

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 Canajoharie Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number generally Church St, Cliff St, Erie Blvd, E. & W. Main St, Mill St, Moyer St,
Rock St, Reed St, et. al

not for publication

city or town Canajoharie vicinity _____

state New York code NY county Montgomery code 057 zip code 13317

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

Russell Purpant DSHPO 3/27/15
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain) _____

for Edison H. Beall 5.18.15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
836	102	buildings
4	0	sites
11	0	structures
19	0	objects
870	102	Total

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

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

4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

RELIGION / Religious Facility

RELIGION / Religious Facility

COMMERCE/TRADE

COMMERCE/TRADE

INDUSTRY / Manufacturing Facility

INDUSTRY / Manufacturing Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

MID 19TH CENTURY / Greek Revival

foundation: Brick, Stone, Concrete

LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate, Queen Anne

walls: Wood, Brick

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS / Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival

roof: Asphalt, Slate

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

other: _____

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS / Bungalow/Craftsman

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Narrative Description

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

Summary

The Canajoharie National Register Historic District encompasses most of the Village of Canajoharie in western Montgomery County, New York. The village lies entirely within the Town of Canajoharie located on the south bank of the Mohawk River. The Village of Canajoharie occupies the flats enclosed by a low limestone bluff adjacent to the river and spreads over the surrounding hillsides flanking the ravine cut by the Canajoharie Creek as it descends from the Allegheny Plateau. Historic mill sites representative the area's early development by Euro-Americans are located along the creek.

A variety of historic transportation opportunities, which led to the rapid expansion of the village from the second quarter of the 1800s through the mid-1900s, are represented in the street plan of the village. These include the generally east-west alignments of an eighteenth-century pathway paralleling the river, the first (1820s) and second (1840s) prisms of the Erie Canal codified in the village street plan, the route of the West Shore Railroad (1883), and the New York State Thruway (1953). These are connected northerly by a bridge over the Mohawk with antecedents going back more than two centuries to an early land route along the river's north bank and the New York Central Railroad (1833). The right-of-way and bridge of the West Shore Railroad (1883-1981) carve a swath through the village streets west of the creek; an additional bridge connects the Beech-Nut complex with the main line. The Cherry Valley and Canajoharie Plank Road (now NY 10), which overlaid an earlier route when opened in the 1840s, descends the slope west of the creek in sweeping curves to the flats alongside the river. A similarly early route ran southwesterly towards the settlement of Springfield (now Otsego County) overlooking Otsego Lake and source of the Susquehanna River.

Commercial and industrial infrastructure is located on the flats adjoining the east-west transportation routes; additional industrial infrastructure lines both banks of the Canajoharie Creek, which rushes through the heart of the village. A generally rectilinear network of streets adjoins the west bank of the creek on the flats; post-World War II industrial infrastructure now occupies most of the low land east of the creek.

Canajoharie preserves five nineteenth-century churches constructed using local limestone and representing a variety of tastes popular from the 1840s through the turn of the century. A sixth church, the Methodist, is a neo-Gothic example constructed of textured buff brick in 1916 to replace one that burned on the same location. The towers of these buildings and the West Hill School, also built of local limestone in 1892, punctuate the village's skyline; no later construction alters this pre-industrial profile.

Domestic buildings compose the great majority of properties within the historic district. Relatively few houses remain in the commercial and industrial core due to a series of historic period conflagrations and the creation of the West Shore Railroad right-of-way. A row of tenements overlooks the creek at the north end of Mill Street, and there are additional flats located in the upper stories of downtown buildings. In general, however, residential streets are located to the south, first lining the low bluff dividing the floodplain along the Mohawk Valley from the rising land south of the river, and then in streets ascending the surrounding slopes.

Individual dwelling houses located on single lots characterize most residential buildings in Canajoharie. A single row of attached houses on Barclay Street, a few tenements, and a handful of duplexes are exceptions to this strong pattern. Streets at lower elevations are generally older with earlier houses; those higher up the

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hillsides were generally built later as new streets opened. The exceptions here include farmhouses dating to earlier agricultural land use that was later absorbed and subdivided by growing village development and older houses moved to newly subdivided lots. Most streets present a coherent neighborhood appearance even though it is apparent that lots were often gradually developed during the historic period leading to streetscapes where stylistic tendencies vary. In all cases, however, the density, massing, scale, and setbacks date to the pre-1900 era, when streets were laid out and frontages subdivided. Streets at the perimeter where later patterns predominate are outside the historic district boundary.

Residential architecture in Canajoharie dates to all periods of Euro-American settlement in the area, from the stone gambrel-roofed Van Alstyne house on Moyer Street built in the mid-1700s through the post-World War II period. They are constructed using a variety of materials, including wood, stone, and brick. Stylistically, most embody vernacular interpretations of tastes popular from the 1830s through the 1940s and illustrate patterns common among both New English and German immigrants.

The Prospect Hill and Canajoharie Falls cemeteries, located adjacent to each other at the southern end of the district, form a large and highly intact necropolis laid out in the tradition of the rural cemetery and command the high ground overlooking the village below and provide a sweeping view of the larger Mohawk Valley. They also delineate a boundary between the surrounding rural landscape and the densely developed village.

The district encompasses several previously listed individual properties. These include the Bragdon-Lipe house (17 Otsego St), the Van Alstyne house (42 Moyer St), the West Hill School (3 Otsego St), and the United States Post Office (50 W Main St). The last is nominated under an MPDF documenting Works Progress Administration-era post offices. The district abuts a portion of the previously listed New York State Barge Canal historic district; in addition to the canalway itself, the Canajoharie terminal and Lock E14 are located near the Canajoharie historic district.

Natural setting

The Village of Canajoharie is located on the south bank of the Mohawk River at the mouth of the Canajoharie Creek in the western part of Montgomery County. The river flows east in wide curves through a broad and ancient floodplain to the Hudson River north of Albany from a summit near the City of Rome in Oneida County. To the north and south, the valley is enclosed by escarpments revealing layers of shale overlying limestone shot through with occasional seams of marble. Beyond these steep slopes, the land levels out in rolling plateaus supporting farms and second-growth woodlands. The section south of the river is called the Allegheny Plateau; the region north quickly ascends to the lowlands of the Adirondack region. Creeks descend at regular intervals, and most Mohawk Valley villages and cities lie at the mouths of these creeks, which function as avenues reaching the larger corridor provided by the river and its adjacent transportation offerings. The Village of Canajoharie is located about three miles west of a landmark geological formation known locally as the Noses. Here two prominent and offset headlands between 400 and 500 feet high face each other across the river. A small island near the north bank of the river is located nearly opposite the village.

The north-flowing Canajoharie Creek rises near the hamlet of Salt Springville on the Otsego-Montgomery county boundary about 900 feet above sea level and wends its way easterly over the gently tilted plateau. About two miles east of the hamlet of Marshville, the creek turns abruptly north and rapidly descends more than 300 feet in short reaches punctuated by rushing falls through a steep ravine to the Mohawk River.

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The creek is sometimes referred to historically as Bowman's Creek, but the latter name is more correctly attached to a tributary of the Canajoharie that originates near the Village of Cherry Valley in Otsego County.

The Village of Canajoharie spreads over the floodplain (about 300 feet above sea level) adjacent to the creek south for nearly a mile. A low limestone bluff of about 60 feet delineates the southern extent of these flats along the Mohawk River. This bluff is matched on the north bank, the site of the Village of Palatine Bridge, but there it is not associated with the broad floodplain, or flats, found on the south bank. The bluff acts as a natural retaining wall for a relatively level section extending southerly for roughly a quarter-mile on both sides of the Canajoharie Creek before the land begins rising steadily to the village boundary. Mount Prospect and Canajoharie Falls cemeteries, at the southern edge of the village, occupy rolling land about 500 feet above sea level, nearly 200 feet higher than the floodplain to the north.

Historic-period Infrastructure

The topography of the Mohawk River valley and the Canajoharie Creek ravine has shaped human development patterns in the Village of Canajoharie. Its unusually diverse street plan and its associated transportation infrastructure are oriented both to the creek and to the valley. Early paths paralleled both banks of the river: the routes of NY 5 (part of the Mohawk Turnpike when it opened in the early 1800s) and NY 5-S preserve portions of these land routes. Little evidence remains of the earliest use of the Mohawk River to carry freight traffic, common through the early 1820s, except the crossing between the villages of Canajoharie and Palatine Bridge on the north bank. The earliest bridge was thrown over the river here in 1803 to allow agricultural products from both north and south to be shipped on the river from the low-lying south bank. The opening of the artificial waterway of the Erie Canal re-oriented subsequent development, and Canajoharie, like all Erie Canal villages, turned its back on the river. Later development reinforced this orientation, and today it takes some effort to reach the natural watercourse, even though it was canalized as part of the New York State Barge Canal, which opened fully in 1918.

The Barge Canal engineered the Mohawk River with dams and locks—altering the numerous rifts, or rapids; removing islands; and bypassing falls—to create a reliable water route able to move much larger amounts of cargo than the earlier Erie Canal. Dam 10, one of eight movable dams on the river, is located just west of the Canajoharie Creek. This is associated with Lock 14, which is entered adjacent to the north bank of the river.¹

The original (1820s) and second (1840s) Erie Canal alignments, however, are both incorporated into the village street plan. East of the creek, where the older route was straight, it was simply widened and deepened. On the west side, the earlier sharp curve marked by the alignment of Mohawk Street was softened to allowed easier maneuvering of longer, wider boats. Erie Boulevard follows the later course. Near the west boundary of the village, the earlier alignment alongside the bluff was never altered. A short length of later prism is preserved in a park on the north side of Erie Boulevard. The first iteration of the canal simply crossed the creek at grade, which required a dam and guard locks downstream to impound enough water to float the shallow draft boats. The early basin for mooring to load and unloading was south of the crossing, and remnants of the dry laid stone guard walls constructed along the creek remain south of Little Mohawk Street as far as the north end of Mill Street. This basin was superseded by a stone-faced one adjoining an aqueduct, which carried the later

¹ Whitford, 238.

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widened and deepened waterway over rather than across the creek. These structures were removed when the canal was covered over in 1917 in anticipation of the new Barge Canal opening.

The bridge over the river served to carry passengers and, somewhat later, freight to the Utica and Schenectady Railway (absorbed and re-chartered several times and now part of CSX), opened in 1836, which paralleled the north river bank. Not until 1883 did the West Shore Railroad open on the south bank of the river. Its grade level right-of-way cut through the early residential area on the floodplain west of the commercial district in Canajoharie. The section cleared for the route remains open, although the tracks and associated depots and shops were removed after the route was abandoned in 1981. The steel plate bridge that carried the main route over the creek remains, as does the narrow iron through-truss bridge built by Beech-Nut to carry a siding to its Factory No.1. The Beech-Nut train shed associated with the railroad is part of the complex on the east side of the creek. On that side of the creek, where the railroad paralleled East Main Street, its right-of-way is now the Canalway bicycle path.

Historic overland routes connect Canajoharie to the agricultural land south of the village on the Allegheny Plateau. The main overland route (NY 10) accessing the village from the Allegheny Plateau overlies the route of the Cherry Valley and Canajoharie Plank Road as it descends into the village in hairpin turns (Reed, Wheeler, and Rock streets) over the steeply falling land on the west side of the creek. Clinton Road connects Canajoharie with the hamlet of Salt Springville and eventually Otsego Lake, the source of the Susquehanna River. East of the creek, Maple Avenue ascends East Hill more gradually. Maple Avenue ended where it met Montgomery Street, known in the early period as Mapletown Road. This route originated at the east bank of the creek, where it is now carried across the watercourse on a Moderne-style concrete bridge with lampposts at each end to the intersection of Church and Mohawk streets west of the creek.

In response to the steep grades within the village, retaining walls and sharp cuts support segments of village streets. Canajoharie residents have used the large quantities of high grade limestone found locally to lay high retaining walls to enhance and create level building sites as well as banked foundations with dramatic differences in height. The Shaper Quarry on Cliff Street, which opened in the late 1850s, was the largest quarry in Canajoharie. Evidence of other quarrying remains at the base of West Hill on Mill and Rock streets, at the east and west lines of the village just beyond the historic district boundary, and in a smaller site on the south side of Wheelock Street on East Hill.

The internal street plan of the Village of Canajoharie displays a rectilinear organization constricted by the early transportation corridor paralleling the curvilinear banks of Mohawk River and adjusted to steep, irregular contours. The tidy rectilinear tendency is preserved in the commercial district centered on Church and Main streets. Church Street is the north-south thoroughfare connecting Canajoharie with the Village of Palatine Bridge on the north side of the Mohawk. Canal Street, now located within the Beech-Nut boundary, extends east to the creek nearly opposite the westbound T-junction formed by Erie Boulevard. Main Street (NY 5-S), designated East and West, crosses Church Street south of the former Erie Canal alignment. To the east it is carried by a steel plate-and-girder bridge over the creek; at its west end, it meets Erie Boulevard. Mohawk Street forms a second westbound T-junction with Church Street farther south. Nearly opposite Mohawk Street, Little Mohawk Street angles northeast to the creek bank and old West Shore Railroad Bridge and Montgomery Street originates in an eastbound T-junction is carried over the creek. Church Street ends at Cliff Street where the latter begins its ascent to the bluff on West Hill. Additional grid-plan streets were laid out east of the creek

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and north of Main Street during the nineteenth century, but these were gradually overlaid as Beech-Nut expanded east of the creek.

Moving south from the commercial and industrial sections of the district, Mill Street on the west bank of the creek and Mitchell and Creek streets on the east bank are narrow thoroughfares paralleling the watercourse upstream from Main Street. Front Street on East Hill and Cliff Street on West Hill align with the top edge of the limestone bluff overlooking the river and the adjoining flats. These two streets represent the earliest forays village residents made away from the flats onto the surrounding agricultural land. Some of the houses associated with turn-of-the-nineteenth-century farms survive as the oldest buildings within these entirely residential streetscapes.

On West Hill, newer residential streets—Otsego and Walnut—are aligned nearly perpendicular to Cliff Street. Walnut and Otsego streets cut through the winding curves of the Cherry Valley Plank Road (NY 10), which changes local street names at each bend. The highway begins as Rock Street where it meets Church and Cliff streets, climbs steeply and bears westward as Wheeler Street, and finally swings southeast as Reed Street to climb past the cemeteries at the village boundary. Shaper Avenue, which parallels Otsego and Walnut streets, later extended the residential area westward.

The farmland on East Hill, which was more distant from the commercial district, was platted somewhat later. Moyer Street began wrapping the western edge of the headland overlooking the creek by the late 1860s. Schultze, Prospect, Abeling, Garlock, and Burch streets were staked in terraces meeting Maple Avenue at right angles that extended the village plan eastward south of Montgomery Street. Here, too, early farm dwellings and possibly a few outbuildings remain amongst later village dwelling houses. The rectilinear tendency exerts itself in the layout of Wheelock and Orchard, Barclay and Third streets, which subdivided the old Moyer Farm between Moyer Street and Maple Avenue.

Streets at the highest elevations within the village achieved their present density of development later. Within the historic district, these include Highland Place, Smith Street, and Pleasant Place on West Hill. Highland Place fits within the generally rectilinear plan of streets, while Smith and Pleasant fill spaces at the edges of the established plan. All retain the traditional lot proportions with narrow frontages and deep yards typical of pre-World War II subdivision. This allowed access to more properties for a lower cost of street maintenance, and it creates a fairly dense streetscape. On East Hill, lots on Third Avenue and Phillips Street have similar proportions. The earlier strictly linear subdivision of these streets laid out by 1905 was overridden by a curvilinear plat hewing to the contours of the land to create pleasant views for these lots when they were developed in the early 1920s. Finally, Floral Street, which descends from Moyer Street to the east bank of the creek, is a largely undeveloped subdivision, which appears to have been platted for working class dwellings associated with the Arkell & Smith mill in the late 1800s.

Built environment

The Canajoharie historic district numbers more than 600 parcels (585 with contributing main buildings; 41 with non-contributing main buildings; and some vacant parcels within the boundary), the great majority with buildings antedating World War II. These include numerous domestic structures and associated outbuildings, brick and stone commercial buildings, several groupings of large brick and concrete industrial buildings, a multi-story stone school building, brick and stone civil buildings, five stone churches, and one brick one.

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Additional construction between the end of the war and the end of the period of significance (1964) includes a handful of infill commercial structures located mainly on Erie Boulevard and negligible residential infill.

The two- and three-story brick and stone commercial blocks forming the heart of Canajoharie's business district line both sides of Church Street from Erie Boulevard to the large open lot at the northeast corner of Mohawk St, which was occupied by successive hotels until recently. On the east side, several stone buildings constructed in the second quarter of the century, including two rough-coursed stone buildings south of Main Street and the smooth-faced stone bank built as a store and warehouse, are survivors of several fires. Its front façade was remodeled in the Classical Revival style in the early 1900s, but its back wall with its stepped gable reveals that this building is older than those farther north. Other commercial buildings, including two more buildings on West Main Street, replace buildings lost in 1877; these were built in the popular Italianate style and generally retain regular upper-story fenestration capped by bracketed cornices. Most of the Church Street buildings have recently renovated street-level facades with large display windows and stylistic details designed to resemble or replicate their historic schemes (2006 FEMA program following heavy flooding).

West Main Street retains additional downtown buildings, including the single-story brick Colonial Revival-style post office (built 1937; NR-listed) set on an English basement; the single-story Moderne-style telephone exchange is two doors farther west; and across the street and farther west, the stone firehouse constructed in 1845. Other civil buildings ranged around the periphery of the commercial district include the stone library with a gambrel-roofed form similar to the mid-eighteenth-century Dutch Van Alstyne farmhouse on Moyer Street. This stands at the northwest corner of Church Street and Erie Boulevard facing the Beech-Nut No. 1 Plant. A formal garden adjoins the north wall of the library, and the recently built Arkell Museum, with glazed white brick walls, extends west and north from the library and garden. The two-story brick neoclassical Masonic Hall faces the museum on Erie Boulevard. West Hill School, built in 1892, is a large Romanesque Revival building constructed of local limestone on Cliff Street to replace an earlier stone school, which replaced an even earlier frame academy. The Colonial Revival-style brick village hall (built 1941) and adjoining three-bay brick firehouse stands a short distance west near the boulevard's junction with West Main Street.

A number of brick and concrete industrial buildings constructed during the period 1870 through the early 1950s represent a variety of endeavors successfully executed in Canajoharie during that period. The three-story brick factory where Arkell & Smith made paper and cotton flour sacks is on Mill Street on the west bank of the creek at the bottom of Hill Street. An additional brick mill faces the multi-story, multi-building plant across the creek. Farther north, also on the opposite bank, stands the former glazed brick Moderne-style creamery. The Beech-Nut No.1 Plant occupies a 27-acre lot straddling the creek and spanning the area east of Church Street and north of Main Street. This plant comprises many adjacent, often connected, buildings constructed over a half-century. The oldest sections are multi-story brick and concrete buildings west of the creek. A single-lane iron through-truss railroad bridge linked this part of the property with the main line of the West Shore Railroad on the east side of the watercourse. The post-World War II buildings constructed east of the creek are generally lower in profile and feature few architectural details. The entire complex is painted white. Beech-Nut's former No. 2 Plant, a flat-roofed concrete panel and girder building on Erie Boulevard, is the only part of the Beech-Nut complex still in use (owned by Richardson Brands). Abandoned quarries south of Wheelock Street and the former Shaper Quarry on Cliff Street near Shaper Avenue (a dugway accessing the canal) present additional evidence of industrial activity in the village. The former malt works building, a single-story, gable-roofed stone building next to Beech-Nut's No.2 Plant, faces Erie Blvd.

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Except for the multi-story Beech-Nut No.1 and No.2 plants, Canajoharie's church and school towers are its most visually prominent landmarks. These project above even the factory buildings on the village skyline. All of Canajoharie's churches were sited within or adjacent to residential streets. In the case of Methodist and English (St. Mark's) Lutheran churches, the surrounding neighborhoods changed with the growth of Beech-Nut's No.1 Plant in the early twentieth century. Except for the Methodist church, all are constructed of locally quarried limestone. East of the creek, the Reformed church (built 1842) on Front Street is the oldest church building in Canajoharie. It illustrates the meetinghouse form with classical detailing popular in the 1830s and 1840s. Nearby at the corner of Montgomery and Barclay streets, the former German St. John's Lutheran church (built 1871; now used as a clinic by Bassett Healthcare) retains a simple Italianate-style decorative scheme. Built a few years later in 1874, the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd on Moyer Street resembles an English parish church. West of the creek, St. Mark's Lutheran occupies the oldest continuously used church site in the village on what was a prominent lot on Church Street until the construction of the berm carrying I-90 was constructed in the mid-1950s. Until then, the current Victorian Gothic stone church (built 1871) and its frame predecessor marked the entry to the village from the bridge over the Mohawk River. The textured brick Methodist Church (built 1916 to replace a church that burned in 1915) is tucked into the densely developed area between Church Street and the west bank of the creek. The limestone Roman Catholic Saints Peter and Paul church (built 1862 and largely rebuilt in the Romanesque Revival taste in the 1890s) stands at the corner of Cliff and Walnut streets. The former West Hill School (built 1892; NR listed), a commanding Romanesque Revival building with a massive bell tower, stands one block farther east at Cliff and Otsego streets.

Domestic architecture representative of all socio-economic strata in Canajoharie survives in generally intact streetscapes where density of development and the mass and scale of individual buildings within the larger streetscape provide a historically intact sense of place. With few exceptions, Canajoharie preserves residential areas separate from its commercial and industrial sections, and so most of its coherent neighborhoods are located south of the bluff overlooking the river and floodplain in the northern part of the village.

Due both to fires on the flats in 1840, 1870, and 1877 and to later redevelopment of the area adjacent to the alignments of the waterway and the West Shore Railroad, the survival rate of Canajoharie's earliest dwellings varies. A few simply constructed houses survive amongst later dwellings on Mohawk Street. Larger numbers are found in the residential districts on Front Street east of the creek and on Otsego, Walnut, and Cliff streets west of the creek. These are mainly vernacular examples of the late Federal and Greek Revival styles popular during the first half of the nineteenth century. Some are built of neatly cut and fitted local limestone; others are frame examples. All feature gabled roofs, regular fenestration, and generally restrained classically derived trim schemes.

A number of these early period houses were constructed on fairly large lots, which were subsequently subdivided. Thus, many early Canajoharie dwellings on these streets are flanked by later, mainly Italianate-style examples. Like earlier Federal and Greek Revival-style examples, these low or flat-roofed houses with their blocky forms tend toward vernacular rather than high style design. By this period, some people built in brick in addition to the stone and wood of earlier times. The east frontage of Otsego Street and the west frontage of Walnut Street present highly consistent streetscapes of Italianate houses on generous lots; additional examples face onto the old Cherry Valley Plank Road (now Reed and Wheeler streets). East of the creek, Italianate-style houses occupy lots on Moyer and Montgomery streets and the north end of Maple Avenue.

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Streetscapes in the residential section east of the creek and south of Front Street feature houses influenced mainly by late Victorian and early twentieth century tastes. Large stylish examples on capacious lots flank the west end of Montgomery Street overlooking the commercial district north and west. These include the stone façade (laid over a frame Queen Anne-style house) of the Arkell mansion, a frame Queen Anne opposite, and a second Queen Anne remodeled in the Tudor Revival taste in 1935. On Montgomery, Schultze, Abeling, and Prospect streets at the east end of the village, earlier examples of vernacular Queen Anne single houses and some Italianate-style houses are located closer to Maple Street, an earlier thoroughfare. This blend also characterizes frontages on Barclay and Orchard streets. Stylish and modest examples are located on West Main Street, and a few additional examples stand on Cliff Street and farther south on West Hill.

On East Hill between Barclay Street and Maple Avenue, curvilinear Phillips and Third streets and poker-straight Wheelock Street feature coherent bungalow and American Four-square neighborhoods. On West Hill, a row of bungalows lines Smith Street adjacent to Reed Street. Highland Lane, and the upper portions of Otsego and Walnut streets present similarly coherent streetscapes. On Reed and Wheeler, houses in these tastes are located on lots subdivided from earlier larger ones. There are additional single bungalows and four-squares, mainly frame examples, in older neighborhoods throughout Canajoharie, as well as individual examples on Erie Boulevard.

Within the historic district, two individual dwelling houses are previously listed in the National Register of Historic places. The Van Alstyne house is a mid-eighteenth-century gambrel-roofed stone farmhouse overlooking the east bank of the creek. Its form and construction are characteristic of houses built by Germans and their descendants farther east. The Bragdon-Lipe house is a large, stylish frame Italianate dwelling on Otsego Street, which was a fashionable address in this period.

Building List

Dates in parentheses list references to published mapping episodes in the Village of Canajoharie. These include the 1853 Geil map, 1857 Slator map, 1868 Beach Nichols atlas, 1895 New Century atlas, and Sanborn fire insurance maps surveyed in 1884, 1891, 1897, 1902, 1908, 1915, 1926, and 1941/8. Each property's county tax identification number (a.k.a. SBL number) is provided as a cross reference in parentheses at end of the main building section of each entry. Names currently in use for the property follow the street address. In a few instances, additional information is included that was collected in a walking tour of the village developed using a grant called "Sense of Community: Diversity and Change" in the mid-1980s. All buildings are contributing unless otherwise noted.

Abeling St

11 Abeling St: Single-story, side-gabled frame house with shed-roofed back ell; rests on banked concrete block basement with two garage doors and a person door in its west wall. Center entrance has open, shed-roofed porch. House has vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one sash except for single-light fixed window in front façade west of door; door replaced with insulated metal example. Built 1945 (tax record). (63.72-2-25)

12 Abeling St (1905: Bartholdi): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with two-story, flat-roofed back ell and open hip-roofed porch spanning front façade. Porch retains period roof, but posts and railings replaced with recently added dimensional lumber. Vinyl siding replaces or conceals earlier finish; vinyl one-over-one sash inserted in original wood casings and insulated steel doors, thus retaining most or all of original fenestration. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.18-3-28)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with upward sliding vinyl door; vinyl siding. Built ca.1970. Non-contributing.

15 Abeling St: Single-story, side-gabled frame house on banked concrete block basement with garage opening in its west wall. Small, enclosed shed-roofed entrance porch centered on west gable wall. Main entrance is asymmetrically placed

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on front façade and sheltered by an open, frontal-gable porch; stock wrought iron supports and railing on cast concrete stoop sided with cobblestones. House has vinyl siding and replacement six-over-one sash; one set of windows are paired in front façade. First floor windows are flanked by vinyl louvered shutters; retains wood door with three vertically oriented lights in upper third. Built 1942 (tax record). (63.72-2-24)

16 Abeling St: (1905: A. Frosch): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with slightly lower two-story back ell with same roof axis. Open hip-roofed porch with square posts and knee wall spans front façade. Main entrance with insulated steel door asymmetrically placed in front façade. House retains period two-over-two wood sash in regularly spaced period openings flanked by vinyl louvered shutters; door replaced. Frontal-gambrel frame garage with single upward sliding vinyl door is attached to back ell by an enclosed passage. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.18-3-29)

19 Abeling St (1905: Jay Geweye): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with two-story, flat-roofed back ell attached to northeast corner. Main entrance with multi-light wood door (ca.1920) asymmetrically placed in front façade and capped by frontal-gable hood supported by wood corner braces and later stock wrought iron supports. Vinyl storm sash appear to cover earlier wood one-over-one sash in period openings. Vinyl siding conceals or replaces earlier finishes. Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage (built ca.1940-60) on slightly banked concrete foundation attached to main house by gable-roofed enclosed passage (built ca.1960-80); entrance in eave wall retains wood door with small window in upper half. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.72-2-23)

26 Abeling St (1905: Mrs. T. Martini): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable house with open hip-roofed porch spanning front façade and glazed porch (added ca.1920) on east side. House retains regular fenestration with replacement vinyl one-over-one sash in period wood casings; historic period wood door with glazed upper panel in asymmetrically placed main entrance in front façade. Vinyl louvered shutters flank windows in front and sides. Main block of house has aluminum siding; knee walls on porches appear to be vinyl instead. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.18-3-30)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay, concrete block garage with frame gable clad in wood novelty siding; upward sliding door. Built ca.1940-60.

Barclay St

2 Barclay St (1891 Sanborn; 1905: Wm. J. Arkell): Two-story, rectangular plan, side-gabled Tudor Revival-style house with stone (vener) first story and frame second story projecting slightly from masonry below. House has subtly articulated and asymmetrical front façade with southernmost bay recessed slightly and prominent exterior chimney projecting between first and second windows at north end of front; shallow, two-story bay window projects slightly from the north wall and the decorative “half-timbered” gable end extends over the window. Stone first story is veneered in gray and reddish-brown random ashlar masonry; regular quoins flank center entrance, which is surmounted by Elizabethan-style carved stone header. Upper story has simple wood and stucco half-timber finish with quatrefoils under windows on north wall and in the recessed bay at south end of front façade. Chimney is faced in stone on first floor to match surrounding masonry; above that, it is brick with vertical ribs marking four flues and capped by restrained decorative brickwork. Fenestration includes a variety of configurations of leaded casements in a generally regular plan, including single and doubled or tripled broken by horizontal mullions. A “Gothic” gable with a tripled window of diamond-shaped and leaded lights is centered above the main door. Hip-roofed dormers with paired single casements project from the slate roof. Single-story, plain stuccoed service wing abuts the south side of the house. Built 1886 as a Queen Anne-style brick house; comprehensively remodeled except for the chimney to present Tudor Revival appearance in 1935 for J.S. Ellithorp (Morgan Phillips inventory forms). (63.64-2-21)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, frame garage with half-timbered details. Built ca.1890.

Historic note: 18 Barclay St, now on a separate parcel, was part of this property.

Landscape features: House occupies a banked site overlooking Montgomery Street. Low limestone walls demarcate former garden spaces, and there are numerous large conifers on the property.

18 Barclay St (1905: Wm. J. Arkell, part of 2 Barclay St at that time): Modest, Shingle-style, rectangular-plan, two-story, frame house with steeply pitched, asymmetrically gabled metal roof. House is symmetrically designed east to west with a center entrance capped by a braced roof and reached by stone steps with concrete caps on the north side. South half of

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house is two stories high, and roof slopes to a single story on north side. A large flat-roofed octagonal dormer window centered over the main entrance projects from the long north roof face. House retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash in most openings; multi-light sash in the dormer. Bas-relief fans cap the single window in each roof peak. Deep cornice has partial returns on southeast and southwest corners; full returns extend on the east and west sides over the first story on the north side of the house. Single-story, glazed porch with similar finishes to house projects from south wall near west end. Stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (63.64-2-20)

21 Barclay St (1905: Roser and Wessell): Two-story, flat-roofed frame tenement with seven entrances alternating with two-story, three-sided bay windows. A pent roof (a recent replacement or addition) overhangs the first floor front and extends to back wall on the north and south sides of the building. Deep-eaved, bracketed cornice at the main roofline is mimicked by smaller scale bracketed cornices above first floor on the bay windows, which retain diagonally laid up beadboard panels below the windows. Regular period fenestration uses one-over-one vinyl sash in upper story and six-over-six vinyl sash in wood casings on first floor. Doors are mainly replaced with varying examples. Two-story open porch with iron supports spans back wall of building. Stone foundation. Built ca.1885 by Jacob H. Nellis. (63.64-2-19)

25 Barclay St (1905: Charles H. VanWie): Two-story, cross-gabled, T-plan frame house with extended roof face on south eave wall. Retains much of regular period fenestration, but with replacement vinyl one-over-one sash in reduced openings; three-sided bay windows on front (west) and north side of the house. Enclosed, flat-roofed (with recent low slope added) porch (probably added early 1900s) at northwest corner of house has insulated steel door and vinyl sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built 1885-1900. (63.72-1-1)

33 Barclay St (1905: Mrs. C.W. Scharff): Two-and-a-half-story, L-plan, flat-roofed frame house with deep eaves and bracketed cornice with three-light wood fixed attic sash. Asymmetrically placed main entrance in front façade appears to have door and entrance porch remodeled ca.1915 with sidelights, door, fan Open porch (added ca.1915) with shingled knee walls, Tuscan columns, and corner steps set in northwest corner of L-plan. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870-85. (63.72-1-29)

37 Barclay St (1905: F.&A. Jones): Two-and-a-half-story, L-plan brick house with deep-eaved flat roof and scrolled brackets in deep frieze; open entrance porch has matching brackets, squared chamfered posts, and open diamond lattice railing; a full-height enclosed frame porch with wood clapboards surmounts open entrance area. Open veranda on north side set in corner of L-plan retains matching posts, but railing replaced with stock wrought iron (ca.1960). Fenestration plan composed of single-width, segmentally arched windows with stone sills and soldiered brick heads marked with stone keystones and cornerblocks; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones except half openings in attic, which have single light vinyl replacements. Main entrance has large transom light, door with glazed upper panel. Stone water table and foundation. Built ca.1870-80; moved to this location 1894 by F.&A. Jones, coal merchants. (63.72-1-28)

Outbuilding: Single-story frame garage with wood shingle siding. Built ca.1930-50.

38 Barclay St (1905: open lot Canajoharie Nat. Bank): Two-story, side-gabled frame house with generally regular period fenestration with replacement one-over-one sash of various materials, historic and non-historic. Siding partially replaced with non-historic materials; wood clapboards visible on north gable end. Stone foundation. Built ca.1900. Located at back of lot with a long straight drive accessing it. (63.71-2-9)

40 Barclay St (1905: Mrs. DeForest Garlock): Two-story, three-bay, frame house with same-height back ell and two additional single-story gable-roofed ells with axes perpendicular to main block; last ell houses a two-bay garage with upward sliding doors. Shed-roofed enclosed porch (added ca.2010) with wood shingle siding, vinyl sash, and insulated door spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with ca.1900-15 wood one-over-one sash in main block and vinyl replacements in ells. Main block retains partial returns, but all other historic details are covered or removed when vinyl siding was applied. Rough coursed stone foundation. Brick exterior chimney centered on south gable wall of main block ridgeline. Built ca.1830-50; appears to have been moved to this location by 1905. (63.71-2-10)

41 Barclay St (1905: Aug. Miller): Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan, frame house with glazed, hip-roofed porch spanning front and part of side; single-story, enclosed shed-roofed porch on back wall. Front porch has Tuscan column supports set on knee wall; enclosed with period fixed four-light wood sash; door flanked by sidelights. House retains period fenestration with recently replaced vinyl one-over-one sash set in period wood casing. Pressed mineral shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finish. Stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.72-1-27)

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Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with mow door in peak and two pairs of doors in main level. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1900.

44 Barclay St (1905: Mrs. J. Dillenbeck): Two-story, T-plan, frame house with open, frontal-gable porch (a later replacement with asymmetrical roof and wrought iron supports) set in northeast corner. Retains period fenestration with shallow pedimented windowheads; all sash recently replaced with one-over-one vinyl ones. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace original siding, but raking cornice boards remain visible. Brick furnace chimney located on ridgeline. Random ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.71-2-11)

Outbuilding: Small, frontal-gable frame garage with asphalt shingle siding and replaced upward sliding door. Built ca.1930-50.

45 Barclay St (1905: Thos Diefendorf): Two-story, L-plan frame house with open porch (added ca.1915) set in the corner of the plan. Main block retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash in all openings except for small pedimented openings in attic peaks. Also retains period door asymmetrically placed in front façade and a second opening at rear of porch. Porch has paired squared columns set on wood shingled kneewalls with corner piers; steps set at angle in northwest corner. One-story, flat-roofed ell projects south of main block at rear of building. Stone foundation; tinned metal shingle roof. Built ca.1900. (63.72-1-26)

Outbuilding: Single-story frame garage with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1930.

48 Barclay St (1905: lot part of 27 Orchard St then owned by Jas. Spraker): Side-gabled frame bungalow with hip-on-gable main roof and prominent shed-roofed dormer spanning much of front roof face. Front roof face is extended on a shallower pitch over an open porch spanning the front façade. Front porch retains tripled, battered columns set on heavy brick piers at corners; smaller piers flank steps rising to center entrance. House retains period varied fenestration using a variety of window sizes with period wood sash, most with upper sash divided vertically into three lights. A shed-roofed bay window projects from south eave wall. Period door with multi-light storm door in center entrance. Retains period wood shingle siding above first floor plate; wood clapboards with ship-lapped corners on first floor. Exterior brick chimney on south wall passes through roof. Exposed rafter tails on dormer roof. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built 1932 (according to tax record). (63.71-2-13)

Outbuilding: Shed-roofed, frame garage with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1932 (contemporary with house)

49 Barclay St (1905: H. Bond): Two-story, L-plan frame house with gables projecting above both sides of main block; open shed-roofed porch with square post supports and splat railing set in corner of plan. House retains regular fenestration with pedimented (shallow) window heads and one-over-one wood sash. Pressed mineral shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finish, but wide raking cornice boards remain. Coursed ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.72-1-25)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with mow door in peak; single upward sliding door centered in front façade on main level. Wood novelty siding. Built ca.1900.

53 Barclay St (1905: Mrs. Wm. Simmons): Two-story, L-plan, flat-roofed frame house with deep eaves and bracketed cornice; two-story, three-sided bay window with matching cornice centered on Barclay Street elevation. Later (ca.1900) open porch with turned columns set in corner of the L-plan facing corner of Barclay and Orchard streets and overhangs a semi-circular bay window with three curved windows with wood one-over-one sash. House retains regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood sash (probably part of the ca.1900 porch) and shallow attic windows in the frieze. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier siding. Random ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.72-1-24)

Outbuilding: Two-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn built in two phases or composed of two once-separate buildings now joined. Rear section retains small horse stall windows in east side and wood clapboards; front section has board-and-batten siding, regular fenestration on both floors with period six-over-six wood sash and louvered shutters. Paired mow doors in upper story; paired sliding doors open into first floor. Built ca.1860-1900.

65 Barclay St: Two-story, American four-square frame house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormers in front and side roof faces; open hip-roofed porch with square posts set on knee walls spans front façade. Retains a highly intact appearance with wood clapboard siding and wood shingles on dormer windows. Regular fenestration plan with one-over-one wood sash in all openings except paired nine-light casements in dormers and Queen Anne parlor sash in first floor front; vinyl shutters are a recent addition. Stone foundation; tinned metal roof shingles. Built ca.1920. (63.18-1-17)

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68 Barclay St (1905: Chas. S. Schader): Two-story frame house composed of frontal gable main block, a flat-roofed wing with a three-sided (half-octagonal) front façade, and flat-roofed back ell. All rooflines trimmed with deep eaves and bracketed cornices with deep friezes. Glazed, shed-roofed front porch (added ca.1920) spans front of the gable-roofed main block; pedimented entrance porch (roof appears to be ca.1920 with recent posts and railings using stock materials) set at angle to street on the three-sided wing. Entire house clad in wide, evenly laid wood shingles. Retains regular period fenestration with most sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.71-2-18)

Outbuilding: Single-story, side-gabled frame garage with upward sliding door. Built ca.1940-60.

69 Barclay St (1905: Alida Diefendorf): Two-story, L-plan frame house with steeply pitched roof and two-story, three-sided bay window projecting from front façade. Shed-roofed porch (ca.1915), recently enclosed with T-111 siding and vinyl sash, set in the corner of the L-plan. Shed-roofed, single-story closed porch on back wall. House retains regular period fenestration with period two-over-two wood sash in openings capped by low pediments with applied jig-sawn motif; one-over-one wood sash in the bay window. Pressed mineral shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finish; deep frieze and decorative edging along eaves survives. Later brick furnace chimney applied to south side. Random ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1885. (63.18-1-16)

72 Barclay St (1905: P.J. Mahar): Two-story frame house with irregular plan and low-pitched gable roof with prominent box gutters in deep eaves with deep, plain frieze at roofline; two-story, rectangular plan, bay window with matching eaves and frieze and a flat roof projects from front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash set in wood casings. Small entrance porch with braced pedimented hood located in southeast corner; a second entrance in northeast corner has lost its porch; both doors replaced with recent stock ones. Stone foundation. Built ca.1800. (63.71-2-19)

73 Barclay St (1905: lot not yet subdivided) Two-story, rectangular-plan, hip-roofed frame house with open hip-roofed porch spanning front façade and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face. Porch retains Tuscan columns and plain square-spindled railings. Wood clapboard siding is trimmed with plain corner boards; deep friezes with plain frieze boards at roofline. Mainly regular period fenestration plan with one-over-one wood sash in all openings including the two-story, three-sided bay window projecting from front façade; band of three shallow windows on south façade. Stone foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.18-1-15)

Outbuilding: Single-story, gable-roofed frame shed, apparently not built as a garage based on location deep in backyard. Built ca.1915.

76 Barclay St (1905: lot owned by Edw. S. Benjamin and has outbuilding mapped at rear of lot but no house): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with two-story, hip-roofed, three-sided bay window projecting from south half of front façade; open, hip-roofed front porch with squared, battered columns set on brick piers adjoins the bay window and projects from north half of front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with single openings, most with recent vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; windows in first floor front bay are wider with Queen Anne parlor configuration and appear to be original wood sash instead. Paired windows in the front peak; single-story, shed-roofed bay window with one-over-one wood sash projects from south wall near back of house. Period wood door flanked by sidelights. Parged foundation scored to resemble course ashlar blocks; period three-light sash in wood casings. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finish. Built ca.1920. (63.71-2-20)

Outbuilding: Single-story, side-gabled frame garage at northwest corner of lot. Built mid-1900s.

77-79 Barclay St (1905: Mary Bellinger): Two-story, four-bay, frontal-gable, two-family frame house with glazed, hip-roofed porch spanning front façade. Main block has symmetrical plan; small enclosed porch at southeast corner and single-story three-sided Italianate-style bay window on south wall not matched on north side of building. Retains regular period fenestration plan; nearly all sash except one two-over-two wood one in upstairs front façade replaced with a variety of vinyl replacements; evidence of decorative drip caps encased in aluminum. Pressed mineral shingle siding and vertically oriented vinyl siding in tympanum covers or replaces exterior finishes. Ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.18-1-14)

Outbuilding: Small, gable-roofed single-story shed with T-111 siding at southeast corner of lot. Built 1900-40.

82 Barclay St (1905: Emma Lynch): Two-story, L-plan frame house with curved open porch wrapping northeast corner and north side of house to corner of the L-plan. Porch supported by square posts with corner braces set on wood piers

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connected by paneled railing. House retains regular period fenestration plan; door placed asymmetrically on front façade; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; door also replaced; and vinyl shutters applied. Pressed mineral shingle siding covers or replaces earlier siding; retains raking cornice boards and evidence of decorative drip caps. Brick furnace chimney projects through ridgeline. Stone foundation. Built ca.1885 (tax records state 1887). (63.71-2-21)

83 Barclay St (1905: Albert F. Hatter): Two-story, three-bay, rectangular-plan house with cross-gabled roof, a two-story, three-sided bay window on north side, and one-and-a-half-story flat-roofed enclosed porch on southeast corner. Open, hip-roofed porch with low pediment marking asymmetrically placed front entrance spans front façade; squared posts set on knee walls support roof. House retains regular period fenestration plan with recently replaced vinyl one-over-one sash in all openings except for windows with steeply pointed heads located in attic openings, where one-over-one wood sash remain. Vinyl siding covers older finishes except for pressed mineral shingles under porch roof on front façade. Coursed ashlar foundation. Built ca.1890. (63.18-1-13)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with upward sliding doors and vinyl siding. Built ca.1980. Non-contributing.

86 Barclay St (1905: James Lynch): Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with full-height, shed-roofed back ell spanning most of that elevation. Hip-roofed porch (added ca.1915) with square posts resting on shingled piers connected by knee wall and glazed (possibly a later change) with two-over-two wood sash wraps front and part of south side; small, shed-roofed entrance porch on north wall. Regular period fenestration plan with wood two-over-two sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces early finish; raking cornice boards remain. Stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (63.71-2-22)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with hinged mow door centered in peak and sliding door of vertical planks in main door; wood novelty siding partially covered with vinyl siding. Built ca.1890.

87 Barclay St (1905: Jay Van Evera): Two-story, side-gabled, rectangular plan frame house with prominent two-bay, frontal-gable ell projecting from south half of front façade; open hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns resting on wood shingled knee walls adjoins the front ell and spans north half of façade. House retains regular period fenestration plan with decorative schematized linen-fold window heads and wood one-over-one sash; front door recently replaced. Pressed mineral shingle siding replaces or covers earlier finish; raking cornice frieze boards remain. Stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.18-1-12)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with X-battened mow door surmounted by a six-light fixed sash; recent upward sliding door in main opening; wood novelty siding. Built ca.1900.

93 Barclay St (1905: John C. Riemenschneider): Two-story, L-plan frame house with steeply pitched cross-gabled roof; glazed porch with recently raised roof set in corner of the L-plan and single-story, shed-roofed wing on south wall; large recently added single-story, shed-roofed back ell. House retains regular period fenestration with wood two-over-two sash on upper story and vinyl replacement one-over-ones on the first story; window casings have low pedimented heads. Porch appears slightly later than main house and has wood sash with three vertically oriented lights in the upper and two lights below. Main block is clad in aluminum siding covering or replacing all exterior finish save the window heads; back addition is clad in vinyl. Stone foundation; tinned metal shingle roof. Built ca.1900. (63.18-1-11)

Outbuildings: Single-story, frontal-gable frame garage on poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1960-80. Non-contributing.

Two-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn on high, heavily parged foundation; wood clapboard siding and tinned metal shingle roof. Built ca.1900.

Small, single-story, frontal gable frame henhouse with row of long windows facing south stands directly behind house. Built ca.1900-20.

94 Barclay St (1905: Mrs. Thos. Kearns): Two-story, L-plan, cross-gabled frame house with large, slightly lower side-gabled wing projecting from south eave wall; enclosed shed-roofed porch set in southeast corner between wing and L-plan main block; large open porch (added ca.2000) built of stock dimensional lumber wraps northwest corner of house. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash; three-sided bay window projects from first floor front of main block. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes except for raking cornice frieze boards. Steeply banked stone foundation places back wall nearly a story above grade. Built ca.1920. (63.18-1-9)

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101 Barclay St (1905: Peter Cummings): One-and-a-half-story, T-plan frame house with prominent frontal-gable section; north roof face of frontal-gable block extended to create an asymmetrical roof sheltering a narrow glazed porch on the north side; main entrance located in front wall of porch. Regular period fenestration with three-sided bay window centered on main vertical axis of frontal-gable section; all windows have one-over-one wood sash except for a Queen Anne parlor window located in a oriel at the south end of the main façade. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier siding; raking cornice frieze boards remain exposed. Tinned metal shingle roof; foundation appears to be parged. Built ca.1900. (63.18-1-10)

Church St

4 Church St (1868: site in use; 1905: G. Schrader): Two-story, flat-roofed commercial building with deep-eaves and frieze; wood clapboard siding. Three windows with one-over-one wood sash in upper story; a recessed main entrance near center of front façade; secondary narrower door with glazed upper panel at south end of front. Single-light, recently added display windows in first floor front; three equidistant windows with one-over-one sash above. Wood clapboard siding. Back wall of building directly on stone retaining wall adjacent to the creek. Built ca.1855-65. (63.63-2-15)

20 Church St (1853: site in use; 1868: W. Southerland; 1905: Ellen Conboy): Three-story, five-bay, flat-roofed brick commercial block with Italianate-style cast iron cornice with paired brackets and rectilinear lozenges in frieze. Street level story refinished with false stone front and metal edge center door and display windows. Upper stories retain period segmentally arched Renaissance Revival-style cast iron window heads and sills with two-over-two wood sash in top story and one-over-one replacement (appear to be aluminum or aluminum clad) sash in second story. Back wall of building directly on stone retaining wall adjacent to the creek. Built ca.1860. (63.63-2-16)

22 Church St (1905: Betts Block): Three-story brick building with three-sided plan to accommodate wedge-shaped lot formed by intersection of Montgomery and Little Mohawk streets on east side of Church Street. Street level façade retains display windows facing each of the three streets and capped by a cast iron cornice trimmed by a course of modillion blocks and enclosed by decorative consoles; entrance to commercial space faces Montgomery Street. Upper stories retain regular period fenestration with pedimented cast iron window heads flush with the wall of the building and simple cast iron sills, which project slightly; all windows are single openings except for paired ones in the narrow Church St façade; all retain wood one-over-one sash. Decorative brickwork frieze incorporates quarter-turned bricks, corbels, and quatrefoils. Metal edging on cornice appears to be a recent replacement. Stone water table and rough coursed foundation. Under construction in 1884 Sanborn map. (63.63-2-19; *n.b.* Street number is out of sequence as 24 is south of this building and 26 is north of it. Tax parcel number correlated with tax map.

24 Church St (1868: J. Hammersmith; 1884 Sanborn: two-story frame building; 1891 Sanborn: three-story brick building; 1905: F. Hammersmith): Three-story, five-bay brick commercial block with decorative brick frieze incorporating recessed quatrefoils and quarter-turned bricks; cornice above appears to be pressed metal. Street-level façade stuccoed with false stone; fenestration altered with doors and windows with metal casings and plate glass. Upper stories retain regular period fenestration with segmentally arched window heads of soldiered bricks and plain stone sills; sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Back wall of building directly on stone retaining wall adjacent to the creek. Built ca.1885-90. (63.63-2-17; *n.b.* This lot and next one north have same street number in tax records.)

24 Church St (1853 Geil map shows building on site; 1868: Spraker Bank; 1905: National Spraker Bank): Two-and-a-half-story, rectangular plan stone bank with two-story brick addition (built ca.1925) on back wall adjacent to west bank of creek. Building displays evidence of a few remodelings during the historic period. The stone walls, stepped gabled on the back (east) wall, the regular fenestration plan with heavy stone lintels and sills above the first floor, and the four tall interior stone chimneys projecting above the roofline date to its construction period. The street-level façade retains engaged Doric-style columns executed in rough marble flanking the corner doorway and supporting the northern three out of four bays on the front façade and two out five bays on the north wall (facing Montgomery St). Walls composed of two-light windows above and panel below set between the columns. Wood door (ca.1925) with glazed upper panel to upstairs apartments set in southernmost bay facing Church St; loading doors to upper spaces dating to the construction period located in easternmost bay of the Montgomery St facade. Sash are one-over-one replacements (appear to be metal) except for wood paired four-light casements in attic story; wood panel shutters also a twentieth-century addition. Cornice capped by a spindled parapet made of stock components, which may replace a parapet from the 1920s, when the

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building appears to have been remodeled. Facades on Montgomery and Church streets are faced with smoothly dressed coursed ashlar masonry; back wall is rough work. Brick addition retains metal casement windows and simple Moderne-style detailing. Decorative clock with copper pyramidal cap, stained glass faces, and blue glass pendant is mounted to the corner of the building overlooking the intersection; "Honoring those who served" picked out in stained glass suggests a date for the clock ca.1920). Built ca.1840 as a store by George Caldwell; later owned by Joshua Read; acquired by bank soon after it was chartered in 1853). (63.63-2-18; *n.b.* This lot and next one south have same street number in tax records.))

Traffic light island: Poured concrete pedestal about 40" tall with battered sides stands in middle of the intersection with Montgomery Street. A three-phase traffic light surmounts the pedestal. Placed ca.1926, replacing a World War I memorial monument.

26 Church St (1853: site in use; 1868: 1st N.(ational) B.(ank); 1905: Canajoharie National Bank): Three-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with smooth limestone veneer front façade capped by slate mansard roof with two round-arched windows. Front retains street-level display windows and cornice; upper-story windows have stone lintels and sills; upper-story side windows have segmentally arched heads of soldiered bricks and stone sills. Brick side wall has decorative corbel course at roofline and a ribbon of four windows in the first floor with single large lights surmounted by a transom of six vertically oriented lights. Built or substantially remodeled ca.1875 with subsequent remodelings. (63.63.2-21)

29 Church St (1853: site in use; 1905: Helen A. Richmond): Seven-bay brick commercial building with asymmetrical side-gabled roof. Church St façade is three stories high and capped by decorative brick cornice with small corbels and quarter-turned bricks above. Three storefronts set off by a pressed metal cornice from the stories above and flanked by brick piers span street-level façade; recessed entrances to the north and south storefronts supported by cast iron columns adjoining display windows; center storefront is flush to the front wall; stair entrance adjoins it on the south side. Regular period fenestration includes square-headed second-story windows with six-over-six wood replacement sash and segmentally arched third story windows with six-over-one wood replacement sash. All openings have soldiered brick heads and stone sills. Two-story brick back ell extends three bays to rear of main block; similar fenestration and details. Brick chimneys located in side walls of building. Built ca.1878 (soon after Fire of 1877; style of building seems old-fashioned for this date). (63.63-1-26)

38 Church St (1868: D.A.Hawley; 1905: Gage Block, A.P. Gage): Two-story, ten-bay stone commercial block with simple bracketed frieze set under a deep eave. Street-level façade recently remodeled with three storefronts, each with recessed entrances supported by cast iron corner posts set on stone curbs. Retains regular period upper-story fenestration with cut stone lintels and sills; sash replaced with wood six-over-six examples and openings reduced in height. Built ca.1845-50. (63.63-2-22)

39 Church St (1853: site in use; 1868: A.P. Settle; 1905: Ed. S. Benjamin): Three-story, four-bay, stone commercial building with pressed metal cornice composed of consoles and brackets with rectangular lozenges in the frieze. Street-level façade has a single storefront with recessed entrance, display windows, and upstairs entrance set off by squared stone columns set on a continuous stone sill and supporting a stone plate at the first floor line. Retains regular period fenestration; windows have flush stone lintels and slightly projecting sills, wood one-over-one sash, and functional louvered wood shutters. Course ashlar stone walls. Built ca.1878 (soon after Fire of 1877; façade retains an appearance more characteristic of a ca.1830-50 commercial building). (63.63-1-25)

41 Church St (1868: Barnes & Davis; 1905: L.S. Davis): Four-story, three-bay stone commercial building with prominent pressed metal cornice incorporating Gothic arches embellished with raised roses; prominent consoles at each end. Street-level storefront features recessed entrance flanked by cast iron supports under heavy stone lintel capping the entrance façade. Second and third stories each have a central loading door made of vertical planks placed under a hoist projecting between the third and fourth floors; windows with stone lintels and sills and six-over-six wood sash flank the doors; top story has three two-over-two wood sash. This building appears to have been built at same time as 39 Church and later raised a story. Built ca.1878 (soon after Fire of 1877). (63.63-1-24)

42-50 Church St (1868: T.T. Mitchell; 1905: Finehout Mitchell Block): Three-story, seven-bay, stone commercial block with deep-eaved cornice trimmed with a single large bracket at each end of the façade. First floor front incorporates two

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storefronts flanking a door to the staircase to the upper stories; piers at corners and flanking doorways trimmed in smoothly dressed stone; doorways recessed; display windows set above plain panels; front façade rests on a dressed stone sill extending the length of the building. Upper stories retain regular period fenestration with heavy stone lintel blocks and narrower sills; twelve-over-twelve wood replacement sash in front façade; six-over-six wood sash in third story on E Main St (north) side; remaining openings on north side have one-over-one metal sash. Roughly coursed ashlar stone. Built ca.1845-50. (63.63-2-23)

47 Church St (1868: W. Halter Meat Market and P. Gost; 1905: Hatter Block): Three-story, six-bay, brick commercial block with pressed metal cornice trimmed with brackets and a decorative console at each end on front façade and brick corbel course on north wall (W Main St side). Street-level façade has two storefronts, a narrower southern one and wider northern one, each with recessed entrances flanked by cast iron columns supporting bracketed cornice spanning front façade at the first floor line. Regular period fenestration throughout the building: windows on second and third stories on front façade has segmentally arched cast iron heads over squared opening and cast iron sills; side and rear windows have smoothly dressed stone lintels and sills. All openings have recently made six-over-six wood sash. On W Main St side, there are four loading doors at the second story level. Openings on back of building match W Main St side, but have one-over-one sash. Built 1878. (63.63-1-23)

55-63 and 67 Church St (1868: Kirby House; 1905: Mohawk Hotel and J.Finehout & Son, Grocer): These addresses comprise a single building; the division in addresses occurs between the northernmost and middle storefronts. Two-story, brick commercial building with pressed metal bracketed cornice spanning front façade and one bay of the south side; a second simpler cornice marks the division between the first and second stories. An additional short length with paired brackets is applied below the roofline and wraps the first bay on each side of the southeast corner of the building. Street level incorporates three storefronts of different widths. The largest occupies the south end of the front. Its recessed entrance is marked by a round-arched brick bay with a stone keystone. A narrower front occupies the north end of the front façade; the narrowest store front is between the north and south ones, marked by brick piers. Large display windows (recently remodeled back to early appearance) light these areas. Second-story fenestration is varied and composed of single and paired square-headed two-over-two wood sash (recent replacements) set in openings with low pedimented heads of soldiered bricks accented with stone keystones and corner blocks. Paired openings are located above the arched entrance to the south storefront, flanking the southeast corner, and above a bas-relief blind arch on the south wall at street level. North of the brick arch on the front, there are eight evenly spaced single windows; south of it, there is a single, asymmetrically placed window above the south storefront. On the south side of the building, four additional blind segmental arches marked by keystones and corner blocks matching the brickwork flush with the main walls used for the upper-story windows. These are matched by single openings above. At the west end of the south side, there three additional single windows in the upper story and a narrow door at street level. Stone foundation is delineated by a prominent stone water table on south side. Built 1878. (63.63-1-22 (55-63 Church St) and 63.63-1-21 (numbered 75 Church St in tax records, but appears to be 67 on street))

62 Church St (1868: H. Ariens; 1905: Aug. Arriens Hotel): Three-story, five-bay, symmetrical brick commercial building with Italianate-style pressed metal cornice wrapping front and south side. A second smaller scale cornice sets off the two storefronts in the front façade and wraps the southwest corner over the display window at the west end of the south side. Storefronts set off by brick piers; corners of display windows flanking recessed entrances supported by cast iron columns. Storefronts flank entrance to stairs to upper stories. Regular period fenestration in upper stories with cast iron segmentally arched window heads and sills; one-over-one period wood sash. Stone water table on south side and forms curb below storefronts. The details on this building match those of 65-66 Church St; together they form a coherent front spanning the entire block between E Main and Canal sts. Built 1878. (63.63-2-4)

65-66 Church St (1868: part of C. Ilse; 1905: C. Sticht): These two addresses are a single building at the southeast corner of Church and Canal streets. Three-story, five-bay, symmetrical brick commercial building with Italianate-style pressed metal cornice wrapping front and north side. A second smaller scale cornice sets off the two storefronts in the front façade and wraps the northwest corner over the display window at the west end of the north side. Storefronts set off by brick piers; corners of display windows flanking recessed entrances supported by cast iron columns. Storefronts flank entrance to stairs to upper stories. Regular period fenestration in upper stories with cast iron segmentally arched window heads and sills; one-over-one non-period wood sash. Stone water table on south side and forms curb below storefronts.

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The details on this building match those of 62 Church St; together they form a coherent front spanning the entire block between E Main and Canal sts. (63.63-2-25 and 63.63-2-26; *n.b.* the odd-numbered address in the tax records denotes the southern half of this building on the *east* side of Church St)

68 Church St (1868: site of Diefendorf & Snow and L.B. Clark (lumber, feed mill, planing mill); 1905: site of Snow & Diefendorf at corner; Roser, Bellinger & Burnap next east on Canal St before Beech-Nut Packing Co.): This parcel now encompasses nearly 25 acres and spans the Canajoharie Creek. This entire site, known as the Beech-Nut Plant No.1, developed between 1905 and ca.1960 and generally spread eastwards over that time. During the same period, earlier buildings west of the creek and north of Canal Street, which paralleled the Erie Canal, were eventually joined by passages and additions into a single large complex with numerous roof heights and discontinuous floors. After the Barge Canal superseded the Erie Canal, Canal Street became an internal thoroughfare partially overlaid by a spur from the West Shore Railroad. In the post-World War II era, Beech-Nut replaced the mainly residential district on East Main and Poplar (now entirely gone) streets east of the creek nearly to Maple (a.k.a. Elm Street north of Main) Street with mainly single-story, flat-roofed utilitarian steel frame buildings with concrete or gypsum slab walls. These are shown as numbered, connected structures on the 1948 amendment of the earlier 1926 and 1941 Sanborn maps and include warehouse space, a shipping building, a train shed, and a motor truck loading building. Still later, additional metal clad warehouse space was added to the northeast. Construction of the Thruway entrance in 1953 appears to have removed the last of the residential section east of the creek. The following description, working from west to east, provides an overview of the plant. (63.14-1-19)

West of Canajoharie Creek, north of East Main St, and east of Church St: Rectilinear plant bounded by the creek on its east side is formed of several buildings constructed for different purposes and using a variety of brick and concrete technologies between ca.1910 and 1940. All are now painted white and on some facades, the large steel-frame, multi-light windows designed to illuminate the interior work spaces have been partially or completely filled in. This gives the illusion of a monolithic façade, but closer examination shows that the complex incorporates at least 15 buildings, probably more. These include the four-story reinforced concrete office building (built 1910 according to Sanborn map) located at the southwest corner of the complex. This retains the metal and glass awnings secured by chains to the concrete piers over openings at the north and south ends of the west façade. The building retains its parapet; the windows are partially filled in with panels and ribbons of four double-hung sash in each bay.

Two or three buildings (based on the Sanborn maps and visual assessment) of nearly identical height, but with differing floor levels, adjoin the office building on its east wall to form the south façade as far as the creek. This section incorporates one section labeled “Beech-Nut, 1909”. In this and the office block, panels with pink (faded red) beechnuts associated with green leaves embellish panels capping the piers just below the parapet. This connected row of buildings has similar, but not matching, parapets and varied fenestration within the larger panels set between the piers. When built, this façade bordered the north side of Canal Street, which is now part of the property and covered by a large shed-roofed, ground-level loading area designed to accommodate rail cars.

A two-story steel frame concrete factory building (No. 9, built 1917 according to Sanborn map) adjoins the north walls of all but the easternmost of the buildings facing onto Canal Street. On the Church Street façade, the second story steel-frame, multi-light windows remain intact.

A connected row of four-story steel-frame concrete buildings adjoins the east wall of the two-story factory building (No. 9). These were built at different times, but present a generally coherent façade overlooking the west bank of the creek. They retain much of their fenestration with period steel-frame, multi-light windows. The southernmost building was constructed as the peanut butter building (No. 7) in 1908. The undated, but probably of similar date, Conserve Building adjoins the north wall of the peanut butter building. A four-story factory building (No. 36) constructed in 1941 connected the conserve building with 1915 macaroni building (No. 22). The steel frame that once supported the lighted Beech-Nut sign, a noted local landmark for many years, is located on the macaroni building roof.

The corner formed by the macaroni building and the 1917 factory at the northwest corner of the complex was filled in in 1925 by a warehouse with a concrete floor and gypsum panels set between brick piers. A raised loading dock (for motor trucks) covered by a shed roof spans the north wall of this building and the old macaroni building.

Five internal bridges constructed over the creek to allow movement of goods and workers connect the buildings on the west side with those added later on the east bank. The oldest (ca.1905—not mapped in 1902, but mapped in

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1908) crossing is a single-width steel truss bridge constructed to carry the railroad spur from the West Shore Railroad over the creek to the ground-level loading dock along the south edge of the factory complex adjoining Canal Street.

Working north, two narrow bridges enclosed in steel siding adjoin the second story of the peanut butter building. The southern bridge (mapped in 1941) crosses on a southeasterly angle to the container warehouse built after 1926 on the site of a former residential neighborhood and an earlier garage owned by Beech-Nut. The second bridge (not yet mapped in 1941) crosses straight from the peanut butter building to No. 42 warehouse built soon after World War II. The two northernmost bridges parallel each other closely and connect the macaroni building with the single-story factory building No. 38, also built soon after the war.

Most of the buildings on the east side of the creek were mapped by 1948, but were not mapped in 1926, when this section was still a mixed neighborhood of dwellings and businesses. A circular distributed to Beech-Nut sales representatives described the complex shown in an aerial photograph in 1953, when the New York State Thruway was under construction. The mainly single-story (some tall to accommodate trucks and trains) buildings are connected; from the air they present a single flat white roof with two adjoining gable-roofed steel warehouses (added later) at the far northeast corner. The 1948 Sanborn labels these buildings as a container warehouse in the far southwest corner; a train shed (No. 57) east of that and running the full north-south length of the complex; a shipping building (No. 45) paralleling the east wall of the train shed; and a motor truck loading building (Nos. 51 and 56) at the southeast corner. The north range of buildings includes a single-story factory building at the northwest corner overlooking the creek and warehouse space farther east.

More recently, metal-clad, gable-roofed warehouses adjoining on their eave walls were built at the northeast corner of the buildings east of the creek. These are non-contributing.

69-77 Church St (1905: H.R. Stafford (south half) and Ellen Smith (north half)): Three-story, brick commercial building with four storefronts in street-level façade. Prominent Renaissance Revival-style cast iron cornice with consoles, brackets, and acroteria encircling pentangles caps front façade; a plain cornice supported by brick piers setting off the storefronts from stories above. Two south storefronts flank a recessed stair hall entrance to upper stories; each storefront has full-height display windows and recessed entrances with glazed doors; display windows in northern storefronts are shortened and narrower. Upper-story fenestration composed of single and double segmentally arched openings in generally regular plan; cast iron window heads and sills with reduced openings with metal one-over-one sash. Built 1878. (63.63-1-61; numbered 77 in tax records)

Outbuilding: Stuccoed, flat-roofed garage with two bays. Built ca.1920. Located at end of Bowery with bays facing east.

89 Church St (1868: Sayles Building; 1905: John Zielig Est.): Three-story, brick commercial building with decorative brick cornice composed of corbels, quarter-turned bricks, and raised quatrefoils. Street-level façade retains storefront with recessed entrance flanked by display windows at north end and a remodeled corner entrance at the southeast corner facing onto Church St and the Bowery. The Bowery façade has three wide segmentally arched opening with soldiered brick heads now with display windows and a door; these appear to be remodeled from a more utilitarian purpose. A pair of stair entrances with segmental heads of soldiered brick located near center of Church St façade; south of the southern one, evidence of another storefront now gone in the brickwork. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880. (63.63-1-20)

143 Church St (1868: Lutheran Church; 1905: St. Mark's Lutheran Church): Stone Romanesque Revival-style church and adjoining chapel connected by a closed passageway. Frontal-gable nave oriented east-west with main entrance centered in the east façade; prominent tower located at northeast corner of nave; passage projects south from south side and connects to a chapel with same orientation as main church. Main church has a symmetrical façade (except for the tower) with round-arched center entrance flanked by round-arched lancet windows; in façade above, five narrow round-arched windows are grouped in a central trio flanked by single openings above the lancets in the main floor. Side walls have four evenly spaced round-arched windows. All windows have prominent keystones, voussoirs, and projecting stone sills. Three-stage tower has simple vertical buttresses rising to top of second stage, where a corbel course marks that stage; single arched windows in first stage; quatrefoil windows in second stage; bell-stage has paired louvered openings on each side and a roof composed of a double ogee curve on each façade. Passage has segmentally arched doorway; chapel façade has slightly projecting center section with three arched windows. All exterior doors original; windows

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appear to be part of a coherent scheme with simple geometric stained glass designs. Built 1870; chancel rebuilt following plans of architect George Baum, Philadelphia, 1913; interior renovated 1940. (63.14-1-10)

Cliff St

16-18 Cliff St (1868: Mrs. M.A. Letterman; 1905: Miss P. Schubert): Two-and-a-half-story, frame house composed of two offset, flat-roofed, nearly square-plan blocks of the same height. Deep eaves and frieze with narrow attic windows at the roofline. House retains regular period fenestration plan with recently replaced one-over-one vinyl sash. Entrance in larger, three-bay block set asymmetrically and retains Italianate-style door casing with flat-roofed hood supported by consoles; entrance in two-bay eastern block has open entrance porch with plain posts. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1865. (63.63-1-30)

24 Cliff St (1868: D. Zeeley; 1905: Jas. Halligan): One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frontal-gable, stone house with small, flat-roofed frame addition to northeast (rear) corner of main block; open, flat-roofed porch with square posts and simple railing on east eave wall. House retains Greek Revival-style decorative scheme with stone corner pilasters surmounted by deep wood frieze boards ending in partial returns and capped by a narrow full return; cornice moldings match the full return; plain stone tympanum. Regular period fenestration with flush stone lintel blocks and projecting sills; all sash replaced with vinyl ones (nine-over-nine first floor; six-over-six second floor); asymmetrically placed door in front façade has sidelights, a single deep transom light, and lintel block matching windows. Narrow coursed ashlar masonry on front; rough ashlar on sides; evidence of scored stucco on front façade may indicate original finish. Main door a ca.1900-1925 wood replacement. Frame addition has wood clapboard siding and deep-eaved roof. Built ca.1840; frame addition ca.1860-80. (63.63-1-31)

28 Cliff St (1868: no owner noted on building; 1905: O. Kring): Two-story, three-bay, rectangular plan brick house with decorative coursing in rough, glazed bricks; frontal-gable roof with diminutive partial returns appears to replace an earlier flat roof, which would have been more in keeping with style of building. Glazed hip-roofed porch (added ca.1920) with one-over-one wood sash and clapboard knee walls spans front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows heads of soldiered bricks; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Rough coursed ashlar limestone foundation. Built ca.1860. (63.63-1-32)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with wood novelty siding; four-light fixed sash in peak. Built ca.1930-50.

32 Cliff St (1868: C.B. Buddle; 1905: J.H. Voorhees Est.): Two-story, flat-roofed brick house composed of three offset blocks all of the same height, which create an articulated front facade. Roof retains deep eaves with small brackets and deep brick frieze set off by two courses of alternating quarter-turned bricks. Retains regular period fenestration plan with segmentally arched windows with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; main block has cast iron window heads and sills; other openings have soldiered brick heads and stone lintel blocks. Main block has two-story, three-sided bay window and asymmetrically placed entrance with paired period doors; evidence of segmental arch over door partially hidden by more recent frontal-gable entrance porch supported by square posts. Dressed stone water table caps random ashlar limestone foundation. Built ca.1860.

35 Cliff St (1868: L.B. Clark; 1905: Geo. H. Read): Two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, flat-roofed frame house with two-bay, single-story wing on south wall and two-story gable-roofed frame back ell with Greek Revival-style partial returns (may be the oldest part of the house); deep-eaved roof on main block and wing has bracketed frieze; enclosed belvedere has roofline details matching main roof. Retains regular period fenestration throughout with six-over-six wood sash in main body of house; six-light casements in belvedere; friezeband windows on front of main block closed with louvered wood shutters. Center entrance has bracketed, flat-roofed hood, wide transom light, and paired period doors with oval panels. Glazed porch (added ca.1920) spans south wall of back ell. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finish. Built ca.1840-50 (back ell) with major addition, now front of house, added ca.1860-70 by L.B. Clark, owner of steam saw mill. (63.63-2-5)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with shed-roofed bay added to east eave wall. Wood clapboard siding and paired four-light casements in peak. Poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1940-60.

Landscape feature: Low random ashlar limestone wall with tall corner posts spans Cliff and Otsego street frontages.

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36 Cliff St (1868: F. Dewey; 1905: Mrs. M. Benton): One-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with open hip-roofed porch supported by wood fretwork posts spanning center three bays. Partial returns and plain corner pilasters at front corners and flanking door part of Greek Revival-style decorative scheme. Retains regular period fenestration with later one-over-one wood sash in first floor front and upstairs side openings; original three-light casements in frieze band windows. Wood clapboard siding and recently added standing seam metal roof. House stands on steeply banked stone foundation and retains an open porch spanning back wall. Built ca.1835-50. (63.63-1-34)

40 Cliff St (1891 Sanborn; 1905: W.A. Knapp): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with enclosed shallow porches projecting from each side elevation; recently enclosed entrance porch over asymmetrically placed doorway; attached, single-bay, shed-roofed garage projects from southeast corner of front façade. House retains much of regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Rough coursed ashlar foundation. Built ca.1890. (63.63-1-35)

43 Cliff St (1868: L.B.C. [L.B. Clark]; 1905: Philip Betts): Two-story house with stone first story and frame upper story; irregular Queen Anne-style roof with square corner tower and decorative gable ends; open porch spans front façade. Stone first story appears to incorporate mid-nineteenth house with asymmetrically placed main entrance flanked by sidelights and openings with heavy lintel blocks and projecting sills; first floor additions appear to include a stone curved bay with three curved windows with one-over-one projecting from front façade. Stick-style detailing front gable; wood shingles in west gable; wood shingle siding on upper story and knee wall of porch. Retains mainly regular period fenestration with all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones except the curved wood one-over-ones in first floor front. Stone foundation and tinned metal shingle roof. Front portion of stone section may have been mapped in 1868; current enlarged appearance dates to 1880s or 1890s. (63.63-2-3)

44 Cliff St (1891 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. D. Craig): Two-and-a-half-story, L-plan brick house with two-story, three-sided bay windows on front and east side, which create an articulated façade. Low-pitched hipped roof has bracketed frieze under deep eaves. House has curved open porch with turned posts and spindled frieze (spindled railing appears to be recent replacement) set in corner of plan. House retains regular period fenestration with cast iron Renaissance Revival-style window heads and sills with one-over-one wood sash; period wood door in main entrance. Stone water table above limestone foundation. Built ca.1885. (63.63-1-35)

47 Cliff St (1868: Mrs. Neahr; 1905: Geo. Neahr): Frame house composed of two-story frontal-gable main block and one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing with shallow setback from main block front façade; two-story back ell extends from main block carrying same roof axis. Shed-roofed dormer spans most of the front roof face of the wing. House retains Greek Revival-style partial returns on main block and wing as well as regular period fenestration plan. All sash replaced with vinyl eight-over-eight examples of various sizes; insulated steel doors with nine-light glazed upper panels in doors on front façade. An open, deck-style porch (recent addition) of dimensional lumber accesses the asymmetrically placed and adjacent entrances in the main block and wing. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Random ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1850. (63.63-2-2)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with paired plank doors in main entrance and single-leaf door on strap hinges in mow; wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1850-65.

48 Cliff St (1853 Geil map; 1868: T.M. Richards; 1905: B.F. Spraker): One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house with small enclosed hip-roofed porch over center entrance, shed-roofed back ell, and small, enclosed side-gabled porch at southeast corner of main block. A single-bay garage with recent vinyl upwardly sliding door occupies west bay on front of building. House retains partial returns and some of its regular period fenestration. All sash replaced using a variety of types including wood two-over-two, six-over-one, and one-over-ones; vinyl sash and doors in entrance porch. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finish. Stone foundation. Built ca.1820-50. (63.63-1-37)

51 Cliff St (1868: vacant lot; 1884 Sanborn shows a one-and-a-half-story stone house on this lot; 1905: Mrs. Volgemuth): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with prominent frontal-gable bay projecting asymmetrically from front façade; on first floor, the bay is three-sided. Open hip-roofed porch built of dimensional lumber (appears to replace an earlier one) spans front façade and wraps the bay window at the northwest corner of the building. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl sash with applied diamond lattice. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880. (63.63-2-1)

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56-58 Cliff St (1868: C.H. Morse had small building at corner; replaced by 1905: Rich. Warren): Two-story, five-bay, flat-roofed, two-family frame house with deep eaves and bracketed frieze; sawtooth motif trims front edge of cornice molding. House retains regular period fenestration with later one-over-one wood sash; attic openings have two-light half-windows with arched muntins. Center entrance altered to accommodate narrower recent stock door; entrance porch (mid-1900s) has squared posts and pedimented hood. Wide flush board siding with plain corner posts. Period interior brick stove chimneys. Steeply banked stone foundation drops off rapidly to rear of building. Built ca.1870. (63.63-1-38)

60 Cliff St (1868: L. Clark; 1905: John H. Snell): Two-story, three-bay, square-plan, flat-roofed frame house with deep eaves and bracketed frieze. Retains regular period fenestration with vinyl six-over-six sash flanked by narrow vinyl shutters. Asymmetrically placed, recessed main entrance retains transitional Greek Revival-Italianate details including pilasters, narrow sidelights and transom light, paneled sidewalls, and brackets supporting narrow hood; insulated steel door with glazed upper panel. Wood shingles with uneven lower edges replace or cover earlier finish. Steeply banked rough coursed ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1850-60. (63.62-1-19)

66 Cliff St (1905: Mrs. J.H. Sammons) Large, two-story frame house composed of two blocks creating an irregular plan. Main block has a steeply pitched, side-gable roof intersected by a lower, hip-on-gable roof bay adjoining the southwest corner of the front façade; front face of main roof is extended over an open porch at the southeast corner of the main block front façade. Offset wing with hip-on-gable roof projects from east wall of main block. Three dormer windows—two parallel shed-roofed ones in attic and large hip-roofed one centered over—on front roof face of main block. House retains mainly regular period fenestration with varied widths of one-over-one wood sash and period main entrance door. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes, but retain the flared lower edge of the upper story. Brick exterior chimney centered on east wall of wing retains period decorative coursing and terracotta panel at second-story level; a second interior furnace chimney located near back of main block. Foundation parged in smooth stucco; probably covers stone. Built 1892 for Rufus Grider, art teacher and noted local artist who researched and depicted many historical scenes in the region. (63.62-1-20)

70 Cliff St: (1905: Mrs. A. Spencer): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with lower two-story, offset wing on east eave wall; shed-roofed frame garage (added 1920-40) flush with front wall of main block on west wall. Open, hip-roofed entrance porch with cast iron pipe supports over asymmetrically placed door in main block; enclosed glazed roof porch spans façade of wing. House retains regular period fenestration with recent one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; insulated steel door in entrance. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes except for decorative wood shingles in front tympanum and pointed window in peak. Poured concrete in front hides foundation, which is probably stone. Built ca.1880. (63.62-1-21)

[72] Cliff St: Two-bay rusticated concrete block garage with flat roof. Built ca.1930. (63.62-1-22 (owned by Church of Sts. Peter and Paul); *n.b.* tax database does not include a street number)

76 Cliff St (1868: P. Skinner had small house at southwest corner of lot (P. Skinner was among the village's considerable African-American population during the 1860s and 1870s); 1905: Peter Skinner): One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house with Greek Revival-style partial returns and frieze. Front façade clad in brick-textured asphalt shingles, west eave wall retains the vertical boards of early or original board-and-batten siding. Retains most of regular period fenestration with variety of sash: frieze band half-windows in upper story front, wood sash with uppers composed of three vertical lights above single-light lower sash, and wood one-over-ones. Entrance at east end of south façade has small pedimented hood supported by angled wood braces; replacement door. Built ca.1825-50. (63.62-1-23)

77 Cliff St (1868: T. Crouch (house greatly altered if this survives; 1905: E.C. Smith): Two-story, side-gabled frame house with glazed hip-roofed porch spanning center bays of front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with plain casings trimmed with drip caps; one-over-one wood sash in nearly all openings. Single-bay shed-roofed dormer with exposed rafter ends raised in center of front roof face to light attic. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes; retains wood frieze board and plain board partial return. Coursed ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1900 (possibly a remodeled older example, as site was in use by 1868) (63.62-2-16)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable, frame garage with wood clapboard siding; upward sliding vinyl doors. Built ca.1950-70. Non-contributing.

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82 Cliff St (1905: G.O. Brown): Two-story, square-plan, frame house with deep eaves and bracketed frieze. Glazed, hip-roofed porch (added ca.1920) located at southeast corner, hiding asymmetrically place front door. Retains most of its period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (probably replaced early 1900s) and narrow vinyl shutters. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finish. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.62-1-24)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable, frame garage with pyramidal roof and wood clapboard siding; upward sliding vinyl doors. Built ca.1920-40.

83 Cliff St (1905: Mrs. H.G. Winsman): Two-story, frame house composed of two offset square-plan blocks; hipped roof appears to be recent alteration from earlier flat roof associated with Italianate-style cornice, of which only deep eaves and frieze picked out in aluminum siding remains. House retains regular period fenestration with replacement vinyl one-over-one sash throughout. Entrance porch (added ca.1920) with Tuscan columns and pedimented roof with partial returns over main entrance, asymmetrically placed in front block; porch enclosed with glazed upper panels and frame knee walls. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.62-2-15)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, side-gabled frame garage with upward sliding doors. Built ca.1940-60.

87-93 Cliff St (1905: R.G. Perry): Two-story, flat-roofed, five-unit frame tenement with same-height ell spanning west half of rear wall. Deep eaves and frieze at roofline. Retains regular period fenestration throughout with wood eight-over-one sash (may be early twentieth-century ones) throughout; paired entrances centered on front façade share a recessed casing; doors with nine-light upper panels also seem somewhat later than construction period of building. Large, open, two-story porch with heavy, squared posts and paneled knee walls spans front façade; a similar porch with glazed sides attached to back wall of ell. Pressed mineral shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finish. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.62-2-14)

Outbuilding: Five-bay, side-gabled frame garage with upward sliding doors on back line of property. Built ca.1940-60.

88 Cliff St (1905: T. Failing): Two-story, L-plan frame house with cross-gabled, steeply pitched roof; two-story back ell with lower roof. Open porch with splat supports set on knee walls set in corner of plan. Retains regular period fenestration; earlier segmentally arched heads preserved in later alterations using one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; three-sided, two-story bay window with bracketed eaves centered on front façade. Decorative trim on eaves of main roof. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Steeply banked coursed rough ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (63.62-1-10)

92 Cliff St (1868: H. Winsman; 1905: T.C. Pegmin): Two-story, three-bay, square-plan frame house with deep-eaved flat roof and deep freize. House retains regular period fenestration with six-over-one wood sash throughout; windows flanked by narrow vinyl shutters added mid-1900s; asymmetrically placed recessed main entrance altered for insulated steel door. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Steeply banked stone foundation. Built ca.1860. (63.62-1-9)

95 Cliff St (1905: Thos. Lynch): Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, square-plan, frame house with one-and-a-half-story, gabled back ell and small shed-roofed enclosed porch added to ell; single brackets support deep eaves of main roof. Glazed shed-roofed porch with demi-lune fan windows in transoms spans front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with wood two-over-two wood sash throughout; recessed Italianate-style door casing with glazed transom and rope-turned moldings; door with glazed panel appears to match taste of porch. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Cobblestone exterior chimney centered on west side wall matches taste of porch. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.62-2-13)

Outbuilding: Small, frontal-gable frame garage with paired plank doors. Built ca.1920.

99 Cliff St (1905: B. Frank Diefendorf): Two-story, L-plan, frame house with lower, two-story, flat-roofed back ell and two-story open porch (a replacement or addition, early 1900s) set in corner (northeast) of L-plan; low-pitched, frontal-gable roof with boxed gutters on main block. House retains regular period fenestration plan with two-over-two wood sash throughout; vinyl sash flank most or all opening. Aluminum and vinyl siding cover or replace earlier finishes. Built ca.1870-80. (63.62-2-12)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable garage with siding similar to house. Built ca.1960. Non-contributing.

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100 Cliff St (1868: A. Smith; replaced by 1905: Wm. H. Bain et al. "The Overlook"): Two-story, frame house with irregular roof articulated by one hip-on-gable dormer asymmetrically placed in southeast corner of front façade and two more on the west side; center portion of main roof is flat and pierced by a period brick chimney. Main entrance has small pedimented, glazed porch; partially glazed porch with square posts and paneled knee walls spans most of west side. House retains varied period fenestration with oriel window centered under front dormer in second story, pointed attic windows; other windows retain a variety of six-over-one, six-over-six, and one-over-one wood sash. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Steeply banked random ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (63.62-1-8)

105 Cliff St (1905: Walter A. Gage has small house at back of property): Two-story, three-bay, L-plan hip-roofed frame house with lower, hip-roofed back ell. Open front porch with Tuscan columns, deep frieze, and wood balustrade spans front façade. House retains fully developed Georgian Revival-style decorative scheme with deep, bracketed eaves, centered elliptically arched main entrance with sidelights and fan above, Palladian window in upper story front façade, and corner pilasters. Porch glazed with eight-light casements in first story of the wing of the L-plan. Regular period fenestration plan has replacement one-over-one vinyl sash except for porch casements and six-light casements in hip-roofed dormer centered on front roof face. Built ca.1910. (63.62-2-11)

Outbuilding: Single-bay frame garage on back line of property. Visible in aerial photographs. Date unknown, but placement suggests earlier rather than recent garage.

109-111 Cliff St (1905: Peter Sloan): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with lower back ell; main roof has low pitch and boxed gutters. Open porch (added ca.1915) with square posts and square-spindled railing spans front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with recent vinyl one-over-one replacement sash flanked by vinyl shutters; recessed asymmetrically placed main entrance has lozenge-shaped transom over recessed paired Italianate-style doors. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880. (63.62-2-10)

Outbuilding: Two-story, hip-roofed, two-bay, frame garage with living quarters above. Built mid-1900s.

114 Cliff St (1905: lot part of 100 Cliff St): Two-story, side-gabled frame house with lower gable-roofed back ell; roof has exposed rafter tails. Hip-roofed porch with squared, battered posts, paneled knee walls, and later glazing spans front façade. Regular fenestration with recent vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; attic windows with pointed tops retain period wood one-over-ones. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Banked stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (63.62-1-25)

115 Cliff St (1905: T.&M. Eberich): Two-story, three-bay, square-plan frame house with lower, flat-roofed back ell; main roof is hipped with low pitch and retains deep eaves and frieze. Open porch (added ca.1910) with squared posts resting on shingled kneewalls spans front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash and louvered wood sash; two-light half-windows in frieze light attic; main entrance asymmetrically placed at west end of front façade retains oval transom light and paired Italianate-style doors with glazed upper panels; second entrance located at east end appears to date to same period as porch. Wood clapboard siding and corner pilasters. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.62-2-9)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with replacement garage door; shed-roofed garage addition on east eave wall. Built ca.1870.

119 Cliff St (1905: lot part of Chas. Shaper's lot; house appears to be older, ca.1870): Frame house composed of two-story, three-bay main block and offset, one-and-a-half-story, two-bay wing. Low-pitched hip roof has deep eaves with deep, bracketed frieze. House retains regular period fenestration with wood two-over-two sash and asymmetrically placed main entrance in main block; entrance retains two-light transom and paired Italianate-style doors; small, hip-roofed glazed porch (added ca.1920) partially hides this detail. Wood shingles replace or conceal earlier finishes (may be of similar date to entrance porch). Stone foundation. Built ca.1870-80. (63.62-8)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, hip-roofed frame garage with wood shingle siding. Built ca.1920.

122 Cliff St (1905: Mrs. F. Schubert): Two-story, frame house with irregular plan; low hipped roof with deep eaves and frieze; two-story, three-sided bay window fills east part of front façade. Retains generally regular period fenestration with nearly all sash replaced with vinyl nine-over-nine replacements; one-over-ones in narrow openings; asymmetrically placed main entrance retains eight-light sidelights and four-light transom, which appear to date to an early twentieth-century remodeling. Glazed porch with eight-light casements and two-light transoms on east wall may date to same

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remodeling. Clapboard siding (may be a composition material rather than wood) with wood cornerboards; ship-lapped corners on the bay window. (63.62-1-26)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frame garage with small upper door; hip-on-gable roof. Built ca.1920.

125 Cliff St (1905: Part of Chas. Shaper's lot): Two-story, five-bay, rectangular plan frame house with low hipped roof, deep eaves, and deep frieze with brackets encased in aluminum. Retains most of regular period fenestration; openings in first floor front east of door and on west side altered, and all openings now have vinyl replacement sash, mostly one-over-one, flanked by vinyl shutters. Open shed-roofed porch (added ca.2000) with prominent pediment spans center opening with replaced door. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1880. (63.62-2-7; *n.b.* This lot encompasses the west end of the quarry lot.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, side-gabled frame garage attached to house by breezeway. Built ca.2000. Non-contributing.

128 Cliff St (1905: Harvey Bellinger): Two-story brick house with irregular plan and mansard roof. Plan composed of large rectangular main block with two-story, three-sided bay window at east end of front façade; a lower two-story wing offset from main block; and a still lower back ell. Small, hip-roofed entrance porch and larger open porch in corner created by ell, both with turned columns appear to replace earlier ones based on style. Retains regular period fenestration plan with low pedimented heads made of soldiered bricks marked by dressed keystones and corner blocks; stone sills; one-over-one wood sash throughout; windows in mansard roof have framed pedimented heads. Main entrance retains paired Italianate-style doors; entrance in wing has single door in same style. Mansard roof has polychrome slate roof. Steeply banked stone foundation with prominent dressed stone water table; basement windows have stone lintels and sills. Built 1870-80. (63.62-1-27; located at northeast corner of Shaper Av, where it used to ascend the bluff to the Shaper quarry on the south side of Cliff St)

Outbuilding: Two-story, gable-roofed, brick carriage barn set below main grade of house retains segmentally arched windows in peaks and loading door in pedimented mow door centered on south eave wall of building. Paired doors in south eave wall have upward sliding garage doors. Slate roof. Brick and stone finishes match house. Built ca.1870-80.

129 Cliff St: Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with steeply pitched roof. Pedimented hood with braces over asymmetrically placed front door; hip-roofed porch with knee walls on west eave wall. Varied period fenestration with single and double openings; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Wood corner boards and frieze boards. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finish. Concrete block foundation. Built ca.1920-30. (63.62-2-6)

130 Cliff St (1905: Willis Bullock): Two-story, L-plan, frame house with cross-gabled roof and lower gable-roofed back ell. Gable end of front façade clipped and trimmed with decorative millwork; side gable ends are plain. Open, hip-roofed porch (appears to be later remodeling, ca.1920) set in southeast corner of the L-plan now has dimensional lumber supports, railing, and steps. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash in all openings except attic windows, which retain one-over-one sash, the upper ones steeply pointed. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finish except for raking frieze boards. Steeply banked random ashlar foundation. Built ca.1890. (63.62-1-28; *n.b.* this house may have been the mirror image twin of 136 Cliff St)

Outbuilding: Two-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding and corner boards; windows with six-over-six wood sash in peaks. Accessed via drive on east side of house. Built ca.1890.

136 Cliff St (1905: Louisa M. Fink): Two-story, L-plan, frame house with cross-gabled roof and lower gable-roofed back ell. Gable end of front façade clipped; side gable ends are plain. Open, shed-roofed porch set in southwest corner of the L-plan now has square posts and low knee wall. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two vinyl replacement sash in all openings except attic windows, which retain one-over-one sash, the upper ones steeply pointed; curved two-story bay window with decorative wood shingles on east side of house. Period brick chimney projects through meeting of the ridgelines. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finish; single-bay frame garage attached to west side of porch and also sided in vinyl. Steeply banked random ashlar foundation. Built ca.1890. (63.62-1-29; *n.b.* this house may have been the mirror image twin of 130 Cliff St)

Outbuilding: Two-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding, set one story below grade of house. Built ca.1890.

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137 Cliff St (1905: lot owned by A.E. Shaper): Single-story, hip-roofed frame bungalow with porch recessed under main roof (appears to have been open with squared supports and panel walls and later glazed with one-over-one aluminum sash; main roof and shed-roofed dormer on east roof face have exposed rafter tails. Fenestration partially altered and all sash except for attic ones appear to be replaced with various sizes and materials. Wood clapboard siding; wood shingles on dormer window. Built ca.1915. (63.62-2-5)

140 Cliff St (1905: R.E. Warner): Two-and-a-half-story, five bay frame house with same-height back ell; low-pitched hipped roof with deep eaves and bracketed cornice. House retains much of regular period fenestration except for recent addition of a vinyl Palladian window in second story center front; other sash being replaced with six-over-six vinyl ones; some original two-over-two wood sash remain in side elevations. House is being renovated in April 2014, and further alterations and loss of historic fabric may occur. At present, wood clapboard siding mainly intact. Cupola on roof is currently encased in plastic, so details cannot be discerned. An entirely enclosed front porch spanning the center three bays and sided in wood clapboards hides the main entrance. House rests on a steeply banked, course ashlar foundation. Retains period brick chimneys penetrating roof. Built ca.1870-80. (63.62-1-30)

141 Cliff St (1905: C. Deming): Two-story, L-plan brick house with low-hipped roof with deep eaves. Retains regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads and wood two-over-two sash; asymmetrically placed front door has large single transom light with matching arch and paired period doors with glazed upper panels. Stone water table above coursed ashlar foundation on front façade; on sides brick laid directly on rough coursed stone foundation. Period brick chimney on west wall. Built ca.1870. (63.62-2-4)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1930-60.

145 Cliff St (1905: Frank Ridgeley): Two-story, L-plan frame house with two-story, flat-roofed back ell; main block has low hipped roof; entire house has deep eaves and friezes at roofline. House retains some of its regular period fenestration, but virtually all sash recently replaced as well as doors, which have metal awnings over concrete stoops. Narrow open porch on east side of ell appears to retain period roof; posts replaced with wrought iron supports. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.62-2-3)

146 Cliff St (1905: Mary O'Connor): Two-story, symmetrical plan, frame tenement with low-pitched, cross-gabled roof with deep eaves and frieze boards; same-height rear ell. Paired entrances with recently replaced doors protected by open, hip-roofed porch with wrought iron supports. House retains regular period fenestration plan with two-over-two wood sash, peaked wood one-over-ones in gable peaks, and single-story, three-sided bay windows on each side near north end of main block. Glazed, shed-roofed porch (added ca.1920) on high foundation added to northeast corner. Asphalt shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Steeply banked stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.62-1-31)

149 Cliff St (1905: Anna Parker; also owned adjacent 153 Cliff St): Two-story, L-plan frame house with low-pitched hipped roof; one-story, gable-roofed back ell. Enclosed porch with matching roofline spans front façade; appears to be remodeling of an earlier porch. Fenestration plan altered with variety of sash include vinyl two-over-two, one-over-one, six-over-six (in porch), and four-over-four configurations (single-story, three-sided bay window on west side). Wood shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Vinyl siding used to cover frieze below deep eaves. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.62-2-2)

153 Cliff St (1905: Anna Parker; also owned adjacent 149 Cliff St): Two-story frame house composed of side-gabled main block with frontal-gable-roofed block projecting from front façade flush with west side; lower gable-roofed back ell. House retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; two-story, three-sided bay window with lower peaked roof above projects from front block; single-story, three-sided bay window on east side retains two-over-two wood sash. Open porch with square posts and railings set in corner formed by front block and main block. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes; retains wood corner boards, raking cornice frieze boards, and wood shingled tympanum on front block. Stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (63.62-2-1)

Outbuilding: Two-story, frontal-gable carriage barn with wood clapboard siding; main door replaced with upward sliding garage door; retains mow door in upper floor. Built ca.1890.

157 Cliff St (1905: Mrs. C.F. Wheelock): One-and-a-half-story, L-plan frame house with prominent frontal-gable block projecting toward the street; east roof face of block extended asymmetrically in small open porch over main entrance. House retains most of regular period fenestration except for recent "picture" window in first floor front of side-gabled

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portion of L-plan; three-sided, single-story bay window asymmetrically placed on frontal-gable façade; frontal-gable dormer above picture window breaks eave line; all sash replaced with vinyl ones, mainly one-over-one configuration except for paired lattice casements in the front peak. Retains period door with glazed upper panel. Stone foundation. Two brick chimneys on ridge line. Built ca.1900. (63.17-1-11)

Outbuilding: Side-gabled frame garage directly behind house. Built early to mid-1900s.

161 Cliff St (1905: Cornell Farkell): Two-story, L-plan frame house with cross-gabled roof and open, hip-roofed porch with squared posts resting on knee walls and spanning wing and part of frontal-gable portion of plan; lower back ell. House retains regular period fenestration plan with slightly reduced openings and one-over-one vinyl sash; front entrances with period doors in both blocks of L-plan. Pressed mineral shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.17-1-10)

Outbuilding: Two-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding; paired openings in first floor front now have upward sliding garage doors; retains mow door in upper story; six-light vinyl sash in peak. Built ca.1900.

165 Cliff St: Two-story American four-square frame house with hip-roofed dormer in front roof face; partially glazed hip-roofed porch with square post supports connected by paneled railing spans front façade; single-story, shed-roofed ell spans rear wall. Retains regular period fenestration with replacement vinyl sash except for casements in dormer window. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finish. Stone foundation. Built ca.1915 (lot subdivided from 169 Cliff St) (63.17-1-9)

Outbuilding: Single-story, frontal-gable frame garage with sliding door on exterior track and concrete foundation; wood clapboard siding and window with six-over-six wood sash in peak. Built ca.1915.

169 Cliff St (1905: Dan C. Shaper): Two-story, T-plan frame house with hip-roofed glazed porch spanning front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash throughout. Porch has deep eaves and one-over-one wood sash over wood shingled knee walls. Pressed mineral shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.17-1-8)

Outbuilding: Single-bay frontal-gable frame garage with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1950.

173 Cliff St (1905: Bond & Dunkle): Two-story, three-bay, frame house with same-height back and open hip-roofed porch (added ca.1900) with turned columns and paneled railings spanning front façade. Low hipped roof with deep eaves and frieze with two-light attic casements. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash throughout; asymmetrically placed front entrance retains Italianate-style casing with transom light and paired doors with round-arched upper panels. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards. Rough coursed stone foundation with quoins at front corners. Built ca.1870-80. (63.17-1-7)

177 Cliff St: Two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer in front roof face and deep eaves. Open porch with matching roof and Tuscan columns set on paneled railings clad in vinyl spans front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with wide openings in front façade and narrower ones on sides; sash and doors all appear to be recently replaced with non-historic stock materials. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.17-1-6)

Outbuilding: Single-story, frontal-gable frame garage with period paired doors with six-light glazed panels in upper third; vertical board siding. Built ca.1920.

181 Cliff St: Two-story, two-bay, pyramidal-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer in front roof face; open porch Tuscan columns set on wood shingles railings spans front façade; steps to asymmetrically place front door. House retains regular period fenestration with wider openings in front façade; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; period door with glazed upper panel in place; four- and six-light wood casements in attic dormer. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and deep frieze under deep eaves. Rusticated concrete block foundation. (63.17-1-38)

185 Cliff St (1905: Mrs. John Hoffman): Two-story, two-family, L-plan frame house composed of three-bay frontal-gable main block and slightly lower three-bay wing. Open, two-story porch with squared posts set on kneewalls spans wing on front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash and simple period wood doors;

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pedimented attic window in front peak. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1890-1900. (63.17-1-5)

Outbuilding: Single-story, two-bay frame garage with no center support and low gambrel roof; wood novelty siding. Built ca.1925.

189 Cliff St (subdivision of 1905 open lot Josh. Williams Est.): Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with prominent frontal-gable dormer window in front roof face. Side-gabled, two-bay, side-gabled garage attached by closed breezeway on west wall, offset to rear corner. Regular fenestration plan with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Aluminum siding. House rests on rough coursed stone foundation, but style suggests construction date 1940-60. May be an altered bungalow built 1915-40 (199 Cliff St has virtually identical footprint in aerial photographs and a similar fenestration; this house may once have been its twin). (63.17-1-4)

199 Cliff St (subdivision of 1905 open lot Josh. Williams Est.): Side-gabled frame bungalow with front roof face extended over open porch supported at corners by tripled heavy wood Craftsman-style posts resting on battered brick piers; splat railings adjoin piers. Period fenestration includes wide windows flanking center entrance, paired openings in peaks, tripled opening in frontal gable dormer window in front roof face, and single openings otherwise; shed-roofed bay window on east side; first floor front sash replaced with single lights, but others retain twelve-over-one and nine-over-one wood sash; six-light wood casements in dormer window. Pressed mineral shingle siding replaces or covers earlier finish. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1915-30. (63.17-1-3)

203 Cliff St (1868: may be on Shaper lot, labeled C. Shaper; 1905: Dan Rapp): Two-story, square-plan frame house with deep-eaved flat roof and bracketed frieze. Enclosed hip-roofed porch spans first floor east side; open hip-roofed porch with square posts and shingled knee walls over center entrance. House retains most of regular period fenestration plan with recent vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; bow window in first floor front replaces one opening. Wood shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built 1880-1900. (63.17-1-2)

235 Cliff St (1868: may be on Shaper lot, labeled C. Shaper; 1905: does not appear to be mapped; may have been moved to this site): Two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, symmetrical plan, frame house with paired entrances in center front. Flat roof has deep eaves and bracketed cornice. Open hip-roofed porch with jig-sawn frieze spans center three bays. Retains most of regular period fenestration with six-over-six wood sash in nearly all openings except for four-over-four sash with round-arched uppers in the paired windows centered in upper story front façade. False vinyl shutters added to some openings. Wood shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.17-1-1)

Outbuilding: Three-bay, shed-roofed frame garage with paired vertical plank doors; wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1920.

Creek St

75 Creek St (1902 Sanborn: Canajoharie Creamery; 1905: Site of Canajoharie creamery; 1915: Brown and Bailey Creamery): Manufacturing plant composed of two-story, flat-roofed, masonry section with glazed yellow brick masonry above a poured concrete foundation with prominent buttresses of same material; buttresses carried vertically through brickwork and topped by poured concrete caps; entrance at south west corner through a curved, Moderne-style wall; recently built single-story addition with low-pitched roof and steel walls at north end of main block; small steel-walled addition at south end. Entire building is located on east bank of Canajoharie Creek, which is reinforced with a poured concrete retaining alongside the plant. Masonry section has large glass block windows in the west wall; steel sections have loading doors but no windows. This building constructed early 1950s by Canajoharie Cooperative Milk Producers; closed 1960s as most local farmers shifted to bulk cooling tanks on their properties. (63.17-1-12)

Feature: At north end of property, an iron lattice railing that was part of footbridge over the creek marks stone abutment below; a culvert is built into the stonework and empties into the creek. Built ca.1900.

79 Creek St (1897: site of frame Mohawk Valley Silk Fabric Co.; 1941: Arkell & Smith's Factory No. 2): Single-story, flat-roofed, brick industrial building with clerestory centered on roof (visible in aerial photographs) on raised basement; single-story stuccoed wing attached at southeast corner of the building; steel-walled addition to that continues line of the wing. Main block and wing retain regular period fenestration with multi-light metal-framed windows inserted into plain masonry openings; basement retains similar windows three lights deep. Brick section retains decorative brick coursing

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above the windows. Located adjacent to east bank of Canajoharie Creek. Built ca.1935 as Arkell & Smith's Factory No. 2. (63.71-1-18)

Feature: Drylaid stone retaining wall along creek paralleling property. Probably built pre-1900. Factory accessed from Mill Street on west bank of creek via a concrete and steel bridge.

E Main St (NY 5-S)

see Main St, East (NY 5-S)

Erie Blvd

2 Erie Blvd (1905: Site of D.C. Shaper's livery stable; Arkell Museum and Canajoharie Library): Single-story, gambrel-roofed stone library (main entrance of this section faces Church St and the Beech-Nut plant opposite) with a large brick addition (built 1964) composed of a long, single-story hyphen connecting a second gambrel-roofed block of nearly identical proportions to original block; single-story, flat-roofed, glazed brick (white) gallery (named the Arkell Museum) adjoins north end of newer gambrel-roofed block; a long, narrow gallery addition adjoins the north eave wall of the hyphen. Oldest section has five-bay front with center entrance marked by fully developed Doric-style portico capped by a pedimented roof. Period fenestration includes twelve-over-nine wood sash in front openings; two round-arched windows with eight-light lower sash and twelve-light upper sash with muntins curved in arch to create geometric tracery of triangles and diamonds in each end wall. Coursed stone ashlar walls with regular quoins; blind round window in each peak; and slate roof. Newer brick section has ribbons of vertical single-light casement windows; recessed entrance centered in south wall of hyphen facing Erie Blvd. Original gallery built 1924; library and gallery addition, 1964; museum added 2005-7. (63.14-1-11)

Landscape feature: Oblong formal garden with rectilinear bed layout and rectangular reflecting pool adjoins north wall of the older buildings and the east wall of recently built white brick Arkell gallery. High wrought iron fence delineates garden from adjacent sidewalk on Church St. Designed ca.1924 in association with the library.

Monument commemorating the Clinton-Sullivan Campaign of 1779 stands adjacent to a rectangular reflecting pool with a cobblestone bottom on the west side of the library property. The rustic stone monument with a bronze plaque describing the campaign was created for its 150th anniversary in 1929.

5 Erie Blvd (1905: on site of Wm. H. Bain coal yard; 1908-1926 Sanborns: single-story feed and grain building associated with A.C. Shutts Coal Pockets): Single-story storefront with recessed center entrance flanked by single-light display windows making up entire front; wood cornice embellished with modillion blocks and dentils appears to be fairly recent addition as does the narrow overhang with paired brackets placed above frieze capping storefront. Built ca.1930; may be a remodel of the older feed and grain store. (63.63-1-19)

9 Erie Blvd (1905: site of Wm. H. Bain coalyard; 1908 and 1916 Sanborn show yard owned by Shults; 1926: buildings unlabeled): Masonic Temple (Hamilton Lodge No.10). Two-story, seven-bay, flat-roofed brick building on raised basement faced with smooth stone and capped by a watertable. Center five bays of the Classical Revival-style façade project slightly forward and marked off by colonnade of Doric-style pilasters capped by a smooth frieze and dentilated cornice; main roofline is capped by narrow stone parapet with corner acroteria; brick tapestry work in spaces between first and second story windows on center five bays. Regular period fenestration with soldiered brick headers and stone sills; sash replaced with metal one-over-ones; entrance with single transom light and capped by bracketed frieze is located at street level in westernmost bay of façade; door replaced with glazed steel frame example. Built 1925 as Hamilton Lodge, No.10. Youth center now housed in building opened in 1945 (Teresa Kane ms.). (63.63-1-16)

10 Erie Blvd: Single-story, flat-roofed, frame commercial building with center entrance, regular fenestration, and clapboard (appears to be a composite material) siding. Built 2008 (tax record). Non-contributing. (63.14-1-12)

11 Erie Blvd (1905: on site of Wm. H. Bain coalyard; 1926 Sanborn shows this building): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with open, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts spanning front façade. House appears to retain details of Greek Revival-period design, most especially a fully developed entrance entablature incorporating pilasters and sidelights (door replaced with insulated steel one), and partial returns on main roofline. House retains much of period

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fenestration but all sash replaced with six-over-six vinyl ones; front façade is altered with shorter paired windows in eastern bay; center entrance with ca.1920 door with glazed upper panel; two-story, three-sided bay window on east wall; upstairs openings have functional wood louvered shutters. Wood shingles cover or replace earlier siding. Built ca.1840; appears to have been moved to this site ca.1920, possibly due to shift from old Erie Canal to new Barge Canal in 1919 (earlier site unknown). (63.63-1-16)

15-17 Erie Blvd (1905: on site of M.L. Smith Lumberyard; 1926 Sanborn labeled "F"): Two-story, two-family, flat-roofed frame house with enclosed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade surmounted by glazed, hip-roofed porch spanning center two bays above. Roof retains deep eaves and bracketed frieze. Regular period fenestration plan with two-over-two vinyl replacements in main openings; porch retains fixed four-light sash. Wood shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1880; moved to site ca.1920, possibly due to shift from old Erie Canal to new Barge Canal in 1919 (earlier site unknown). (63.63-1-13; the lot passes through to W Main St and also encompasses 40 W Main St)

Outbuilding: Single-story flat-roofed frame shed with wood novelty siding. Appears to be a shed associated with property's use as a lumberyard at the turn of the twentieth century.

35 Erie Blvd (1926 Sanborn shows the concrete block service and storage garage attached to back wall of three-story block facing Erie Blvd; the garage fronts onto W Main St; 1948 Sanborn shows this three-story building facing Erie Blvd and entire complex labeled "auto sales and service" with apartments above a commercial street-level space): Three-story, stuccoed, multi-use building with center entrance flanked by commercial units; apartments on upper two stories. Recent remodeling covers or removed earlier finishes, but building retains regular fenestration with paired openings, now with one-over-one vinyl sash; recent steel-frame doors and windows in center entrance and west commercial unit; insulated steel doors and vinyl six-over-six sash in east unit. W Main St façade with stepped parapet is stuccoed over with false stone finish. Built ca.1930. An older, single-story, gable-roofed concrete block section built in two phases is attached to the back wall of the apartment block facing onto Erie Blvd; original block finish with steel frame, multi-light windows visible on section between the two streets; evidence of three garage doors remains, but openings partially bricked in, where two upward sliding garage doors flank a center entrance with paired steel frame glass doors. (63.63-1-11; the lot passes through to W Main St; building facing that street is not numbered separately)

Outbuilding: 1926 Sanborn shows this concrete block outbuilding, which appears to have been constructed in two phases, already located on the property.

62 Erie Blvd: Single-story, frontal-gable frame commercial building with brick façade capped by T-111 siding in tympanum; T-111 on sides. Center entrance with three single-light windows on each side. Built ca.1980. (63.63-1-5)
Non-contributing.

70 Erie Blvd (1926 Sanborn): Two-story, American Four-Square, pyramidal-roofed frame house with two-story, flat-roofed back ell. Hip-roofed, enclosed front porch spans front façade; gabled dormer windows project from front and side roof faces of main block. Retains some of regular period fenestration; all sash replaced with one-over-one vinyl sash; insulated steel door in porch. Vinyl siding conceals earlier finishes. Built ca.1920. (63.63-1-4)

74 Erie Blvd (1905: F.&A. Jones): One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame house with single-story, shed-roofed back ell; shed-roofed glazed front porch (added early 1900s) spans front façade. Retains much of regular period fenestration with wood sash in one-over-one and two-over-two configurations. Wood shingles conceal or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Massing suggests construction ca.1830-60. Not mapped at this site until 1905. Possibly moved or built at this location by 1900. Stone foundation. (63.63-1-2)

80 Erie Blvd (1948 Sanborn: Filling station): Single-story, flat-roofed frame building with stepped parapet on front façade; pent roof spans most of front façade, which has single entrance framed by a narrow frontal-gable entrance; square Palladian windows flank entrance; variety of single-light openings on sides. Vinyl siding covers most earlier finishes. Built ca.1930. (63.13-1-10)

101 Erie Blvd (1926 Sanborn: Beech-Nut Packing Co., Candy (on south side of Erie Blvd); 1948: Store houses, Beech-Nut Packing Co. on north side of Erie Blvd part of this property): Property with this address includes buildings on north and south side of Erie Boulevard. Main structure on south side is four-story masonry industrial building with flat roof. Walls retain the brick piers that marked the regular fenestration of large windows designed to light the factory floor, but

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the openings are nearly all closed with more recent concrete block masonry. Building retains decorative shallow parapet at roofline. A single-story addition with similar detailing to main block projects from northeast corner of the building; later structures housing mechanicals set on roof. Built 1919 as a ginger ale plant (in anticipation of Prohibition); known as Factory building No. 2 by the 1930s.

A much older, single-story stone warehouse (built as the Yates malthouse) abuts the east boundary of the property south of Erie Boulevard. This side-gabled building has regular fenestration with doors oriented north to the former canal; most windows are covered, but the lintels and sills can be picked out in the fieldstone walls. A recent metal roof and a shed-roofed addition with metal walls obscure the south elevation. Built 1863. Has been used for variety of garage and storage purposes since early 1900s.

The two-story masonry building across the street is two warehouse buildings linked by a later hyphen, also masonry. This building has few windows and virtually no detailing. Built ca.1920. (63.13-1-13)

128 Erie Blvd (1926 Sanborn): Two-story, five-bay, rectangular plan, flat-roofed house with later added glazed, hip-roofed porch spanning central section of front façade. Retains most or all of regular period fenestration with wood sash in variety of configurations included two-over-two, one-over-one; six-over-six in front porch. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes; foundation parged with concrete. Built ca.1880-1900. House may have been moved to the site after construction. (63.13-1-7)

Outbuilding: Long, narrow, multi-bay, flat-roofed, frame auto garage with period doors composed of three vertical panels. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1920.

143 Erie Blvd (1926 Sanborn): Two-story, side-gabled, frame, multi-family house with two-story, hip-roofed addition forming a T-plan; shed-roofed, single-bay garage applied to west wall of wing. House retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; open shed-roofed entrance porch spans part of gable-roofed block and attaches to hip-roofed block. Vinyl siding and metal roof. Built ca.1880-1910; may be two older buildings attached to each other. (63.13-1-14)

151 Erie Blvd (1905: S. Beekman): Two-story, hip-roofed, frame, multi-family house with long, narrow single-story wing, possibly a house trailer or pre-fabricated house. Fenestration altered with several openings gone and the remainder mainly with one-over-one vinyl sash. Two entrances on front facade have small gable-roofed hoods and insulated steel doors. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stucco modeled to imitate stone on foundation. Built ca.1890. Non-contributing. (63.13-1-15)

153 Erie Blvd (1926 Sanborn): Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with nearly square and fully symmetrical plan. Center entrance with period Craftsman-style door capped by pedimented hood supported by braces. Most of regular period fenestration with paired openings in front façade and single windows on side mostly retain one-over-one wood sash. Wood clapboard siding on first floor; wood shingles on second. Built ca.1920. (63.13-1-16)

155 Erie Blvd: Two-story, masonry commercial building with curved front wall and single-story three-bay service garage attached to west wall. Building has stucco or smooth concrete finish except for recent vinyl siding filling former display windows in the curved wall. Fenestration appears altered with recent sash in some older openings with concrete sills. Built ca.1930-40. (63.13-1-17)

159 Erie Blvd: Commercial building with masonry block first floor and frame upper story; the latter appears to be recent addition with vinyl siding and sash. First story has large display windows flanking a slightly recessed main entrance; front wall has false stone stucco covering the block construction. Built ca.1950 (according to tax record); frame upper story appears to be a recent addition. Non-contributing. (63.13-1-18)

163 Erie Blvd: Moose Club building. Single-story, side-gabled building with stucco false stone front; steel rafters project beyond eaves on front of building to create protected walkway. Built 1977 (according to tax record). Non-contributing. (63.13-1-19)

176 Erie Blvd: Single-story gas station with T-111 siding and fixed vinyl sash in ribbons of three vertical single-light openings. Built ca.1990. Non-contributing. (63.16-1-6)

192 Erie Blvd: Bowling alley. Single-story, flat-roofed concrete block building with false roofs applied to front and side. Built 1970 (according to tax record). Non-contributing. (63.13-1-4)

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202 Erie Blvd: Single-story, concrete block supermarket with prominent sign incorporated into front wall; overhanging flat-roofed entrance at southeast corner. Built ca.1970. Non-contributing. (63.13-1-3)

208 Erie Blvd: Electrical substation. Mainly open lot with small single-story, gable-roofed frame building with board-and-batten siding and poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1950-70. Non-contributing. (63.13-1-2.1)

209 Erie Blvd: Single-story, hip-roofed frame commercial building with center entrance marked by pedimented entrance. Regular fenestration incorporates twelve-light fixed sash flanked by eight-light sash. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1980. Non-contributing. (63.13-1-22.1)

210 Erie Blvd: Collision repair center encompasses two large garage spaces, one nearly two stories high with metal siding and flat roofs; office housed in brick wing projecting from front façade of larger of the garages. Built 1974 (tax record). Non-contributing. (63.13-1-2 and 24)

211 Erie Blvd: Single-story, side-gabled frame bank building with paired pedimented entrances evenly spaced across front façade. Regular fenestration uses single-light vinyl fixed sash. Drive-up window set under porte-cochere on east gable end. Squat, pyramidal-roofed, louvered cupola centered on ridgeline. Vinyl siding. Built 1998 (tax record). Non-contributing. (63.13-1-22.2)

213 Erie Blvd: Single-story, side-gabled frame commercial building with decorative battens and irregular fenestration. Built 1970 (tax record). Non-contributing. (63.13-1-23; tax record addresses this 217 Erie Blvd)

Outbuilding: Two-bay pole barn garage with metal siding and roof. Built ca.1990. Non-contributing.

First St

6 First St (1905: John Henneman): Two-story, L-plan frame house with low-pitched hipped roof with deep eaves and plain frieze; open, hip-roofed porch (probably replaces earlier one of similar dimensions) made of dimensional lumber spans front and side of house to corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.62-2-32)

Outbuilding: Pyramidal-roofed frame two-bay garage with wood novelty siding, accessed from Shaper Av. Built ca.1920.

16 First St (1905: Mrs. A. Roser): Two-story, L-plan, brick house with flat roof and brick frieze; open hip-roofed porch set in corner of L-plan has replacement dimensional lumber posts. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched heads of soldier bricks and stone sills; sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; frame two-story, three-sided bay window applied to east side of house. Stone water table and random ashlar foundation. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.62-2-33)

Floral Av

29 Floral Av (1905: A. Chase Quigley): Two-story, L-plan, cross-gabled frame house with two enclosed shed-roofed porches, one used as entrance porch and added recently. House stands on banked stone foundation. Retains much of period fenestration with replacement vinyl sash in nearly all openings. Main house and porch on south side sided in aluminum with consequent loss or concealment of historic details; recent entrance porch clad in vinyl siding of same color. Stone foundation. Built ca.1885-1900. (63.18-1-36)

36-38 Floral Av: Two-story, four-bay, side-gabled frame house with open shed-roofed porch spanning front façade. Porch roof supported by square posts set on knee walls; deep-eaved roof supported by braces at corners on gable walls. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Foundation parged with cement. Built ca.1910-20. (63.18-1-43)

37 Floral Av (1905: Edw. Yates): Two-story, L-plan frame house with entrance off shed-roofed porch spanning south eave wall. Retains period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash in most openings; three-sided bay window applied to first floor front below porch roof. Open porch with turned posts wraps upper story at southeast corner of house. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built 1885-1900. (63.18-1-38)

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42 Floral Av: Single-story, T-plan frame house with prominent front gable projecting over an open porch with wrought iron (later change, ca.1960) supports and poured concrete or parged knee walls. Retains regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood sash. Pressed mineral shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1920-40. (63.18-1-60)

Franklin Pk

2 Franklin Pk: Two-story, side-gable frame house with lower two-story wing; two garage bays in gable wall of wing. Roof face extended over front façade of main block and supported by square wood posts. House sided in vinyl and T-111; all sash vinyl one-over-one. Built ca.1980 (according to tax record). Non-contributing. (63.72-1-30)

4 Franklin Pk: Two-story, five-bay, “split level” frame house with masonry English basement; portion of front roof face extended over shed-roofed porch spanning three bays. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one sash; upstairs windows flanked by vinyl shutters. Built 1973 (tax record). Non-contributing. (63.72-1-19)

6 Franklin Pk: Two-story, “split-level” frame house with single-bay garage under north half of house. Upper story of front façade projects slightly over lower level. Built 1978 (tax record). Non-contributing. (63.72-1-32)

8 Franklin Pk Two-story, “split-level” frame house on raised brick-faced basement; single-bay garage set under east gable wall. House has T-111 siding and central entrance. Built 1978 (tax record). Non-contributing. (63.72-1-31)

Front St

1 Front St (1891 Sanborn; 1905: Willet F. Cook): Two-story, rectangular plan, frame house set on banked random ashlar foundation retains many features of its Queen Anne-style decorative scheme, among them Tudor Revival-style trim in the gable ends, asymmetrically placed bay window with flared gable on front façade, a single-story bay window on the east wall, and varied window types within a generally regular fenestration plan. Regularly placed single windows generally retain upper sash with eight small lights in upper half with single lights below; first floor bay window incorporates side windows with colored glass insets around perimeter of upper sash and Queen Anne-style parlor sash in center opening. Pressed mineral shingles hide or replace earlier finishes. Built ca.1886; remodeled 1894. Owner Willet Cook was owner/founder of the *Courier* newspaper. (63.64-2-1)

11 Front St (1857: T. Chapin; 1868: Mrs. Hall; 1905: Thos. Clark): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable brick house with Greek Revival-style partial returns and frieze. Regular period fenestration retains period six-over-six wood sash and stone sills; cast iron Renaissance Revival-style heads are later (1860-1880), as are paired Italianate-style doors with glazed upper panels and deep transom light. Wide stone steps with concrete treads lead to door set a half-story above street over English basement. Basement marked off from house by heavy stone water table. Retains brick chimneys in period locations piercing west face of roof. Masonry (concrete block) single-bay garage with parapet attached to northeast corner of house. Built ca.1855. (63.64-2-3; *n.b.* this house appears to have been built as twin to 15 Front St)

Features: Heavy stone blocks form a low retaining wall along the sidewalk; frame structure made to look like a house set above entrance to the garden.

15 Front St (1857: W. Moyer; 1868: W. Moyer; 1905: Mrs. J.A. Cook): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable brick house with Greek Revival-style partial returns and frieze; later (ca.1860) single-story, single-bay wing with three-sided bay window filling front façade attached to east eave wall. House retains regular period fenestration with decorative window heads and stone sills, although sash all replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; windows in wing have round-arched heads made of soldiered bricks. Main entrance asymmetrically placed in main block retains Greek Revival-style decorative scheme with pilasters, side and transom lights; door also replaced. Random ashlar stone foundation with water table. Open two-story porch supported by heavy square Doric-style columns spans back wall of house. House attached to church on east side by an enclosed stone passage with its roof aligned with the basement. Built ca.1855. (63.64-2-4; *n.b.* this house appears to have been built as twin to 11 Front St)

19 Front St Reformed Church (1853 Geil map; 1868: Reformed Church; 1905: Reformed Church): Gothic Revival-style stone church with varied masonry; retains large cut quoins at four corners of main block and limestone caps on the corner buttresses of the enclosed front porch. Church has a prominent octagonal stone bell tower topped by an octagonal spire

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embellished with coursing on the roof. Church retains period fenestration with gothic-arched windows marked by stone quoins, stone sills, and smooth stone heads. Stuccoed ell projects from north side. Entire edifice rests on a steeply banked stone foundation. Built 1842; 1877 tower and vestibule added. (63.64-2-4)

23 Front St (1868: H. Mills; 1905: Mrs. H. Mills): Frame house composed of two-story, three-bay frontal-gable main block and one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled wing; enclosed shed-roofed porch spans front of wing; open porch on east end of wing. Main block retains full return (now encased in aluminum); wing has partial returns. Regular period fenestration plan uses six-over-six vinyl replacement sash throughout except for frieze band windows in wing; asymmetrically placed main entrance in main block has Georgian Revival-style glazed and pedimented entrance porch with knee walls. Wood shingles replace earlier finishes. Rough coursed ashlar foundation; brick chimneys on ridgeline of main block. Built 1840-60. (63.64-2-5)

29 Front St (1884: Sanborn; 1905: L.R. Allen): Two-story, nearly square plan, frame house with deep-eaved flat roof and deep frieze; house rests on steeply banked foundation with an above grade basement at back of building. Retains regular period fenestration with mainly wood six-over-six wood sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance has paired wood doors with glazed upper panels. Open entrance porch with gabled roof a recent (mid-1900s or later) replacement. Pressed mineral shingles replace or conceal period finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.64-2-6)

68 Front St (1853 Geil map; 1857: District School No. 2; 1868: District School (a.k.a. Red Schoolhouse); 1905: Mrs. B. Gillam; site still occupied by 1850 Old School; 1908 Sanborn shows this house): Two-story, side-gabled frame house with fully developed Craftsman-influenced Georgian Revival decorative scheme. Main block retains symmetrical fenestration with center entrance capped by open, shed-roofed entrance porch flanked by large parlor windows composed of a central light flanked by three vertical lights and capped by a segmentally arched, multi-light transom; other windows mainly have multi-light uppers and single-light lowers, virtually all replacements that appear to replicate original configurations; demi-lune openings in peaks; enclosed porch with balustrade at roofline spans most of west gable wall. Wood shingle siding; large exterior fireplace chimney on back wall. Built ca.1908. (63.64-1-1)

Outbuilding: Single-story frame garage with recently replaced upward sliding doors; six-over-six wood sash; braces at eaves and exposed rafter ends. Built 1915-30.

Feature: Low stone wall wraps the outer edge of the property on Front and Maple street frontages.

74 Front St (1853 and 1857: mapped without owner name; 1868: P. Wetmore; 1905: Maria Hiller): Frame house composed of two-story, five-bay, side-gabled main block and single-story, side-gabled wing, front wall flush with larger block with extended back roof face. Main block has Greek Revival-style partial returns and four-light attic windows. Both blocks retain much of regular period fenestration with a variety of wood sash. In main block, most openings have six-over-one sash; in wing, mainly two-over-two, but on east side, there is a recent single-light window. Center entrance in main block has a portico-style open porch with square Doric-style posts; frieze retains an unusual Federal-style (possibly reproduction or a period example moved to this location) decorative panel; shed-roof added to porch, which rests on a single large stone slab. Wood shingles replace earlier exterior finishes; vinyl shutters added to most openings. Stone foundation parged. Built early 1800s; wing may be earlier than current house configuration or it may have been part of a different building. 63.64-1-2)

Feature: Drylaid stone retaining wall capped with large slabs borders Front Street.

80 Front St (1853 and 1857: house mapped without owner name; 1868: J. Dean; 1905: T. DeW. Dunshee): Two-story frame house composed of a hip-roofed block and a frontal-gable block offset from each other; open porch with Tuscan columns set on knee walls set in corner formed by the offset; lower, two-story enclosed gable-roofed entrance located on east side of rear hip-roofed block; glazed porch with bracketed roofline adjoins west wall of rear block. Deep eaves and bracketed frieze embellish both blocks; frieze on front block spans the plate line as well. Generally regular period fenestration plan uses one-over-one wood sash in most openings; glazed porch has two-over-two sash; attic sash have pedimented heads. Wood shingle siding. Stone foundation. Built ca.1900, apparently replacing earlier building mapped in 1857, although the older building could be incorporated in some way. (63.64-1-3)

Outbuilding: Hip-roofed frame garage with vertical board siding. Built ca.1915-30.

90 Front St (1853 and 1857: mapped without owner name; 1868: M.L. Smith; 1905: Mrs. M.L. Smith; property used to go through Montgomery St, but was subdivided in the early 1900s): Two-story, side-gabled frame house with variety of

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dormer windows, which suggest greater irregularity of plan than actually exists; small single-story, gable-roofed back ell. Front façade incorporates a two-story enclosed entrance capped by a frontal-gable roof set asymmetrically against a gabled dormer filling west half of front roof face; attic dormer in east half of roof face breaks the eave line. House retains deep eaves throughout. Irregular historic fenestration largely intact in attic and sides of house; on front façade earlier plan replaced with large single-light fixed windows and door replaced. Asphalt shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Irregular coursed stone ashlar foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.64-1-4)

Outbuilding: Large frontal-gable, two-story frame carriage barn with vertical board siding and deep eaves; mow door centered in upper story front; ground-level doors replaced with three upward sliding garage doors. Built ca.1900.

94 Front St (1853 and 1857: house mapped without owner name; 1868: Mrs. G.P. Van Alstine; 1905: Mrs. M.L. Smith): Three-bay stone house with later added (ca.1870-80) concave mansard roof. Stone portion of house retains Greek Revival-style decorative scheme with pilasters marking bays and regular fenestration plan with asymmetrically placed main entrance with pilasters and sidelights; all openings have stone lintels with low pediments and stone sills. Mansard roof incorporates deep frieze at plat line, a course of modillion blocks at the top edge and round-arched dormers with elaborate casings and paired arched windows, which break the eave line; front windows retain two-over-two wood sash; side windows have wood six-over-one sash. Small, frame shed-roofed back ell with wood clapboard siding on back wall; open deck to rear of that. House rests on stone foundation with stone water table. Built ca.1850 (stone portion) with later additions and roof alteration. (63.64-1-5)

100 Front St (1853 and 1857: mapped without owner name; 1868: Mrs. Diefendorf; 1905: F.D. Kirby): Two-story, three-bay, rectangular plan stone house with later (ca.1880) same-height, low-pitched hip-roofed back ell and still later (ca.1890-1900) gabled roof added to main block; two-story open porch spanning front façade of similar date to the gable roof. Stone portion of house has prominent quoins, heavy stone lintels and projecting sill; asymmetrically placed entrance in front façade has plain entablature. Regular period fenestration throughout, mainly with wood two-over-two sash including attic sash. Open porch has paneled knee walls, turned posts, and corner braces. Gables have decorative shingle work. Stone foundation matches walls. Built ca.1850 (stone portion) with later frame additions and alterations. (63.64-1-6)

104 Front St (1905: Mrs. L.W. Vosburgh): Two-story, L-plan frame house with low-pitched hipped roof; open porch (added ca.1920) with knee walls and square posts set in corner of L-plan; a glazed porch spans much of back wall. House retains regular historic fenestration with two-over-over one wood sash in all openings except for one-over-one vinyl replacements in three-sided bay window on front façade. Deep-eaved roof appears to retain brackets, now encased in aluminum. House sided in vinyl, which covers or replaces earlier finishes. Random ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1860-80. (63.64-1-7)

Outbuilding: Two-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn; openings on main level have upward sliding garage doors; mow down replaced by a window. Built ca.1880.

108 Front St (1853 Geil map; 1857: S.V. Wemple; 1868: V. Wemple; 1905: Mary O'Connor): Frame house composed of one-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable main block with a wing that was later raised to height of main block; single-story gable-roofed back ell continues axis of main block. Main block retains partial return on at west end of front façade; roofline on raised wing has a raking cornice. Glazed porch (ca.1900-1930) spans front façade. Retains some of period fenestration, but sash all replaced. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes; stone foundation parged. Built ca.1840. (63.64-1-8)

112 Front St (1853 and 1857: house mapped on site without owner name; 1905: A.&M. Goerner): Two-story, three-bay, frame house with low-pitched hipped roof with deep eaves and lower hip-roofed back ell. House retains much of regular historic fenestration plan with mainly wood six-over-one and one-over-one sash. Asymmetrically placed main entrance has later open hip-roofed porch with turned posts; slightly recessed entrance retains paired doors with arched, glazed upper panels and transom light. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1860-70; may be an Italianate-style remodel of house mapped here in 1853 and 1857. (63.64-1-9.1)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage. Aluminum siding. Built mid-1900s.

116 Front St (1853 and 1857: house mapped without owner name; 1868: building not labeled with owner name; 1905: Alice Smith): Two-story, frontal-gable house with single-story, gable-roofed back ell; open hip-roofed porch (probably

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replaces earlier one) spans front facade. House retains some of historic period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash; first floor front altered and asymmetrically placed entrance has insulated steel door. Vinyl siding covers or replaces historic finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1850-60. (63.64-1-10)

Outbuilding: Single-story, two-bay, frontal-gable, frame garage with horizontal sliding doors and wood novelty siding. Built ca.1910-30.

120 Front St (1853 and 1857: house mapped without owner name; 1868: E. Burton; 1905: Mrs. C. Burton): One-and-a-half-story, L-plan frame house with same-height back ell; open, L-plan porch with turned posts set on knee walls set in corner formed by L-plan of main block. House retains regular period fenestration, mainly with two-over-two wood sash all in plain casings matched by door casings. Deep-eaved roof has dormer window in side-gabled portion of L facing the street; attic window in front has pedimented head. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Rough coursed stone ashlar foundation. Built present appearance suggests ca.1880; may be a remodel of an older house or replace house mapped here earlier. (63.64-1-11)

126 Front St (1853: house mapped on site without owner name; 1857: J.G. Van Evera; 1868: Mrs. Cory; 1905: Mrs. Geo. Goertner): House composed of two-story, square-plan main block with one-and-a-half-story side-gabled wing set well back from front wall of main block; single-story gable-roofed ell extends from rear wall of main block. Main block has large cupola centered on its low-pitched, deep-eaved, hipped roof. Period fenestration plan only partially preserved and all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; bow window (added ca.1965) in first floor front replaces earlier configuration; asymmetrically placed main entrance retains unusually stylish Gothic Revival-style door with three gothic arched panels; set in casing with square Doric-style pilasters, sidelights, and transom lights. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Open porch made of dimensional lumber. Built ca.1855-65. (63.64-1-12)

130 Front St (1853: mapped without owner name; 1857: J. Bradley; 1868: Mrs. Orr; 1905: Abram Hagadorn): One-and-a-half-story, four-bay, side-gabled frame house with altered back roofline. Front façade retains regular period fenestration, but all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones or casements; door replaced with modern stock example and protected by shed-roofed open porch with iron supports. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1840. (63.64-1-13)

134 Front St (1905: A.W. Ehle): Two-story, two-family brick house with clipped corners on front façade; open porch with Tuscan columns set on brick piers and paneled railings spans front façade; steps angle to clipped corner at northwest corner of house, where main entrance is located. Frieze at roofline has brick corbels; tapestry work decorated center front, chimney buttress, and above door. Retains regular period fenestration, but sash mostly replaced with vinyl one-over ones; first floor front appears to have single-light fixed sash. Built ca.1890. (63.19-1-51)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay frame garage. Built ca.1920-30.

146 Front St (1853: outside map boundary; 1857: J.C. Smith; 1868: J.C. Shaul; 1905: Lulu K. Smith): Two-story, square-plan, flat-roofed frame house with lower two-story back ell. Large cupola with bracketed eaves centered on low-pitched hipped roof of main block; main roof has deep eaves and frieze with scrolled brackets. House retains much of its Italianate-style decorative scheme, including corner pilasters, bracketed frieze over recessed center entrance, and Renaissance Revival-style window heads in main block. Square Palladian window centered over main entrance; entrance has square Doric pilasters, sidelights, and transom; three upper panels of the six-panel Gothic Revival door have delicately carved pointed arches. Regular period fenestration with a variety of sash including period six-over-six wood sash, some with later single-light lowers sash, and also some Queen Anne style uppers with colored glass blocks. Brick textured asphalt shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Rough coursed stone ashlar foundation. Built ca.1855. (63.19-1-47)

Outbuilding: Single-story, shed-roofed five-bay frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca.1940.

Highland Pl

1 Highland Pl (1926 Sanborn): Frontal-gable frame bungalow with offset, enclosed frontal-gable porch; braces on porch matching those supporting deep eaves; both roofs have exposed rafter tails. House retains its period fenestration with a variety of wood sash and attic casements featuring a variety of light configurations, although one-over-ones predominate.

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Wood shingle siding; stone foundation. Exterior brick chimney on west eave wall, just north of a shallow, shed-roofed dormer window. Built ca.1920. (63.70-1-26)

Outbuilding: Single-story, frontal-gable frame garage with siding and details matching house. Built ca.1920.

10 Highland PI (1948 Sanborn): Single-story, side-gabled, frame house with regular fenestration; vinyl six-over-six sash; and aluminum siding with ship-lapped corners. Parged foundation; exterior brick chimney offset from center line on east gable end. (63.70-1-7)

13 Highland PI (1948 Sanborn): Single-story, side-gabled frame house with slightly asymmetrically placed main entrance. House retains highly intact Colonial Revival-style decorative scheme with partial returns at roofline and below pediment of entrance porch spanned by a single elliptical arch supported by Tuscan columns; regular fenestration with six-over-six wood sash, paired in peaks, and all flanked by operational louvered wood shutters. Entrance retains period wood door and sidelights. Wood clapboard siding with ship-lapped corners. Built ca.1935-45. (63.70-1-27; tax records assign 7 Highland PI to this address)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay frame garage with elliptical arch over doorway. Built ca.1935-45.

15 Highland PI (1926 Sanborn): Frame American Four-square house with deep-eaved pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; hip-roofed porch (appears recently enclosed) spans front façade. House retains one-over-one wood sash in main portion of building; louvered vents replace attic sash. Pressed mineral shingles replace or conceal earlier finishes. Porch has vinyl siding and horizontally sliding vinyl sash. Built ca.1920. (63.70-1-28)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay frame garage with wood novelty siding and replaced upward sliding door. Built ca.1930.

16 Highland PI (1948 Sanborn): Frame American Four-Square house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; side-gabled, single-story wing attached to west side and shed-roofed enclosed porch on back wall. Enclosed, pedimented entrance porch abuts shallow bay window with shed roof projecting from front façade. Period fenestration plan appears to be slightly altered and all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; upstairs front windows are paired; ribbon of four windows spans first floor front; otherwise single except for tripled ones in the wing. Interior chimney and foundation of entrance porch faced with synthetic stone. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1930. (63.70-1-6)

Outbuilding: Small frontal-gable frame garage with wood clapboard siding and paired doors. Built ca.1930.

17 Highland PI (1926 Sanborn): Frame American Four-square house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; single-story wing flush with front façade attached to west side rests on a below-grade, single-bay garage; shed-roofed, enclosed porch on back wall. House retains much of period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash; first floor front has square Palladian window matched by one in wing over the garage. Steps to front door have wrought iron railing; front door casing has pilasters and transom light, which appear to be somewhat later than the house. Wood clapboard siding. Poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.70-1-29)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1950-60.

21 Highland PI (1926 Sanborn): One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame house with gable-roofed dormer windows breaking eave lines of both roof faces; open, shed-roofed porch with square posts set on knee walls spans front façade. Retains period fenestration with all sash and doors in place; sash in main body of house all wood six-over-ones, tripled in front façade and first floor sides; single openings elsewhere; multi-light front door flanked by sidelights. Wood clapboards on first story; wood shingles on upper story and peaks; exposed rafter tails and braces at corners under eaves. Poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.70-1-30)

25 Highland PI (1926 Sanborn): Frame American Four-Square house with deep-eaved, pyramidal roof; hip-roofed dormer in front roof face; open porch has square posts set on wood piers, which are connected by spindled railings spans front façade. House retains regular period fenestration plan with wood one-over-one sash, single in all openings except for ribbon of three in first story front. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace most period finishes except for moldings on window casings. Poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.70-1-31)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with wood novelty siding; paired wood doors with eight-light upper panels. Built ca.1920.

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29 Highland Pl (1926 Sanborn): Frontal-gable frame American Four-square house with partial returns; hip-roofed porch, half enclosed and half open with Tuscan column set on wood paneled piers. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash. Wood clapboard siding with ship-lapped corners. Poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.70-1-32)

Outbuilding: Small metal panel garden shed. Built ca.1980. Non-contributing.

31 Highland Pl (1926 Sanborn): Single-story, L-plan frame house with same-height back ell incorporating living space and two-bay garage opening onto Shaper Av. Open hip-roofed porch with square posts and later railing spans front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with mainly paired windows with one-over-one wood sash and period wood door. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards; exposed rafter tails; intact moldings below drip caps. Foundation partially replaced with concrete blocks; earlier portion is poured. Built ca.1910-20. (63.70-1-34)

Little Mohawk St

Railroad bridge over Canajoharie Creek: Steel plate and girder bridge crossing the creek on an angle once carried two lines of railroad track. Bridge rests on abutments made of large stone blocks laid in even courses; abutments are let into the older guard walls that have paralleled the creek bank since the mid-1800s. Bridge built for the West Shore Railroad, which opened in 1883 in Canajoharie. The bridge appears to be replacement dating to the turn of the twentieth century. The tracks were abandoned in 1981; ties and rails lifted later; and bridge is now part of the Erie Canalway Trail.

20 Little Mohawk St (1868: H.F. Crocker; 1905: Farmers Hotel, David Longshore): Two-story, frame building (hotel) composed of several blocks. Portion facing Little Mohawk St includes a four-bay, side-gabled building with a flat-roofed back ell; a gable-roofed addition adjoins the ell, with its gable end facing the creek. A two-story, five-bay, flat-roofed block (built 1880-1900) adjoins east side of the gable-roofed building forming a triangular yard on the street side; back wall of flat-roofed section adjoins the creek. Street frontages retain regular period fenestration with variety of sash including wood one-over-one, vinyl six-over-six, and wood two-over-two. Two-story open porch spans front and side of gabled block, which has wood clapboard siding and raking cornices; flat-roofed section has pressed mineral shingles and retains plain wood friezeboards. Gabled section appears to date ca.1840-60 (may have been moved to site, as this area burned in 1877); flat-roofed block, built ca.1880. A hotel has been on this site since the early 1830s. (63.63-2-20)

Main St, East (NY 5-S)

50 E Main St (1905: Methodist Church): Gothic Revival-style textured buff brick church with smooth-faced stone details; corner tower with parapet and small corner spires; and single-story, gable-roofed hall attached to south wall. Church retains highly intact period fenestration with Gothic-arched windows divided by wood mullions into paired Gothic-arched openings with plain geometric stained glass windows; soldiered brick heads marked with stone corner blocks and stone sills; main entrance in corner tower has recent steel frame doors. Based on form and construction details, hall is contemporary with church; it has an adjoining later addition in different light-colored brick built over an English basement. Rough coursed ashlar stone foundation. Built 1916 to replace nineteenth-century frame church on same location, which burned in 1915. (63.63-2-28)

Main St bridge over Canajoharie Creek: Plate-and-girder two-lane bridge with poured concrete barriers alongside edges of roadway paralleled by pedestrian walks on both sides. Pedestrian walks enclosed on sides overlooking creek by metal railings. Steel plate barrier with curved ends rests on the concrete barriers. Bridge does not appear to have a BIN label on it even though it carries NY 5-S. Built mid-1900s.

117 E Main St: Single-story, frontal gable frame convenience store with corrugated metal siding and roof; large canopy over gas pumps separate from main building. Built ca.1980. Non-contributing. (63.14-1-8)

309 E Main St: Two-story, flat-roofed Moderne-style masonry building with regular symmetrical fenestration incorporating entrances set in slightly projecting bays centered in each half of front façade. Metal framed windows composed of large central light flanked by four stacked horizontal lights. Built 1950 (tax record; not mapped in 1941 Sanborn). (63.14-1-7)

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Outbuildings: Tall, one-and-a-half-story L-plan cinderblock, four-bay garage which appears to match main building in style. Set at northeast rear corner of parcel. Built ca.1950.

Frame shop (labeled Bl.Sm. in 1941 Sanborn) with two-story frontal-gable main block and lower, side-gable wing forming L-plan; horizontal wood flush board siding; paired doors in gable wall of main block with mow door on patent hinges centered above. Built ca.1880-1900.

337 E Main St: Tall gypsum panel warehouse with no openings on east or back wall. Built 1965 (tax record). Non-contributing. (63.14-1-6)

341 E Main St: Frontal-gable auto repair garage with wrought iron sign bracket above main entrance; stuccoed walls. Built mid-1900s. (63.14-1-5)

349 E Main St: Highway Department garage. Single-story, gable-roofed brick building with partial returns with its gable end turned to the highway. Five garage bays run length of building; pediments with wood trim partial returns cap person-width doorways at end of eave wall façade,. Above each door is a marble panel carved with "Department of Public Works/Division of Highways/Montgomery County Storehouse. Late wood addition at north end of garage. This building is located at the west end of parcel in the Village of Canajoharie. (63.14-1-3)

Main St, West (NY 5-S)

21 W Main St: (NBT bank) Three-story, flat-roofed brick office building with concrete block banding and blue tiles regularly placed between stories to create a regular and decorative façade. Built ca.2000. Non-contributing. (63.63-1-51).

38 W Main St (1905: F.&.A Jones): Two-story, three-bay brick commercial building with shed roof sloping towards back wall. Retains decorative brick cornice composed of corbels, quarter-turned bricks, and raised quatrefoils. Street level façade appears to be a rehabilitated or renovated Italianate-style façade with recessed center entrance flanked by large windows; poured concrete steps enter building. Retains regular fenestration in upper stories and on sides using segmentally arched single windows with soldiered brick heads and stone sills; one-over-one wood sash. Built ca.1880. (63.63-1-15)

40 W Main St (1905: W.F. Nulty): Two-story brick commercial building with stone foundation and stepped side walls; adjoins a single-story brick ell at rear. Decorative brick cornice incorporates corbels, raised quatrefoils, and tapestry coursing. Street-level façade remodeled in late 1900s with a pent roof over T-111 siding and altered fenestration incorporating insulated steel doors and small "picture" windows. Upper story and sides retain period fenestration of segmentally arched openings, regularly placed on sides and grouped with three openings in center and single openings at each end on front; one-over-one wood sash in most openings. Built ca.1880. (63.63-1-13; *n.b.* on lot shared with 17 Erie Blvd, historically used as a lumber yard in the canal era)

50 W Main St (NR listed, 1988) (1941 Sanborn) US Post Office: Single-story, side-gabled brick purpose-built post office on raised basement faced with smooth stone slabs capped by water table. Symmetrical front façade with arched center entrance flanked by engaged Ionic columns and capped by transom with Georgian Revival-style tracery. Windows have stone lintels and heads; twelve-over-twelve wood sash. Heavy cornice and frieze with dentil course and full returns; demi-lune fan windows in peaks. Central cupola ventilator with round-arched, louvered panels. Built 1937. (63.63-1-12)

53 W Main St (1902 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. D.B. Johnson): Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with prominent gabled dormer windows breaking eave line of front and west side; open shed-roofed entrance porch with recently replaced stock turned posts over center entrance in front façade. Retains generally regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; period wood door in front entrance. Roof retains decorative verge boards, but other details covered or lost when wood shingle siding was put up. Front of foundation parged, but sides reveal stone. Single-story, gable-roofed, enclosed back porch. Built ca.1900. (63.63-1-54.1)

59 W Main St (1891 Sanborn; 1905: Dr. F.E. Simons): Two-story, frontal-gable, brick house with a prominent gabled dormer windows breaking the eave line on both sides of the house; lower, one-and-a-half-story wing projects from east wall, forming an L-plan; lower, one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed back ell carries roof axis to rear of main block; round tower with conical roof set in corner formed by the L-plan on the northeast front façade. House rests on high random ashlar stone basement. Retains largely regular period fenestration with mainly vinyl one-over-one replacement sash;

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most openings have segmentally arched heads of soldiered bricks and stone sills; window in gable end of wing has an arch over three windows. Open porch set in round-arched opening in front peak. Built ca.1885. (63.63-1-55)

Outbuilding: Two-story, hip-roofed carriage barn with gabled dormer centered on front roof face. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched windows matching house on first story and lower, pedimented openings in second story. Built ca.1885.

80 W Main St (1941 Sanborn: Upstate Telephone Exchange): One-story, five-bay, flat-roofed, buff brick commercial building with slightly higher rear block. Building has symmetrical fenestration in main front block with Moderne-style entrance of smooth-faced stone reached by poured concrete steps; six-over-six wood sash over green tile panels with black Greek key design. Very intact example. Built 1938. (63.63-1-9)

91 W Main St (1853: building shown on location without label; 1884 Sanborn: Firehouse): Single-story, frontal-gable stone building with recently altered street-level front façade incorporating panels set between piers; west side fenestration has stone lintels and sills with six-over-six vinyl sash; east side incorporates larger windows, most of them covered over with X-batten wood panels. Large frame single-story, gable-roofed wing with outsized porte-cochere forms L-plan with original stone building; latter part fronted by a circular drive. Built as firehouse 1850; later acquired by village when private companies were dissolved and used as municipal firehouse until 1941; remodeled ca.2000 as a banquet facility. (63.63-1-57)

103 W Main St (1884 Sanborn; 1905: Jos. Roser): Two-story brick house with single-story frame wing projecting from east side and slate mansard roof; three-sided bay window rises from basement to roof and incorporates decorative pediments on windows in first and second stories; flat-roofed entrance porch with chamfered posts and braces recently enclosed. Fenestration generally regular and composed mainly of segmentally arched windows with stone sills; two-over-two vinyl replacement sash. Wing has open porch with paneled walls that appears to be a recent addition. Random ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1870-80. (63.63-1-58)

111 W Main St (1884 Sanborn; 1905: Getman): Two-story, three-bay, brick house with lower two-story back ell and single-story, octagonal bay on west side. Retains regular period fenestration with segmentally arched heads with drapery detail and stone sills; nine-over-nine vinyl replacement sash; transom over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Stone foundation and water table. Built ca.1870. (63.63-1-59)

116 W Main St (1941 Sanborn: gas station; previously a dwelling site): Single-story, flat-roofed frame commercial building with large canopy over gas tanks in front of building. Built ca.1940-60. (63.63-1-7)

121 W Main St (1868: F. Jones; 1905: J. Brumford): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with recently enclosed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade. Preserves some of period fenestration with variety of sash including wood two-over-two and one-over-one. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1850-60. (63.63-1-60)

Maple Av

3 Maple Av (1868: S. Halshaver; 1905: Wm. Abeling; 1926 Sanborn (first survey with this building)): Single-story, frontal-gable frame bungalow with open, lower-pitched frontal-gable open porch spanning front façade. Porch has battered squared posts set on shingled knee walls; shallow, open shed-roofed entrance porch on Maple Av façade; enclosed, single-story rear entrance porch. House retains period fenestration with variety of windows, including tripled, paired, and single openings with variety of sash sizes and configurations; retains wood sash designed for the openings. Wood shingles and deep eaves with raking cornice boards. Built ca.1920. Garage not mapped in 1926. (64.63-1-30)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, two-bay, frame garage with cornices and eaves matching house; retains three-panel horizontally folding door in north bay; upward sliding garage door in south bay. Wood shingles; two-over-two wood sash. Built ca.1930.

8 Maple Av (1915 Sanborn): Two-story, side-gabled frame house with front roof face extended over an open porch with squared posts resting on a wood shingled knee wall; two-story, three-sided bay window centered on north gable wall; octagonal dormer window with hipped roof centered on front roof face. House retains period fenestration plan with one-over-one wood sash; attic windows in peaks are ovals set above round portholes; door in asymmetrically placed entrance is replaced. Pressed mineral shingle siding. Stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (63.64-2-11)

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Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay frame garage with three-panel, horizontally sliding door. Built ca.1930.

22 Maple Av (1905: open lot #17; 1915 Sanborn): Frame American Four-square house with deep-eaved pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; open, hip-roofed front porch with square posts set on shingled knee wall. Retains regular period fenestration with paired and single openings, all with replacement vinyl or aluminum one-over-one sash; attic dormer has four- and six-light casements; door replaced with insulated steel one. Vinyl siding on first story; wood shingles with irregular bottom edges on upper story and porch; retains wood friezeboard at roofline. Tinned metal shingle roof. Stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (63.64-2-12)

Outbuilding: single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca.1930.

28 Maple Av (1905: open lot #18; 1915 Sanborn): Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with hip-roofed attic dormer window in front roof face; open hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns spans front façade; single-story enclosed porch on back wall. House retains mainly regular period fenestration of tripled, paired, and single openings, some with replacement single-light sash and some wood one-over-one sash; attic dormer retains four- and six-light wood casements; door replaced and louvered vinyl shutters added. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Concrete block foundation. Built ca.1910. (63.64-2-13)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable, frame garage with wood shingles; six-over-six wood sash in main floor. Built ca.1930-40.

29 Maple Av (1905: Cath. Farkell): Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, flat-roofed frame house with deep eaves; open front porch with squared, chamfered posts and corner braces spans front façade; lower flat-roofed ell on rear wall. Retains most of regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash in first floor front and wood six-over-one sash upstairs; three-light wood attic casements in frieze. Asphalt shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880. (63.64-1-28)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding and paired doors surmounted by mow door in eave wall; a second barn, its ridge line aligned with eave of carriage barn forms an offset L plan; a more recent shed-roofed garage is built into corner created by the two earlier barns.

32 Maple Av (1905: Mrs. C.H. Parson): Two-story, cross-gabled frame house with steeply pitched roof and regular period fenestration plan; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Veranda porch on Wheelock St side replaced with dimensional lumber porch; two-bay, hip-roofed garage on concrete footing attached to southwest corner. Vinyl siding covers or replaces virtually all historic finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1890.

33 Maple Av (1905: Robt. Abeling): Two-story, L-plan, frame house with open deck porch (added late 1900s and probably replacing earlier one) spanning front façade; shed-roofed porches built of dimensional lumber over entrances on Wheelock St façade. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash in upper story and one-over-one vinyl replacements in first floor; peaked attic openings retain one-over-one wood sash. Asphalt shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (63.64-1-27)

34 Maple Av (1926 Sanborn): Frame, frontal-gable bungalow; asymmetrically placed frontal-gable open porch with square posts resting on knee wall spans half of the front façade. Retains regular period fenestration of paired and single openings; sash replaced with vinyl six-over-ones. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Exterior brick chimney on north side. Banked foundation built of rusticated concrete blocks has single-bay garage set under house in northwest corner; garage retains horizontally sliding doors dating to construction period. Built ca.1915. (63.72-1-9)

35 Maple Av (1868: C. Abeling; 1905: Geo. Burgett): Two-story, three-bay, brick house with low-pitched, deep-eaved hipped roof and lower, one-and-a-half-story back ell with same type of roof; shed-roofed frame addition with vinyl siding attached to ell. Decorative brickwork with quarter-turned bricks and raised quatrefoils set off frieze. House retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and vinyl shutters; segmentally arched window heads made of soldier bricks and stone sills. Asymmetrically placed main entrance also has segmentally arched head; transom is concealed by later alterations and doors replaced with recent single door; poured concrete steps with wrought iron railings access entrance. Stone foundation. Built ca.1860. (63.72-2-1)

39 Maple Av (1905: Ant. Kirschner): Two-story, three-bay, flat-roofed frame house with two-story, shed-roofed back ell; open shed-roofed front porch with turned posts and paneled railing spans front façade. Retains regular period

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fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout; also vinyl shutters. Pressed mineral shingles hide or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880. (63.72-2-34)

46 Maple Av (1905: open lot #19; 1915 Sanborn: no exposure; 1926 Sanborn): Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame house with deep-eaved, flat roof; lower back ell with same features. Shed-roofed open porch (built ca.1900 may replace earlier one) with square posts and splat skirting spans front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash in most openings; two-light casements in attic windows in bracketed frieze; paired wood Italianate-style doors in asymmetrically placed main entrance. Wide wood shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870; moved to this site from the south side of Front Street to make room for gardens of James and Sarah Arkell in 1905. (63.72-1-10)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1930.

50 Maple Av (1926 Sanborn): Frontal-gable frame bungalow with asymmetrically placed hip-roofed front porch spanning north half of façade. House retains period fenestration with variety of openings, paired and single, all with replacement vinyl sash and vinyl shutters. Brick exterior chimney on south side. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1920. (63.72-1-11)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with matching finishes. Built ca.1930.

51 Maple Av (1905: Mrs. Chas. Hibbard): Two-story, L-plan, frame house with deep-eaved, low-pitched, hipped roof and deep bracketed cornice. Symmetrical front façade with center entrance flanked by pilasters and sidelights, capped by transom light set in casing matching paired window casings of all front façade openings; windows are paired with one-over-one wood sash. Regular fenestration retains two-over-two wood sash in sides and rear of building. Glazed, single-story porch attached to northeast corner of house. Wood shingle siding a later change. Stone foundation parged with cement. Built ca.1870. (63.72-2-33)

Outbuilding: Hip-roofed, square-plan frame privy with bracketed eaves and wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1870.

Feature: Stone retaining wall along both street frontages.

52 Maple Av: Apartment building. Two-story, frame apartment building with symmetrical front façade composed of center entrance flanked by apartments with open porches on each side. Built 1980 (tax record). Non-contributing. (63.7-1-12)

55 Maple Av (1905: Mrs. P. Cornelius): Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame house with deep-eaved, low-pitched hipped roof; shed-roofed, two-story back ell with further single-story shed-roofed ell attached to that. Main block retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance retains oval transom light over paired Italianate-style doors with glazed upper panels; oval attic windows in frieze at rooflines. Poured concrete steps with wrought iron railings accesses front door. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1870. (63.72-2-31)

61 Maple Av (1868: Mrs. Lathrop; 1905: Hy. C. Abeling): Two-story, three-bay, frontal gable frame house with same-height back ell. House retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (replacements in early 1900s). Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1860. (63.72-2-30)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with upward sliding doors with narrow lights above each door. Built ca.1940-60.

67 Maple Av (1926 Sanborn): One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame house with shed-roofed glazed porch spanning front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash throughout main part of house; porch sash have two-light vertically oriented sash surmounted by three small vertically oriented lights. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Roof retains exposed rafter tails. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.72-2-29)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gambrel roof garage with wood novelty siding; doors replaced with upward sliding garage doors. Built ca.1920.

73 Maple Av (1905: H.C. Abeling): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with two-story gable-roofed back ell; open, hip-roofed porch with square posts set on knee walls spans front façade; enclosed porch spans south side of ell.

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House retains period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance has single sidelight. Asphalt shingles replace or cover earlier finishes. Built ca.1900. (63.72-2-28)

Outbuilding: Two-story, gable-roofed frame garage with small ventilator on ridgeline; asphalt shingle siding. Built ca.1900.

81 Maple Av (1905: Mrs. R. Klock): Two-story, L-plan, cross-gabled frame house with two-story, flat-roofed back ell. House retains much of period fenestration with replacement one-over-one vinyl sash in all openings; asymmetrically placed front door has wood door (ca.1900) with glazed upper panel; side entrance has earlier door with paired, arched, glazed upper panels. Front door with pedimented hood supported by braces; shed-roofed porch on side door. Pressed mineral shingles replace or cover historic finishes. Garage in back ell. Stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.72-2-26)

84 Maple Av (1905: "Residence," Albert M. Klock): Two-story, square-plan, frame house with mansard roof; gable-roofed wing set back from front façade on south side. House retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in main part of house; center entrance has enclosed porch, possibly enclosed in the mid-1900s; a single frontal-gable dormer window with period one-over-one wood sash centered in each face of mansard roof. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes; vinyl shutters added. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880. (63.18-2-7)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable, frame garage. Built ca.1950-70. Non-contributing.

109 Maple Av (1905: Adam Garlock): Frame house composed of several blocks: largest is two-and-a-half-story, three-bay block with nearly flat frontal-gable roof and open porch with spindled frieze and knee wall; a lower two-story, flat-roofed ell adjoins south side forming an L; a single-story, flat-roofed structure is inserted into the L of the plan to create a large, nearly square footprint. Vinyl siding hides or replaces earlier finishes. Fenestration of main block remains with two-over-two wood sash in upper story front and attic windows where there was probably a frieze. Main block built ca.1880; additions may all have been built by 1900. (63.18-3-25)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1950-80. Non-contributing.

111 Maple Av (1941 Sanborn): Single-story, side-gabled, frame house with two symmetrically placed gabled dormer windows in front roof face; slightly recessed center entrance with three-sided bay windows flanking it. Side entrance has open, pedimented porch with square posts. Retains period fenestration with mainly wood eight-over-eight sash. Aluminum siding. Built ca.1940. (63.18-3-23)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with six-over-six window in peak; wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1940.

115 Maple Av: Two-story, side-gabled frame house with symmetrical fenestration and enclosed entrance porch over doorway centered on front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with mainly period wood six-over-six sash flanked by plank shutters. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Small, side-gabled sunporch on south wall. Built 1941(tax record) (63.18-3-22)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal gable garage. Built ca.1941.

Michigan Av

Michigan Av: Canajoharie Village Hall and Fire Hall. Building occupies a triangular lot and faces east onto the intersection of Erie Blvd and Michigan Av, south onto Michigan Av, and north onto Erie Blvd. Brick Colonial Revival-style purpose-built fire hall and village office composed of a two-story frontal-gable garage block flanked by one-and-a-half-story wings to create a cruciform plan; low, square tower (possibly built for drying hoses) with louvered cupola and copper roof set in the northwest corner of plan; later additions to west wing include a frontal-gable, single-bay garage (mid-1900s) on north elevation of the west wing and a shed-roofed entrance porch (late 1900s) to south eave wall. The north and south elevations of the garage block both have three elliptically arched garage bays; the upper story fenestration includes three evenly spaced windows with brick heads and eight-over-twelve wood sash and demi-lune openings in each gable end. Openings in the side elevations of the garage block have eight-over-eight wood sash. The east wing has a center entrance with plain classically designed door casing flanked by six-over-six sash (vinyl replacements); this arrangement is protected by a shallow portico with squared posts and flat roof. Remaining fenestration also regular and symmetrical, with eight-over-eight and eight-over-twelve sash, wood upstairs and vinyl replacements on the main floor.

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Louvered demi-lune vent in peak of east wing. Brick entrance porch on south wall of west wing mimics the elliptical arches of the garage and projects south beyond the Michigan St façade. Building has partial returns on all rooflines; recent standing seam metal roof. Built 1941 (village records) with addition on south side facing Michigan Avenue for offices added 2006. (63.13-1-12; no street number in tax records)

Mill St

3-5 Mill St (1884 Sanborn: three units including milliner, dressmaker, and dwelling; 1905: W.J. Roser): Two-story, seven-bay frame commercial building with deep-eaved flat roof and bracketed frieze. Storefront with recently altered fenestration and doors in northern three bays; stair entrance with transom in south half of façade. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Built ca.1880. (63.63-2-14)

Mill St (Property has no street numbers posted; no street number provided in tax records. Property with tax parcel number 63.63-2-12 includes two buildings: a brick commercial building at the foot of Church St where Mill and Rock sts join it and the adjacent frame four-story tenement. The north building was constructed for Eliza Ehle; African-American couple Peter and Eliza Skinner ran a barber shop and an ice cream parlor respectively at this location.

Three-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building with symmetrical storefronts capped by a cast iron bracketed frieze, which face north up Church St and are set several feet above the roadway; high open stone curb with poured concrete steps spans front facade. Except for altered fenestration in the storefronts, building retains regular period fenestration: windows on upper stories of front façade have Renaissance Revival cast iron heads and sills; windows on sides and rear have stone lintels and sills on first story and segmentally arched heads and stone sills on upper stories; three-sided bay window projects from upper stories on west wall; all wood two-over-two wood sash. Stone foundation and water table. Mapped in 1884 Sanborn; built 1876.

Four-story, flat-roofed, frame building, possibly built in stages based on Sanborn maps, with open air shaft in Mill St façade; three-story glazed porch spans front façade south of the shaft; storefront (disused) on north half of Mill St façade at street level. A second glazed porch spans part of the west façade overlooking Rock St. Building retains generally regular period fenestration with wood sash (three vertically oriented lights over single light) installed in first quarter of twentieth century. Deep eaved cornice. Clad in brick-textured asphalt shingles, which may hide earlier finishes. Mapped in 1908 Sanborn as a four-story bicycle shop; earlier maps beginning in 1884 show a three-story building used for furniture manufacture and repair. Appears to have been built in phases beginning ca.1880 and to have achieved this configuration by 1908. The single-story frame ell on the north wall is mapped by 1926.

13-15 Mill St (1868: G. Sellick; 1884 Sanborn: dressmaker; 1891 Sanborn: laundry; 1897 Sanborn: Chinese laundry with frame section replacing older one on back; 1905: David Longshore): Two-story, five-bay, T-plan commercial building composed of a stone frontal-gable main block with same-height later (ca.1895) frame side-gabled addition cross-gabled into the main block to form the T-plan. Stone portion has paired entrances in first floor front above stone slab steps and stone sill spanning front façade; storefront with display window and recessed entrance in north half and dwelling space above and in south half; regular period fenestration with heavy stone lintels and sills, now with recent one-over-one non-wood replacement sash. Masonry combines smooth textured coursed ashlar blocks and heavy stone lintel on storefront; otherwise course ashlar masonry is rough. Tympanum (ca.1895) with fishscale wood shingles and square Palladian window surmounts heavy, Greek Revival-style stone cornice. Frame portion on back wall clad in brick-textured asphalt shingles; retains regular period fenestration and period wood doors with glazed upper panels. Built ca.1850. (63.63-2-13)

16 Mill St (1884 Sanborn; 1905: Dy. Vickers): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with lower two-story gable-roofed back on same axis. Open, hip-roofed front porch with turned posts, decorative braces, and jig-sawn frieze spans front and part of south side to single-story bay window. House retains regular period fenestration with wood one-over-one sash (probably early 1900s replacements) and Queen Anne-style door with glazed upper panel and transom. Brick-textured asphalt shingles cover or replace earlier finishes except for raking cornice frieze. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880. (63.63-2-39)

Outbuildings: Garage with concrete block walls and frame gambrel roof with clapboarded end wall. Built ca.1950. Metal-sided pole barn on adjacent lot has no address posted or in tax records. Built ca.2000. (63.63-2-40.2) Non-contributing.

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28-35 Mill St (1884 Sanborn: bakery and dwelling in north, two-story section and wagon shop in south portion; south portion raised to three stories by 1908 and used as a storehouse): Flat-roofed frame building with deep eaves and frieze built as connected buildings. North section appears to have been built in two phases with an enclosed stair on the north wall. Fenestration generally regular, now with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; street-level entrances numbered 17, 21 (pedimented roof over it), and 27 (shed-roof over it) retain doors with glazed upper panels (ca.1900). South, three-story section has single entrance centered on front façade; generally regular fenestration with variety of sash including six-over-six wood, one-over-one wood, and boarded openings. Entire building clad in vinyl siding, which may hide older finishes. Built ca.1870-80; south section raised to three stories, ca.1905. (63.63-2-11)

37-39 Mill St (1884 Sanborn: two dwellings): Two-story, flat-roofed frame tenement with deep eaves and frieze (possibly built in two phases). Retains much of regular period fenestration with some openings boarded over. Vinyl siding on front façade covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1870-80. (63.63-2-37)

42 Mill St (1884 Sanborn; 1905: Rosina Riemenschneider): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house on banked stone foundation; open, shed-roofed porch (probably replaces earlier one) spans front façade. House retains much of regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash and Italianate-style door with paired, arched, and glazed upper panels surmounted by transom. Asphalt shingle siding covers or replaces most historic details except for raking cornice friezeboards. Built ca.1880. (63.18-1-2; house number out of order)

106 Mill St (on 63.18-1-2): Small, one-story, gable-roofed frame house built partially on stone foundation; wood shingle siding. Appears to date ca.1930.

43 and 44 Mill St (1884 Sanborn: Arkell & Smith Cloth and Paper Bag Factory much of current plant constructed by this date except for sections at north end and southwest corner; some sections mapped by 1884 appear to have been replaced or remodeled later based on visual assessment; coal storage along the creek opposite the office at corner of Hill and Mill streets is gone): Large mill complex of brick and tile buildings located on both the east and west sides of Mill St. (63.18-1-1.1 and 1.2 (both sides of Mill St))

Two-story office with brick first floor and overhanging frame second story clad in tinned metal shingles occupies corner of Mill and Hill sts; brick first story rests on stone foundation with water table; regularly placed windows have segmentally arched heads and stone sills; upper story retains deteriorated wood six-over-six sash. Built ca.1875.

Adjoining office on its north wall and running north along west side of Mill St: Three-story brick manufacturing building with flat roof and ribbons of steel frame windows with poured concrete sills. Appears to have been built 1920s, replacing an earlier building shown on Sanborn maps.

Adjoining the brick building on Mill St farther north on west side: An 11-bay, three-story brick building on high stone basement; lower two stories have segmentally arched window heads and twelve-over-twelve wood sash; top floor appears to a later addition with metal frame windows. Built ca.1875.

Adjoining brick building at north end of complex on Mill St: A three-story, poured concrete building with metal frame windows. An arched wagon entrance to the yard of the factory appears to be incorporated in this section's foundation. Probably constructed 1930-40.

Three-story brick building set on steeply banked foundation; fenestration made up of bands of metal frame windows. Built ca.1920.

Two single-story storage buildings adjoin complex on Rock St frontage. These retain wood doors and cornices characteristic of first quarter of 1900s.

On east side of Mill St: Two adjoining two-story brick industrial buildings constructed as shops to support the Arkell & Smith operation; located directly on creek bank. Mapped 1884 Sanborn; built ca.1875 and added to over time; coal storage building at south end demolished.

101 Mill St (1905: Bierbauer Brew Co., Ale and Lager Brewery; 1926: disused brewery (apparently closed by Prohibition; 1941: apartments): Stone and frame house on site of the former brewery; may reuse material from the building, but building footprints don't match earlier ones. The house is constructed on a steeply banked foundation so that two stories face the creek and only the upper story is at the grade level Mill Street. A two-story wing with frame upper story set at an acute angle at the south end of the main gable-roofed block built of rough coursed stone. Irregular

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fenestration uses a variety of window types and sizes; stone chimney projects above roofline near where the wing meets the main block. Built ca.1940. (63.18-1-3)

Outbuilding: Small, gable-roofed frame outbuilding with wood novelty siding used as a garage. Mapped in 1915 as part of brewery.

158 Mill St (1905: Geo. Mosher): Two-story, side-gabled frame house with enclosed, shed-roofed porch spanning front façade; shed-roofed open porch on south gable wall and one-story, flat-roofed wing on north gable wall. House retains regular period fenestration with some period sash but mainly one-over-one vinyl replacements. Wood clapboard siding with wood raking cornice boards and corner boards. Built ca.1880. (63.18-1-46)

Outbuilding: One-story, frame shed with variety of wood siding. Appears to have been built as a garage, mid-1900s.

199 Mill St (1905: Mary Null): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with low-pitched roof and single-story back ell with T-111 siding. House retains nearly all of its period regular fenestration; one-over-one wood sash; non-functioning louvered wood shutters; asymmetrically placed main entrance with oval transom light set below prominent cornice. Wood clapboard siding, raking cornice boards, and cornerboards. Built ca.1880. (79.6-1-6)

200 Mill St (1905: Christine Braedel): Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, flat-roofed, frame house with deep eaves and frieze; shed-roofed open porch (built ca.1990; probably replaces an earlier one) over center entrance. House retains most of regular period fenestration with some wood two-over-two sash in place, but many replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; attic two-light casements in the frieze. Wood clapboard siding. Rough coursed ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1880. (79.6-1-4 property crosses road)

Mitchell St

12 Mitchell St Canajoharie Town Offices (1853 Geil map; 1857: L.B. Mitchell; 1868: Dr. Snow; 1905: L.M. ??): One-and-a-half-story stone house with low hipped roof and set on high stone basement with full height windows. House retains deep Greek Revival-style frieze at roofline and square Doric-style portico on recessed center entrance, which is flanked by pilasters and capped by a transom light. Retains regular period fenestration with heavy stone lintels and narrower projecting sills; six-over-six wood sash throughout. Four period brick chimneys pierce roof. High stone steps lead to entrance porch. Coursed stone ashlar walls with stone water table. Built ca.1840 by Thomas B. Mitchell, state senator 1843-6; used as annex for Hotel Wagner after its purchase by Beech-Nut; in 1960s was medical center for LifeSavers (which bought Beech-Nut) employees. (63.64-2-2)

Mohawk St

Mohawk St: Two-bay, frontal-gable pole barn garage with metal siding and roof. Built ca.2000. Non-contributing. (63.63-1-29)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame shed with board-and-batten siding. Built ca.2000. Non-contributing.

39 Mohawk St: Frontal-gable, three-bay pole barn garage with metal siding and roof. Built ca.2000. (63.63-1-47) Non-contributing.

71 Mohawk St (1884 Sanborn: Gro. Sto.; 1905: S. Ferraro): Two-story, two-bay, flat-roofed frame commercial building (now used as dwelling); hip-roofed open porch with recent square post supports spans front façade. Partially altered regular fenestration with vinyl one-over-one and eight-over-eight sash and stock wood doors. Asphalt shingles on sides; aluminum siding on front. Built ca.1880. (63.63-1-46)

77 Mohawk St (1884 Sanborn: brick building fire damaged): Two-story, brick house with two-story, three-sided bay window on east half of front façade; open porch with squared chamfered columns on west half. House retains plain cast iron window heads on front façade and segmentally arched heads made of soldiered bricks on side elevations; one-over-one vinyl sash replace earlier sash; paired wood doors with glazed upper panels date to construction period. Deep eaves and plain frieze; brick period chimneys and stone water table. Built ca.1870-80. (63.63-1-45)

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81 Mohawk St (1884 Sanborn): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with same-height, gable-roofed back ell. House being completely remodeled with altered fenestration, vinyl siding, and sash; open porch being built with dimensional lumber spanning front and part of east side. Built ca.1880. (63.63-1-44)

85 Mohawk St (1884 Sanborn): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with partial returns and oval panel framed by rectangular molding in tympanum. House retains much of regular period fenestration with variety of wood sash including wood two-over-two, six-over-one, and Queen Anne-style sash with perimeters of colored glass blocks; paired period doors with glazed upper panels in asymmetrically placed main entrance. Brick textured asphalt siding on front and diamond asphalt siding on sides; parged foundation. Built ca.1860.

Single-story, pre-fabricated house in two blocks with vinyl siding set behind main house. Built ca.2000. (63.63.1-43)
Non-contributing.

103-105 Mohawk St (1884 Sanborn): Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with same-height, shed-roofed back ell; open two-story porch with square posts and paneled knee walls spans front façade. House retains much of regular period fenestration, although most sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; some wood two-over-twos remain in side elevations. Center entrance retains Italianate-style door with glazed, arched upper panels. Pressed mineral shingles cover most or all earlier finishes except raking cornice boards. Stone foundation. Built ca.1860-70. (63.63-1-40)

Two-story, side-gabled frame house, possibly tenement on back line of lot. Built retains regular period fenestration with mainly paired windows; garage door in first floor front at east end; three-sided, shed-roofed bay window projects from center of front façade. Built ca.1920 (first mapped 1926 Sanborn).

113 Mohawk St (1884 Sanborn; 1905: Geo. Dussell): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house completely renovated recently with vinyl siding, vinyl nine-over-nine sash, decorative louvered fan in front peak, and insulated steel doors in east half of front façade. House appears to retain little or no resemblance to its historic appearance. Building date uncertain, but probably 1860-1880. (63.62-1-17) Non-contributing.

119 Mohawk St (1884 Sanborn; 1897 Sanborn first to show bay window, but building appears earlier; 1905: Mrs. Adam Roser): Two-story, flat-roofed, L-plan frame house with deep eaves and bracketed frieze. Open, hip-roofed porch with recently replaced posts spans part of east side to corner of L-plan and part of front façade, its roof picking up the pent roof over the first story of a three-sided bay window projecting from front wall. House retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (may be replacements, 1900-1940) throughout; paired Italianate-style doors in asymmetrically placed front door. Brick-textured asphalt shingles may cover or replace earlier finishes. Built ca.1870; house occupied by two African-American couples, James and Sara Teboet and John and Mary Cromwell. James Teboet was a barber; John Caldwell was a well-known fiddler who began life as a slave in Schoharie County. The Teboets and Caldwells were among several African-American families who formed a neighborhood in this section of the village. (63.62-1-15)

123 Mohawk St (1905: Geo. Barsheid): Two-story, shed-roofed T-plan frame house with deep eaves. Retains much of regular period fenestration with some wood two-over-two sash and many vinyl one-over-one replacements; asymmetrically placed entrance reduced to accommodate a recent insulated steel door. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Recent alterations include an entrance ramp of dimensional lumber, an open deck porch on west side, and attached, shed-roofed structure adjoining northeast interior corner of the T-plan. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.62-1-14)

131 Mohawk St (Hoke house; marked with NYS Board of Education sign): One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with Greek Revival-style partial returns and frieze. Open, shed-roofed porch (added ca.1900) with turned columns and scrolled corner braces spans front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash in side openings and first floor front; upstairs front has half-window have later paired wood one-over-ones; asymmetrically placed front entrance has sidelights and plain pilasters; door recently replaced. Wood clapboards and wide corner boards. Built ca.1840-60. Chester Bromley Hoke and his wife Lizzie were both descendants of people who were enslaved locally. The Hokes were among several African-American families who formed a neighborhood in this section of the village. (63.62-1-13)

Outbuilding: Narrow frontal-gable frame shed with wood novelty siding and paired plywood doors, partially renovated, but back section, which adjoins the bluff, badly deteriorated. Built early 1900s.

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145 Mohawk St: Single-story, gable-roofed, frame commercial building with T-III siding and metal roof. Built ca.1990. Non-contributing. (63.62-1-12)

159 Mohawk St: Gable-roofed brick building with tall, narrow profile; shed-roofed metal addition on south, or back, wall; metal roof. Building retains paired wood doors with six-light upper panels at east end of front, or north façade, and a segmentally arched window with six-over-six wood sash in west half of front façade; a second door with multi-light transom in east gable end; and large louvered demi-lune vents in peaks. Use unknown, but retains insulators for electrical connections on upper portion of building. Built ca.1900. (63.62-1-1)

181 Mohawk St (1905: Chas. Shaper lot has two dwellings): One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with raking cornice. Retains regular period fenestration with variety of sash including six-over-sixes in upper story eave walls, two-over-two wood sash in first story openings, and two-light casements in windows under eaves; asymmetrically placed door has paneled door in six-panel “cross-and-book” configuration. Asphalt shingles cover wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1840-60; possibly moved to this site by Shaper for use as tenement for quarry workers. (63.62-1-7)

187 Mohawk St (1905: Chas. Shaper lot has two dwellings): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with enclosed, shed-roofed entrance porch on asymmetrically placed front door. House retains regular period fenestration with variety of wood sash including one-over-ones and six-over-sixes. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Coursed limestone foundation. Built ca.1860-80; possibly moved to this site by Shaper for use as tenement for quarry workers. (63.62-1-6)

Outbuilding: Storage shed composed of gabled and gambrel-roofed blocks; latter block has a six-panel wood. Built mid-1900s.

191 Mohawk St (1905: John Hartman): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with same-height, shed-roofed back ell creating T-plan. Glazed shed-roofed porch (added 1920-40) spans most of front façade. House retains much of regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Asphalt shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.62-1-5)

195 Mohawk St (1905: R. Amarosi): Frame house composed of two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable main block and large, flat-roofed, two-story wing attached to east wall, offset from front façade; glazed hip-roofed porch set in corner created by wing. House retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces historic finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.62-1-4)

219 Mohawk St (Sanborn: no exposure): Two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed, frame house with lower, two-story, side-gabled wing on west wall forming L-plan; glazed, hip-roofed porch wraps west side of main block, front, and west sides of wing. House retains regular period fenestration, mainly with wood one-over-one and some two-over-two sash; porch sash have three vertically oriented lights in upper half and single-light lower half. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. High stone foundation on main block. Built ca.1920. (63.62-1-33)

Montgomery St

Montgomery St bridge: Single-span concrete arch bridge with steel railing; preserves Moderne-style cast concrete piers and tapered lamp standards with glass globes at east end. Bridge replaces earlier spans on this location from the mid-1800s. Built 1933; deck and arch appear to be replacements (date on bridge plate on southwest corner). BIN 1002830.

10 Montgomery St (1897 Sanborn; 1905: Helen A. Richmond): Well-developed two-story, frame Queen Anne-style house composed of large frontal-gable main block; prominent asymmetrical tympanum with Palladian window centered below the peak; lower two-story back ell on the south wall. House retains full decorative scheme designed to provide an articulated and irregular appearance. This includes large circular tower at the northwest corner of the house, an open, hip-roofed porch spanning the west half of the front façade and part of the west side; round and three-sided bay windows projecting from either end of the front façade, and a prominent dormer window at the southeast corner of the main block with a Palladian window similar to the one in the front. Retains period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood sash, mixed with additional windows of varying size and configuration. First story is faced with cut stone, soldiered over window heads; upper stories have wood clapboard siding. Built 1891 for A.G. Richmond, president of Canajoharie National Bank. (63.63-2-31)

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Outbuilding: Large two-story frame carriage barn with mansard roof; wood clapboard siding and period wood window sash; banked stone foundation on back line of 11 Wheelock St—garage on latter property abuts the back wall of the carriage barn. Built ca.1895.

Landscape features: House is set on banked site; on west side, evidence of a garden encompassed by low stone walls visible from Montgomery St.

55 Montgomery St Arkell Foundation (1905: Mrs. Jas. Arkell): Property includes the mansion of James and Sarah Arkell and buildings added to the main house in the latter half of the twentieth century to increase the amount of space offered to accommodate older people. These buildings form an L-plan complex facing Montgomery St and Maple Av and are attached by passages and walkways. Each building has a distinctive appearance differing from the others in the group. The property incorporates a garden space of more than an acre at the west end in a park bounded by Front and Montgomery streets. (63.64-2-22)

Main house (Arkell Hall) is a two-and-a-half-story gambrel-roofed building with a gable-roofed back ell. Building is faced with a variety of stone set off by red sandstone lintels, continuous sills, and quoins around windows and doors and at the corners of the building, chimney caps, and porte-cochere on the Montgomery St side of the house; circular, open porch on north side. Decorative panel, apparently composed of glass, on the south exterior chimney at each end (north and south) of the building; north chimney is interior. House design influenced by Richardsonian Romanesque taste, but is more unusual and eclectic than that suggests. It retains a fairly regular fenestration with one-over-one sash through most of the building; windows on the side walls are round-arched in the first and second stories; a large round tower projects from south end of front façade; an oriel with conical cap projects from northwest corner; dormer windows with conical roofs project from main and wing roofs. Heavy coursed rusticated stone foundation. Standing seam metal roof. House encases an older frame mansard-style house bought by James Arkell from S.W. Silsbury, which, in turn is said to be an enlargement of a vernacular frame farmhouse built before 1850. Current appearance achieved 1891-2 when veneered in stone by mason U.R. Sloan.

Community center facing Montgomery St is a single-story building with gable-roofed passageways opening onto flat-roofed rooms and also connecting to the original house. Main access is via a porte-cochere marked by a conical roof mimicking tower roofs on main house. Center is faced with stone similar to that of the house. Built ca.2000. Non-contributing.

Apartment building connected to the community center is a two-story frame structure with a complicated roof line incorporating hips and dormers, which hides a flat roof with mechanicals. Fenestration provides a sense of a variety with paired and singled openings with one-over-one sash; open porches with spindled railings located at the corners. Wood clapboard siding. Main entrance has porte-cochere and curved drive off of Maple Av. Built ca.2000. Non-contributing

Large two-story, rectangular-plan, stuccoed building with hipped roof surrounding flat roof providing space for mechanicals; square, three-story, square tower with crenellations at northwest corner adjoining the main house. Stucco finish incorporates false quoins. Building stands on raised stone foundation. Regular fenestration of singled and doubled openings with one-over-one sash. Slate roof. Built 1952 to provide living accommodations for elderly people.

Shingle-style frame garage reused as offices or dwelling space at northeast corner of Montgomery St and Maple Av (1915 Sanborn shows associated with property on east side Maple Av, but now part of Arkell Foundation property) with hip-on-gable main roof bisected by two-story hip-on-gable central block; both main roof and taller central block have hip-roofed dormer windows. Building clad in wood shingles and trimmed with deep frieze boards and plain casings. Fenestration generally regular, mainly with one-over-one wood sash; dormers have pointed two-over-two sash in main block and eight-light casements in raised central section. Built ca.1910.

56 Montgomery St (1905: German Lutheran church): Frontal-gable stone church set on gently banked foundation with round-arched center entrance in lower level. Low, square tower over entrance capped by louvered octagonal bell stage and dome; main roof, tower, and bell stage all have bracketed friezes below deep eaves. Regular fenestration with four round-arched windows on each side wall; arched window with paired arches and spandrel flank narrow window in front façade; wheel window in peak; square-headed window in basement. Coursed ashlar walls with quoins matching those on windows. Built 1872 to replace earlier church built in 1842. (63.64-2-23)

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66 Montgomery St (1905: H.S. Brumley): Two-story frame house with irregular plan and steeply pitched roof. House retains much of regular period fenestration, including three-sided bay window on first floor front; sash appear to be mainly wood one-over-ones. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Recent ramp system to accommodate wheelchairs accesses main entrance, which has steel frame glazed doors protected by shed-roofed open porch. Coursed ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (63.64-2-23)

Landscape feature: Low drylaid stone retaining wall with large capstones fronts property.

70 Montgomery St (1905: part of a larger property owned by Mrs. Jas. Arkell): Two-story, Queen Anne-style frame house with hipped roof; open, curved porch with Tuscan columns and spindled railing wraps front and west side of house. Retains mainly regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood sash throughout including in two-story, three-sided bay window on front façade; lattice casements in pedimented dormer in front façade; oval window centered in upstairs front facade. Wood clapboard siding with ship-lapped corners and shingled tympanum in front and side dormer windows. Stone foundation and period interior brick chimney. Built ca.1905. (63.64-2-24)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story hip-roofed frame carriage barn matches house with wood clapboard siding, X-batten mow door centered above main entrance (now with upward sliding garage door), and pedimented gable dormer with partial returns. Built ca.1905.

Landscape feature: Low drylaid stone retaining wall with large capstones fronts property.

84 Montgomery St (1868: site of soap factory; 1905: Wm. J. Abeling): Two-story frame house with slightly irregular rectangular plan composed of gable-roofed front and rear blocks cross gabled and prominent gable dormer windows facing east and west; open porch with squared, battered supports set on knee wall spans front and part of west side; shed-roofed enclosed back ell. House retains mainly regular period fenestration with mostly wood one-over-one wood sash in single and paired configurations; asymmetrically placed front door in front façade. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace historic finishes, but historic frieze boards and deep eaves remain exposed. Built ca.1900. (63.64-1-50)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding; horizontally sliding doors in west eave wall. Built ca.1900.

87 Montgomery St (1868: F.A. Abeling; 1905: Mrs. J.A. Eberling): One-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with extended back roof face; later shed-roofed porch spans back wall. Regular period fenestration with replacement one-over-one sash in first floor openings; center entrance with mid-twentieth-century door. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1800-1830. (63.64-1-32)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage. Built 1950-70. Non-contributing.

91 Montgomery St (1905: Harvey Failing): Two-and-a-half-story, L-plan, flat-roofed, frame tenement with two-story open porch set in corner of plan. House retains much of regular period fenestration, mainly with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; some attic windows retain two-light casements. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Part of roof has low-pitched gabled addition. Built ca.1880. (63.64-1-33; tax record street number is 93)

Outbuilding: Two-story frame carriage barn with steeply pitched hipped roof with dormer window extending ridge forward on front roof face; wood clapboard siding; tinned metal roof. Built ca.1910.

94 Montgomery St (1857: site of T.R.D. Church; 1905: Mrs. O. Van Evera): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with lower, two-story, flat-roofed back ell and enclosed shed-roofed porch on east side; open shed-roofed porch with elaborately scroll-sawn braces spans front façade. House retains regular period fenestration, now with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and vinyl shutters. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace historic finishes; retains deep-eaved roof. Built ca.1900. (63.64-1-48)

Outbuilding: Two-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with sliding mow door in upper story front and six-over-six wood sash in peak; shed-roofed, single-bay addition to east gable wall. Wood clapboard siding; three upward sliding garage doors replace earlier doors. Built ca.1900.

99 Montgomery St (1905: lot is part of Front St lot belonging to Mrs. M.L. Smith): Two-story, hip-roofed, two-family, frame house with hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; hip-roofed, open porch with Tuscan columns set on paneled knee wall spans center bay. Retains regular period fenestration with paired and single openings with one-over-one wood sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1920. (63.64-1-34)

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Outbuilding: Two-bay, pyramidal-roofed, frame garage with paired doors. Built ca.1920.

100 Montgomery St (1857: H. Moyer; 1868: C. Hawley; 1905: Miles H. Diefendorf): Stone house composed of two-story, three-bay wing and single-story, two-bay wing enlarged in late 1800s to become Queen Anne-style house. Wing raised a story with frame addition and entire roof remodeled with a hipped roof augmented with hip-roofed dormers in side roof faces and large hip-on-gable dormer projecting from front roof face; a two-story, three-bay wing set on stone foundation spans east half of front façade; open, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and spindled railing spans rest of front façade. House has generally regular period fenestration incorporating earlier openings and using one-over-one wood sash throughout; oval window in frame upper story above wing and a fanlight in front dormer roof. Original house has coursed ashlar stone walls and foundation with stone water table; porch also rests on stone foundation. Pressed mineral shingles on frame portions; retains deep eaves and trim boards at roofline. Built ca.1850; enlarged ca.1900. (63.64-1-47)

Outbuildings: Large, two-story carriage barn with hipped roof matching main roof of house; wood clapboard siding; paired doors with six-light upper panels. Built ca.1900.

Frame garage with hipped roof; windows with six-over-six wood sash. Located on back line of property; pressed mineral shingles match house. Built ca.1920-30.

109 Montgomery St (1905: Menzo S. Russ): Two-story, L-plan brick house with low-pitched, deep-eaved gable roof; bracketed frieze at roofline. Partially glazed porch (probably added ca.1880-90) with squared, chamfered posts; open section with spindled railing curves around southwest corner and wraps front of house. Retains regular period fenestration with segmentally arched openings with soldiered brick heads and stone sills; all sash replaced with six-over-six vinyl sash; main entrance has side and transom lights. House rests on high, banked stone foundation with stone water table. Built ca.1870-80. (63.64-1-35)

Outbuilding: Pyramidal-roofed frame garage; wood novelty siding. Built ca.1920-30.

110 Montgomery St (1905: Carl Miller): Two-story, square-plan frame house with low hipped, deep-eaved roof; lower, two-story, flat-roofed ell offset on back wall; open porch (added ca.1910-25) with square posts resting on wood shingled knee wall spans front and part of west side. Regular period fenestration with wood two-over-two sash in upper openings and replacement vinyl two-over-two and one-over-ones on main floor. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes; retains deep frieze at main roofline. Built ca.1870-80. (63.64-1-46)

Outbuilding: Large, two-story, side-gabled frame carriage barn with two sets of paired, horizontally folding garage doors with six-light upper panels; wood siding and recent metal roof. Built ca.1870-1900.

Landscape feature: Low stone retaining wall with large capstones spans front of property and west line.

114 Montgomery St (1905: open lot labeled Robt. Hogg): Frame American Four-square house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; open porch with Tuscan-style columns and spindled railing spans front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with vinyl replacement sash (eight-over-eight in first floor front; six-over-six elsewhere) in all openings except attic dormer, which has four-light wood casements. Built ca.1920. (63.64-1-45)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, pyramidal-roofed frame garage with period, X-battened paired doors. Built ca.1920.

115 Montgomery St (1905: Mrs. F.C. Knapp): Two-story, L-plan brick house with deep-eaved, low hipped roof trimmed with bracketed frieze; open hip-roofed porch (ca.1910-25; probably replaces earlier porch) with Tuscan-style columns set on wood shingled knee walls. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched heads and stone sills has one-over-one wood sash (probably a change made about same time as porch replacement); main entrance has door of similar period with large single glazed panel and a single sidelight. Banked stone foundation with stone water table. Built ca.1870-80. (63.64-1-36)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, two-story frame carriage barn with mow door centered under peak; upward sliding garage door replaces earlier doors; wood novelty siding and corner boards. Built 1890-1910.

117 Montgomery St (1941 Sanborn): Frame American Four-square house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer window on front roof face; screened, hip-roofed porch with battered, squared posts resting on frame piers spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with replacement vinyl one-over-one sash and vinyl shutters. Pressed mineral

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shingles cover or replace earlier finishes; retains frieze boards at roofline. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1930. (63.64-1-37)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, pyramidal-roofed frame garage. Built 1930.

118 Montgomery St (1853 and 1857: house mapped without owner name; 1868: Mrs. Murdock; 1905: Mrs. C.B. Smith): One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house with extended back roof face; open, hip-roofed porch (1920s; later stock turnings for posts and railings); retains frieze band windows with replacement vinyl sash in upper story front and side windows in upper story east side; other fenestration partially altered with "picture" window in two bays of front. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation parged. Built ca.1800-40. (63.64-1-44)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, side-gabled frame garage with single door. Built ca.1950-70. Non-contributing.

119 Montgomery St (1853 and 1857: house mapped without owner name; 1868: Mrs. Longshore; 1905: part of lot owned by Mary J. O'Connor): One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house with altered roofline, shed-roofed addition on east side; hip-roofed dormer window added to front roof face and open porch in the early 1900s. Vinyl siding and vinyl replacement sash, some in period openings. Built ca.1800-1840. (63.64-1-38)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with vinyl siding, insulated steel door, and upward sliding door. Built ca.1930; renovated ca.2000.

120 Montgomery St (1868: E. Roberts; 1905: part of lot owned by Mary J. O'Connor; 1926 Sanborn): Two-story, three-bay, frame house with low hipped, deep-eaved roof; single-story, two-bay wing set back from front façade on east side. Retains much of regular period fenestration with vinyl replacement one-over-one sash; asymmetrically placed door has plain classical casing with sidelights; partially hidden by metal awning; entrance porch a recent replacement of earlier one. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation parged. Built ca.1860. (63.64-1-43)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay, frame garage with finishes matching house. Built ca.1930.

121 Montgomery St (1905: Dunshee (present house has a different footprint; style not very common until a little later): Dutch Colonial-style frame house with gambrel end facing street; shed-roofed dormer windows run length of both roof faces; partially enclosed hip-roofed porch spans front façade. House retains much of period fenestration but all sash replaced with nine-over-nine vinyl ones except for demi-lune in peak. Vinyl siding covers or replaces historic finishes; porch built of new stock lumber. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1910. (63.64-1-39)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with finishes matching house. Built ca.1960-80. Non-contributing.

122 Montgomery St (1868: may be building labeled A. Dockstader; 1905: part of lot owned by Mary J. O'Connor; 1926 Sanborn): Single-story, hip-roofed frame house with parged foundation, vinyl siding, and altered fenestration with vinyl six-over-six sash and center entrance with dimensional lumber porch and insulated steel door. Construction date uncertain. (63.64-1-42)

123 Montgomery St (1853: house mapped without owner; 1857: J. Shaner; 1868: M. Gibson; 1905: J.H. Schultz): Frame house composed of frontal-gable, one-and-a-half-story main block and two-bay, side-gabled, single-story wing. Retains most of regular period fenestration with all sash recently replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; asymmetrically placed main entrance has sidelights and small pedimented hood (mid-1900s) with elliptical arch cut out and curved braces supporting it. Open porch with plain square posts spans part of wing. Remnants of partial returns survive, but other details hidden or lost when sided with vinyl. Built ca.1830-50. (63.64-1-40)

125-31 Montgomery St (1905: on lot owned by Mrs. Geo. Geortner; this building may have been the twin of 128-34 Montgomery St, which has different porches and altered roofline): Two-story, hip-roofed, frame tenement on high stone foundation with stuccoed walls. Retains regular period fenestration with single and paired windows with six-over-six wood sash; two sets of paired entrances set under hip-roofed open porches with square posts and paneled railings evenly spaced across front façade; gabled dormer window with same sash in front roof face. Main and porch roofs have exposed rafter tails. Random ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (63.64-1-14)

126 Montgomery St (1853 and 1857: house mapped without owner name; 1868: A. Doxtader; 1905: part of lot owned by Mary J. O'Connor): Two-story, side-gabled, symmetrical plan, two-family frame house with same-height, flat-roofed back ell. Retains regular period fenestration with wood one-over-one sash in upper story and sides; vinyl replacements in first floor front; two entrances, each with a pedimented hood over simple framed steps; concrete steps from pavement to

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wood steps. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes; raking cornice boards survive. Banked stone foundation. Built ca.1850. (63.64-1-41)

128-34 Montgomery St (1905: part of lot with house owned by Mrs. Cath. Burton): Two-story, frame tenement on banked stone foundation with stuccoed walls; stuccoed Moderne-style parapet hides main roofline. Retains regular period fenestration with single and paired windows, all with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; two sets of paired entrances reached via open hip-roofed porches with square posts and paneled railings evenly spaced across front façade. Two closed shed-roofed back porches provide rear access to house in same configuration as front. Random ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (63.64-1-15)

135 Montgomery St (1857: J.G. Van Evera; 1868: M. Gibson; 1905: Moses Gibson): Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with two-story, flat-roofed back ell and addition to northeast corner; open shed-roofed porch on west wall. Retains regular period fenestration with center entrance capped by pedimented open porch supported by square posts; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones and windows flanked by vinyl shutters on front façade. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1830-50. (63.19-1-48; tax record uses 137 Montgomery St)

140 Montgomery St (1905: lot of David Longshore): Single-story, U-plan frame house with garage in east projecting leg of plan; aluminum siding; concrete block foundation. Built ca.1965. Non-contributing. (63.19-1-46)

142 Montgomery St (1905: part of larger lot owned by Hy. C. Miller): Two-story, cross-gabled frame house with open porch with Tuscan-style columns set on paneled knee wall curving part of front façade and east side; small single-story, gable-roofed back ell. House retains most of regular period fenestration with all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Gable ends have decorative wood shingles; house otherwise clad in vinyl siding. Built ca.1910. (63.19-1-42)

Moyer St

Village park: Small park (.75 acres) located at southwest corner of Moyer and Montgomery streets overlooking the creek and set below grade of the surrounding streets. Once part of the White House property adjacent on south line. Owned by Village of Canajoharie. (63.63-2-30)

20 Moyer St The White House (1905: J.R. White, J.J. White, S.W. Schenck): Two-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable, L-plan stone (random coursed ashlar with prominent quoins and smoothly dressed water table) house set on high banked foundation with a full basement exposed on the creek (west), or rear, of building; deep eaves with bracketed frieze; asymmetrically placed main entrance on front façade has flat-roofed, glazed entrance porch with square posts and Gothic-influenced trim scheme and paired wood doors. Three-sided, stone bay window rising full height of main block is capped by an octagonal mansard roof on the north wall; similar square-plan bay window set in corner of L on south side of the building. Regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills; one-over-one wood sash may be early twentieth-century ones replacing earlier ones; variety of attic windows including round-arched window in front peak, pedimented windows in mansard roofs of bay windows, and half windows under eaves. Slate roof. Built 1879; used as village offices and county health laboratory during 1920s-1950s; converted to apartments later. (63.63-2-35)

25 Moyer St (1905: house in lot set off by dashed lines from Helen A. Richmond): Two-story, L-plan frame house composed of rectangular-plan main block, its north half with a low-pitched frontal gable roof and its south half flat roof; same-height back ell has flat roof; entire building unified by deep eaves with a bracketed frieze; open shed-roofed porch with squared posts set on knee walls spans front façade. Generally regular period fenestration features pedimented single windows on south side, pedimented windows with paired openings across first floor front and also centered under peak of north section; others are square-headed; single openings have two-over-two wood sash; paired openings have one-over-ones; glazed single-story bay window projects from south wall of back ell. Wood clapboard siding. Built 1882 or 1883 using two smaller houses removed from the West Shore Railroad right-of-way on Mohawk Street. (63.63-2-34)

26 Moyer St: Church of the Good Shepherd (1905: Epis. Chu.): Stone (random coursed ashlar with prominent quoins and rough finished water table) church with steeply pitched gable roof and pedimented, enclosed entrance porch on north eave wall near the east end of the building. Roof frieze trimmed with small brackets below the slightly flared eaves. Regular period fenestration with five narrow Gothic-arched windows on each eave wall; three windows set adjacent, the

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middle one slightly taller, pierce the Moyer St gable wall. Brick chimney at west end (rear of building) of the ridgeline. Church rests on a high, banked foundation; stone water table. Built 1874; consecrated as church 1881. (63.63-2-36)

31 Moyer St (1905: Dr. Silas A. Wessels): Two-story, L-plan frame house with low-pitched, deep-eaved hipped roof; two-story, gable-roofed back ell; deep bracketed frieze with decorative lozenges trimmed with foliate scroll-sawn detail. Single-story, flat-roofed, glazed porches form wings at each end of front façade. Retains generally regular period fenestration with square-headed windows, two-over-two wood sash, and louvered wood shutters on openings throughout the main block. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built 1886. (63.71-2-1)

Outbuilding: Two-story, frontal-gable, frame carriage barn with shed-roofed bay added to east eave wall; retains period fenestration with paired sliding doors of vertical boards on north gable wall; asymmetrically placed mow door above; and six-over-six wood sash. Wood novelty siding. Built ca.1875-90.

Landscape feature: Low stone retaining wall on Moyer St frontage wraps a short distance onto Wheelock St to create raised level front lawn.

33 Moyer St (1905: part of lot owned by Dr. Silas A. Wessels; 1941 Sanborn): Dutch Colonial-style frame house with eave wall facing street; shed-roofed dormer spans front roof face; asymmetrically placed main entrance marked by open pedimented porch breaking eave line. Open, shed-roofed porch with square posts resting on shingled knee walls. House retains regular period fenestration with six-over-one wood sash. Wood shingles laid in alternating deep and shallow lines. Built ca.1930. (63.71-2-2)

34 Moyer St (1905: Mary A. Doubleday): Two-story, T-plan, brick house with low-pitched frontal-gable roof, deep eaves and plain frieze. Glazed porch (added ca.1920) with shingled walls projects from north side nearly flush with front facade; single-story ranch-style wing with garage underneath also projects from rear half of north side. Main house retains regular period fenestration with segmentally arched heads of soldiered bricks and stone sills; two-over-two wood sash and louvered wood shutters. Stone foundation and water table. Built 1883. (63.71-1-3)

42 Moyer St Van Alstine House (NR listed, 1983) (1905: Old Fort Rensselaer): Gambrel-roofed stone house with offset, single-story, side-gabled stone wing; later flat-roofed back ell, also stone. Two-story open wood porch faces the creek. Built ca.1740-60. (63.71-1-4)

43 Moyer St (1926 Sanborn): One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame bungalow with front roof face extended over open porch supported by Tuscan columns and spanning front façade; wide shed-roofed dormer with two pairs of paired windows centered on front roof face. House retains regular period fenestration with replacement one-over-one sash in front façade and period wood six-over-ones elsewhere. Vinyl siding covers or replaces historic finishes. Stone foundation banked to front of building. Built ca.1915. (63.71-2-35)

Landscape feature: Property fronted by high dry laid stone retaining wall with long flight of steps paralleling wall to reach front yard.

46 Moyer St (1905: Stewart Perry): Unusually large American Four-square frame house with pyramidal roof finished with a "widow's walk"; enclosed hip-roofed porch on south wall; enclosed, hip-roofed entrance porch (added mid-1900s) incorporates a single-bay garage facing the street at northeast corner of house. Fenestration largely intact with flat-roofed dormer windows projecting from front and side roof faces and small three-sided bay window on first floor front opposite entrance porch; appears to retain wood one-over-one sash in some openings. Wood clapboard siding with reeded corner posts (these may be recent embellishment) on front façade. Built 1903 for Stuart Perry. (63.71-1-5)

47-49 Moyer St (1853 and 1857: house mapped without owner name; 1868: Mrs. Moyer; 1905: Henry Mayer): Two-story frame house composed of three-bay, side-gabled main block with late Federal-style door casing incorporating sidelights asymmetrically placed on front façade; same-height ell cross-gabled into back roof face of this block; a second, lower, two-story, side-gabled wing attached to south wall of the back ell. The prominent two-story main block fronted by an open, hip-roofed porch (lumber replaced fairly recently) set on a high stone foundation; a more modest open, hip-roofed porch spans north half of wing. Regular period fenestration with variety of one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Main block with Federal entrance built ca.1810-30; wing may be of similar date or earlier; ell probably a later addition. (63.71-2-34)

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Landscape feature: Property fronted by dry laid stone retaining wall continued southward from adjacent property (43 Moyer St); stone steps in flights perpendicular to street ascend sloped front yard.

54 Moyer St (1905: property of H.G. Perry; 1926 Sanborn; on property with American Legion): Tile-faced American Four-Square house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer windows in front and side roof faces; glazed hip-roofed porch with supports also tile-faced spans south half of front façade; one-story hip-roofed frame wing added to west end of south wall. Regular period fenestration with some replacement sash; retains latticed Queen Anne parlor window in first floor front; poured concrete lintels and sills painted white to set off from house. Dormers have wood shingled walls. Poured concrete water table above stone foundation. Built ca.1915. (63.71-1-6)

58 Moyer St (1905: H.G. Perry (house); 1915 Sanborn; "Music S"): Two-story, L-plan, cross-gabled frame house with pedimented enclosed entrance porch matching pitch of main roof on front façade; open side entrance porch with squared, chamfered posts on northeast corner; upper story open porch on north side. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash in most openings (a few replaced with vinyl one-over-ones) except for six-light windows flanking main door. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes, but raking cornice frieze boards remain. Banked stone foundation. (63.71-1-7)

64 Moyer St (1915: stucco on lath): American Four-square house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; recent enclosed shed-roofed porch spans front façade and shed-roofed garage attached to north wall. House retains regular period fenestration with replacement vinyl one-over-one sash; recent decorative shutters composed of four vertical boards flank upper story front windows. Vinyl siding covers earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1915. (63.71-1-8)

65 Moyer St (1905: H.G. Perry): Two-story, irregular plan, frame house with mansard roof and square tower, also with an mansard roof, which projects above the main roof; open porch with squared, chamfered posts and baluster splat railing spans front and north wall of front block. Retains regular period fenestration with replacement one-over-one vinyl sash in casings with low pedimented heads in main block and steeply pitched heads in attic windows; non-functional wood louvered shutters flank all openings; paired openings in upper story of tower above main entrance, which has been altered and its door replaced recently. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and deep plain frieze. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870-80. (63.71-1-9)

68 Moyer St (1905: Mrs. Hy. Bohl): Two-story, L-plan, cross-gabled frame house with two-story flat-roofed back ell on high banked foundation descending to rear of property; open, shed-roofed entrance porch on north side extended in a second, more shallow slope to create larger porch with squared posts set on knee walls. House retains regular period fenestration with mainly wood one-over-one sash; three-siding, single-story bay projects from center of front façade. Period finishes include decorative wood shingles in peaks, on upper story with flared lower edge, and in a band wrapping first floor below the window sills; wood clapboards otherwise. Stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.71-1-9)

72 Moyer St (1905: open lot belonging to Jos. Traudt): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house on steeply banked stone foundation with two-story, three-sided bay window projecting from front façade; partially open hip-roofed porch spans north half of front and north side; entrances in front and through porch. House retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Turned posts rest on paneled railings on front porch. Vinyl siding covers or replaces early finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (63.71-1-1)

Outbuilding: Single-story, shed-roofed hen house with six-over-six wood sash and wood novelty siding. Built ca.1910.

73 Moyer St (1905: on open lot belonging to Mrs. Harriet Spraker): Frame American Four-square house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer window. Open, hip-roofed porch with square posts spans front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with wood one-over-one sash. Vinyl or aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1915. (63.71-2-31; posted address is 75)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with paired wood plank doors. Built ca.1930.

79 Moyer St (1905: on open lot belonging to Mrs. Harriet Spraker): Two-story, L-plan, hip-roofed frame house with open porch supported by Tuscan-style columns on paneled railings curves around front façade and along north side; hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face. House retains much of regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one

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replacement sash; retains period door with single oblong light. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Built ca.1915. (63.71-2-30)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with exposed rafter tails. Built ca.1920-30.

80 Moyer St (1905: Martin Froelich): Two-story, irregular plan frame house with irregular roof composed of prominent offset gables, all with wood shingled tympani with flared lower edges; large open porch set under a flared shed-roof extended from main roof (creates an asymmetrical gable on front façade) and supported by square posts set on shingled knee walls. House retains regular period fenestration of mainly single windows (paired in first floor sides); all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes but replicates corner boards and frieze on main roof. Random ashlar stone foundation. Built 1895-1900. (63.71-1-11)

Outbuilding: Single-story, three-bay, shed-roofed frame hen house with wood clapboards and replacement one-over-one vinyl sash. Built ca.1910.

83 Moyer St (1905: Mrs. Geo. Kimmerer): Two-and-a-half-story, L-plan, brick house with deep-eaved, low-hipped roof; wood brackets applied to brick frieze; full-height, three-sided bay window projects from north side; open porch (appears to be a ca.1915 addition) with square posts spans main entrance and part of north side. House retains regular period fenestration with segmentally arched window heads of soldiered brick and stone sills; some two-over-two wood sash, but most appear to be one-over-one wood sash; main entrance has segmentally arched transom with later (early 1900s) sidelights and muntins to create a fan. Smoothly dressed stone water table on front and north sides above stone foundation. (63.71-2-29)

Outbuilding: Two-story, frame outbuilding with garage on first floor; T-111 siding. Built ca.1970; possibly augmentation of an earlier building. Non-contributing.

87 Moyer St (1905: Martin Froelich): Two-story, irregular plan, frame house with mansard roof; full-height three-sided bay window spans south half of front façade and is carried up through the mansard (a tower may be missing); open porch with squared, chamfered posts now resting on a knee wall spans north half of front and part of north side. House retains regular period fenestration with mostly replacement one-over-one vinyl sash. Wood clapboards on front; sides clad in asphalt shingles; deep frieze with lozenges at roofline survives. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870-80. (63.71-2-27)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable single-bay garage with plywood siding. Built ca.1970. Non-contributing.

92 Moyer St (1905: Mrs. J. Dady): Two-story, cross-gabled frame house with mid-twentieth-century, single-story addition on banked foundation (one-bay garage underneath) on north side. Open porch with enclosed section on north side spans front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with vinyl replacement one-over-one sash; door also replaced. Vinyl siding covers or replaces all historic finishes; foundation parged. Built ca.1885-1900. (63.71-1-13)

96 Moyer St (1905: open lot owned by Arkell & Smith): Frontal-gable, frame American Four-square house with glazed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade; recently added single-story, gable-roofed addition off rear wall. House retains regular period fenestration; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; windows have louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding and shingles replace or cover earlier finishes; cornice replaced with modern box soffit. Foundation parged. Built ca.1915. (63.71-1-14)

103 Moyer St (1905: D. Bond): Two-and-a-half-story, irregular plan, frame house with low-pitched, deep-eaved roof; open, flat-roofed porch with heavy shingled supports resting on shingled knee walls spans front and part of north side. House retains generally regular period fenestration plan with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Wood shingles cover entire building, concealing or replacing an Italianate-style decorative scheme. Stone foundation. Built ca.1865-80. (63.71-2-26)

Outbuildings: Two-story, frontal-gambrel roofed carriage barn with paired sliding doors in first floor front and sliding mow door above; wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1900.

Single-bay, pyramidal-roofed frame garage. Built ca.1920.

104 Moyer St (1905: G.R.): Two-story, three-bay, flat-roofed frame house on steeply banked foundation with full basement opening at grade at back of house. Open flat-roofed porch with wrought iron supports over main entrance, which as replacement door. Retains most of regular period fenestration with wood two-over-two sash. Vinyl siding

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replaces or covers virtually all historic details save deep eaves of roof. Rough coursed ashlar foundation. Built ca.1865-80. (63.71-1-15)

107 Moyer St (1905: on lot owned by Wm. Bond): Frame bungalow with pyramidal roof; prominent frontal-gable dormer window centered on front roof face breaks eave line; hip-roofed dormer windows project from side and rear faces. Open, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan-style columns set on paneled knee wall spans front façade. House retains much of regular period fenestration with mainly wood one-over-one sash. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes; retains raking cornice boards and frieze. Rough coursed ashlar foundation. Built ca.1915. (63.71-2-25)

112 Moyer St (1905: Mich. Wankerl): Two-story, three-bay frame house with same-height, two-bay wing flush with front façade; open pedimented porch over asymmetrically placed entrance in front façade. House retains most of regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood ash throughout. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes; raking cornice boards and frieze remain. Stone foundation. Built ca.1860-90. (63.71-1-17)

113 Moyer St (1905: Wm. Bond): Two-story, irregular plan, flat-roofed frame house with asymmetrically placed entrance on front façade and a second entrance on north wing; both entrances have open, hip-roofed porches with squared posts set on paneled knee walls. House retains some of regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood and vinyl replacement sash; louvered vinyl shutters applied to casings. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Rough coursed ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1870-90. (63.71-2-24)

Outbuilding: Two-bay frame garage with hip-on-gable roof; recently added board-and-batten siding. Built ca.1915.

122 Moyer St (1905: David Longshore): Two-story, two-bay, frontal-gable frame house with later added single-story, side-gabled wing on north side to which two additional one-story side-gabled additions were made, possibly a previously open breezeway and a two-bay garage; last two additions have T-111 siding. Main block retains pedimented hood supported by scrolled braces and set over asymmetrically placed entrance. Fenestration altered and sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones and a small oriel window. Wood shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1900. (63.18-1-5)

124 Moyer St (1905: Mrs. J. Connolly): Frame modified American Four-square house with hipped roof and and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; glazed hip-roofed porch spans most of front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Shed-roofed addition on south wall set back from front façade houses one-bay garage. Built ca.1900. (63.18-1-6)

128 Moyer St (1905: Peter Cummings): One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame house with two-story, three-sided bay window centered on front façade; enclosed single-story, hip-roofed porch projects from north side; recently added enclosed porch with plywood walls covers entrance. Retains regular period fenestration with replacement one-over-one vinyl sash; pedimented dormer breaks eave line of north roof face. House has asphalt shingles covering or replacing earlier finishes. Foundation parged. Built ca.1900. (63.18-1-7)

134 Moyer St (1905: Wm. Schultz): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house on steeply banked stone foundation; enclosed hip-roofed porch set on piers projects from north side near back wall. House retains regular period fenestration; some sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; other windows retain wood one-over-ones. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace historic finishes; frieze boards remain. Built ca.1900. (63.18-1-8)

142 Moyer St (1905: Pat. Cummins): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with slightly higher back ell with roof on same axis; single-bay garage placed in basement under rear ell; enclosed, shed-roofed porch projects from north side. House retains regular period fenestration plan with replacement vinyl one-over-one sash in main house and wood one-over-ones in porch; entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.18-1-35)

147 Moyer St (1905: Aug. Priess): Two-story, L-plan, frame house with same-height flat-roofed back ell; two-story, three-sided bay window centered on front façade. Decorative millwork trims eaves of main block. House retains regular period fenestration with segmentally arched heads and mainly wood one-over-one and some vinyl replacements; wood sash in glazed front porch (added ca.1920) have upper sash with three vertically oriented lights over a single light; wood two-over-two sash in oriel window on north side in back ell; vinyl shutters added. Vinyl siding covers wood clapboard

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siding. Tinned metal shingles on steeply pitched main roof. Random ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.18-1-33)

158 Moyer St (1905: house on larger lot owned by Edw. Yates): Two-story, L-plan, flat-roofed frame house with deep eaves; enclosed porch projects from north side and set on high banked foundation due to steeply sloped site; glazed entrance porch on northeast corner of front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one sash. Variety of sidings include wood clapboards, painted brick-textured asphalt shingles, and pressed mineral shingles. Stone foundation of rear wall reinforced by very high dry laid stone wall. Built ca.1865-90. (63.18-1-37)

172 Moyer St (1905: house on larger lot owned by Edw. Yates): Two-story, square-plan, frame house with flat or nearly flat roof; partially enclosed hip-roofed porch wraps front and part of northwest side; a second partially enclosed shed-roofed porch is located at rear corner on southeast side of building. House retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.18-1-39)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay frame garage with wood clapboard siding and recently added upward sliding door. Built ca.1940-60.

175-77 Moyer St (1905: Louise M. Hodge): Two-and-a-half-story, frame tenement with flat, deep-eaved roof and symmetrical plan. Each side has a small enclosed shed-roofed porch added to wall near back corners of building, entrance porches at front corners of house, and single-story, three-sided bay windows applied to side walls on first story. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Limestone foundation. Built ca.1870-85. (63.18-4-46)

Outbuilding: Two-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding and raking cornice; mow door centered above single opening on front façade. Built ca.1870-85.

178 Moyer St: Stuccoed American Four-square frame house with hipped roof; hip-roofed dormer centered in front roof face; hip-roofed porch with beadboard knee walls (enclosed later with one-over-one fixed sash) spans front façade. Main roof and dormer clad in tinned metal shingles; all rooflines have exposed rafter tails. House retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash and wood sills. Built ca.1920-30. (63.18-1-40)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with paired beadboard doors and wood novelty siding. Built ca.1920-30.

184 Moyer St: Side-gabled frame ranch-style house with garage under northwest end of building. All original finishes covered or replaced; fenestration at least partially altered. Entrance to garage cut through slope of front yard and flanked by prominent poured concrete retaining walls. Built ca.1965-80. Non-contributing. (63.18-1-41)

187 Moyer St (1905: Edw. O'Brien): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled back ell forming an L-plan with main block; open shed-roofed porch with turned columns and later added battered knee walls spans front façade; small enclosed shed-roofed entrance porches on side of main block and back wall of ell. House retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Metal roofs. Rough limestone foundations; one on back ell appears to differ from that of main block. Built 1890 (tax record). (63.18-4-45)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with single upward sliding door; variety of non-wood sidings. Built ca.1960. Non-contributing.

189 Moyer St: Frame L-plan ranch-style house with hipped roof. Open porch set under shed roof extended from main roof face. Vinyl siding and sash possibly original finishes. Built 1985 (tax record). Non-contributing. (63.18-4-44)

192 Moyer St: American Four-square frame house with hipped roof; hip-roofed dormer centered in front roof face; open hip-roofed porch with clapboarded knee walls and slightly tapered squared posts spans front façade. All rooflines have exposed rafter tails. House retains regular period fenestration with six-over-one vinyl replacement sash; retains six-light and four-light casements in dormer. Wood clapboard siding. Parged foundation. Built ca.1920-30. Built 1920 (tax record). This house may have been built using same plan as 178 Moyer St. (79.6-1-7)

196-98 Moyer St: Two-story, side-gabled, two-family frame house. Regular, symmetrical fenestration appears to use original plan, but all sash replaced with vinyl ones including single and paired six-over-six upstairs and tripled one-over-ones in first floor front façade; doors in entrances placed at either end of front façade also replaced. Vinyl siding covers

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or replaces earlier finishes save for Georgian Revival-style partial returns on gable walls. Parged foundation. Built 1929 (tax record). (79.6-1-8)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with T-111 siding and single upward sliding vinyl door. Built ca.1980-2000. Non-contributing.

206 Moyer St: Single-story, frontal-gable frame house with enclosed, slightly lower frontal-gable porch spanning most of front façade and aligning with main roof axis. Rusticated concrete block foundation has single-bay garage set under front part of main block; new retaining walls flank garage entrance and wrap around front of house lot. Fenestration altered and all openings have recently added vinyl sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built 1944 (tax record). Non-contributing. (79.6-1-11)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal gable frame garage set at an acute angle to house and lot and accessed via a wide brick-paved driveway flanked by a modern block wall. This creates the appearance of a suburban property set within an otherwise characteristic historic village street. Finishes of garage match house. Built ca.2010. Non-contributing.

207 Moyer St: Side-gabled frame ranch-style house, possibly pre-fabricated, with frontal-gable open porch set asymmetrically on front façade and supported by stock posts. Vinyl siding and sash; louvered vinyl shutters. Built 1980 (tax record). Non-contributing. (63.18-4-42)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with wood siding and vinyl upward sliding door. Built ca.2000. Non-contributing.

208 Moyer St: Frontal-gable frame bungalow with lower, frontal-gable porch (recently enclosed) spanning front façade; gable-roofed dormer windows run most of the length of the main block; single-story, gable-roofed back ell. House retains some of period fenestration; all sash replaced with vinyl examples. Vinyl siding covers or replaces all earlier finishes. Block foundation. House very altered from original appearance and site has recently built retaining wall, which alters the site relative to its neighbors. Built ca.1920-40. Non-contributing. (79.6-1-12)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with vinyl siding and upward sliding door. Building retains paired doors in peak, which suggests that it is of similar date to house, but building is so altered by recent remodeling that it is Non-contributing.

210 Moyer St: Two-story frame house with asymmetrical frontal-gable roof. House retains regular fenestration with six-over-one wood sash in single, paired, and tripled (first floor front) openings. Asymmetrically placed main entrance has hipped roof hood with flared profile. Georgian Revival-style partial returns. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1925. (79.6-1-13)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, two-bay frame garage with wood clapboard siding and upward sliding wood doors with four-light windows in top panels. Built ca.1925-50.

221 Moyer St: Hip-roofed frame ranch-style house with attached single-bay garage. Wood siding. Built 1955 (tax record). (63.18-4-41)

223 Moyer St (1905: Frank Fitzgerald): Two-story, L-plan frame house with open porch supported by squared, tapered posts set in corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash throughout; louvered vinyl shutters flank all openings except those in three-sided bay window centered on front façade. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built 1900 (tax record). (63.18-4-40)

Outbuilding: Single-bay frontal-gable frame garage on steeply banked concrete block foundation; vinyl siding and upward sliding wood door. Built ca.1960.

228 Moyer St: Side-gabled frame bungalow with open frontal-gable frame porch supported by squared posts set on knee walls spanning front façade. Retains much of period fenestration with paired and single openings. House recently refinished with metal roof and vinyl siding, which covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1930. (79.6-1-14)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1930.

229 Moyer St (1926 Sanborn): Two-story, side-gabled frame house with stuccoed walls and stuccoed open shed-roofed porch spanning front façade. House retains regular, symmetrical period fenestration; all sash replaced with vinyl six-

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over-ones. Chimney centered on back roof face near the ridgeline. Raking cornice trim at roofline; roof newly clad in metal. Built ca.1920. House appears to use same plan as 233 and 237 Moyer. (63.18-4-39)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable single-bay garage set below grade of house. Built ca.1950.

230 Moyer St: Side-gabled frame bungalow with open frontal-gable porch supported by rough brick piers spans front façade; exterior chimney of matching brick applied to side wall of house. Fenestration partially altered with ribbon of five windows spanning most of front façade; other openings mainly paired and have replacement vinyl one-over-one sash like those in front façade. Resided with horizontal aluminum on sides and vertically oriented metal on front façade. Parged concrete foundation. Built ca.1930. (79.16-1-15)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1940-60.

233 Moyer St (1926 Sanborn): Two-story, side-gabled frame house with open shed-roofed porch supported by slightly tapered squared posts set on a knee wall spanning front façade; closed, single-story, shed-roofed porch added to west gable wall. House retains regular, symmetrical period fenestration with wood six-over-one sash flanked by recently added louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier siding. Built ca.1920. House appears to use same plan as 233 and 237 Moyer. (63.18-4-38)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca.1930-50.

237 Moyer St (1926 Sanborn): Two-story, side-gabled frame house with partially open shed-roofed porch and full-height gable-roofed back ell forming L-plan. Main block retains much of period fenestration, but all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Open portion of porch retains tabled squared posts set on piers connected paneled railings. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1920. (63.18-4-37)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay frame garage with finishes matching house. Built ca.1930-50.

238 Moyer St: Single-story, side-gabled frame house, possible pre-fabricated, with enclosed, frontal-gable entrance porch and back ell. House has varied fenestration, all with vinyl windows and louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding may replace earlier finish. Concrete foundation. Built ca.1980. Non-contributing. (79.6-1-16)

242 Moyer St: One-and-a-half-story, L-plan, cross-gabled frame house with later added enclosed shed-roofed porch set in corner of L; a shed-roofed enclosed porch spans back wall of house. Partially altered fenestration with variety of vinyl sash replacements, some using period dimensions. Aluminum or vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier details. Foundation parged. Built 1940 (tax record). (79.6-1-17)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with siding matching house. Built ca.1950.

244 Moyer St: Brick bungalow with hipped roof finished with dormer windows on front and back faces; asymmetrically placed hip-roofed entrance porch is supported by curvilinear braces and approached by brick steps with poured concrete treads. House retains period fenestration with segmentally arched window heads and straight sills of soldiered bricks; sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones throughout; three-sided bay window in front façade balances entrance porch. Later, single-story, gable-roofed frame addition with garage carries main roof axis to the rear brick block. Built 1924 (tax record). (79.6-1-18)

246 Moyer St: Brick bungalow with framed side-gabled roof; prominent gabled dormer centered on front roof face. Open porch with arched spandrels resting on brick piers is recessed under extended roof and spans front façade; brick knee walls with poured concrete caps. Retains regular period fenestration with segmentally arched window heads and straight sills of soldiered brick; paired and single wood six-over-one sash. Later added frame addition extends from rear wall and incorporates garage bays. Poured concrete foundation. Built 1924 (tax record). (79.6-1-19)

Orchard St

1 Orchard St (1905: Henry Moyer owns larger lot; house not yet built): Two-story, side-gabled frame house with matching shed-roofed entrance and side (west) porches supported by squared posts set on knee walls. House retains regular period fenestration with variety of single, paired, and tripled openings with one-over-one wood sash. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Tinned metal shingle roof. Stone foundation and piers under porches. Built ca.1910. (63.71-2-33)

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Landscape feature: poured concrete retaining wall with steps flanked by piers with recessed panels runs length of street frontage.

11 Orchard St (1905: Henry Moyer owns larger lot; house not yet built): American Four-square house with exterior clad in terracotta tiles resembling outsized smooth bricks; pyramidal roof with hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; hip-roofed, open (screened) porch with squared supports finished to match house spans front façade; hip-roofed enclosed porch on back entrance located on east side. Retains regular period fenestration with replacement vinyl one-over-one sash; sills appear to be painted cast concrete or stone. Stone foundation with water table painted to match lintels and sills. Built ca.1915-25. (63.71-2-36)

Outbuilding: Two-bay frontal-gable frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1960-80. Non-contributing.

15 Orchard St (1905: Alvin J. Planck): Two-story, T-plan frame house with deep-eaved, low-pitched gable roof; open, two-story porch (added ca.1910-25) with square posts set on battered knee walls spans front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash in most openings; two-story, three-sided bay window on west side below peak of gable end. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes except for bracketed frieze at main roofline and on bay windows. Random rough ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1870-85. (63.71-2-37)

Outbuilding: Two-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with paired doors in first story and mow door upstairs; siding replaced and roofline appears lowered; six-over-six wood sash in east side. Built ca.1870-1900.

16 Orchard St (1905: H.C. Benze): Two-and-a-half-story, frame house with irregular plan and steeply pitched cross-gabled roofs; three-story square tower with mansard roof set in northwest corner of front façade; open, flat-roofed porch wraps tower and covers entrance with paired period wood doors capped by a large transom light. House retains regular period fenestration with mainly two-over-two wood sash except in bay windows on front and west side of house. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes except for raking cornice boards on main roof and tower. Stone foundation. Built ca.1885-1900. House appears to have been built using plan similar to 28 Orchard. (63.71-2-15)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1980-2000. Non-contributing.

23 Orchard St (1905: A.F. & J.S. Hatter): Two-story, four-bay, square-plan, deep-eaved, frame tenement with open hip-roofed porch supported by square posts and spanning center two bays; entrances on both side walls set near rear of building. Regular period fenestration with a variety of new vinyl sash set in openings reduced using particle board. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and plain deep frieze at main roofline. Stone foundation. House being renovated using mainly non-historic materials and techniques as this nomination is being prepared. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.71-2-12)

24-26 Orchard St (1905: O. Steingraves): Two-story, L-plan frame house with deep-eaved, low-pitched roof; lower back ell spans most of rear wall; open porch (added ca.1915-25) supported by square posts with classical flute detail and set on wood shingled knee wall spans part of front and east side. Retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash in all openings; two-story, three-sided bay window projects from west half of front façade; asymmetrically placed, slightly recessed entrance under porch roof has door and sidelight matching taste of porch. Pressed mineral shingles cover replace historic finishes except from bracketed frieze on main roof and trim on bay window. Stone foundation. Built ca.1865-1880. (63.71-2-16)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story frontal-gable frame carriage barn with upward sliding garage doors and wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1880-1900.

27 Orchard St (1905: Jas. Spraker): Two-story, L-plan brick house with deep-eaved, low hipped roof; open, hip-roofed porch (added ca.1910-25) with Tuscan-style columns spans asymmetrically entrance; portion extending back to corner of the L-plan enclosed and sided with vinyl. Decorative brick frieze with raised quatrefoils is set off by quarter-turned bricks at roofline. Retains regular period fenestration with segmentally arched window heads made of soldiered bricks and stone sills; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; false shutters made of battened plywood; main entrance has pilasters and sidelights. Stone foundation. Built ca.1865-80. (63.71-2-14)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with non-historic siding. Built ca.1880-1900.

28 Orchard St (1905: Wm. Bellinger): Two-and-a-half-story, frame house with irregular plan and steeply pitched cross-gabled roofs; three-story square tower with mansard roof set in northwest corner of front façade; open, hip-roofed porch

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with Tuscan-style columns set on battered, wood shingled knee walls wraps tower and covers entrance with paired period wood doors capped by a large transom light. Eaves have with sawtooth trim. House retains regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood sash. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes except for raking cornice boards on main roof and tower; false stone applied to northeast corner of first story under open shed-roofed porch, which has lost its deck. Stone foundation. Built ca.1885-1900. House appears to have been built using plan similar to 16 Orchard. (63.71-2-17)

Outbuildings: Two-story, frame carriage barn with regular fenestration and wood clapboard siding; corrugated sheet metal roof. Built ca.1880-1900.

Single-bay, frontal-gable, frame garage with paired doors of vertical boards. Built ca.1915-30.

30 Orchard St (1905: Arthur J. Smith): Two-story, L-plan, frame house with deep-eaved mansard roof; open porch with Tuscan-style columns set on wood shingled knee walls spans front façade; porch on west side has recently replaced dimensional lumber posts, railing, and steps. Retains regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood sash and segmentally arched wood one-over-ones in two-story, three-sided bay window on west side of house; pedimented windows in mansard roof; slightly recessed main entrance retains period paired doors and transom light. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace some historic finishes; frieze at main roofline has decorative raised square motif and bay window retains paneled trim. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870-80. (63.18-1-18)

36 Orchard St (1905: Arthur J. Smith): One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house with same-height cross-gabled back ell. House exhibits details characteristic of a bungalow-style remodel including pedimented dormer window breaking front eaveline, open hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan-style columns set on knee wall; oriel parlor window with Queen Anne-style parlor sash matching one in front roof face. Pressed mineral shingles replace or cover earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1850-70 with early twentieth century remodel; house may have been moved to site. (63.18-1-19)

Outbuilding: Single-bay frame garage with hip-on-gable roof; T-111 siding and period paired plank doors. Built ca.1915-25.

37 Orchard St (1905: on lot owned by C.W. Wheeler): Side-gabled frame bungalow with front roof face extended over open porch spanning front façade; porch has recently replaced posts, railing, deck, and skirting. Regular period fenestration with center entrance uses six-over-one vinyl replacement sash in most openings including paired windows in shed-roofed dormer projecting from front roof façade and three-sided bay window on west side; insulated steel door replaces earlier one. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes except for trim and partial returns on rooflines. Stone foundation under main block; rusticated concrete blocks under bay window. Built ca.1915-30. House built using same plan as 39 Orchard. (63.72-1-23)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1960-80. Non-contributing.

39 Orchard St (1905: on lot owned by C.W. Wheeler): Side-gabled frame bungalow with front roof face extended over glazed porch set on rusticated concrete block foundation (may replace earlier piers as main block foundation is stone) spanning front façade; porch has period Tuscan-style columns resting on knee walls and was later enclosed with one-over-one wood windows now obscured or replaced by aluminum frame storm sash. Regular period fenestration with center entrance with sidelights and variety of sash including period wood nine-over-ones in three-sided bay window on east side; two different configurations in paired windows in shed-roofed dormer window projecting from front roof façade; porch windows are one-over-ones. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes except for partial returns on rooflines. Stone foundation. Built ca.1915-30. House built using same plan as 39 Orchard. (63.72-1-22)

Outbuilding: Two-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn clad in what appears to be narrow strips of sheet metal; doors replaced. Built ca.1915.

41-43 Orchard St (1905: on lot owned by C.W. Wheeler): Two-story, frontal-gable, two-family frame house with two-story, hip-roofed porch spanning front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with wood sash (three vertically oriented lights over a single light); entrances placed asymmetrically in front façade and capped by metal awnings. Front porch appears to have been enclosed in two phases as sash upstairs are paired, single light vinyl ones between squared wood posts that rest on knee walls while first floor sash match those of main block. Stuccoed walls; rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1930. (63.72-1-21)

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Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with paired doors and wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1930.

42 Orchard St (1905: Mrs. Jonas Rice): Two-story, L-plan frame house with deep-eaved, low hipped roof. Open shed-roofed porches on main and side entrances appear to replace earlier ones. Regular period fenestration including three-sided, two-story bay on east half of front façade now have one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance retains paired doors with glazed upper panels. Vinyl siding covers or replaces most historic finishes except deep bracketed frieze. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870-1885. Appears to use mirror image of plan used for 50 Orchard. (63.18-1-20)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1870-1900.

46 Orchard St (1905: German Lutheran Parsonage): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with slightly offset, same-height back ell, also gable-roofed. Open shed-roofed porch with squared, chamfered posts and baluster splat railing spans front façade; pediment at east end marks asymmetrically placed main entrance. House retains regular period fenestration with low pediments on window heads of front façade and first floor sides; three-sided bay window with pedimented roof on west wall of main block. All rooflines on main block trimmed with scroll-sawn verge boards. Pressed mineral shingles cover historic cladding; raking cornice boards visible. Built ca.1890-1900. (63.18-1-21)

Outbuilding: Single-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with period sliding doors made of vertical planks; wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1890-1900.

47 Orchard St (1905: lot without house owned by C.W. Wheeler): Frontal-gable frame bungalow with shed-roofed dormer windows in side roof faces; open hip-roofed porch with paired squared posts set on wood shingled knee walls spans front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with mostly paired windows; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Wood shingle walls. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1930. (63.72-1-20)

50 Orchard St (1905: Frank Hoffman): Two-story, L-plan frame house with deep-eaved, low hipped roof. Open hip-roofed porch (may replace earlier Italianate bracketed example) supported by braces caps asymmetrically placed entrance on main facade. Regular period fenestration including three-sided, two-story bay on west half of front façade has one-over-one vinyl replacement sash upstairs and wood two-over-twos on first story; asymmetrically placed main entrance retains paired doors with glazed upper panels. Vinyl siding covers or replaces most historic finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870-1885. Appears to use mirror image of plan used for 42 Orchard. (63.18-1-22)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with shed-roofed bay added on east eave wall; retains period sliding doors of vertical planks. Built ca.1870-85.

62 Orchard St (1905: E.J. Moschell): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with deep eaves; shed-roofed addition set under extension of west roof face; a later single-story closed porch set on concrete block foundation projects from the addition. Regular period fenestration; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; non-functional louvered shutters flank windows except in peaks; asymmetrically placed main entrance has plain casing. Wood clapboards with corner boards and raking frieze boards. Stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.18-1-23)

Outbuilding: Two-bay frontal-gable frame garage with three-panel horizontally sliding doors with six-light upper panels; steeply pitched roof with loft door in front tympanum. Pressed mineral shingles clad exterior. Rests on steeply banked concrete foundation. Built ca.1930.

63 Orchard St (1905: Alvin Failing): Two-story, L-plan, cross-gabled frame house with enclosed shed-roofed entrance porch on west side wall. House retains regular period fenestration with wood one-over-one sash in most openings. Asphalt shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Poured concrete steps lead to walk from pavement. Built ca.1890-1900. (63.72-1-17)

67-69 Orchard St (1905: larger open lot owned by Albert M. Klock): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with two-story, glazed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with replacement one-over-one vinyl sash; arch-topped window in peak. Wood shingle siding. Stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.72-1-16)

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3 Otsego St West Hill School (NR listed, 2002) (1853 and 1857: academy; 1868: School; 1905: High School): Two-story, hip-roofed stone building on banked foundation with Richardsonian Romanesque details including round-arched main entrance and upper-story windows and also windows in tower surmounting main entrance. Projecting gabled dormers break roofline and create the appearance of an irregular roofline. Built 1892; used as a school until 1952 when replaced by new elementary and junior high schools on Burch Street on East Hill. Site of the first academy built in 1824 and of a stone building that replaced the academy before this building was constructed. (63.63-2-8)

9 Otsego St (1857: lot owned by C. Shaper; 1868: J.L Reed; 1905: M.E. Parsonage): Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, deep-eaved, flat-roofed frame house with lower two-story, flat-roofed back ell; hip-roofed glazed porch (probably later addition) on north wall of back ell. House retains regular fenestration with asymmetrically placed main entrance with simple Italianate-style bracketed casing and paired doors; two-over-two wood sash in most openings flanked by louvered wood shutters; three-light attic casements in deep frieze between large scrolled brackets. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards. Stone foundation. Built ca.1860. (63.63-2-6)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with paired period doors, each with paired four-light upper panels. Built ca.1930.

17 Otsego St Bragdon-Lipe House (NR listed, 2005); (1857: lot owned by J.D. Hammond; 1868: S.V. Wemp; 1905: Marie Bragdon Est.): Two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, rectangular-plan, frame house with deep-eaved, low-hipped roof and lower two-story back ell; open porch with splat supports spans center three bays of front façade; narrow veranda with Tuscan-style columns spans north wall of back ell to corner of main block. Large, hip-roofed cupola with paired, round-arched windows is centered on main block roof. House retains regular period fenestration with a mainly two-over-two wood sash set in square-headed openings and flanked by louvered wood shutters; paired round-arched openings over center entrance; five round-arched openings with one-over-one wood sash in two-story bay window projecting from north wall of main block. House retains all or nearly of its period finishes including wood clapboard siding with corner boards; large scrolled brackets in deep frieze at roofline and on bay windows; paired period doors and transom light on main entrance; and jig-sawn details on round-arched windows. Built ca.1860. (63.63-2-42)

Outbuilding: Two-story, flat-roofed frame carriage barn in similar taste as house; bracketed frieze; segmentally arched mow door centered in front wall over paired doors below; round-arched and segmentally arched windows casings with two-over-two wood sash; wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1860.

Landscape feature: Frontage marked by large, finely worked curbstones adjoining sidewalk of large slabs.

20 Otsego St (1905: Harriet Hill): Two-story, T-plan frame house (now a funeral home) with steeply pitched main roof; single-story back ell with gable roof adjoining back wall and recently added single-story wing on north wall with shallow pitched roof. Verge boards made of flat boards (possibly replace earlier scheme) in front and side peaks. Hip-roofed enclosed entrance porch over main entrance also encloses part of north side back to more recently built wing. Fenestration includes single and paired openings with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1885-1900. (63.63-2-4)

Outbuilding: Frame garage with hip-on-gable roof and dormer windows. Built ca.1910.

26 Otsego St (1857: mapped but not labeled; 1868: G. Smith; 1905: Hy. F. Sammons): Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house; south half of back roof face extends over a single-story leanto dating to construction period; a later, two-story gable-roofed back ell adjoins the leanto and spans north part of back wall. Main block retains Federal-style partial returns and center entrance with side and transom lights; later flat-roofed entrance porch with square posts. Retains regular period fenestration with six-over-six wood sash. Wood clapboard siding. Stone foundation. Interior brick end chimneys in main block. Built ca.1825-40. (63.63-2-45)

Outbuilding: Two-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with shed-roofed bay added to south eave wall; double upward sliding garage door; scalloped trim on eaves. Built ca.1850-80.

31 Otsego St (1857: M.E.C. Parsonage; 1868: J. Adams; 1905: J.Q. Adams Est.): Two-story frame house composed of three-bay, frontal-gable main block and adjoining two-bay, hip-roofed wing set back slightly from front line of main block. Retains regular period fenestration with mainly six-over-six wood sash; some nine-over-one vinyl replacements in front façade of main block; late Greek Revival-style recessed entrance asymmetrically placed in main block façade has

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pilasters setting off door casing from sidelights and transom window. Wood clapboard siding with wide corner boards; partial returns on main block; stone foundation. Built ca.1850. (63.63-2-44)

34 Otsego St (1857: house shown with no owner name; 1868: Mrs. C. Garlock, but this house appears to replace older one; 1905: Frank Effler): Two-story, three-bay house with hipped roof finished in a central flat section capping the main block; matching prominent gabled dormer windows break eave line and project from ends of front roof face; these flank a smaller gabled dormer window. Center entrance with open flat-roofed porch supported by squared posts. Fenestration includes wide one-over-one Queen Anne-style parlor sash in front and north side; paired windows with one-over-one wood sash in upstairs front and north side; paired windows in dormer windows. Stuccoed first story matched in “half-timber” design in dormer windows; wood shingled upper story with flared lower edge. Lower one-and-a-half-story story gabled back ell. Built ca.1900. (63.63-2-46)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, three-bay garage matches house with hipped roof, stuccoed first story, and flared edge wood shingle upper half-story. Doors replaced with upward sliding ones. Built ca.1905-10.

35 Otsego St (1857: house mapped with no owner name; 1868: I. Frost; 1905: Mrs. Chas. McKinstry): Two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, deep-eaved frame house with low hipped roof; lower two-story ell with similar roof; single-story, flat-roofed enclosed porch on back wall of ell. Retains regular period fenestration with mainly two-over-two wood sash in main block and replacements in wing; center entrance with segmentally arched transom light and insulated steel door. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes except for deep, bracketed frieze. Stone foundation. Footprint and mapping history suggest that this is an earlier (ca.1820-40) house with a comprehensive Italianizing in the 1860s. (63.71-1-1)

40 Otsego St (1857: house mapped with no owner name; 1905: Mrs. M.A. Yates): One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled stone house with shed-roofed stone addition (break in masonry suggests a later addition, but possibly not much later) to north half of house and shed-roofed open porch (added early 1900s) with stone posts and flared eaves. House has generally regular fenestration with stone lintels and sills, but sash have varied configurations included paired single light windows with transoms above and one-over-ones; three pedimented dormer windows—one large central one flanked by smaller ones—set on front roof face. Stone interior end chimneys. Built ca.1820-1840. (63.63-2-47)

Outbuilding: Two-story, gable-roofed barn with vertical board siding. Built mid-1800s.

44 Otsego St (1857: J. H. Davis; 1868: J. Halligan; 1905: Emily St. John Est.): Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with lower one-and-a-half-story gable-roofed back ell forming L-plan; main block retains transitional Federal-style partial returns and center entrance flanked by narrow sidelights; plain pedimented lintel has a narrow transom inserted above it in an unusual configuration. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement vinyl sash throughout main block. Open pedimented entrance porch added late 1900s. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1820-40. (63.63-2-48)

45 Otsego St (1905: open lot owned by Wm. H. Smith et al.; earlier maps show a single house on large lot; this house shown on 1915 Sanborn): Two-story, pyramidal-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer windows in front and rear roof faces; open, hip-roofed porch with square posts set on wood shingled knee walls spans front façade. House retains mainly regular period fenestration with wood sash—paired one-over-ones in upstairs front, Queen Anne-style parlor sash in first floor front, and single windows with one-over-ones elsewhere. Wood shingles and deep frieze boards. Built ca.1910. (63.71-1-25)

Outbuilding: Two-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1910.

49 Otsego St (1905: W.G. Klock): Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with prominent gabled dormers projecting from front and side roof faces; round, three-story, tower with conical roof set at southwest corner; open porch with Tuscan-style columns set on knee wall spans part of front and north side. House retains period fenestration with wide one-over-one wood sash throughout including in three-sided bay window projecting from north half of front façade; entrance retains period door. Wood shingle siding; new metal roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.71-1-24)

50 Otsego St (1857: David Spraker; 1868: D. Spraker; 1905: Randolph Spraker): Frame house composed of two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable main block and single-story, three-bay, side-gabled wing. House retains Greek Revival-style decorative scheme with partial returns over deep friezes; corner pilasters; asymmetrically placed, recessed main entrance with pilasters setting off sidelights and topped by a transom light; period door; recessed porch supported by square Doric-

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style columns spans front of wing. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six wood sash and some later replacements. Partially enclosed, single-story porch (added ca.1900) spans north eave wall; open portion of porch on front façade has elliptically arched arcade and square posts; rear portion enclosed. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1840-50. (63.63-2-49)

Outbuilding: Single-bay frame garage with low gambrel roof. Built ca.1930-40.

53 Otsego St (1857: house lot drawn without owner name; 1868: E. Garlock; 1905: Hester E. Garlock): Two-story, rectangular-plan, flat-roofed frame house with symmetrical fenestration, deep eaves, and deep frieze. Center entrance retains flanking pilasters but opening is reduced to accommodate non-period replacement door; open deck porch also a recent alteration. Openings on front façade paired, now with vinyl one-over-one sash; side openings are single, also with one-over-one vinyl sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1860. (63.71-1-23)

Outbuilding: Two-story, flat-roofed frame building with regular fenestration (all vinyl one-over-one replacement sash) and pressed mineral shingles. Appear to be residential now, but may have been a carriage barn or small business when constructed, roughly contemporary with house.

58 Otsego St (1857: B. Stafford; 1868: B. Stafford; 1905: Harvey H. Stafford): Two-and-a-half-story, five-bay frame house with deep-eaved roof and large, same-height back ell; open porch with paired squared, chamfered posts and brackets spans center three bays; posts now rest on battered knee wall. Symmetrical period fenestration with center entrance flanked by pilasters; paired eight-light casements above in second story; windows retain six-over-six wood sash flanked by vinyl louvered sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes except for deep bracketed frieze. Stone foundation. Built ca.1850-60. (63.70-2-2)

59 Otsego St (1868: E.P. Hawley; 1905: Mrs. Ben. Smith): Two-and-a-half-story, frame house with deep-eaved, low-pitched roof composed of three blocks slightly offset from each other to create an irregular plan. Fenestration generally regular and retains Italianate-style casings on front blocks except for in three-sided bay window in first floor front façade at south end; sash mainly replaced with vinyl one-over-ones, except for ones with elaborate muntin design in bay window projecting from upstairs front over main entrance; main entrance retains paired doors, each with paired arched lights in upper panels. Open porch with heavy squared posts and arcaded openings spans entrance and north half of front façade. Pressed mineral shingles replace or cover earlier finishes, but brackets supporting eaves remain; attic windows composed of paired casements with arched lights set between brackets. Stone foundation. Built ca.1860. (63.71-1-21)

60-62 Otsego St (1857: H. Barnes; 1868: H. Barnes; 1905: Mrs. L.B. Appleton): Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed back ell adjoining north half of back wall. Retains regular period fenestration with variety of sash including six-over-six wood ones in most upstairs openings; one-over-one wood sash in first floor; first floor front south end sash replaced with a single "ranch-style" window; recessed center entrance has later door. Aluminum siding covers or replaces most historic finishes; partial returns altered with boxed soffits, but preserve moldings that capped the frieze. Stone foundation. Built ca.1820-50. (63.70-2-3)

63 Otsego St (1868: D. Kirschner; 1905: Mrs. Dan Kirschner): Two-and-a-half-story frame house with deep-eaved, low hipped roof and lower two-story back ell; pedimented entrance porch with elliptical frieze and Tuscan-style columns added early 1900s. House retains much of regular period fenestration with mostly six-over-six wood sash and casings with elaborate moldings; wood louvered shutters; large three-sided bay window with bracketed frieze matching main roof projects from south side. Wood clapboard siding. Stone foundation. Built ca.1860-65. (63.71-1-20)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, side-gabled frame garage. Built ca.1980-2000. Non-contributing.

66 Otsego St (1902 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. L.B. Appleton): Two-story, pyramidal-roofed frame house with three-sided, two-story bay window on south half of front facade and open porch with square posts set on masonry piers on north half; hip-roofed dormer windows on front and side roof faces. House has regular period fenestration with unusually wide vinyl replacement one-over-one sash; center entrance flanked by pilasters and sidelights. Aluminum siding covers or replaces historic finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.70-2-4)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1960-80. Non-contributing.

69 Otsego St (1868: H. Edwards; 1905: Mrs. Wm. H. Smith): Frame house composed of a two-and-a-half-story main block with deep-eaved, low-pitched hipped roof and lower, two-story gabled roof. Open porch (added 1907 as part of

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comprehensive remodeling in Colonial Revival taste) with Doric-style columns and latticed railings spans center three bays of main block. House retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash in square-headed Italianate-style casings in main block; same light configuration in ell in plain casings; louvered wood shutters throughout; center entrance with Colonial Revival-style tracery in transom light and paired doors with oblong lights of similar date. Stuccoed walls. Stone foundation. Built ca.1865; remodeled 1907. (63.71-1-19)

Outbuilding: Two-story, pyramidal-roofed frame outbuilding. Built ca.1960. Non-contributing.

70 Otsego St (1857: mapped without owner name; 1868: S. Dygert; 1905: Sylvanus Dygert): One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame house with single-story back ell on same roof axis; open, hip-roofed porch (added early 1900s) with recent dimensional lumber posts, railing, and skirting spans front façade. House retains Greek Revival-style partial returns and regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one sash flanked by vinyl louvered shutters; asymmetrically placed front entrance with sidelights and recent replacement door. Vinyl siding covers or conceals historic details. Stone foundation. Built ca.1840. (63.70-2-5)

74 Otsego St (1905: Mrs. I. Quackenbush): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with steeply pitched roof and lower back ell; single-bay, side-gabled frame garage (added mid-1900s). Open hip-roofed porch supported by square posts with pediment marking asymmetrical main entrance spans front façade. House retains much of regular fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and louvered vinyl shutters; single oblong transom light over narrow main entrance with period casing. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1875-90. (63.70-2-6)

78 Otsego St (1853 and 1857: mapped without owner name; 1868: L. Leniker; 1905: Sylvanus Dygert): Single-story, side-gabled frame house with back roof face extended over leanto; small hip-roofed porch (added early 1900s) over center entrance uses stock turned posts and railings. Fenestration on front façade altered with multi-light picture windows in place of smaller openings; side openings have later one-over-ones. Aluminum siding covers or replaces period finishes. Recent metal roof; partial returns remain under front edge of gable walls. Built ca.1820-40. (63.70-2-7)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with paired plywood doors. Built ca.1930-50.

82 Otsego St (1905: Theo. Clark): Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with pedimented dormer windows in front and side roof faces; open, hip-roofed porch with shingled frieze, bracketed eaves, and turned columns set on wood shingled knee walls spans front façade. Regular period fenestration of single and doubled openings with one-over-one sash, some with vinyl replacements, and louvered wood sash (no longer functional). Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and wood shingled band between first and second floor window casings. Stone foundation. Built 1892 for Mary Van Evera Clark. (63.70-2-9)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, side-gabled frame garage with wood clapboard siding; one half of roof has exposed rafter tails, possibly indicating built in two phases. Built ca.1940-60.

89 Otsego St (1905: Jas. Roseborough): Two-story, L-plan, cross-gabled frame house with two-story hip-roofed addition on north side forming a T-plan; two-story gable-roofed back ell slightly offset from south side of building. Deep-eaved roof with deep bracketed frieze and paired round-arched attic windows in front and south peaks; wing on north wall, although apparently a later addition, has same decorative cornice scheme. House has open porches set in corner of L-plan and in the L formed by the north wing. The first porch matches the decorative scheme of the main block and is supported by squared, chamfered posts connected by a latticed railing; corner braces match the jig-sawn detail of the pedimented window heads of the main block and back ell. The second porch (Queen Anne style, 1888) has a rounded corner, turned columns, and spindled frieze and railing. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash in main block and ell; first floor windows in later wing have latticed uppers above single-light lower sash. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and plain capitals at roofline on main block and ell; north wing has a wood shingled upper story. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870-80. (63.70-2-18)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1950-70. Non-contributing.

98 Otsego St (1905: Jas. P. Van Evera Est.): Two-story, square-plan brick house with deep-eaved mansard roof; lower two-story brick back ell. House has center entrance in slightly projecting bay; opening capped by flat-roofed, bracketed porch with rudimentary recent posts and deck; side porch similarly constructed; full-height, three-sided bay window rises through the mansard roof. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched heads of soldiered bricks with keystones and stone sills; one-over-one wood sash match the openings; paired windows above main entrance, which retains paired

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period doors with glazed upper panels and transom light; Renaissance Revival-style window heads in mansard windows, which have round-arched heads. Slate mansard roof and period interior brick chimneys with decorative panels. Brick quoins at corners; stone water table, and coursed ashlar foundation. Built 1882-4 for J.P. Van Evera. (63.70-2-19)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story frame carriage barn composed of frontal-gable block and cross-gabled wing with shed-roofed addition on its front wall; wood clapboard siding, paired period doors in both levels. Built 1882-4 (contemporary with house).

Landscape features: House set on raised site with steeply banked lawn and steps rising in a straight line to center entrance.

99 Otsego St (1905: W.R. Wheeler): Two-story, five-bay, rectangular plan, flat-roofed frame house with deep eaves and enclosed, pedimented entrance porch (added ca.1920). House retains regular fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Random ashlar foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.70-2-17)

101 Otsego St (1905: Barrett): Two-story, four-bay, flat-roofed frame house with slightly higher flat-roofed back ells spanning rear wall and enclosed pedimented entrance porch (possibly built as an open porch ca.1920). Retains most of regular period fenestration with some wood two-over-two sash and some later one-over-ones. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation parged. Built ca.1870. (63.70-2-16)

102 Otsego St (1857: mapped without owner name; 1868: C. Niltin; 1905: C. Fred Illse): Two-story, irregular plan, brick house with low-pitched, deep-eaved hipped roof; deep plain brick frieze set off by course of quarter-turned bricks. Open, flat-roofed porch with square posts set on wood clapboarded knee walls spans front façade (built ca.1920; probably replaces earlier veranda). Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched heads of soldiered bricks and stone sills, two-over-two wood sash, and louvered functional wood shutters; paired period doors with arched upper lights surmounted by transom light. Stone foundation. Built 1878 to replace earlier frame house on site by C.F. Ilse. (63.70-2-20)

Outbuilding: Side-gabled frame garage accessed from Reed St. Built mid-1900s.

104 Otsego St (1905: John H. McLaughlin): Two-story, T-plan, cross-gabled frame house with renovated open hip-roofed porch spanning front and part of north side (appears to replace earlier one); two-bay, side-gabled frame garage adjoins south side, set back from front façade. Retains some of regular period fenestration with variety of non-historic sash. Non-historic siding covers or replaces historic finishes. Built ca.1885-1900. (63.70-1-19)

112 Otsego St: Two-story, modified American four-square frame house with nearly pyramidal hipped roof; hip-roofed dormer windows in front and south roof faces; open hipped roof porch with Tuscan-style columns set on knee walls spans front and part of north side. House retains much of regular period fenestration; most sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones and flanked by vinyl louvered sash. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Smooth concrete block (period) foundation. Built ca.1920-30. (63.70-1-20)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with aluminum or vinyl siding. Built ca.1960-80. Non-contributing.

116 Otsego St: Two-story, nearly pyramidal, deep-eaved hip-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face and open, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan-style columns spanning front façade; single-story back ell. Retains regular period fenestration including three-sided bay window projecting from first floor front under porch roof; mainly one-over-one wood sash and period wood door. Aluminum siding covers or replaces historic details except for frieze on main roof. Foundation parged. Built ca.1920-30. (63.70-1-21)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay frame garage with pressed mineral shingles and upward sliding door. Built ca.1930-50.

119 Otsego St: Single-story, symmetrical plan frame house with center entrance flanked by three-sided oriel windows; pedimented dormer windows with eight-over-eight wood sash set in roof face above the oriels in front façade; open, pedimented porch supported by squared posts over center entrance. House retains raking cornice boards on dormers and porch. Fenestration otherwise regular and retains period multi-light sash. Wood shingles. Built ca.1930-45. (63.17-3-41)

Outbuilding: Small, frontal-gable single-bay garage matching house. Built 1930-45.

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Landscape feature: Drylaid stone retaining wall encloses level building site to accommodate rapid rise in elevation on Otsego St.

120 Otsego St: Frame Dutch Colonial-style house with shed-roofed dormer windows spanning most of front and back roof faces; glazed porch spans most of north side of main block. House retains symmetrical and regular fenestration with paired openings flanking door and single window above door, all with six-over-one wood sash and louvered wood shutters. Wood shingles with deep reveal on both walls and steep sections of front and back roofs with deep frieze boards. Built ca.1925. (63.70-1-22)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage matching house. Built ca.1925.

Landscape feature: Wrought iron fence and large garden north of the house.

121 Otsego St (1853 and 1857: mapped without owner name; 1868: H. Slaper (probably Shaper); 1905: Geo. Paterson): One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame house with open shed-roofed porch (added early 1900s) supported by tapered squared posts set on knee walls. Retains Greek Revival-style partial returns and asymmetrically placed door casing with sidelights. Frieze band windows with three-light casements on eave walls are part of regular period fenestration; most other openings have one-over-one vinyl or wood sash; main entrance has early twentieth-century wood door with three vertical lights in upper panel that matches taste of porch. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1835-50. (63.17-3-40)

124 Otsego St (1865: Mrs. Natte; 1905: Chas. Bond): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with open flat-roofed porch featuring brackets and pediment marking asymmetrically placed front entrance (supports replaced mid-1900s with wrought iron ones). House retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash and louvered wood shutters. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1860. (63.17-2-25)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, two-bay frame garage. Built ca.1950-70. Non-contributing.

127 Otsego St (1905: Wm. Schwabrau): Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with deep eaves and single-story back ell; open shed-roofed porch with turned posts spans front façade; shed-roofed enclosed single-story porch extends from north wall. House retains regular period fenestration with some period two-over-two wood sash in upper story and replacement one-over-ones in first story; recently replaced door in asymmetrical places main entrance. Vinyl siding covers or replaces most finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1875-90. (63.17-3-39)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with upward sliding doors. Built ca.1950-70. Non-contributing

128 Otsego St: One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame bungalow with open hip-roofed porch spanning front façade and prominent pedimented dormer windows breaking eave lines on both sides; single-story back ell. House retains much of its period decorative scheme including shed roof with exposed rafter tails over tripled windows in upstairs front, Tuscan-style columns set on knee walls supporting front porch roof, and decorative verge boards on main and dormer roofs. Retains complete period fenestration with variety of wood sash with multi-light uppers on first floor (upper story has more recent one-over-ones and attic has four-light casement). Wood shingle siding. Stone foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.17-2-26)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay frame garage with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1920-35.

131 Otsego St: Frame Dutch Colonial-style house with symmetrical fenestration; open, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns on south eave wall. Exterior chimney centered on south eave wall. House has partial returns and pedimented hood supported by braces over center entrance. Retains wood eight-over-one sash in front and six-over-one sash in gambrel walls; period wood door with multi-light upper panel. Vinyl siding covers or replaces historic finishes. Built ca.1915-30. (63.17-3-38)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gambrel roofed frame garage accessed from Lipe Ln. Built ca.1930-50.

132 Otsego St (1905: Peter Lindholm): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with open shed-roofed porch (later addition and still later altered) with deep eaves and raking cornice boards; shed-roofed single-bay garage (added ca.1930-50) on northwest corner. Retains most of regular period fenestration with wood two-over-two sash and small decorative attic window in peak; interior brick stove chimney on ridgeline. Wood clapboard siding. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870-85. (63.17-2-29)

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135 Otsego St: Frame Dutch Colonial-style house with glazed porch projecting from north gambrel wall; open porch adjoins back eave wall. Symmetrical fenestration incorporates wood eight-over-one sash in first floor front and six-over-ones elsewhere; demi-lune vents in peaks; center entrance capped by heavy pedimented hood supported by squared columns set on poured concrete footers. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1915-25. (63.17-3-33)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with three-panel, horizontally sliding door and wood clapboards. Built ca.1915-25.

136 Otsego St: Single-story, side-gabled frame bungalow with porch supported by wide battered posts set on wood shingled knee walls recessed under extended front roof face; prominent, frontal-gable dormer window with braces under peak and exposed rafter tails centered on front roof. House retains most of period decorative scheme including roof braces and exposed rafter tails and fenestration incorporating a variety of sash types and configurations. Wood shingled upper story and clapboard first story. Smooth concrete foundation, possibly renovated. Built ca.1920-35. (63.17-2-30)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay frame garage with vinyl siding and upward sliding door. Built ca.1940-60.

137 Otsego St: Small, single-story, frame cottage with steeply pitched roof; roof pitch of enclosed porch over asymmetrically placed main entrance matches main block roof. Single-story porch, recently enclosed, adjoins north side of house; tall, exterior brick chimney projects above the porch on this wall. House retains period fenestration of single, paired, and tripled openings with wood six-over-one sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces period finishes. Built ca.1930. (63.17-3-32)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable, frame garage with peak matching house and paired doors with four-light upper panels; shed-roofed addition to north eave wall. Wood novelty siding. Built ca.1930.

140 Otsego St: Frame American Four-square frame house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer in front roof façade; enclosed hip-roofed porch spans front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with mainly single openings and asymmetrically placed entrance; sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones and flanked by louvered vinyl shutters except for attic windows. Deep-eaved roof retains deep frieze; aluminum siding covers or replaces other finishes. Concrete block foundation. Built ca.1925. (63.17-2-31)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame house with paired bead board doors and wood novelty siding. Built ca.1925-35.

144 Otsego St: Frame American Four-square house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash and period door. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and deep frieze under extended eaves. Concrete foundation, possibly parged later. Built ca.1920-30. (63.17-2-33)

Outbuilding: Single-story, pyramidal-roofed frame garage with paired doors and wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1920-30.

150 Otsego St (1857: no owner name on house; 1905: J.&J. Hilke): Frame house composed of one-and-a-half-story frontal-gable main block; a lower two-bay, side-gabled wing; and single-story back ell, each with brick chimney set on the ridgeline. House retains regular period fenestration with variety of sash including wood six-over-ones, two-over-twos, and vinyl one-over-ones. Pedimented hood over main entrance centered on front façade. Vinyl siding covers or replaces most finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1830-50. (63.17-2-34)

154 Otsego St: Single-story, frontal-gable frame bungalow with enclosed porch projecting from south half of front façade and capped by deep-eaved roof matching that of main block. House retains most of period fenestration, but all sash are replaced with vinyl and flanked by vinyl shutters. Aluminum or vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Parged foundation. Built ca.1915-30. (63.17-2-35)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay, frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca.1920-40.

158 Otsego St (1857: J. Riemensknieder; 1868: Mrs. Riemensnyder; 1905: John H. McLaughlin): Small, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house with leanto spanning back wall and later added single-story shed-roofed addition to that; shed-roofed enclosed porch spans most of front façade. House retains much of period fenestration with frieze band

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windows under front eaves; all sash replaced with vinyl. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier ones. Parged foundation. Built ca.1810-40. (63.17-2-36)

Phillips Av

3 Phillips Av (Sanborn 1941; tax record 1920): Frontal-gable brick bungalow on banked concrete foundation with asymmetrically placed glazed front porch spanning two thirds of the façade and entered from both sides; single-bay garage opens under front porch. House retains period fenestration with wide segmentally arched windows with a variety of wood period sash, mostly with multiple lights above and single lights below. An open porch with heavy squared concrete columns and brick and concrete knee wall faces west. Exterior chimney with decorative brick details on east wall as well. Pediments are clad in clapboards and braces support the deep eaves. Shed-roofed dormer window on east face appears to be a recent addition. Built ca.1930. (63.18-2-21)

19 Phillips Av (tax record 1953): Single-story, side-gabled frame ranch house with frontal-gable enclosed ell projecting from front façade; slightly lower side-gabled garage attached and slightly set back from front façade. House has varied fenestration with recently replaced vinyl sash. Vinyl siding probably covers earlier finishes. Built ca.1955. (63.18-2-20)

22 Phillips Av: Mid-century Modern frame house composed of a two-story, hip-roofed block partially below grade with a two-car garage facing the street and a single-story, side-gabled block attached to its southeast side. Exterior bluestone chimneys on east and west sides match facing on foundation and adjacent to main entrance located in wing. Varied fenestration with mainly one-over-one sash. Wide wood clapboards. Built 1964 (tax record). (63.18-4-7)

24 Phillips Av: One-story frame house with hip-on-gable roof; large pedimented dormer window projects from east half of front roof face. Generally regular period fenestration with wood six-over-one sash in single and paired openings. Main entrance has round-arched casing and door set nearly at center of house. Wood clapboard siding with ship-lapped corners. Built ca.1925 (tax record). (63.18-4-8)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, two-bay frame garage with horizontally sliding doors and wood clapboards. Built ca.1935-50.

27 Phillips Av (1926 Sanborn; house appears to have been part of the farm property marked by house at 84 Maple Av; possibly an outbuilding converted to a dwelling by 1926): Two-story, side-gabled frame house with regular period fenestration with large two-story hip-roofed addition on south eave wall and small single-story gable-roofed addition on gable wall. Vinyl one-over-one sash in older section use period openings; one-over-one vinyl sash in additions use different proportions. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation under older part; concrete under recent additions. House set back on curvilinear drive from Phillips Ave. Built ca.1900; additions late 1900s.

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay frame garage with vinyl or aluminum siding. Built mid-1900s.

28 Phillips Av: Side-gabled brick bungalow with shed-roofed porch supported by heavy cobblestone piers connected by matching cobblestone knee walls; porch spans center entrance and west end of front facade; exterior cobblestone chimney centered on west gable wall matches porch details. Frame shed-roofed dormer window centered on front roof breaks the eave line and has four matching windows with three-light sash over single-light sash. Fenestration composed of segmentally arched openings with soldiered brick heads and sills; paired openings in front façade. Built ca.1925 (tax record states 1924). (63.18-4-9)

Outbuilding: Side-gabled two-bay frame garage with single door. Built ca.1960-80. Non-contributing.

32 Phillips Av (Sanborn 1941): Side-gabled bungalow with brick first floor and framed gable-roofed upper half-story; shed-roofed frame dormer window centered from front roof face. Glazed porch with elliptically arched fans in transoms is recessed under front roof face. Fenestration has brick window heads and sills with variety of opening sizes and configurations. Exterior brick chimney rises off center on east gable wall. Poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1925 (tax record 1925). (63.18-4-10)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1925-35.

36 Phillips Av (Sanborn 1941): Brick frontal-gable bungalow with enclosed porch recessed under a hip-roofed extension projecting from front of house. Center entrance with poured concrete steps flanked by a pair of paired windows on one side; opening on other side of door way replaced with "picture" window; windows on side walls retain period

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configurations and poured concrete sills. Exterior brick chimney on one side wall. Concrete foundation. Built ca.1927 (tax record). (63.18-4-11)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1930-40.

37 Phillips Av: Single-story frame house built in sections including side-gabled front block with taller addition and opposing roof axis; latter block attached to two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage by a low, shed-roofed building. House has varied fenestration with vinyl replacement sash in most openings. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1935 (tax record).

40 Phillips Av (Sanborn 1941): Side-gabled frame bungalow with open porch recessed under front roof face and supported by brick corner piers; wrought iron supports set on brick piers flank steps to center entrance; railing composed of square spindles. Generally regular period fenestration with single, doubled, and tripled windows, all with wood sash with three vertical lights in upper sash over single-light sash; gabled dormer window in front roof face. Wood clapboards. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1930 (tax record). (63.18-4-12)

Outbuilding: Two-bay frame garage with high hipped roof. Built ca.1930.

41 Phillips Av (Sanborn 1941): Frontal-gable bungalow with brick first floor and frame attic; open shed-roofed porch with asymmetrically placed pediment is supported by brick corner piers with battered bases; low piers with poured concrete caps flank brick steps to porch and turned wood columns have been set on these low piers, apparently to support the porch cornice; brick lattice work also capped with concrete forms porch wall. Regular period fenestration with vinyl replacement sash replicating upper sash with vertical lights over single-light lower sash; shed-roofed dormer window (added mid-1900s or later) with battened plywood walls runs length of east roof face. Built ca.1928 (tax record). (63.18-2-17)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1930.

44 Phillips Av (Sanborn 1941): Single-story, side-gabled frame house; enclosed entrance porch with flared asymmetrical gable roof; open, hip-roofed porch on east side. House retains regular period fenestration with wood sash composed of three vertical lights over a single light; non-functional shutters flank openings; retains period wood three-panel door. Wood shingle siding with ragged lower edges. Built ca.1935 (tax record). (63.18-4-13)

47 Phillips Av (Sanborn 1941): Hip-on-gable-roofed brick bungalow with frame attic; recessed open porch with brick corner piers and latticed brick porch railing spans front façade. Regular fenestration plan uses paired and single windows with wood multiple-light upper sash and single-light lower sash. Concrete foundation under house and porch. Built ca.1928 (tax record). (63.18-2-16)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1930.

48 Phillips Av (Sanborn 1941): One-story, side-gabled frame house with enclosed frontal-gable entrance porch with matching steeply pitched roofline and slightly flared lower edges; open, shed-roofed porch with square posts at west gable end. Fenestration includes tripled windows across west half of front façade matched by a second set in shed-roofed dormer raised from front roof face. Other sash are narrow one-over-one vinyl examples; period wood door with six lights in upper panel. Wood clapboard siding with ship-lapped corners. Brick interior chimney. Built ca.1937 (tax record). (63.18-4-14)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with paired doors, each with three lights in upper panels; wood clapboard siding. Roof pitch matches house. Built ca.1937.

49 Phillips Av (Sanborn 1941): Single-story, side-gabled frame house with prominent gable-roofed dormer window in front roof face; open pedimented entrance porch with square posts over slightly projecting main entrance. Regular period fenestration with wood sash—three vertical lights over a single-light sash. Wood clapboard siding. Brick exterior chimney asymmetrically placed on east gable end. Built ca.1935 (tax record). (63.18-2-15)

52 Phillips Av (Sanborn 1941): Frame frontal-gable bungalow; open, hip-roofed porch supported by squared battered columns set on knee walls spans front façade. Generally regular period fenestration of paired and single openings with replaced one-over-one vinyl sash; shed-roofed dormer windows raised on side roof faces; recently replaced stock door. Wood clapboard siding, corner boards, and raking frieze under deep eaves. Built ca. 1928 (tax record). (63.18-4-15)

Outbuilding: Frame garage with steeply pitched frontal-gable roof; upward sliding door; wood clapboards. Built ca.1930-40.

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56 Phillips Av (Sanborn 1941): Frontal-gable frame bungalow with hip-roofed glazed porch spanning front façade; porch has squared posts resting on knee walls; tripled windows with one-over-one wood sash set under transoms with shallow elliptical fan windows. Regular period fenestration with replaced vinyl sash—three vertical lights over a single light (may replicate original wood sash). Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Banked smooth-faced concrete foundation. Built ca.1932 (tax record). Appears to use same plans as 60 Phillips. (63.18-4-16)

Outbuilding: Garden shed set behind house on lower grade. Placed 1960 or later. Non-contributing.

60 Phillips Av (Sanborn 1941): Frontal-gable frame bungalow; hip-roofed glazed porch spans front façade; porch has squared posts resting on knee walls and paired windows with one-over-one wood sash. Regular period fenestration with paired windows with wood one-over-one sash. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Banked smooth-faced concrete foundation. Built ca.1928 (tax record). Appears to use same plan as 56 Phillips. (63.18-4-17)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, two-bay, frame garage with T-111 siding set slightly below grade behind house; single upward sliding door. Built ca.1940.

64 Phillips Av (Sanborn 1941): Side-gabled frame bungalow with glazed porch recessed under extended front roof face; shed-roofed dormer with two sets of triple windows spans most of front roof face above porch. House retains generally regular period fenestration with wood six-over-one sash; porch sash have three vertically oriented lights above single lights and may have been added not long after construction. Wood clapboards on first floor; wood shingled attic story. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1930 (tax record). 63.18-4-18)

Pleasant Pl

1 Pleasant Pl (1948 Sanborn update): One-story, side-gabled frame ranch house with center entrance; regular mainly period fenestration with paired windows in front and single windows on side; short casements in kitchen; sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Exterior brick chimney applied asymmetrically to west side. Pressed mineral shingle siding. Stoop of poured concrete steps to front door. Smooth poured concrete foundation. One of six houses built 1946-7 on Pleasant Place for Beech-Nut employees who were veterans of World War II. (63.18-1-47)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1940.

2 Pleasant Pl (1948 Sanborn update): One-story, side-gabled frame ranch house with asymmetrically placed entrance. Generally regular period fenestration with later windows using large single light flanked by stacked horizontally oriented lights. Brick chimney with concrete cap applied to back wall. Pressed mineral shingles. Poured concrete stoop with later iron side railings. Smooth poured concrete foundation. One of six houses built 1946-7 on Pleasant Place for Beech-Nut employees who were veterans of World War II. (63.18-1-47)

3 Pleasant Pl (1948 Sanborn update): One-story, side-gabled frame ranch house; regular period fenestration with paired openings (wood six-over-one sash) flanking center entrance and single openings on sides, all with later one-over-one sash. Open, shed-roofed front porch with wood posts and railing spans entrance and east half of house. Pressed mineral shingle siding. Smooth poured concrete foundation. One of six houses built 1946-7 on Pleasant Place for Beech-Nut employees who were veterans of World War II. (63.18-1-47)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1950.

4 Pleasant Pl (1948 Sanborn update): Single-story, side-gabled frame ranch house with symmetrical fenestration of paired and single windows with later one-over-one sash; paired front windows flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Exterior brick chimney with poured concrete cap applied asymmetrically to east gable wall. Pressed mineral shingles. Smooth poured concrete foundation. One of six houses built 1946-7 on Pleasant Place for Beech-Nut employees who were veterans of World War II. (63.18-1-47)

5 Pleasant Pl (1948 Sanborn update): One-story, side-gabled frame house with enclosed, glazed porch slightly lower in height and offset from main roof axis applied to west gable wall; small shed-roofed hood with braces over front stoop and door way. House retains generally regular but not symmetrical period fenestration with one-over-over wood sash, paired in front façade. Pressed mineral shingles. Smooth poured concrete foundation. One of six houses built 1946-7 on Pleasant Place for Beech-Nut employees who were veterans of World War II. (63.18-1-47)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1950-60.

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6 Pleasant Pl (1948 Sanborn update): One-story, side-gabled frame ranch house with regular, but not symmetrical, period fenestration with paired and single openings using one-over-one replacement sash. Open, shed-roofed front porch with wood posts and railing spans entrance and west half of house. Pressed mineral shingle siding. Brick chimney with concrete cap applied to back wall of house. Smooth, poured concrete foundation. One of six houses built 1946-7 on Pleasant Place for Beech-Nut employees who were veterans of World War II. (63.18-1-47)

Prospect St

12 Prospect St (1905: Wm. Garlock): Two-story, L-plan brick house with low-pitched, deep-eaved hipped roof; brick frieze with raised quatrefoils is delineated by quarter-turned bricks. House rests on a banked basement with raised section facing the street; cellar entrance centered at base of front wall. Asymmetrically placed main entrance has paired doors with arched glazed upper panels and is capped by a transom light; reached by stone steps in retaining wall and sheltered by a shed-roofed frame entrance porch with arcaded fretwork and wood piers. Retains regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills; variety of sash includes period two-over-two wood and later wood and metal one-over-one replacements. Built ca.1870. (63.72-2-22)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable single-bay frame garage with pressed mineral shingles and upward sliding door. Built ca.1940-60. Non-contributing.

14 Prospect St: L-plan frame house with low-pitched gabled roof set on banked concrete block basement; single-bay, side-gabled frame garage offset from main block attached to west end of house. Altered fenestration; siding ship-lapped at corners. Built ca.1960-70. Non-contributing. (63.72-2-21)

30 Prospect St: Single-story, side-gabled frame house with three gable-roofed dormer windows (two smaller ones flank larger central one) in front roof face. House retains most of symmetrical period fenestration with paired and single openings with various metal and wood replacement sash. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Open, shed-roofed porch with wrought iron supports over center entrance. Built ca. 1950 (tax record). (63.72-2-20)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with steeply pitched roof; wood clapboards and corner boards. Built ca.1950.

32 Prospect St: Frontal-gable, single-story frame house with enclosed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade. Dimensional lumber steps access front door. Generally regular period fenestration preserved with one-over-one wood sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1930-50. (63.72-2-19)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1930-50.

34 Prospect St (1941 Sanborn): Side-gabled frame bungalow; front roof face extended over open porch with wood piers and spanning front façade. House retains regular period fenestration of mainly paired openings with wood sash composed of upper lights with vertically oriented lights over a single-light sash. Wood clapboard siding. Smooth concrete foundation. Built ca.1930-40. (63.72-2-18)

Outbuilding: Gable-roofed frame garage with upward sliding doors asymmetrically placed in east gable wall and north eave wall. Vinyl siding; poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1940-60.

38 Prospect St (1926 Sanborn): Frontal-gable frame bungalow with hip-roofed glazed front porch. House retains regular period fenestration; main block now has one-over-one vinyl sash flanked by vinyl louvered shutters while porch retains period wood six-over-ones. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Plan appears to match one used for 40 Prospect. Built ca.1915-25. (63.72-2-17)

Outbuilding: Small frontal-gable frame garage with finishes matching house. Built ca.1925.

40 Prospect St: Frontal-gable frame bungalow with hip-roofed enclosed porch spanning front façade. Porch retains battered piers supporting squared tapered columns at corners; openings reduced with plywood and have recently replaced vinyl one-over-one sash. Main block retains regular period fenestration largely intact, but all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Plan appears to match one used for 38 Prospect. Built ca.1915-25. (63.72-2-16)

Outbuilding: Small frontal-gable frame garage with plywood walls and upward sliding doors. Built ca.1930-60.

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55 Prospect St: Side-gabled frame ranch house with banked concrete block foundation and aluminum siding. Fenestration has single-light openings and centered doorway. Built 1967 (tax record). Non-contributing. (63.72-2-14)

62 Prospect St (1905: F.B. Jones): Two-story, T-plan cross-gabled frame house with one-story gable-roofed back ell. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash; two-story, three-sided bay window centered on front façade; main entrance opens into side-gabled portion of plan. Open shed-roofed porch of dimensional lumber probably replaces earlier one. Wide wood clapboard siding with ship-lapped corners probably replaces or covers earlier wood siding. Stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (63.18-3-1)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable single-bay frame garage with wood clapboard siding set at back of property and turned 90 degrees from house. Built ca.1940-60.

68 Prospect St (1905: Conrad): Two-story, three-bay, frame house with single-story, shed-roofed garage (added ca.1920) attached to southeast corner; open, flat-roofed porch with squared posts, turned corner braces, and scrolled brackets spans front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash; recent louvered vinyl shutters flank casings with low pedimented caps; asymmetrically placed and slightly recessed main entrance retains paired period wood doors and transom light. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880. (63.18-3-2)

Reed St (NY 10)

6 Reed St (1905: large lot owned by Fred. Kettler): Two-story, American Four-square frame house with pyramidal roof; small pedimented dormer windows in front and side roof faces; open porch with later supports set on knee walls spans most of front of house. Regular fenestration nine-over-nine vinyl replacement sash flanked by paneled vinyl shutters; openings appear to be enlarged. Vinyl siding covers all but section below porch roof, which is clad in false stone. Stone foundation. Built ca.1910-25. (63.70-1-17)

7 Reed St (1905: Louis Grape): Two-story, cross-gabled frame house with enclosed shed-roofed entrance porch set in corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with variety of wood and vinyl one-over-one sash. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1885-1900. (63.70-2-21)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with wood clapboard siding and paired, non-period doors. Built ca.1930-50.

10 Reed St (1905: large lot owned by Fred. Kettler): Two-story, square-plan frame house with hip-on-gable roof; open hip-roofed porch with squared tapered columns set on wood shingled knee wall spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash in most openings including Queen Anne-style parlor sash in first floor front; wider openings also in three-sided bay window on first floor east side. Retains period finishes and details including wood clapboard first floor, wood shingled upper story and attic, and exposed rafter tails. Stone foundation; shed-roofed single-bay garage below grade of main house added to northwest corner. Built ca.1910-25. (63.70-1-18)

27 Reed St (1857: Lot 1 owned by Clark & Brumley; 1865: G. Bouyert; 1905: John Hartman): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with Greek Revival-style partial returns and open hip-roofed porch (added ca.1915-25) with square posts set on knee walls spanning front façade. Retains much of period fenestration with more recent one-over-one wood sash. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Built ca.1860. (63.70-2-15)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with vinyl siding and poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1980. Non-contributing.

31 Reed St (1905: Mrs. Wm. Weineke): Two-story, three-bay, flat-roofed, frame house with deep eaves and slightly lower two-story back ell; hip-roofed glazed porch (added ca.1915-25) with Tuscan columns set on knee walls and later glazed with four-light sash spans front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with later one-over-one wood sash. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes including deep frieze at roofline now covered by a contrasting color of siding. Rough coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1870-80. (63.70-2-14; tax record uses street number 33)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with wood siding. Deteriorated. Built ca.1930-50.

34 Reed St (1853 Geil map; 1857: Andrew Farrell; 1865: J.H. Davis (footprint appears smaller, so present building may incorporate or replace this house; 1905: Canajoharie National Bank (owner rather than location of bank)): Large frame house composed of several two-story blocks with low hipped roofs and forming an irregular, but rectilinear plan

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incorporating several wings. Appearance is unified by deep eaves with plain friezes throughout. Fenestration varies in size and configuration throughout building, but is largely regular and nearly all openings retain period wood sash in six-over-six and four-over-four configurations; attic sash in the Reed St elevation have decorative fretwork muntins. Wing facing Otsego Street and the circular drive has a veranda with a round-arched arcade recessed under the upper story. Georgian Revival-style entrance (added 1915) is set at an angle formed by west and south wings and also faces onto drive. Occupies large parcel and entered on a circular drive (brick surface appears to be recent addition) at the corner of Otsego and Reed streets. Built ca.1850; remodeled and enlarged by Buffalo architect Bryant Fleming for Mrs. W.H. Lipe; later used as a hospital and nursing home. (63.17-3-1)

37 Reed St (1857: Lot 3 owned by Clark & Brumley; 1865: G. Hollick; 1905: W.H. Russ): One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame house with single-story gabled wing on same roof axis. Enclosed hip-roofed porch spans asymmetrically placed main entrance and wraps east eave wall. House retains much of period fenestration with later one-over-one wood replacement sash. Pressed mineral shingles hide or replace earlier finishes except for raking cornice board at main roofline. Stone foundation. Built ca.1860. (63.70-2-13)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gambrel, two-bay frame garage with horizontally sliding doors and wood novelty siding. Built ca.1900.

43 Reed St: One-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer windows in side roof faces; open, grade-level shed-roofed porch with cobblestone knee wall spans front façade. House has variety of vinyl sash, some in historic locations and configurations—all appear to be vinyl replacements. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1910-30 with later alterations. (63.18-1-58)

45 Reed St (1905: N.J. Herrick): Two-story frame house composed of several blocks, the oldest of which appears to be the rear two-story, L-plan block with low-hipped roofed, built ca.1870-80; much larger irregular plan, cross-gabled section (built ca.1880-1900) predominates view from Reed St and is now spanned on that elevation with an open hip-roofed porch with paired Tuscan columns, a spindled railing, and bracketed frieze. This porch terminates in a porte-cochere at the northwest end, and entire porch rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation, as does three-sided bay window on east gable end of the newer block. Retains generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash through larger main block. Wood clapboards with raking cornice and later altered soffit. Stone foundation under older block and apparently also newer one except for the porch and bay window, which appear to be a little later. Built ca.1870-80; additions made through early 1900s. (63.18-1-57)

48 Reed St (1905: on lot owned by Canajoharie National Bank): Two-story, symmetrical plan, hip-roofed frame house with open porch supported by fluted Tuscan-style columns over center entrance and open porch on northwest side wall with unfluted columns and railings. House retains period fenestration with single, paired, and tripled openings with multi-light upper wood sash over lower single-light sash; false paneled shutters adjoin; wood door and decorative sidelights are replacements. Wood clapboards with ship-lapped corners. Smooth, poured concrete foundation. Two-bay frame garage (built ca.1960) with one hipped end and other end gabled over a breezeway attached to the house; corner boards and wood clapboards. Built ca.1915-30. (63.17-3-2)

52 Reed St (1905: lot owned by Canajoharie National Bank): Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with large frontal-gable wing projecting forward at south end of front façade and two-story gable-roofed ell projecting from back wall. House has deep eaves and hip-roofed dormer window projecting from roof face on north side. Variety of window sizes and configurations present generally regular and historic plan with mainly one-over-one vinyl and wood replacement sash. Aluminum sash covers or replaces earlier finishes. Poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1920-30. (63.17-3-3)

56 Reed St (1857: house mapped without owner name; 1868: J. Pegnim; 1905: Wm. Reaman): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with later two-story, flat-roofed wing set well back from front façade of earlier block; open, hip-roofed porch with recent posts and railings spans front of wing; open deck with similar finishes spans front of main block; pedimented entrance porch over asymmetrically placed main door rests on open deck of main block. House has Greek Revival-style partial returns on main block. Regular period fenestration with mainly wood one-over-one sash; door with glazed upper panel appears to have been put in ca.1900. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1850 with rear wing added ca.1870-80. (63.17-3-4)

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Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with vinyl siding matching house and concrete foundation. Built ca.1930-50.

57 Reed St (1905: W.D. Hess): Two-story, T-plan frame house with single-story, shed-roofed back ell; recently added single-story wing with T-111 siding adjoins ell. House retains elaborate verge boards in peaks on front and sides. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; door opens on side and entrance porch is replaced with a recent dimensional lumber deck. Wood clapboard siding. Random rough ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (63.18-1-56)

60 Reed St (1857 and 1868: house mapped without owner name; 1905: Hy. Graver Est.): One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame house with shed-roofed back ell. Regular period fenestration partially altered with picture window in first floor front; retains sidelights flanking asymmetrically placed main entrance. Aluminum siding replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1840-50. (63.17-3-5)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, two-bay, frame garage with wood clapboard siding and upward sliding door. Built ca.1950-80. Non-contributing.

61 Reed St (1905: Chas. Kettler): Two-story, L-plan frame house with cross-gabled roof; small shed-roofed open porch set in corner of L. Altered fenestration with all vinyl replacement sash, mainly one-over-one configuration. Variety of siding including vinyl on first story except for false brick under porch roof; pressed mineral shingles on upper story. Stone foundation. Built ca.1885. (63.18-1-55)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with pressed mineral shingles. Built ca.1950-70.

64-66 Reed St (1857: house mapped without owner name; 1868: C. Gravey; 1905: Hy. Graver Est.): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with two-story, shed-roofed back ell, which projects beyond eave wall of main block. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood or vinyl replacement sash; "picture" window in first floor front flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; asymmetrically placed main entrance retains evidence of sidelights. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1850. (63.17-3-6)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with upward sliding door and matching siding. Built ca.1950-70.

67 Reed St (1905: John H. Snell): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with same-height addition cross-gabled to rear wall. Front section retains regular period fenestration with well-developed transitional Greek Revival-style door casing with sidelights, transom, and pilasters surmounted by hip-roofed hood; single windows now have one-over-one vinyl sash including later glazed porch on side. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes except for early twentieth century partial returns on eaves of main and rear blocks. Tinned metal shingles on roof. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.18-1-54)

Outbuilding: Two-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with shed-roofed addition on eave wall and sliding doors. Built ca.1870-90.

68 Reed St (1857: house mapped without owner name; 1868: L. Hess; 1905: C. Hildebrandt): Two-story, L-plan frame house with low hipped roof and deep eaves; single-story shed-roofed addition with T-111 siding on east long wall wraps side of L-plan. Retains regular period fenestration with vinyl six-over-six replacement sash turned on their long sides and flanked by vinyl shutters. Wide wood shingles cover historic finishes except for deep frieze. Stone foundation. Built ca.1860 (may not be the house mapped in 1857). (63.17-3-7)

73-75 Reed St (1868: H. Bierman; 1905: Mrs. Hy. Bierman): Frame house composed of two-story frontal-gable block and same-height side-gabled block, the latter spanned by a two-story porch, glazed upstairs and open downstairs. Being renovated when reviewed in 2014. Built ca.1860 with later alterations. (63.18-1-52)

79 Reed St (1905: large lot owned by Geo. O. Smith): Stuccoed American Four-square house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; hip-roofed porch with stuccoed piers supporting squared posts spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash. Water table above stone foundation. Built ca.1915-30. (63.18-1-51)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with paired doors and wood novelty siding. Built ca.1915-30.

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82 Reed St (1905: Sunnyside Lots subdivision owned by Henry W. Klinkhart): Hip-roofed frame bungalow with hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face and later shed-roofed dormer on north side face; open porch supported by squared columns set on stone piers recessed under main roof. House retains regular period fenestration with Queen Anne-style parlor sash in front openings and smaller one-over-one windows, mainly with replacement sash, in sides. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1920-30. (63.17-3-8)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with single door; vinyl siding. Built ca.1940-60.

83 Reed St (1905: large lot owned by Geo. O. Smith includes this house): Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame house with low-pitched hipped roof and deep eaves with lower wing and back ell; flat-roofed, single-bay garage added to back ell in mid-1900s. Open two-story porch with square posts and plain railings spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl six-over-one replacement sash flanked by vinyl louvered shutters; retains period paired wood doors with round-arched upper panels and transom light above. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.18-1-50)

86 Reed St (1905: Sunnyside Lots subdivision owned by Henry W. Klinkhart): Two-story, pyramidal-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face and open hip-roofed porch with Tuscan-style columns and paneled railing spanning front façade. House retains period fenestration with variety of openings including Queen Anne-style parlor sash in first floor front, wide windows in upstairs front, and narrower single openings on sides, many with period wood sash. Wood clapboard siding; single-story shed-roofed addition on back wall. Stone foundation. Built ca.1915-25. (63.17-3-10)

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

87-89 Reed St (1905: later house on large lot owned by Geo. O. Smith): Two-story, four-bay, hip-roofed, two-family stuccoed house with open hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan-style columns spanning front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with single and paired openings with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and flanked by vinyl louvered sash; gabled dormer windows in end roof faces; entrances in center bays of first floor front have replacement doors. Built ca.1915-25. (63.18-1-49)

88 Reed St (1905: Sunnyside Lots subdivision owned by Henry W. Klinkhart): Two-story, pyramidal-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face and open hip-roofed porch with square posts and paneled knee walls spanning front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with period wood sash—three vertically oriented lights above a single light. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1920-30. (63.17-3-11)

Outbuilding: Small frontal-gable frame garage with shed-roofed addition to eave wall; vinyl siding and upward sliding door. Built ca.1930-40.

92 and 94 Reed St (1905: Sunnyside Lots subdivision owned by Henry W. Klinkhart): Property includes two frame bungalows. Larger house (92 Reed) has hip-on-gable roof and pent roof spanning part of front façade; retains much of period fenestration with replacement vinyl sash; vinyl siding; poured concrete foundation and new metal roof. Built ca.1930. Smaller house (94 Reed) has a frontal-gable façade and shed-roofed open porch with square tapered columns spanning front; aluminum siding and wood one-over-one sash, paired in front facade. Built ca.1930. (63.17-3-12)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, two-bay frame garage with upward sliding doors. Built ca.1960-80. Non-contributing.

93 Reed St (1905: Richard Sloane): Two-story, T-plan brick house with wood shingled frame attic story; later added open porch with paired columns set on rusticated concrete block knee wall and supporting elliptical arcade spans front and part of west side; deep-eaved roof with exposed rafter tails. Regular period fenestration with segmentally arched openings with soldiered brick heads and stone sills; one-over-one wood sash and louvered wood shutters; single-story bay window on east wall and two-story one on west wall capped by gabled roof. Two-story brick and frame back ell. Stone foundation with water table. Built 1880; alterations appear to date ca.1900. (63.18-1-48)

100 Reed St (1905: Sunnyside Lots subdivision owned by Henry W. Klinkhart): Two-story, frame house with hip-on-gable roof and open hip-roofed porch with square posts spanning front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl sash in all openings; retains period wood door with glazed oblong panel. Vinyl siding on first floor; wood shingles on upper story. Built ca.1910-25. (63.17-3-13)

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Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with aluminum siding and upward sliding door. Built ca.1930.

101 Reed St: Single-story frame bungalow with hipped roof; shed-roofed dormer window in front roof face; entrance porch with paired squared tapered columns set on brick piers. House retains period fenestration with single, paired, and tripled openings with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and louvered vinyl shutters; door replaced with insulated steel one. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1930. (79.6-1-1)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage on steeply banked foundation. Built ca.1930.

104 Reed St (1868: W. French; 1905: "The Nine Pines"): Two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame house with deep-eaved, low-pitched hipped roof; cupola centered on roof; single-story back ell. Regular period fenestration includes recessed center entrance with Greek Revival-style door casing incorporating pilasters, heavy lintel, side and transom lights and six-over-six vinyl replacement sash flanked by recent paneled (appear to be battened plywood) shutters; attic windows are three-light casements with arcade detail, set in deep frieze. Wood shingles replace earlier finish, but wide corner boards remain. Stone foundation. Built ca.1850; possibly with extensive remodeling in post-Civil War period. House reputedly named for a grove of nine large white pines that once stood on the property. (79.6-1-32)

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story frame garage with hipped roof and finishes matching house. Built ca.1920.

105 Reed St (1905: Richard Sloane): Two-story, frame house with hipped roof and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; open hip-roofed porch with squared, paired posts spans front façade. House retains period fenestration with single, doubled, and tripled openings mostly of same dimensions and now virtually all with replacement one-over-one vinyl sash; upstairs front has paired three-sided bay windows; first floor front retains period wood door. Exterior brick chimney on side wall. Wood clapboard siding. Foundation parged with concrete. Built ca.1900. (79.6-1-2)

Outbuilding: Square-plan carriage barn with hipped roof; later shed-roofed addition incorporates two additional bays. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1900.

107 Reed St: Two-story, three-bay, flat-roofed frame house on steeply banked stone foundation; first floor front altered with two garage bays, while upper story and sides retain regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash and casements in frieze under deep eaves; frame shed-roofed addition with high door for taller vehicles on southeast wall. Built ca.1870-85. (79.6-1-3)

Prospect Hill Cemetery (1857, 1868, and 1905: Prospect Hill Cemetery): Rural cemetery (6.4 acres) on north side of a ravine containing a tributary of the Canajoharie Creek. Cemetery is set off from the highway by a fence with piers made of rusticated concrete blocks (built ca.1915) connected by recently replaced iron railings. Two sets of iron gates are set between piers. Cemetery retains mature plantings of large conifers forming a dense canopy over the main horseshoe plan avenue accessing the essentially rectilinear plan of paths. While there are a few mausoleums, nearly all burials are instead marked by stones set in family plots mostly with larger markers, many of them obelisks. Burials include numerous re-interments from other sites; these are located mainly the on the grassy open slopes of the ravine at the southern edge of the property. Land set aside in 1846; plan of drives shown on 1857 map. (79.-4-14)

Canajoharie Falls Cemetery (1905: Canajoharie Falls Cemetery): Rural cemetery of 36.3 acres adjacent to south line of earlier Prospect Hill Cemetery and forming annex to the older cemetery and protecting the slopes of the main creek ravine on its west bank. Fence delineating property from adjoining highway is composed of poured concrete piers with low pyramidal caps; these are joined by a recent iron fence matching the fence at Prospect Hill Cemetery to the north. As a whole, this fence is plainer version of the one at Prospect Hill. Cemetery is laid out with curvilinear paths on both the upper level adjacent to the highway and a lower terraces reached by wooded single-lane paved paths. In general markers here are later and this cemetery continues in use with considerable open space. Land purchased in 1879 by Benjamin Smith, Louis Bierbauer, A.G. Richmond, and James Arkell. It was landscaped soon after and incorporates about two miles of curving drives accessing the sites arranged in terraces descending the hillside toward the creek. Its proposed name was Glenwood, but by the early 1900s, it appears to have known as Canajoharie Falls Cemetery. (79.-4-15)

Buildings: Stone chapel built of random ashlar blocks and set on banked foundation stands at the eastern edge of the upper terrace in southern part of the cemetery. This is a small, frontal-gable Romanesque Revival building has a red tile roof and round-arched entrance set off by heavy rusticated blocks and quoins; paired wood doors with wrought iron grilles over glazed panels. Small rectangular windows in side walls and a large stained glass (Tiffany?) window

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depicting the Mohawk Valley in east gable wall. Wood ceiling supported by heavy timber beams. Built ca.1900 by the five children of William Arkell.

6339 NY 10 (911 address posted on house): Small single-story frame caretaker's house composed of side-gabled main block and smaller wing on north gable end; open, pedimented porch spans center bays of main block. Aluminum siding and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Built ca.1950.

Robinson St

4 Robinson St: Single-story, frontal-gable frame bungalow with open hip-roofed porch spanning front façade; porch has squared battered columns set on wood piers; paneled railings. Symmetrical fenestration with center entrance and paired openings on side (eave) walls; six-over-one wood sash throughout. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards. Stone foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.64-1-16)

7 Robinson St: Single-story, side-gabled frame house with offset side-gabled, glazed porch at corner of front façade; single-story, gable-roofed ell extends to rear of main block. House retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in main block and ell; porch retains wood sash capped by elliptically arched fans in transoms above windows. Asphalt shingle siding. Foundation finished with smooth concrete; back ell has concrete block foundation. Built ca.1920-30. (63.19-1-45)

9-11 Robinson St: Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with enclosed, wood-shingled hip-roofed porch spanning front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with variety of one-over-one sash including both wood and vinyl ones in reduced openings. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes except for raking cornice frieze boards. Stone foundation. Built ca.1885-1900. (63.19-1-44)

15-17 Robinson St: Two-story, frontal-gable, two-family frame house with glazed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade; two-story back ell and open porches on rear wall. House retains generally regular period fenestration with single and paired one-over-one wood sash; porch windows have three vertically oriented lights over a single light. Pressed mineral shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1885-1900. (63.19-1-43)

Outbuilding: Flat-roofed two-bay garage with concrete block side walls and lower frame addition off rear. Built ca.1940.

24 Robinson St (1905: lot owned by Jas. Halligan): Frame American Four-square frame house with pyramidal roof and open, hip-roofed porch (being remodeled at time of review) spanning front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash including in banked basement at rear of house. Wood clapboard siding and corner boards. Built ca.1910. (63.64-1-19)

Outbuilding: Gable-roofed frame carriage barn with shed-roofed addition set below grade on rear eave wall; wood clapboard siding and sliding doors. Built ca.1910.

25 Robinson St (1905: lot owned by Helen A. Richmond): Two-story, hip-roofed frame house on banked rough coursed stone basement; open, hip-roofed porch with recent posts and railing spans front façade; hip-roofed dormer window in front roof façade. House retains period fenestration of single, doubled, and wider parlor windows with vinyl six-over-six sash in most openings. Elaborate open deck and pool area descends hillside on north side of house. Pressed mineral shingles. Built ca.1910. (63.19-1-26)

35 Robinson St: Two-story, gable-roofed frame house with no remaining historic features or materials visible. Building date uncertain. Non-contributing. (63.19-1-24)

39 Robinson St (1905: Orlando Abeling): Two-story, L-plan frame house with low-pitched, deep-eaved hipped roof; gable-roofed back ell; open porch (added early 1900s) with squared posts set on knee walls spans asymmetrically placed main entrance and side of house to the interior corner of the L-plan. Regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash; front door retains transom light. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870-80. (63.19-1-21)

Outbuilding: Frontal gable-frame garage with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1920-40.

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Rock St (NY 10)

98 Rock St (1905: open lot owned by Mrs. H.L. Huston): Brick house composed of a hip-roofed main block and lower, gable-roofed wings projecting from each side wall; small pedimented dormer window in front roof face; shallow frontal-gable wing projects over a below-grade, single-bay garage with paired plank doors on strap hinges on front facade. House has open porch with square posts and railings recessed under front of main block roof. Period fenestration with single, doubled, and tripled openings with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Stone foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.70-2-12)

Schultze St

9 Schultze St (1905: Chas. Swank): Two-story, four-bay, frontal-gable frame house; open, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts and featuring a spindled frieze spans front façade; enclosed shed-roofed entrance porch on concrete foundation on east eave wall. House retains generally regular period fenestration of paired and single openings, all with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and flanked by paneled vinyl shutters. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Proportions suggest a mid-nineteenth-century building with turn-of-the-century alterations. (63.64-1-26)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1950-80. Non-contributing.

12 Schultze St (1905: Mrs. F. Morgan): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with fairly low-pitched roof and squat proportions; glazed, hip-roofed porch with evidence of having been open when built spans front façade. Retains generally regular fenestration with a variety of replacement sash, mainly one-over-one vinyl examples. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880-1900. Proportions suggest a mid-nineteenth-century building with turn-of-the-century alterations. (63.72-2-2)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with wood clapboard siding and single upward sliding door. Built ca.1950-80. Non-contributing.

13 Schultze St (1905: D. Reagan): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with single-story leanto addition on back wall; hip-roofed porch covering asymmetrically placed main entrance and spanning east eave wall is partially enclosed. Regular period fenestration with pedimented heads in main block and wood two-over-two sash in upper story; one-over-one vinyl sash in porch. Wood clapboard siding and raking cornice frieze. Coursed ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1885. (63.64-1-25)

20 Schultze St (1905: Harrison Abeling): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with two-story, flat-roofed back ell; two-story, flat-roofed bay window centered on front wall with open porch adjoining it and wrapping part of east eave wall. House retains much of regular period fenestration with mainly wood one-over-one sash and some vinyl replacements. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace most earlier finishes except for raking frieze boards on main block and frieze on back ell. Parged foundation. Built ca.1880. (63.72-2-4)

Outbuilding: Single-story stone building with an upward sliding garage door and wood gable roof; appears to be an older agricultural building (early 1800s) reused as a garage.

23 Schultze St (1905: Wm. Fusner): Large two-story, frontal-gable frame house, possibly built as a tenement, with lower two-story, gable-roofed wing forming an L-plan; open hip-roofed porch with recent square posts spans asymmetrically placed front entrance and extends along east eave wall to wing. Retains much of regular period fenestration with variety of one-over-one wood, vinyl, and metal sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Tinned metal shingles on roof. Stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.64-1-24)

26 Schultze St (1905: Orlando McCarthy): Two-story, three-bay frame house with low-pitched hipped roof and slightly lower, three-bay two-story wing with similar roof; shed-roofed ell extends from back of wing. Open hip-roofed porch with squared posts and knee walls spans asymmetrically placed entrance in main block and wing. Retains much of regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash in various materials including wood and metal; retains period paired doors with arched glazed upper panels. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Coursed ashlar foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.72-2-7)

Outbuilding: Tall, narrow, two-story carriage barn with wood siding and three-panel horizontally sliding door, faces towards Prospect St as lot spans the block.

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Landscape feature: Retaining wall of coursed stone with slab caps spans the Schultze St frontage.

27 Schultze St (1905: Agnes Smith): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable main block with slightly lower, side-gabled wing forming L-plan; open, hip-roofed porch with squared posts set on knee walls spans asymmetrically placed entrance in main block and wing. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash throughout and paired wood doors with glazed upper panels in main entrance. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.64-1-23)

30 Schultze St (1905: David Van Alstine): Frame house composed of two-story, three-bay frontal-gable main block and offset, one-and-a-half-story side-gabled wing forming L-plan; glazed porch (added 1910-30) spans wing and projects beyond front wall of main block. House retains decorative panels in peaks and brackets on raking frieze boards of both main block and wing. Retains regular period fenestration with pedimented window heads; sash include wood two-over-twos and later one-over-ones. Wood shingle siding. Stone foundation. Built ca.1885. (63.72-2-8)

Outbuildings: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with wood shingle siding, faces Prospect St frontage. Built ca.1950-80. Non-contributing.

Small, gambrel-roofed frame garage with wood shingle siding, paired beadboard doors, and paired six-light sash on eave walls. Built ca.1925.

36 Schultze St (1905: Louis Losa): Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame house with partially glazed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade; earlier flat roof recently replaced with a gable roof. House retains Italianate-style massing, but appears to have been remodeled with a Colonial Revival-style entrance with side and transom light and porch with square posts set on knee walls in first quarter of twentieth century. Fenestration retains attic casements with segmental arches carried over three lights; other windows significantly reduced and some lost; all sash replaced. Wood shingle siding. Built ca.1870. (63.72-2-9)

37 Schultze St (1905: Byron Welch): Two-story, L-plan brick house with low-pitched cross-gabled roof and deep bracketed eaves; partially open hip-roofed porch spans asymmetrically placed main entrance and west eave wall to corner of L-plan. Recent shed-roofed addition on back wall. House retains segmentally arched regular fenestration with replacement one-over-one vinyl sash; paired wood doors with glazed upper panels date to construction period. Stone foundation and water table. Built ca.1870. (63.64-1-22)

44 Schultze St (1905: John Hartman): Two-story frame house composed of offset same-height blocks forming L-plan; deep-eaved, low-pitched hipped roof; open porch (added ca.1900) with turned posts and spindled frieze spans wing. Retains regular period fenestration with pedimented window heads and two-over-two wood sash. Wood clapboard siding and corner boards. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.72-2-10)

Outbuilding: Two-story, hip-roofed frame carriage barn with single-story shed-roofed addition on back wall; wood clapboard siding and sliding door track; regular fenestration on side walls and prominent pedimented dormer in front roof face. Built ca.1870; remodeled ca.1900.

47 Schultze St (1905: John Hartman): Two-story, three-bay, deep-eaved, flat-roofed frame house with steeply banked stone foundation and full frame basement on back wall; open hip-roofed porch with squared, chamfered posts, bracketed frieze, and decorative corner braces spans front façade; posts rest on later frame battered knee wall. Regular period fenestration retains two-over-two wood sash throughout; door replaced. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier siding. Built ca.1880. (63.64-1-21)

48 Schultze St (1905: Mrs. Reuben Klock): Two-story, three-bay, frame house with low-pitched frontal-gable façade; glazed porch (added early 1900s) set at northeast corner of front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash; trim boards removed or covered when brick-textured asphalt shingles covered or replaced earlier siding. Retains deep frieze boards. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870-80. (63.72-2-11)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with paired plank doors. Built ca.1930.

51 Schultze St (1905: And. Abeling): Two-story, three-bay, flat-roofed frame house with three-sided, single-story bay window centered on first floor façade; open porch over asymmetrically placed entrance with paired Italianate-style doors; exterior framed stair to upper story on east end of house. Retains regular period fenestration with pedimented caps and two-over-two wood sash in upper story; one-over-ones of various materials in first floor. Vinyl siding covers or replaces

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most historic finishes except brackets and lozenges in frieze of bay window. Foundation parged. Built ca.1870. (63.64-1-2)

Outbuildings: Two-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with period sliding door on front façade; hinged mow door above. Wood clapboards with corner boards. Built ca.1870-90.

Small, gable-roofed frame shed with metal roof. Built ca.1900.

52 Schultze St (1905: Levi Bond): Two-story, L-plan frame house with cross-gabled roof and later single-story gabled additions to east side and rear; mid-1900s side-gabled, single-bay garage added to east wing. House has steeply pitched shed-roof over glazed porch set in corner of L-plan, probably a later addition or modification. Except for 1960s-era bow window in first floor front house retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Pressed mineral shingle siding. Stone foundation. Built ca.1885. (63.72-2-12)

56 Schultze St (1905: Mrs. F. Van Alstine): Two-story, frame house with low-pitched frontal-gable roof and same-height gable-roofed wing forming an L-plan; glazed porch spanning wing appears to reuse roof of earlier veranda. House retains much of regular period fenestration with period two-over-two wood sash upstairs and nine-over-nine light vinyl sash in most first floor openings. Retains paired transom lights with invected corners; door replaced ca.1960 and sidelight added to fill casing. Pressed mineral shingles cover most details except deep frieze board at roofline. Stone foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.72-2-13)

58 Schultze St (1905: J. Geo. Brown): Two-story, L-plan frame house with low-pitched, deep-eaved hipped roof; enclosed porch with bracketed frieze and later knee walls spans wing and asymmetrically placed entrance in front façade. House retains most of regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace most historic finishes except for deep frieze at roofline. Stone foundation. Built ca.1875. (63.19-1-25)

Shaper Av

5 Shaper Av: One-story, side-gabled frame ranch house with attached two-bay garage; entrance recessed slightly under main roof. Aluminum siding. Built ca.1960. (63.62-2-30) Non-contributing.

6 Shaper Av (1905: Mary Cramer): Frame house composed of two-and-a-half-story main block with low-pitched, deep-eaved hipped roof and lower, two-story, flat-roofed back ell; open hip-roofed porch with square posts set on knee walls spans two bays of front façade and part of north side. House retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash; two-light casements in attic story of main block. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880. (63.62-2-31)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, hip-roofed frame garage. Built ca.1920.

7 Shaper Av: Small, single-story, frontal-gable frame house with enclosed frontal-gable porch offset from main block on steeply banked foundation; garage entrances to space underneath both main block (upward sliding door) and porch (paired doors with six-light top panels). Retains period fenestration with wood sash with three vertically oriented lights over a single light; vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes; rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.70-1-1)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with textured asphalt shingle siding and paired plank doors. Built ca.1930.

8 Shaper Av (1905: John Schwabrow): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house; two-story back ell with low-pitched hip roof; open entrance porch on asymmetrically placed main entrance; open veranda with squared posts and paneled railings on north side adjoining the back ell. Regular fenestration with wood sash, mainly with two-over-two wood sash. Wood clapboard siding. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.17-1-13)

9 Shaper Av: Frontal-gable frame bungalow with open porch recessed under a hipped roof supported by squared battered columns set on shingled knee walls. Symmetrical period fenestration with paired windows with one-over-one wood sash throughout. Wood shingle siding. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1915-30. (63.70-1-2)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with wood novelty siding and paired doors. Built ca.1930.

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10 Shaper Av (1905: Hy. Cramer): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with glazed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade; small flat-roofed garage attached to southeast corner of house below grade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (63.17-1-14)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame carriage barn with vinyl siding matches house. Built ca.1890.

11 Shaper Av: One-story frame house with hip-on-gable roof; enclosed porch with matching roof projects from front façade and has further vestibule added to it; single-bay garage projects from south end of front façade, also with matching roof. Regular period fenestration of paired and single windows with six-over-one wood sash. Wood clapboards with ship-lapped corners. Poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1940. (63.70-1-3)

12-14 Shaper Av (1905: Hy. Russell): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with open porch supported by Tuscan columns joined by beadboard railings; enclosed exterior stair on north side has glazed porch on upper landing. House retains generally regular fenestration with wood two-over-two sash in most openings; south entrance in front façade flanked by sidelights; north entrance has plain casing. Wood shingle siding may be a later change. Foundation parged. Built ca.1900-20. (63.17-1-15)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with wood shingle siding. Built ca.1940.

13 Shaper Av: One-story, side-gabled frame house with shallow pedimented enclosed porch projecting from center of front façade; glazed side porch centered on south wall. Period fenestration with wood sash (three vertical lights over one light) preserved in main block; small demi-lune in peak of enclosed front porch; side porch windows are one-over-ones; door replaced recently. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes, but frieze boards remain visible. Poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1934 (tax record). (63.70-1-4)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with wood novelty siding and upward sliding door. Built ca.1935.

15-17 Shaper Av: Two-story, hip-roofed, two-family frame house with open hip-roofed porch with square posts spanning front façade; garages set under house on north side in banked foundation. Symmetrical fenestration with paired and single windows with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; period wood doors in paired entrances centered on front façade. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1920-35. (63.70-1-5)

16 Shaper Av (1905: Maria Hildebrandt): Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; open hip-roofed front porch with heavy paneled piers set on brick piers spans front façade; side-gabled enclosed entrance porch attached to south wall at rear corner. House retains regular period fenestration with paired and single openings; all side windows have vinyl six-over-six replacement sash; front façade has vinyl sash replicating three-over-one light configuration. Vinyl siding covers or replaces some historic finishes. Built ca.1900-1925. (63.17-1-16)

Smith St

2 Smith St (1905: larger lot owned by C. Hildebrandt; subdivided later as house lot): Single-story, side-gabled frame ranch house with offset side-gabled garage attached to one gable wall. Built ca.1965. (63.17-3-16) Non-contributing.

3 Smith St: Two-story, pyramidal-roofed frame house with shed-roofed dormer window in front roof face and recently replaced open front porch built of dimensional lumber. Generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Front façade has narrow vinyl siding; side walls are clad in wider stock non-historic siding. Concrete foundation scored to resemble stone. Built ca.1920. (63.17-3-9.1)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable, frame garage with upward sliding door. Built ca.1960-80. Non-contributing.

9 Smith St: Small, single-story frontal-gable frame house with glazed front porch supported by squared tapered columns set on knee walls spanning front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash flanked by vinyl louvered shutters. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.17-3-15)

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Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with wood clapboard siding and upward sliding door. Built ca.1930-45.

20 Smith St (1905: Mrs. Eva Benton): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with glazed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade; small flat-roofed, two-story entrance block adjoins back corner, to which was later (ca.1960) added a single-bay, frontal-gable garage. House retains regular fenestration on front; sides may be altered; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Exterior cobblestone chimney on eave wall. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.1703-19)

21 Smith St: (tax record 1923) Small, single-story, frontal-gable frame house with enclosed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade. Regular period fenestration in main block with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in openings flanked by paneled vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.17-3-17)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1960-80. Non-contributing.

23 Smith St: Side-gabled frame bungalow with glazed porch under extended roof face spanning front façade; pedimented dormer centered in front roof façade; single-story shed-roofed back ell with small gable-roofed addition to that. Varied fenestration partially retains period plan; all sash replaced with variety of vinyl sash and casements; doors also replaced with insulated steel ones. Wood clapboards on first story; wood shingles on attic story. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.17-3-18)

25 Smith St: Frontal-gable frame bungalow with shed-roofed open porch supported by squared posts set on knee walls spanning front façade; later, gabled roofed glazed porch added to rear corner of house. Period fenestration of varied windows, mostly one-over-one vinyl replacements. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1925. (tax record 1927) (63.17-3-20)

88 Smith St: Two-story, side-gabled, three-bay frame house with two-story hip-roofed porch (added mid-1900s) one story lower than main block grade on back wall and wrapping corners of building; porch mostly enclosed and a single-bay garage is accessed by upward sliding door located in northeast corner. Retains regular period fenestration with wider openings in first floor openings on front and side; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; quarter-moon lights with fanned wood muntins in attic windows. Vinyl siding replaces or covers earlier finishes. Exterior brick chimney centered on east gable wall. Pedimented storm porch encloses main center entrance; shed-roofed entrance porch on side entrance on west gable wall. Built ca.1910-25. (63.17-2-38)

Third Av

2 Third Av (1905: open lot): Two-story, square-plan frame house on banked foundation with low-pitched, hipped roof; glazed entrance porch centered on front façade; second, partially open, porch enters on Moyer St elevation. House retains most of regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. House appears to pre-date 1900, but lot is mapped as open as late as 1905. (63.18-4-1)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with plywood siding and upward sliding doors. Built ca.1960-80. Non-contributing.

3 Third Av (1905: lot part of larger lot owned by Aug. Priess; 1926 Sanborn): Side-gabled frame bungalow with glazed porch set under extended, slightly flared front roof face; shed-roofed dormer window in front roof face. Generally regular period fenestration with wood sash (three vertical lights over a single light) in most openings; porch has three-light upper sash above single-light lower ones. Pressed mineral shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1920 (tax record). Appears to use same plan as 7 Third Av next door. (63.18-1-32)

6 Third Av (1905: Dr. J.L. Sigsbee): Two-and-a-half-story, nearly square-plan, flat-roofed, frame house with deep eaves and bracketed frieze; hip-roofed porch, open on front façade where it spans two bays, wraps entire west side with glazed porch. Porch has squared posts set on wood shingled knee wall. Retains generally regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1900 (tax record). (63.18-4-3)

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7 Third Av: (1926 Sanborn): Side-gabled frame bungalow with glazed porch set under extended, slightly flared front roof face; shed-roofed dormer window in front roof face. Generally regular period fenestration with mostly vinyl one-over-one sash in main part of house; porch has three-light upper sash above single-light lower ones. Pressed mineral shingles cover earlier finishes, but plain trim scheme still largely visible. Parged foundation. Built ca.1920 (tax record). Appears to use same plan as 3 Third Av next door. (63.18-1-31)

9 Third Av (1941 Sanborn): Single-story, hip-roofed frame bungalow with hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; glazed porch with squared, tapered columns set on frame piers connected by wood shingled knee walls spans front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with wood sash; front porch sash have three vertically oriented lights above oblong single lights. Wood shingle walls. Parged foundation. Built ca.1930. (63.18-1-30)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, hip-roofed frame garage with paired doors. Built ca.1930.

15 Third Av (1905: a house shown on Dennis Kearns Est. probably replaced by this one): Two-story, pyramidal-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face. Glazed (possibly a later change), hip-roofed porch spans front façade; single-story, shed-roofed enclosed back porch and small enclosed hip-roofed porch on south side. Retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and louvered vinyl shutters. Stone foundation. Built ca.1915-25. (63.18-1-29)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with slightly tall profile and X-batten paired doors; wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1930.

16 Third Av (1905: Pat. Kane): Two-story, L-plan, frame house with deep-eaved, hipped roof and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; glazed porch spans front and side to corner of the L-plan. Retains regular period fenestration with pedimented window heads; sash in main block of house are vinyl replacements with three vertical lights over single lights; four-light casements in dormer window; porch windows have three-light upper thirds and two-light lower two-thirds. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.18-4-4)

Outbuildings: Two-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn on same grade as house. Built ca.1880-1900.

Two-story, gable-roofed frame barn with shed-roofed addition on east eave wall and lower, more recent gabled addition to front façade. Built ca.1880-1900.

19 Third Av (1905: open lot labeled Jacob Putnam; 1926 Sanborn shows small building set at back of property): Frontal-gable frame bungalow with glazed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade; glazing scheme with round-arched lights in door flanked by sidelights and elliptically arched fans in transom panels appears to date to construction period. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (possible replacements). Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1930. (63.18-1-28)

Outbuilding: Two-story frontal-gable frame carriage barn with paired X-battened beadboard doors; wood shingled tympanum; mow door centered in upper story front; wood clapboards; chimney in back wall suggests a forge. This building appears to date ca.1900, and may be the structure shown in 1926.

25 Third Av (1905: open lot labeled Albert M. Klock, who owned lots almost to Orchard St on west side of Third Av; 1926 Sanborn): Frontal-gable frame bungalow with glazed porch (probably built as an open porch with square posts set on piers with knee walls) set under a hipped roof drawn forward from main roof; shed-roofed dormer windows on side roof faces over main block. House retains regular symmetrical fenestration with paired and single openings with one-over-one wood sash. A later, single-story, gable-roofed back ell extends directly behind main block. Wood shingle siding. Parged foundation. Built ca.1920. (tax record). (63.18-1-27)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with period triple-paneled, horizontally sliding doors; wood shingles. Built ca.1920.

36 Third Av (1926 Sanborn): Side-gabled frame bungalow with open porch set under extended front roof face and supported by squared tapered columns set on shingled piers connected by shingled flared knee walls. Shed-roofed dormer window in front roof face. House retains period fenestration with tripled, paired, and single openings with varied period wood sash, mostly with vertically oriented upper lights and single lower lights. Wood shingles. Stone foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.18-4.5)

Outbuilding: Frame garage with cross-gabled roof. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1960-80. Non-contributing.

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44 Third Av (1926 Sanborn appears to show house matching aerial; tax record 1925): Side-gabled frame bungalow with glazed porch set under extended front roof face; shed-roofed dormer window spans most of front roof face over main block of house. House retains generally regular period fenestration with paired and single six-over-one wood sash, now flanked by decorative louvered shutters. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Parged foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.18-4-6)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with vinyl siding opens towards Phillips Av.

Landscape features: House set back on rising lot. Series of short runs of poured concrete steps rise from Third Av frontage.

45 Third Av (1941 Sanborn): Small frame side-gabled cottage with prominent, asymmetrically placed gabled dormer breaking front eave line; smaller pedimented hood over slightly offset entrance partially follows line of dormer. House retains period fenestration of single, doubled, and tripled openings with six-over-one wood sash; period door with six-light upper panel. Single-story, four-bay, side-gabled wing projects from south gable wall of original house. Wood clapboard siding with ship-lapped corners. Parged concrete foundation. Built ca.1935. (63.18-1-25)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with shallow pent roof over opening. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards. Built ca.1940-50.

49 Third Av (1941 Sanborn): Frame Dutch Colonial-style house with shed-roofed dormer windows raised on front and back roof faces; small enclosed porch on north gable end of house. Symmetrical period fenestration with replacement sash (six-over-one vinyl) through and replaced door; small fanlight over entrance and columns supported pedimented hood date to construction period. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Concrete foundation. Built ca.1935-40. (63.18-1-24)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1935-50.

50 Third Av (1941 Sanborn): Frontal-gable brick bungalow on steeply banked concrete foundation with garage opening underneath house on Phillips Av side; symmetrical front façade composed of two enclosed pedimented wings projecting from corners of main block and connected by a lower pedimented open porch projecting beyond them. Back elevation incorporates a partially enclosed porch set under a hipped roof extended from main roof. Regular symmetrical period fenestration of single and doubled openings, those in brick main story with soldiered heads and concrete sills; paired openings in attic story have plain wood casings. Wood clapboards clad tympani and enclosed portion of back porch. Parged concrete foundation. Built ca.1930. (63.18-2-1)

Landscape features: House set back on rising lot enclosed by low stone retaining wall on Third Av frontage.

54 Third Av (1941 Sanborn): L-plan frame house with gable roofs of varying heights. Wood shingle siding (partially covered with vinyl siding as of this writing) and concrete foundation. Fenestration appears altered with variety of sash materials and configurations. Parged concrete foundation. Built ca.1930. Accessed by long drive from Phillips Av and two flights of concrete steps from Third Av. (63.18-2-2)

58 Third Av (1926 Sanborn): Single-story, Craftsman-influenced frame house with low-pitched gabled roof with heavy corner braces is cross-gabled to create closed porch overlooking Third Av; matching dormer window projects from roof face above. Retains period fenestration with single, paired, and tripled windows with battered casings and six-over-one wood sash. Stuccoed exterior hearth chimney on north gable end pierces ridgeline. Wood shingle siding. Parged concrete foundation. Highly intact example. Built ca.1925. (63.18-2-3)

59 Third Av (1941 Sanborn): One-story, side-gabled frame house with symmetrical fenestration and paired gabled dormer windows in front roof face; later glazed porch projects from south end of front façade under extended shed-roofed entrance porch; single-bay, side-gabled frame garage attached to north gable end. All sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones and false louvered shutters added. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Brick chimney centered on ridge. Built ca.1940. (63.72-1-15)

60 Third Av (1926 Sanborn): Stuccoed single-story house on banked foundation with prominent buttresses marking bays on Third Av frontage; single-bay garage with period three-panel, horizontally sliding doors inserted under south end of front façade. Fenestration appears to be largely intact, but sash replaced with tripled single-light casements on front and

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one-over-one sash on north side, where poured concrete steps lead to asymmetrically placed entrance. Brick driveway forks to reach both entrance and garage. Site heavily wooded with conifers. Built ca.1920-25. (63.18-2-4)

61 Third Av (1941 Sanborn): Modest side-gabled frame bungalow with front roof face extended over an enclosed porch with entrance at south end of front; shed-roofed dormer window raised on front roof face. Fenestration generally regular; some sash appear to be period one-over-one wood examples; other replaced with vinyl, and fenestration altered in front porch. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes and details. Banked rusticated concrete block foundation with entrance to basement a story below grade in back wall of house. Built ca.1930. (63.72-1-14)

62 Third Av (1926 Sanborn): One-and-a-half-story, frame house with hip-on-gable roof; front roof face extended over a porch partially open and supported by brick piers and partially enclosed; shed-roofed dormer window with two paired openings in front roof face. House retains regular period fenestration with wood sash with three vertically oriented lights in upper sash and single-light lower sash. Roof has exposed rafter tails and braces under gabled sides; rafter tails exposed on oriel window on east side. Aluminum siding on first floor covers or replaces earlier finish; retains wood shingles on upper story. Exterior brick chimney asymmetrically placed on east side. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.18-2-5)

Outbuilding: Hip-roofed frame garage with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1920.

Landscape feature: Concrete walk with iron pipe railing ascends slope to house, which is set well back from street.

66 Third Av (1926 Sanborn): Side-gabled, frame bungalow with front roof face extended and flared over open porch with heavy shingled posts resting on a stone knee wall and spanning front façade; prominent gabled dormer window centered on front roof face. Deep-eaved roof has braces along gable edges. Period fenestration with single and doubled openings with one-over-one wood sash in most locations is generally intact. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.18-2-6)

Outbuilding: Hip-roofed frame garage with period horizontally sliding three-panel doors with six-light windows in upper section; wood shingle siding. Built ca.1920.

Walnut St

8 Walnut St (1868: open lot; 1884 Sanborn; 1905: Mrs. T. Wiles): Two-story, flat-roofed frame house on steeply banked foundation is located roughly halfway up the bluff rising from Mohawk St to Cliff St; north property boundary supported by a sagging dry laid stone wall enhancing the bluff. House has single-story shed-roofed addition on northwest corner, also on banked foundation, and a second flat-roofed addition adjoining the southwest corner. Retains most of regular period fenestration with wood one-over-one and six-over-six sash; main entrance appears to face east and is now sheltered by a partially enclosed shed-roofed porch spanning part of that facade. Wood clapboard siding, shallow frieze boards below deep eaves trimmed with dentils, and corner boards. (63.62-1-18)

21 Walnut St (1868: J.B. Clark; 1905: open lot labeled Mrs. J. Wolgemuth; 1915 Sanborn): Two-story, four-bay, frame house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; open hip-roofed porch with Tuscan-style columns and paneled railings spans front façade. Retains most of regular period fenestration—all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones except parlor window in first floor front. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation; poured concrete foundation under porch. Built ca.1910. (63.63-2-56)

Outbuilding: Three-bay shed-roofed frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1920-30.

25 Walnut St (1857: R.D. Winsman; 1868: R.W. Winsman; 1905: W.O. Winsman): One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame house with Greek Revival-style partial returns and door casing flanked by pilasters (now partially hidden by pedimented entrance porch added in mid-1900s); one-and-a-half-story back ell offset from main block with an open porch spanning the south eave wall. House retains most of regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier siding, but cornice trim remains as well as half-windows in frieze. Stone foundation. Built ca.1835-50. (63.63-2-55)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with vinyl siding and upward sliding door. Built ca.1950-80. Non-contributing.

Landscape feature: Dry laid stone retaining wall divides property from 21 Walnut St.

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31 Walnut St (1868: J. Sticht; 1905: C. Sticht; 1915 Sanborn): Two-story frame house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns and paneled railing spans front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood sash on first floor and vinyl one-over-one replacements upstairs. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1910. This house appears to replace earlier house or houses on same lot. (63.63-2-54)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay frame garage with siding matching house and concrete foundation. Built ca.1925.

32 Walnut St (1868: H. Filmer; 1905: C. Melick Est.): Two-story, frame house with steeply pitched irregular roof incorporating frontal-gable façade and hipped corners at back; open porch (added early 1900s; may have replaced earlier one) with Tuscan-style columns set on frame knee wall. House retains regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood sash; Queen Anne-style parlor sash in first floor front; paired lattice windows in front peak. Aluminum siding covers or replaces most historic finishes. Exterior brick chimney on south eave wall. Random ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1890. (63.62-2-17; part of the Catholic church property)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage. Built ca.1950-80. Non-contributing.

35 Walnut St (1868: on back of lot facing onto Otsego St owned by B. Smith; 1905: Mrs. M.A. Yates; 1915 Sanborn): Two-story, square-plan frame house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; hipped pent roof spans part of front façade including slightly off-center entrance and window next to it. Regular period fenestration partially altered with bow window on north half of front façade (copper roof matches that on pent) and variety of one-over-one sash. Wood clapboards on first floor and oriel window on south side; wood shingle siding with deep reveal and flared lower edge on upper story. Diamond-shaped shingle roof. Random ashlar foundation. Built ca.1910. (63.63-2-53)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, shed-roofed garage with one set of period three-panel, horizontally sliding doors and one upward sliding door. Wood clapboards match first floor of house. Built ca.1920-30.

36 Walnut St (1857: Wm. Hatter; 1868: W. Hatter; 1905: Hatter Est.): One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled stone (random and coursed ashlar with regular quoins) house with frame gable-roofed back ell being replaced during review period. House retains symmetrical period fenestration with heavy stone lintels and narrower sills; slightly recessed center entrance has paired doors (style suggests late 1800s) with glazed upper panels; wood one-over-one sash in first floor openings; paired casements in upper story half-windows on front façade; six-over-six replacement sash in peaks. Wood partial returns, but no frieze. Stone water table on front façade only. Built ca.1835. (63.62-2-18)

39 Walnut St (1868: on back of lot facing onto Otsego St owned by J. Halligan; 1905: back section of lot owned by Emily St. John Est. and facing onto Otsego St; 1915 Sanborn): Two-story, square-plan frame house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer window on front roof face. Open hip-roofed porch with squared tapered columns set on raised piers connected by framed knee walls. House retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash in most openings. Wood shingled first story; wood clapboard upper story with frieze boards below deep eaves; oriel window on north wall. Stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (63.63-2-52)

Outbuilding: Two-bay frame garage with low gambrel roof. Built ca.1930-40.

40 Walnut St (1868: open lot; 1905: Mrs. J.C. Wheeler): Two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, two-family, frame house with deep-eaved, low-pitched hipped roof capped by a cupola featuring paired round-arched windows and bracketed frieze (encased in aluminum). Open flat-roofed porch spans paired center entrances and window flanking on each side; porch encased in aluminum and vinyl and railing replaced with stock spindles. House retains regular period fenestration—all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones except for attic half-sash, which have vinyl casements. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes; frieze picked out in a different color and brackets encased in aluminum. Stone foundation. One-story back ell. Built ca.1870. (63.62-2-19)

43 Walnut St (1868: back section of lot owned by D. Spraker; 1905: back section of lot owned by Randolph Spraker): Two-story frame house with hip-on-gable roof and glazed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade. House retains much of regular period fenestration, but all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones including those on porch. Porch appears to have been built as an open porch with tapered squared columns resting on wood shingled piers connected by shingled knee walls. Wood clapboard siding; wood shingles also in tympanum. Stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (63.63-2-51)

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Outbuilding: Single-bay, gambrel-roofed frame garage with wood clapboard siding and upward sliding door. Built ca.1930-40.

46 Walnut St (1868: C. Ilse; 1905: A.E. Shaper): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with Greek Revival-style partial returns and frieze as well as asymmetrically placed main entrance flanked by sidelights set above panels; two-story, flat-roofed back ell projects slightly beyond north eave wall; shed-roofed frame garage added to wing (ca.1930). House retains regular period fenestration with six-over-six wood sash. Pedimented open entrance porch (added mid-1900s) spans door and middle bay. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier materials. Stone foundation. Built ca.1860; house appears old-fashioned for this date, but not mapped in 1857. (63.62-2-20)

47 Walnut St (1868: back section of lot owned by D. Spraker; 1905: back section of lot owned by Randolph Spraker; 1926 Sanborn): Side-gabled frame bungalow with open porch supported by tapered, squared columns set on brick piers recessed under front roof face; prominent frontal-gable dormer window with two sets of paired windows is centered above porch. House retains period fenestration with varied windows and configurations, nearly all using upper sash with vertically oriented lights over a single-light lower sash. Wood clapboard first story; wood shingled upper story. Exterior brick chimney asymmetrically placed on south gable wall. Eaves on gables retain braces. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.63-2-50)

Outbuilding: Side-gabled, two-bay frame garage with pedimented dormer window centered on roof; wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1930-60.

50 Walnut St (1857: H. Schrader; 1868: H. Schrader; 1905: Mrs. C.G. Schrader): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with Greek Revival-style partial returns; recessed, asymmetrically placed front entrance. House retains regular period fenestration; sash are later wood one-over-ones. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1850. (63.62-2-21)

51 Walnut St (1868: back section of lot owned by B. Stafford; 1905: back section of lot owned by Harvey R. Stafford; 1915 Sanborn): Two-story frame house with pyramidal roof and hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; open hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns set on wood shingled knee walls spans front façade. Period fenestration largely intact with three-sided, two-story bay projecting from north half of front façade; otherwise mainly single windows using one-over-one wood sash. Wood clapboards with ship-lapped corners. Exterior brick hearth chimney on north side. Built ca.1910. (63.70-2-1)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1940.

52-54 Walnut St (1905: F.&A. Jones): Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with steeply pitched roof; open, hip-roofed porch with squared posts set on wood shingled knee walls spans front façade; one-story, flat-roofed back ell. Regular period fenestration plan with three-sided, two-story bay window on south eave wall; house retains two-over-two wood sash in all openings except bay window and in ell. Wood clapboards with corner boards and raking cornice boards. Rough coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1885. (63.62-2-22)

55 Walnut St (1868: back section of lot owned by B. Stafford; 1905: Belle Bancroft): Two-story, cross-gabled cruciform-plan frame house with steeply pitched roof; enclosed porch apparently built in phases is set in northwest corner of the plan. Mainly regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one sash in all openings except attic windows. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Built ca.1890.

Outbuilding: Shed-roofed frame garage with finishes matching house. Built ca.1930-40.

59 Walnut St (1905: F.&A. Jones). Adjacent property to south is garages with same address; subdivided off back of Sylvanus Dygert property (1905) facing Otsego St. Two-and-a-half-story frame house with deep-eaved, low-pitched hipped roof with bracketed frieze pierced by two-light half windows in the attic. Entrance porch at south end of front façade, recently enclosed, has flat roof and bracketed frieze; north entrance porch, a recent replacement built with dimensional lumber, spans north side to corner of the L-plan. Retains regular period fenestration including two-story, three-sided bay on south side; all wood two-over-two sash except for one-over-ones in bay window. Retains Italianate-style doors in both entrances, but they differ in details; both have paired arched upper panels. House clad in asphalt shingles laid up diagonally. Coursed stone foundation. Built ca.1880. (63.70-2-35)

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Outbuilding: Frame garage with shed roof, which appears to have been raised a half story later on; first level has wood novelty siding and three garage bays with doors; a fourth bay is boarded over; person door at north end of front façade. Upper-story addition has metal siding and roof. Built ca.1940. (63.70-2-34)

62 Walnut St (1857: mapped with no owner name; 1868: H. Schrader; 1905: Henry Schrader): Two-story, three-bay, L-plan, frame house with deep-eaved flat roof; open, hip-roofed porch with squared posts spans front façade. House retains transitional Greek Revival-style recessed door casing with sidelights and transom. Roof has deep bracketed frieze. Regular period fenestration with two-over-two sash in most openings; some have one-over-ones instead. Pressed mineral shingle siding. Stone foundation. House in present Italianate form may have been built by 1857, or it might be a substantial remodel of an older one. Built ca.1855, but possibly earlier and much altered in 1860s or 1870s. (63.62-2-24)

Outbuilding: Two-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding. Built 1840-60.

65 Walnut St (1857: mapped with no owner name; 1868: C. Ilse; 1905: Mrs. I. Quackenbush): One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame house with asymmetrically placed main entrance and lower shed-roofed back ell; house retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Brick textured asphalt shingles cover or replace earlier finishes and trim scheme except for door casing. Rough coursed ashlar foundation. Built ca.1850. May have been built as mirror image of 67 Walnut St. (63.70-2-33)

67 Walnut St (1857: mapped with no owner name; 1868: C. Ilse; 1905: Mrs. I. Quackenbush): One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame house with asymmetrically placed main entrance and lower, gable-roofed back ell; open shed-roofed porch with paneled railing and dimensional lumber posts spans front façade. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding on front façade and brick-textured asphalt shingles on side. Foundation parged. Built ca.1850. May have been built as mirror image of 65 Walnut St. (63.70-2-32)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1950-70. Non-contributing.

68 Walnut St (1857: mapped with no owner name; 1868: J. Stehele; 1905: Mrs. Jacob Brown): Two-story, cross-gabled frame house with open porch supported by Tuscan-style columns set on frame knee walls spanning front façade. Regular period fenestration includes entrances in both frontal-gable portion and wing; windows have later one-over-one wood and vinyl sash. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier siding; house retains raking cornice frieze boards. Tinned metal shingle roof. Stone foundation. Built ca.1850 with later remodeling, ca.1880. (63.62-2-25)

Outbuilding: Two-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with cornice matching house; mow door, and paired openings in first floor. Built ca.1880.

69 Walnut St (1857: mapped with no owner name; 1868: G. Eike; 1905: C.W. Wheeler): One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame house with single-story, gable-roofed back ell. House has asymmetrically placed main entrance and regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood and vinyl sash. Wood shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Parged foundation. Built ca.1850. House very similar to 65 Walnut and mirror image of 67 Walnut. (63.70-2-31)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca.1940.

71-73 Walnut St (1905: C.W. Wheeler): Large, five-bay, frontal-gable frame tenement; paired center entrances (with reduced openings and recently added insulated steel doors) in first floor front are capped by open hip-roofed porch (posts and railings recently replaced with dimensional lumber), which spans doorways and the windows on either side. Retains regular period fenestration with mainly single, square-headed windows; paired windows with low pediments in center front second and third stories; two-over-two wood sash throughout front façade. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace most finishes except for deep raking frieze boards. Random ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.70-2-30)

72 Walnut St (1905: V. Busch): Two-story, cross-gabled frame house with decorative openwork bargeboards in peaks; open hip-roofed porch with Tuscan-style columns set on a wood shingled knee wall and pediment marking main entrance spans front façade and wraps north side to corner of L-plan. House retains regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Built ca.1900. (63.62-2-26)

75 Walnut St (1868: E. Swades; 1905: E. Schwades): Small, flat-roofed frame house with altered fenestration in first floor and single windows with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash upstairs; single-bay, side-gabled frame garage attached to south wall with front wall flush to house. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1865. (63.70-2-29)

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76 Walnut St (1857: one of two houses on lot labeled Roser, Kirschner & Silk; 1868: R. Roser; 1905: Mrs. Adam Roser): Frame house composed of one-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable main block and wing with hip-on-gable roof, its front roof face extended over an open porch with turned columns resting on frame knee walls and supported an arcaded frieze. Main block retains fully developed Greek Revival-style door casing in asymmetrical position; windows in all but shed-roofed dormer on wing roof have vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier siding and some trim details; partial returns on main block remain. Parged foundation. Built ca.1840-50 with turn of the twentieth-century remodeling and expansion of wing. (63.62-2-27)

79 Walnut St (1905: L. Grape): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with asymmetrically placed main entrance with Italianate-style brackets; regular period fenestration with wood two-over-two sash. Pressed mineral shingles cover earlier siding; raking frieze boards remain. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.70-2-28)

80 Walnut St (1857: one of two houses on lot labeled Roser, Kirschner & Silk; 1868: J. Zilg; Mrs. E. Zilg): Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with Greek Revival-style partial returns and asymmetrically placed entrance with sidelights and Greek Revival-style door casing; house has at least three rear ell additions, descending in size from two-story to one-story with varied rooflines. Main block and first and second ell retain regular period fenestration with replacement one-over-one wood and vinyl sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces most historic details. Entrance porch appears to be an open Italianate-style one with early twentieth-century remodel as an enclosed storm porch; dimensional lumber steps and ramp span the front façade. Stone foundation. Built ca.1840-50. (63.62-2-28)

81 Walnut St (1857: E. Schweds; 1868: W. Winsman; 1905: Michael O'Brien): Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame house with full-height, gable-roofed back ell and single-bay garage (added 1925-40) added to the ell. A recently added, enclosed hip-roofed porch spans center three bays of front façade. House retains most of its regular period fenestration with vinyl replacement sash flanked by paneled vinyl shutters. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes; new front porch and single-story garage and enclosed passage have wood clapboard siding with ship-lapped corners. Stone foundation. Built ca.1840-50 (tax record states 1846). (63.70-2-27)

86 Walnut St (1856: house mapped without owner name; 1868: F. Kirschner; 1905: Chas. Shaper): One-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable frame house with single-story shed-roofed back ell; shed-roof over asymmetrically placed main entrance, which retains sidelights. House retains regular period fenestration with frieze band half-windows under eaves of main block; all sash and casements replaced with vinyl one-over-ones and flanked by paneled vinyl shutters. Pressed mineral shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation; rear portion parged. Built ca.1850. (63.62-2-29)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with clapboard siding and narrow raking frieze board. Built ca.1930-50.

94 Walnut St (1868: G. Dunkman; 1905: Mrs. Geo. Dunterman): Two-story, three-bay, frame house with deep-eaved, flat roof and deep bracketed frieze; lower flat-roofed ell on back wall. Open, hip-roofed porch (added early 1900s) with Tuscan-style columns set on wood shingled knee walls spans front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance has sidelights and early twentieth-century wood door. Wood shingles laid with ragged lower edge cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1860-65. (63.70-1-8)

96 Walnut St (1857: mapped without an owner name; 1868: W.J. Scharff; 1905: Chas. Conboy): Frame house composed of one-and-a-half-story, frontal-gable main block and same-height wing set back slightly from front wall. Open hip-roofed porch with square posts and pediment over asymmetrically placed door in main block spans wing appears to have been added in early 1900s; enclosed shed-roofed porch on south side of main block may be of similar date to front porch. House retains regular period fenestration; replacement vinyl one-over-one sash except for wood three-light casements in half-windows in frieze. Evidence of Greek Revival-style partial returns partially removed when wood shingles with ragged lower edge covered or replaced earlier finishes in the mid-1900s. Stone foundation. Built ca.1840-50. (63.70-1-9)

Outbuilding: Two-bay frontal-gable frame garage with wood novelty siding and single upward sliding door. Built ca.1950-70. Non-contributing.

102 Walnut St (subdivided from 96 Walnut lot): Single-story frame house composed of side-gabled and frontal-gable blocks; enclosed shed-roofed porch spans front of frontal-gable portion; single-bay, side-gabled garage projects from

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north gable wall of the side-gabled section. House has variety of window sizes and sash configurations, mostly with more recent sash. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1940 (tax record) (63.70-1-10) Non-contributing.

106 Walnut St (1857: mapped without an owner name; 1868: F. Goetz; Mrs. Duane Quackenbush): Two-story, flat-roofed frame house with slightly lower two-story back ell, also flat-roofed; glazed, pedimented entrance porch appears to have been added early 1900s; partially open shed-roofed porch on side of ell appears to be mid-1900s. House retains regular period fenestration with variety of wood sash including six-over-six in upper story front and back ell, one-over-one in first floor front, and some two-over-twos. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes and trim. Coursed ashlar foundation. Built ca.1860 (may replace or subsume an earlier house on property). (63.70-1-11)

Outbuilding: Side-gabled, two-bay frame garage. Built ca.1950-80. Non-contributing.

110 Walnut St: Frame Dutch Colonial-style house with hip-roofed glazed porch on south gable wall. House retains tripled windows with six-over-one wood sash in first floor front and in shed-roofed dormer spanning front roof face; pedimented entrance porch with slender columns breaks eave line and shelters front entrance, which has a round-arched fan above. Aluminum siding with ship-lapped corners covers or replaces earlier finishes. Concrete block foundation and poured concrete stoop leading to front door. Built ca.1930-40. (63.70-1-12)

Outbuilding: Side-gabled, two-bay frame garage with board-and-batten siding metal roof. Built ca.1960-80. Non-contributing.

116 Walnut St: (1905: Fred. Kettler (house appears to be mapped on this much large lot)): Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with back ell composed of two-story section and lower, nearly two-story section behind that; glazed, shed-roofed porch with battered knee walls and wood sash spans northern two bays including entrance in front façade. Front retains regular period fenestration with six-over-six vinyl replacement sash, but remainder of house features altered fenestration including vinyl casements on north wall. Vinyl siding covers or replaces historic finishes and trim. Stone foundation. Built ca.1850 based on form; mapping does not show building before 1905. (63.70-1-13)

Outbuilding: Single-story, single-pile gable-roofed frame domestic structure. Appears to date ca.1960-80. Set on back line of property. Non-contributing.

121 Walnut St: Two-story, side-gabled frame house set on steeply banked rusticated concrete block foundation with garage set under northwest corner of house; poured concrete steps rise from street grade to pedimented enclosed entrance porch centered on front façade one story above grade. House retains regular period fenestration with single and doubled openings, now with one-over-one vinyl sash. Pressed mineral shingles cover earlier siding and some details; raking cornice frieze boards remain. Built ca.1920. (63.70-1-16)

122 Walnut St: Single-story, side-gabled frame house on steeply banked foundation with single-bay garage under northeast corner of house; slab steps rise to asymmetrically placed front door, which has a small braced pediment above it; three-sided oriel window centered on front façade retains wood six-over-one sash, as do most other openings in the house. Wood board-and-batten siding. Built ca.1920. (63.70-1-15)

123 Walnut St: Two-story, side-gabled frame house on steeply banked foundation; pent roof wraps front façade and south side; single-bay garage under northwest corner of house. House renovated with vinyl siding and one-over-one sash with some alteration of fenestration; roofline altered; foundation parged; house bears minimal resemblance to its historic appearance. Built ca.1920-35. (63.70-1-25) Non-contributing.

Outbuilding: small frame gambrel-roofed shed. Built ca.1980-2000. Non-contributing.

125 Walnut St: Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with slightly overhanging upper story; lower offset, two-story wing (added ca.1960-80) with garage in first story; and small enclosed gable-roofed porch centered on north wall. Pedimented enclosed entrance porch centered on front façade of building. House retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes and trims scheme. Concrete foundation and brick steps leading to front door. Built ca.1935 (tax record 1939). (63.70-1-23)

127 Walnut St: Frame Dutch Colonial-style house with glazed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with wood sash (three vertically oriented lights in upper sash over single-light lower sash) throughout; demi-lune vents in peaks and small multi-light casements centered on shed-roofed dormers. Aluminum siding on first floor; pressed mineral shingles on upper story. Built ca.1920. (63.17-2-24)

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Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca.1930.

129 Walnut St: Frame house with steeply pitched frontal-gable roof and steep shed-roofed dormer windows running the length of both roof faces; later (late 1900s) hip-roofed enclosed porch on north eave wall adjoins glazed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade. House retains much of regular period fenestration in main block with wood sash (three vertically oriented lights in upper sash over single-light lower sash); demi-lune fan in front peak; porch sash are later vinyl examples. Vinyl siding on first story; wood shingles on attic story. Built ca.1929 (tax record). (63.17-2-27)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable single-bay frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca.1940-60.

130 Walnut St: Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with symmetrical fenestration of single, paired, and tripled openings with six-over-six wood sash; semi-circular open entrance porch with Tuscan-style columns and sidelights flanking center entrance. Glazed, single-story porch on north side; another similar porch projects from back. Wood clapboards with ship-lapped corners and frieze below deep eaves. Large hearth chimney on north side; smaller furnace chimney pierces roof. Built ca.1925. (63.17-2-23)

Outbuilding: Hip-roofed, single-bay frame garage with wood clapboards, ship-lapped at corners to match house. Built ca.1925.

131 Walnut St: Two-story, hip-roofed brick house with symmetrical fenestration with single and tripled openings using wood sash with six or eight lights in upper sash and a single light in lower sash; soldiered brick heads and sills. Open pedimented entrance porch over center door, which is flanked by sidelights; Tuscan columns set on a brick stoop. Hip-roofed glazed porch extends from south side; open porch with Tuscan columns matching entrance projects north. Built ca.1930 (tax record 1933). (63.17-2-28)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, pyramidal-roofed brick garage with hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face. Built ca.1930. Matches house.

W Main St (NY 5-S)

see Main St, West (NY 5-S)

Wheeler St (NY 10)

3 Wheeler St (1857: P. Philips; 1868: C.W. Wheeler; 1905: Jas. P. Van Evera Est.): One-and-a-half-story, five-bay side-gabled frame house with back roof face extended on same plane over leanto ell. House retains slightly recessed Greek Revival-style main center entrance with pilasters flanked by narrow sidelights. Regular period fenestration with six-over-six wood sash in first floor and side wall openings; six-light wood casements on eave wall front façade. Wood clapboards with corner boards and raking cornice boards. Large exterior brick chimney (probably added mid-1900s) centered on east gable wall. Open, shed-roofed porch spans most of east gable wall. Stone foundation. Built 1830-40; owned in the 1850s by Philip and Eunice Phillips, one of the many African-American families living in Canajoharie in the mid-1800s; later owned by C.W. Wheeler, for whom the street appears to be named. (63.70-2-10)

Landscape feature: Stone retaining wall on Otsego St frontage.

7 Wheeler St (1905: lot still part of Jas. P. Van Evera Est.): Frame Dutch Colonial-style house with unusually tall gambrel roof; glazed porch attached to east side wall of house with single-bay garage tucked underneath. Symmetrical fenestration with center entrance capped by pedimented and braced hood; eight-over-one wood sash in single openings flanking entrance; six-over-ones in sides; and four-over-ones paired in the shed-roofed dormer. Wood clapboards with ship-lapped corners. Poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1925. (63.70-2-25)

Landscape feature: Raised site with concrete steps ascending sloped front yard.

10 Wheeler St (1905: lot belongs to Theo. Clark and not yet subdivided): Side-gabled frame house with steeply pitched roof pierced by steeply pitched shed-roofed dormer windows spanning both front and back roof faces. House retains most of regular period fenestration; first floor front has replaced doorway asymmetrically placed; sash replaced with vinyl ones replicating six-light upper sash over single-light lower sash in most openings; functional louvered wood shutters on front façade openings. Front façade retains wood clapboard siding with corner pilasters on first story; sides appear to have pressed mineral shingles. Brick foundation. Built ca.1925. (63.70-2-8)

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Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca.1940-60.

13 Wheeler St (1905: lot still part of Jas. P. Van Evera Est.): Single-story, side-gabled frame house with asymmetrically placed, pedimented open front porch; porch has squared tapered columns set on battered shingled knee walls and stuccoed tympanum matching those on the main block. House retains most of its generally regular period fenestration with mainly six-over-one wood sash including shed-roofed bay window on east gable wall; tripled band in front façade has vinyl one-over-one sash. Wood clapboard siding with corner pilasters. Parged foundation. Built ca.1925. (63.70-2-24)

Landscape feature: Steeply banked front lawn with poured concrete steps leading to asymmetrically placed porch.

14 Wheeler St (1905: Helen A. Richmond): L-plan frame house composed of two-story, three-bay, flat-roofed main block and slightly lower, two-story, flat-roofed back ell; single-story hip-roofed enclosed porch on east side of ell; pedimented hood (added early 1900s) set on curved braces over asymmetrically placed main entrance. House retains generally regular period fenestration with wood two-over-two sash in most openings. Brick hearth chimney (added mid-1900s) centered on west side of main block. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Rough coursed ashlar foundation. Built ca.1870. (63.70-2-26)

15 Wheeler St (1857: W. Shrader; 1868: J. Archer; 1905: Geo. Klock): Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house with later offset two-story, shed-roofed addition on southwest corner of main block. House retains regular period fenestration with recessed asymmetrically placed main entrance with sidelights in main block and variety of sash including six-light casements on front eave wall of main block, six-over-six wood and two-over-two wood sash in addition; vinyl one-over-ones in first floor front. Open shed-roofed porch with squared posts set on knee walls spans addition. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes and trim. Stone foundation. Built ca.1840-50. (63.70-2-23)

21 Wheeler St (1905: Louis Grape): Two-story frame house composed of side-gabled main block, its west end hipped down to the gable roof of prominent two-story wing that forms an L-plan; open porch with square posts set on knee walls in corner formed by the L-plan. House retains regular period fenestration with mainly wood two-over-one wood sash; vinyl one-over-one replacements in first floor front of wing. Brick-textured asphalt shingle siding on walls and pressed mineral shingles in tympani of gabled roofs cover or replace earlier finishes. Random ashlar stone foundation. Built ca.1900. (63.70-2-22)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, pyramidal-roofed frame garage on banked concrete foundation; wood clapboards with corner boards; replaced upward sliding door. Built ca.1925. Garage located in the hairpin bend where Reed and Wheeler sts meet; opening faces south.

Wheelock St

7 Wheelock St (1926 Sanborn): Single-story, hip-roofed frame house with enclosed hip-roofed porch extending from east half of front façade and single-bay, hip-roofed garage set at northwest corner of main block of house. House retains period fenestration with paired and single openings mainly with wood one-over-one sash; center entrance with small hip-roofed hood and brick stoop. Vinyl or aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.63-2-33)

11 Wheelock St (1926 Sanborn): Single-story, frontal-gable frame house on parged foundation and fronted by enclosed, hip-roofed porch spanning front façade; second-story addition placed over the back two thirds of the main block; single-bay frontal-gable garage with trim scheme matching that of addition adjoins northeast corner of house and also abuts the back wall of carriage barn belonging to 10 Montgomery St. Front porch and first story retains paired and tripled openings with wood three-over-one sash; upper story has wood one-over-one sash. Wood clapboards with corner boards on first story; wood shingles on upper story. Recent metal roof. Built ca.1920; addition appears to date ca.1930-40. (63.63-2-32)

12 Wheelock St (1905: house lot still part of Dr. Silas A. Wessels property; 1926 Sanborn): Two-story, rectangular-plan, frontal-gable frame house with enclosed hip-roofed porch spanning front façade. House retains some of period fenestration including small bay window with hipped roof in upper story front and small dormer window in west roof face; sash appear to be one-over-one replacements. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (63.71-2-3)

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Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, frame garage with shed-roofed carport on west eave wall; wood novelty siding. Built ca.1930.

16 Wheelock St (1905: lot owned by Mrs. John Finehout; "A" 1926 Sanborn): Two-story, side-gabled frame building now used as multi-unit building; variety of sash in historic and non-historic configurations and materials. Pressed mineral shingles on upper story cover or replace earlier finishes. Lower story appears to be masonry. Built ca.1920; possibly for a different purpose than residential. (63.71-2-4) Non-contributing.

20 Wheelock St (1926 Sanborn): Single-story, side-gabled frame house with enclosed frontal-gable porch spanning two thirds of front façade; pedimented dormer windows set in front and roof faces; gabled garage wing attached to rear of building. House retains some of its period fenestration with variety of window configurations; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1920. Appears to have been built using same plan as 24 Wheelock St. (63.71-2-5)

24 Wheelock St (1905: open lots owned by Mrs. John Finehout oriented to Barclay St; 1926 Sanborn): Single-story, side-gabled frame house with evidence of a frontal-gable porch spanning two thirds of front façade and recently replaced with an open entrance porch with turned posts and spindled balustrade; pedimented dormer windows set in front and back roof faces. House retains some of its period fenestration with variety of window configurations; all sash replaced with vinyl casements. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1920. Appears to have built using same plan as 24 Wheelock St. (63.71-2-6)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage partially sided in vinyl. Built ca.1930-40.

28 Wheelock St (1905: open lots owned by Mrs. John Finehout oriented to Barclay St; 1926 Sanborn): Single-story, frontal-gable frame house on slightly banked parged foundation. Open, asymmetrically placed porch on western two thirds of façade has open pediment supported by exposed decorative brace system and squared posts set on brick piers; square spindled railing. House retains regular period fenestration with single, paired, and tripled openings now with one-over-one vinyl replacements. Aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Parged foundation. Built ca.1920. House built with same plans in reverse to 32 Wheelock. (63.71-2-7)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with siding matching house. Built ca.1920-35.

32 Wheelock St (1905: open lots owned by Mrs. John Finehout oriented to Barclay St; 1926 Sanborn): Single-story, frontal-gable frame house on steeply banked foundation. Open, asymmetrically placed porch on western two thirds of façade has open pediment supported by exposed decorative brace system and squared posts; square spindled railing. House retains regular period fenestration with single, paired, and tripled openings with period wood sash with oblong, single-light lower sash below two-light uppers in front façade; other sash are one-over-one vinyl replacements. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Built ca.1920. House built with same plans in reverse to 28 Wheelock. (63.71-2-8)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with wide wood shingle siding and upward sliding door. Built ca.1940.

42 Wheelock St (1905: open lot "35"; 1926 Sanborn): Two-story, frame house with hip-on-gable roof and open hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns resting on wood shingled knee walls. House retains regular period fenestration with mainly wood one-over-one sash. Vinyl siding on main body of house hides or replaces earlier finishes; wood shingles in gable ends remain as does diamond-shaped shingle roof. Stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (63.72-1-2)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with T-111 siding. Built ca.1960-2000. Non-contributing.

45-47 Wheelock St (1905: open lot "22"; 1926 Sanborn): Two-story, two-bay, hip-roofed frame tenement; open hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns set on shingled knee walls spans front façade. Retains regular and symmetrical period fenestration including two hip-roofed dormer windows in front roof façade. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Banked stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (63.64-2-18)

Outbuilding: Two-story, frontal-gable frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding; period sliding doors of vertical planks; mow door centered in upper story front. Built ca.1900-10.

46 Wheelock St (1905: open lot "36"; 1926 Sanborn): Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; open hip-roofed porch with square posts and spindled railing spans front façade. Fenestration is a modified American Four-square plan with one-over-one wood sash in first story, vinyl replacements in upper story,

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and four-light casements in attic. Wood clapboard siding. Stone foundation. Exterior stone chimney on east side a later addition. Built ca.1910-20. (63.72-1-3)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, frame garage with wood novelty siding and paired beadboard doors. Built ca.1920-35.

51 Wheelock St (1905: open lot "21"; 1926 Sanborn): Two-story, hip-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; open hip-roofed porch with square posts and battered knee wall spans front façade. Fenestration is modified American Four-square plan with vinyl one-over-one sash throughout. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Built ca.1910-20. (63.64-2-17)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable frame garage with wood novelty siding; upward sliding vinyl door. Built ca.1920-35.

54 Wheelock St (1905: open lot "42"; 1926 Sanborn): Two-story, frame house with hip-on-gable roof; glazed (probably built as an open porch) front porch spans front façade. House retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash in main body of house and vinyl one-over-ones on porch. Vinyl or aluminum siding covers or replaces earlier finishes and most trim except for full return on front façade. Parged foundation and stucco made to look like false stone on porch. Built ca.1910 (63.72-1-4)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with T-111 siding. Built ca.1960-2000. Non-contributing.

55 Wheelock St (1905: open lot "[20]"; 1926 Sanborn): Two-story, pyramidal-roofed frame house with gable-roofed dormer window in front roof face; open hip-roofed porch with square posts and clapboarded railing spans front façade. Fenestration is a modified American Four-square plan with a variety of vinyl one-over-one sash and casements. Vinyl siding covers or replaces period finishes. Tinned metal shingles on roof. Stone foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.64-2-16)

Outbuilding: Frontal-gable, single-bay frame garage with wood clapboard siding and paired beadboard doors. Built ca.1920-35.

58 Wheelock St (1905: open lot "[43]"; 1926 Sanborn): Two-story, pyramidal-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer window on front roof face; open hip-roofed porch with Tuscan-style columns set on clapboarded railings. Fenestration follows a modified American Four-square plan with vinyl one-over-one sash in most openings except first floor front and in dormer window. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1920. (63.72-1-5)

Outbuilding: Side-gabled frame garage. Built ca.1970-2000. Non-contributing.

59 Wheelock St (1905: open lot "21"; 1926 Sanborn): Two-story, pyramidal-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; open hip-roofed porch with square spindled railings and squared supports spans front façade. House retains generally regular period fenestration composed of single, doubled, and tripled openings, all with vinyl one-over-one sash. Vinyl siding covers or replaces earlier finishes. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Built ca.1925. (63.64-2-15)

Outbuilding: Two-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with vinyl siding and upward sliding doors. Built ca.1970-2000. Non-contributing.

62 Wheelock St (1905: open lot "44"; 1926 Sanborn): Two-story, pyramidal-roofed frame house with hip-roofed dormer window in front roof face; open hip-roofed front porch spans front façade. Fenestration follows modified American Four-square layout with mainly wood period sash. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes. Stone foundation. Built ca.1910-20. (63.72-1-6)

66 Wheelock St (1905: open lot "45"; 1926 Sanborn): Two-story, frontal-gable frame house with open, hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan-style columns set on knee wall. Fenestration follows modified American Four-square layout with one-over-one wood sash being replaced with vinyl sash during review period. Pressed mineral shingles cover or replace earlier finishes except for full return on front facade. Stone foundation. Built ca.1910. (63.72-1-7)

Outbuilding: Single-bay, frontal-gable frame garage with paired beadboard doors and wood clapboards. Built ca.1920-35.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Architecture
- Community Development
- Transportation
- Industry

Period of Significance

Ca. 1750 - 1958

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance spans from ca. 1750 to reflect the earliest extant resource in the district through the departure of the corporate management of the Beech-Nut company and the total departure of Arkell and Smith, a major local employer, in 1958.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The Canajoharie Historic District in the Village of Canajoharie, Montgomery County, New York is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C in the areas of community development, transportation, industry, and architecture. The Village of Canajoharie originated in a small trading settlement in the latter part of the eighteenth century on the west bank of the Canajoharie Creek where it flows into the Mohawk River. Early transportation arteries often followed watercourses, and Canajoharie stood at an intersection where agricultural produce from the interior was traded for goods traveling west from the Hudson River port at Albany. After the first Erie Canal opened fully in 1825, the little entrepôt grew rapidly. By the late 1830s, the bridge thrown over the Mohawk River in 1803 connected Canajoharie to the new railroad on the north bank. A second, short-lived railroad—the Canajoharie and Catskill, meant to bypass Albany and reach the Hudson farther south—was partially opened in this period, but it failed before reaching Canajoharie. The canal was expanded and straightened during the 1840s. Plank Road companies redeveloped the old turnpike route along the river and a route that wound its way down the west slope (known locally as West Hill) of the creek valley from Cherry Valley about 1850. While the plank surfaces fared poorly, the routes survive in the present state highway system as NY 5-S and NY 10 respectively. In 1882, the West Shore Railroad opened on the south side of the Mohawk. This route traveled down east along the Mohawk and then down the west bank of the Hudson to ports on the New Jersey side of that river. In 1918, the New York State Barge Canal superseded the old Erie Canal. Like the first prism, the second was also filled in, and its route in Canajoharie became a village street (Erie Boulevard). In the early 1950s, the New York State Thruway—part of the Eisenhower Interstate Highway System—was routed between the Mohawk River and the north edge of the historic commercial and industrial downtown area.

These excellent transportation opportunities encouraged commercial and industrial entrepreneurship in Mohawk Valley villages like Canajoharie, where shops, stores, and warehouses lined the streets on the flats adjacent to the river, canal, and creek. By the 1860s, a few steam-powered mills were also located along the canal. Until the turn of the century, however, the majority of industrial effort stood on the banks of the Canajoharie Creek, especially Arkell & Smith's flour sack factory, opened in 1859. James Arkell (1830–1902) revolutionized the packaging of bulk foodstuffs with his development of first cotton and then paper sacks to replace customary barrels. The Imperial Packing Company, later renamed Beech-Nut Foods, began operations in 1892 on the west side of the creek, north of the canal and railroad. Bartlett Arkell (1862–1946) was among its founding partners; the Imperial Packing Company reorganized under his financial backing and management as Beech-Nut Foods in 1899. Beech-Nut Foods played a profound role in the ways in which food was processed and marketed in the United States from the late 1800s into the post-World War II era. Both generations of the Arkell family engaged in local philanthropy.

The rapid expansion of Beech-Nut and construction of the Barge Canal in the early twentieth century drew more people to Canajoharie. Rising demand for housing led to the opening of new streets and the construction of new houses to accommodate the growing workforce. Neighborhood development radiated south, east, and west from earlier established sections—a pattern that continued beyond the historic period. In 1892, the village built a new school on the location of the former academy. Even as the population continued growing, its makeup changed. In 1855, roughly 5 percent of the village population was described as black or mulatto in the state census. Many of them, based on surnames and genealogical research, appear to have been

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the descendants of slaves once owned by families of Dutch and German extraction living in the Mohawk Valley by the early 1800s. A handful of surviving properties are associated with this community, which had an identified commercial presence and its own African Methodist Episcopal church in the mid-1800s. While most African-Americans had dispersed by the early 1900s, the significant number of German immigrants identified in the mid-century censuses remained, as did their descendants. By the 1890s, Italian immigrants began arriving and, like the earlier Germans, they too were assimilated into the larger community.

Architecturally speaking the Village of Canajoharie presents a catalog of tastes and forms popular throughout its historical development. This includes Greek Revival and Italianate-style houses of the mid-1800s as well as Italianate commercial buildings in the downtown area; Gothic and Romanesque churches; Georgian Revival civic buildings; Queen Anne dwellings; and also several coherent streetscapes of modest early twentieth-century bungalows and American Four-Square houses. The Beech-Nut plant is an excellent and highly intact example of early twentieth-century industrial architecture. The Arkell & Smith plant illustrates the evolution of industrial buildings from the mid-1870s through the 1940s; the dairy processing plant is representative of later Moderne-style industrial design. Much of the building record in Canajoharie can be characterized as everyday interpretations of popular styles. Further, streetscapes are in the main uninterrupted by post-historic period construction that does not match the scale, density, massing, and setbacks of earlier development.

Early history (1720s–1775)

The Village of Canajoharie lies at the foot of the Canajoharie Creek where it flows into the Mohawk River about three miles upstream from the feature called “The Noses.” The name Canajoharie—given to the creek and later the provincial district, the town, and, at last, the village—reputedly means “the pot that scours itself” in Iroquoian and describes the large pothole scoured out by erosion in the bed of the creek.

There is little documented evidence of Indian settlement at the site of the village. The fortified Mohawk Indian site known as Canajoharie Castle was located farther upriver in the Town of Danube. In 1772, a different area along the north side of the river was designated the Canajoharie District for administrative purposes by the British provincial government—a potentially confusing situation.² The name was adopted by the state government after the Revolution for a tract encompassing the present Town of Canajoharie and additional land now lying in the Towns of Minden and Root. In 1829, the present village adopted the name when it was incorporated by an act of the state legislature.

The land flanking the Mohawk River west of the Noses was patented off in relatively small tracts to various people by the British crown during the 1720s and 1730s. The Village of Canajoharie appears to lie entirely within one or both tracts totaling 12,450 acres granted to Lewis Morris (1671–1746) and five others in 1723. This area is shown on Simeon DeWitt’s map encompassing both banks of the Canajoharie Creek and running southerly from the Mohawk River on straight courses to a perpendicular straight course running generally east–west along a level contour overlooking the valley.³ This configuration typified patent boundaries

² In 1772, the provincial government named one of the five tax districts in newly erected Tryon County, which comprised land west of Albany County to the Line of Property near present-day Rome and north to the Saint Lawrence River, Canajoharie.

³ Simeon Dewitt, “Headwaters of the Rivers Susquehanna & Delaware Embracing Early Patents on the South Side of the Mohawk River, ca.1790.” A digital version of this map is at <http://www.newyorkmapsociety.org/FEATURES/ALLEN2.HTM>. It appears that combined acreage totaled that of the two tracts mentioned by Washington Frothingham, *History of Montgomery County: embracing early discoveries, the advance of civilization, the labors and triumphs of Sir William Johnson, the inception and development of manufactures, with town and local*

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of the time, which generally intersected a navigable watercourse like the Mohawk and ran to a prominent ridgeline, in this case, the escarpment of the Mohawk Valley.

Lewis Morris, who was the leading name on the letter of patent, was the son of Richard and Sarah Pole Morris. Both parents died in 1672 and left their only child and heir the infant owner of the large and profitable Morrisania estate located in what is now the Borough of the Bronx of New York City. As an adult, Lewis Morris served as the chief justice of the Province of New York. He was appointed the acting governor of the province for a time in 1731. In 1738, he successfully argued that New Jersey, which had been jointly administered by the governors of New York since the recall of Lord Cornbury in 1708, should have its own governor. Morris received that appointment and served as governor until his death eight years later in 1746.⁴

As a provincial official and large landowner, Morris had both the information and the wherewithal to acquire lands. Morris shared the Canajoharie area lands with five partners: Abram Van Horn, John Collins, Margaret Vedder, James Alexander, and Cadwallader Colden (1688–1776).⁵ Colden served as surveyor-general of the colony in 1719 and a year later was appointed a member of the King's Council for the province. For the next 28 years, he administered the province as the senior member of the council.⁶ In this capacity, Colden acquired partial ownership in many lands in the province. Of the other four patentees little has been discovered. The number of partners would have allowed the patentees to nearly meet the requirement that no one individual could claim more than 2,000 acres in any given patent.⁷ The two patents were among those opened in the Mohawk Valley west of the Noses in this, with the intent at least in part of enticing Germans who had settled in the rich Schoharie Valley to move.

These Germans, often called Palatines, came from several states and arrived in the province of New York in the early 1700s. They were settled first at Livingston Manor to manufacture tar and pitch—known as naval stores—for British ships. Displeased with this arrangement, many trekked across the Helderberg Mountains to the Schoharie Valley, where they had made an agreement with tribal leaders to acquire land in the winter of 1712-3.⁸ The details of how the Morris tract was divided amongst the patentees and settled are vague, but the acreage now underlying the village and town of Canajoharie was probably leased to tenants rather than sold in the early period because leases generated income via rents paid to landlords. Late nineteenth century sources state that the names of early settlers are unknown, possibly because few leases were recorded publicly, and then usually to identify previous occupants of a parcel being transferred via deed.⁹

records, also military achievements of Montgomery patriots, etc. (Syracuse, New York: D. Mason & Co., 1892): 242, and which appear to have shared a boundary passing near the west edge of the present village.

⁴ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lewis_Morris_\(1671-1746\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lewis_Morris_(1671-1746)) and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Province_of_New_Jersey#Proprietary_government provide basic information about Morris and his political roles in provincial government in New York and New Jersey.

⁵ This list is drawn from a deed dated 6 June 1772 from Philip Kock or Knock to Col. Hendrick Frey, Esq., and quoted in an article presented at the Fort Klock website, <http://threerivershms.com/earlycanajo.htm>. The site manager notes: "This is a typed article which was donated to the website. No clue as to author." It does, however, provide direct quotations and notes from what appear to be acceptable primary sources. This may be "Klock," as in Fort Klock located on the north bank of the Mohawk a little farther west.

⁶ <http://archiveshub.ac.uk/data/gb237-coll-180>. Colden's papers are held at Edinburgh University in Scotland, where Colden studied medicine and received his degree in 1705. This information is drawn from the brief biography provided.

⁷ Edith M. Fox, *Land Speculation in the Mohawk Country* (Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1949): 7.

⁸ Generally known as the Palatine Germans, this group was more diverse in their origins than the name suggests. See Philip Otterness, *Becoming German: the 1709 Palatine Migration to New York* (Cornell University Press: London, England, and Ithaca, New York, 2004) for a detailed discussion of their origins, arrival in America, and their dispersal.

⁹ Frothingham, 242. Anecdotal documentation suggests that landlord titles were recorded in Albany, and later Tryon, County records. William Gehring, "Agriculture and the Revolution," <http://threerivershms.com/agriculture.htm>, notes that surviving store accounts provide names of farmers shipping grain; these might provide names not found in land records.

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By the mid-1700s, first and second generation German immigrants living mainly on agricultural holdings predominated on both banks of the Mohawk River for a few miles inland in present day Montgomery County. They formed the dominant cultural group through at least the first quarter of the nineteenth century, when it was noted that German was still commonly spoken in the area.¹⁰

As in the Schoharie and Hudson valleys, farmers in the Mohawk Valley raised large amounts of wheat for export and to purchase items they did not raise themselves. These settlers wished to move as rapidly as possible from subsistence farming to raising commodities that would both supply their own needs and buy what they did not raise. In addition, quitrents, a provincial tax levied on landowners and often passed on to tenants, were levied in wheat on lands patented before about 1740.¹¹ Threshed wheat and later flour, as water-powered mills were built along the creeks, were shipped to Albany in flat-bottomed bateaux on the Mohawk River. Although the river, with its many rifts, or rapids, could be tricky to navigate without mishap, it provided the most efficient thoroughfare for moving freight. In the Canajoharie area, the Brandywine Rift just east of the creek and Keator's Rift about a mile downstream were well-known landmarks for boatmen. The latter was especially difficult to overcome traveling west.¹²

In the area now bounded by the Village of Canajoharie, Hendrick Schremling built a house and tavern on the flats near the river and the path paralleling it. A later deed dated 2 May 1778 from George Schremling to Johannes Reuff shows that Schremling owned 325 acres on the west bank of the Canajoharie Creek, where the commercial district of the village later developed. It appears that Hendrick Schremling also formed a partnership with Marte Janse Van Alstyne from Kinderhook to purchase 1,000 acres east of the creek.¹³ Of Dutch descent, the latter acquired the deed to this tract, which he leased beforehand, in 1729. Van Alstyne family tradition holds that Marte built the gambrel-roofed stone house on Moyer Street soon after. In partnership with Schremling, he established a mill and a trading post on the creek.¹⁴ It may be that the house was built by Van Alstyne's son, Martin, somewhat later in 1749, but it appears unlikely that this dwelling—unique in the western Mohawk Valley—is any later than that.¹⁵

Additional German farmsteads and settlements were located farther south on the Allegheny Plateau in what is now the Town of Sharon in Schoharie County. Although the Canajoharie Creek was not itself reliably navigable, people followed it from these interior settlements to the Mohawk River. By the mid-1770s, Martin Van Alstyne reputedly established a ferry on the Mohawk River about a mile downstream from the mouth of the creek.¹⁶ Thus, the creek was the route alongside which inland wheat began its journey to places farther afield including New England and the West Indies.

While many farmsteads had simple log and frame buildings, some owners built fortified stone houses or made older stone dwellings more secure from the frequent bouts of raids during the French and Indian Wars of the 1740s, 1750s, and 1760s. These stone houses afforded people from the surrounding area a place to gather in

¹⁰ Horatio Gates Spafford, *Gazetteer of State of New York, etc.* (Albany: B.D. Packard, 1824): 322.

¹¹ New York (State). Comptroller's Office, Registers of payments, sales, redemptions, and conveyances of delinquent quit rents, [ca. 1740-1830]. (New York State Archives).

¹² Philip Lord, *Canajoharie. The Archeology of Mohawk River Trade and Transport in the 1790s* (Fort Plain, New York: Canajoharie-Palatine Tourism Committee, 1992): 5 and 9.

¹³ <http://www.threerivershms.com/earlycanajo.htm>

¹⁴ Van Alstyne house NR nomination. DATE. Cites Lester Van Alstine's *Van Alstyne-Van Alstine Family History*, vol. 3, p.449.

¹⁵ It is unclear where histories published in the late nineteenth century find the name Gose or Goshen Van Alstyne. It seems that this name was supplied in one and then adopted by subsequent historians without reference to earlier sources. These include F.W. Beers, *History of Montgomery and Fulton counties, N.Y. : with illustrations ... and portraits of old pioneers and prominent residents* (New York: F.W. Beers, 1878) and Frothingham (1892).

¹⁶ Beers, 97. This Martin is said to have been the son of Gose (or Goshen) Van Alstyne.

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times of threat, and some were known as “forts.”¹⁷ The Van Alstyne, Ehle, and Frey houses on the south side of the Mohawk, and Fort Klock and Fort Wagner on the north side all exemplified this trend. The Ehle and Frey sites are located farther inland than the Van Alstyne house.

Revolutionary Period (1776–1783)

Local tradition holds that the mainly German residents of this section of the Mohawk Valley largely supported the American cause in part due to past resentments. The Van Alstyne House on the east bank of the creek is reported in many secondary sources as a place where the local Committee of Safety met. Accounts differ as to the number and dates of meetings.

In 1777, the British general Barry St. Leger led his army into the Mohawk Valley, expecting that Loyalists would seize property from their rebel neighbors. When this did not happen, British policy shifted to one of devastation of the wheat crop that would otherwise supply New England and the Continental Army. With their Indian allies, the British attacked in late summer and early fall, destroying grist mills and burning barns where the grain harvest was stored awaiting shipment.¹⁸ Three years later, in 1780, Sir John Johnson led an “irruption of Tories and Indians from Canada,” who destroyed 50 houses and 47 barns, massacred several families, and carried off captives from the Canajoharie area.¹⁹ Such captives were often taken to Canada, and some may have returned, but the details of where these houses were located and the people who were killed or captured are murky.

Better documented is the use of the tavern built by Hendrick Schremling, which his son George sold to Johannes Rueff in May 1778. The settlement soon became known as Roof’s Village for the tavern.²⁰ General Clinton stayed there in the summer of 1779 before taking an overland route southwest to the head of Otsego Lake, where his men launched numerous bateaux to carry supplies down the Susquehanna River to Tioga Point at the confluence with the Chemung River. There they met General Sullivan whose troops had marched south through Cayuga and Onondaga settlements to destroy support for the British from Iroquoia.

Post-Revolutionary Period (1780s–1824)

Soon after the Treaty of Paris concluded the Revolution in 1783, New English settlers rapidly spread over central New York, including the Mohawk Valley. Natural increase in southern New England combined with a salubrious climate had generated an abundance of people confined by defensible boundaries from the 1740s through the early 1780s. The majority of these settlers sought farmland, but some were also trained in trades and professions. All sought good commercial connections to form economically successful communities.

¹⁷ William Gehring, “Agriculture and Revolution in the Mohawk Valley,” Fort Klock Historic Restoration. <http://threerivershms.com/agriculture.htm>. The National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Van Alstyne notes that Van Alstyne genealogy confirms this.

¹⁸ Gehring, “Agriculture and the Revolution in the Mohawk Valley.” Gehring makes clear that this was a wise strategy—not primarily revenge—as is often imputed in secondary source histories.

¹⁹ 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 ...* (Albany, New York: H.C. Southwick, 1813): 150.

²⁰ Montgomery County Department of History and Archives. *Steeplechase. A History of Churches in the Town of Canajoharie*. (Montgomery County Printing Co., 2001): 19. This source referred to as “Steeplechase” in subsequent footnotes to avoid duplication with other sources prepared by Montgomery County. The deed, dated 2 May 1778, is detailed in an article presented at <http://threerivershms.com/earlycanajo.htm>. Its anonymous author states that it is recorded in *Tryon County Record [Book] A*. The article uses the Wagner House, a hotel built on Church Street in Canajoharie in 1878 as a reference point. Beech-Nut bought that hotel in 1937 and renamed it for the company. It was demolished in the late 1900s.

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While traders and farmers in the pre-Revolutionary period had developed the boats and skills to navigate the numerous rifts of the Mohawk, in the post-Revolutionary period people sought to improve the waterway itself. In 1791, Governor George Clinton urged such activity upon the legislature because it would increase commerce in the state and encourage development. In 1792, the legislature provided a charter to the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company to improve the connections between the Hudson River and Ontario and Seneca lakes. Between the cascades at Cohoes and Little Falls, the route traversed the channel of the Mohawk River. Over the next decade, the company undertook a variety of work, mainly digging short segments to shorten the distance in places where the natural waterway was especially winding or shallow and constructing locks to bypass falls that previously required a portage. The work was capitalized by subscription and some infusion of state funds. The company appears to have never completely earned back the investment, but by the early 1800s, the cost of moving freight was reduced to a third of the rate in the early 1790s.²¹

About the same time, the Kane family of seven brothers arrived on the east bank of the Canajoharie Creek. Three of them—John, James, and Archibald—established a storehouse where they exchanged manufactured and imported goods for locally produced wheat and potash. Their first store was at the stone Van Alstyne house; it is presumed that boats moored in the creek between the mouth of the river and the first falls. By 1793, the Kanes built a large new stone storehouse near the Van Alstyne ferry a little farther east.²² The new site was located on the first bench of land above the floodplain. They cut a narrow canal from the river channel across the wetland, which allowed boats safe harbor while loading and unloading.²³ John and Archibald Kane were recorded with personal property totaling more than \$15,000 in the 1799 state census taken to determine elector eligibility based on financial wherewithal. They were among the wealthiest men in Canajoharie; their property comprised more than 20 percent of all personal estate recorded in the town that year.²⁴

During the 1790s, the Kane store remained the western most entrepôt where farmers could exchange their produce for other goods in the Mohawk Valley. By about 1800, however, merchants as far west as Utica opened similar operations. These reduced the distance that farmers in those areas had to haul produce, and the Canajoharie location decreased in profitability. Even so, in 1803, Theodore Burr (1771–1822) of Oxford, New York, was retained to construct a bridge over the Mohawk at Canajoharie. Bridges had been built earlier at Utica and Little Falls, but this was the first in the middle section.²⁵ No secondary source provides information on how the bridge was financed or why this site was chosen. The settlements at either end were at this time very small—the combined number of dwellings may have numbered fewer than 30. It seems likely that the Kanes, who had the wherewithal and stood to benefit by drawing customers from the north side of the river to their storehouses, played a financial role.

The bridge was a single span at an ambitious length of 330 feet. Its exact appearance is unknown, as it collapsed in 1807 when cattle collected at one end of it.²⁶ By that time, however, the Kanes had formed the

²¹ <http://www.ericcanal.org/texts/Whitford/1906/Chron01.html>. Noble Earle Whitford researched and wrote the official state history of the Barge Canal opened in 1918. His work is the most comprehensive document of the construction of that waterway and all of its predecessors.

²² Frothingham: 246. Frothingham provides the names of the seven brothers: John, Elisha, Charles, Elias, Oliver, James, and Archibald. He also provides details of their activities, which were corroborated and elucidated by Philip Lord, Senior Scientist, New York State Museum, leader of the Durham Boat Project documenting trade on the Mohawk in the pre-Erie Canal period.

²³ Lord, 15. Archaeology carried out in the early 1990s uncovered this system, which was described in the 1800s. Local artist and Canajoharie art teacher depicted the surviving buildings and canal in 1892. These watercolors are reproduced in Lord's book, *Canajohary*. Much of the site is hard to reach today due to highway development.

²⁴ Tax assessment rolls for Town of Canajoharie, 1799. NYS Archives. Quoted in Lord, 14-15.

²⁵ Nelson Greene, *The Old Mohawk Valley Turnpike Book* (Fort Plain, New York: Mohawk Valley Historical Association, 1923).

²⁶ <http://www.structuremag.org/oldarchives/2004/september/great%20achievements.pdf>.

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partnership of Kane and Van Rensselaer and moved west to Utica.²⁷ The span, however, must have immediately proved its value to local people as Burr's brother Abram was retained to replace it with a covered bridge set on three stone piers. This second crossing was swept away in spring floods in 1822, and David I. Zielley of Palatine built the third bridge, also covered, at this location.²⁸

Canajoharie remained a small hamlet through the first quarter of the nineteenth century. In 1818, its citizens built a union church to serve several denominations as there were too few of any one sect to construct individual buildings. Its first regular preacher was Lutheran minister Rev. George B. Miller, who became the principal at the Hartwick Seminary in Otsego County in 1827.²⁹ Gazetteer listings for the little settlement noted about 20 dwellings in 1813; in 1824, the number rose to 27 in association with four stores. In the latter year, the interior village of Bowman's Creek slightly outnumbered it with 29 dwellings. The 1813 entry mentioned its potential millseats, a turnpike road connecting it with Albany (presumably following the south bank of the river), and "a well-developed network of common roads" in the surrounding town. Spafford's 1824 gazetteer anticipated that the new canal would "probably produce a great increase of business."³⁰

Early Canal Years (1825–ca.1845)

The new Erie Canal opened from Buffalo to the Hudson River in 1825, and Spafford's forecast quickly proved true. The Mohawk Valley section of the canal was an artificial waterway separate from the perils of rifts and islands of the Mohawk River. The canal prism—a shallow ditch narrower at its base than its top edge and lined to deter seepage—paralleled the riverbank. The Canajoharie Creek was dammed downstream of the canal, and guard locks on either bank controlled the creek's flow to maintain an even hydrostatic pressure between the canal and the creek. This ensured water deep enough to float laden boats across the creek and created a small basin where boats could tie up on the west bank south of Church Street. The impoundment of water above the dam also created a pool upstream of the canal crossing where boats could be moored along the creek bank as far south as present-day Montgomery Street.³¹ Guard walls flanked the creek to reinforce the banks for a distance upstream to protect buildings overlooking the frontage in periods of high water. Sections of dry laid walls of irregular stone that retain the east bank south of Montgomery Street and the west bank north of Montgomery may date in part to this period.³² West of the creek, the canal curved sharply southwest to align with the base of the bluff. From there it continued to the Village of Fort Plain three miles upriver. A dry dock and Lock No.17

²⁷ Lord, 19.

²⁸ Jephtha R. Simms, *The Frontiersmen of New York* (Albany, New York: 1883): I:382.
(<http://threerivershms.com/simms,canajbridges.htm>)

²⁹ Union churches do not appear to have been common in this era, and they appear to indicate that no one sect had achieved the critical mass required to build its own church or hire its own preacher. The union church in Toddsville, located in the towns of Hartwick and Otsego in Otsego County, is another example of similar date. Toddsville was a mill village with a large cotton spinnery employing many people in the first decades of the nineteenth century.

³⁰ Spafford, 1813, 15-51, and 1824, 79.

³¹ Holmes Hutchison maps located at <http://iarchives.nysed.gov/dmsBlue/viewImageData.jsp?id=147171> provide an unusually detailed picture of development alongside the canal by the late 1830 including many details beyond information directly related to the canal. These include building footprints, street names, uses for some non-residential structures, and some property owner names. Also, "Map of canal realignment, ca.1838," manuscript located at Montgomery County Department of History and Archives (H&A) and Lavina Wilson, C. *Bartlett Arkell's Beech-Nut Packing Company, Canajoharie, New York, 1891-1956* (Palatine Bridge, New York: Desktop Publication, 2007): 4, describes the pool, or basin.

³² *Minutes of the Trustees Meetings of the Village of Canajoharie*, 1829-ca.1900. Typed transcription in bound volumes of several years each, date unknown. The village minutes detail the construction of stone guard walls along the creek from the 1820s through the mid-1800s.

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were about a half-mile east of the creek on land sold to the state by John Ehle in 1834.³³ These features were associated with a sawmill capitalizing on the fall in the canal to the lock. Its tailrace skirted the dry dock on its south edge. This section was otherwise only sparsely settled.

Canajoharie attracted new businesses and residents drawn by the natural advantages of proximity to the new canal, links to the interior adjoining an important river crossing, and an established pattern of trade. Early commercial establishments included those of Herman Ehle and Henry Lieber, both adjacent to the canal. Lieber was a merchant, and he began building boats for his own trade by 1827, when he launched his first “lake boat,” the *Prince of Orange*. He also opened a brewery that year; this brick building, later called a malt house, may be the one drawn in the 1868 atlas adjacent to the south side of the canal just west of Church Street.³⁴ The first academy—a small wooden building—was opened in 1824 on West Hill.³⁵ New churches organized as the village population grew and diversified. A Reformed church congregation began meeting in the union church in 1827. Two Lutheran congregations—one German and one English—organized in 1835 and 1839 respectively. Services in the meeting house, which now stood so close to the canal that its south wall was flanked by the towpath, were punctuated by regular bugle blasts from passing boats.³⁶

In 1829, the state legislature permitted the incorporation of the Village of Canajoharie. Six years later, Gordon reported in his gazetteer that the village now had 100 dwellings, more than triple the number in 1824, and that it was a “place of much trade, employing many canal boats.” Here were two printing offices issuing weekly newspapers, four taverns, a brewery, two distilleries, two flouring mills, two sawmills, and seven stores. The recently incorporated (1833) Canajoharie and Palatine Manufacturing Company made cotton and woolen goods. There was also an incorporated library company, or subscription library.³⁷

Maps surveyed for the Office of the Canal Commissioners in the mid-1830s in anticipation of improving the Erie Canal provide a detailed delineation of the entire route of the original canal. The map of the village of Canajoharie shows that it remained concentrated in the roughly rhomboidal area bounded on the east by the creek, south by the bluff, and west and north by the canal.³⁸ Agricultural land or wooded slopes characterized the land on both East and West hills, which rose from the bluffs overlooking the river and flanked the creek. In this period, there remained one additional bend in the creek before it emptied into the river; this bend was bypassed with a straight course during the canal enlargement and improvement in the early 1840s.³⁹

The map delineates fewer than the 100 dwellings that Gordon recorded. About 20 houses and associated outbuildings faced each other across Mohawk Street, which seems to have been the most densely settled residential district. Smaller numbers of houses stood on Main, Church (named for the union church), and Little Mohawk streets and along the east bank of the creek. Warehouses lined the east side of the creek north of Little Mohawk Street and the south side of the canal through much of the village area. A few additional buildings, including the union church, stood on the north side of the towpath. The furnace belonging to Gibson, Johnson, and Ehle stood near the towpath bridge. About five more dwellings stood adjacent to the towpath west of the

³³ “Map of canal realignment, ca.1838.”

³⁴ Beers, 101.

³⁵ West Hill School, NR nomination.

³⁶ Beers, 99-100.

³⁷ T.F. Gordon, *Gazetteer of the state of New York: comprehending its colonial history; general geography, geology, and internal improvements; its political state; a minute description of its several counties, towns, and villages ... with a map of the state, and a map of each county, and plans of the cities and principal villages*. (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: T.F. Gordon, 1836): 537.

³⁸ New York State Archives, A0848-77, Canal System Survey Maps, 1832-1843, Map no. E9-12.

<http://iarchives.nysed.gov/dmsBlue/viewImageData.jsp?id=147171>. These maps are also known as the Holmes Hutchison collection.

³⁹ This was bypassed with the enlarged canal; the Holmes Hutchison as-built maps of the 1830s were drawn in preparation of this project. The earlier route of the creek is has been covered by the Beech-Nut plant since ca.1950.

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lock.⁴⁰ Dwellings belonging to H. Lieber and E. Roof were located on deep lots, probably farms, running south from the bluff on West Hill. Unlabeled buildings on similar lots were located on East Hill. The Cherry Valley Road (now Rock, Wheeler, and Reed streets, a.k.a. NY 10) descended West Hill in hairpin curves to the flats where it met Church Street.

Even as canal traffic was of greatest importance in the rapidly expanding state and regional economies, American entrepreneurs were intrigued by the new steam railways inaugurated in England and began planning them in the United States. In April 1830, the state legislature passed a bill allowing incorporation of the Canajoharie-Catskill Railroad Company. The ambitious 74-mile road was planned to connect the two villages by an overland route that would eliminate distance and time and allow year round transportation as canal traffic east of Canajoharie was icebound during the winter.⁴¹ Its proposed route—descending East Hill on an inclined plane, crossing the creek, and curving through the back yards of houses on Mohawk Street to join the canal—was shown on the canal survey map of Canajoharie. The route was built as far as Cooksburgh (near the hamlet of Oak Hill, Greene County), but never reached Canajoharie.⁴² Its demise in 1840 was triggered by a wreck at High Rock in the Catskills, which destroyed the lone locomotive and most of the rolling stock.⁴³

The act incorporating the railroad placed no limitations on what could be transported over it.⁴⁴ A broadside detailing rates for the types of items that might be shipped shows the wide variety of goods the directors anticipated hauling. These include grain, cheese, butter, flax seed, apples, leather, potatoes, and wool that might have been produced locally. Tools, including rakes, scythes, snaths, and shovels were all billed by the dozen. Building materials included glass, shingles, nails, lime, and lath. Iron, coal, and ore were to be charged by the ton, as was cotton. Non-local foodstuffs included raisins, tea, citrus fruits, and molasses. The company owned passenger cars, for which patrons paid a higher rate than to ride in the freight cars.⁴⁵

A second railroad, the Utica and Schenectady, was chartered by the state in 1833. Its 77.66-mile route followed the north bank of the Mohawk and so passed through Palatine Bridge rather than Canajoharie. It opened in 1836 for passenger service; by the following spring the charter was altered to lift the prohibition on freight, which was meant to limit competition with the state-owned canal.⁴⁶ A very successful route, it has been absorbed at least five times and its right-of-way is now part of the CSX system.⁴⁷ Like the Catskill and Canajoharie, the Utica and Schenectady offered faster and seasonally consistent transportation while the canal offered much lower rates for heavy cargo. The same year as the Utica and Schenectady was chartered, a spring freshet carried away the bridge over the Mohawk. John Stafford soon built the third covered bridge (and fourth span) at that spot.⁴⁸ This span lasted until 1901.

In November 1840, fire broke out in the barn at the back of the property owned by the estate of Henry Lieber. It spread rapidly and destroyed “the whole square of buildings between Church and Little Mohawk

⁴⁰ New York State Archives, A0848-77, Canal System Survey Maps, 1832-1843, Map no. E9-13.

<http://iarchives.nysed.gov/dmsBlue/viewImageData.jsp?id=147173>.

⁴¹ Vernon Haskins, *The Canajoharie-Catskill Railroad, 1832-1840* (East Durham, New York: Durham Center Museum, Inc., 1967): 2.

⁴² Haskins, 30.

⁴³ Haskins, 25.

⁴⁴ Haskins, 7.

⁴⁵ Haskins, 9.

⁴⁶ Greene, 155.

⁴⁷ http://oldrailhistory.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=322&Itemid=358. The route became part of the New York Central Railway in 1853. This was reorganized as the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad in 1869. That became the New York Central Railroad in 1914 and was reorganized as Penn Central Railroad in 1968. This was absorbed by Conrail in 1976, and is currently owned by CSX.

⁴⁸ Simms, I:382.

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streets and between Little Mohawk Street and the creek.” It crossed the creek, consuming the covered bridge on its way and also burned nine dwelling houses on the east bank. The *Canajoharie Radii* noted that the “entire mechanical part of the village” and “Shoemakers, harness makers, tailors, grocers, merchants, blacksmiths, tavern keepers, and physicians were numbered among those who lost their livelihoods,” not to mention the *Radii* itself, which lost its office and moved operations to West Winfield in Herkimer County.⁴⁹ The village minutes recorded that more than 60 stores, shops, dwellings, barns, offices and separate tenements were lost and that “upwards of 40 families were left homeless and without means of subsistence.” The loss of property was estimated at \$70–75,000.⁵⁰

Fire and a shortfall in insurance coverage notwithstanding, Disturnell’s gazetteer published in 1842 detailed the booming growth of the village in the aftermath. He counted 175 dwellings inhabited by 1,300 residents. Businesses capitalizing on the local limestone geology included a plaster mill and a large quarry, from which much stone was cut to build the canal.⁵¹ Four churches—Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterian—were noted, although the last appears to be an error possibly made because there were two Lutheran congregations.⁵² St. John’s German Lutheran organized in 1835. Four years later the congregation bought the site on East Hill where its stone church, now reused as a clinic, stands.⁵³ St. Mark’s English Lutheran formed in 1840. This congregation acquired and moved the former union church building to its present Church Street site in 1841.⁵⁴ The Reformed church organized in 1827, when it broke with the Union Church; this congregation built and dedicated its own church building on Front Street in 1842.⁵⁵ The Methodist Society formed in 1840 and dedicated its stone church on East Main Street in 1842.⁵⁶

The German Lutheran church reflected the very large proportion of German-speaking people in the village more than a century after settlement by their forebears. By the end of the decade, their numbers would swell with a new wave of immigration following the revolutions of 1848 that spread through much of continental Europe. Canajoharie drew a sizable number of these immigrants, possibly because there were German speakers already living there.

Throughout this period, the physical layout of the village was expanded in response to the growing population. In June 1842, Theodore Chapin proposed laying out Front Street, named for its position overlooking the canal frontage.⁵⁷ In October 1843, Spring Street (named for an eponymous water source, but later renamed Hill Street for its steep incline) connecting Mill Street and Rock Street was staked on the west side of the creek.⁵⁸ The trustees resolved that Main Street would be extended westerly along the southern berm

⁴⁹ *Canajoharie Radii*, 27 November 1840, quoted in *Fire! Volunteers to the Rescue for 150 Years. Canajoharie Volunteer Fire Department* (Canajoharie: Canajoharie Library and Art Gallery, 1982): [9].

⁵⁰ *Minutes of the Village Trustees, 1829–41*, typescript, H&A, 91. Henry Lieber had owned considerable property in the village as shown on the 1834 Holmes Hutchison canal survey map, so it is uncertain exactly where the blaze originated. MORE IN LH FILES? *The Radii* stated a loss of 40 buildings and 50 families homeless.

⁵¹ J. Disturnell, *A gazetteer of the state of New-York: comprising its topography, geology, mineralogical resources, civil divisions, canals, railroads and public institutions; together with general statistics; the whole alphabetically arranged; also, statistical tables, including the census of 1840; and tables of distances; with a new township map of the state* (Albany, New York: J. Disturnell, 1842): 99.

⁵² Neither Beers nor Frothingham mention a Presbyterian church. *Steeplechase*, which uses church records almost exclusively, also does not include this denomination. While Presbyterianism and the Dutch Reformed Church shared Calvinist roots, Disturnell already listed a Reformed church.

⁵³ *Steeplechase*, 19-20.

⁵⁴ *Steeplechase*, 23-4.

⁵⁵ *Steeplechase*, 7.

⁵⁶ *Steeplechase*, 16.

⁵⁷ *Village Minutes, 1842-55*: 4.

⁵⁸ *Village Minutes, 1842-55*: 13.

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enclosing the new canal alignment under construction in March 1844.⁵⁹ On West Hill, Cliff Street was apparently extended and improved, and the board approved the platting of Otsego Street as already staked by June 1845.⁶⁰ The latter was extended farther over the land of Charles Ehle only two months later.⁶¹ In July, property owners on the east side of Mill Street overlooking the creek were ordered to lay a substantial retaining wall to protect the bank from erosion.⁶² In August, the trustees resolved that Mohawk Street be extended west to meet the new section of Main Street.⁶³ The following month, they voted to extend Montgomery Street to meet Mapletown Road on the east side of the creek.⁶⁴ The opening of streets on East Hill initiated the growth of new neighborhoods on higher ground overlooking the commercial district and mills along the creek and canal. At the August meeting, the trustees also opened discussion about a cemetery to be laid out on lands owned by Robert Fero and Henry Nasro “lying between the new Cherry Valley Road and Canajoharie Creek being the height of ground on the southern border of the corporation.”⁶⁵ This inaugurated Prospect Hill Cemetery.

Middle Canal Years (1844–1877)

The enlarged Erie Canal opened for the 1844 season.⁶⁶ The improved waterway had a wider, deeper prism and larger locks to accommodate longer, broader boats with deeper draughts. A new aqueduct carried the canal over the creek, and an enlarged basin was located between Church Street and the creek, where warehouses already lined the south side of the waterway. West of the Canajoharie Creek, the sharp bend at the end of Main Street was straightened to a point farther west; Erie Boulevard follows this later improved alignment. Mohawk Street, which had formerly bordered the canal, was extended westward to meet the new prism.⁶⁷ The improvements to the creek and canal increased the tendency for flooding as water was pushed inland during heavy rain or spring freshets. In March 1845, the village wrote the canal commissioners describing flooding that submerged buildings above the first story throughout the commercial district.⁶⁸ In the absence of relief, the trustees recommended measures that would improve the situation.⁶⁹ In defense of assets owned by its residents, the minutes note that the village used most of the highway allowance to build retaining walls on the creek in the summer of 1849.⁷⁰

The village trustees continued to support new highway infrastructure. In the rebuilding after the fires of 1840 and 1849, which burned twice over much of the same section of the village, Main Street was extended east to the creek. In 1850, possibly in light of the risk of fire, the village replaced the old frame academy building constructed a quarter century earlier with a stone edifice at the same site at the corner of Cliff and Otsego streets.⁷¹ Two years later, plans were made for the first waterworks; these were held by a private company.

⁵⁹ *Village Minutes, 1842-55*: 23.

⁶⁰ *Village Minutes, 1842-55*: 22-3.

⁶¹ *Village Minutes, 1842-55*: 36.

⁶² *Village Minutes, 1842-55*: 34.

⁶³ *Village Minutes, 1842-55*: 36.

⁶⁴ *Village Minutes, 1842-55*: 37.

⁶⁵ *Village Minutes, 1842-55*: 35.

⁶⁶ *Minutes*, “Letter to Canal Commissioners,” 18 March 1846: 50–1. This letter describes the flooding caused by the new canal and requests amelioration. It notes the opening date.

⁶⁷ This basin is mapped through 1915 in the Sanborn maps. The canal was covered in 1917 in anticipation of the opening of the barge canal, which was under construction.

⁶⁸ *Village Minutes 1842-55*: 50-1.

⁶⁹ *Village Minutes, 1842-55*: 83.

⁷⁰ *Village Minutes, 1842-55*: 109.

⁷¹ Frothingham, 255.

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Following plans designed by engineer William Perkins, three gravity-fed water reservoirs were built on West Hill overlooking the newly chartered Cherry Valley Plank Road, which appears to have resurfaced the earlier route.⁷² The largest and highest of the reservoirs is mapped as a square tank nearly centered in the sector enclosed by the hairpin turn at Reed and Wheeler streets. Two smaller tanks flanked the road paralleling the west bank of the creek; the lower of these was impounded by a dam.⁷³

By early 1850, the trustees agreed that the Cherry Valley Plank Road Company would maintain the bridge being built to carry Main Street across the creek.⁷⁴ In 1853, the village paid compensation to owners along the narrow “Alley” opened to parallel the new canal alignment in the western part of the village.⁷⁵ The following year, the trustees agreed to apply 600 days of highway work to the Canajoharie and Cherry Valley Plank Road.⁷⁶ In January 1855, they determined to tax the plank road company.⁷⁷ Comparison of the 1853 Hunter-Geil map with the 1857 Slator map shows that a few relatively small changes extended the street plan west of the creek in the intervening few years. By the latter date Cliff Street continued past Walnut Street to Henry Shaper’s quarry, which opened in 1856 or 1857. A small neighborhood of short streets was platted north of the basin between Church Street and the creek. The latter map shows house lots on West Hill as yet unoccupied, especially facing the Cherry Valley Plank Road and the south end of Otsego Street. South of Front Street on East Hill, a few houses faced Montgomery and Moyer streets; the area between Moyer Street and Mapletown Road (now Maple Street) was labeled “Moyer Farm.” The 40-acre farm east of Mapletown Road was bought by young James Arkell in 1845 from David and Maria Cornue.⁷⁸ In August 1859, the village approved the extension of Mohawk Street over the first canal alignment. In the minutes of the same meeting, they also recorded that the raising of \$3,000 allowed them to eliminate the toll for crossing the bridge over the river pursuant to an act passed in April by the state legislature.⁷⁹ This increased passage of goods over the bridge for shipment via rail on the north side and via the canal on the south side.

The village grew steadily rather than explosively during the 1840s and 1850s. The 1850 census, the first to provide detailed information about individuals and their households, enumerates a predominantly white, New York-born population. Two sizable minorities, however, are very apparent in both this census and the state census of 1855. The latter enumeration counted more than 100 blacks and mulattos in the village. They headed households and also lived in boarding houses. Many had Dutch surnames, suggesting they or their families were once slaves owned by Dutch-Americans; genealogy shows that many had local antecedents. Deeds record an African Methodist Episcopal society incorporated on 12 January 1857 owning land on Cliff Street, where it is believed they constructed a church.⁸⁰ Newly immigrated Germans compose the second notable minority. While many people in Canajoharie were descended from German who came in the eighteenth century, recently immigrated German-born individuals represented people leaving behind civil unrest in Europe in the 1840s. Mainly unmarried people, most were listed as servants in about half of the established American-born

⁷² Frothingham, 255.

⁷³ T. and J. Slator, Map of Canajoharie, Montgomery County, New York. New York, New York: T.&J. Slator, 1857.

⁷⁴ *Village Minutes, 1842-55*: 114 and 130. The 1849 fire, while apparently similarly destructive to the 1840 conflagration, appears to have received little notice in newspapers and was not mentioned in the village minutes.

⁷⁵ *Village Minutes, 1842-55*: 167-8. The Alley is gone.

⁷⁶ *Village Minutes, 1842-55*: 182.

⁷⁷ *Village Minutes, 1842-55*: 190.

⁷⁸ Plank, Susan Dern, and Margherite Hall Girard, “The Arkell Farm and Canajoharie,” Manuscript: 1982.

⁷⁹ *Village Minutes, 1856-72*: 46-7.

⁸⁰ *Book of Deeds 70/292*. Cited in *Steeplechase*, 32. The Slator map of 1857 shows the church on this lot.

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households in the village. The persistence of the German Lutheran church on East Hill is attributed to this later wave of immigration.⁸¹

New businesses employing hands for part or all of the year are shown on Slator's 1857 map.⁸² C.S. Brumley owned a sizable distillery and water-powered mill on the east bank of the creek. Fero's distillery and mills were located nearly a mile upstream on the opposite bank. Clark & Brumley owned the three reservoirs located between the creek and the Cherry Valley Plank Road that provided water to the village. Steam-powered mills were located alongside the canal including Zielley and Van O'Linda's flour mill and J.S. Williams and Co. saw mill. T.B. Mitchell's foundry stood on the east bank of the creek just north of the canal. J.C. Smith's brewery faced the canal from the back of a lot on the north side of Main Street. Additional businesses were located on the canal including a canal store and stable, a dry dock, a steam lumber mill, a grain mill, and a malthouse. Merchant warehouses lined the edges of the new basin.

Beyond these businesses, which employed small numbers of day laborers on a somewhat regular basis, the lion's share of the village economy remained in the hands of sole proprietors and small businessmen. The map's directory lists more than 50 businessmen providing a wide variety of services and purveying goods required in a commercial canal village at the mid-century. The number of masons and carpenter-joiners suggests an active building trade. Several lawyers and attorneys-at-law also made a living in the village. The map also shows Spraker's National Bank at the corner of Church and Mohawk streets. This institution was chartered in 1853 as Canajoharie's first bank. The Canajoharie Bank was organized two years after Spraker's in 1855. Both banks, reorganized as national banks in 1865 and capitalized at \$100,000 and \$25,000 respectively, probably chose Church Street locations as this thoroughfare had by then surpassed Main Street as the more prominent business address.⁸³

While many of the buildings limned on the floodplain west of the creek would be replaced or altered in the coming years, the street plan was now established. Recently opened Front Street, with its generous lots and handsome views over the valley, was among the most desirable residential addresses. On West Hill, Cliff Street formed a similarly desirable address on the high ground overlooking the commercial district. Additional lots were platted along the plank road and Otsego Street, but in 1857, many lots yet remained open. West Hill's architectural record shows that lots on its streets were gradually built on during the latter half of the century so that the space between early houses once occupying large lots was gradually filled by newer dwellings. On both hills, modest houses often stood cheek by jowl with larger, more stylish ones built in the 1840s and 1850s.

By 1860, the village population numbered approximately 1,500.⁸⁴ Its economy was stable, which probably drew additional people. In 1865, New York State recorded 1,764 persons residing in Canajoharie. A photograph shot from east of the covered bridge over the Mohawk in 1866⁸⁵ provides a view that can be largely tied with the plan of the village presented in the 1868 *Atlas of Fulton and Montgomery Counties*. The village was almost entirely oriented to the canal. A few houses on the rising land on West Hill south of the village mark the route of the Cherry Valley Road. The section between the buildings lining the towpath on the north

⁸¹ Steeplechase, 20.

⁸² <http://www.historicmapworks.com/Atlas/US/32363/Canajoharie+1857+Wall+Map/>.

⁸³ Beers, 101.

⁸⁴ J.H. French, *Gazetteer of the State of New York: embracing a comprehensive view of the geography, geology, and general history of the state, and a complete history and description of every county, city, town, villages and locality with full tables of statistics*. (Syracuse, New York: R.P. Smith, 1860): 412.

⁸⁵ At least two prints of this image are located in the Canajoharie Library/Arnell Museum collections. One is a framed copy in the local history collection in the original library; the second was published in the *Canajoharie Courier-Fort Plain Standard* (date post-1919 as Beech-Nut's Plant No.2 is referenced) with elucidating text and the title "Down Memory Lane—Canajoharie as it appeared in 1866." The latter has the Arnell accession no.2008-029-114.

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bank of the canal and the river is completely undeveloped save for the thoroughfare accessing the covered bridge via a stone embankment.

The wood meeting house built in 1818 and used by the English Lutheran congregation is a prominent landmark in the foreground; two houses stand opposite on Church Street. Church Street extends southwards, passing the three-story warehouses overlooking the canal basin. Additional frame buildings line the north bank of the canal extending west from the commercial district. The gabled roof of Smith's large malthouse rises above these; farther west, the Zieley steam grist mill parallels the south bank. Beyond these buildings, the densely settled commercial and residential section of the flats is set against the backdrop of the bluff. The much-expanded tavern of Henry Schremling stands below the stone academy at the east end of Cliff Street. At the west end of Cliff Street, a square frame tower with corner spires marks the new Roman Catholic church built in 1862. A few dwelling houses stand between these two prominent landmarks; additional houses face onto Otsego Street. Those shown on large lots on the extension in 1868 as well as several on Reed Street also appear in the photograph. In the two years between the photograph and the survey for the 1868 atlas, houses were built on the east side of Walnut Street. The photograph shows the rising land on West Hill nearly entirely bare of trees—the small copse of nine pines marking the large house of that name on Reed Street and a few individual trees were all that remained of the forest that cloaked the hillside a few decades earlier.

The angle of the photograph and depth of the cleft through which the creek flows hid the water-powered industrial enterprises lining that watercourse shown in the 1868 atlas. Additional businesses and industrial concerns and also some dwellings were located on the south side of the canal on the opposite side from the towpath through the commercial heart of Canajoharie. Along the canal at the east end of the village were the Union Power Factory, a steam saw mill, a carpenter shop, a blacksmith shop, and a dry dock for repairing boats. The 1868 atlas shows that lots were invariably deep in comparison to their narrow frontages. This allowed a highway to serve a large number of individual property owners at relatively low cost as road construction and maintenance were dear. Long frontages were costly to maintain. Between Church Street and the creek, house lots were laid out on Pearl and Market streets. West of Church, long narrow house lots ran north from the towpath. East of the creek, residential development was located almost exclusively on Front and Montgomery streets on East Hill. These roughly paralleled the canal and so formed a mirror image of development to that on West Hill, but on East Hill, the land farther south still remained open.

As relatively level areas west of the creek were increasingly developed by 1870, people started looking to East Hill. Moyer Street was extended south to the corporation line that year.⁸⁶ Mitchell Street was extended north from Main Street two years later.⁸⁷ The 1868 atlas shows only the earlier segment of Mitchell Street extending south from Main Street; Dr. Snow's hip-roofed stone house (now the town offices) stood on its high English basement the east side. Names noted in the 1868 atlas, which listed property owners (not tenants), can be linked to heads of household who owned their dwelling places in the censuses of 1870 and 1875. This correlation shows that neighborhoods were not very divided by either socio-economic status or race. People of modest means lived next door to people better off—a circumstance apparent on residential streets established during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century, when small plain dwellings stood next to much larger, more stylish ones. Sole proprietorship among all heads of household remained the norm, but a growing number of men were describing themselves as laborers by 1875. This occupation rarely notes a particular employer, which may indicate that these men worked for a variety of employers for short periods rather than a single

⁸⁶ *Village Minutes, 1856-72: 189.*

⁸⁷ *Village Minutes, 1856-72: 222.*

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employer. The number of people identified as blacks and mulattos making their home in the village dropped throughout the third quarter of the century. Of those who remained, better than half maintained their own households; a few were listed as boarders, but infrequently as servants.⁸⁸

During this period, new businesses like the Bierbauer brewery and Charles Shaper's quarry and limekiln opened.⁸⁹ These larger enterprises presaged a shift away from the older patterns of self-employment to working for an employer. The firm destined to have the greatest effect on the village in the nineteenth century was Arkell & Smith's flour sack factory organized in 1860.⁹⁰ James Arkell (1830–1902) came to Canajoharie as a boy with his parents, who emigrated from England. As a young man, he worked in one of the canal-side warehouses, where he conceived the idea of shipping flour in cotton sacks. These would weigh less and take less time to manufacture than the customary barrels. In 1858 he began experimenting with his idea in the upper story of the local warehouse. On the first of January 1860, Benjamin and Adam Smith, who owned the building, partnered with Arkell to manufacture the new product. Arkell began with three sewing machines and a flat hand press used to label the bags for shipment. By the end of the year, he was producing 800 sacks per day, and the enterprise occupied two stories of the building.

Arkell was soon forced to change the material used to manufacture his sacks as the Civil War severely curtailed the supply of cotton to the north by the end of 1861. Cotton was a southern agricultural product, and the making of bandages for the wounded used much of the limited supply. Undeterred, he developed a sack made of manila paper manufactured from hemp, also known as cable for its use in rope making. By 1865, Arkell & Smith had outgrown its quarters on Church Street and moved to a new water-powered factory located on the former Ehle stone quarry where Hill and Mill streets meet.⁹¹ The 1868 atlas shows the firm had a second mill located on the mill race paralleling the east bank of the creek. Arkell pioneered and refined the machinery for manufacturing paper bags during the next four decades. He received his first patent in 1868. From the late 1870s through ca.1905, he was awarded more than forty patents. These improved both the process of making the bags and the manufacture and manipulation of the paper—later referred to as paper fabric—used. His sons William J. and Bartlett received some of their father's patents posthumously. Occasionally, James's wife, Sarah, was also named as the recipient.⁹²

In 1872, Arkell & Smith manufactured 40,000 sacks per day and employed 75 hands.⁹³ The mill was by far and away the largest single employer in Canajoharie. The evidence from the 1880 census indicates, however, that such labor was viewed as supplemental rather than primary income for Canajoharie families as most of these hands were relatively young and lived under their parents' roofs.⁹⁴ Over half were unmarried women. By 1878, the mill encompassed 30,000 square feet of floor, and its physical plant occupied a 300-foot

⁸⁸ New York [State], Secretary's Office, [*Census of the state of New York for 1865* [microform]: Montgomery County.

⁸⁹ Beers and Frothingham provide slightly different dates for the brewery and the quarry. Neither was mapped by Slator in 1857, but depending upon the date of the survey, either or both might have opened before its eventual publication. The story of James Arkell's venture is chronicled in many secondary sources. The best citations for primary source documentation might be found in Susan Dern Plank and Margherite Hall Girard, "The Arkell Farm and Canajoharie," Manuscript: 1982, but the endnotes pages appear to be irretrievable. Wilson provides a chronology closely matching Plank and Girard and may be the best synopsis. The recap presented here is spare as a result, but presents what appears to be a reliable chronology of the firm's early development.

⁹⁰ Wilson, 3, cites a sesquicentennial supplement printed by the *Courier-Standard-Enterprise* (10 July 1979): 33.

⁹¹ Wilson, 3.

⁹² <https://www.google.com/?tbs=pts#q=james+arkell+patents&start=40&tbs=pts>. This search provides a list of patents with overviews for each. Most are illustrated. Arkell also received at least two patents for the manufacture of paper globes representing the earth in partnership with the Juvet Company during the 1870s.

⁹³ Franklin Benjamin Hough, *Gazetteer of the state of New York, embracing a comprehensive account of the history and statistics of the state; with geological and topographical descriptions* (Albany, New York: A. Boyd, 1872): 406.

⁹⁴ United States. Census Office. *10th census*, 1880. Montgomery County, New York population schedules [microform].

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street frontage. Arkell & Smith cut, pasted, and printed six tons of manila paper each day. The paper itself was manufactured at the two largest mills of their kind in the nation and located at Troy.⁹⁵

It is unclear the degree to which the economic downturn brought on by the Panic of 1873 was felt in Canajoharie. When the relatively new Arkell & Smith factory exploded due to a leak in the gasoline-fired heating plant in December of that year, the plant was rapidly rebuilt on a larger, more productive scale.⁹⁶ The loss was calculated at \$175,000.⁹⁷ This may indicate that the local economy suffered relatively little. The same year, the Episcopal congregation that had formed a few years before bought land on Moyer Street, where it completed a Gothic Revival stone chapel the following year at a cost of \$9,000 for land and building.⁹⁸ In 1877, the Reformed Church, where the Arkells were prominent members, added its tower, a vestibule, a new lecture room in the basement, and new pews.⁹⁹

On 30 April 1877 fire again swept through the commercial district and leveled buildings on both sides of Church Street from Main to Canal (this street is now part of the Beech-Nut plant). Additional houses west of Church on Main Street and along the canal also burned. The older stone commercial blocks on the east side of Church Street south of Main survived the blaze, as did Spraker's Bank. One newspaper provided an itemized list of nearly 40 buildings lost (some encompassed multiple businesses or tenants) with their insured (or not) values. In spite of the setback, optimism appears to have run high in Canajoharie. The article concluded with a section, "New Fire Proof Buildings," which noted that Messrs. Hodge & Safford, A. & A. Arriens, and John Finehout planned to build a new brick block on the east side of Church Street. A. Nellis & Co. planned a large hotel of similar construction with 200 feet facing Church Street and another 400 feet on Main Street with street-level storefronts.¹⁰⁰ Both were depicted in the *History of Montgomery County* published the following year, as was James Arkell's mansard-roofed frame dwelling and elegant garden located between Front and Montgomery streets.¹⁰¹ By this time, Arkell & Smith was described as a national corporation with a branch in Chicago and agencies in St. Louis and San Francisco. Their sacks were shipped to many foreign countries.¹⁰²

Both of James Arkell's sons benefitted from these successes, which set the stage for greater opportunities. As young men William J. (1860–1930, Los Angeles) and Bartlett (1862–1946) worked in the family business in different capacities. The elder worked for the company until he was injured in the explosive fire at the plant in 1873. He moved to New York City, where he owned the Judge Publishing Co. Bartlett, the younger son, was educated at Yale and returned home to work in 1886 as an accountant for the company. A year later, he too moved to the city to work in publishing. He also formed a partnership importing and selling carpets in the same period.¹⁰³ By 1888, both brothers maintained addresses in the city. These circumstances

⁹⁵ Beers, 101.

⁹⁶ Wilson, 3.

⁹⁷ Clipping "Great Conflagration/Arkell & Smith Factory and 3 Dwellings consumed/One Man missing/etc." in "Fire" file, Local History Collections, Canajoharie Library. Clipping does not provide citation.

⁹⁸ *Steeplechase*, 30.

⁹⁹ *Steeplechase*, 8.

¹⁰⁰ "Canajoharie's Great Fire Raged in 1877," *Fort Plain Standard*; reprinted 20 April 1942. Clipping located in "Fire" file, Canajoharie Library local history collection.

¹⁰¹ Beers, plates following page 102.

¹⁰² Beers, 101.

¹⁰³ "Bartlett Arkell, Food Packer, Dies; Head of Beech-Nut Co. for 50 Years, Former Publisher of Magazines, Art Patron," *New York Times* (14 October 1946). <http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive/pdf?res=F00E1EF6385C107A93C6A8178BD95F428485F9>. Arkell's obituary related that he sold his interest in the rug import business to recap the failing Beech-Nut Packing Company, which he had initially capitalized at \$10,000. From the rug importation company sale, he infused \$60,000, which at last established the company for its long-term success. Packing in jars adapts a German vacuum-sealed jar. It was so successful because refrigerated transportation could be

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prepared both of James Arkell's sons for cosmopolitan lives supported by national and international enterprise.¹⁰⁴

Canal and Railroad Years (1878–1903)

In its 1877 account of the fire, the *Fort Plain Standard* called Canajoharie a “quaint old village.” Perhaps the turn of phrase was a bit of one-upmanship on the part of a neighboring canal village. It is evident, however, that the citizens of Canajoharie viewed their home as neither quaint nor old in their descriptions of new construction in the ensuing years. In 1878, Webster Wagner, who designed the first sleeping cars for railroad travel, tore down the old Roof Tavern on the west side of Church Street at Mohawk to construct the Hotel Wagner in its place. The three-story brick hotel had an elaborately articulated façade and varied roofline, characteristic of Victorian-era eclectic design. It opened with an elaborate dinner and ball in March 1879.¹⁰⁵ Two years later the hotel was featured in the individual images surrounding a bird's-eye view published of Canajoharie.

The Hotel Wagner building surely adhered to the new building codes enacted by the village trustees in the months following the 1877 conflagration. These were meant to assure that such an event would not revisit the village—which it never has. By the early 1880s, masonry commercial buildings housing many retail businesses serving a generally local clientele lined Church Street north of Mohawk Street. These incorporated street-level storefronts; upper stories housed a variety of businesses, offices, and boarding houses, as evidenced in later censuses. Of those properties located between Mohawk Street and the second Erie Canal (now overlain by Erie Boulevard), only the Hotel Wagner and the Shaper Block on the southwest and northwest corners of Church and Mohawk streets are gone.

A view, taken from an aerial location northeast of the village in 1881, depicts the densely developed commercial district and neighborhoods in varying degrees of development on both West and East hills. By this time, both sides of Otsego Street, the west side of Walnut Street, and Cliff Street from the school nearly to the Shaper quarry on West Hill were lined by the houses still standing today. On East Hill, recently staked streets extending east from Maple Avenue were gradually filling with houses. The open land between Maple Avenue and Moyer Street was dotted by trees forming a park-like landscape cloaking East Hill. A few new houses faced recently plotted Moyer Street, which ran south to the bend in the creek near where the large industrial buildings, including the three-story mills of Arkell & Smith and the two-story Bierbauer brewery, were prominent landmarks. A short street labeled Shaper Avenue descended the cliff at a shallow angle to access the canal to providing access to the waterway for the quarry. Warehouses and forwarding firms lined the south bank of the canal opposite the towpath west of the creek. East of the creek, the canal side was less densely developed; the dry dock and steam sawmill remained along the canal.¹⁰⁶

unreliable. In 1946, the year he died, there were two large plants in Canajoharie (one is now Richardson Foods), one in Rochester, one in Brooklyn, and one being built in San Jose, California.

¹⁰⁴ “William J. Arkell Dies in California; Former Publisher of Judge, Leslie's Weekly, and Demarest's Magazine,” *New York Times* (30 December 1930). William J. Arkett sold Judge Publishing Company in 1905. It had published *Leslie's Weekly*, *Judge*, and *Demarest's Magazine*. Arkell later organized the George Washington Coffee Company, which he later sold. Before moving to California, he kept a racing stable. His obituary was published in the *New York Times* on 31 December 1930. <http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive/pdf?res=FA0B1FFD3E5C117A93C3AA1789D95F448385F9>.

¹⁰⁵ Penelope Conkling, “Taverns and Turnpikes,” *Upstate Monthly* (December 1941): 16. (NYSHA)

¹⁰⁶ “Canajoharie and Palatine Bridge.” (Cleveland, Ohio: D.H. Vogt, 1881). A laminated copy of this birds-eye view is located at the Canajoharie library. It can also be accessed in the panoramic maps section of the Library of Congress American Memory website.

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During the 1860s and 1870s the low-roofed blocky forms and bracketed cornices characteristic of the Italianate taste predominated in new construction of all types in Canajoharie but especially in domestic buildings. The details of the Italianate taste—most often bracketed eaves and paired doors set in heavy casings, but also verandas and bay windows—also grace updates and remodels of older buildings. These are executed in stone, wood, and less typically brick, which seems to have been uncommon in Canajoharie until after the Civil War. Into the 1880s, brick houses still stood out in a streetscape, and these examples are often very high style even though it was by then nearly universal in commercial and industrial construction. Stone may have persisted in Canajoharie longer than in some other canal villages due to an abundance of superior workable stone and local know-how combined with a preference among the German immigrants of the 1840s and 1850s. After the mid-1880s, few built houses entirely of stone, but it remained the preference for foundations well into the twentieth century.

The 1880 census enumerated 594 households in the Village of Canajoharie. The population schedules show that the village was largely white and mainly New York-born. The largest foreign-born group was made up of the German immigrants who first appeared in the 1850 and 1855 censuses. Their birthplaces were generally noted as specific principalities such as Prussia, Hanover, Saxony, etc., within the larger, recently unified German state rather than “Germany.” The Irish-born population had grown, surely a contributing factor in the growing Roman Catholic Church of Saints Peter and Paul on Cliff Street.¹⁰⁷

New housing continued to be mapped in the latter part of the century. The 1891 Sanborn map shows the row of seven connected tenements on Barclay Street just south of the German Lutheran Church at the corner of Montgomery Street.¹⁰⁸ By 1902, the Zilig Row of five connected houses (now gone) overlooked the creek north of Arkell & Smith.¹⁰⁹ These early forays into economical attached dwellings are by and large anomalous in Canajoharie; even two-family tenements are comparatively unusual, although the census does indicate that large houses might be shared.

In 1883, the paired lines of tracks of the newly reorganized West Shore Railroad—successor to efforts in the 1860s to run a line up the west bank of the Hudson River to Albany—opened on the south side of the Mohawk River.¹¹⁰ In 1882 the village requested alteration to its proposed right-of-way through the heart of the village—running midway between West Main and Mohawk streets. Both a dike along the river and a route paralleling the canal were proposed, but the state legislature vetoed both routes.¹¹¹ At least a few individual property owners along the proposed line filed lawsuits opposing the taking of their lands, but to no avail.¹¹² Demolition and removal of buildings in the way carved a swath through the densely settled section on the flats west of the creek. Thirteen houses were moved from the new West Shore Railroad right-of-way to East Main Street, where they formed a new residential neighborhood.¹¹³ The first Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the village, published in 1884, shows the enclave of dwelling houses and tenements east of the creek on the north

Interpretive board on Canalway Trail at Little Mohawk Street discusses Shaper quarry and states that its stone was used in building the Brooklyn Bridge.

¹⁰⁷ United States. Census Office. *10th census*, 1880. Montgomery County, New York population schedules [microform].

¹⁰⁸ Sanborn Map Company (1891): Sheet 3.

¹⁰⁹ Sanborn Map Company (1902): Sheet 4.

¹¹⁰ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Shore_Railroad. This provides a basic chronology for the road, which seems all that is required here.

¹¹¹ *Canajoharie Courier*, 6 July 1939. Transcribed in Kane.

¹¹² Copies of New York State Supreme Court documents related to actions taken by Olive Abell and Ann Eliza Williams are located at the Montgomery County Department of History & Archives.

¹¹³ *Canajoharie Courier*, 6 July 1939.

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side of Main Street.¹¹⁴ The map also shows the tracks and the turntable for the switching yard, which eventually grew to be the largest on the line between Albany and Utica, near the cross street connecting Main and Mohawk in the western section of the village. The depot, which later served as the passenger station, stood on the north side of Mohawk Street just west of Church Street. The railroad was abandoned in 1981 and its associated buildings gradually torn down; more than three decades later the open space created for it remains. The plate-and-girder bridge that carried the road over the creek survives as part of the Canalway Trail.

The 1892 census recorded the village population hovering around 1,600. While a large proportion of earlier German and Irish immigrants and some of their offspring still lived in the village, the number of blacks and mulattos had fallen below ten. Of the latter group almost all were live-in servants not born locally. The most apparent new group were represented by roughly ten households of Italian immigrants headed by men in their thirties and forties who had arrived in the country within the past two decades. Several were stonemasons employed by the Shaper quarry; another was a saloon keeper. A single Chinese laundryman called Joe Sung (b.1859), who arrived in America in 1879, also lived in Canajoharie.

The Arkell & Smith sack factory continued to thrive. The 1884 Sanborn map shows the factory composed of several connected or adjoining buildings located on steep land on the west bank of the creek north of the intersection of Hill and Mill streets. Cotton was stored in a four-and-a-half-story brick building with a wood cornice facing onto Rock Street. The factory yard adjoined its east wall and was enclosed on the opposite side by the three-story building paralleling Mill Street, where pasting and printing was done. The shops and coal storage that supported the operation occupied the narrow strip between the creek and Mill Street. The two-story office occupied the northwest corner of the intersection. The steam-powered mill was lit by kerosene and employed 110 hands.¹¹⁵ By 1891, it was lit by electricity.¹¹⁶ In 1892, it recorded making 25,000,000 sacks.¹¹⁷ The 1902 map shows some reallocation of space within the factory but no major structural alterations.¹¹⁸ Most of this infrastructure still stands although it has deteriorated through lack of use or maintenance.

Two new enterprises—the Mohawk Valley Silk factory and the Imperial Packing Company—opened in the early 1890s. The silk factory, located on the east bank of the creek opposite Arkell & Smith, was mapped in the 1891 Sanborn map and labeled “opens Apr. 1st [18]91.” The two-story building housed looms on the first floor and knitting machines on the second. A dye house was attached to the east wall.¹¹⁹ It employed about 50 people who made fabric for mitts and gloves until the turn-of-the century.¹²⁰ The 1902 Sanborn map noted that the mill was not operating and had no night watchman.¹²¹

The new Imperial Packing Company had a rocky beginning in the early 1890s. By the early twentieth century, it was established on a sound financial footing after its recapitalization as the Beech-Nut Packing Company, a firm of national importance with an international market. The story of Beech-Nut’s beginnings is told in many sources. It is said to have begun with the innovation of hay buyer Ephraim Lipe, who hung his hams inside barrels in his smokehouse. This retained more of the flavor-giving vapor around the brined meat

¹¹⁴ Sanborn Map Company, Canajoharie, Montgomery County (1884): Sheet 2. Future references to Sanborn maps will be cited as follows: Sanborn Map Company (DATE): Sheet #. *Canajoharie Courier*, 6 July 1939. Transcription provided in Theresa Kane, “History of Canajoharie.”

¹¹⁵ Sanborn Map Company (1884): Sheet 2.

¹¹⁶ Sanborn Map Company (1891): Sheet 3.

¹¹⁷ Frothingham, 260.

¹¹⁸ Sanborn Map Company (1902): Sheet 4.

¹¹⁹ Sanborn Map Company (1891): Sheet 3.

¹²⁰ Frothingham, 260.

¹²¹ Sanborn Map Company (1902): Sheet 4.

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and enhanced its hickory flavor. His sons Raymond and Walter H. (1858–1921) believed the result might please a large market. In partnership with the Zielley brothers—who ran a successful hay, coal, and lumber business alongside the canal—and Bartlett Arkell—who was recorded living in his parents’ house rather than in New York City that year—they organized the Imperial Packing Company in 1892. The name alluded to the Empire State of New York and Gilded Age aspirations.

Although the packing company was reputedly incorporated in 1892, the fledgling business was mapped by the Sanborn Company in 1891 on the north side of Canal Street adjacent to the canal basin, tucked between the James Van Evera’s Sweet Refrigerator Company (which failed before 1900) and a warehouse. A two-story smokehouse adjoined the north wall of a two-story commercial building with an office and storage space.¹²² The company had 10 employees and sold bulk hams and bacon and fancy pail lard.¹²³ Even though the nation was soon in the midst of the Panic of 1893, the partners continued building additional smokehouses. The 1897 Sanborn shows they had added a large two-story icehouse to the Canal Street side of the building.¹²⁴ The company’s debt, however, amounted to \$60,000 by 1899. The directors were forced to concede they were overextended.¹²⁵ To save the failing enterprise, Arkell sold his interest in his rug importing business in New York City and recapitalized the business at \$150,000. The Imperial Packing Company was reorganized as the Beech-Nut Packing Company—a name thought to conjure healthy products for everyday consumers. Arkell, who appears to have had some of his father’s inventive tendency, reworked a vacuum-sealed glass jar developed in Germany, and Beech-Nut entered the retail trade selling bacon in jars.¹²⁶ The product caught on rapidly. From sales of 529,000 jars in Beech-Nut’s inaugural year, sales rose to 746,000 a year later and reached one million in 1901.¹²⁷

The 1902 Sanborn map shows that Beech-Nut had acquired the Sweet Refrigerator site and redeveloped it with a pair of ice machines and buildings housing the packing and shipping departments and also box making and jar cleaning operations. A much larger three-story smokehouse replaced the earlier one. The old section of another smokehouse now housed a skinning department and refrigerator, while the old icehouse provided storage.¹²⁸

While Beech-Nut was growing and employing many, occupations listed in the 1900 census may show that the company did not yet maintain a large regular payroll of workers. Many people, men and women, dependents and heads of household, were listed simply as day laborers rather than as employees of specific entities. Those working on that basis for a single entity were indicated as “factory” (Beech-Nut, Arkell & Smith, or a smaller concern) or “railroad” (the West Shore or New York Central across the river) day laborers. Factory day laborers, who were more frequently dependents rather than heads of household, tended to reside in clusters within the larger census. Based on names and later censuses, people living on East Hill were most likely to list work in a factory.

As the United States established itself as a technological innovator in the post-Civil War period, its people also wished to establish the nation as a cultural entity. Especially after the Centennial celebrated in 1876, Americans devoted energy and funds to preserve sites thought to exemplify events and represent people

¹²² Sanborn Map Company (1891): Sheet 3.

¹²³ Wilson, 14.

¹²⁴ Sanborn Map Company (1897): Sheet 2.

¹²⁵ Wilson, 15.

¹²⁶ Bartlett Arkell obituary, *New York Times*. The *Times* erroneously stated that refrigerated railcars did not yet exist. They did, but they relied on ice, and so could fail if a train sat on a siding too long in hot weather.

¹²⁷ Wilson, 15.

¹²⁸ Sanborn Map Company (1902): Sheet 2.

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considered historically significant. Canajoharie and the larger Mohawk Valley—the setting for defining actions during the American Revolution—were no different. In 1888, the Mohawk Valley Historical Society acquired the stone Van Alstyne house on Moyer Street because of its age and its association with the local Committee of Safety during the American Revolution. Rufus Grider, who taught art at the West Hill School in Canajoharie, was among those who led the effort to preserve the building. Grider is more notable, however, for the numerous annotated watercolor and ink sketches he made of historic sites in the region from the time he arrived in 1883 until his death. He located sites through oral and documentary history and depicted many that are now only archaeological. His careful work has made it possible to recover the locations of many events and buildings for further research and documentation.¹²⁹ The house he built at 66 Cliff Street still stands.

The historical society began renovating the stone Van Alstyne house, but when it disbanded in 1902, the Fort Rensselaer Club—a social club supported by Beech-Nut—bought it. In 1915, Beech-Nut undertook extensive renovations including alterations to the surrounding landscape and construction of a large addition to the back or west wall designed by Bryant Fleming of Buffalo.¹³⁰

During the same era, the Burr covered bridge over the Mohawk burned in January 1901.¹³¹ The span and its predecessors had helped establish Canajoharie as an important trade hub and had soon connected the canal and the railroad. The old bridge formed a visual link with nearly a century of commerce along the busy Mohawk corridor. It was rapidly replaced with a through-truss bridge that carried traffic over the river until 1940, when a wider bridge with paired through trusses with polygonal top chords of greater height replaced that.¹³² The latter span remained until 2006, when the current span with its unobstructed deck was built.

Beech-Nut Town (1903–1946)

When in 1903 fire destroyed the oldest part of the Beech-Nut plant, the company immediately rebuilt. The company was poised to shape the next several decades of life for many in Canajoharie as the village and the company became nearly synonymous in the region and beyond. Beech-Nut continued to increase and broaden its production and expand its physical plant, which now covers more than 24 acres, into the post-World War II era.

In 1904, it recorded selling six million packages of ham and bacon. That year, 35 representatives sold the product in the United States. Beech-Nut bacon and ham were shipped as far away as Africa and South America—a network surely built using the one already established by Arkell & Smith. By 1904, Beech-Nut also prepared stuffed dates and numerous jams and jellies in its conserves department.¹³³ And, Beech-Nut introduced peanut butter. A somewhat later map identified a four-story structure at the northeast corner of the property as the fireproof peanut butter building constructed in 1908. Conserves were manufactured on the first floor; peanut butter was made on the second; blanching and roasting were done on the third and fourth levels.¹³⁴ Baked beans followed peanut butter in 1906; catsup, vinegar, and candy were added two years after that. In November 1907, the company advertised to local farmers asking them to raise tomatoes. Beech-Nut sought a

¹²⁹ Nine of Grider's albums, each with more than 150 images, are at the New York State Archives. This group is incomplete as at least one more album has been appraised on the Antiques Roadshow.

¹³⁰ NR nomination, Van Alstyne House.

¹³¹ Wilson, 9.

¹³² Eligibility report prepared in advance of replacement of bridge, 2006. (Arkell collection)

¹³³ Century Map Company. *New Century Atlas of Montgomery and Fulton counties, New York, by the publisher's corps of surveyors and draughtsmen* (Philadelphia: Century Map Co., 1905: 124.

¹³⁴ Sanborn Map Company (1915): Sheet 3.

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total of 75 acres of production and offered seed for free or plants at \$8/thousand. They would buy red ripe tomatoes for \$20/ton and green ones for half that price in the coming season.¹³⁵

About the same time, a new four-story building with 18-inch thick walls and support pilasters spaced at 20 feet was constructed on the north side of Canal Street to house the meat packing and bean departments.¹³⁶ Its construction exemplified modern factory buildings of the time with curtain walls allowing large windows to light the factory floors. The reinforced concrete construction of the new five-story chewing gum plant completed in 1912 on the south side of Canal Street was similarly fireproof. Like the peanut butter factory, where the first steps were performed on the top floor, gum production began on the fifth floor. From there it was wrapped on the fourth floor, packed on the third, stored on the second, and eventually shipped from the ground floor. This was the first of Beech-Nut's buildings to be connected by a suspended enclosed walkway to other sections of the plant, which became known as Plant No.1 by about 1920.¹³⁷

While the plant was located adjacent to the canal basin, a new siding carried on a narrow iron through-truss bridge over the creek accessed the railroad by 1908.¹³⁸ The bridge plate centered over the deck reads "Beech-Nut Packing Company. The new four-story ginger ale plant begun in 1919 was one of two buildings the company expected would cost \$225,000. This new factory was built in anticipation of increased demand for soft drinks with the passage of the eighteenth amendment in January 1919 and its anticipated enforcement under the Volstead Act, still stands between Erie Boulevard and the railroad alignment.¹³⁹ By 1926, it was used as a candy plant instead and became known as Plant No.2.¹⁴⁰

In the 1905 census, people working for Beech-Nut identified their employer as the "Ham Factory," reflecting its best known and largest production at the time. Other production facilities would be known as the Peanut Butter Factory, or the Macaroni Factory, as they were opened in coming years. The established pattern of mill hands being dependents rather than heads of household remained the norm. Male heads of household were more likely to be independent day laborers, sole proprietors, or professional people. Women heads of household, of whom there were a significant number, might be at home or in a variety of labor including at Beech-Nut. So many of the food preparation employees were young women that the *Gloversville Herald* remarked in 1907 that "unless people of Canajoharie open their homes and make use of their spare rooms by taking in boarders—one of two positions confront the Beech-Nut Company, which concern is clamoring for help—girl help. They will have to build a boarding house or move the industry to some other town."¹⁴¹ Neatly costumed in white from head to toe, these young women embodied the emerging national interest in food purity and safety. Beech-Nut remained in the village for nearly a century after this opinion was printed, and it does not appear they ever took the action urged by the newspaper. Through 1930, the census never indicates large numbers of boarders, especially women. In at least one instance in 1922, Beech-Nut built worker housing when they hired contractor William Donovan of Dolgeville to construct five dwellings to alleviate the housing

¹³⁵ *Otsego Farmer and Otsego Republican* 21:49 (15 November 1907): 1. Located at fultonhistory.org.

¹³⁶ Sanborn Map Company (1908): Sheet 3.

¹³⁷ Sanborn Map Company (1915): Sheet 3.

¹³⁸ Sanborn Map Company (1908): Sheet 3.

¹³⁹ *Otsego Farmer and Otsego Republican* 33:15 (7 March 1919): 1.

¹⁴⁰ Sanborn Map Company (1926): Sheet 4.

¹⁴¹ Quoted in Wilson, 31.

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shortage in the village.¹⁴² In 1946, they built six modest houses on newly opened Pleasant Place for returning veterans who worked at the plant.¹⁴³

Other residential patterns emerge in the census records, and these can be tied to the extant architectural record in Canajoharie because the 1905 census was compiled by street. This can further be correlated to the *New Century Atlas* published the same year. A comparison of these records shows that the atlas generally labeled owners rather than tenants at specific dwellings, so names in the census do not always match those in the atlas. In much of the village, tenancy was as common as home ownership. The geographical relationship to type of work identifiable in the 1900 census perpetuated: young people living on East Hill were more likely to work at Beech-Nut than their West Hill counterparts. Those on Mill Street were most likely to work in the Arkell & Smith sack factory farther up the creek. While Beech-Nut was growing rapidly in the early 1900s, the sack factory continued a steady employer at levels established in the 1870s and 1880s. Managerial and clerical staff at both factories, usually also heads of household, tended to live in the oldest established neighborhoods on Front and Montgomery streets on East Hill and Otsego and Cliff streets on West Hill.

The 1905 census also located the growing Italian enclave, which numbered about 60 people that year, living in Jones Alley and on the Towpath. The 1905 atlas shows a Jones Street east of the creek and south of the canal, which was largely occupied by the Jones coalyard and Vosburgh sawmill. F.&A. Jones also owned a row of dwellings adjacent to the towpath west of the creek; this might be Jones Alley. It seems possible that the Towpath address indicated very simple structures, possibly a shanty town, where members of this new group lived as they established themselves in Canajoharie. The Italian men were generally listed as day laborers, although two worked in the sack factory and one at the quarry. Two were “dealers in old iron.” It is unknown whether these men preferred not to work in the factories or if they were discriminated against. Their wives were nearly all listed as doing housework, which included raising large numbers of children relative to other Canajoharie families.

The 1905 atlas further shows the staking of new subdivisions on West and East hills. On West Hill, A.E. and D.C. Shaper had opened 140 “choice” Hillside Park building lots. Advertised as “especially adapted for residences on account of quality of soil, easy grades, perfect drainage and short distances to school and businesses,” the lots were laid out on terraced streets perpendicular to the main artery named Shaper Avenue. This has retained its name, but Daniel, Augustus, Charles, and Barbara streets, which appear to have been named for members of the family, have not. Nor has Bergen Avenue. Farther south and at even higher elevation, Henry W. Klinkhart platted his 23 Sunnyside Lots at the corner of Reed and Smith streets. On East Hill, new streets were staked between Barclay Street and Maple Avenue. Wheelock Street was extended eastwards with new lots. Orchard Street was opened, although still largely unplotted. South of Orchard, A.M. Klock described his Grandview Park lots as “the most sightly and eligible lots in Canajoharie.” Their “healthy location,” 180 feet above the river, commanded a “grand view of the Mohawk Valley,” and they were convenient to the village.¹⁴⁴

The 1910 federal census shows that Italian immigrants continued to move to Canajoharie and resided with earlier arrivals in the Towpath section of the village. These included families and single men boarding with them. The latter were nearly all employed as laborers building the new Barge Canal. This enormous project was intended to increase the capacity of the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, and Seneca canals built in the

¹⁴² *Otsego Farmer and Otsego Republican* 36:34 (14 July 1922): 1. The location of these houses was not noted in the article.

¹⁴³ [Susan Dern Plank], “Walking Tour of the Village of Canajoharie.” Supported by grant from American Libraries Association title “A Sense of Community: Diversity and Change,” 1980.

¹⁴⁴ Century Map Company, 124.

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first third of the nineteenth century. It was hoped this improved network would offer competitive fees for transporting heavy items less easily moved by rail. Shipment on the barge canal would increase state revenues as goods would pass through New York ports at Buffalo, Oswego, and New York City. In 1900, the state legislature authorized a preliminary survey for expanding the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, and Seneca canals.¹⁴⁵ Between Rome and Albany, the expanded canal returned navigation to the Mohawk River, where flow is controlled by eight movable dams. One of these is located at Canajoharie. The contract for the 59-mile section of the Mohawk between Rexford (near Albany) and Little Falls was let in 1909.¹⁴⁶ That spring, the contractors in the Canajoharie section hired 300 men.¹⁴⁷ This appears to have drawn workers from far afield. Additional non-immigrant workers—a bookkeeper, a repairman, and a teamster—lived on East Hill.¹⁴⁸ The same year, the Shaper quarry was under contract for 70,000 cubic yards of stone to build sea wall in New York City.¹⁴⁹ Shaper also reputedly shipped stone to the metropolis in the 1880s to build the piers of the Brooklyn Bridge.

The number of Canajoharie residents working at Beech-Nut rose continually in the early decades of the 1900s. By 1923, it employed more than 800, many traveling from Fort Plain. The plant was described as being at the east end of a canned food and milk belt extending to Buffalo and the second largest of its type in the state.¹⁵⁰ Several boarding houses accommodated factory workers on the north side of East Main Street into the 1930s. At the same time, though, the number of households remained generally steady—between 510 in 1900 and 492 in 1910—and household size changed little. The 1915 and 1920 censuses recorded approximately 1,700 residents in the village, indicating a rise of less than 10 percent in population. Thus, an increasing proportion of the populace now worked in the factory, and it became the primary source of family income as more heads of household became Beech-Nut employees of “B-N Packing Company.” On East Hill, exclusive of Front Street and the west end of Montgomery Street, many heads of household now found work there rather than through individual employment or working for a smaller employer. On West Hill, the number of young people working at Beech-Nut grew notably from the 1910s onwards. People living on First Avenue, the first street in Shaper’s Hillside Park to be developed, also worked at Beech-Nut. On older streets, Beech-Nut employees who were also heads of household still tended to be white-collar workers. Their children, however, might be laborers or packers. Later censuses show that some of this younger generation became permanent blue-collar employees of the company. Meanwhile, by 1915 the Italian enclave had expanded to Mohawk Street, where they now occupied about half the dwellings. As previously recorded, few of this group worked for Beech-Nut or Arkell & Smith. Two families were fruit dealers; several heads of household were day laborers in the building trades, and one listed working in the quarry as his employment. In 1920, the silk mill still employed a number of people, who lived mainly on the east side of the creek.

During the first half of the twentieth century, the village population changed relatively little. The diminishing number of employers and sole proprietors simply shifted where and how people earned a living rather than changing the actual number of workers. At the same time, average household size continued to fall—a trend already under way before the turn of the century. Changing standards of living, where people sought more spacious quarters for smaller groups of people, engendered increased house construction even

¹⁴⁵ Whitford, 242.

¹⁴⁶ Whitford, 238.

¹⁴⁷ *Otsego Farmer and Otsego Republican* 23:16 (26 March 1909): 1.

¹⁴⁸ United States. Bureau of the Census. *13th census*, population schedules, 1910. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, General Services Administration, n.d.].

¹⁴⁹ *Otsego Farmer and Otsego Republican* 23:16 (26 March 1909): 1.

¹⁵⁰ Greene, 140.

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though the number of people in Canajoharie did not change radically. People continued to build new houses at the periphery of the village, where new streets had been opened and house lots staked by 1905.

The subdivision plottings shown on West Hill in 1905 can be largely traced on a modern map. Arkell & Smith owned lots along the east bank of the creek on Floral Avenue (named for the Yates Floral Co.) and Hill Street.¹⁵¹ In the Shaper subdivision, vernacular examples of late Victorian eclectic style houses, bungalows, and American Four-Square dwellings occupy most of the lower elevation lots on Shaper Avenue, First Street, and Highland Place. A row of intact bungalows stands on the south side of Smith Street in Klinkhart's Sunnyside subdivision.¹⁵²

On East Hill, houses began going up on streets staked between 1908 and 1915. By the latter date, Orchard and Schultze streets were lined with new single-family dwellings. On Barclay Street, the remaining open lots were virtually all filled by this time.¹⁵³ Klock's Grandview subdivision appears to have been redrawn sometime between 1915 and 1926, when the latter Sanborn map showed Third and Phillips avenues as they exist today. Only three houses were mapped on Phillips Avenue in the latter year. The east end of Third Avenue wrapped around the base of a knoll, and five dwellings were set high above the street. The Wheelock Street frontage also reached its current density by 1926.¹⁵⁴ Abeling Street and Prospect Avenue remained largely undeveloped with only a few houses on each.¹⁵⁵

The 1930 census recorded who rented and who owned their residences as well as the value of individual houses. On East Hill, dwellings on the newest streets were nearly all owner-occupied. Those on Third Avenue were valued between \$2,500 and \$6,000 and owned almost entirely by Beech-Nut factory workers. Houses—mainly bungalows—on Phillips Avenue were valued from \$5,000 to \$8,000. The largest, most highly valued dwelling was the Arkell mansion on Montgomery Street. These represent the high and low ends of the economic range. On streets such as Barclay, Wheelock, Orchard, Moyer, and Robinson the ratio of home ownership to tenancy was more evenly divided and the types of employment more varied than on other East Hill streets. In all cases, more than half listed worked in one of the Beech-Nut factories—candy, macaroni, peanut butter, or food. On Wheelock and Orchard streets, where houses were slightly larger and a little more highly valued, many worked in the sack factory instead. As the older entity, its workers may have represented a longer established group as well as the earlier pattern of factory laborers being younger members of a household. People living on Schultze and Abeling streets worked a variety of manual jobs and resided in houses with somewhat lower values and similar ratios of ownership to tenancy. Those living on Front and Montgomery streets were likely to own their own houses and to work in clerical and service jobs rather than at more manual ones. After the old canal prism was filled in and became Erie Boulevard in 1917, this area west of Church Street and encompassing Mohawk Street became a predominantly Italian neighborhood. While many in Canajoharie worked for Beech-Nut entities by that time, relatively few Italians did. They seem to have run their own businesses or worked on the barge canal or the railroad. These tendencies suggest increasing neighborhood stratification based on socio-economic status.

Not only was Beech-Nut the largest employer in the village of Canajoharie; its president, Bartlett Arkell, was its greatest benefactor as well. In 1915, the *Otsego Farmer* reported Beech-Nut had “again done something

¹⁵¹ Century Map Company.

¹⁵² Even at the peak of Sanborn Company mapping, these areas were never covered by their surveys. Dating houses in this section, and thus overall development period, relies on style and construction.

¹⁵³ Sanborn Map Company (1915): Sheet 6.

¹⁵⁴ Sanborn Map Company (1926): Sheets 8 and 9.

¹⁵⁵ Sanborn Map Company (1926): Sheet 9.

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nice for Canajoharie” when it gave the village \$6,600 to complete the concrete road from the corner of Mohawk and Walnut streets to the West Shore railroad freight house. The paper noted that the company had “more than equaled this amount in other years” in similar contributions.¹⁵⁶ Two years later, Beech-Nut vice president Walter H. Lipe announced that the company would underwrite the cost of replacing and upgrading the water system that brought the village supply from the north of the river. The older system passed under the Mohawk and was subject to regular failure.¹⁵⁷ In 1924, after acquiring the lot occupied by the stone warehouse on Church Street where his father, James Arkell, created his cotton flour sack prototype, Bartlett Arkell constructed the gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial-style library for the village. The new building reused the stone from the warehouse. A year later, he established the gallery of American art recently renamed the Arkell Museum. A formal garden with an oblong reflecting pool still faces Church Street and the Beech-Nut No.1 Factory opposite. A new gallery adjoining the stone library and formal garden was completed in 2007. When Canajoharie built its new Georgian Revival-style high school on the north side of Erie Boulevard in 1929, Arkell furnished the auditorium with curtains, a backdrop, lighting, and seating.

The 1930 census, enumerated less than a year after the stock market crash in October 1929, does not reflect the rapid economic disintegration felt by so many Americans. Canajoharie residents generally continued to be employed, many by Beech-Nut, even though it experienced diminished returns. In 1929, the company had peaked at \$2,702,592 in net income. That figure dipped to \$2,485,471 in 1930, and net earnings for the first half of 1931 were down about 11 percent compared to the previous year.¹⁵⁸ Workers logged fewer hours rather than losing jobs. Arkell & Smith apparently suffered less than Beech-Nut. The railroad, which had cut staff, had trouble keeping up with the freight generated by both companies in this period.¹⁵⁹

Possibly as hedges against the terrible downturn, Beech-Nut tested new products. In 1931, they introduced chocolate drops.¹⁶⁰ In 1936, they introduced “old fashioned cookies.”¹⁶¹ Its most successful introduction, however, was strained foods for infants. The company began experimenting with baby food in 1930 after a North Carolina grocer suggested to Bartlett Arkell’s son, William Clark Arkell, there would be a market for it. The next year, Beech-Nut introduced 13 varieties. Despite seeming a luxury, this introduction may have helped Beech-Nut fend off financial disaster in the early years of the Depression in the 1930s.¹⁶² In February 1932, Beech-Nut anticipated a return to regular hours later in the year, possibly to handle the harvest.¹⁶³ By 1935, sales began returning to earlier figures with \$18,500,000 recorded that year.¹⁶⁴ In 1937,

¹⁵⁶ *Otsego Farmer and Otsego Republican* 29:42 (15 September 1915): 1. Article located using “Beech-Nut” as search string at www.FultonHistory.org.

¹⁵⁷ *Otsego Farmer and Otsego Republican* 31:18 (30 March 1917): 1. This project estimated between \$10,000 and \$15,000 appears to have been a comparatively minor alteration in comparison with the \$150,000 project reported in 1909 in the *Otsego Farmer and Otsego Republican* 23:16 (26 March 1909): 1. Articles located using “Beech-Nut” as search string at www.FultonHistory.org.

¹⁵⁸ “Beech-Nut Sales Holding Steadily,” in “Financial News and Comment” column, *Rochester Daily Record* (16 September 1931). Article located using “Beech-Nut” as search string at www.FultonHistory.org.

¹⁵⁹ *Otsego Farmer and Otsego Republican* ([February] 1932): 2. Article located using “Beech-Nut” as search string at www.FultonHistory.org.

¹⁶⁰ “Beech-Nut Sales Holding Steadily,” in Financial News and Comment, *Rochester Daily Record* (16 September 1931).

¹⁶¹ *Otsego Farmer and Otsego Republican* 50:42 (14 August 1936): 1. Article located using “Beech-Nut” as search string at www.FultonHistory.org.

¹⁶² Wilson, 120. Quoting *Fortune* magazine, November 1935. Article located using “Beech-Nut” as search string at www.FultonHistory.org.

¹⁶³ *Otsego Farmer and Otsego Republican* ([February] 1932): 2. Article located using “Beech-Nut” as search string at www.FultonHistory.org.

¹⁶⁴ Wilson, 120. Quoting *Fortune* magazine, November 1935.

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the company awarded extra dividends to its shareholders in both the first and second quarters.¹⁶⁵ In December, it was announced that its workers would receive unusually large end-of-year gifts, or bonuses.¹⁶⁶ The same year, Beech-Nut bought the Wagner Hotel, refurbished it, and opened it as the Beech-Nut Hotel.

By 1939, Beech-Nut had inaugurated its “Flavortown” advertising campaign. This marketing strategy was remarkably successful and at least until about 1960, “Flavortown” and “Canajoharie” were synonymous, even in local school sports coverage. The marketing materials incorporated full color images of the Mohawk Valley that emphasized its pastoral beauty and suggested wholesomeness in its productions. These appeared in national publications with wide circulation on the eve of the New York World’s Fair held in 1939, and one local editor suggested that it would encourage people going to the fair to travel the corridor.¹⁶⁷ During the same period, Beech-Nut eventually stopped packing the meats that had led to its founding. By 1946, the main plant in Canajoharie was putting up candy, gum and peanut butter, but its mainstay was strained food. In July, they were buying peas, beans, carrots, and spinach from nearby farmers for this product.¹⁶⁸

Bartlett Arkell died in 1946 in Bennington, Vermont, near his summer home in Manchester. He widowed his third wife, Louise Marshall deCraviato Ryals (1886–1970), previously of Savannah, Georgia, whom he had married in 1929. His son, William Clark Arkell, lived in Englewood, New Jersey. All three of Bartlett Arkell’s sisters—Mrs. Birtell (Francis) Barbour of Canajoharie, Mary Arkell Burnapp, and Mrs. A.C. Platt of Los Angeles—survived him. At the time of his death, Beech-Nut had two plants in Canajoharie—on Erie Boulevard (Plant No.2) and adjoining the creek (Plant No.1)—as well as ones in Brooklyn and Rochester. Another was being built in San Jose, California, to capitalize on the enormous production of fruit in California’s Central Valley. His funeral was held in Canajoharie, which he regarded as his home in spite of a primary residence maintained in New York City for many years.¹⁶⁹

Flavortown, U.S.A. (1947–1958)

The United States, which had mobilized so comprehensively and so successfully to fight on several fronts during World War II, rapidly converted new wartime technologies to peacetime production. The sheer scale of the industrial endeavor differed greatly from that of the depressed economy of the 1930s preceding the war. Now the nation’s manufacturing capacity was greatly expanded. Having sustained no damage due to direct attack, the United States found itself uniquely poised among western nations to pivot to a booming post-war economy. Americans optimistic about the future embraced new ideas eagerly, and consumer items that might have seemed special in the 1920s and 1930s, became quotidian by the late 1940s. Among such items were processed and packaged foods including baby food. Sales at Beech-Nut grew exponentially in the late 1940s and early 1950s; they topped \$90 million in 1955.¹⁷⁰

By 1953, the plant had nearly tripled in footprint, with most of its new building space east of the Canajoharie Creek. Unlike the earlier multi-story buildings lit by numerous windows, the new buildings were

¹⁶⁵ *Otsego Farmer and Otsego Republican* 60:31 (4 June 1937): 1. Article located using “Beech-Nut” as search string at www.FultonHistory.org.

¹⁶⁶ *Otsego Farmer and Otsego Republican* 61:5 (4 December 1937): 1. Article located using “Beech-Nut” as search string at www.FultonHistory.org.

¹⁶⁷ H.P. Donlon, “Main Street” weekly column, *Amsterdam Evening Recorder* (6 April 1939): 5. This and other articles about Flavortown located using “Flavortown Beech-Nut” as search string.

¹⁶⁸ *Otsego Farmer and Otsego Republican* (19 July 1946): 8.

¹⁶⁹ Obituary of Bartlett Arkell, *New York Times* (14 October 1946).
<http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive/pdf?res=F00E1EF6385C107A93C6A8178BD95F428485F9>.

¹⁷⁰ Wilson, 120.

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all single-story steel frame structures with minimally fenestrated curtain walls. They housed factory space, warehousing for various items, including containers, and a shipping department flanked on the west by a new train shed and on the east by a motor truck loading area. The new buildings were connected to the older ones on the west bank by enclosed walkways over the creek. The old railroad siding over the iron truss bridge was shortened and superseded by a new paired set of tracks entering the new train shed.¹⁷¹ This program led to the demolition of the late nineteenth-century neighborhood on the flats east of the creek. Until then nearly 30 houses and a few commercial buildings including several coal pockets stood on East Main and Poplar (earlier called Jones) streets and the Old Tow Path in 1926; all were gone when the Sanborn Company completed an update survey in 1951.¹⁷² Another 80,000 square feet of space was being planned in October 1953.¹⁷³

The Arkell family's interest in maintaining a good standard of living among its employees and Canajoharie residents continued after Bartlett Arkell's death in 1946. In 1950, the last of James and Sarah Arkell's children living in Canajoharie, Bertelle Barbour, turned her parents' large stone veneered house on Montgomery Street into a home for elderly women in straitened circumstances. This opened in 1952 and has grown considerably over the ensuing half-century; it now incorporates a variety of housing options for both men and women. A few years before, in 1946, Beech-Nut opened Pleasant Place, a short street off of Reed Street, and built six modest single-story dwellings for returning servicemen and their families.¹⁷⁴ These houses exemplified the utilitarian tendency of the time combined with a modicum of traditional form embodied in their simple rectangular plans capped by side-gabled roofs.

At the periphery of the village, people began building houses similar to those on Pleasant Place. Lot configurations in these new neighborhoods exemplified the emerging pattern in suburban subdivision where the long sides of the lots paralleled the street frontage. Old narrow frontage lots that had been staked in the 1920s and 1930s far up on West Hill were acquired in groups of two, three, and even four for a single house, often designed in the popular ranch style. A similar pattern emerged at the south end of Moyer Street, on previously staked but undeveloped streets, and on new streets at the east end of the village.

Through most of the village of Canajoharie, the boundary between pre- and post-1945 neighborhoods is very apparent. The later neighborhoods are composed of mainly modest frame houses, which were probably clad in traditional materials above the concrete foundations when constructed. In the intervening years, however, owners of these houses have replaced or covered these materials with new, usually non-traditional, components. These include aluminum and later vinyl siding, stucco veneers resembling brick and stone, insulated steel doors, and a variety of sash, often with different configurations, proportions, and sizes from those used at the outset. Because they were modest in size, many houses now have additions that increase the footprint or add an upper story to dwellings that were designed as single-story buildings. Thus, houses on these streets often better illustrate the improvements made by owners even as early as the 1960s rather than their initial appearance. That residents continued to have the wherewithal to make such alterations into the last quarter of the twentieth century indicates that the confidence that Beech-Nut employees in Canajoharie expressed when its union soundly rejected by a vote of 548-68 to join the American Federation of Labor (AFL)

¹⁷¹ Sanborn Map Company (1951 update): Sheet 3.

¹⁷² Sanborn Map Company (1926): Sheet 3, and 1951, Sheet 3.

¹⁷³ Circular and aerial photograph sent to Beech-Nut sales representatives, October 1953. Arkell acc. No. 2008.029.150. (John Bayne Young Collection).

¹⁷⁴ [Plank], *Walking tour of Canajoharie*.

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in 1953 was not misplaced. At the time, Beech-Nut offered the workers a better deal to encourage local autonomy.¹⁷⁵

The **new at the east end of Canajoharie streets** straddled the former eastern boundary of the corporation, which was expanded to embrace the site of the new elementary school built by the early 1950s at the southeast corner of the village.¹⁷⁶ The school, built at a cost of one million dollars, was enlarged for a junior high school in ensuing decades. The siting of these new educational structures exemplified a new paradigm in school siting. When consolidation of school districts was inaugurated in New York in the early 1900s, communities sited new buildings like Canajoharie High School, built in 1929 (demolished 2000), in villages where the vast majority of students could walk to school. The suburban subdivision model developed after the war placed schools on large rural or semi-rural tracts of formerly agricultural land at the periphery of communities. Among the industrial villages of the Mohawk Valley, Canajoharie was among the first to embrace this new way of planning school sites.

The post-war car culture exerted itself in other ways in Canajoharie. By the end of the decade of the 1950s, the open land on Erie Boulevard west of Main Street and the Beech-Nut Plant No.2 hosted new development, most notably a supermarket and a bowling alley. By 1953, the level land east of Plant No.1 was being graded for an interchange on the New York Thruway (I-90). The Mohawk Valley was among the first major east-west corridors to be adopted in President Eisenhower's plan to improve highways for both commerce and defense in the United States (Eisenhower Interstate Highway System). A circular sent to all Beech-Nut sales representatives and nutritionists in October boasted that when the route was complete, "we can drive on through the cloverleaf ... and without a stop light or intersection, travel a four-lane divided super highway right through to New York City or west to the Pennsylvania state border."¹⁷⁷ Increasingly, Beech-Nut relied on gasoline-powered trucking over the railroad for shipping. Individuals also expected to own automobiles. Car garages proliferated on properties throughout the historic core of the village. New houses at the periphery of the village virtually all incorporated such structures into their plans by the early 1960s.

Changes in the nation at large were soon felt in Canajoharie. Before the decade was out both large manufacturing entities—Beech-Nut and Arkell & Smith—underwent management changes that mirrored the general shift in the corporate structure in American manufacturing. Smaller family-managed entities were more and more likely to be sold to larger national ones. LifeSavers bought Beech-Nut in 1956; Beech-Nut became a division of the larger corporation and kept its name. Its corporate management, however, left Canajoharie. Two years later Arkell & Smith withdrew entirely from the village.¹⁷⁸ The relationship between Flavortown and its home village soon began changing.

¹⁷⁵ *Otsego Farmer* 68:8 (4 December 1953): 1.

¹⁷⁶ "Outline Map showing territory annexed to the Village of Canajoharie, 25 November 1946." Montgomery County Department of History & Archives. Aerial photograph and associated circular prepared in October 1953 pointed out the school. (Arkell 2008.029.150. John Bayne Young Collection).

¹⁷⁷ Arkell 2008.029.150. John Bayne Young Collection.

¹⁷⁸ Wilson, 3.

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In the early 1950s, when the New York Thruway was under construction, residents up and down the Mohawk Valley eagerly anticipated the commercial opportunities that this newest upgrade of the natural travel corridor would bring to their communities. Across the nation, freight shipment was moving away from railroads like the New York Central and West Shore and had largely abandoned canals for all but the heaviest, least time-sensitive materials. Trucking on highways was increasingly the standard because it offered companies the opportunity to site facilities independent of raw material extraction and historic transportation corridors. The New York Central went through corporate restructuring that led to its absorption by CSX in the 1960s; the West Shore was abandoned in 1981. The yards and depot, for which so many buildings were moved or demolished a century earlier, were cleared over the next few years. As large corporate entities acquired older family-owned manufacturing interests, old allegiances like that of the Arkells to Canajoharie, diminished. New owners often preferred places beyond the Mohawk Valley for management and eventually also manufacturing itself. This process was hastened in the last quarter of the twentieth century by rising energy costs and inexpensive offshore labor. In the Mohawk Valley region, the decline in local agricultural production that had once made Canajoharie so advantageous a location for processing baby food—its best known and most profitable product in the post-war era—narrowed the profit margin of continuing manufacturing in the village. By the turn of the twenty-first century, the argument for a plant located in Canajoharie was nearly lost. Between 1960 and 2000, the village lost 15 percent of its population.¹⁷⁹ In 2011, the label's new owner—the Swiss-owned, privately held Hero Group—moved operations east to a new plant in Amsterdam, New York. By that time the number employed in Canajoharie had fallen to about 400.¹⁸⁰ Seen early on as a connector to the national economy, the Thruway has increasingly allowed that economy to bypass Erie Canal villages like Canajoharie.

In spite of an eroding economy and a declining population, Canajoharie demolished the brick Georgian Revival high school on Erie Boulevard in 2000 and further expanded the school site first developed at the periphery in the early 1950s. Before that, the school district abandoned the massive West Hill School built of local limestone. The latter building remains a prominent landmark in the village. A façade revitalization program in the commercial district has restored the appearance of the largely intact nineteenth-century buildings on Church Street during the past decade. Historic residential neighborhoods in Canajoharie preserve scale, density, and massing achieved mainly by the 1940s; most sections have changed little since the 1910s and 1920s. The village streetscapes illustrate patterns of development characteristic of the region and period shaped by topography that limited simple rectilinear expansion over time. This has created an unusually pleasing street plan that ascends the steep hillsides flanking the creek. The underlying limestone layers provide both stable terraces and a durable building material. The local predilection for this stone and a prolonged tendency to use it over concrete and even brick for foundations has probably contributed to the physical stability of many buildings in Canajoharie. The buildings lining the village streets, in turn, offer a catalog of generally vernacular interpretations of architectural tastes popular from the early 1800s onwards along with some unusually strong high style examples.

¹⁷⁹ Environmental Design Research (EDR), "Draft Comprehensive Plan for Canajoharie," 2006. (CL) In 1981 (14 April), the *Canajoharie-Fort Plain Courier-Standard-Enterprise* reported there were 450-500 hourly workers in Canajoharie, and this was anticipated to drop to about 400 by July with the closure of Beech-Nut Plant No.1.

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- New York [State]. Secretary's Office. *Census of the state of New York of 1925* [microform]. Montgomery County. Salt Lake City, Utah: Genealogical Society, 1966. (NYSHA)
- United States. Bureau of the Census. *15th census*. 1930. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1985. (NYSHA)

Gazetteers

- Disturnell, J.[ohn]. *A gazetteer of the state of New-York: comprising its topography, geology, mineralogical resources, civil divisions, canals, railroads and public institutions; together with general statistics; the whole alphabetically arranged ; also, statistical tables, including the census of 1840; and tables of distances ; with a new township map of the state.* Albany, New York: J. Disturnell, 1842. (NYSHA)
- Gordon, T.F. *Gazetteer of the state of New York: comprehending its colonial history; general geography, geology, and internal improvements; its political state; a minute description of tis several counties, towns, and villages ... with a map of the state, and a map of each county, and plans of the cities and principal villages.* Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: T.F. Gordon, 1836. (NYSHA)
- French, J.H. *Gazetteer of the State of New York: embracing a comprehensive view of the geography, geology, and general history of the state, and a complete history and description of every county, city, town, villages and locality with full tables of statistics.* Syracuse, New York: R.P. Smith, 1860. (NYSHA)

Canajoharie Historic District
Name of Property

Montgomery County, NY
County and State

Hough, Franklin Benjamin. *Gazetteer of the state of New York, embracing a comprehensive account of the history and statistics of the state; with geological and topographical descriptions.* Albany, New York: A. Boyd, 1872.

Spafford, Horatio Gates. *A gazetteer of the state of New-York : carefully written from original and authentic materials, arranged on a new plan, in three parts ...* Albany, New York: H.C. Southwick, 1813. (NYSHA)

----- *A gazetteer of the state of New York: embracing an ample survey and description of its counties, towns, cities, villages, canals, mountains, lakes, rivers, creeks, and natural topography ... with an appendix* Albany, New York: B.D. Packard, 1824. (NYSHA)

Additional

Greene, Nelson. *The Old Mohawk Valley Turnpike Book.* Fort Plain, New York: Mohawk Valley Historical Association, 1923. (CL)

FultonHistory.org. Digital collection of New York State newspapers accessible by keyword. Individual citations provided.

Local History Files; sorted by general topics located at Canajoharie Library. Includes primary and secondary source materials.

Minutes of the Trustees Meetings of the Village of Canajoharie, 1829-ca.1900. Typed transcription, date unknown, bound in volumes of several years apiece. (H&A)

Tax Records of the Village of Canajoharie, 1829-ca.1900. Typed transcription, date unknown. (H&A)

SECONDARY SOURCES

“African American Life & the Abolitionist Movement in Canajoharie.” Walking tour brochure. Fultonville, New York:Montgomery County Department of History & Archives: 2013.

Beers, F.W. *History of Montgomery and Fulton counties, N.Y. : with illustrations ... and portraits of old pioneers and prominent residents.* New York: F.W. Beers, 1878.

Conkling, Penelope. “Taverns and Turnpikes,” *The Upstate Monthly* (December 1941): 14-18. (CL)

Frothingham, Washington. *History of Montgomery County: embracing early discoveries, the advance of civilization, the labors and triumphs of Sir William Johnson, the inception and development of manufactures, with town and local records, also military achievements of Montgomery patriots, etc.* Syracuse, New York: D. Mason & Co., 1892.

Haskins, Vernon. *The Canajoharie-Catskill Railroad, 1832-1840.* East Durham, New York: Durham Center Museum, Inc., 1967. (NYSHA)

History of Montgomery and Fulton counties, New York: with illustrations and portraits of old pioneers and prominent residents. New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1878.

Kane, Theresa. “History of Canajoharie.” File of transcriptions and photographs compiled in the offices of Beech-Nut, [1945]. (Arkell)

Lord, Philip. *Canajohary. The Archeology of Mohawk River Trade and Transport in the 1790s.* Fort Plain, New York: Canajoharie-Palatine Tourism Committee, 1992. (CLLHC)

Montgomery County Department of History and Archives. *Steeplechase. A History of Churches in the Town of Canajoharie.* Montgomery County Printing Co., 2001. (NYSHA)

Canajoharie Historic District
Name of Property

Montgomery County, NY
County and State

Phillips, Morgan. New York State Historic Preservation Office Inventory Forms of approximately 100 properties in the Village of Canajoharie completed in 1991. (Arkell)

Plank, Susan Dern, and Margherite Hall Girard. "The Arkell Farm and Canajoharie," Manuscript: 1982. (CL, Local History Files: James Arkell)

[Plank, Susan Dern]. "Walking Tour of the Village of Canajoharie." Supported by grant from American Libraries Association title "A Sense of Community: Diversity and Change," 1980. (CL)

"Recollections" a local history class as shared by Mrs. Barbara Spraker during six weeks of the winter of 1988-1989 with the ladies of Arkell Hall. Compiled by Christine Eggleston. [Canajoharie, N.Y.: s.n., 1989]. Supported by grant from American Libraries Association title "A Sense of Community: Diversity and Change," 1980. (NYSHA)

Scherer, John L. *A Bird's-Eye View of New York. Views and Viewmakers of New York State, 1836-1892.* Albany, New York: New York State Museum and Gallery Association of New York State, 1991. (CLLHC)

<http://threerivershms.com/index.html>. Website with variety of articles and primary source transcriptions. Three rivers are the Mohawk, Schoharie, and Hudson. Quality variable.

Wilson, Lavina. *C. Bartlett Arkell's Beech-Nut Packing Company, Canajoharie, New York. 1891-1956.* Palatine Bridge, New York: Desktop Publication, 2007.

Whitford, Noble E. *History of Barge Canal of New York State.* Albany, New York: J.B. Lyon, 1922.
http://books.google.com/books?id=DtqgAAAAYAAJ&dq=nys%20barge%20canal&source=gbp_book_other_versions

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 419.79 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>533959</u>	<u>4750655</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>535440</u>	<u>4748989</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18</u>	<u>535599</u>	<u>4750557</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>534791</u>	<u>4748964</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Canajoharie Historic District
Name of Property

Montgomery County, NY
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the Canajoharie historic district is drawn to encompass the portion of the village developed during the period of significance. This area preserves commercial, transportation, and residential development patterns common to this historic period. The boundary excludes sections of the village at the perimeter where housing development characterizes patterns common in the 1960s and later.

Canajoharie Historic District
Name of Property

Montgomery County, NY
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jessie Ravage, Preservation Consultant
organization _____ date September 2014
street & number 34 Delaware Street telephone 607-547-9507
city or town Cooperstown state NY zip code 13326
e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

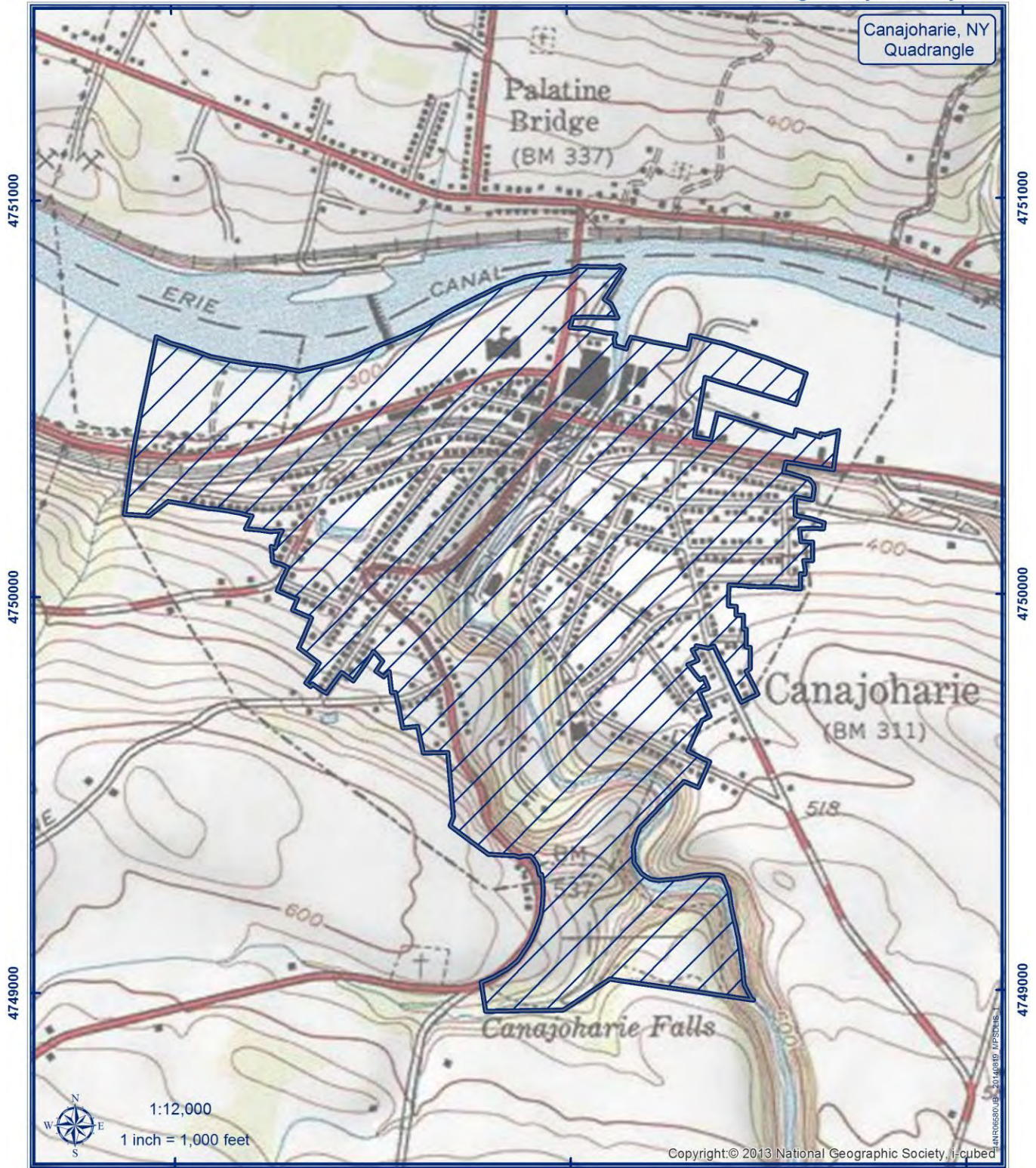
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Canajoharie Historic District
Name of Property

Montgomery County, NY
County and State

Canajoharie Historic District

*Town of Canajoharie,
Montgomery County, NY*



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



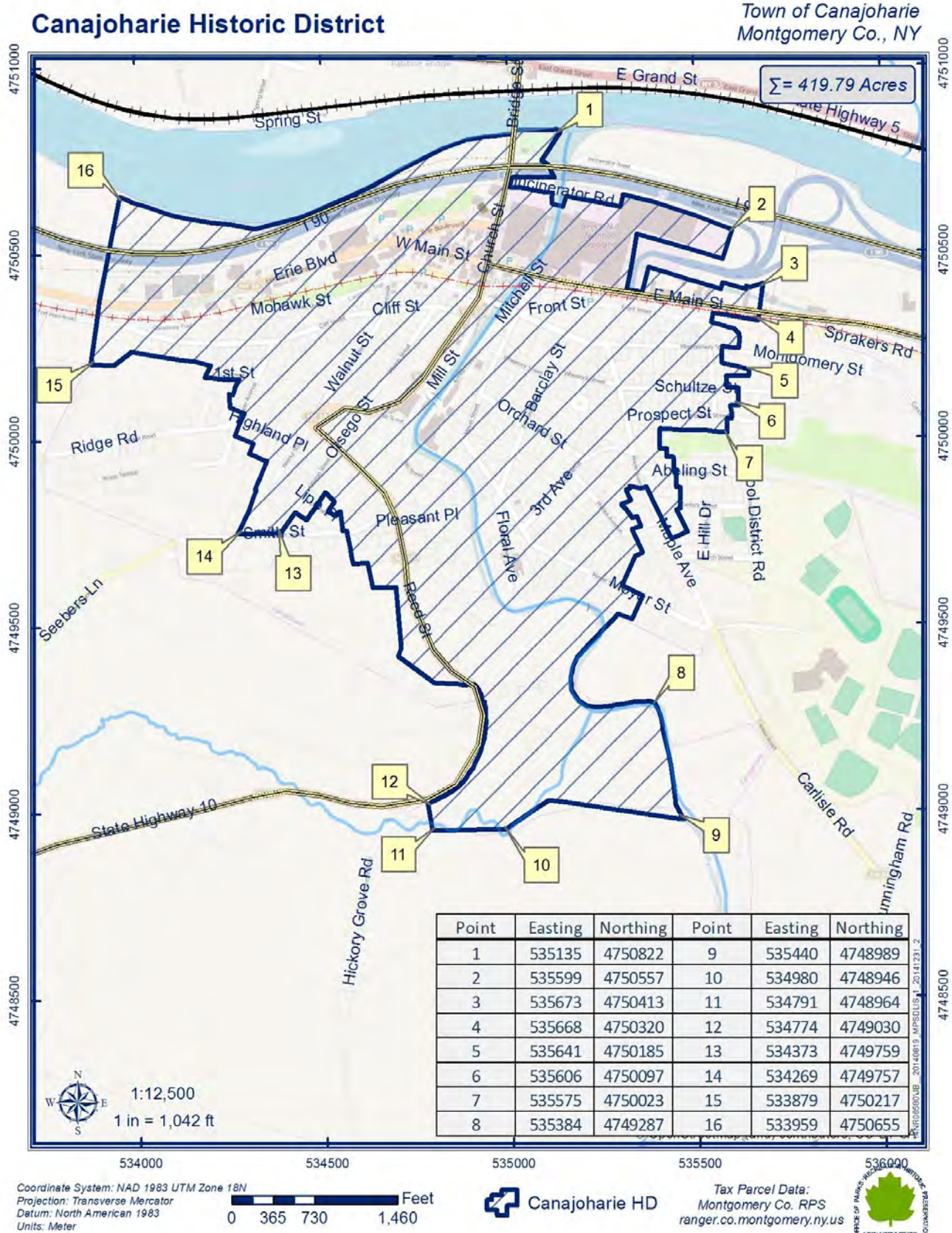
 Canajoharie HD

Tax Parcel Data:
Montgomery Co. RPS
ranger.co.montgomery.ny.us



Canajoharie Historic District
 Name of Property

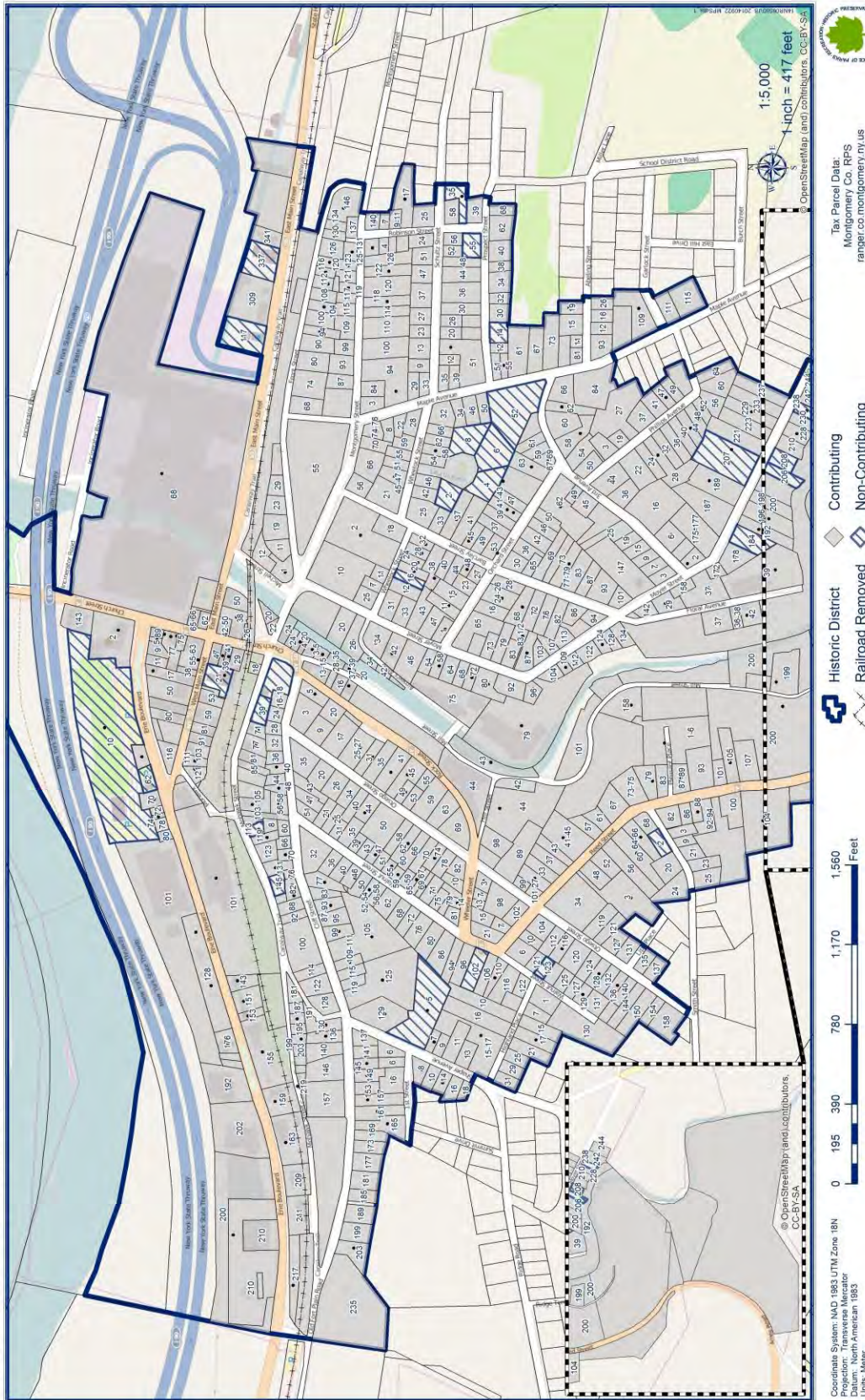
Montgomery County, NY
 County and State



Canajoharie Historic District
Name of Property

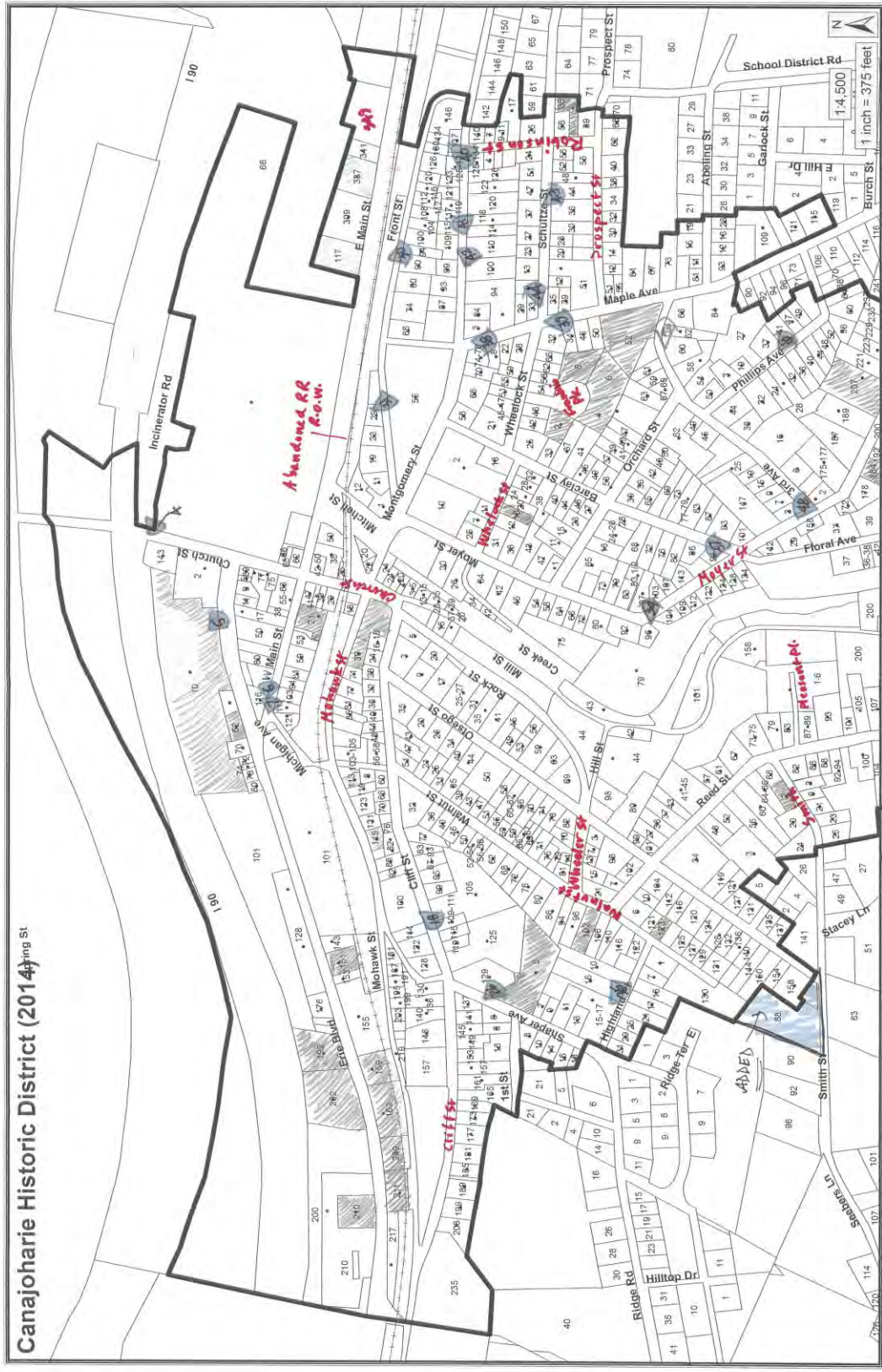
Montgomery County, NY
County and State

Canajoharie Historic District (2014)



Canajoharie Historic District
Name of Property

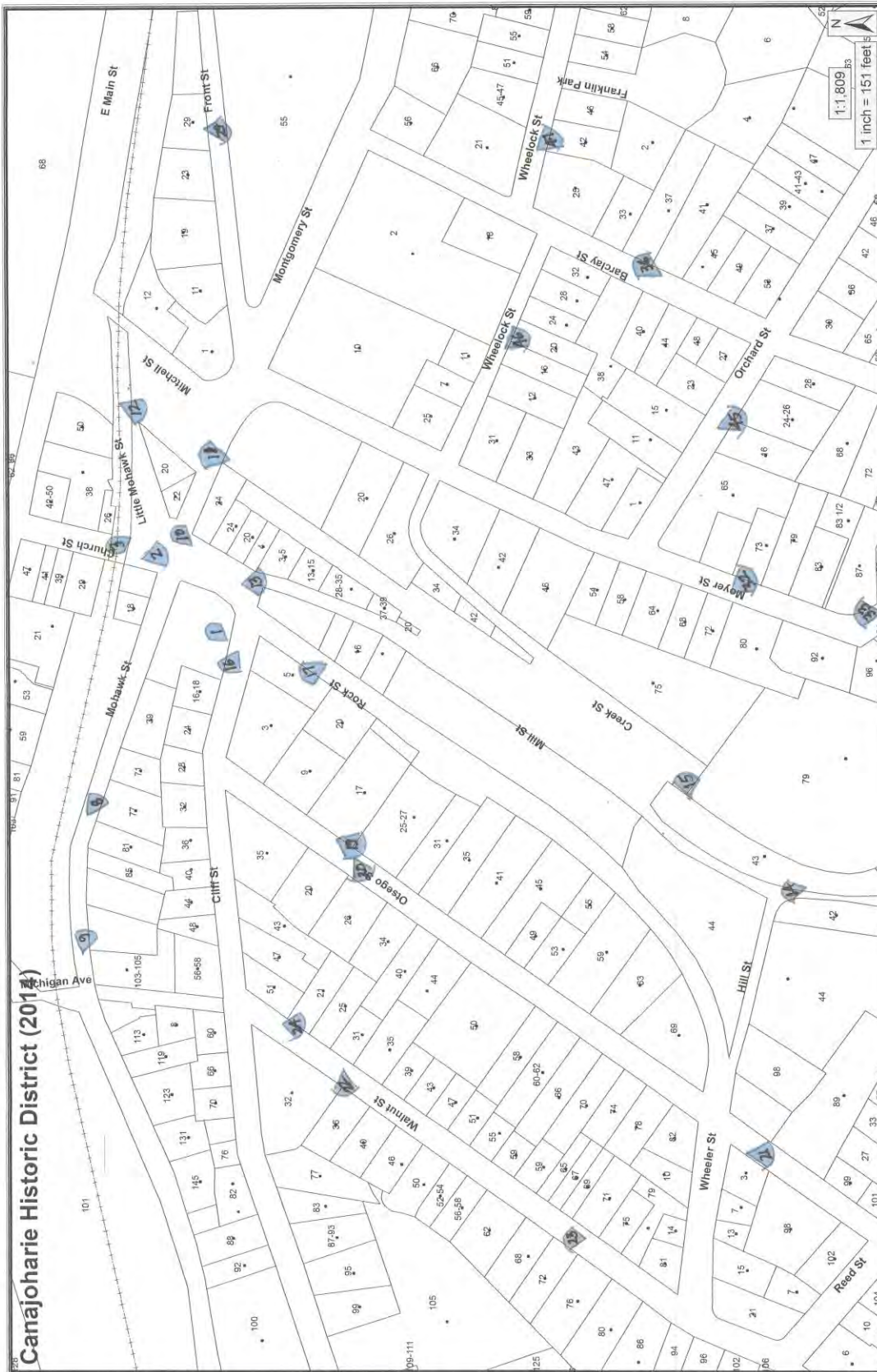
Montgomery County, NY
County and State



Canajoharie Historic District (2014) Map St.

Canajoharie Historic District
Name of Property

Montgomery County, NY
County and State



Canaoharie Historic District
Name of Property

Montgomery County, NY
County and State



Canajoharie Historic District

Name of Property

Montgomery County, NY

County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

List of digital photographs for **NY_Montgomery County_Canajoharie**

Photographs (contemporary) shot by Jessie A. Ravage (34 Delaware Street, Cooperstown, NY, 13326, 607-547-9507, jravage@stny.rr.com), 2014

- 0001:** View of Village of Canajoharie from Cliff St (camera facing northeast)
- 0002:** Church St, east side, south from corner of Montgomery St (camera facing southeast)
- 0003:** Church St, west side, north from Mohawk St (camera facing northwest)
- 0004:** St Mark's Lutheran Church, 143 Church St, west side, north from Division St (camera facing west)
- 0005:** Erie Blvd, south side, VIEW (camera facing ##)
- 0006:** W Main St, north side, east from south from 80 W Main St (camera facing east)
- 0007:** W Main St, south side, east from 103 W Main St (camera facing east)
- 0008:** Mohawk St, south side east from 85 Mohawk St (camera facing east)
- 0009:** Mohawk St, south side east from 131 Mohawk St (camera facing east)
- 0010:** Little Mohawk St, east from Church St (camera facing northeast)
- 0011:** View north from Montgomery St bridge to Beech-Nut plant and Methodist church on East Main St (camera facing north)
- 0012:** Montgomery St viewed from east bank of Canajoharie Creek (camera facing south-southeast)
- 0013:** Mill St, north end looking south (camera facing south-southeast)
- 0014:** Mill St north from Hill St intersection through former Arkell and Smith factory (camera facing north)
- 0015:** Creamery (former), 75 Creek St, (camera facing north)
- 0016:** Cliff St, north side, west from Church St (camera facing west)
- 0017:** 35 Cliff St, Otsego St side façade, with Cliff St in background (camera facing northwest)
- 0018:** Cliff St, south side, view west between Walnut St and Shaper Av (camera facing west)
- 0019:** Otsego St, east side, south beyond former West Hill School (3 Otsego St) and Bragdon-Lipe house (camera facing south)
- 0020:** Otsego St, west side, south from near Cliff St (camera facing southwest)
- 0021:** Otsego St, east side, south from Wheeler St (camera facing south-southeast)
- 0022:** Walnut St, west side, south from near Cliff St (camera facing southwest)
- 0023:** Walnut St, west side, north from near Wheeler St (camera facing northwest)
- 0024:** Walnut St, east side, south from near Cliff St (camera facing southeast)
- 0025:** Highland Pl, south side (camera facing southwest)
- 0026:** Shaper Quarry (former), southeast of corner of Cliff St and Shaper Av (camera facing southeast)
- 0027:** Reed St, east side, south towards Pleasant Pl (camera facing southeast)
- 0028:** Prospect Hill Cemetery, Reed St (camera facing east)

Canajoharie Historic District
Name of Property

Montgomery County, NY
County and State

- 0029:** Front St, Arkell Hall and garden with former German Lutheran church in background (camera facing southeast)
- 0030:** Front St, south side, nos. 94 and 100 (camera facing southeast)
- 0031:** Front St, north side, view east from Reformed church to former West Hill School (camera facing west)
- 0032:** Moyer St, no.47-49 (camera facing southeast)
- 0033:** Moyer St, east side, view north from bend in the street (camera facing north)
- 0034:** Moyer St, north side east of the bend in the street (camera facing northeast)
- 0035:** Moyer St, south side east of bend, nos. 244 and 246 (camera facing southeast)
- 0036:** Barclay St, east side, view north towards Montgomery St (camera facing north)
- 0037:** Barclay St, west side, view north from Moyer St (camera facing north)
- 0038:** Maple Av, west side, view south from Montgomery St (camera facing south)
- 0039:** Maple Av, west side, view south from Wheelock St (camera facing southwest)
- 0040:** Montgomery St, southwest corner of Robinson St (camera facing southwest)
- 0041:** Montgomery St, north side, nos. 109 and 115 (camera facing northwest)
- 0042:** Montgomery St, south side, view east of Maple Av (camera facing southeast)
- 0043:** Schultze St, south side, view east towards Robinson St (camera facing east)
- 0044:** Schultze St, north side, view east from Maple Av (camera facing east)
- 0045:** Orchard St, south side between Moyer and Barclay sts (camera facing southeast)
- 0046:** Wheelock St, south side, looking east toward Barclay St (camera facing east)
- 0047:** Wheelock St, south side, between Barclay St and Maple Av (camera facing southeast)
- 0048:** Third Av, west side north from Moyer St (camera facing northwest)
- 0049:** Third Av, view east towards Maple Av intersection (camera facing east)
- 0050:** Phillips Av, east side, view south towards bend in street (camera facing southeast)

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.460 et seq.).

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





NBT BANK

NBT BANK

KEEP RIGHT KEEP RIGHT





A three-story yellow brick building with a decorative cornice. The ground floor features a storefront with large windows and a corner entrance. The upper floors have multiple windows with dark frames. A utility box is visible on the left side of the building.

A row of historic buildings. The first building on the right has a light-colored facade with red shutters. The second building has a white facade with green accents. The third building is a three-story red brick structure.

A street with yellow double lines and a crosswalk. A black street lamp is visible on the sidewalk. The sky is clear and blue.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Canajoharie Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Montgomery

DATE RECEIVED: 4/03/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/24/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/11/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/19/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000233

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5-18-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

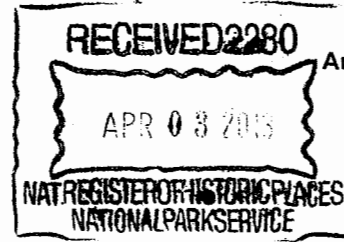
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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



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

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



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor
Rose Harvey
Commissioner

31 March 2015

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

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Canajoharie Historic District, Montgomery County
Waccabuc Historic District, Westchester County
Skinny House, Westchester County
Crown Point Green Historic District
Barkin House, Nassau County
Murphy Grist Mill, Dutchess County
Williamsbridge Oval Park, Bronx County
Union Temple of Brooklyn, Kings County

I wish to call your attention to the map for the Waccabuc Historic District. On the tax map, you can see that a tiny sliver of land has been excluded that is connected to a much larger non-historic parcel west of the district (the intent was to exclude the larger parcel). However, the sliver is so small that on the USGS and ortho maps it cannot be seen. It just looks like an unnecessary solid line. We were not sure how else to indicate this. Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office