front gable roof and one-story, two-bay flat-roof extension at north side, coplanar with facade. One-and-a-half-story rear ell with contemporary additions to it. All elevations sheathed with wood clapboards. Main volume, which is three bays deep and framed on sides by narrow corner boards, has stone foundation. Distinctive</p>

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	<p>Greek Revival entrance with characteristic flat pilasters and entablature; recessed doorway with second set of pilasters and entablatures; and sidelights and transom. Windows have simple wood sills and drip caps; first-story windows retain historic wood six-over-six sashes; other windows replacements. Arched vent in gable. Two brick chimneys puncture roof between bays on south elevation. West-most bay on north facade nearly abuts front wall. Rear extension also has stone foundation, two bays with typical Greek Revival attic windows; covered porch extensions on rear. Flat-roof extension on north side of house added in the 1920s as a physician's office; capped with wood cornice with wide frieze board and parapet above; northmost bay has low steps, likely an entrance since enclosed with a pair of small windows. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-bay garage with pitched roof; sheathed with parged and asphalt shingles.</p>
<p>605 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1872 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with eclectic late nineteenth-century ornamental details including a hipped roof and distinctive centered dormer with a hipped roof and wood finial. Wood clapboards on all elevations. First story of facade covered by corniced porch with carved posts, brackets and corbels. Entrance has been modified with two doors to accommodate duplex arrangement. Flat-roof oriel above entrance. Windows have decoratively incised flush wood lintels. Facade framed by corner boards with carved corbels at roof eaves, which are covered with synthetic siding. Roof covered with slate shingles. Two peaked dormers on south elevation and double-story bay window at rear of same elevation. Windows replaced.</p>
<p>607-609 Fifth Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1870 (two contributing buildings)</p> <p>Two-story, wood-frame double house six bays wide with entrances in center bays covered by distinctive porch. Brick foundation. Porch roof supported by square wood posts with carved corbels and tooth edge below the roof and a small pediment centered above. Both entrances have segmental arch openings with large transoms; north entrance retains historic wood storm doors and main doors within. No. 609 (north house) retains original wood lintels on all windows; peaked at first story and arched at second story. Windows on No. 607 have been modified for smaller openings. Continuous wood cornice with decorative corbels and brackets with peaked pediment centered on top. Flat roof with tall parapet; synthetic clapboards on all elevations. Two-story rear ells offset from main volume.</p>

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611 Fifth Avenue	ca. 1850 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame I-plan house with raked gable ends and a one-story rear ell. Wide frieze board across top of facade wraps corners. Entrance altered with single sidelight and non-historic door. Mid-twentieth-century bay window at first story. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations; vinyl shutters; non-historic wood stoop. Asphalt shingles on roof. Outbuilding: Single-bay frame garage with low pitched roof, vinyl clapboards, and metal overhead door.
612 Fifth Avenue	ca. 1845; south and rear additions ca. 1890 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Robert and Malvina Harrison Two-story, three-bay-wide, L-plan Italianate house with low hipped roof, wide wrap-around veranda, and one-story rear addition. Distinctive bracketed cornice with wide frieze wraps visible elevations; attic windows in center bays. Stone window lintels and sills. Flat-roofed bay window at second story centered over entrance. Roof of late twentieth-century veranda supported by combination of large brick piers and wood Doric columns with wood balustrade in between. L extension added late 1880s. Vinyl window replacements. Asphalt shingles on roof. House occupies double lot. Stone carriage step at street inscribed "Benedict."
613 Fifth Avenue	ca. 1850 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof and porch covering first story. House recessed from street. Simple entrance with historic wood paneled and glass door; transom above. Denticulated wood cornice surmounts facade. Porch roof also has denticulated cornice; non-historic porch posts and railing. Vinyl clapboards and vinyl windows.
614 Fifth Avenue	ca. 1855; converted to flats ca. 1910 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Two-story, three-bay, cross-gable brick house with L plan. Two-story, wood-frame extension at rear. First story covered by early twentieth-century porch with Doric columns supporting flat roof. Covered balcony centered over entrance. Wide front entrance altered in early twentieth century to accommodate duplex arrangement with separate entrances. Windows have low-height stone sills and flush stone lintels. Large dentils at cornice with flared eaves likely later alteration. Non-historic replacement windows. Asphalt shingles on roof.

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	<p>Outbuilding: Gabled wood-frame barn sheathed with parged. East elevation has two garage bays with overhead doors. Composite shingles in gable. Exposed rafter ends at eaves; asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>615 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame house with a pedimented front gable. Brick foundation with basement windows. Entrance with low stoop, historic wood-and-glass paneled door, and flat hood above with non-historic metal brackets. Paired windows at first bay with Triangular oriel centered above; faced with aluminum. Small attic opening centered in gable. Historic eight-over-one wood window sashes. Aluminum clapboards on all elevations. Foundation and stoop partially covered with Permastone. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>617 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, brick house with raked front gable. Basement windows centered under first two bays. Windows have simple bluestone sills and flush lintels. Entrance has low stone stoop; non-historic metal railing and porch awning; non-historic door with no surrounds. Synthetic window shutters; vinyl windows; eaves wrapped in synthetic siding. Asphalt shingles on roof. One-story, wood-frame extension at rear. Narrow alleys on north and south sides.</p>
<p>618 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1852; Gothic bay window ca. 1865 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owners: Alpheus M. and Miranda Baker</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, eclectic Greek Revival brick house. Low-pitched, cross-gable roof with L plan with wood-frame rear extension. First story on west and north elevations covered by porch with Corinthian columns supporting flat denticulated corniced roof. Entrance in first bay has large simple opening with Italianate doors. Windows have low brownstone sills and flush stone lintels. Cornice has wide frieze with delicate beading and large dentils under eaves on all visible elevations. Windows have low sills and historic one-over-one wood windows. Late 1860s Gothic bay window has pointed arch windows flanked by engaged wood columns and covered with a corbeled flat roof. Three brick chimneys appear above roof eave on south elevation, one of which is likely later addition. North elevation features projecting corniced bay between first and second stories with large decorative stained glass window. West elevation of extension has projecting one-story, gabled, wood-frame entrance with French doors and wood clapboards, likely added in late twentieth century. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>

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	<p>Outbuilding: Gabled wood-frame barn sheathed with clapboards. East elevation modified with two garage bays with overhead doors. Paneled door and triple windows above in gable.</p>
<p>619 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1845 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay brick house with tall parapeted end gables. Raised basement with windows. Stoop and entrance in first bay obscured by wood-frame enclosure consisting of vinyl-clad knee wall and wood casement windows; skirt roof above surmounted by corniced oriel at second story. Windows have stone lintels and sills; vinyl replacement sashes. Simple wide frieze board below roof eave on facade. Asphalt shingles on roof. Narrow alleys on north and south sides. Simple bay window on south elevation touches eave of neighboring roof at No. 617.</p>
<p>621 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1870 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof and Italianate wood cornice with carved corbels and incised patterns in frieze. Parged foundation with basement windows centered in first two bays. Entrance has wood stoop with kneewalls partially faced with wood clapboards; non-historic porch roof; large double-door entrance with historic wood-and-glass doors. Windows retain historic two-over-two wood sashes. All elevations sheathed with synthetic clapboards above basement. Narrow alleys on north and south sides of house.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Wood-frame carriage house (built ca. 1895) with pitched roof. Wood carriage doors open onto alley; hay door centered above. Wood novelty siding on all elevations.</p>
<p>622 Fifth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1890 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owners: William H. and Mary Slattery</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, pedimented front-gabled Queen Anne wood-frame house with wrap-around covered wood porch and flat-roofed window bay centered over entrance. Porch roof supported by round wood columns on square bases with abstract capitals and simple square-post banister in between. Porch connects to secondary entrance at shallow gabled extension on south elevation. Entrance retains original Queen Anne wood-and-glass paneled door with sidelights and transom. Ornamental relief pattern in gable peak. All elevations covered with wood clapboards. All windows replacements. Asphalt shingles on roof. Non-historic addition at rear.</p>

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	<p>Outbuilding: Early twentieth century two-bay garage with pitched roof; sheathed with parged and wood shingles on elevations; asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
623 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with low pitched roof and front gable with raked eaves. Stone foundation mostly covered with parged. Irregular spaced bays. Entrance in first bay has low wood stoop partially enclosed with kneewall and covered with non-historic porch roof; wide double-door entrance covered by non-historic storm doors. Windows retain historic two-over-two wood sashes. All elevations sheathed with synthetic siding. Asphalt shingles on roof. Narrow alleys on north and south sides.</p>
625 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with low pitched front gable roof with raked eaves. One-story extension at rear. Lower portion of facade faced with contemporary stone veneer up to first-story sills; aluminum siding above. Entrance in third bay has low non-historic concrete stoop and single non-historic door with no surrounds. Two small windows centered in gable. Eaves covered with aluminum. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
629 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1870 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, wood-frame double house with large front gable, six-bay-wide facade. Two-story ell at rear of No. 629. Simple roof eaves. Minimal visible foundation. Single-door entrances in third and fifth bays with single non-historic cement step for each. Wood-and-glass doors not original. First-story window openings at fourth and sixth bays modified for smaller paired windows. All elevations sheathed with synthetic clapboards. Replacement sashes in all windows. Asphalt shingles on roof. Two side entrances and a garage bay on north elevation, which faces 117th Street.</p>
630 Fifth Avenue	<p>ca. 1850; second story ca. 1895 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame side-passage house with late nineteenth century double-story bay window in first bay. Bay window has skirt roof above first story and flat roof at top; no ornamentation. Entrance has low stoop, non-historic metal awning, and late nineteenth century wood-and-glass door and sidelights. Simple cornice with shallow eaves. North elevation, which faces 117th Street has shallow double-story bay window at third bay. Foundation covered with parged. All</p>

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	<p>elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Vinyl replacement windows in original openings. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-bay frame garage.</p>
439 Sixth Avenue	<p>ca. 1890 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame side-passage house with a flat roof. Raised brick basement with basement windows on side (south elevation). Wood stoop with non-historic wood handrails at entrance in third bay. Recessed doorway has single wood-paneled door flanked by sidelights and non-historic louvered shutters. Vinyl replacement units in all historic window openings. Facade capped with a bracketed and denticulated wood cornice partially covered by synthetic siding. All elevations sheathed with aluminum clapboards.</p>
440 Sixth Avenue	<p>ca. 1890 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame townhouse with flat roof. Parged foundation; aluminum clapboards. Side-hall entrance in first bay with non-historic door and metal storm door; non-historic concrete with Permastone veneer and metal handrail. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows.</p>
442 Sixth Avenue	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame townhouse with flat-roof. Parged foundation with Permastone veneer on facade; aluminum clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay with replacement door, storm door, and historic transom. Non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Replacement vinyl sash with storm windows and shutters in original windows. Cornice and end brackets encased in aluminum siding.</p>
444-446 Sixth Ave	<p>ca. 1861; north addition ca. 1880 (one contributing building) Original Owners: James and Elsie Taylor</p> <p>Two-story, five-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof. One-story addition at rear of south elevation. Parged foundation with basement windows with stone sills; vinyl clapboards above. Recessed center-hall entrance with non-historic door in third bay; historic doorway details obscured or removed. Non-historic concrete stoop and metal handrails. Replacement vinyl sash in original single window openings. Facade capped by eave soffit.</p>
445 Sixth Avenue	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p>

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	<p>One-story, three-bay, wood-frame side-passage house with front gable roof. Foundation not visible. Entrance in first bay has non-historic wood step that leads to simple doorway with single non-historic paneled door and storm door. Vinyl replacement units and vinyl louvered shutters at windows. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Simple shallow roof eaves at gable. Asphalt shingles on roof. Brick chimney visible at ridgeline near middle part of house.</p>
<p>447 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1875 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame side-passage house with front gable roof. Low parged basement. Non-historic wood stoop at entrance in first bay. Recessed doorway has been altered with single non-historic replacement door. All openings on facade originally featured decorative triangular wood lintels which have recently been removed. Two-over-two wood windows replaced with vinyl sashes in altered openings to accommodate smaller sashes. Decoratively carved gable bracket also removed. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Asphalt roof shingle.</p>
<p>448 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1880 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. One-story rear addition with flat roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in third bay has non-historic door; non-historic wood stoop with handrails. Replacement vinyl sash in single window openings with vinyl shutters. Aluminum encased cornice across top of first story. Soffit eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>449 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame side-passage house with a flat roof. Low parged foundation. Enclosed porch spans width of first story. Non-historic front door in first bay of porch. All window openings modified for non-historic replacement sashes. Facade capped with historic wood cornice that features tall frieze and carved end brackets. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards.</p>
<p>450 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1880 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Parged foundation. All elevations sheathed with composite shingles. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic door set within field of glass-block infill. Entrance framed by wood pilasters and molded cornice. Non-historic concrete stoop and metal handrails. All windows have molded wood lintels. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows; non-historic canvas awnings. Molded wood lintels over the entrance and</p>

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	windows. Round-arch attic vent in gable. Facade capped by raked eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney.
451 Sixth Avenue	ca. 1880 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame side-passage house with a flat roof. Low parged foundation. Low stone stoop at entrance in first bay; non-historic metal handrail. Simple doorway with single non-historic door and transom above. All windows have vinyl replacement sashes in original openings and non-historic vinyl louvered shutters. Facade crowned by wood cornice with frieze, carved end brackets, and molding. Facade sheathed with vinyl clapboards; side elevations sheathed with aluminum clapboards.
452 Sixth Avenue	ca. 1865 (one contributing building) One-story, two-bay, wood-frame cottage with front-gable roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic door and storm; non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Non-historic tripartite oriel window in first bay with hipped roof, shutters, and vinyl casements. Wood sash in attic gable window. Facade framed by eaves with returns. Asphalt shingles on roof.
453 Sixth Avenue	ca. 1860 (one contributing building) One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, wood-frame side-passage house with front-gable roof. One-story rear addition. Entrance in first bay has single low step and non-historic metal handrails. Single non-historic paneled door with pressed metal pediment above supported by iron brackets. Vinyl replacement windows in all openings flanked by vinyl louvered shutters. Two smaller windows centered in gable. Gable framed by wood cornice with wide frieze; cornice returns have been removed. Vinyl clapboards on all elevation. Asphalt roof shingles. Brick chimney visible at ridgeline near rear of primary house volume.
454 Sixth Avenue	1879; rear addition ca. 1890 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Thomas and Ellen Herbert One-story, three-bay, wood-frame cottage with front-gable roof and two-story rear addition. Shed dormers on both roof slopes. Raised parged basement; composite shingles on all visible elevations. Entrance at third bay covered by later gabled vestibule; entrance on north side. Non-historic concrete stoop with metal handrails. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings; flat casing. Facade capped by raked eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof.

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<p>456 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>1864 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owners: John and Ellen Hurley</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, wood-frame cottage with front-gable roof and full porch across facade. Porch has non-historic square posts and wood balustrades; flat roof with aluminum soffits. Parged foundation. Stone veneer on facade; gable and side elevations sheathed in vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in first bay with early twentieth century wood-and-glass door, storm door, and transom. Original single window openings at second and third bays and gable with pedimented lintels with corbels; replacement vinyl sash. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with front-gable roof. Walls sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Aluminum sectional garage door.</p>
<p>457 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>1868; second story added to rear ca. 1895 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owners: James, Patrick and John Flynn</p> <p>Two-story brick townhouse with flat roof and two-story, wood-frame rear addition. Low brick foundation with brownstone watertable course. Facade laid up with eight-course common bond brick. Entrance in third bay has low stone stoop with recessed doorway featuring a pair of ornate paneled wood doors surmounted by a tall transom. All openings feature decoratively carved and incised brownstone lintels with cross symbol at center. Windows have brownstone sills and vinyl replacement windows. Facade topped by wood cornice with four decoratively carved brackets with pendants. Second story added to rear addition ca. 1895; clad in vinyl siding.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Wood-frame carriage house with pitch roof. Lower part altered for non-historic single-bay overhead garage door. Wood loft door and small window above. Single-bay gabled extension at north side added in late twentieth century. All elevations clad in vinyl clapboards. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>458 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>1872 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owners: Michael and Joanna Farrell</p> <p>One-story, two-bay, wood-frame cottage with front-gable roof. Brick foundation; vinyl novelty siding above. Full porch across first story of facade with turned columns supporting corniced flat roof; non-historic vinyl balustrades, wood paneling on front of porch deck, and wood steps. Side-hall entrance in first bay with non-historic door and storm door. Second bay of first story comprises triple windows with replacement vinyl sash; single attic window in gable with vinyl sash.</p>

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	<p>Facade capped by raked eaves with flared ends. Asphalt shingles on roof. No visible chimney from street.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One story manufactured garage or shed obscured non-historic vinyl fence.</p>
<p>460 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>1912 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owners: Adam and Margaret Nold</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, wood-frame cottage with front-gable roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Full front porch across first story; flat roof supported by square wood columns; balustrades, non-historic concrete steps, and vertical vinyl siding at porch base. Side-hall entrance in first bay with non-historic door. Replacement vinyl sash in original single window openings. Single attic window in gable. Asphalt shingles on roof. Small gabled dormer on south roof slope. Interior brick chimney toward rear.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay wood-frame garage with front-gable roof. Standing-seam metal on roof. Panel siding of unknown material on gable end and vertical wood siding on visible elevations. Aluminum sectional garage door.</p>
<p>461 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1875 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Three-bay, front-gable, wood-frame side-passage house. Low parged foundation with single basement window. Stoop at first bay faced with non-historic Permastone; non-historic metal handrails. Doorway has single non-historic door and storm; covered by non-historic awning and metal supports. Non-historic replacement windows in original openings. Roof eaves covered in synthetic material. Elevations clad in vinyl clapboards. Brick chimney visible near rear. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>462 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood-frame house. Facade sheathed with vinyl clapboards; composite shingles on side elevations. First story covered by full porch which has been enclosed. Non-historic door in first bay and two vinyl casement windows with shutters. Replacement vinyl sash in single windows with vinyl shutters at second story. Vinyl casement attic window with shutters in gable. Facade capped by soffit eaves. Roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Central interior brick chimney.</p>

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463 Sixth Avenue	ca. 1910 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame duplex with front-gable roof. Parged foundation with single basement window. Two entrances in first two bays covered by non-historic porch roof supported by non-historic metal columns. Wood stoop. Non-historic metal storm doors and wood doors. Double-story projecting bay window in third bay. All elevations clad in aluminum clapboards. Asphalt shingles on roof.
466 Sixth Avenue	1949 (one non-contributing building due to age) One-story, three-bay Colonial Revival brick cottage with steeply-pitched gable dormer over first bay. End-gable roof.
469 Sixth Avenue	ca. 1850 (one contributing building; two non-contributing outbuildings (due to age)) Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame side-passage house with late twentieth century one-story south wing. Rubble stone foundation on front; parged foundation on south elevation. Non-historic covered stoop leads to non-historic double-door entrance in first bay; Permastone on stoop; non-historic metal handrails and columns. Late nineteenth century double-story window bay in second bay. Pedimented front gable with synthetic siding on eaves. All windows vinyl replacements. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Asphalt shingles on roof. Chimney visible at ridgeline near middle of house. Single-bay, flat-roof south wing faced with brick veneer and vertical composite board. Outbuilding: One-story frame shed with poured concrete foundation, vinyl clapboards, and pitched roof.
470 Sixth Avenue	ca. 1890 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owners: Arthur and Margaret Fitzpatrick Two-story, three-bay Queen Anne wood-frame house with pedimented front-gable roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Full front porch with turned columns, wood balustrades, and shed roof; porch steps at south end. Side-hall entrance in third bay with side lights and transom; paneled door. Replacement vinyl sash in original single window openings; non-historic shutters. Oriel above entrance encased in vinyl. Casement in attic window in gable. Cornice and brackets obscured by vinyl clapboards. Vinyl eave soffits. Two-story oriel on north elevation. Upper entrance flanked by vinyl sash windows on the rear gable end above the enclosed rear porch. Asphalt shingles on roof. Central interior brick chimney. Two-story addition at rear with flat roof, parapets, and oval window in north elevation.

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	<p>Outbuilding: One-story, front-gable brick garage with sheet metal encased parapet on front elevation above large garage bay with sectional overhead door; vinyl clapboard infill of formerly larger opening. Brick wing wall with large opening extends from west side of front elevation; garden wall closer to house. Brick water table. East elevation has two historic garage bays with overhead doors and sealed window with brick arch opening and cast stone sill.</p>
<p>471 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay brick commercial building with corner storefront. Low bluestone foundation. Entrance to upper floor in third bay on east elevation (facade); single wood-and-glass door with flush stone lintel. Storefront features large plate glass windows in projecting bays on east and south elevations with corniced storefront roof wrapping corner; metal roof. Storefront entrance at southeast corner comprises single doorway with non-historic door. Windows above have stone sills and lintels; non-historic vinyl louvered shutters; and vinyl replacement sashes. Pressed metal cornice with paneled frieze wraps east and south elevations. Flat roof. Built as a bakery.</p>
<p>472 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>477-479 Sixth Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1880 (two contributing buildings)</p> <p>Two-story, wood-frame double-house with a flat roof. Six bays with entrances in first and sixth bays. Brick foundation with basement windows. Identical entrances each with non-historic cement stoops and historic metal handrails. Entrance surrounds include flat wood casing surmounted by peak wood lintel with decorative encasements and center medallion. Doorways have a pair of historic wood paneled doors with transom above. All window openings modified for smaller replacement windows. Elevations sheathed in vinyl clapboards. Facade crowned by wood cornice with corbelled brackets and decorative frieze panels.</p>
<p>478 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850; moved to rear of lot ca. 1910 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-story, end-gable, wood-frame cottage at rear of parcel. Likely moved from front end of lot ca. 1910. Foundation not visible. All elevations sheathed with wood novelty boards. One-story shed roof addition at north side; one-story, one-bay wing at south elevation with shed-roof extension; one-story front extension with shed roof fronted by enclosed porch. Details of facade not visible from Sixth Avenue. Full front porch with three bays framed by round columns supporting porch roof;</p>

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	<p>porch enclosed with vertical boards below sill; large nine-light fixed sash above. Non-historic storm door at north end of porch. No visible foundation. Pair of small windows on rear (alley) elevation with replacement vinyl sash. Roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Exterior concrete block chimney on south elevation of main volume. Historic wood paneled door at north elevation of north addition.</p>
<p>480 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1870 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with flat-roof. Low parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above except north elevation sheathed with brick-pattern asphalt shingles. Entrance in first bay has wide opening with a pair of paneled doors surmounted by transom. Non-historic aluminum awning and concrete stoop with non-historic metal handrails. Two-over-two wood sash with storm windows. Tripartite oriel at second and third bays of second story; encased with vertical and horizontal vinyl boards; oriel cornice encased with aluminum. Facade capped by bracketed cornice encased by aluminum.</p>
<p>481 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1900 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame side-passage house with steep-pitch front-gable roof. Brick foundation. Double-story projecting window bay in first bay with fluted wood casing and corniced flat roof. Entrance in second bay has non-historic wood steps and non-historic doorway with replacement door and sidelights. Flat wood casing with cornice lintels at windows. Window over entrance has modified opening. Tall attic window in gable. All windows vinyl replacements. Facade frames by narrow corner boards and flat gable frieze with simple eaves. Facade sheathed with synthetic clapboards; wood clapboards on side elevations. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>482 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1872 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, wood-frame cottage with steeply-pitched front-gable roof. Low parged foundation. Asbestos shingles on all elevations. Entrance in first bay has flat casing and non-historic door with metal storm door under fixed aluminum awning; low concrete stoop without handrails. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. No gable window visible. Facade capped by deep, raked wood eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney toward rear.</p>
<p>483 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1875 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame side-passage house with front-gable roof. Brick foundation with basement window. Non-historic concrete stoop and enclosed</p>

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	<p>entrance at first bay with corniced gable. Non-historic storm door. First-story window openings modified for single mid-twentieth century picture window. Original irregular spaced window openings above with replacement sashes. Facade crowned by wood corniced gable. Wood clapboards on all elevations. Asphalt roof shingles.</p>
<p>484 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>1908 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>One-story, two-bay, wood-frame cottage with front-gable roof and secondary front-gable roof over projecting front bay. Entrance on north side of projecting bay with braced shed hood, concrete steps, and metal handrails. No visible foundation. Composite shingles on all elevations. One-over-one sash with storm windows in openings of primary volume; flat casing. Non-historic casement window on front projecting bay. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with hipped roof. Two overhead sectional garage doors. Front elevation sheathed with wood shingles; remaining visible elevations with wood clapboards. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>
<p>485 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>1865 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Richard and Julia Barrett</p> <p>One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front gable and one-story rear addition with shed roof. Main volume one room deep. Parged foundation. Covered wood porch spans first story. Historic turned posts support porch roof with exposed rafters; non-historic wood balustrade. Single-door entrance in third-bay with non-historic door. Wood casing around all openings. Vinyl replacement windows in original window openings. Ornatly carved and decorative gable bracket and exposed roof rafters. Facade sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Attic space expanded with shallow dormers; sheathed with composite shingles. Wood clapboards on south and north elevations. Asphalt roof shingles.</p>
<p>487-489 Sixth Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1865 (one non-contributing building due to alterations)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front. Brick foundation with basement window. Non-historic single-door entrance in center bay flanked by two non-historic window openings with vinyl windows and shutters. Vinyl siding on all elevations; vinyl shutters in gable. Asphalt shingles on roof. Facade configuration altered; formerly a side-passage house with entrance in first bay. Roof rebuilt; originally had a parapet roof over entrance.</p>

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490 Sixth Avenue	<p>1858; fourth bay added ca. 1895; rear ell ca. 1900 (one contributing building) Original Owners: James and Mary Fay</p> <p>Two-story, four-bay, wood-frame house with end-gable roof. Brick foundation. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Fourth bay offset from other bays; added ca. 1895. Entrance in first bay with non-historic door; small non-historic portico with metal piers, metal handrails, and concrete steps. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows; vinyl shutters. Facade capped by roof eave; no eaves on end gables. One-story rear ell with shed roof. Asphalt shingles on roof; small interior concrete block chimney.</p>
493 Sixth Avenue	<p>1869 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Original Owners: Michael and Jane Farrell</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame side-passage house with a flat roof. Raised parged basement; no windows. Wood porch covers first bay of facade and wraps south elevation. Paneled wood porch base with square wood columns support corniced porch roof; wood banister. Entrance at first bay altered to accommodate two doorways for duplex arrangement. Non-historic doors. Window bays at first story altered to single opening with double windows. Second story window openings have vinyl replacement sashes. Bracketed cornice covered in aluminum. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Early twentieth century brick utilitarian building at rear of lot. Two stories with L-plan. East elevation three bays wide with single-door entrance in third bay. All windows segmental arched; some with vinyl replacement sashes. Double loading doors on west elevation and single loft door at second story. Flat roof.</p>
494 Sixth Avenue	<p>ca. 1840 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. One-story, one-bay north wing disguised by tall flat parapet at facade. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic door; small portico with non-historic gable roof supported on square posts flanking two wood steps. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. Facade capped by simple roof eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof. Central interior brick chimney. One-story rear addition with shed roof.</p>
496 Sixth Avenue	<p>1846 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Owen and May Fitzpatrick</p>

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	<p>Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Originally built as a double house; north house removed late twentieth century. Foundation not visible. All visible elevations sheathed wood clapboards. Side-hall entrance in first bay covered by late nineteenth century or early twentieth century hipped hood supported on carved bracket; metal shingles. Non-historic door. Fenestration at first story altered to single wide opening with three replacement vinyl double-hung sash. Vinyl sash in original openings at second story. Historic wood louvered shutters at all facade windows. Facade capped by raked eaves with returns. Large louvered attic vent in gable. Roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Central interior brick chimney. Lower two-story volume at rear with gable roof.</p>
<p>498 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>Vacant lot (not counted)</p>
<p>499 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1790; bay window and side porch ca. 1895 (one contributing building) Original Owner: James Boggs, Jr.</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with a side-gable gambrel roof and two-story end-gable ell. Parged rubble stone foundation with basement window on north elevation (facade). House on corner lot facing 112th Street. First two bays altered with late nineteenth century projecting window bay featuring carved brackets and hipped roof. Window bays irregularly spaced; all windows have flat wood casing. First-story windows retain historic two-over-two wood sashes and storms. Entrance located off porch on east elevation; simple doorway with single door. Porch covers full first story of east elevation connecting to single-story shed roof extension at rear. Wide historic wood porch steps at rear. Porch roof supported with late nineteenth century chamfered wood posts and open brackets; historic wood banister in between posts. Facade sheathed with vinyl clapboards at first story; wood shingles at second. East elevation sheathed with wood clapboards at first story, vinyl at second, and wood shingles in gable. Gable altered with Queen Anne infill at top. Asphalt shingles on roof. Brick chimney visible near ridgeline of ell at junction with gambrel roof.</p>
<p>500 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1915 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, eight-bay Arts and Craft brick double two-family flat. Three bays deep. Flat roof. Parged water table. Side-hall entrances in center bays covered by shed hood on three wood braces; terra-cotta tiles on roof. Original wood-and-glass door in each. Single wide parged stoop with end walls. Cast-concrete sills and lintels at all windows; replacement vinyl sash throughout. Decorative brick corbeling at parapet. Portion of north parapet rebuilt with non-matching brick. Terra-cotta</p>

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	<p>coping. Exterior brick chimney at rear elevation. Rear entrances for each flat; upper flats have metal stairs.</p>
504 Sixth Avenue	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame two-family flat with flat roof. One in a row of four matching detached houses. Brick foundation with basement windows; non-historic glass block infill. Elevations sheathed with asbestos shingles. Side-hall entrance in first bay with original pair of half-panel doors flanked by carved brackets that support square oriel above. Historic wood stoop with square posts with caps and decorative balustrade wall. Oriel partially sheathed with asbestos shingles; capped with molded cornice with low hipped roof. Flat wood casing at all windows; replacement vinyl sash throughout. Facade capped by wood cornice with carved end brackets and fish-scale wood shingles in frieze.</p>
505 Sixth Avenue	<p>1852 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Original Owners: Michael and Mary Clabby</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, front-gable brick house with one-story late twentieth-century wood-frame wing. Low parged foundation. Entrance in third bay front by low wood stoop with vinyl handrails. Single-door entrance with non-historic doors and transom above. Entrance covered by historic corniced hood supported by wood braces. Stone lintels and sills at window openings; vinyl replacement sashes in historic openings. Small attic window in gable. House five bays deep with late nineteenth-century projecting window bay at second bay. Asphalt shingles and solar panels on roof.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Single-bay wood-frame garage with steep pitch roof. Large vinyl overhead door. Elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards; shingles in gable.</p>
506 Sixth Avenue	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame two-family flat with flat roof. One in a row of four matching detached houses. Parged foundation with basement windows. Elevations sheathed with asbestos shingles. Side-hall entrance in first bay with original pair of half-panel doors flanked by carved brackets that support square oriel above. Solid storm transom partially obscures doorway. Later wood stoop. Oriel partially sheathed with asbestos shingles; historic two-over-two wood storm in front window; oriel capped with molded cornice with low hipped roof. Flat wood casing at all windows; later one-over-one wood sash throughout. Facade capped by wood cornice with carved end brackets and fish-scale wood shingles in frieze.</p>

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508 Sixth Avenue	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame two-family flat with flat roof. One in a row of four matching detached houses. Parged foundation with basement windows. Elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards. Side-hall entrance in first bay with original pair of half-panel doors. Wood oriel brackets have been removed to accommodate non-historic flat roof over entrance supported on metal piers. Non-historic stoop has faux stone veneer. Oriel sheathed with vinyl clapboards and aluminum. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. Facade capped by bracketed cornice encased with vinyl and aluminum.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay, wood-frame garage with flat roof. Elevations sheathed with wood novelty boards. Aluminum overhead sectional doors.</p>
510 Sixth Avenue	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame two-family flat with flat roof. One in a row of four matching detached houses. Parged foundation with basement windows; replacement vinyl sash. Non-historic stone veneer at low part of first story; vinyl clapboards above. Side-hall entrance in first bay has non-historic door and side light. Wood oriel brackets have been removed to accommodate non-historic flat roof over entrance supported on square posts. Non-historic concrete stoop. Oriel sheathed with vinyl clapboards with aluminum encased cornice. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows. Facade capped by bracketed cornice encased with vinyl and aluminum.</p>
511 Sixth Avenue	<p>ca. 1875 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame Italianate house with flat roof. Low brick foundation. Non-historic concrete stoop at entrance in third bay. Doorway has flat wood casing, historic wood-and-glass door with non-historic storm door; transom above. Entrance covered by non-historic aluminum awning. Irregular spaced bays. Windows have wood sills; Italianate pedimented lintels; and historic two-over-two wood sashes. Facade crowned by wood paneled cornice with carved brackets. Elevations sheathed with composite shingles.</p>
512 Sixth Avenue	<p>ca. 1860 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with front-gable roof. Historic patterned slate shingles on roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Later full front porch with gabled roof supported by square posts on solid knee wall wood porch steps at south side. Windows in first and second bays appear to be modified with</p>

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	<p>higher sills to accommodate smaller replacement sash. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Side-hall entrance in third bay with non-historic door. Large single attic window in gable. Deep aluminum-encased eaves with returns removed. Rear gabled ell with shed addition on south side. Interior brick chimney at rear.</p>
<p>513 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1875 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof. Low non-historic wood stoop at entrance in third bay connected to metal wheelchair ramp. Doorway has non-historic front and storm doors flanked by non-historic louvered shutters. Entrance covered by open balcony above; supported on two non-historic wood posts. Irregular spaced window bays with non-historic louvered shutters and historic two-over-two wood sashes. Window opening in third bay of second story has been reduced in height. Facade sheathed with aluminum clapboards; cornice covered with aluminum.</p>
<p>514 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, temple-front Greek Revival wood-frame house. Four large square columns on wood porch support wood entablature and pedimented. Wood clapboards on elevations; flush wood boards in pediment. Side-hall entrance in first bay; black surrounds not visible in detail from street. Eyebrow window at each bay. Replacement vinyl sash in windows; historic nine-light fixed window in gable. Raked eaves and short frieze boards. Asphalt shingles on roof. Central interior brick chimney. House recessed from street with little space between neighboring buildings.</p>
<p>515 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1875 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof. Entrance in third bay with single non-historic wood step. Entrance surrounds has flat casing surmounted by bracketed pediment. Recessed doorway with single non-historic front and storm doors with single sidelight and transom above. First-story window bays altered to single mid-20th century bay window. Irregular spaced window bays above with vinyl replacement sashes and non-historic louvered shutters. Cornice covered with aluminum. All elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Wood-frame carriage house with slate shingled pitch roof. Two garage bays with non-historic overhead doors on west elevation. Storage shed addition on south elevation. Elevations sheathed with wood and aluminum clapboards.</p>

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516 Sixth Avenue	ca. 1900 (one contributing building) Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame two-family flat with flat roof. Low parged foundations; aluminum clapboards above. Recessed entrance in first bay features Italianate pilasters and paneled jambs; non-historic door and storm. Entrance and stoop covered by non-historic gabled hood. Non-historic wood porch with shed roof at second and third bays of first story which have been modified into a single wide opening with non-historic three-part picture window. Second-story windows modified to accommodate smaller replacement vinyl sash. Cornice removed. Facade capped by aluminum-encased soffit. Interior brick chimney at south end wall near front.
519 Sixth Avenue	ca. 1855 (one contributing building) Two-story, four-bay, cross-gable Greek Revival brick house. First two bays likely added after initial construction indicated by masonry joint line. Rubblestone foundation with basement windows in third and fourth bays. Low brick-and-stone stoop at entrance in second bay. Entrance surrounds removed. Slightly recessed doorway with single non-historic door. Stone lintels and sills; vinyl replacement sashes and non-historic louvered shutters. Windows in first two bays at lower height. Building laid up in seven-course common bond. Front gable roof over third and fourth bays has wood cornice with frieze; eave returns missing. Low pitch end-gable roof over first two bays. Asphalt roof shingles. Tall interior brick chimney visible near front at north elevation. Late twentieth century frame addition at rear.
520 Sixth Avenue	ca. 1925 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) One-story, three-bay Colonial Revival wood-frame cottage with end-gable roof and one-bay gabled extension at north side. Concrete foundation; aluminum clapboards above. Center-hall entrance with original wood door; gabled portico roof supported on paired square posts on brick porch with metal handrails. Three-part windows in first and third bays have large window flanked by three-over-one wood sash. Gabled dormers centered over first and third bays. Triple window with three-over-one sash in north extension. Interior brick chimney at north end of main volume. Asphalt shingles on roof. Front yard enclosed by later white picket fence. Outbuilding: One-story, one-bay, wood-frame garage with front-gable roof. Large aluminum overhead garage door. Vinyl clapboards on elevations; asphalt shingles on roof.
523 Sixth Avenue	1913 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding) Builder: John F. Jackson

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	<p>Original Owners: John F. and Elizabeth Jackson</p> <p>One-story, five-bay brick bungalow with steep end gable roof. Brick porch covers full width of facade. Porch roof with molded wood eaves and returns supported by four large brick piers. Brick knee walls with cloverleaf pattern cutout. Entrance in center bay features historic wood-and-glass door with sidelight at one side. Stone window sills; vinyl replacement sashes in all windows. Large shed dormer centered on roof with three windows deeply recessed within openings; molded wood eaves and returns. Slate shingles on roof, dormer roof, and dormer elevation. End gables have molded eaves with returns. Round attic window in both gables. Projecting window bay with slate roof on south elevation. Brick chimney appears above front slope of roof at south elevation.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Three-bay wood-frame garage with clipped gable roof. Exposed roof rafters. Elevations sheathed with wood shingles.</p>
<p>528 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1900 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame two-family flat with front clipped-gable roof. Parged foundation. Elevations sheathed with aluminum clapboards; vinyl clapboards in gable. Two-story bay window in second bay with flat roof; encased in aluminum. Entrance in first bay has original half-paneled wood door, side light and transom. Non-historic portico with gabled roof supported by metal posts on brick stoop with concrete treads. Replacement vinyl sash in original window openings. Pedimented gable. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney at south side.</p> <p>Outbuilding: One-story, two-bay combined wood-frame and masonry garage with flat roof. Garage has two bay openings on the alleyway which include an older sliding door on left and a more recent aluminum overhead door on right. Wood clapboards are visible between the doors with visible asphalt-shingle siding on the north facade. Rear part of garage is constructed with rock-face concrete blocks.</p>
<p>530 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival wood-frame house with pedimented front-gable roof. Parged foundation. Wood clapboards with end boards. Side-hall entrance in first bay; non-historic door; non-historic portico with gable roof supported on metal piers; wood steps. Single window over entrance has small single window; paired windows at second bay with molded lintels and wood sash. Round-arch attic window in gable with deteriorated pointed-arch lights and wood key at casing. Raked eaves with frieze. Asphalt shingles on roof. Central interior brick chimney. One-story rear addition.</p>

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<p>534 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay Queen Anne wood-frame two-family flat with pedimented front-gable roof. Parged foundation; vinyl clapboards above. Two-story bay window in first bay with vinyl clad sill panels and skirt roof above first story; window surrounds encased in aluminum. Paired entrances in second bay under non-historic porch with flat roof supported by metal piers on wood deck. Historic wood-and-glass doors obscured by non-historic metal storm doors. Single window above entrances. Replacement vinyl sash in all windows except gable, which has pair of historic six-light fixed sash. Cornice of oriel integrated with pedimented gable. Raked eaves. Two-story wood porch at rear. Asphalt shingles on roof. Central interior brick chimneys.</p>
<p>535 Sixth Avenue</p>	<p>ca. 1882 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay brick townhouse with flat roof on corner lot. Raised brick basement with stone watertable course and two basement windows. Entrance in third bay with non-historic concrete stoop covered with tinted parged; historic iron handrails. Slightly recessed doorway with a pair of historic wood-and-glass doors surmounted by transom. Outer storm window assembly survives at top of doorway. Decoratively carved stone lintels at doorway and window above. Flat stone lintels and sills at first-story windows; wide square oriel centered above with molded pedimented roof. Pressed metal cornice with medallions in paneled frieze wraps east and south elevations. Secondary entrance at rear on south elevation. Small single-story frame extension at rear.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Frame shed with gambrel roof. Elevations sheathed with vinyl clapboards; asphalt roof shingles.</p>
<p>539-541 Sixth Ave</p>	<p>ca. 1882 (two contributing buildings; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, Italianate brick row house with flat roof. Raised parged basement with windows and stone watercourse table. Entrances in the first and sixth bays have concrete stoops with non-historic metal handrails. Ornate cast-iron lintels with keystones over windows and doorways. Doorway has segmental arch opening with historic wood-and-glass doors and transom above. Windows have ornate cast iron sills; vinyl replacement sashes. Facade crowned with pressed metal cornice with paneled frieze.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Two-bay cement block garage.</p>

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545 Sixth Avenue	<p>1865 (one contributing building) Original Owners: Daniel and Harriet Bradley/Archibald and Catherine Darrow</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, Italianate brick townhouse with flat roof. Foundation not visible. All openings on facade have stone sills and segmental brick arches. Entrance in third bay has outer wood storm transom; doorway recessed far from facade. Modified double-hung wood window units within original openings. Italianate wood cornice at parapet with carved brackets and paneled frieze. Large historic one-and-a-half-story wood-frame addition from south elevation at rear. Surviving wood porch posts and brackets at east elevation of extension; later vinyl-clapboard-clad addition above.</p>
549 Sixth Avenue	<p>ca. 1850 (one contributing building; one contributing outbuilding)</p> <p>One-story, three-bay, temple-fronted Greek Revival brick house with front gable roof. First story recessed behind portico with square wood columns. Attic window with triangular lintel centered in molded pediment with flush board siding. Greek Revival style entrance with single doorway flanked by solid side panels and surmounted by transom with heavy stone lintel above. Flat stone window sills and lintels with vinyl replacement sashes. Asphalt roof shingles. One-story, wood-frame rear extension offset from south elevation; flat roof. Iron fence and gate encloses front yard.</p> <p>Outbuilding: Early twentieth century wood-frame garage with shed roof and exposed rafters. Four wood-paneled doors with glass lights on west elevation. All elevations sheathed with wood clapboards.</p>
553 Sixth Avenue	<p>2014 (one non-contributing building due to age)</p> <p>One-story frame house with end gable roof.</p>
557 Sixth Avenue	<p>1847 (one contributing building) Original Owners: James and Mary Lea</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival townhouse with flat roof. Low brick foundation with stone watertable course. Entrance in first bay has large flush stone lintel over wide opening. Doorway altered for single non-historic door with transom above. All windows on facade have stone sills and dressed stone lintels; vinyl replacement sashes. Molded wood cornice with frieze. Building laid up with running bond. Brick chimney visible above north elevation parapet.</p>

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559-565 Sixth Ave	ca. 1845; addition 1853 (one contributing building) Historic Name: Lansingburgh Female Seminary Original Owners: Mary Atkins (No. 559); Rev. Solomon Hatch (1853 addition) Three-story, twelve-bay-wide, three-bay deep brick building with flat roof. Brick foundation. Doorways at third, fourth, ninth and tenth bays; each with single non-historic doors and small gabled hoods above. First doorways not centered with windows above; irregular spaced bays. Windows have stone lintels and sills; vinyl replacement sashes. Building laid up with running bond. Corbeled brick parapet. Basement windows at north and west (rear) elevations. Four chimneys visible above roof at rear elevation. Non-historic covered porch at rear connects to small one-story, non-historic frame extension.
476 West Park Pl	2006 (one non-contributing building due to age) Two-story, two-bay frame house with primary and secondary front gables and front porch. Vinyl clapboards and windows on all elevations.
478 West Park Pl	2006 (one non-contributing building due to age) Two-story, two-bay frame house with primary and secondary front gables and front porch. Vinyl clapboards and windows on all elevations.
480 West Park Pl	2006 (one non-contributing building due to age) Two-story, two-bay frame house with primary and secondary front gables and front porch. Vinyl clapboards and windows on all elevations.
484 West Park Pl	ca. 1830 (one contributing building; one non-contributing outbuilding due to age) Story-and-a-half, end-gable, wood-frame house with second two-story primary volume also with end-gable roof. One-story, ten-bay, shed-roof addition across front of both volumes, added late twentieth century. One-story ell at rear of lower volume. Low parged foundation. Vinyl clapboards on all elevations. Non-historic entrance in sixth bay of front addition. Replacement vinyl sash in all single windows including two eyebrow windows on facade of lower primary volume. Secondary entrance on south elevation with non-historic door and bracketed hood. Shallow or flush eaves on elevations. Asphalt shingles on roof. Outbuilding: One-story, one-room-deep wood-frame building with end-gable roof. Vertical composite board siding. Non-historic door at south end of east elevation. No fenestration on west elevation.

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486 West Park Pl	ca. 1865 (one contributing building) Story-and-a-half, three-bay, front-gable, wood-frame house. Low parged foundation. All visible elevations sheathed with aluminum clapboards. Side-hall entrance in third bay has been altered for non-historic door frame and door. Low bluestone stoop. Single windows with replacement vinyl sash; three windows centered in gable. Asphalt shingles on roof.
490 West Park Pl	ca. 1865 (one contributing building) Story-and-a-half, three-bay, front-gable, wood-frame house. Elevations sheathed with wood clapboards. Facade framed on sides by corner boards. Side-hall entrance in third bay has historic molded casing with dog ears and peaked lintel; transom enclosed; non-historic storm door obscures interior door. Low concrete stoop. Single windows with simple wood casing and replacement vinyl sash; three windows centered in gable. Ornate vergeboard with pendants on front eaves. Asphalt shingles on roof. Interior brick chimney near center of house.
496 West Park Pl	ca. 1905 (one contributing building) Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame house with flat roof and wide two-story tripartite bay window at first bay. Brick foundation. Parged first story; vinyl clapboards on second story. Side-hall entrance in second bay with historic half-panel wood door and non-historic storm door; flat-roof portico with turned columns, wood balustrades, and non-historic wood porch steps. Single historic half-panel door centered above entrance with non-historic storm door; balcony railings removed. Single windows with replacement vinyl sash; wood cornices at both stories of bay window. Facade capped with wood cornice with frieze and carved end brackets.
498 West Park Pl	ca. 1910 (one contributing building) Two-story, two-bay, wood-frame house with pedimented front-gable roof and two-story bay window at second bay. Parged foundation. Aluminum clapboards on all elevations. Side-hall entrance in first bay with non-historic door. Rebuilt front porch with dentil cornice incorporated with first story of bay window. Doorway with molded lintel and non-historic door with metal storm centered over entrance; non-historic metal balcony railing. Paired windows on front elevation of bay windows; single windows elsewhere; replacement vinyl sash. Wood molding across second story; raked gable eaves. Interior brick chimney on north side near rear. Asphalt shingles on roof.

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<p>West Park Place</p>	<p>ca. 1771 (80.63-9-1) (one contributing site) Current Name: 112th Street Park Historic Name: Village Green</p> <p>A 2.3 acre public park with a small playground, small brick shed, an asphalt basketball court at the south end and a baseball diamond near the center. Park is partially enclosed with a metal chain link fence. Flat terrain with mostly grass and small to medium size deciduous trees at the periphery.</p>
<p>490 East Park Pl</p>	<p>ca. 1895 (one contributing building)</p> <p>Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame two-family flat with front-gable roof. Parged foundation; wood clapboards above with wood corner boards framing facade. Primary entrance in first bay; secondary entrance in third bay. Two-story oriel in second bay has paneled sills; carved pilasters; wood shingled skirt roof; carved sunburst panels above second-story windows; flat roof with cornice. Bracketed wood lintel hoods at entrances and windows above. Side-hall entrance in first bay accessing first-story flat with non-historic door, side lights. Door flanked by carved pilasters. Non-historic wood steps with handrails. Side-hall entrance in the third bay accessing the second-story flat has matching non-historic door; four-light transom above. Non-historic concrete steps with wood handrail. Replacement vinyl sash throughout. Bracketed eaves at roof. Asphalt shingles on roof.</p>

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PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE (JUSTIFICATION)

The period of significance for the historic district begins in 1770, when the grid plan for Lansingburgh was conceived, until 1925 when the last significant phase of new construction ended and the area's industries declined. This broad period can be divided into the following eras: the new city, 1770-1825; early industrial village, 1825-1865; late industrial village, 1865-1890; residential suburb, 1890-1925.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Central Lansingburgh Historic District is significant under Criteria A in the areas of community development as an example of a late eighteenth-century grid-plan settlement conceived as a riverport market center for raw products from the Mohawk Valley and upper Hudson River region. In 1770 Abraham J. Lansing, for whom the village was named, hired the surveyor Joseph Blanchard to map a plan for his farm on the east side of the Hudson River into a rectangular grid of blocks, streets, alleys, and a central village green, all of which survive today in the blocks between present-day 110th and 114th streets from the bank of the Hudson to Seventh Avenue. Many of the early settlers were Dutch-Anglo from Albany and New Englanders who were deeded building lots in exchange for annual quit rents to be paid to Lansing or his heirs. Initial development was concentrated close to the river. First Avenue, originally called River Street, became lined with multi-story grain storehouses connected to wharves, none of which survive. Mixed among the storehouses were the dwellings of merchants who built one- and two-story center-hall residences often with gambrel roofs. The oldest surviving examples of these date to the early 1770s. Second Avenue, originally called King Street and later renamed State Street, developed as the principal commercial artery with stores, workshops, and taverns, their proprietors living on the premises. Common surviving buildings are two-story, side-hall houses with end gables. Population growth was dramatic enough that by 1787 Lansingburgh resident Flores Bancker was engaged to survey more of Lansing's farm for extending the grid. The following year a visitor described the village as "thronged with merchants and emigrants... who have enjoyed a very extensive and lucrative trade, supplying Vermont and the region on both sides of the Hudson as far as Lake George, with merchandise, and receiving in payment wheat, pot and pearl ashes, and lumber."¹³ Among the earliest village institutions were the First Presbyterian Church and Lansingburgh Academy, both of which had buildings overlooking the village green before they moved to their current locations. Wealth was reflected in large garden lots adjacent to the residences of merchants and gentlemen. Such care and attention were paid to these gardens and the trees of Lansingburgh that it became known regionally as "the Garden."

The construction of the Union Bridge in 1804 connected Lansingburgh and Waterford. It was the first bridge to span the Hudson River, and it coincided with the development of turnpike roads, further aiding Lansingburgh's growth. However, by this time, a newer settlement immediately south of the village had grown into an economic rival. Troy, as it would come to be called, had the advantage of being located at the head of the tidal influence on the Hudson and so could accommodate larger ships. The opening of the eastern section of the Erie Canal in 1823, which funneled most boat traffic away from Lansingburgh, cemented Troy's preeminence. In the

¹³ Arthur James Weise, *History of Lansingburgh, N.Y., from the Year 1670 to 1877* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1877), 5

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decades that followed, Lansingburgh transitioned to a center for small-scale manufacturing. Early industries included slaughtering, tanning, brewing, shipbuilding, and gun making. Two of Lansingburgh's largest nineteenth century industries, oilcloth, and brushes, were started during this period. Factories, which were not reliant on the transportation of heavy raw products, were scattered throughout the village with their owners often living in proximity. Employment in factories attracted many new residents to Lansingburgh in the mid- and late nineteenth century, including Irish, German, and later Danish immigrants. This population growth was reflected in the development of new commercial, civic, and church buildings, and social halls, as well as more diversified housing, large and small, reflecting hierarchies of class and wealth. This growth and prosperity are reflected in the many surviving residences of all economic stations, showcasing the popular styles of the period—namely the Greek Revival followed by the Gothic, Italianate, and Second Empire, rendered in highly textured and ornamented facades. The district includes five church buildings, built between 1844 and 1886 for the major ecclesiastical institutions of Lansingburgh, and are the most substantial examples of Greek, Gothic and Romanesque Revival styles. One if not two of them were designed by Troy architect Marcus F. Cummings. His son, Frederick, who joined him in practice, was responsible for designing St. Augustine's Academy in 1899, which is also in the district.

In the late nineteenth century, the manufacture of cotton textiles, clothing and collars intensified in the region. New mills were erected in Lansingburgh, and new housing was built, much of it as speculative flats. The village was substantially built up by this time thanks to street trolley lines, which allowed workers to commute to Troy, Waterford, and Cohoes. Some of the eastern avenues took on a suburban character at this time with the introduction of landscaped medians. New open space also enhanced the residential character of the district. Powers Park, which was opened in 1891, was a philanthropic gift bestowed on the village by the family of Lansingburgh's largest oilcloth maker. The 1901 annexation of Lansingburgh with the larger city of Troy did little to change the reality that after decades of growth, the population of both places was shrinking due to the precipitous regional decline in manufacturing. By the 1920s, brush and clothing were the only two industries still active in Lansingburgh. Today, the district retains its original orthographic grid of streets and alleys, which guided all phases of Lansingburgh's growth and is reflected in the many surviving buildings and open spaces.

The Lansingburgh Historic District is also significant under Criteria C for architecture containing distinct examples of commercial and domestic styles reflecting the significant design periods occurring throughout its history. Lansingburgh's merchants and factory owners built stylish shops and homes in each period, most designed by architects and master builders. The quality of architecture indicates how ambitious and enthusiastic the village's developers were. A small number of buildings surviving from Lansingburgh's formative years were designed in the prevailing Anglo-Dutch manner with brick masonry construction, bent framing, and gambrel roofs. At the same time, Federal period village architecture was introduced, as innovative as the urban grid plan, conforming to its narrow lot frontages. Story-and-a-half and two-story houses with side-passage plans, three-bay facades and end-gable roofs were the norm, ranging from the small, modest dwellings of the working class to larger and more elaborate elite homes with distinctive materials and ornament. The best houses occupied large parcels of two lots, one for two-story houses and the other for gardens. This practice engendered the praise of period commentators, and Lansingburgh became known as a garden city. New civic architecture, primarily churches and an academy, also expressed the modernism of the age.

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As the village grew and prospered, architects and builders kept pace with changing design trends with picturesque modes such as Greek Revival, Gothic, Italianate, and Second Empire applied over time to new buildings and renovations as the Romantic Movement was embraced in the Hudson Valley. As industrial wealth peaked, Lansingburgh and its sister city Troy produced some of the most ornate and extravagant urban architecture in the region. The design of middling and lesser dwellings progressed slowly with the simple townhouse form persisting with few visible changes, notably reorienting the gable to the frontage, a nod to the Gothic taste, and picturesque woodwork and porch turnings. A significant shift occurred at the turn of the twentieth century when progressive designers introduced the two-family house, with floor-through flats, to improve living conditions for the working class. It also provided a pathway to home ownership with the cost mitigated by income from a built-in rental unit. These houses were built on open lots in Lansingburgh's plan, especially at the eastern limits of the grid. By the 1910s, some middle-class families opted for detached houses in the form of bungalows, of which there are three notable examples in the neighborhood. The construction of new homes largely ceased by 1925.

Despite the inevitable impact of time and changing fortunes over its 250-year history, Lansingburgh retains significant elements of its architectural heritage starting with the eighteenth-century grid plan itself and proceeding through a full catalog of nineteenth century domestic, commercial, church, and civic architecture as landmarks of the progress and the successes of the community. For each period, there are distinctive examples of the design, construction methods and landscape settings that distinguish them. As a collective, the village has significant streetscapes textured with components of varying age, functions and status that convey the unique history of the place.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

European Settlement in Mahican Lands

Lansingburgh is the northernmost neighborhood in Troy, New York, a small city on the east bank of the Hudson River just above the northern extent of tidal influence and where the Mohawk River joins it. Prior to European settlement in the seventh century, this area was populated by Mahicans, a tribe of Eastern Algonquian-speaking Native Americans. For centuries, they lived in loosely dispersed longhouse villages in the upper Hudson Valley region, farming on the alluvial plains, and fishing and hunting. According to historian Arthur James Weise, the narrow plateau, bordered on the east and north by high bluffs, upon which Lansingburgh is now located was referred to by them as Tascamcatik.¹⁴ A defining natural landmark was Diamond Rock, a rock outcropping with quartzose crystals that glimmered in the light. The Mahicans' existence was documented during Henry Hudson's Dutch West India Company-financed expedition when its *De Halve Maen* ship reached the area in September 1609. The exchange of beaver pelts by members of this river tribe during this visit attracted Dutch traders to the area the following year. The beaver pelt trade was the beginning of the end for the tribe. The lucrative trade with Europeans exacerbated hostile relations with the Iroquois-speaking Mohawks to the north and west. A series of wars between the tribes in the early part of the seventeenth century forced the Mahicans to relinquish their territory west of the Hudson. Thereafter Mohawks controlled all pelt trade with the Dutch.

¹⁴ Weise, 5.

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Disease and alcoholism decimated the Mahican population, which largely adapted to life with Europeans before gradually disappearing.¹⁵

In 1624 the Dutch West India Company financed the construction of Fort Orange, its first permanent trading post, at present-day Albany. While it developed slowly at first, Fort Orange, with its advantageous location near the confluence of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, became a strategic point for monopolizing trade with Natives in the New Netherland colony and providing defense against the French to the north. To populate the area with new settlers, the company gave away control of large tracts of land called patroonships to company investors in exchange for sponsoring the settlement of at least fifty tenant-farming families within four years. The first and only successful patroon was Dutch merchant Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, who in 1630 sent an agent to negotiate with Mahican chiefs on his behalf for title to the land, which was a stipulation of the patroonship. He was quickly able to claim rights to a huge tract of land fronting for eight miles on both sides of the Hudson, surrounding but excepting Fort Orange, which was located at the geographic center of his tract. He called his manor Rensselaerswyck. Its northern boundary stopped just short of future Lansingburgh; it would be contested by Van Rensselaer heirs in the 1760s.

By 1664, when the Dutch relinquished control of New Netherland to the English, Fort Orange and the nearby settlement of Beverwyck had a population of about 500 that included Scandinavians, Germans, Scottish, French, and English settlers as well as enslaved Africans. However, Dutch culture still predominated because the founding institutions were Dutch. Beverwyck was rechristened Albany when the city charter was granted in 1687. The English Crown honored the Dutch land patents while granting new ones, like the 1688 Hoosick Patent northeast of present-day Lansingburgh, perpetuating the neo-feudal system of tenant farming.

In 1670, colonial governor Francis Lovelace granted the Mahican's Tascamcatik on the east side of the Hudson to Robert Sanders (1641-1703), an Albany merchant and Indian interpreter. The quit rent was two bushels of winter wheat to be paid annually. Sanders' business partner Harmen Vedder claimed to have purchased the land from the Mahicans in 1668.¹⁶ The patent noted the boundaries as "stretching along the River from the second to the third spring which runs over to the west side of the river straight into the woods up to the high hill." Contemporary research suggests that the patent included most of the later village of Lansingburgh with the south boundary being present-day 105th Street and the CoolKill being the north.¹⁷ A 1670 conveyance by Vedder to Sanders refers to the patent as *Steen Raby*, or Stone Arabia.¹⁸ Historians have not decisively confirmed the origin of this name. According to Weise, the name was "bestowed most likely on account of the great quantity of coarse gravel and water-worn stones which were thickly embedded by deposition in its surface soil."¹⁹ In 1683, Sanders transferred the title of the Stone Arabia patent to Johannes Wendell (1649-1692), an Albany-based fur trader. The patent would remain in the Wendell family for eight decades.

¹⁵ Edward Countryman, "The Layers of New York History: A Look Through Time at Rensselaer County," *New York History* 89, no. 1 (Winter 2008): 9.

¹⁶ Andrew L. Dillenbeck, "Early Stone Arabia," *New York History* 13, no. 3 (1932): 276.

¹⁷ "Stone Arabia," Lansingburgh Historical Society blog, <https://lansingburghhistoricalsocietyarchives.org/stone-arabia/>

¹⁸ Dillenbeck, 276.

¹⁹ Arthur James Weise, *History of the Seventeen Towns of Rensselaer County, from the Colonization of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck to the Present Time* (Troy, NY: J. M. Francis & Tucker, 1880), 32.

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Settlement in the greater Albany area remained sluggish until after the French and Indian War, the North American theater of the Seven Years' War. While hostilities between France and England over their colonial claims were nothing new, they erupted into war in 1754. The region, which was still largely a frontier, was a critical base for the English in terms of quartering troops and supplying provisions, especially to Fort William Henry at the southern end of Lake George, sixty miles north of Albany. Service as provincial troops introduced several New Englanders from Massachusetts Bay to the region.

Abraham Jacob Lansing's Gridded Settlement

The Lansing family for which Lansingburgh takes its name was one of the most prominent early Albany families if only by sheer size alone.²⁰ Gerrit Frederickse Lansing (ca. 1610-ca. 1650), a Dutch baker, and his wife, Elizabeth Hendrix (ca. 1615-ca. 1700), arrived in New Netherland with their six children about 1640. After becoming a widow about 1650, Elizabeth remarried another Dutch baker; surviving records confirm them as residents of Beverwyck. The Lansing children started families here. Of the 329 heads of households enumerated in the 1756 census of Albany taken by the British army for the purpose of quartering troops, 13 were Lansings. Among the Albany Lansings were Abraham Jacob Lansing (1720-1791), the son of silversmith Jacob Lansing and Helena Pruyn. Abraham J. married Catherine Lieverse in the Albany Dutch Church in 1744. Their marriage produced three sons—Levinus (1749-1836), Jacob (1751-1801), and Cornelius (1752-1842). In 1763 he purchased the Stone Arabia patent from Robert Wendell for 300 pounds and not long after moved his family into the former Wendell homestead, likely built in the 1750s. This one-and-a-half-story house with thick brick walls overlooked the river at the foot of today's 110th Street. It was demolished in 1972. Surviving records suggest there were no other homesteads in the immediate vicinity.

As Weise notes, most of the land in Stone Arabia was not suitable for cultivation and its use was probably limited to pastureland. It is likely that Lansing, a merchant, purchased the patent with an eye towards village development. There is limited information in the historical record about Lansing and his vision. One account notes that Lansing's business as a trader extended over a large territory north of Albany and in western Vermont and that his primary commodities were wheat, pot- and pearl ash, and lumber.²¹ Stone Arabia was a strategic location north of Albany for intercepting boat traffic coming east on the Mohawk from Schenectady and from Hoosick and Schaghticoke via the Hoosick and Hudson rivers. With the dissipation of hostilities with Native Americans following the end of the French and Indian War in the 1760s, Lansing's development anticipated the westward migration of homesteaders from New Englander.

In 1770, Lansing engaged Joseph Blanchard (1729-?) to survey a 60-acre section of his patent for the purpose of laying out a settlement. Blanchard was a surveyor from Dunstable, Massachusetts, who learned the profession from his father, Capt. Joseph Blanchard. Blanchard Jr. was responsible for platting Plymouth, New Hampshire, (1763) and he surveyed much of the unsettled portion of New Hampshire for future townships. Lansing may have become acquainted with Blanchard in 1767 when he surveyed a vast 35,500 square-mile area in present-day Greene County. For Lansing's speculative settlement, Blanchard platted an orthogonal grid of

²⁰ The spelling of Lansing varies in 17th and 18th c. records—Lawnsing, Lawsonson, and Lansingh.

²¹ "Lansing Family," Hawley Family Genealogy Material, Hart Cluett Research Library.

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streets and alleys with a central public square. The plan borrows the signature elements of the earlier and much larger gridded plans for Philadelphia, laid out in 1682 by Thomas Holme for William Penn, and Savannah, surveyed by James Oglethorpe in 1733. These settlements featured large uniform blocks, wide avenues and cross streets with regularly spaced public squares to provide open space.

William Penn, like Lansing nearly a century later, was a speculative landowner with a vision of a gridded “greene country towne.” Penn’s grid, the earliest attempt at utopian city planning in North America, featured building lots on large blocks measuring 400 feet by 600 feet with the assumption that the city would be uniformly built up with single-family houses each buffered by green space. This spacing was meant to be a safeguard against overcrowding, fire, and disease, which plagued European cities. However, development did not progress as Penn had envisioned. By the mid-eighteenth century, city blocks were becoming densely developed with contiguous facades. Back alleys were introduced later to provide access to the rear of lots. Despite the deviation from Penn’s original vision, the Philadelphia grid became the blueprint for many future American frontier settlements thanks to its easy applicability and extendibility. Lansingburgh, while conceived prior to the Revolutionary War, is among the earliest examples of post-colonial grid planning, which took off in the last two decades of the eighteenth century.²²

Benefiting from the lessons of Philadelphia, Blanchard’s 1770 plan for Lansingburgh featured sixteen 260-foot by 800-foot blocks bisected by 20-foot-wide alleys. The block-long village green is flanked on the east and west by half blocks because of the green being on center with Fourth Avenue. The original grid accommodated 288 building lots, each 50 feet wide and 120 feet deep. Seven north-south thoroughfares, each 70 feet wide, run parallel with the river and they are intersected by four east-west streets, each 60 feet wide. The north-south streets were originally named River (present-day First Avenue), King (later renamed State before becoming Second Avenue), Queen (later renamed Congress, today Third Avenue), John (today Fourth Avenue), Pitt (later renamed Whipple, today Fifth Avenue), Ann (today Sixth Ave), and East Street (later Hill Street, today Seventh Avenue). The four original east-west streets were South (111th Street), Lansing (112th Street), Hoosick (113th Street), and North (114th Street).

Like Philadelphia and Savannah, Lansingburgh’s grid was predicated on the economic significance of river trade. From the start, River Street was intended to accommodate the needs of merchants with wharves extending into the river from the foot of transverse streets. Lining the riverfront were multi-story store buildings for warehousing raw products brought in from more northern parts of New York, southern Vermont, and northwest Massachusetts. The first wharf was built by Lansing, or possibly Wendell before him, for private use. In 1771, Lansing petitioned the royal government for 40 feet of water rights on the east side of the river for the purpose of building additional docks. His neighbors across the river at Half Moon, present-day Waterford, protested, arguing that the river was not as wide as Lansing claimed it to be and that the docks would impede ice floes and cause sloops and rafts to bottleneck during the busy spring season when the river was most navigable.²³

²² Turpin C. Bannister, “Early Town Planning in New York State,” *New York History* 24 (April 1943): 188.

²³ According to the counter-petition filed by the property owners in Half Moon, Lansing had claimed the river to be 400 yards wide. They argued that it actually ranged 170 to 270 yards. The final outcome of this petition is not known. “Petition of the Inhabitants of Half Moon, March 23, 1772, objecting to Abraham Jacob Lansing’s petition to Governor Tryon to ‘annex 40 feet of the east side’ of

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Lansing's request to build docks that extend far into the river highlighted a significant geographic weakness of his settlement—that it was above the Hudson River's tidal influence. Before the State Dam and Lock were built in 1823, most shipping from here was dependent on the spring freshet when the water would be deep enough for larger sloops. In summer, the river could be crossed on foot.²⁴

Lansing leased his first lots in 1770 to nine individuals before Blanchard had completed his map, suggesting that an informal survey had been undertaken prior to 1771. Most of them were on River Street or in the vicinity of the proposed village green. The following year he leased 13 more lots. Among the early lot holders, most of them merchants, were two Lansing cousins and other Albanians—Robert Yates, John Dunbar, and Flores Bancker. Others were New Englanders—Jonathan Wickware (also spelled Wickwire) originally from Norwich, Connecticut, and Benjamin French from Stratford, Connecticut. Another buyer, Waldron Blaau, was a New York City merchant. In exchange for property rights, leaseholders were to pay an annual quit rent to Lansing or his heirs, a revenue stream that continued long after Lansing's death in 1791.

Early Growth of Lansingburgh

To encourage settlement, Abraham Jacob Lansing granted early residents rights to 1,200-acre commons east and north of the village for foraging, harvesting timber, and pasturing livestock. The earliest settlers received farms in addition to village lots. Under a compact called "the Proposals," which was accepted in January 1771, Lansing established a governing body to oversee village affairs. A committee comprising a town clerk, a path master, and three fence viewers were to be elected annually by the freeholders of the village. One committee member was to always be Lansing himself or an heir. After the village was incorporated by an act of state legislature in 1790—the first in Rensselaer County—Lansing transferred title of the commons to the newly appointed trustees to oversee it for the benefit of freeholders and inhabitants of the village.

Village growth appears to have been sufficient early on to support the hiring of a school instructor in 1774 who was also paid to read Sunday sermons in Dutch and English.²⁵ By 1784 the village, which was referred to by many as "New City" in contrast with Albany, had organized its first church under the Reformed Dutch denomination. It lasted only until 1792 when many parishioners left to organize the First Presbyterian Church, reflecting the diminishing hold Dutch culture had on the village and the increasing presence of New Englanders. The cornerstone was laid the next year. The church, built of red brick donated by Lansing's son Levinus, faced south from the north end of the village green until the late 1840s.²⁶ In 1796 another important institution, a newly chartered academy, was built on the green midblock on its west side. First Presbyterian was the only church in Lansingburgh until 1803 when a Baptist Society was formed, followed a year later by the founding of Trinity Episcopal Church. The latter church occupied a wood-framed edifice that was designed by the noted

the Hudson River for the purpose of the erection of docks at Lansingburgh, stating that such docks would hinder navigation and fishing in the river," "Lansingburgh Papers, 1771-1853," box 2, folder 23, New York State Library.

²⁴ Old Man, "III. Lansingburgh, NY: Its History, Old Settlements, Schools, Markets, Etc.—Continued," *The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries Concerning the Antiquities, History, and Biography of America* 10, no. 2 (June 1871): 388.

²⁵ Weise, *History of Lansingburgh*, 8.

²⁶ Weise, 15.

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Albany architect Philip Hooker and completed in 1805 at the northwest corner of 115th Street and Third Avenue. It burned in 1868 and was replaced by the present church building on the site.

Lansing's vision of a regional market town was realized in his lifetime. He shrewdly capitalized on the western migration of restless Yankees seeking better land, lower taxes, and escape from oppressive Puritanism.²⁷ Their numbers increased dramatically in the years following the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783. Many of these new settlers sought economic opportunity as members of the growing mercantile class of New York. By 1790, enough of them had settled in the village to necessitate it being incorporated, at which time it was officially christened "Lansingburgh" in honor of its founder. One visitor to the village around this time described it as "thronged with merchants, emigrants principally from New England, who have enjoyed very extensive and lucrative trade, supplying Vermont and the region on both sides of the Hudson, as far as Lake George, with merchandise."²⁸ Lansingburgh, which was on the high road to Saratoga Springs and Lake George, saw a lot of travelers pass through, including Thomas Jefferson, then serving as Secretary of State, and James Madison in 1791.²⁹

By the time these two Founding Fathers visited, Lansingburgh was already on its way to becoming a place of influence through journalism as the primary source of news for the northern hinterland. Publication of the weekly *Northern Centinel* began in 1787. It was followed by a succession of other mastheads, including the *Federal Herald* in 1788 and the *American Spy* in 1791, which became the *Lansingburgh Gazette* in 1798, published by Gardiner Tracy. The *Farmers' Register* began publication in 1803. The *Centinel* was one of just sixteen known newspapers that reprinted sections of Madison's and Alexander Hamilton's *The Federalist* in 1787 and 1788.³⁰ Most newspaper offices in this period doubled as printing houses and stationery stores, and all were located on Second Avenue. In 1847 the office of the *Lansingburgh Gazette* was located at 614 Second Avenue, a simple three-story brick Greek Revival commercial building; Petaliah Bliss's bookstore occupied the storefront.³¹

By 1787 the Lansing family had more of their land surveyed for addition of the village grid. A second division extended the grid south to present-day 105th Street. The date of this survey and the surveyor responsible for it are not known. Early settler and town elder, Flores Bancker, was engaged to survey the third division in 1787, which extended the grid north from present-day 114th Street to 121st Street. Perhaps as compensation for his services, Bancker, who was a merchant and who already held rights to several lots in the first division, was granted rights to a full block between 114th and 115th streets on the west side of Second Avenue, the principal commercial artery by this time. Until at least 1843, the block was known as Bancker's Block.³² Bancker's

²⁷ David M. Ellis, "The Yankee Invasion of New York, 1783-1850," *New York History* 32, no. 1 (Jan. 1951): 5-6.

²⁸ Weise, 11.

²⁹ *Vermont Gazette*, June 6, 1791: 3 via <https://www.lansingburghhistoricalsociety.org/in-the-news/jefferson-madison-pass-through-lansingburgh-1791>.

³⁰ Elaine Crane, "Publius in the Provinces: Where was 'The Federalist' Reprinted Outside New York City?" *The William and Mary Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (Oct. 1964): 590.

³¹ See "Lansingburgh Gazette," Lansingburgh Historical Society blog: <https://lansingburghhistoricalsocietyarchives.org/newspapers/lansingburgh-gazette/>

³² See J.C. Lansing, "A map of the confluence of the Hudson & Mohawk Rivers with the villages and islands," published by Luther Bliss in 1843 via <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/317ccc70-79b0-0133-8a24-00505686d14e>

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house, which is no longer extant, was conveniently located across from this block on a shore lot he had acquired in 1771, immediately north of the boundaries of the original settlement.³³ Present-day 115th Street was called Market Street for the market hall that operated there at Second Avenue in the early days of the village.³⁴

The same year he surveyed the third division of Lansingburgh, Bancker also surveyed the middle farm of Jacob D. Vanderheyden. He was one of three heirs of Derick Vanderheyden, his great grandfather, who had acquired two tracts of land from Pieter Van Woggelum in 1707. This farm was a few miles south of Lansingburgh and located at the northernmost point of tidal influence on the Hudson. Bancker also used Philadelphia's grid as a model for laying out the new village. By 1791 there were already 50 families and businesses located there. Vanderheyden's relatives had the remaining farmland surveyed in 1793.³⁵ It was the beginning of what would almost immediately become Lansingburgh's chief trade rival: Troy.

Early Development Trends of Lansingburgh

As previously mentioned, early development in Lansingburgh was concentrated close to the river with multi-story warehouses connected to wharves lining the riverfront. At one time there were twelve for storing grain; they defined the waterfront skyline well into the mid-nineteenth century.³⁶ None survive today. Mixed among and opposite them on First Avenue were the residences of merchants and local manufacturers. Two of Lansingburgh's oldest-surviving buildings are located on First Avenue: No. 524-526 south of 114th Street and No. 580 between 115th and 116th Streets. Both are brick buildings built in the early 1770s with gambrel roofs, five-bay facades, and center-hall layouts. Both houses were complemented by adjacent garden lots, a feature that has defined Lansingburgh from the beginning. The house at 524-526 First Avenue, which is two stories tall, was likely built for Abraham K. van Vleck, a merchant, who also held the rights to the water lots across from his house. In 1777 he purchased an additional lot (No. 46) directly across the alley on Second Avenue, likely recognizing its commercial potential. From 1824 until his death from cholera in 1832, this house was the home of Horatio Gates Spafford, a native of Bennington, VT, who wrote the widely read *Gazetteer of New York State*, published in 1813 and updated in 1824.³⁷

The house at 580 First Avenue is a story-and-a-half, and like No. 524-526, it retains its gambrel roof. The original owner remains a mystery. It is located a block and a half north of the 1770 village boundary, constructed before the street grid was extended. In the nineteenth century it was successively home to two prominent Lansingburgh families, that of merchant and minister Elijah Chichester (1778-1855) followed by hardware merchant David H. Flack (1818-1892). Over the years, the house was expanded with additions,

³³ "Case of Ann A. Ward, Plaintiff Vs. Rosemary Hall, Defendant, A-8," *Records & Briefs New York State Appellate Division, Third Judicial Department* via

https://www.google.com/books/edition/Records_Briefs_New_York_State_Appellate/0nn6e2Q6LeEC?hl=en&gbpv=1

³⁴ Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, *The History of Rensselaer Co.* (Philadelphia: Evers & Peck, 1880), 298.

³⁵ Don Rittner. *Troy: A Collar City History*. (Mt. Pleasant, SC: Arcadia Pub, 2002), 45.

³⁶ Old Man, "II. Lansingburgh, N.Y.; Its Early History, Old Settlers, Schools, Markets, Etc." *The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries Concerning the Antiquities, History, and Biography of America* 9, no. 5 (May 1871): 339. Also see "First Impressions," *Lansingburgh Democrat and Rensselaer County Gazette*, Dec. 7, 1848: 2

³⁷ Frances Broderick, "Spafford Highly Regarded By All." *Times Record*: 15 July 1971, 4.

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including a one-story, wood-frame wing on the north side, possibly built in the 1810s for a physician, a mid-nineteenth century two-story, wood-frame ell, and a two-story brick annex at the rear, designed in the Dutch Colonial style.³⁸ Architectural historian Walter R. Wheeler surmises that this ca. 1913 addition, commissioned by then owner Clarence Flack, was the work of Stanton P. Lee, a Troy architect.³⁹

Several surviving early houses can also be found on Second Avenue between 112th and 114th streets. King Street, as it was known until the 1830s when its name was changed to State, was and still is the main commercial artery of Lansingburgh. The two-story, side-hall house at 488 Second Avenue has an end-gable roof and H-bent timber frame construction with a later three-bay brick façade.⁴⁰ It was likely built sometime in the 1770s and fills half of its 50-foot-wide lot; the other half was devoted to a garden and remains so today. In the 1870s it was the home of Samuel Arnold, a lampblack manufacturer who became a scale maker with a foundry and factory on 112th Street at Fourth Avenue. Another early example, located a few doors north at 498 Second Avenue, is a three-story brick house with a facade laid up in Flemish bond with a modified gambrel roof disguised by end parapet walls. It also features H-bent frame construction. For much of the nineteenth century, the building functioned as a boarding house and tavern.⁴¹ A block north on the west side of Second Avenue is a rare-surviving gambrel-roofed building of entirely wood-frame construction. According to Wheeler, this house, No. 513 1/2, likely dates to about 1775.⁴² The lot had been acquired that year by Franciscus Lansing, an older brother of Lansingburgh's founder. In the early part of the nineteenth century, it was the home and workshop of Fitch Skinner (1777-1844), a well-respected master cabinetmaker from East Windsor, Connecticut, and his wife Mary (A second wood-frame example in the district is located at 499 Sixth Avenue at the southwest corner of 113th Street).

Another important early residence is the two-story brick house at 499 Second Avenue at the southwest corner of 113th Street. Its east facade is five bays wide with the entrance in the middle bay and there is a projecting parged water table as is common to these early houses. The building was updated in the late nineteenth century with an Italianate cornice and lintel caps which required eliminating the lower slope of the gambrel roof. The corner entrance was likely added about this time for a commercial use. Until recent decades, this building was one in a row of three gambrel-roofed brick houses.⁴³ Like most of Lansingburgh's surviving early buildings, it is not clear who No. 499 was built for. Before it became a tavern in the late 1800s and Daley's Hotel in 1939, it was the home of noted tinsmith Augustus Filley (1789-1845). He purchased this house sometime in the early nineteenth century. In 1825 he expanded his footprint by buying two lots with one house at the northwest corner of 113th Street from Rufus Fisher. He soon after sold these lots to his cousin Edwin, who carried on the family business under the name E. Filley & Son. Augustus Filley came from Bloomfield, Connecticut, where he had

³⁸ According to a 1914 article about past physicians in Lansingburgh, a Dr. Alonzo Hinman resided at 580 First Avenue in this period. "Lansingburgh – Doctors in the District..." *Troy Times*, Dec. 11, 1914: 20.

³⁹ Interview with Walter Wheeler, video conference, March 22, 2022.

⁴⁰ H-bent frame construction has been confirmed by architectural historian Walter R. Wheeler at this address and others. Wheeler interview, March 22, 2022.

⁴¹ According to historical newspaper advertisements and city directories, in 1844 this was the address of the Lansingburgh House, a tavern and boarding house kept by G.F. Holmes. William Hatch was the proprietor in the 1860s.

⁴² Walter R. Wheeler, "The Introduction of the Gambrel Roof to the Upper Hudson Valley," *The Hudson River Valley Review, A Journal of Regional Studies* 21, no. 1 (Autumn 2004): 7.

⁴³ 495 and 497 Second Ave burned in a fire in 1999.

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learned the tin-making trade from another cousin, Oliver Filley. Filley's shop where he fabricated, "jappaned," and hand-decorated his tinware was located behind his house.

One last late eighteenth century residence worthy of mention is the five-bay-wide, center-hall wood-frame house at 1 113th Street, on the northeast corner of First Avenue. It was likely built for Russell Armington (1769-1836), a master carpenter and shipbuilder from Bristol, Massachusetts. He built river sloops in his shipyard, which was located on the river across from his house. He opened and jointly owned the shipyard with Esek Hawkins (ca. 1767-1855), a ship captain, beginning in the 1790s, about the time his home was constructed. Hawkins's house survives in altered form next door at 508-510 First Avenue. The Armington and Hawkins shipyard was one of two operating in Lansingburgh at the time, the other being Stilson and Parker which was farther south at 111th Street.⁴⁴ A 1795 state act for paving the streets hints at the extent of principal development in the village at the time: King Street (Second Avenue) from Catherine (111th) to Richard (117th) Streets was to be paved as were Hoosick (113th) and North (114th) Streets from River (First) to Congress (Third) Avenues.

While early on the village was largely oriented towards being a market town populated by merchants, boat captains, and grocers, it did have shipbuilders, slaughterhouse owners, leather tanners, and brewers. Creeks beyond the village but within what would in 1807 become the town limits of Lansingburgh powered grist mills, lumber mills, and a nail factory.⁴⁵ The village was also home to silversmiths, cabinetmakers, and clockmakers, most if not all of whom lived on Second Avenue. Lansingburgh also supported several taverns and public houses to accommodate the travelers passing through. The most well-known of them is the Phoenix Hotel, which is still extant at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and 116th Street (10-12 116th Street.). The northern five bays of this three-story, end-gable brick building date to 1834. The hotel was built by Esek Hawkins, the shipbuilder. The Phoenix was built immediately following a disastrous fire that destroyed an earlier wood-frame tavern on the site.⁴⁶ The address was long the center of social, political, and commercial life in Lansingburgh, serving as a meeting hall, polling place, and real estate auction house. The Phoenix was expanded in 1857 and 1864.⁴⁷ Another surviving tavern can be found on the same corner one block north of the Phoenix. This building at 630 Second Avenue is a long two-story, wood-frame building built about 1810 and retains a remarkable amount of Federal period architectural details, including an intricately carved door surround on the facade.

According to Horatio Gates Spafford's *Gazetteer* of 1813, by 1810, the village population was 1,658 persons including 58 enslaved Africans, who likely labored on their owners' wharves and nearby farms. Spafford notes

⁴⁴ Frances D. Broderick, "The Brig Rensselaer, Built at Lansingburgh, N.Y. 1795" Report (1994), Lansingburgh Historical Society Archive Files, Hart Cluett Research Library: 2.

⁴⁵ Chauncey Ives (1785-1855), originally of Southwick, Massachusetts, maintained a large slaughterhouse east of Second Avenue above 119th Street beginning in the 1820s. Another large one was operated by "Capt. Atwood" at the foot of 114th Street. Neither are extant. For Ives, see Thomas G. Alvord, "Thomas G. Alvord's Reminiscences. The Old-Time Gentleman of Leisure. Article Fourth." *Troy Northern Budget*, Dec. 1893: page unknown. For Atwood, see Old Man, VII, I.

⁴⁶ Wheeler interview.

⁴⁷ John G. Waite, *The Architecture of Lansingburgh, New York* (Lansingburgh Historical Society, 1976), 49.

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that there were 294 buildings and houses.⁴⁸ In addition to the First Presbyterian Church, the spiritual needs of Lansingburgh's residents were met by Episcopalian, Methodist, and Baptist houses of worship. None of these early edifices are extant today as the congregations built newer churches in later decades. Another significant early institution was the Bank of Lansingburgh, chartered in 1813 with a starting capital of \$200,000. Its existence was a testament to Lansingburgh's economic importance in the area. It was in an architecturally distinguished building at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and 114th Street, built specifically for the bank shortly after its incorporation at a time when most non-utilitarian commercial buildings were combined residence and workplace. The building, which is still extant at 533 Second Avenue and features blind arches at its first story, was converted to a private residence in 1848. A mansard roof was added in the 1870s.

In 1820 the Lansingburgh Academy relocated to a new larger brick building on the north side of 114th Street at Fourth Avenue. The otherwise severe two-story, five-bay-wide Federal school is distinguished with a central cupola on its end-gable roof. (The building was NR listed in 1976). Some of Lansingburgh's most prominent residents attended or taught school here. Rev. Samuel Blatchford (1767-1828) and Rev. Elijah Chichester were early principals. Blatchford, who was the minister of the First Presbyterian Church from 1808 to 1828 and later became the first president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, was a well-connected Lansingburgh resident. In 1825, he famously hosted the French General Marquis de Lafayette at his large clapboard-clad home, which still stands at the southeast corner of 113th Street and Second Avenue (10 113th Street), functioning as an apartment building. Future United States president Chester Alan Arthur (1829-1886) was a teacher at the academy and the writer Herman Melville was a student. Both individuals resided with their families on First Avenue—the Arthurs at No. 626 and the Melvilles at No. 528 (aka 2 114th Street). Both houses are still extant. (The Melville House, which was built about 1785, is individually NR listed in 1992).

Early Nineteenth Century Infrastructure

Major transportation projects were undertaken in the early nineteenth century. In 1804 the connection between Lansingburgh and points west including Schenectady were improved with the construction of a covered toll bridge, the first bridge to span the Hudson River. Known as the Union Bridge and ingeniously designed by Theodore Burr with a combined system of arches and trusses, it was located a mile above the village and connected to Waterford where there had long been a ferry crossing.⁴⁹ (It later came to be known as the Waterford Bridge.) Construction of the bridge coincided with the early development of turnpike roads connecting market towns to the hinterland. The 60-mile Northern Turnpike, completed in 1800, began at the present-day intersection of 124th Street and Fourth Avenue in Lansingburgh and led in a northeasterly direction to Granville in Washington County at the Vermont border. The equally long Waterford and Whitehall Turnpike, completed six years later, began at the Waterford side of the Union Bridge and paralleled the Hudson River for much of its length to Whitehall. Both roads connected Lansingburgh to the communities in northeast New York and western Vermont.

⁴⁸ Horatio Gates Spafford, *A Gazetteer of the State of New-York; Carefully Written from Original and Authentic Materials, Arranged on a New Plan, in Three Parts ... With an Accurate Map of the State.* (United Kingdom, H.C. Southwick, 1813), 221.

⁴⁹ Frank Griggs, Jr. "Union Bridge: First Bridge across the Hudson River, 1804," *Structure* (Feb. 2014): <https://www.structuremag.org/?p=1541>

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Perhaps no local infrastructure project was as hotly anticipated by the residents of Lansingburgh as the State Dam and Lock, completed in September 1823 at its southern boundary with Troy. The dam created a generous basin at the confluence of the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, helping to extend the shipping season and increase sloop capacity at Lansingburgh thanks to the lock. The project was part of the state's tremendous canal-building effort underway at the time. The 363-mile Erie Canal, begun in 1817, connected Buffalo and the Great Lakes region to the Hudson at Watervliet, seven miles north of Albany. The Champlain Canal, constructed at the same time, connected the Hudson to the southern tip of Lake Champlain. Its southern terminus was at Waterford. The State Lock and Dam was effectively the first lock of the Champlain Canal. However, the improvement was not the boon Lansingburghers were hoping for. The opening of the eastern section of the Erie Canal in October 1823 funneled most boat traffic through Watervliet to Troy, bypassing Lansingburgh altogether. It catapulted Troy's economic might far beyond that of Lansingburgh.

Lansingburgh Becomes a Center for Light Industry

While the Erie Canal was a nail in the coffin of Lansingburgh's continuation as a competitive river port, merchants had already been relocating to Troy by 1810 on account of the poor navigation.⁵⁰ In their wake, small industries began to take root in Lansingburgh, becoming the economic engine of the village into the early twentieth century. John M. Caswell (1777-1857), a Yankee, started a rifle factory here in 1812, supplying muskets to the state. He had three workshops—one on Second Avenue and two others fronting 113th Street. One of his factories, a two-story brick building, built ca. 1832, is extant at 11 113th Street. Next door is a mid-nineteenth century five-bay, wood-frame house with an end-gable roof that served as a boarding house for his workers.⁵¹ Members of the Caswell family had their homes constructed nearby on Third Avenue across from the factory. The two-story, clapboard-sheathed house at 512 Third Avenue was built about 1835 for John Sr. It was originally a one-story double house.

In 1806 English immigrant Joseph Fox (1768-1852) founded Lansingburgh's first cracker factory in the basement of his home. He later moved it to a building at the corner of Second Avenue and 116th Street, which was expanded in 1858 by his son, Joseph Jr. (1816-1899). Joseph Jr. was responsible for patenting a steam cracker machine and designing a signature cracker box made of wood pasted with colorful illustrations.⁵² Other Lansingburgh cracker manufacturers, like R.M. DeFrest at 117th Street and First Avenue, followed his example. The Fox cracker factory was demolished for a bank in 1962.

In 1817, a block and a half south of Fox's factory in a barn at the rear of 453 Third Avenue, William Powers, originally from New Hampshire, began to experiment with the manufacture of oilcloth for flooring. It would lead him and his wife, Deborah (1790-1891), to run one of the earliest and largest oilcloth factories in the

⁵⁰ Old Man, "II. Lansingburgh, N.Y.; Its Early History, Old Settlers, Schools, Markets, Etc." *The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries Concerning the Antiquities, History, and Biography of America* 9 (May 1871): 339.

⁵¹ Sylvester, 325.

⁵² Frances Broderick, "Cracker Manufacturing In Lansingburgh, 1806-1900" Report, Lansingburgh Historical Society Archive Files, Hart Cluett Research Library (1996): 3.

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country. By 1828 operations had grown enough to require the construction of a brick factory on the west side of Second Avenue at 109th Street, which is no longer extant. After William Powers died in a factory fire the next year, Deborah took charge of the business and it continued to grow. More brick factory buildings were constructed nearby on Third Avenue, one of which is still extant (just beyond the boundaries of the nominated district.) Deborah Powers, her two sons, Albert and Nathaniel, and business associate Jonathan Whipple resided close to the factories, a practice followed by most Lansingburgh business owners throughout the nineteenth century. Deborah Powers lived at 415 Second Avenue in a five-bay, center-hall house that she had expanded; it had originally been built around 1800 with a side-hall plan. Deborah was a philanthropist; several Lansingburgh places and institutions are named for her family. They also established a private bank in 1877 in response to the closing of the Bank of Lansingburgh, which had been precipitated by the depression following the financial panic of 1873. The Bank of D. Powers & Sons was in the second location of the Bank of Lansingburgh at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and 117th Street, no longer extant.

Lansingburgh's largest and longest-running industry was brush making. The first factory was established in 1818 by William McMurray (1797-1851) for manufacturing toothbrushes using pig bristles, a material in great supply at Lansingburgh's slaughterhouses. It was first located in a building that is no longer extant on Second Avenue at 119th Street. His son, John G. McMurray (1808-1876), greatly expanded the enterprise when he took over in the 1840s, necessitating the construction of a larger five-story steam-powered factory at 117th Street and Fourth Avenue, which is also no longer extant. Beginning in 1848, he, his wife, Antoinette, and their children lived in the former Bank of Lansingburgh building on Second Avenue, which he had converted into a residence adding a substantial brick carriage house at the rear. The McMurray's business employed approximately 1,000 workers at its height in the late nineteenth century and it spawned numerous other brush factories in Lansingburgh, turning it into a national center for brush making of all types.⁵³ These factories were mostly concentrated in the northern part of Lansingburgh, outside the boundaries of the nominated district. An 1866 article in the *Troy Daily Times* estimated that 40 to 50 percent of Lansingburgh's population was in some way engaged in the industry. Many women and children were employed on a piecemeal basis, working from their homes.⁵⁴

Romantic Landscapes and Architecture

This variety of light industries, which was not dependent on the transportation of heavy raw materials, stabilized Lansingburgh's economy in the first half of the nineteenth century and contributed to the overall prosperity of the village. It was in this period that Lansingburgh became known as the "Garden of America," a slogan likely coined by Alexander Walsh (1783-1849), an Irish merchant and horticulturalist who cultivated extensive gardens and orchards at his home, Elm Place, at 601 Fourth Avenue.⁵⁵ He was a founding member of the Rensselaer County and New York State Horticultural Societies. His house, which he shared with his wife,

⁵³ George Baker Anderson, *Landmarks of Rensselaer County, New York* (Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Co, 1897), 332.

⁵⁴ *Troy Daily Times*, June 6, 1866: 2 via <https://lansingburghhistoricalsocietyarchives.org/the-brush-manufacture-of-lansingburgh-1866/>

⁵⁵ *Lansingburgh Democrat*, Nov. 30, 1848: 1 via <https://lansingburghhistoricalsocietyarchives.org/the-village/nicknames-for-lansingburgh/>. Also see Waite, 44.

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Miriam, and family, was impressive for its day, two-story brick residence built about 1827 with pedimented end gables and a side-hall plan. While their property originally occupied more of the block and included a large greenhouse, the house is still extant with its adjacent garden lot. Across the street to the Walshes was the equally impressive estate of Thomas Carpenter (1755-1831), which occupied a full block bounded by Fourth and Fifth avenues and 115th and 116th streets. Nineteenth-century commentators note how Fourth Avenue ended in front of his house at 25 115th Street.⁵⁶ He purchased the substantial house and grounds from Alanson Douglas in 1815 when it was still relatively new as a place of retirement after operating a tavern near Fort Miller. The house survives today as the five-bay center mass of the larger St. Augustine's Church rectory. It was expanded in the latter part of the nineteenth century with sympathetic wings and a mansard roof, the latter of which has since been removed.

Another estate very similar to that of Alanson Douglas is the one built around 1810 for merchant Timothy Leonard (1756-1814) and his wife, Mary Baldwin. Its location at 41 114th Street was far from the hubbub of village life at the time. It comprised a large center-hall brick house with parapet end walls and extensive private gardens that filled the remainder of the block along Sixth Avenue, then known as Ann Street. Timothy was a prominent merchant from Connecticut. After his death, his son, Frederick Leonard (1803-1872), a noted physician who practiced in Lansingburgh from 1830 to 1845, inherited the estate. He lived there with his two successive wives until his death in 1872. For much of his adult life, he was the wealthiest resident in Lansingburgh. In later years he served as the president of the Bank of Lansingburgh. In 1893 the estate was transformed into Leonard Hospital and expanded with wings in 1913, 1951, and 1957. The hospital has since been adapted as an apartment complex.

The Leonards were neighbors with the Lansingburgh Female Seminary, which was in the long, three-story brick building at 559-565 Sixth Avenue, opposite from, and south of, the Leonard house. It was modeled on the more-famous Troy Female Seminary, which was founded in 1821 to provide young women of means a higher education in mathematics, the arts, and Classical languages. The Troy school survives today as an independent college-preparatory day and boarding school on Mt. Ida, renamed the Emma Willard School after its founder. Lansingburgh's seminary was opened in 1851 by Rev. Solomon Hatch (1804-188?) of Columbia County, who previously operated a smaller school in the Rensselaer County hamlet of Nassau, south of Troy. By 1853 the school, which also operated as the Hudson Vale Institute, claimed an enrollment of 175 pupils, necessitating an addition of the building.⁵⁷ It was soon after taken over by Rev. Lester Janes and sometime later by Rev. Alden Whipple, a minister of the Baptist church, before it closed in the 1870s. The building was adapted for four tenements in 1882.⁵⁸

New Churches

⁵⁶ Old Man, "II. Lansingburgh, NY: Its History, Old Settlements, Schools, Markets, Etc.—Continued." *The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries Concerning the Antiquities, History, and Biography of America* 3 (March 1871): 201.

⁵⁷ *Lansingburgh Democrat*, Nov. 24, 1853: 2 via <https://lansingburghhistoricalsocietyarchives.org/education/lansingburgh-female-seminary/>

⁵⁸ *Lansingburgh Courier*, Feb. 18, 1882: 3.

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In the mid- to late 1840s, three congregations built new Greek Revival church buildings a block apart from each other. They are the oldest-surviving church buildings in Lansingburgh today, two of which are in the nominated district. In 1844-1845 the Baptist Society had a new meetinghouse built at the northwest corner of 117th Street and Third Avenue. The meetinghouse may have been an architectural inspiration for the later churches. It had wide brick pilasters, tall upper-story windows, and a pedimented gable. The steeple was said to be the tallest spire that “side of the city of New York” when it was completed in January 1845.⁵⁹ (The following year a severe storm caused it to crash through the roof.) A news article from the time reported that the architects were Higgins & Striker, one or both of whom may have been Lansingburgh residents.⁶⁰ In 1861, to address financial constraints, the Baptist Society sold their building to the Olivet Presbyterian Church, previously known as John Street Second Presbyterian in reference to its original location in a wood-frame building at 612 Fourth Avenue. The old meetinghouse became a concert hall known as the Powers Opera House in 1877 after the building ceased serving as a church. In 1917, a disastrous fire heavily damaged the building; today only the building’s base survives (It is located outside the nominated district).

The congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1810. Worship was led by Rev. Elijah Chichester and Joel Ketchum, who were also business partners in a general store. The church’s first meeting place was in a building on the river at 116th Street. In 1828 its present site at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and 116th Street (600 Third Avenue) was acquired, and a temporary house of worship built. The present two-story brick edifice was built in 1848 with wide brick pilasters on three elevations and a two-tiered wood bell tower centered over a pedimented front gable. The building bore a strong resemblance to the new Baptist church. The compact volumes, distinguished with brick pilasters and friezes, was a popular design approach for Protestant meetinghouses with their economical method of Classical articulation.⁶¹ A brick entrance loggia was added in 1903. The congregation united with another in 1925 to become St. Mark’s Methodist Church. The building became the home of the Joy of Troy Seventh-Day Adventist Church in more recent years (The church was individually NR listed in 2016).

In 1844 the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, after 50 years of worship in its building at the north end of the village green, relocated to a new edifice at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and 115th Street. It is not clear who the architect of the Greek Revival building was. The building on the green was considered an eyesore by the 1840s and demolished soon after the move.⁶² Apparently not satisfied with the Greek Revival style, in 1868 the congregation commissioned an architect, possibly Troy architect Marcus F. Cummings, to remodel the church.⁶³ The present *Rundbogenstil* Romanesque style brick facade dates to this time while the original Greek Revival architecture is still evident on the north elevation. The bell tower houses an iron bell forged in the famed Meneely Bell Foundry of Troy, an 1870 gift of brush manufacturer John G. McMurray.⁶⁴

A Diversifying Population

⁵⁹ *Lansingburgh Democrat and Rensselaer County Gazette*, Jan. 11, 1845: 2.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ William E. Krattinger, “Methodist Episcopal Church of Lansingburgh” National Register nomination, 2016, 10.

⁶² *Lansingburgh Democrat*, June 22, 1848: 2 via <https://lansingburghhistoricalsocietyarchives.org/churches/first-presbyterian-church/>

⁶³ Waite, 48.

⁶⁴ Don Rittner, *Lansingburgh; Images of America* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 1999), 98.

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By the mid-nineteenth century, as more people took manufacturing jobs, Lansingburgh's population was diversifying and thus becoming less New England based. This is partly reflected in the 1841 establishment of a Catholic parish in Lansingburgh and the organization of an African Methodist Episcopal Zion church soon after. The incorporation of the Catholic parish was largely the effort of Keating Rawson (1767-1842), an Irish Anglican whose wife Annie Eustace was Roman Catholic. The couple emigrated to New York in 1795 and settled in Lansingburgh before 1810, where Keating served as a vestryman for Trinity Episcopal Church. He operated a tannery and two malt houses at the foot of 120th Street, which are no longer extant. His son-in-law, John Tracy (1785-1842), also an Irish immigrant, joined him in business in 1822. The personal letters of Keating indicate that by 1821 he and Annie were attending Mass in Albany, which at the time had one of just seven Roman Catholic churches in the entire New York diocese.⁶⁵ He also made one of his malt houses available for Mass when a priest was available. Rawson was involved with the establishment of St. Peter's Church parish in Troy in 1827, after which time Lansingburgh's Catholics went to celebrate Mass. He was also responsible for the establishment of a Catholic burial ground in Lansingburgh so that he could bury his wife in December 1829. It is located at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and 107th Street, across from the Old Village Burying Ground. For 28 years it served as the sole burial ground for Catholics in Lansingburgh, Troy, and Waterford. (Both burial grounds are beyond the boundaries of the nominated district)

By 1841, enough Irish Catholic immigrants had settled in Lansingburgh to justify the establishment of a new parish. The 1850 U.S. Population Census enumerated 5,614 people in Lansingburgh, and of those, 1,246 gave their place of birth as Ireland. A year prior to his death in 1841, Rawson helped the parish acquire a small wood-frame church building from a Universalist congregation, which did not thrive after its 1833 organization. The building was located on 114th Street near the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue. It served as St. John the Baptist Church until 1869 when it was converted to use as a parish hall, christened Rawson Hall, for the new St. Augustine's Catholic Church. St. Augustine's had been established five years earlier to replace St. John's when an order of Augustinians took charge of the church. The present Gothic Revival church at 580 Fourth Avenue, completed in 1865, was designed and built by Peter Finnerty, a Troy architect and building contractor. In subsequent years, the physical footprint of the church parish would be expanded with a rectory in the residence of Alanson Taylor and Thomas Carpenter at 25 115th Street; a parish school; a convent adjacent the school; and much later a recreation hall across from the school.

Comparatively less has been recorded in historical accounts about the A.M.E Zion Church of Lansingburgh, which was formed by members of Lansingburgh's African American community in 1843. The congregation worshipped in a small wood-frame building at 547-549 Fifth Avenue owned by James Hall (1820-1894), a former slave born in Fairfax, Virginia, and his wife Catherine. He along with Frisby Way, John Jemison, Jacob Brown, and Jehu Brown were the organizers and first trustees of the church.⁶⁶ They had acquired the property

⁶⁵ Thomas Middleton, "An Old-Time Catholic Pioneer of Lansingburgh, N.Y." *Records of the American Catholic Society of Philadelphia*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (March 1896), 9.

⁶⁶ Weise, *History of Lansingburgh*, 21. One historical account disputes the founding and naming of the A.M.E. church, pitting Frisby Way against James Hall, claiming that Hall was not a trustee. It is difficult to ascertain this history in the absence of other accounts. See Jacob Wright, "A History of the A.M.E. Zion Church of Lansingburgh, 1841 to 1868 (Self-published by author: 1868) via <https://archive.org/details/historyofamezion00wrig/page/n5/mode/2up>

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after the Wesleyan Methodist church, which owned it for a short time, could not maintain the expense of it. Hall, who worked as a whitewasher, was among a small group of prominent Lansingburgh Blacks. He along with Frisby Way (ca. 1800-?), a painter and tinman, protested the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, which required the return of runaway slaves to their owners.⁶⁷ Hall himself had escaped slavery as a fugitive shortly before arriving in Lansingburgh in 1842. In 1850 Lansingburgh's Black population numbered 158.⁶⁸ (By contrast, the number of Blacks recorded in Troy was 508.) The congregation did not meet during the Civil War. In 1867 a Rev. Jacob P. Wright of Troy attempted to revive the church but the Halls, who were living in the building by this time, refused to grant him access.⁶⁹ The Halls sold the property in 1891 to Charles R. Griffith, a grocer who built the two-story, wood-frame commercial building on the site today. No photographs of the church have been recovered.

The African American population of Lansingburgh peaked before the Civil War. Possibly the 158 enumerated in the 1850 census was the highest count of Blacks living in Lansingburgh in the nineteenth century. By 1875 they numbered just 55 in a population of 7,000. The state census taken that year shows that most worked as household servants or whitewashers while a few were barbers or waiters. None were employed in Lansingburgh's booming brush or oilcloth industries in an apparent example of the general exclusions of African Americans from factory jobs. Most of the approximately thirteen Black households enumerated in 1875 were renters in houses scattered along Fifth Avenue, with a couple more on First and Second avenues. By 1900, when the population of Lansingburgh was 12,595; just 86 Blacks were enumerated. The occupations given include servants, painters, sexton, coachman, tinsmith, mason, barber, hostler, and bookkeeper.

In 1869 the congregation of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church engaged the New York architect Henry Dudley to design the present English Gothic Revival church at 585 Fourth Avenue after their 1804 building was destroyed in a fire in 1868. Situated at the corner of 115th Street across from the slightly older St. Augustine's, Dudley's work reflects the popularity of Anglican parish church architecture at the time through its asymmetrical massing, square bell tower engaged to the southeast corner, buttresses; rose window and stone masonry walls consisting of irregular-course bluestone ashlar. A stone octagonal choir room/chapel was added to the southwest corner of the church in 1894.⁷⁰ Enhancing the parish church character is a graveyard on the west and north sides. It contains more than 240 graves, many belonging to Lansingburgh's most prominent nineteenth century citizens. They include Thomas Carpenter, Horatio Gates Spafford, and Rev. James Butler, who was the congregation's first minister. Burials were begun here in 1807. The church grounds include a Greek Revival-style townhouse, built by the church about 1844 as a rectory, and a parish hall, added in 1930. The whole complex is enclosed by a continuous ornate iron fence with gates, a gift of church member Maria Walsh in ca. 1901 (The church complex was NR listed in 1995).

The last church to be constructed in the nominated district is the First Baptist Millis Memorial Church, known today as the Grace Baptist Church. Located at 612 Fourth Avenue, it is the only mid-block church in the district.

⁶⁷ "Proceedings of the Colored Citizens of Lansingburgh in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law," *Lansingburgh Democrat*, Oct.31, 1850: 2.

⁶⁸ According to the 1850 U.S. Population Census.

⁶⁹ Warren F. Broderick, "A.M.E. Zion Church Had Problems," *Troy Record*, July 29, 1972: B4.

⁷⁰ Victor DiSanto, "Trinity Church Lansingburgh" National Register nomination, date unknown, Sec. 7, 4.

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Built in 1886 to the designs of Marcus F. Cummings, this red-brick Romanesque Revival church features a large round arch on its facade, a signature feature of Cumming's churches.⁷¹ It was built on the site of the old John Street Second Presbyterian Church. The Baptist and Presbyterian congregations had swapped buildings in 1861. The Baptist society named its new edifice in honor of Lansing Millis, who had donated a large sum for its construction.

Fire Houses

Fires were a constant threat to eighteenth and nineteenth century towns and villages. Lansingburgh was fortunate to have not suffered major conflagrations. One on October 5, 1793, destroyed 14 buildings on Second Avenue and gutted the stores of merchants.⁷² Two bigger ones occurred on July 9 and July 23 of 1843, when two fires destroyed 30 to 40 buildings on the two blocks between Second and Third Avenues from 116th to 118th streets. Such fires may have had a role in inducing some owners to reface the facades of their wood-frame buildings with brick and to put up cornices. Examples of this include the early nineteenth century two-story, end-gable house at 2 115th Street and three two-story, end-gable row houses at 612-616 Third Avenue, built ca. 1822. All feature brick jack arches at the windows. Nos. 614 and 616 feature rare single-door entrances set within a round-arch brick opening. No. 612 has a mid-nineteenth century metal cornice.

In 1790 Lansingburgh got its first fire engine, one that was hand-pumped with bucket-fed water.⁷³ It was managed by 15 volunteer firemen appointed annually by the board of trustees. A few years later the village was divided into ten fire districts with two fire wardens assigned to each. After 1813, when the Eagle Volunteer Fire Company was incorporated, the village was served by multiple volunteer fire companies; in some years by as many as eight.⁷⁴ In the 1860s and early 1870s, three companies were formed by Lansingburgh manufacturers in part to protect their interests, the J.E. Whipple Steam Engine No. 1; J. Fox Steam Engine No. 2; and John S. Fake Hook and Ladder Company. The Fox Company was organized in late 1869 and a firehouse built the next year. The two-story Italianate brick building is still extant at 478 Second Avenue with its large ornate metal cornice. However, its service as a fire station was short-lived. In 1873 a central fire station was built at 3 115th Street near First Avenue to house the village's first paid fire department. Known as the Firemen's Hall, this three-story brick headquarters building was originally just two stories with a meeting room for the village trustees and a public hall on the second floor. In the early years the hall also hosted musical performances and community meetings. In 1892 alterations were made to accommodate a courtroom by the police justice, a jury room, and the office of the village attorney.⁷⁵ It was the closest thing to a village hall. One had been proposed in 1872 by Albert E. Powers, who had commissioned the Troy architects Cummings & Brit to design it and offered to donate two lots for it at the corner of Third Avenue and 115th Street. The building, which was never

⁷¹ Waite, 104.

⁷² "Lansingburgh," *American Spy*. Oct. 8, 1793: 3.

⁷³ This engine is preserved in the New York State Museum in Albany.

⁷⁴ Frances Broderick, "Lansingburgh Fire Department" Report (1989), Lansingburgh Historical Society Archive Files, Hart Cluett Research Library, 1.

⁷⁵ "Local News and Seasonable Jottings," *Lansingburgh Courier*, June 2, 1892: 3 via <https://lansingburghhistoricalsocietyarchives.org/the-village/blocks-buildings-etc/firemens-hall/>

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built, was to have a polychrome brick facade and a mansard roof.⁷⁶ Firemen's Hall was repurposed as an apartment building after suffering a fire in the 1950s.

Residential Development in the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century

Commentators continued to remark on the beauty of Lansingburgh in the second half of the nineteenth century. In 1853 a correspondent for the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* had this to say: "I think it is without exception the prettiest little town I ever set my foot in. The streets are of the cleanest, the houses of the whitest, and the shutters and trees of the greenest—giving the place a countrified charm that can only be properly relished by those who have passed the greater portion of their existence 'midst the monuments of brick and mortar.'"⁷⁷ In 1860 another wrote, "There is not in this State a more lovely little village than Lansingburgh; and it owes its romantic appearance to the abundance of beautiful trees which line its thoroughfares, and the extent of gardening on most of them, more than to any other cause."⁷⁸ By this time, many of the blocks on First, Second, Third and Fourth avenues between 111th and 120th streets had been built up with mostly detached houses surrounded by small gardens enclosed by iron or wood fences. An ordinance was passed to protect street trees and those within the village green in 1868; those caught destroying, injuring, or hitching a horse or mule to them would be penalized.⁷⁹

A defining characteristic of the village throughout much of the nineteenth century is the relative lack of economic segregation in the built environment. The uniformity imposed by Lansingburgh's street grid is at least partly responsible for this. There were no wealthy enclaves. Ostentatious houses on double lots can be found on the same block as homes built for the middle- and working-class. An example of this dichotomy is evident on Fifth Avenue between 116th and 117th streets. Here the large Greek Revival house at 618 Fifth Avenue, built ca. 1852 and expanded after cracker manufacturer Joseph Fox Jr. purchased it in 1865, faces a compact row of modest houses separated by narrow passageways. Within this row, directly across from Fox's house, is a low and deep single-story, brick house with a front-gable roof (No. 617) built sometime in the 1850s. Several similarly designed houses dating to the same decade can be found throughout the nominated district. By 1865 No. 617 was home to the Deignans, a large Irish family that made brushes in a workshop at the rear of their home.

The extent that wealthy residents built anew away from the noise and smells of the commercial center, particularly after the Civil War, was rather limited in Lansingburgh. Instead, many continued to live on or near Second Avenue, choosing to update late eighteenth and nineteenth century houses to reflect contemporary design trends. These renovations often make it difficult to easily date buildings. A notable example of this is evident in the two mansard-roofed brick residences at 551-553 Second Avenue. At first glance they appear to be

⁷⁶ "A.E. Powers," *Troy Daily Whig*. Jan. 26, 1872: 3 via <https://www.lansingburghhistoricalsociety.org/in-the-news/lansingburgh-town-hall-proposal-1872>

⁷⁷ "Lansingburgh, Albany Co. [sic], NY," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. Aug. 18, 1853: 2 col 4 via

<https://www.lansingburghhistoricalsociety.org/in-the-news/lansingburgh-the-prettiest-little-town-1853>

⁷⁸ "Shade Trees," *Troy Daily Times*, May 22, 1860: 3 via <https://www.lansingburghhistoricalsociety.org/shade-trees>

⁷⁹ "Trustees' Proceedings," *Lansingburgh Gazette*, May 28, 1868 via <https://www.lansingburghhistoricalsociety.org/shade-trees>

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attached townhouses built in the 1870s. However, they were built about 1790 for a physician, Michael Henry, and his wife, Abigail, as a single five-bay wide center-hall residence with a gambrel roof. They sold it to the Alvords in 1815. According to Thomas G. Alvord, his father, Elisha Alvord, a prominent merchant, and mother, Helen Lansing, a granddaughter of the village founder, had the house “thoroughly renovated” and converted the store in the south part of the ground floor into a parlor.⁸⁰ Another physician, Casper W. Burton of Albany, purchased the property in 1850 for his private residence while maintaining an office on the ground floor. Then, in 1879, shortly after the passing of Burton’s widow, Agnes, the house was partitioned and the north half, No. 553, sold to David Burton, also a physician. He soon after had an additional bay added to the north side and put on the mansard as a fashionable solution for extending the old gambrel roof over the new bay. (The original brick end wall is visible in shadow in aerial views of the house.) He was also responsible for the bracketed wood cornice across the facade and the cast iron window caps. Its neighbor at No. 551 got a matching mansard roof around 1900.

A Village Shaped by Light Industry

Following the Civil War, Lansingburgh’s economy was still predominantly reliant on light industry, aided in part by the Troy & Boston Railroad, which opened in 1850 along the eastern periphery of the village. Because these industries were not reliant on the transport of heavy raw products, most factories and industrial sites did not need to be concentrated along certain arteries in the village. The NYS Census of 1875 enumerates the major industries of Lansingburgh including their value and output. Two oilcloth factories are listed first: Deborah Powers & Sons and Robert C. Haskell & Company, the latter had been established in 1845. Also listed are seven brush factories, the largest by far being that of John Ames; the scale factory and foundry of Pliny Southwick and Samuel Arnold, facing the south side of the old village green; a small marble works; and a gas works on Seventh Avenue.

Operating on a smaller scale than the others are four paper box factories, a relatively new industry in Lansingburgh at the time. Elisha Waters (1815-1904), who started experimenting with pharmaceutical packaging in Troy in the 1840s, branched out into paper boxes and horse saddle trees by the 1850s. He and his son, George, started manufacturing paper boats in the 1860s, which were racing shells with laminated paper hulls, a design they patented. By 1877 the paper boat business was flourishing, necessitating the purchase and addition of a brick factory at 516 First Avenue originally built in 1869 for manufacturing brushes. The Waters’ continued operations there until the late 1890s. The factory was demolished in 1975. However, the wood-frame box factory of Josiah West, built ca. 1890, survives today at 548 First Avenue, one block north. It is one of the only industrial buildings still extant in the nominated district. Curiously, Lansingburgh’s food-related enterprises, such as its breweries, malt houses, and cracker factories, including the large one owned by Joseph Fox, are not enumerated among the 1875 industries even though they were still very much in operation. Several tin makers and carriage makers were also left off this list.

⁸⁰ Thomas G. Alvord, “Thomas G. Alvord’s Reminiscences. The Old-Time Gentleman of Leisure. Article Sixth,” *Troy Northern Budget*, Dec. 1893, page unknown.

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The 1880 opening of a second toll bridge spanning the Hudson River helped expand the industrial area of Lansingburgh. It connected the village at 112th Street to Van Schaick Island and Cohoes, which by this time was a major center for textile manufacturing. The steel bridge was privately financed by the Cohoes and Lansingburgh Bridge Company, whose president was Thomas Knickerbacker (1838-1922), a prominent Troy businessman. The company also financed a street railroad that further eased transportation between the two sides of the river.

Small-scale industries continued to attract people to Lansingburgh. By 1880 the population was 7,759; it would grow to 10,878 a decade later. A survey of the pages of the 1880 U.S. population census shows many New York-born residents as well as first- and second-generation Irish, Scottish, English, and German families. As to be expected, Second Avenue at this time was populated by store owners, doctors, druggists, grocers, printers, hoteliers, and other business-oriented individuals and their families. First Avenue was still home to a small number of ship carpenters as well as tinsmiths and factory workers. The brush manufacturer Thomas Curran, an Irish immigrant, was still residing in the Greek Revival style townhouse he had built on First Avenue facing the river. Third and Fourth Avenues north of the village green were populated by merchants, manufacturers, professionals and gentlemen of leisure and their families.

James McQuide, another Irish brush manufacturer, lived in the two-story, wood-frame home at 509 Third Avenue, immediately north of the Caswell gun factory. McQuide's house, which was built in 1876, is distinguished by highly ornate wood window casings and gable scrollwork. It was likely the work of brothers Joseph and Andrew Bergmann, German carpenters and builders whose work can be identified by fancy scrollwork. According to the 1880 U.S. census, Joseph Bergmann (1847-1912), his Irish wife Catherine, and their four children were living near the village green at 475 Third Avenue in a small wood-frame house built in the mid-nineteenth century for families like his. He worked for a time in the Waters' paper boat factory while also working as a carpenter. Their neighbors were also working-class families, many whose male members worked in oilcloth and brush factories and whose young female members were employed in collar shops. By this time, Troy's booming detachable collar industry had expanded into Lansingburgh. For example, Troy's James K.P. Pine, a major figure in garment manufacturing, opened a large collar and shirt factory on Second Avenue north of 120th Street in 1884. (The factory building is outside the district.) Many working-class families crowded into two-story, three-bay, side-hall houses of wood-frame construction. Such houses, with a flat roof or a front gable, are ubiquitous in Lansingburgh, particularly on the avenues east and south of the village green.

Schools of Lansingburgh

For much of the nineteenth century, the Lansingburgh Academy was the school of choice for upper-level education for boys and girls of Lansingburgh's prosperous families. Around 1820, the same year that the Academy moved to its new building on 114th Street, the first free school was opened nearby in a barn-like building on Fifth Avenue between 113th and 114th streets, providing a co-ed elementary school option.⁸¹ In 1847, with legal permission to raise money by taxation and a year prior to the initiation of a free school system

⁸¹ Rittner, *Lansingburgh*, 90.

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by the state, Public School No. 1 was opened with financial help from Deborah Powers. The Greek Revival-style brick building was located on 115th Street east of Fifth Avenue. Four hundred children reportedly attended in its first year.⁸² Originally called the Market Street School after the former name of the street, it was renamed Comstock in 1896 in honor of its first principal, James C. Comstock (1819-1886). He was responsible for the establishment of Lansingburgh's "free school district" and advocated for a graded system in which students were grouped by age rather than taught in a single class.⁸³ He was likely also responsible for the 1849 establishment of a "colored department" in the school district for the instruction of Black children. These students were taught in a separate building.⁸⁴

In 1869, less than five years after its establishment, St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church opened a parish school, called the St. Augustine's Free Institute, across the street from the Lansingburgh Academy. Its first building was Rawson Hall, the old St. John the Baptist Church, which had been expanded with wings flanking the original sanctuary. Operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, the institute provided education to the children of Lansingburgh's working-class families. By 1871 it had an enrollment of 450 pupils.⁸⁵ Thirty years after its opening, a new school building was built on the site of the old one. It was designed by Frederick M. Cummings, the son of Troy architect Marcus F. Cummings, in a restrained Collegiate Gothic style. He designed several academic buildings during this time, including four for the Troy Female Seminary. The large three-story red brick building he designed for St. Augustine's appears to recall the triple massing of the previous school building with a center gable volume flanked by two shorter volumes with hipped roofs. The building continued to serve St. Augustine's school until 2016 when the school closed. The building is currently being converted to apartments.

In 1889 Lansingburgh was divided into school districts by the Board of Education. Five public schools were serving the educational needs of the village by this time: the Market Street School, Fourth Ward School, Diamond Street School, Whipple School, and Powers School. Only the last-mentioned Powers School, named in honor of the local industrialist and philanthropist Deborah Powers, is in the nominated district. Completed in 1889, the three-story brick building at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and 111th Street (432-438 Fourth Avenue) was designed by Troy architect Edward W. Loth in an austere Romanesque Revival style and contained twelve rooms.⁸⁶ Deborah Powers donated the funds for an iron fence around the property which survives today and flagging the sidewalk with bluestone.⁸⁷ It was a primary and secondary school for the population between 106th and 114th Streets.⁸⁸ Upper-level students also attended school here.

⁸² *Lansingburgh Democrat and Rensselaer County Gazette*, March 16, 1848: 2.

⁸³ Warren Broderick, Rensselaer-Taconic Land Conservancy, Lansingburgh Historical Society, Brunswick Historical Society, "Early Schools: Urban and Rural. Rensselaer County, NY" (May 15, 1999), 3.

⁸⁴ "Annual Report of the Trustees of School District No. 1," *Lansingburgh Democrat*, Dec. 18, 1851: 2.

⁸⁵ "Table XXXV," *Fifth Annual Report of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities of the State of New York*. (Albany, NY: Argus Company, 1872), 166, appendix.

⁸⁶ Waite, 106.

⁸⁷ "Meeting of the Board of Education," *Lansingburgh Courier*, Oct. 5, 1889: 3.

⁸⁸ *Lansingburgh Courier*, Sept. 7, 1889: 3 via <https://lansingburghhistoricalsocietyarchives.org/education/powers-school/>

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Lansingburgh was late to the game in opening a high school. Students could pay to attend Lansingburgh Academy or Troy High School, which opened in 1854.⁸⁹ By the late nineteenth century, these two options were no longer sufficient for the large population of students. In 1910 a public high school was built on the site of the old Comstock Grammar School at 576 Fifth Avenue in the nominated district. It was designed by the New York City firm of E.E. Joralemon in the Renaissance Revival style. It features a rusticated brick base above which are walls with bays divided by wide brick pilasters and topped by a denticulated cornice. On the primary west elevation, two large round bracketed pediments flank the outer bays, each surmounted by a human bust, both of a poet—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882) and James Russell Lowell (1819-1891). The busts were apparently a gift of the senior class in 1915.⁹⁰ With the opening of the high school, the Lansingburgh Academy closed in 1911, afterwards serving as an annex for the Powers School. The Lansingburgh High School taught all four upper grades until 1937, when Knickerbacker Junior High School was opened on Seventh Avenue at 107th Street. In 1953 the Catholic Diocese of Albany relocated its Central High School from downtown Troy to the former research laboratory building of Cluett, Peabody & Co., built in 1947 on Sixth Avenue between 116th and 117th streets. These latter two schools are outside the nominated district.

Fraternal Organizations and Social Halls

Lansingburgh has a long association with fraternal organizations, some of which have left their mark on surviving buildings. The earliest was the Hiram Masonic Lodge, No. 35, which was granted a warrant by the Grand Lodge in 1787 and met in the second-floor lodge room of Hammer's Tavern, the predecessor of the Phoenix Hotel on Second Avenue. Among its prominent members was Elias Parmelee, a merchant and malter from New Haven, Connecticut. Hiram was soon joined by the Union and Patriot Lodges, which also met at Hammer's.⁹¹ In 1796 the Apollo Lodge was born out of Hiram, which ceased meeting in the early 1800s. The Apollo was the parent lodge of others that followed, not all of which are listed here. The first Phoenix Lodge was organized in 1822; a second followed in 1849 to accommodate more members. For a time, the Phoenix was the most prominent masonic lodge in Lansingburgh. After meeting in various taverns and hotels, a dedicated masonic hall was established in 1842 on First Avenue in a building known as Lansing's Hall. Shortly after 1877 the shared masonic hall relocated to the third floor of 635 Second Avenue. The brick commercial building, built or enlarged about that time, retains tall windows with applied decorative lintels at the third floor, indicative of its use as a hall. The 1885-1886 Sanborn Map notes that the second floor was used as club rooms and the ground floor with its wood storefront was a drugstore. In 1902 the Masonic Temple was constructed at 607-609 Second Avenue. Its Renaissance Revival brick and terra cotta facade features a pedimented gable, two pedimented entrances, and a full-width panel of patterned brick at the second and third stories. The building was among the tallest, if not the tallest, on Second Avenue when it was built. The Lansingburgh Post Office was in the storefront for many years.

⁸⁹ Broderick, "Early Schools," 3.

⁹⁰ "Identity, or Bust!" Lansingburgh Historical Society blog, Oct. 13, 2018, <https://www.lansingburghhistoricalsociety.org/in-the-news/identity-or-bust>

⁹¹ Weise, *History of Lansingburgh*, 16.

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Lansingburgh's population also supported many non-masonic fraternities, not all of which were exclusive to men. By the mid-nineteenth century, there were several Odd Fellows Lodges, including the Diamond Rock, Hudson Valley, and Bethlehem Rebekah Degree Lodges. The last one was a women's organization. There were also two temperance societies, and after the Civil War, a chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic, organized by veteran Union soldiers. By 1844, an Odd Fellows Hall was located above Pelatiah Bliss's bookstore at 614 Second Avenue where the *Lansingburgh Gazette* was published. It was the regular meeting place of the Star Lodge No. 29 of which Bliss was a member. The Rising Sun Lodge No. 79 I.O.O.F met over Fake & Backman's store at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and 117th Street where the offices of the *Lansingburgh Democrat* were located. By the late nineteenth century, a local chapter of the G.A.R. had taken rooms in the upper floors of two buildings at 634 and 638 Second Avenue, opposite of the masonic lodge. Both were damaged by a fire in 1946; only No. 634 partially survives today. By 1892 a YMCA would also move to this block at No. 654 (No. 654 was rebuilt in the early twentieth century).

Lansingburgh's I.O.O.F. lodges moved away from Second Avenue in 1909 when its new Temple was completed at 28 112th Street, opposite the south side of the old village green. It was built on the former site of the Southwick & Arnold Scale works and Foundry, which became the Empire Forge before closing after 1905. This three-story brick I.O.O.F. building features arched corbeling at the window headers and a large cornice with an arched parapet. The storefront has been removed. By the early twentieth century, 112th Street near the green had become a second nexus of social halls largely due to Lansingburgh's Danish-born population. A Danish community had taken root in Lansingburgh in the 1870s; by 1900 it numbered 458. The population was concentrated on the eastern avenues between 109th and 115th Streets. Dania Hall, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, was a social hall built in 1896 by the GodtHaab Council of the Danish Brotherhood. Like most halls, it had commercial storefronts at the ground floor for revenue. (The building was destroyed by fire in 1959.) In 1915 the Brotherhood and its Sisterhood equivalent relocated its headquarters to a two-story, Neo-Greco-style building at 41 112th Street.

Another early twentieth century social hall was in the top floor of Dougrey's livery building at 16-20 117th Street, just east of Third Avenue. The three-story brick building was built in 1904 by George M. Dougrey (1859-1935), a Freemason and livery stable owner. His great-grandfather, James Dougrey, was among the early Irish immigrants to Lansingburgh, having arrived with his father in 1790.⁹² Dougrey's Hall was a venue used by many social clubs who held their dances and concerts there, including the White Rose, Jersey Lily, Carnation, Whipple Athletic, and others. George and his wife Margaret lived on the second floor of the building above the stable, which may explain the presence of the fancy oriel, a feature commonly added to residential facades.

Lansingburgh After Consolidation with Troy

⁹² John E. Morris, *A Record of the Descendants of Pierre Bontecou, a Huguenot Refugee from France, in the Lines of His Sons* (Hartford, CT: Case, Lockwood and Brainard Co., 1885), 61.

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In 1900 an idea that had been floated for decades became a reality. In April that year, New York State governor Theodore Roosevelt signed a bill for the annexation of Lansingburgh to Troy.⁹³ The residents of Lansingburgh were denied a referendum on the matter, probably because their vocal opposition was already well known. In the preceding years, leading Lansingburgh citizens, particularly Republicans, had been pushing for a city charter, arguing that its population, which was approximately 12,500 by this time, had long outgrown its village designation. While the 1899 charter bill was passed by the state assembly, Democratic power brokers succeeded in getting it killed in the senate by two votes.⁹⁴

By this time, industry in Lansingburgh had plateaued. Brush, oilcloth, and paper boat factories continued to operate. James K.P. Pine's United Shirt and Collar Factory on Second Avenue was expanded to its largest and final footprint in 1897. The malt houses started by Keating Rawson and expanded by John and Edward Tracy were being run by the sons of Samuel Bolton.⁹⁵ However, there was already a noticeable trend in industries moving away from the northeast to where land was more plentiful and labor cheaper. Lansingburgh's pursuit of a city charter was an attempt to gain greater control of its destiny with a municipal government.

After the annexation bill took effect in 1901, the old village of Lansingburgh became the 15th, 16th, and 17th wards of Greater Troy and was renamed "North Troy." The streets, which had been changed from names to numbers in 1886, were renumbered to avoid conflicting with Troy's numbered streets. First Street, at the south boundary of the village of Lansingburgh, became 101st Street and Second Street became 102nd and so on. Prior to 1886, First Street had been known as Cemetery Avenue, which led east into Oakwood Cemetery, a 280-acre burial parkland atop the eastern escarpment overlooking the village. It was established in 1848 during the rural cemetery movement and became the preferred burial place for middle- and upper-class families of Troy and Lansingburgh. Some prominent families, like the Lansings, chose to have their late relatives reinterred here. In some ways, Oakwood was an early step towards consolidation of the two settlements.

By 1900, prior to annexation, Troy's population numbered 60,651 and its garment industry was operating at full tilt. The city was already built up to the southern limit of Lansingburgh. Many workers commuted to Troy or Cohoes from Lansingburgh by streetcar, the first line opened in the 1860s. To accommodate more middle-class households, developers built two-story flats with separate entrances at the front. These wood-frame buildings are best identified by their double-story front porches, such as the four gable-front houses at 1-7 112th Street, built ca. 1905 at the foot of the 112th Street Bridge, convenient to the streetcar line to Cohoes. Other examples include the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style house at 554 Third Avenue and its near match at No. 610, both built ca. 1910. Not all were wood-frame houses with porches: 566 Second Avenue, built ca. 1905, is an example of a three-story brick flat building with a projecting bay window at the upper floors. Box factory owner Josiah West and his wife Mary lived in a Queen Anne flat they had built in 1897 at 4 115th Street. There are also

⁹³ In 1869 the state legislature passed a bill allowing for a special election at which the "taxable inhabitants" of Lansingburgh could vote to consolidate with Troy, but the bill was vetoed by the governor after strong opposition was voiced by Lansingburgh merchants and industrialists. See *Troy Weekly Times*, May 1, 1869: 2. For additional discussion of annexation, see *Lansingburgh Democrat*, March 13, 1856: 4 and *Lansingburgh Courier*, Feb. 28, 1879: 4.

⁹⁴ "The City of Lansingburgh," Lansingburgh Historical Society blog, <https://www.lansingburghhistoricalsociety.org/the-city-of-lansingburgh>

⁹⁵ Samuel Bolton (1816-1888) was an Englishman who became a Lansingburgh brewer in 1865 after nearly two decades of working in D. Powers' oilcloth factory.

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examples of single-family houses converted to flats, such as the brick two-story, gable-front house at 614 Fifth Avenue, built in the 1850s in the Greek Revival style. The entrance was modified ca. 1910 to accommodate separate entrances and a balcony added to the porch roof.

The boulevard design applied to the eastern avenues, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth, also contributed to the growing suburban character of Lansingburgh in the early twentieth century. These narrow median strips, created by widening the road four feet, are still extant though mostly bare of the trees originally planted there. The houses on the blocks range in date from the 1850s to the 1920s. The Sixth Avenue block between 113th and 114th streets in the nominated district features a mix of the types and styles of housing common on the less developed avenues of Lansingburgh. It has a range of working-class Greek Revival-style gabled houses from the 1850s; a detached row of four two-story flats speculatively built ca. 1895; a custom-designed brick bungalow at No. 523 built 1913 by and for Lansingburgh mason John F. Jackson (1869-?); and a Colonial Revival mail-order house at No. 520, built in the 1920s.

Lansingburgh retained its “garden” moniker at the turn of the century thanks to the great attention paid to planting and caring for trees and the parks, including the village green, Rensselaer Park, a 42-acre space south of the nominated district that was reopened in 1906 and hosts amusements like the circus, dances, and a racetrack, and Powers Park on Second Avenue at 111th Street. Powers Park was deeded to the Village after Deborah Powers death in 1891. She had spent years amassing building lots on the two full blocks opposite her home with the intention of creating an urban park in memory of her late husband. In what is perhaps the earliest illustration of the park, Lucien R. Burleigh’s 1891 panoramic view of Lansingburgh depicts the block directly across from her was landscaped with meandering paths and enclosed on all sides with an iron fence that is still extant. The eastern block between Third and Fourth Avenue, which was not maintained as a park, was eventually sold off. Burleigh (1853-1923), who is well-known for his late nineteenth century panoramic views of towns and villages, was a Lansingburgh resident. City directories list his home on Second Avenue near 108th Street from the 1890s until his death in 1923 (outside the district).

After annexation, the City of Troy had a new police precinct headquarters built at 606 Second Avenue. This three-story, Renaissance Revival-style building is one of the only purpose-built civic buildings to be constructed in Lansingburgh besides the Firemen’s Hall and schools. While the architect of the Fourth Police Precinct remains a mystery, the building, which was completed in 1901, was designed to impress. Its facade features a marble-clad base with a Classical entablature and ornate iron sconces flanking the entrance. The facade above has high quality finish brick with thin matching joint lines and terra cotta enframements at the windows. Prior to annexation, Lansingburgh’s police department was in the rear of Stephen H. Noyes’s commercial building at 632 Second Avenue, which he had built ca. 1870. The new precinct headquarters served as such until 1945 when it was consolidated with Troy’s central precinct.

Industry in Decline

The First World War, Prohibition and the Great Depression contributed to the decline of industry in Lansingburgh in the first part of the twentieth century. A series of destructive fires further marked this decline.

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In 1907 one of the buildings of the D. Powers & Sons oilcloth factory went up in flames. The six-story brick factory on Second Avenue was being used for storage at the time. Manufacturing had ceased there by 1903. Deborah Powers' sons had sold another of their factory buildings to the C.W. Ferguson Collar Company in 1906. The company produced palm gloves there until closing in the 1930s.⁹⁶ The factory of Powers' competitor, R.C. Haskell & Co., remained in operation until the 1910s. Shortly after its closure, the seven-story brick factory, which had stood behind Haskell's house at 441 Second Avenue, was destroyed by fire in 1915. S. Bolton Sons' brewery operations were shuttered in 1920 after Prohibition went into effect. Its building on Second Avenue at 107th Street burned in 1940.

In 1909, after more than a century of use, the old covered wooden Union Bridge connecting Lansingburgh to Waterford was consumed by fire after sparks from a passing trolley ignited faulty insulation in the floor. The bridge was quickly replaced with a steel one designed by the New York City civil engineering firm Boller & Hodge, its principals were graduates of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and built by the Phoenix Bridge Company, using the same piers as the old bridge. In 1920 Lansingburgh's other bridge, the Cohoes Bridge, was also destroyed by fire. A new bascule drawbridge was opened in 1924 on the same footings. It was replaced in 1996 by the present 112th Street Bridge.⁹⁷

Lansingburgh's brush making industry continued well into the twentieth century. A 1915 brush industry report noted that \$1,000,000 worth of brushes were still manufactured there.⁹⁸ While John G. McMurray Co., the first and largest brush factory in Lansingburgh, closed by 1903, other smaller enterprises continued. However, by 1955, one of the only makers left was Parks & Parks at 523-525 Fifth Avenue. The company had been established ca. 1890 as Peabody & Parks and manufactured metal brushes in a two-story wood-frame factory building, which was demolished in 2016.

Conclusion

Today Lansingburgh is largely a residential suburb of Troy. While most of the industrial buildings have been lost to fire or planned demolition, the Central Lansingburgh Historic District retains many significant, character-defining houses, commercial buildings, and open spaces along with its original orthographic street grid. A large majority of buildings have been repurposed for multi-family rental units. Building owners have struggled with maintenance in recent decades, evident by the general deterioration of architectural elements and the wide use of synthetic siding and replacement windows. However, many of these buildings retain their form, massing, and fenestration pattern. Some of the finer houses, such as the Schoonhoven House at 538 Third Avenue, have been meticulously restored. The historic Phoenix Hotel on Second Avenue was rehabilitated in 2001 to provide supportive housing for homeless adults with disabilities. Several small retail businesses continue to operate on

⁹⁶ "C.W. Ferguson Collar Co. (Ready Fund Raising Corp.) Building-Structure Inventory Form," NYS OPRHP CRIS.

⁹⁷ The existing 112th Street Bridge is a non-contributing structure in the New York State Barge Canal Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2014.

⁹⁸ David Marsh, "The Brush Industry in Lansingburgh," *The Courier Bi-Monthly Newsletter of the Lansingburgh Historical Society* (Feb. 2015): 1 via Lansingburgh Historical Society website.

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the commercial thoroughfare. The recent incursion of new chain store buildings for CVS and Stewart's at 112th Street has disrupted the historic character of Second Avenue in that area.

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Central Lansingburgh Historic District

Name of Property

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Central Lansingburgh Historic District

Name of Property

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Lansingburgh, Rensselaer Co., NY. 1885-1886, 1892, 1897, 1903-1904, 1955. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Central Lansingburgh Historic District

Name of Property

Rensselaer Co., New York

County and State

Section 11 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is indicated by the red line on the attached map.

Boundary Justification

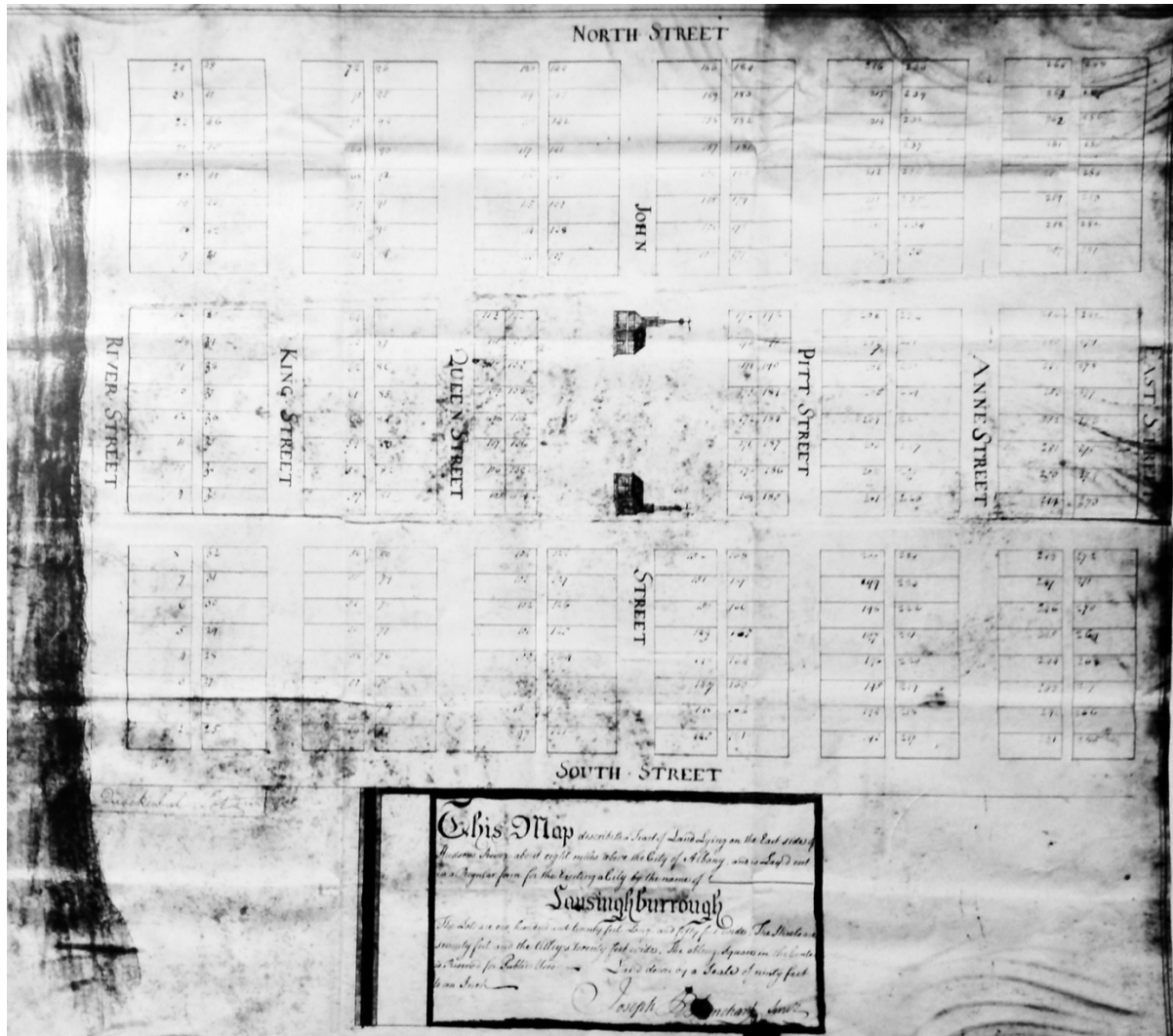
The boundaries encapsulate most of the original grid plan settlement of Lansingburgh as it was conceived in 1770 and its subsequent nineteenth century urban growth as it prospered as a regional market town and center for small industry. The properties located within these bounds reflect the defining development patterns, building types and styles, materials and feeling that set Lansingburgh apart from other places. The west boundary is drawn to exclude vacant parcels and contemporary buildings on the west side of First Avenue, which historically was built up with multi-story warehouses, factories, and wharves, none of which survive. Several large contiguous parcels on the west side of Second Avenue at 112th Street have also been excluded because they comprise non-contributing commercial development. The spaciousness of Powers Park on Second Avenue and the large residential parcels across from it, which are historically related to the park, form a natural south boundary for the district. Development south of the park is mostly non-contiguous with the district. East of Powers Park, 111th Street serves as the south boundary with one exception. This street was called South Street in the 1770 plan because it was the southern extent of the street grid. The exception is the former Powers School on the south side of the street, which is an important example of Lansingburgh's civic architecture. Much of the other blocks immediately south of 111th Street comprise non-contiguous development. The rear alley east of Sixth Avenue forms most of the east boundary of the district so that the full streetscape of Sixth Avenue, which comprises mostly mid- and late nineteenth century working-class houses, is included. The former Leonard Hospital, which is situated on an open double-block parcel along the east side of Sixth Avenue between 114th and 115th streets, historically represented the easternmost extent of the built environment of Lansingburgh for much of the nineteenth century. North of the hospital, the east boundary is the rear alley east of Fifth Avenue capturing the full streetscape of Fifth Avenue, the east side of which is distinguished with a significant high school building and mid-nineteenth century dwellings of merchants and manufacturers. The blocks immediately north of 117th Street and east of Second Avenue retain less historic integrity due to alterations than those south of it. A greater extent of Second Avenue is included in the district because of its prominence as the primary commercial thoroughfare of Lansingburgh from its earliest days. The Second Avenue blocks between 112th and 120th streets represent the commercial core of Lansingburgh, these blocks having been fully developed by the mid-nineteenth century with dwellings, commercial buildings, social halls, and factories. The north extent of the district stops short of the mammoth block-long brick factory on the north side of 120th Street.

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National Park Service

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Section 11 Page 2

Central Lansingburgh Historic District
Name of Property
Rensselaer Co., New York
County and State



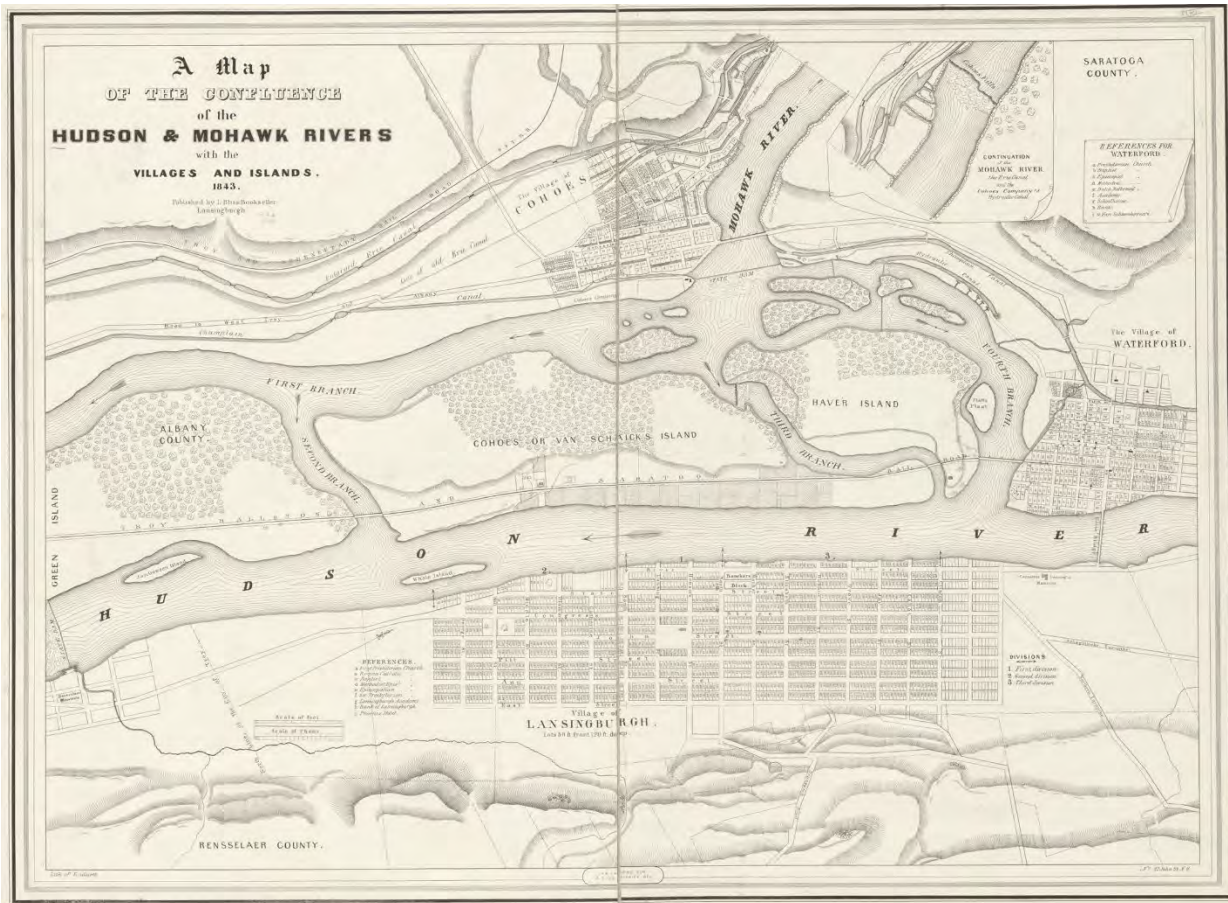
1771 Plan of Lansingburgh, "This Map describeth a Tract of Land [...] Lay'd out in a Regular form for the Erecting a city by the name of Lansingburgh" from the collection of the Lansingburgh Historical Society.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

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Central Lansingburgh Historic District
Name of Property
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1843 map of Lansingburgh and environs, "A map of the confluence of the Hudson & Mohawk Rivers with the villages and islands," J.C. Lansing, surveyor; Luther Bliss, publisher. From Lionel Pincus and Princess Firyal Map Division, New York Public Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

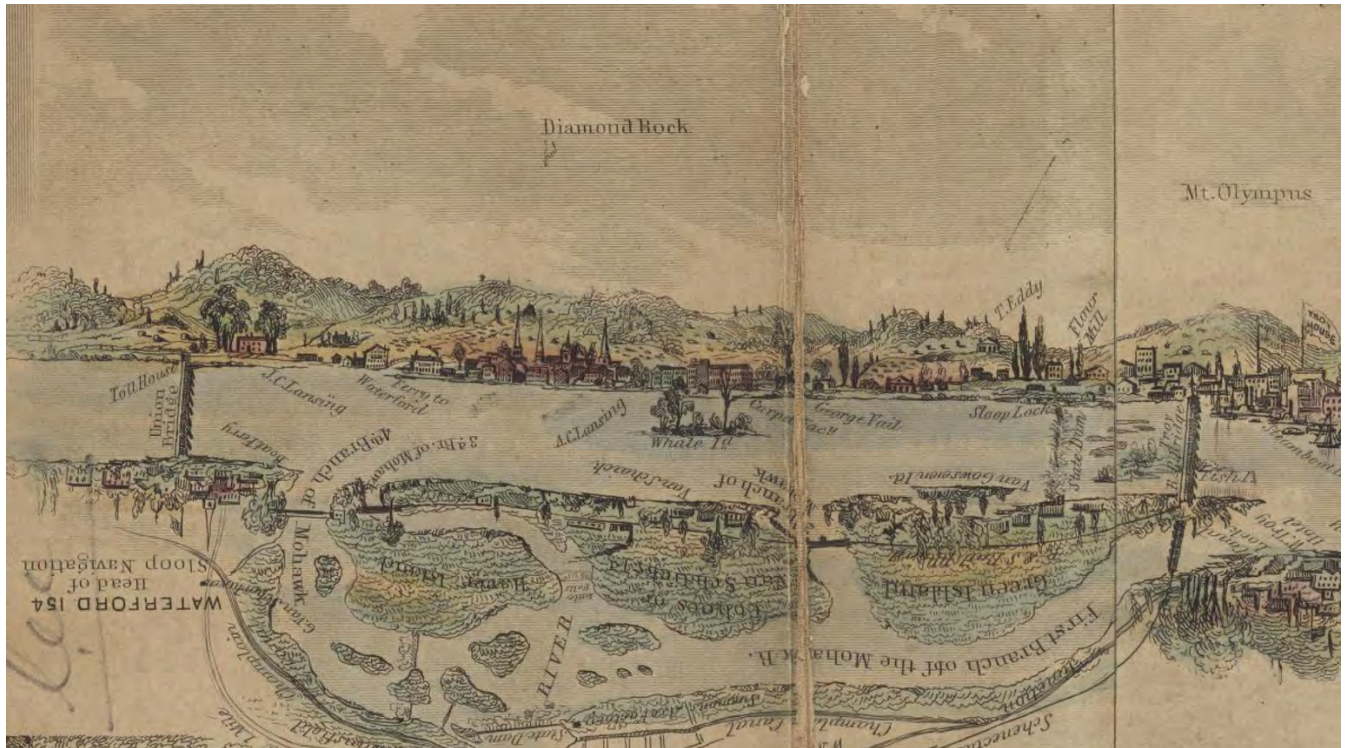
Section 11 Page 4

Central Lansingburgh Historic District

Name of Property

Rensselaer Co., New York

County and State



1847 panorama of the Hudson River showing Lansingburgh and Troy at right. From *Wade & Croome's Panorama of the Hudson River from New York to Waterford*, published by J. Disturnell, New York, 1847. Columbia University Libraries via https://archive.org/details/ldpd_11290386_000/page/n3/mode/2up

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Central Lansingburgh Historic District

Name of Property
Rensselaer Co., New York
County and State



Partial crop of the 1879 Galt & Hoy panoramic map of Lansingburgh, from the collection of the Lansingburgh Historical Society. (Image is a collage of photographs of the map.) The bridge depicted in the lower right corner connects Cohoes to present-day 112th Street in Lansingburgh.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

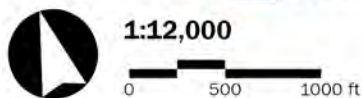
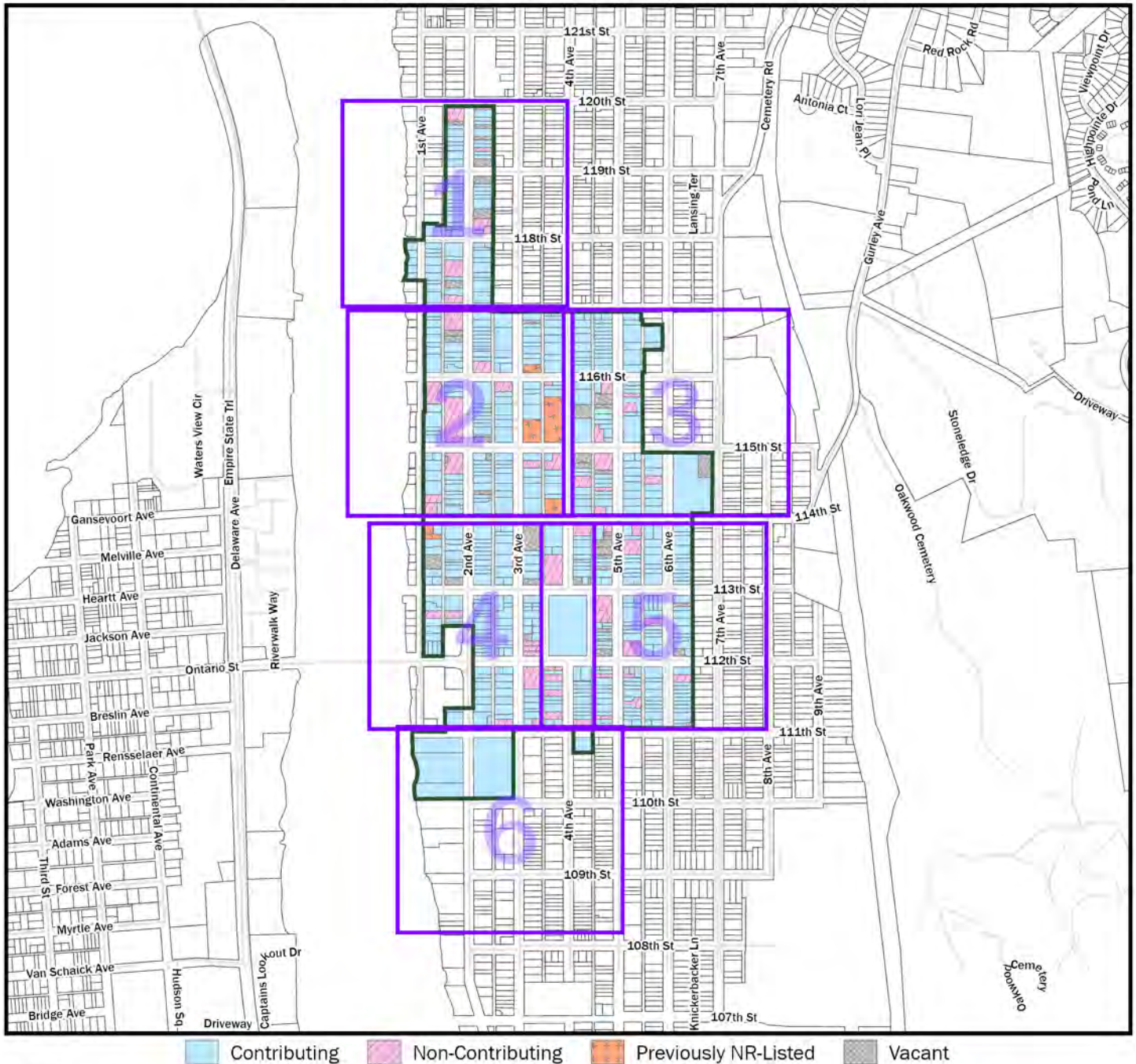
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 6

Central Lansingburgh Historic District
Name of Property
Rensselaer Co., New York
County and State

Parcel Status Map Key
See Property List for details

Dashed lines indicate approximate divisions between primary resources on the same parcel.



Nomination Boundary



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 7

Central Lansingburgh Historic District

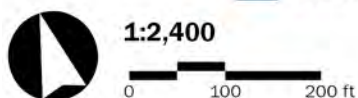
Name of Property
Rensselaer Co., New York
County and State

Parcel Status Map 1 of 6 (First-Second Avenue, 117th-120th Street)
See Property List for details

Dashed lines indicate approximate divisions between primary resources on the same parcel.



Contributing Non-Contributing Previously NR-Listed Vacant



Nomination Boundary



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 8

Central Lansingburgh Historic District

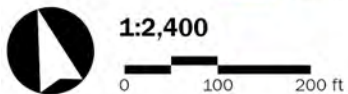
Name of Property
Rensselaer Co., New York
County and State

Parcel Status Map 2 of 6 (First-Fourth Avenue, 114th-117th Street)
See Property List for details

Dashed lines indicate approximate divisions between primary resources on the same parcel.



Contributing Non-Contributing Previously NR-Listed Vacant



Nomination Boundary



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Central Lansingburgh Historic District

Name of Property
Rensselaer Co., New York
County and State

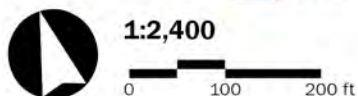
Section 11 Page 9

Parcel Status Map 3 of 6 (Fourth–Sixth Avenue, 114th–117th Street)
See Property List for details

Dashed lines indicate approximate divisions between primary resources on the same parcel.



Contributing Non-Contributing Previously NR-Listed Vacant



Nomination Boundary



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

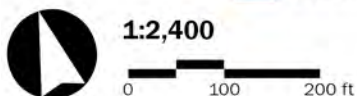
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Central Lansingburgh Historic District
Name of Property
Rensselaer Co., New York
County and State

Parcel Status Map 4 of 6 (First Avenue - East Park Place, 111th-114th Street)
See Property List for details

Dashed lines indicate approximate divisions between primary resources on the same parcel.



Nomination Boundary



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Central Lansingburgh Historic District

Name of Property
Rensselaer Co., New York
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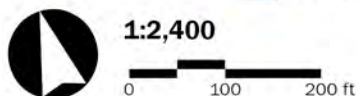
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Parcel Status Map 5 of 6 (West Park Place - Sixth Avenue, 111th-114th Street)
See Property List for details

Dashed lines indicate approximate divisions between primary resources on the same parcel.



Contributing Non-Contributing Previously NR-Listed Vacant



Nomination Boundary



United States Department of the Interior
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Central Lansingburgh Historic District

Name of Property
Rensselaer Co., New York
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Parcel Status Map 6 of 6 (First-Fourth Avenue, 110th-111th Street)
See Property List for details

Dashed lines indicate approximate divisions between primary resources on the same parcel.



Contributing
 Non-Contributing
 Previously NR-Listed
 Vacant



1:2,400



Nomination Boundary



New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

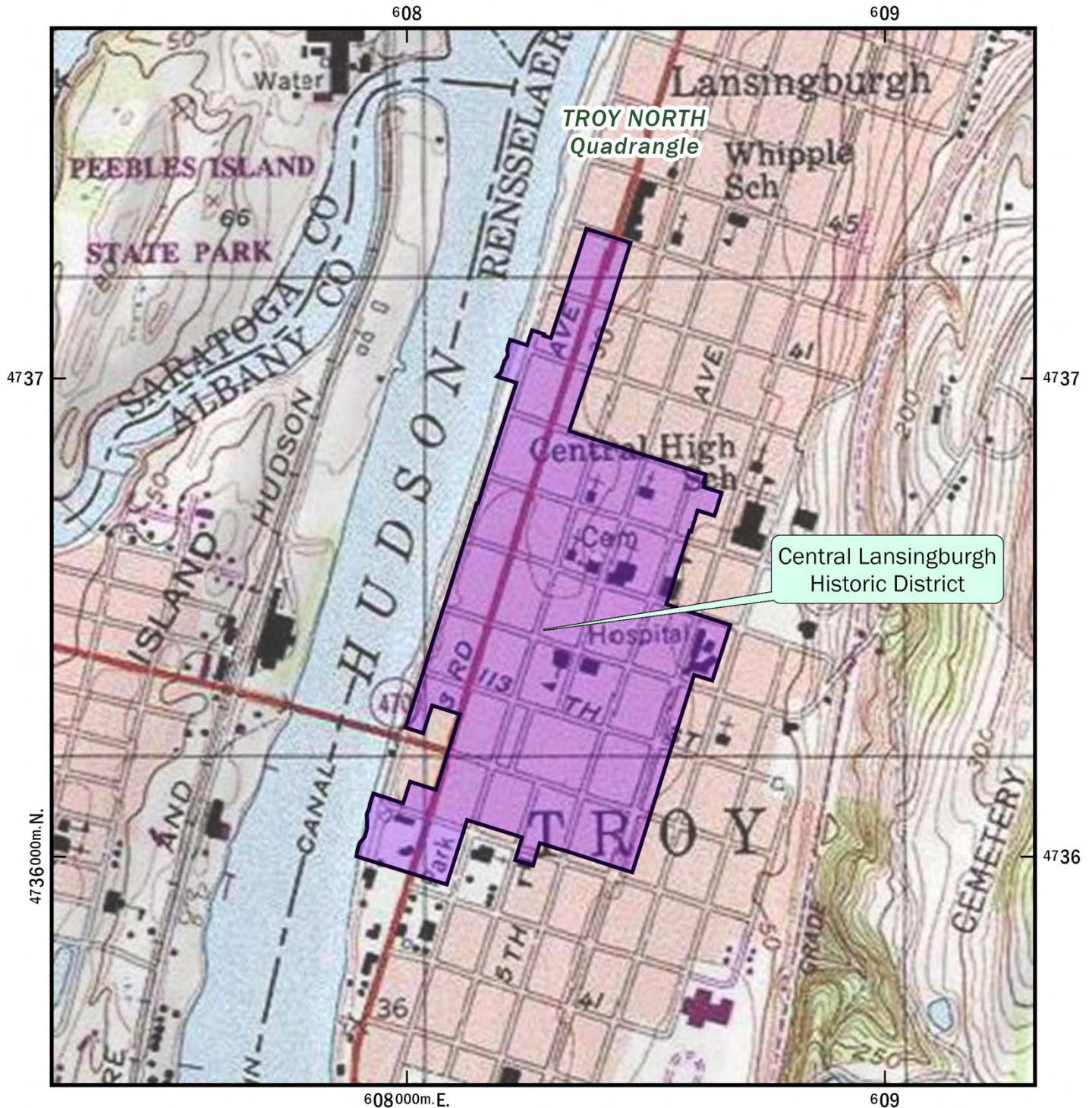
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Central Lansingburgh Historic District

Name of Property

Rensselaer Co., New York

County and State



1:12,000



Central Lansingburgh Historic District



New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

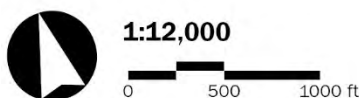
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 14

Central Lansingburgh Historic District
Name of Property
Rensselaer Co., New York
County and State



Point	Easting	Northing	Point	Easting	Northing
1	608376	4737313	6	608083	4735942
2	608468	4737284	7	607894	4736001
3	608626	4736799	8	607997	4736270
4	608677	4736484	9	608188	4737004
5	608471	4735967	10	608216	4737081



Nomination Boundary



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Central Lansingburgh Historic District
Name of Property
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Central Lansingburgh Historic District

Name of Property

Rensselaer Co., New York

County and State

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Name of Property: Central Lansingburgh Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lansingburgh

County: Rensselaer State: New York

Photographer: Marissa Marvelli

Date Photographed: November 23, 2021 – November 15, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0001

View west from East Park Pl near 113th St within 112th Street Park, formerly the village green.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0002

View east of 580 First Ave.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0003

View northeast of the east side of Second Ave north of 112th St showing Nos. 476 to 498.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0004

View northwest of the west side of Second Ave north of 113th St showing Nos. 509 to 525.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0005

View southwest of the west side of Second Ave showing Nos. 509 to 513 1/2.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0006

View northeast from the corner of First Ave and 113th St showing 1 113th St.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0007

View northeast of the east side of First Ave near 117th St showing Nos. 626 to 630.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0008

View southeast from the corner of Second Ave and 117th St showing Nos. 630 (left) and 624 (right).

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0009

View southwest from the corner of Second Ave and 114th St showing 533 Second Ave, historically known as the Bank of Lansingburgh.

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Central Lansingburgh Historic District

Name of Property

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NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0010

View east from the corner of Second Ave and 116th St showing 596 Second Ave, historically known as the Phoenix Hotel.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0011

View north east from 114th St east of Second Third Ave showing 541 Fourth Ave, historically known as the Lansingburgh Academy.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0012

View north of 1 116th St near corner of First Ave.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0013

View northeast of north side of 113th St, showing 11 and 15 113th St, historically known as the Caswell Gun Manufactory and Dormitory.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0014

View northeast of east side of Third Ave north of 116th St showing Nos. 612 to 620.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0015

View northwest of west side of Third Ave north of 114th St showing Nos. 443-445 and 447.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0016

View northwest from corner of Fourth Ave and 116th St showing 601 Fourth Ave, historically known as Elm Place.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0017

View northeast from corner of Fourth Ave and 115th St showing St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church and Rectory at 584 Fourth Ave.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0018

View east of 538 Fourth Ave near corner of 114th St.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0019

View northwest from alley east of Fourth Ave showing carriage barn behind 538 Fourth Ave near corner of 114th St.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0020

View west of 435 Second Ave with historic iron fence near corner of 111th St.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0021

View northwest showing west side of Second Ave between 114th and 115th streets showing Nos. 543 to 553.

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Central Lansingburgh Historic District

Name of Property

Rensselaer Co., New York

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NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0022

View northeast of 600 Third Ave at 116th St, Joy of Troy Church, historically the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lansingburgh.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0023

View west of the west side of sixth Ave north of 114th St showing Nos. 545 to 549.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0024

View west of 503-509 Fifth Ave from corner of 113th St.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0025

View southwest from corner of Third Ave and 114 St showing 527 and 529 Third Ave and 16 114th St (at right).

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0026

View west of west side of Third Ave north of 114th St showing Nos. 541 to 551 Third Ave.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0027

View east showing east side of Sixth Ave between 113th and 114th St showing Nos. 512 to 516 with planted median in foreground.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0028

View southeast of east side of Fourth Ave south of 112th St showing Nos. 446 to 462.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0029

View northeast of 432 Fourth Ave near 111th St, historically known as the Powers School.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0030

View south along east side of Powers Memorial Park, Third Ave near 111th St.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0031

View northeast of east side of Second Ave north of 111th St showing Nos. 454 to 462.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0032

View northeast from corner of Second Ave and 113th St with 504 Second Ave in foreground.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0033

View northeast of east side of Second Ave north of 113th St showing Nos. 512 to 526.

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National Park Service**

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Central Lansingburgh Historic District
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NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0034

View northeast of east side of Second Ave north of 116th St showing Nos. 606 (old Lansingburgh Police Precinct) to 616.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0035

View west of west side of Second Ave between 116th and 117th St showing Nos. 605 and 607, historically the Masonic Temple of Lansingburgh.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0036

View northwest of 3 118th St between First and Second Ave.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0037

View northwest of west side of Second Ave north of 118th St showing Nos. 667 to 677.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0038

View northwest of west side of Second Ave north of 118th St showing Nos. 683 to 693.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0039

View north up Second Ave from 119th St showing east and west sides of avenue with the Lion Factory in the distance (factory not in historic district).

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0040

View southeast of south side of 117th St east of Third Ave showing Dougrey's Hall, 16-20 117th St.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0041

View southwest of east side of Fifth Ave south of 117th St showing Nos. 615 to 621.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0042

View northwest of west side of Fourth Ave near 116th St showing Nos. 593 to 597.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0043

View north up alley west of Fourth Ave between 115th and 116th St showing typical alley.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0044

View northeast of north side of 112th St, first block after Cohoes Bridge, showing Nos. 1 to 7.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0045

View west of 439-445 Fifth Ave near corner of 111th St.

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0046

View north on Sixth Ave from 111th St.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

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Central Lansingburgh Historic District
Name of Property
Rensselaer Co., New York
County and State

NY_Rensselaer County_Central Lansingburgh Historic District_0047
View northeast of 538-548 Fifth Ave from near 114th St.





580











DO NOT
ENTER

FOR SALE
ALLIANCE REALTY
518-608-5262



626





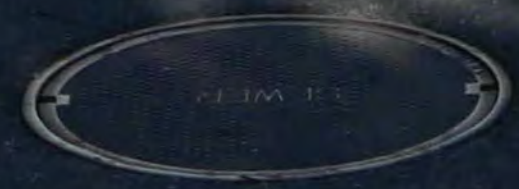


NO PARKING
MON-FRI
TUESDAY

103















TROYNY
Angelo A. Dinardo
1943-1946

TROYNY
Joseph R. Dinardo
1944-1946

TROYNY
Raffaele Esposito
1945

TROYNY
Antonio Tucci
1945-1949

St. Augustin's
Church



































POLICE - STATION

304



MASONIC TEMPLE
— W D O C C I —

363636 363636 363636 363636 363636 363636







busplus

667



679



WARNING















Two windows with black shutters on the second floor of the white building on the left.

Two windows with black shutters on the first floor of the white building on the left.

Whair It's At
Hair Studio
518-237-1678

518-237-1678

THE EMPIRE

THE EMPIRE

THE EMPIRE

THE EMPIRE

Four windows with blue trim on the second floor of the white building on the right.

Four windows with blue trim on the first floor of the white building on the right.

One window with blue trim on the second floor of the white building on the right.

One window with blue trim on the first floor of the white building on the right.

Double doors with blue trim on the ground floor of the white building on the right.





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: 1/12/2023 Date of Pending List: 1/26/2023 Date of 16th Day: 2/10/2023 Date of 45th Day: 2/27/2023 Date of Weekly List: 3/3/2023

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 2/27/2023 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 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.

9 Lansing Road North
Schenectady, NY 12304-2527
October 25, 2022

New York State
Office of Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189



Subject: Objection To Proposed Central Lansingburgh Historic District

To Whom It May Concern:

I, Todd A. McIntyre, acknowledge that I am the sole trustee for the "McIntyre Family Irrevocable Trust dated October 31, 2019" that owns the property at 545 Second Avenue, Troy, New York 12182-2624.

I wish to object to the proposed National Register district identified "Central Lansingburgh Historic District" and I object to the proposed National Register listing.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Before me, personally appeared Todd McIntyre
and Sworn to before me this 25th day
of October, 20 22

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Todd A. McIntyre".

Todd A. McIntyre
Trustee of the McIntyre Family
Irrevocable Trust dated
October 31, 2019

Mohani Chatooram
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Schenectady County
No. 01CH6437765
Commission Expires August 1st, 2026

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mohani Chatooram".



**New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation**

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

January 11, 2023

Lisa Deline
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Re: National Register Nomination E-submission Transmittal Letter
Central Lansingburgh Historic District, Troy, Rensselaer County, NY

Dear Ms. Deline:

This letter is to request that the above district be considered for listing by the Keeper of the Register. The district contains 547 property owners and we received only one objection letter. Please feel free to call me at 518-268-2129 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Chelsea Towers
Survey & National Register Coordinator
Chelsea.Towers@parks.ny.gov