

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

OCT -9 2015

**Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Globe Woolen Company Mills

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 805, 809, 811-827 Court Street and 933 Stark Street N/A not for publication

city or town Utica N/A vicinity

state New York code NY county Oneida code 065 zip code 13502

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Ruth A. Pawant DSHPO 9/30/15
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation Date
Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper

11/24/15 Date of Action

Globe Woolen Company Mills
Name of Property

Oneida, New York
County and State

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.)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	4	0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	4	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>Industry/Processing/Extraction: Manufacturing Facility</u>	<u>Commerce/Trade: Business</u>
<u>Industry/Processing/Extraction: Industrial storage: warehouse</u>	
<u>Education: College</u>	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>Late Victorian: Italianate</u>	foundation <u>Stone</u>
	walls <u>Brick & Stone</u>
	roof <u>Synthetic</u>
	other <u>Wood and Metal</u>

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

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria considerations

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- Criteria A, B, C, D, E, F, G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey, recorded by Historic American Engineering Record.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
Industry

Period of Significance

1873 - 1953

Significant Dates

1847; 1871-73, 1886; 1916; 1930; 1953

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Azel J. Lathrop, Architect & Master Builder

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 6.13 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	479995	4772199	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The former Globe Woolen Company mill complex covers approximately 6.6 acres located in the northwest corner of the West Utica city block bounded by Court Street, Stark Street, Warren Street and Sunset Avenue. The proposed historic district encompasses four separate tax parcels referenced on City of Utica (Oneida County) New York Tax Map 318.40. These parcels are referred to as Tax ID 318.40-4-6 (811-827 Court St); 318.40-4-7 (805 Court St); 318.40-4-19 (809 Court St); and 318.40-4-22 (933 Stark St). The heavy black outline on the attached map defines boundaries of the nominated district.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is drawn to include the full mill complex site associated with the Globe Woolen Company Mills from its original 1872-1890 construction and the district's 1873-1953 period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimberly Konrad Alvarez, Preservation Consultant (Edited by Emilie Gould, NY SHPO)

Organization Landmark Consulting, LLC date 12/20/13

street & number 83 Grove Avenue Telephone (518) 458-8942

city or town Albany state New York zip code 12208

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Murray J.S. Kirstein, Ruth Weitzman, Steven Kowalsky & Edward Kowalsky (in contract w/MV Affordable Housing LLC)

street & number 811 Court Street, Suite 236 telephone (315) 797-1970

city or town Utica state NY zip code 13502

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Oneida, New York**

County and State

Section number 7 Page 1

Descriptive Summary

The Globe Woolen Company Mills (known locally as Globe Mills) is an exceptionally intact industrial complex that exemplifies the importance and prevalence of the woolen textile industry in the city of Utica and the Northeastern United States during the period between the 1840s and the 1920s. The mill district encompasses approximately 6.6 acres of land at the northwest corner of Court (north) and Stark (west) Streets, with prominent mill buildings fronting both streets. An important physical and natural component of this site was Nail Creek, which bisected the site and ran in a south direction linking the Chenango Canal (just four blocks to the south) with the Mohawk River/Erie Canal (roughly 5 blocks to the north). The creek originally flowed through the center of the mill complex into a large pond (or retention basin) and was critical to the operation of the mill, not only for a water source, but also for use in fighting fires and for water transportation of supplies. Since the 1930s this creek has been retained below grade in a municipal culvert, and the original location of the pond has been paved, forming a parking lot that serves current businesses in these buildings.

The mill complex originally included 4 large mills, 5 storehouses, an office building (with elegant finishes worthy of a social club), a wool sorting building, two dye houses, a dry house, other (smaller) processing buildings, and a variety power generation buildings and structures. The majority of these buildings survives and – with the exception of the wool sorting building – all building types are represented. The surviving four-story mill buildings, attached company office, and one of the two remaining store houses all maintain strong street frontages, while the second store house and the attached utilitarian support structures – Press, Turbine, and Boiler Houses (behind Mill #1) and Engine, Dye, and Dry Houses (behind Mill #4) – are positioned in the interior of the block. Thus, as a whole, the Globe Woolen Company Mills provides an imposing physical and architectural record of the development of steam-powered wool manufacturing in general and the growth of the wool industry in Utica in particular.

The mill complex went through two separate ownership periods and three distinct expansion periods, related to changes in its industrial processes. Most of the buildings were originally constructed between 1872 and 1873 during the first ownership period by the Globe Woolen Company, after an earlier mill complex on the site dating from 1847 was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1871. All the new buildings were constructed of red brick

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Oneida, New York**

County and State

Section number 7 Page 2

in common bond with uniform fenestration and originally had slate, slag, or metal roofing reflecting the company's acknowledgement of the importance of non-combustible or "slow-burning" building materials. The second expansion period in the 1880s-90 corresponds with both a change in leadership within the company and its prosperity as it increased its production and product lines. After the mid-1880s, the mill company manufactured two distinct products – woolen goods and worsted woolens. While similar in production, the processes for manufacturing worsted woolens were more involved and relied more heavily on mechanization. As a result, a new grouping of mill buildings dedicated to this type of production was constructed in this period. The final expansion period relates to the change in ownership from the trustees of the Globe Woolen Company to the American Woolen Company, a large textile conglomerate. After manufacturing stopped and the mill closed in the 1950s, the buildings were reused for college classrooms and later as offices. Minor alterations were made to improve accessibility and divide the large spaces into modern institutional or commercial spaces.

The narrative description that follows focuses first on the setting and then on the four surviving complexes within the mill, organized in terms of the evolution of the buildings in response to changes in ownership and technology. Within the two groups of attached buildings, each feature is identified by its original name and/or function and described separately:

- The Woolen Mill Grouping (Component 1) dates from 1872-3 and includes 6 attached buildings.
 - Mill #1
 - Mill #2
 - Press House (behind Mill #1)
 - Office Block (attached to Mill #1 on Court Street)
 - Turbine House (behind Mill #1)
 - Boiler House (behind Mill #1)
- Storehouse #2 (Component 2) apparently dates from the original construction of the Globe Woolen Mills in 1872-3.
- Storehouse #3 (Component 3) also appears to date from the original construction of Mills #1 and #2 in 1872-3.
- The Worsted Mill Grouping (Component 4) dates from 1886 when the Globe Woolen Mills initiated worsted manufacturing and includes 4 attached buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Globe Woolen Company Mills
Name of Property

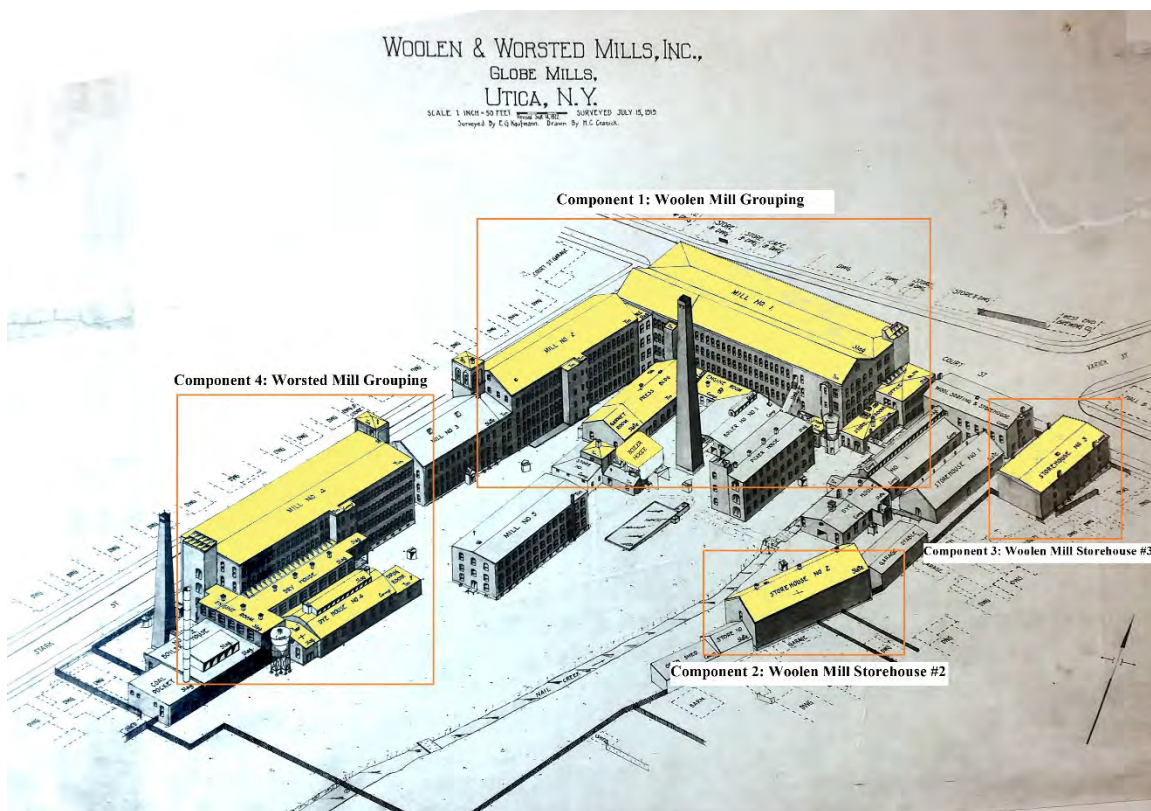
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oneida, New York
County and State

Section number 7 Page 3

- Mill #4
- Mill #4 Engine House
- Mill #4 Dry House
- Mill #4 Dye House

Alterations that reflect the expansion of the mill company and its response to changes in technology remain remarkably intact.



Setting

The Globe Mills are located in the Mohawk Valley city of Utica, which is the county seat of Oneida County. Utica's population of roughly 62,000 accounts for approximately one-quarter of the county's population. The city's importance derives from its history as the half-way point or stopover city along the Erie Canal, as well as the terminus of the Chenango Canal, which connected the Erie Canal to the Susquehanna River at Binghamton. Its location at the junction of these two canals stimulated Utica's industrial development, and its population and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceGlobe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetOneida, New York

County and State

Section number 7 Page 4

industrial growth in the nineteenth century responded directly to continued development of these canals.

The mill property is located in the West Utica neighborhood, and the immediate area is referred to as the Brewery District because it retains several industrial complexes relating to brewing and bottling. Court Street and Varick Street to the north were and continue to be the main commercial corridors for this neighborhood, while the side streets contain residential buildings of both brick and frame construction, ranging in date from the 1840s into the first quarter of the twentieth century. Unlike many textile towns where the mill was the prominent industry and was responsible for constructing worker housing, West Utica had several local industries that provided employment for its residents. It is clear from examination of historic ward maps that both the mills and breweries likely employed residents from the neighboring blocks and that the mix of industrial, residential, mercantile, and supporting religious and civic structures made for a strong and successful community.

Woolen Mill Grouping (Component 1)

The first grouping of mill structures dates from the first period of ownership by the Globe Woolen Company, incorporates changes from all three periods of expansion and focuses on the manufacture of woolen goods, as opposed to worsteds. This grouping consists of 6 attached buildings: Mill #1, Mill #2, Press House, Office Block, Turbine House, and Boiler House.

The wool textile industry was at the forefront of developing and adapting mechanical methods to its manufacturing process and was therefore one of the earliest “factory” industries. Common throughout the textile industry was the functional and standardized design of the mill buildings with each department related to a step in the manufacturing process and sequentially organized in the building such that it occupied its own dedicated floor or half of the floor above or below the next production task. The interiors were laid out with large open spaces to accommodate multiples of identical machines and the efficient distribution of power, as well as to minimize the movement of workers and enable fire protection. These engineered spaces were organized for the efficient flow of raw materials through each step with minimal transport from one department

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Globe Woolen Company Mills
Name of Property

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

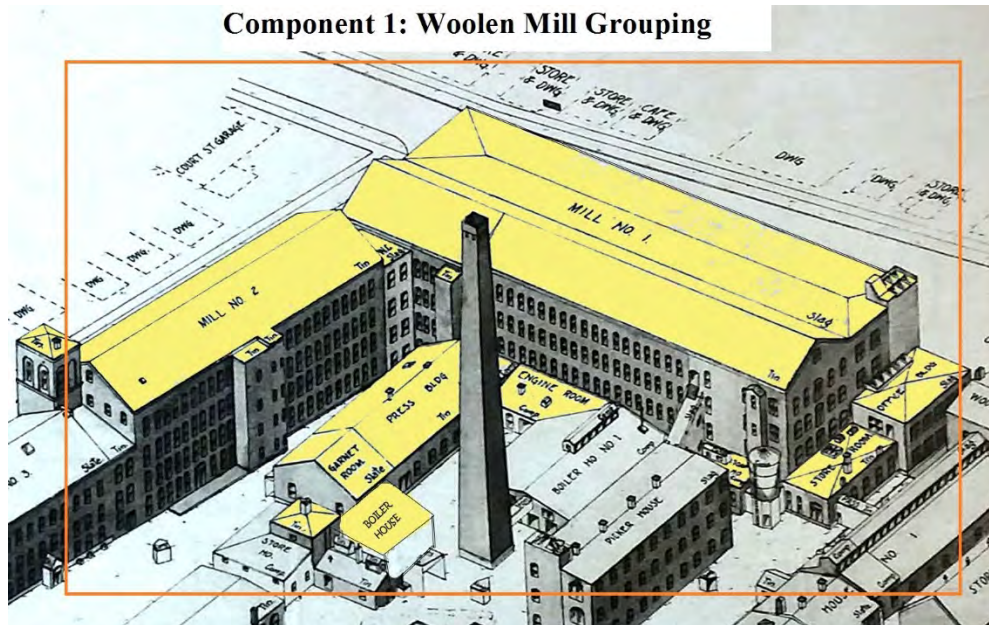
Oneida, New York
County and State

Section number 7 Page 5

to the other.¹ In the Woolen Mill Grouping, Mills #1 and #2 served as the main factory spaces with most of the processing departments located on one of the four floors, while raw material storage, wool sorting, finishing, and waste houses were located in close proximity at the rear of the buildings. The Press House contained processing equipment; the Office Block contained offices for management, processed orders, and handled payroll; and the Turbine and Boiler Houses replaced earlier power generation plants.

One major structure has been lost from the Woolen Mill Complex – Mill #3. From physical evidence and the numbering convention, it appears to have been built after Mills #1 and #2 (1872-3) and prior to Mill #4 (1886). This three-story building extended the line of Mill #2 along Stark Street and shared a common stair tower. Paint ghosts also indicate a connection with Mill #4; however, maps show that the shorter mill building was only attached to the north wall of Mill #4 at the second floor. Thus, presumably, Mill #3 belonged to the Woolen Mill Complex. Unfortunately, no documentation has been found to identify its precise function. It was demolished at some point after 1950.

Component 1: Woolen Mill Grouping



¹ John R. Mullin, "Development of the Assabet Mills in 19th Century Maynard." *In Landscape Architecture & Regional Planning Faculty Publication Series*, Paper 40 (1992): 80. scholarworks.umass.edu/larp_faculty_pubs/40

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****Globe Woolen Company Mills**
Name of Property**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Oneida, New York**
County and StateSection number 7 Page 6

Mill #1 (1872-73, 1890, 1918): The brick structure located at 827 Court Street dates to the original construction in 1872-73. As originally designed, Mill #1 was a brick gable-roofed building set back from Court Street and having a central projecting stair tower that rose to 5½ stories with a belfry. This tower served as the main entry to the building for the workers with a small one-story entry block projecting outward from the north wall of this tower (Fig. 2); hoistways and elevator shafts projected off the rear elevation for the transport of raw materials. It is likely that the tower included a bell that was used to call workers and regulate labor hours. This mill structure is five bays wide on the short-end elevations with uniform fenestration containing original curved-top double-hung windows. The cornice is pressed metal having a deep overhang and prominent cornice returns at the gable ends. Below the cornice is decorative brickwork with banding, corbelling, and dentils. The roof material was originally tin but is currently rubber membrane. At the attic level in each of the gable ends, there is a pair of ganged windows in an arched opening centered under the ridge. The centered windows on the lower floors are wider, having originally contained double doors. The building is set on a stone foundation with limestone window sills and decorative carved keystones.

During the second expansion period, 1885-1890, a one-story ell was added off the east wall of the mill building with a very shallow hipped roof, corbelled brick cornice, and round-topped double-hung windows. According to the Sanborn Insurance Map, it was used for both a workers' hospital and for storage. Shortly after, the front elevation of Mill #1 was expanded northward to the sidewalk of Court Street with a one-story brick addition. (Fig. 3) This addition was longer than the original building, extending a few feet past the east and west gable end walls. Its façade was organized with ten wide bays on either side of a centered arched entry portal and the structure included a flat roof, long centered hipped skylight with ventilators, corbelled brick parapet, and large arched window openings. (Fig. 5) It is likely that this addition served as additional work space corresponding to the growth of the company during this period. (Fig. 11) Also attached to Mill #1 (at the rear) is a one-story, concrete block boiler house and engine room that replaced an earlier boiler house on nearly the same footprint. There is also a one-story soap house that dates to the second expansion period. Neither of these one-story rear additions has window openings nor decorative embellishment, reflecting their utilitarian "back of house" functions.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Oneida, New York**

County and State

Section number 7 Page 7

In 1916, after having been closed for a short time, the mill complex was sold to the large textile conglomerate, American Woolen Company. The third expansion period occurred around 1918 following this acquisition, during which a new four-story addition was built on the stone foundations of the c.1890 front block. (Fig. 6, 12) This nearly doubled the size of Mill #1 from its original 50'x150' footprint to 93'x238' with 75,000 square feet of work space. The central bell tower was demolished at this time, and the original 1872-73 front wall was removed up to the cornice in order to create large open floors within. The new construction along the Court Street façade retained the rhythm of bays (22 in total) while making the openings taller and square in shape. These new window openings included stone sills and steel framed windows. The central entrance was replaced with entries at each end of this long elevation. A new poured concrete staircase was located at the northeast corner of this addition. The top of the brick walls is capped by a projecting pressed metal cornice. On the west elevation of the c.1918 addition, there is evidence of window openings at the southwest corner that have been infilled with brick to accommodate the installation of an elevator; according to maps, this elevator appears to have been added between 1922 and 1925. At the same time, a two-story office structure (the Office Block) was built off the northeast corner between this front four-story addition and the hospital ell. (Given its unique street address and distinct function, the office is described as a separate element of the Woolen Mill Grouping.)

Today a large majority of the original, wood, double-hung and steel fixed and pivot windows in Mill #1 remain in place, although at the ground level the window openings of the c.1918 addition have been infilled with either glass block or concrete masonry units (CMU) due to concerns about vandalism when the building sat vacant. This alteration also included the removal of the stone sills. In the late 1970s or 1980s, the original entry doors were replaced with aluminum commercial door assemblies to meet building and egress codes. Other more recent alterations or additions to Mill #1 include the construction of a one-story electrical transformer vault attached to the west wall of the 1873 mill building. This late twentieth-century addition by the utility company has three brick walls, a flat roof, and a door-and-louver ventilation opening on the south wall. Additionally, a four-story stair tower was built along the old west wall of Mill #1 at its junction with Mill #2. This structure is built of concrete block with no windows and a flat roof, the original exterior brick walls and window openings remain exposed on the interior of this structure. Dating to more recent times and located between the Boiler and Soap houses on the south side is a rear entryway and an elevator shaft with a head house that rises above the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Oneida, New York**

County and State

Section number 7 Page 8

roof line. In addition to the modern elevator shaft, there is a steel fire escape structure that cantilevers over the roof of the soap house with egress doors recessed into the rear wall on each upper floor. Despite these mechanical and life safety additions, the rear elevation of Mill #1 retains much of its original 1872 appearance.

Mill #1 Interior: The rectangular interior floor plan of Mill #1 is organized around a total of 44 wood column supports. Although the lower three floors reflect the mill's modern uses since its closing in 1953, the fourth floor retains the fully intact and unchanged open mill workspace from earlier operations. As a result, it provides information about the likely layout of the lower floors.

One row of tall slender wood columns marks the location of the original 1873 north wall and shows where the two building campaigns (1873 and 1918) are now joined. Each section has heavy timber beams serving as ceiling joists. These beams are aligned and rest on three-foot timber braces below their junctions that are bolted through each beam section and supported by a column and cast-iron plate at their centers. (Photo 41) However, the ceilings of the two sections are treated differently. The older section appears to have corrugated metal sheets between the joists to close off the gable-trussed attic; the ceiling of the new section consists of lapped or tongue and groove decking boards over the joists. Given the structure of the gabled roof and use of trusses in the older section, intermediary columns are not necessary on this upper level. However, in the newer section, the roof is flat and without trusses; therefore, a set of columns runs down the center of this section to support the broad span. At the northeast corner of this floor the stair tower is enclosed with solid brick walls, while similarly a brick elevator shaft protrudes into the space at the center of the west wall. Both vertical circulation elements reflect the means by which workers and materials were moved around the building at the periphery while the main open space on each floor was occupied by large machinery. The brick perimeter walls are painted and in good condition. The floors use wide (5-8 inch) wood boards in the older section and narrow (3 inch) wood floorboards in the newer section. Old sprinkler and water pipes hung from the ceiling remain intact, reflecting the original incorporation of fire protection systems and steam-powered machinery.

The lower three floors have been lightly renovated around a central corridor to create classrooms or offices with partition walls, suspended acoustical tile ceilings, vinyl flooring, or commercial grade wall-to-wall carpeting.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Oneida, New York**

County and State

Section number 7 Page 9

Despite these modern removable finishes, the brick surfaces of the exterior walls, the window openings, and the original wood columns are intact and visible, while the framing system is concealed.

Mill No. 2 (1872-73): Constructed at the same time as Mill #1 in 1873, Mill #2 is located at 933 Stark Street, parallel with Stark Street, and nearly perpendicular to Mill #1. Mills #1 and #2 were always linked by a four-story, flat-roofed connecting hallway between the rear wall of Mill #1 and the north gable end wall of Mill #2. In addition to the buildings being built at an odd angle from each other, the grade of the Mill #2 site gradually slopes down to the south, such that Mill #2 is constructed with a raised foundation and its floor levels are slightly higher than those of Mill #1.

The exterior of Mill #2 appears much as the original 1873 façade of Mill #1 looked prior to the twentieth century expansion. Its 150-foot-long-front façade is divided into 24 bays. A five-story stair tower is aligned flush with the front façade at the south gable-end wall. The center two bays are spaced wider with a pair of ganged arched double-hung windows (although there is no entrance positioned below). There are also paired windows at the first bay (north end) and on the front elevation of the stair tower, with a pair of entry doors at the ground level of the tower. Similar to Mill #1, the intact wood windows are tall and slender with arched brick lintels and stone sills, but they are covered on the exterior with plywood panels. The frieze below the pressed metal cornice is articulated with brick banding and dentils. The south gable end wall of the mill building intersects with the stair tower and there is evidence of previous openings in the south wall of the stair tower, presumably doorways into Mill #3 (Mill # 3 is no longer extant). The south wall has the same projecting cornice and cornice returns as seen on Mill #1 and, while there are windows at the fourth floor level, below there is evidence of an intersecting roof line at the third floor and brick infilled windows on the lower floors. Today the roof is covered with rubber membrane although originally it was tin.

The rear (east) wall of Mill #2 is arranged similar to the front elevation with uniform bays of windows having stone sills and arched tops. The center two bays are obscured by an original projection housing two shafts with shorter windows on each floor. Throughout the complex the four-story mill buildings each had one or more rear shafts or hoistways that projected beyond the rear wall plane; most of them can be seen in a rare historic

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Oneida, New York**

County and State

Section number 7 Page 10

photo of the rear of the mill complex taken from Warren Street prior to 1916. (Image #4) This original projection on Mill #2 has a flat roof with the metal cornice and brick detailing continuing around all sides.

Very few exterior alterations were made to Mill #2 in the various expansion periods, with the exception of the addition of a third shaft around 1920 to the south of the existing projection. It appears that the small spaces within two of the three shafts were used as water closets for the mill workers, reflecting improvements in factory worker conditions, while the third shaft retained its function as an open hoist way, most likely for materials.

Mill #2 Interior: The interior floors of Mill #2 are accessible from Mill #1 through a short connecting structure. As previously mentioned, the hallways in this connector are sloped slightly downward from Mill #2 to #1; at either end of the hallway, there are brick arched openings with heavy fire doors on iron pintel hinges or sliding rails. This was a typical fire-proofing method in nineteenth century mill structures that allowed one space to be sealed off from an adjacent space to prevent the spread of fire or smoke. The walls of the hallway are solid brick.

The interior lower floors of Mill #2 have been renovated similar to Mill #1, with partition walls, covered-over windows, and lowered ceilings with suspended acoustical tile grid and fluorescent lighting. Nevertheless, the two rows of thirteen columns have been retained and, similar to Mill #1, the old mill work space on the fourth floor is preserved intact. At this level there are no intermediate column supports because the roof trusses support the ceiling above and, like the old section of Mill #1, the ceiling is covered with corrugated metal sheets spanned between the ceiling joists. The original multi-paned double-hung windows are intact but covered on the interior with fiberglass panels. A set of double doors, with a wood paneled transom in an arched opening, is located in the southwest corner leading to the stair tower. The floors are finished with wide heavy wood boards. Within two of the shafts on the rear wall, there is evidence of past toilets, while in the third there remains an iron pulley wheel secured high in the wall over the door opening either used for hoisting or operation of machinery belts.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Oneida, New York**

County and State

Section number 7 Page 11

Press House (1872-73): Built contemporary with Mill #1 and Mill #2, the Press House is a one-story brick structure approximately 45' x 100' with a broad gabled roof; while originally a freestanding building, it has been connected to the south wall of Mill #1 through modern infill and expansions. As with most of the brick mill structures, this building had regular fenestration on both long walls with segmental arched brick lintels. The outlines of these window openings are still visible but the openings have been infilled with brick. There is a wood cornice with molded trim and it appears that the original roof was clad in a combination of slate tile at the south end and tin at the north end. (Fig. 6) Today the roof is covered entirely with a synthetic rubber membrane.

On the interior, the building is divided into two parts. The large open space in the northern two-thirds appears to have been built first, but by 1888, as shown on the Sanborn Map, the south third of the building was added, extending the same wall and roof construction. Today the original south brick wall remains and there is a visible seam (and slightly different fenestration) in the exterior walls marking where the building was extended. In the older portion, the building remains relatively unaltered with the unpainted brick perimeter walls and rhythm of window openings easily read. The heavy timber-gabled roof trusses are open and the wood roof decking boards are visible from within the space; modern electrical conduit, plumbing, and lighting are attached to the underside of the trusses. From the name, it is presumed that this building was used as part of the finishing processes and probably contained large hydraulic presses used to produce a durable pressed finish for shape retention (such as pleats and creases) or even to die-form wool hats. Initially the south third of the building also included a "Garnet Room." (Fig. 11) Garnetting was the process of recovering fiber from wool waste and manufactured fibers, with machinery used to break up the material and restore it to a fibrous condition for reuse. Today this part of the building contains a few partition walls used to subdivide the space into offices on either side of a central corridor.

Office Block (c.1916-1919): During the second ownership period, a number of alterations were made on the mill property which signified the change from an independently-run mill to one that was corporately owned and part of a textile conglomerate. The construction of the two-story Office Block between 1916 and 1919 is one of the most significant of these alterations. Previously, Globe Mills management and investors met occasionally at

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Oneida, New York**

County and State

Section number 7 Page 12

Faxton Hall, located at the corner of Court and Varick Streets, opposite Storehouse #3. This community center was built by Theodore S. Faxton around 1867 (before the construction of the mills) as a school and community center for local mill workers; the upper floor was reserved for use by the Trustees of the Globe Woolen Company and Steam Cotton Mills Company. How long it served as their office space is unknown; it was not considered part of the Globe Mills complex and shows up on none of the historic maps of the property.²

The Office Block is attached to the front northeast corner of Mill #1, adjacent to the expanded front section of the mill. The exterior is clearly Colonial Revival in design with three bays along the Court Street façade, two containing pairs of ganged nine-over-one wood double-hung windows set on limestone sills and the third, a prominent entryway into the office. This entry is slightly recessed within an articulated brick archway with limestone spring blocks and keystone; the centered door is flanked by multi-paned and paneled sidelights and topped by a large multi-paned fanlight. On the east (side) elevation, the building is organized into five bays of ganged nine-over-one windows. The roof has a very shallow hip with a banded brick frieze and a pressed metal cornice. There is a doorway on the rear (south) elevation at the second floor level that leads out onto the roof of the adjoined hospital block.

On the interior the office block is one of the least altered spaces in the mill complex, providing evidence of the corporate functions of management in the early twentieth century. The ground floor likely served as clerical space for administering the receipt of raw materials, management of the work force, production efficiency, and distribution and sale of finished products. Intact historic finishes include five-panel oak doors, vertical tongue-and-groove beaded-board wainscot, carved wood trim, and multi-paned double-hung wood windows.

Reversible renovations involve suspended acoustical tile ceilings and floor coverings. An original vault, with “Globe Woolen Mills” decoratively painted on the steel safe door, remains intact in the southwest corner.

Today the second floor is accessed through the northeast stair well of Mill #1, but a single flight of stairs at the middle of the west wall originally led to the second floor. The rooms of the second floor of the office block served as the company offices and remain finished with dark stained Colonial Revival woodwork, including raised paneled wainscoting and paneled pilasters supporting heavy entablatures over window and door frames.

² Faxton Hall survives but has lost substantial integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceGlobe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetOneida, New York

County and State

Section number 7 Page 13

Another safe is located in the southwest corner above the one on the first floor. The tops of the walls are finished with a deep molded cornice. Currently the plaster walls are painted cream and there is wall-to-wall carpeting. Other alterations include installation of a few dividing partitions and fluorescent lighting. Two small bathrooms are located along the west wall (east wall of the stair well) and retain early twentieth century plumbing fixtures.

Turbine House (c.1930): The buildings related to power generation and distribution at the Globe Woolen Company complex are those that have evolved most over the 80+ years of the mill's operation. Historic photos and maps indicate that some of the earliest structures behind Mills #1 and #2 included large boiler buildings, round gas holders, a 100,000 gallon cistern, and exhaust chimney stacks rising to heights well above the tallest mill buildings. As technology advanced and new sources of power and machinery were introduced, the footprint of the structures that housed them changed as well. The Turbine Building dates to between 1925 and 1932, and is a two-story brick building with a very shallow gable roof and simple wood cornice. When originally constructed, it was freestanding and measured approximately 28'x35,' being two bays wide on the west and east gable ends and three bays wide on the south and north elevations. While the east elevation does not appear to have had any window or door openings, on the west elevation there was a freight door opening on the second floor level with a steel I-beam hoist bar centered above it. On the west and south elevations, there were large square window openings that are currently infilled with concrete block, plywood, or smaller replacement windows. On the interior of the Turbine Building all evidence of the old equipment and its utilitarian functions is gone. While the exterior brick walls are visible, the renovated interior finishes consist of suspended acoustical tile ceilings, drywall partitions, and vinyl floor covering or wall-to-wall carpeting.

Boiler House (c.1940): In the 1940s, a brick two-story Boiler House was constructed up against the north wall of the Turbine Building incorporating part of the east wall of the Press House, essentially connecting the three structures at the ground floor level. (Fig. 13) Functionally, this Boiler House replaced an earlier building (Boiler House #1) that was attached to the rear wall of Mill #1.³ Although this first boiler house remains partially

³ Boiler House #1 retains little integrity as a functionally-distinct building; it was reconstructed with concrete masonry units and today functions as a maintenance office for Mill #1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Globe Woolen Company Mills
Name of Property

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oneida, New York
County and State

Section number 7 Page 14

intact, it appears that the southern wall was disassembled in order to remove five antiquated boilers at some point in the mid-twentieth century – perhaps at the time that the newer boiler house was built with improved fire proof construction to contain more modern and efficient machinery.

Similar in construction and style to the Turbine Building, the Boiler House has a very shallow gabled roof with simple wood cornice. There are four large window openings with concrete sills on the second floor of the east elevation that have been infilled with concrete block in the late twentieth century. At the northeast corner a contemporary door has been installed, and there is a metal fire escape attached to the east wall providing egress from the second floor to grade. On the north and south elevations, the walls are corbelled at the top, creating brick piers with window openings originally located between these piers. On the interior, the first floor has been renovated to accommodate office spaces, and the second floor space has become a large auditorium. As with the Turbine Building, there is no evidence of past equipment or boiler functions on the interior.

Woolen Mill Store House #2 (Component 2)



Component 2: Woolen Mill Storehouse #2

According to historic maps, the three-story brick gable-roofed Store House #2 appears to date to the original 1872-73 construction (Fig. 1 & 2) and was built on the east edge of the Nail Creek beside the pond. It measures roughly 43'x125' and is organized on the long wall into six irregular bays of windows and freight loading doors. Initially the gable end walls did not include any window or door openings; the installation of a garage door into the exposed foundation wall on the north side is a modern alteration. The cornice is corbelled brickwork with projecting dentils and this ornamentation is carried up the raking eaves and onto the cornice returns. The original slate roof tile remains intact with two of the three sheet metal ventilators along the metal ridge cap. Other exterior alterations to this building include replacement windows within the original openings,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

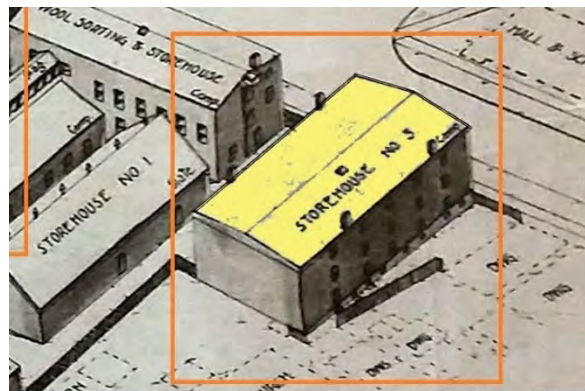
Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 7 Page 15

a new shed roof porch over the southern half of the west elevation, two new doorways cut into original window openings, an open deck and staircase at the north end of the west elevation and canvas awnings over eight of the west side windows. On the interior of the store house, the heavy timber posts and beam floor structure remain remarkably intact with an unpainted finish. Worker names from the early twentieth century can be seen written on the beams. The wide board floors and unpainted brick exterior walls, along with the narrow staircase, large loading doors, and block and tackle and belted gear equipment reflect the building's historic function of loading and storing raw materials. The building has been very lightly renovated to house several retail establishments.

Woolen Mill Store House #3 (Component 3)



Component 3: Woolen Mill Storehouse #3

The three-story brick Store House #3 fronts north onto Court Street (805 Court) and also appears to date to the original 1872-73 construction. Originally Nail Creek ran to the west but was separated from this building by the Wool Sorting House, Store House #1, and Dye House #1, all removed after 1919 after the American Woolen Company purchased the site. Presumably, other mills in the textile conglomerate began supplying Globe Mills with yarn, and these buildings were no longer required for woolen and worsted manufacturing.

Store House #3 is different from Store House #2 in that it measures approximately 50'x105,' has a shallow gable, and shows more decorative elements on its prominent street frontage, such as segmental arched window openings with stone sills, wood bracketed eaves, and corbelled brickwork at the cornice. The building is organized with five uniform bays along the street (north) façade and seven irregular bays along the west and east. The south wall had no openings. Despite its prominent street frontage, there was never an entry on this

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceGlobe Woolen Company Mills
Name of PropertyNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetOneida, New York
County and StateSection number 7 Page 16

wall. Instead there is a doorway near the northwest corner of the west wall with an entry stoop. There is also a broad, arched doorway with glazed transom centered between the third and fourth bay. This arched doorway appears to have been a freight door and today serves as a loading dock. Non-historic alterations include replacement windows and doors. The interior of the store house appears to have been renovated to house several office and commercial spaces.

Worsted Mill Grouping (Component 4)

The second grouping of mill structures dates from the second expansion period in the mid-1880s when the Globe Woolen Company constructed Mill #4 for processing “worsted” goods. This grouping consists of 4 attached buildings: Mill #4, Mill #4 Engine House, Mill #4 Dry House, and Mill #4 Dye House.

While the design and organization of four-story Mill #4 maintained the integrated production layout of departments on each floor (or in attached or adjacent spaces), this complex reflected the larger industry’s shift away from common woolens towards worsted wools as dictated by contemporary fashions. The difference between woolen and worsted products rests on the characteristics of the yarn and its preparation. In a woolen yarn, the fibers lie in every direction creating a bulkier woven product, whereas worsted yarns are spun from wool in which the fibers are arranged in a smooth and parallel direction, resulting in a finer woven fabric having a smoother finish. The milling processing is also different in that worsteds are spun from longer wool fibers having a smooth, thinner thread with a tighter twist and higher tensile strength. While woolen yarn is scoured and carded, worsted yarns are scoured, carded, combed, and drawn, involving additional tasks. To accommodate the more involved process, Globe Woolen Company needed new equipment and processing spaces. However, since the need for staple woolens was not completely replaced by worsted wool, the company conservatively expanded the complex by adding the worsted production facility, while keeping their older woolen manufacturing mills intact and in operation.

Attached to the rear of Mill #4 are a number of structures that, for the purpose of this description, will be described as separate buildings. Most housed finishing processes or power plant for driving equipment.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

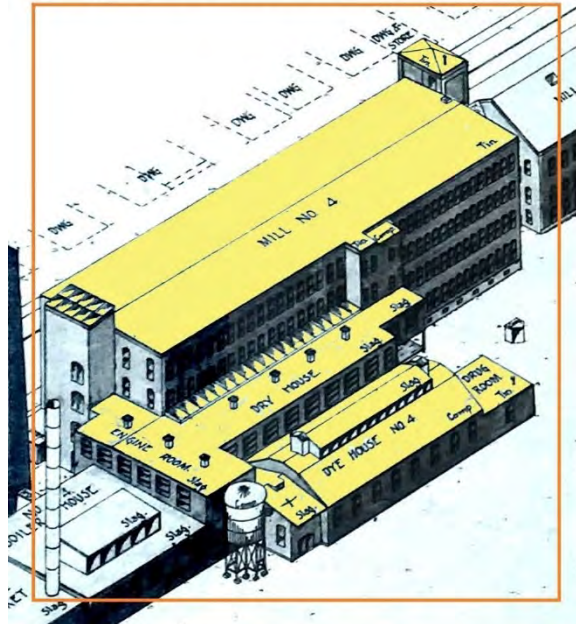
Globe Woolen Company Mills
Name of Property

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oneida, New York
County and State

Section number 7 Page 17

Component 4: Worsted Mill Grouping



Mill #4 (1886, c.1918): Mill #4, at 925 Stark Street, was built in 1886 as the Globe Woolen Company Mills' worsted wool mill building. When built, Mill #4 was the largest building on the site, measuring 60' x 210'. Its exterior appearance is similar to the other mill buildings, with brick walls (four-stories in height) and 38 bays of tall, slender double-hung windows with segmental arched tops. Like the other buildings, the arched lintels are brick and the sills are stone. However, in contrast to the steep gabled roofs of Mills #1 and #2, it has a nearly flat roof and a pressed metal cornice supported by brackets that are spaced approximately one every two bays with a frieze of brick banding. The brick walls are set atop an exposed granite foundation and there are basement level windows aligned with the fenestration bays above.

On the northwest corner of the mill building, a five-story stair tower intersects with the end wall. The windows on the front façade of the tower are staggered mid floor level, thus aligning with stair landings rather than floor plates. On the interior of the stair tower there is a continuous, wood "switch-back" staircase with beaded-board railing and molded hand rail. A concrete block elevator shaft was recently installed along the rear (east) wall of this tower; on the interior, new openings for the elevator doors have been created at each floor in the east wall of the stair tower.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Oneida, New York**

County and State

Section number 7 Page 18

On the south end of Mill #4, the center bay was historically used as a hoistway, with large loading door openings at each floor and a heavy timber hoist bar at the fourth floor. (Fig. 4) This hoistway was obscured when a five-story stair tower, centered on the south elevation, was built around 1918 in conjunction with the third expansion period. This tower projects from the south wall and is constructed of brick with steel windows and minimal embellishment. It also includes freight loading doors at each level and a steel I-beam hoist bar at the attic level. On the interior the poured concrete stairs with pipe railings are similar to the stairs in the front addition to Mill #1 from the same period. At the southwest corner of Mill #4 is a one-story brick addition with a shallow shed roof that is noted in historic maps as a transformer building. It was constructed around 1910 and is an indication of the introduction of electricity to the worsted mill.

The rear or east elevation of Mill #4 is arranged similar to the front with uniform bays of windows, corbelled brick frieze, and bracketed pressed metal cornice. As with Mills #1 and #2, there is a projection at the center of this rear wall that contains three shafts for plumbing services or vertical hoistways.

Mill #4 Interior: On the interior, this building has a basement with approximately 6-foot-high ceiling clearance, poured concrete floors, and exposed mortared stone foundation walls. Down the length of the basement, there are two rows of regularly spaced footings encased in riveted iron plates. These large footings appear to measure 4-feet square and align with the rows of column supports on the floors above. They support pairs of large heavy 8"x16" timber floor beams which are notched into, and rest upon, the foundation walls at the perimeter. There are additional cast-iron jack posts under heavy timber cribbing that would likely have corresponded with the placement of heavy machinery on the ground floor. There are regularly spaced basement windows along the west wall.

On the first and second floors, the open mill space has been divided into office spaces with partition walls, suspended acoustical tile ceilings, fluorescent lighting, and vinyl tile flooring. However, beneath these materials, the wood support columns, lapped floor board ceilings, and original brick exterior walls with deep window openings remain. The third and fourth floors show fewer changes; they retain their original open

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Oneida, New York**

County and State

Section number 7 Page 19

workspace layout and mill finishes. Very little evidence exists of the type of machinery or kind of processes that occurred there. However, given the large size of the mill building, it is probable that two departments or processes were housed on each floor, allowing for the efficient movement of wool as it went from its initial preparation all the way through the weaving of fabric. The third floor framing consists of double beams with iron straps running the width of the building (east-west), carried by single steel I-beams running the length of the building and supported by two rows of ten columns joined at iron plates. The fourth floor framing is reduced to single heavy timber beams running the width of the building, supported by I-beams and columns. These heavy timber beams serve as the trusses for the shallow roof and are further supported at the north and south end walls by corbelled brick buttresses. Above the beams on both floors are lapped decking boards. The use of steel I-beams reduced the number of support columns and created more space for machinery and workers. Still in place are series of three-phase electrical service wires with knob and tub connections. The floors use thin wood strips oriented in an east-west direction, with the exception of perpendicular floor boards running down the center of the building that clearly indicate a 5-foot wide corridor or route of travel. Inside the southeast corner of the building, there is a brick elevator shaft containing an Otis freight elevator; this does not appear to be original given the location of windows in this area, but it is likely to date from the early to mid-twentieth century. At the northwest corner, there is a pair of double doors that lead to the original stair tower; this would have been the workers' main access to the floors.

Mill #4 Engine House (c.1886-1895): This Engine House was built contemporary with Mill #4 and is located along its south wall, overlapping a quarter of the mill's southeast corner elevation. It was originally associated with a one-story boiler house and tall exhaust stack further south (both gone) that also served Mill #4; physical traces of the sloping wall of the missing boiler house remain. (Fig. 10) Mill #4 Dry House emerges from the center of its northern elevation (beyond the overlap) and is described separately.

Mill #4 Engine House is 25'x68', two stories in height, with a very shallow gabled roof. On the upper floor, the south gable end wall is divided into six bays containing large steel frame windows; the ground floor lacks windows where it was attached to the missing boiler house. On the east elevation the engine house is two bays wide and has two steel windows in the upper floor, presumably for admitting natural light into this mechanical

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Oneida, New York**

County and State

Section number 7 Page 20

space. On the exposed west wall, where the building projects past the plane of the south stair tower, there are freight door openings at both the first and second floors and a steel I-beam hoist bar centered over them just below the shallow roof eave. According to Sanborn Insurance Maps, the interior served as an engine room on the ground floor and a drying room on the second floor. (Fig. 11) Not surprisingly, Mill #4 Dry House is tightly integrated into the engine house at both floors.

Mill #4 Dry House (c. 1886-1895): This two-story building is also located to the rear of Mill #4 – connected both to the Mill #4 Engine House and to Mill #4 itself. In design, it runs roughly half the length of Mill #4 (parallel to the east elevation) and joins the Mill #4 Engine House on the south. The structure is 30'x96' and, although difficult to view in its entirety on the exterior, appears to have the same construction and detailing as the Engine House. These features include a shallow shed roof with plain brick walls, concrete sills and lintels, and large steel framed windows at the second level. At its north end wall there is a freight door opening and hoist bar at the second level. Due to a modern garage addition below this area, this freight door is no longer accessible.

Mill #4 Dye House (c.1886-1895, 1907, 1922): Originally constructed as a freestanding building adjacent and parallel to the Dry House (thus behind and parallel to Mill #4), the Dye House also appears to date to the original construction of the worsted mill complex. It was built as a one-story brick structure with a flat roof and a number of “mushroom cap” style ventilators and measures approximately 46'x83.' (Fig. 4) On the east elevation the wall is divided into eight bays with double-hung windows with segmental arched tops. Originally, the west elevation continued the same arrangement of windows despite the small alley between it and the Dry House. Between the turn of the twentieth century and 1907, this alley space was eliminated by joining the two structures. The Dye House was further altered before 1922 (likely during the third expansion period) with a change from a flat roof to the gabled roof with clerestory at the ridge that exists today. (Fig. 11) The square one-story brick ell off the north end of the building dates to the original construction period of the Dye House and served as a sample and chemical dye storage space; however, the one-story brick wing on the south wall was built after 1907 and is possibly part of the third expansion phase in the late 1910s and early 1920s. The interiors of the Dye House and its attached spaces remain industrial with concrete floors, acoustical panel and batten

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 7 Page 21

ceilings, exposed HVAC, and fluorescent lighting. The window openings have been retained but are covered with painted plywood.

Integrity

The biggest losses to the Globe Woolen Company Mills historic district have been the demolition of the Wool Sorting Building (and its associated dye and store houses) in the early 20th century, and the demolition of Mill #3 sometime after 1950. The Wool Sorting Building complex (between the Office Block and Store House #3) was removed within the period of significance after the Globe Mills were acquired by the American Woolen Company; its disappearance appears to signal a fundamental change in the mills' manufacturing supply chain. Mill #3 disappeared sometime after the liquidation of American Woolen Company properties at the end of the period of significance. It had formed a physical link between the woolen and worsted manufacturing processes, creating an unbroken industrial streetscape along Stark Street. Together, Mills #1 through #4 had fully enclosed the interior yard of the mill on two sides, thus protecting and screening the "back of mill" functions; the demolition of Mill #3 exposed this space. (See Section 10, Page 4 for a map fully identifying all missing properties.) Nevertheless, the vast majority of the Globe Woolen Company Mills survives, illustrating the history of the complex from 1872 to 1953 and, in particular, the ways that changes in ownership, markets, and manufacturing technology influenced the organization of work and physical layout of the mills. The buildings are in an excellent state of preservation, forming one of the most intact mill complexes in the city of Utica and region.

Summary

NAME	CONSTRUCTION DATE	NOTES
Mill #1	1872-73	Associated with woolen manufacturing. Front elevation on Court Street. Altered with front addition first in 1890, than again in 1918-20.
Mill #2	1872-73	Entrance and front elevation on Stark Street, but functionally integrated with Mill #1 at all levels through a connector.
Press House	1872-73	Attached to rear of Mill #1; now also connected to Boiler and Turbine Houses
Office Block	1916-19	Attached to east of Mill #1 with a separate street address

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 7 Page 22

Turbine House	1925-1932	Originally freestanding; now connected to Boiler House
Boiler House	c. 1940	Connected to Press House and Turbine House
Store House #2	1872-73	Freestanding on east side of former Nail Creek
Store House #3	1872-73	Freestanding with side elevation on Court Street
Mill #4	1886	Associated with the introduction of worsted manufacturing. Front elevation on Stark Street.
Mill #4 Engine House	1886-1895	Connected to Mill #4 along south elevation
Mill #4 Dry House	1886-1895	Runs parallel to rear elevation of Mill #4 for half its length; built at same time as Mill #4 Engine House and connected to it
Mill #4 Dye House	1886-1895	Originally freestanding; now connected to Dry House along its entire west elevation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance: Globe Woolen Company Mills

The Globe Woolen Company Mills (known locally as Globe Mills) are significant under Criterion A as an historic district for their association with one of Utica's dominant industries, as one of the most intact woolen mill complexes still extant in the city, and as an important collection of industrial structures representing the organization of production and labor in the Northeastern United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition, the mills are significant under Criterion C because they reflect the industrial architectural standards of their time and are a representative work of the prominent local architect, Azel J. Lathrop, under the patronage of one of Utica's leading benefactors, Theodore S. Faxton.

The Globe Woolen Company was originally organized in 1847, and their first mill was built on this site fronting Court Street that same year. The mill was located alongside Nail Creek and a large retention pond despite the fact that the mill utilized steam-driven equipment. The company suffered a disastrous fire in 1871 that leveled the small complex of mill buildings. (Fig.6) Almost immediately, the company built the nominated complex, with larger and more substantial buildings in the latest Italianate style filling much of the block delimited by Court and Stark Streets. Noteworthy businessman and civic leader, Theodore S. Faxton, a large stock holder and founding member of the Globe Woolen Company, served as president of the company from 1855 until his death in 1881. Faxton was instrumental in rebuilding the complex, involving local architect and builder Azel Lathrop to design and supervise the construction of the four-story mill buildings. In 1916, the mill complex was sold to the American Woolen Company, a New England firm that owned a large number of textile mills up and down the East Coast. The Globe Mills continued in operation in Utica until 1930 after which they were run on and off on a skeleton basis until the company was liquidated in 1953 and the property sold in 1955. Since the closing and sale, these buildings have served as a reminder of the significance of the Globe Woolen Company Mills during the economic and cultural heyday of the city.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 2

The grouping of buildings also illustrates typical mill construction of the period, which was characterized by the use of slow-burning materials of brick, heavy timber framing, slate or metal roofs along with large windows, and wide open floor plates with heavy wood flooring to absorb the vibrations of machinery. Functionally, the complex includes two large mill buildings – one of which housed woolen manufacturing and the other worsted manufacturing – with a number of adjacent ancillary supporting structures for raw material storage, power-generation or finishing processes.

The period of significance for this historic district spans 80 years, beginning with the construction of the current mill property in 1873 until its final closure and shut down as a mill in 1953.

History of Oneida County, City of Utica, & its Textile Industry

Oneida County and Utica, its largest city, are strategically situated in the center of the state and along the Mohawk River, the state's primary east-west waterway. The site of Utica was part of a land grant of 22,000 acres made in 1734 by King George II of England to colonial governor of New York and New Jersey, William Cosby. It was thereafter referred to as "Cosby's Manor." In the year 1786 a survey and map of Cosby's Manor was developed by John R. Bleecker, dividing the tract of land into hundreds of lots.⁴

Settlement of this area commenced after the American Revolution, and Oneida County was officially formed in 1798 with Rome and Whitesboro as the first centers of trade and population. The main natural advantage that the area offered to early settlers was location; the area was an important trading post due to its topography and the ability to transport supplies via the nearby waterways.⁵ In pre-colonial times, during occupancy by the Haudenosaunee, the Mohawk River valley was a great highway of foot travel. Native American trails eventually

⁴ Moses M. Bagg, ed., *Memorial History of Utica, N.Y: From its Settlement to the Present Time*. (Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Co. Publishers, 1892), 20, accessed Jan. 31, 2015 *Google Books*.

⁵ Hamilton Child, "History of Utica, NY." In *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Oneida County, NY*, (Syracuse, NY: Hamilton Child, 1862), 7 accessed Jan. 6, 2015 *Google Books*.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 3

evolved into modern thoroughfares like the Genesee Road, Seneca Turnpike, Route 20, Route 5 and New York State Thruway. Later, the flat, east-west, water-level route attracted builders not only of roads, but also of canals and, subsequently, railroads. Oneida County's ideal location in the central part of the state also made it the gateway between the east and west. This centrality convinced the builders of the Erie Canal in 1817 to develop the middle section between Utica and Rome first. The soft earth and flat terrain promised no major construction problem and quick progress, thus quieting any foes of the canal.

Utica received a city charter by an act of the legislature passed on Feb. 13, 1832. The growth of the city and development of its businesses were the result of the canal, which caused a great tide of emigration and doubled the population within ten years of its completion (1825-1835). Tactically, Oneida County became a crossroads for the transportation of grain and provisions from the agricultural regions to the west to the commercial centers of the east. Even today, the Amtrak rails, the Thruway and the New York State Barge Canal (National Register listed, 2014) run side by side through the center of the county.

With strong east-west transportation routes established early, manufacturing industries quickly followed. During the first wave of settlement after the Revolutionary War, flour, saw, and gristmills were built and operated by water power generated by the region's dozens of rushing branches of the Mohawk River, such as the Oriskany and Sauquoit Creeks. In the early 1800s, that same water power led to the development of cotton and woolen mills, which would become Oneida County's next major manufacturing industry. Enterprising young people like Seth Capron and Benjamin Walcott established the first cotton and woolen mills in New York State in Yorkville and Whitestown and were soon employing hundreds of local hands.⁶

⁶ Seth Capron built the first cotton mill in the state in 1809 and Benjamin Walcott started a mill, New York Mills in 1812. Both were water or hand powered. Oneida County Historical Society, *Exploring Oneida County History: Oneida County*.
<http://www.oneidacountyhistory.org/MomentsInTime/ExploringHistory.asp>

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 4

In 1833, the state authorized a north-south canal to link Pennsylvania and the Binghamton area with the Erie Canal via the Chenango Valley. Oneida County was the ideal location for the intersection. With the Erie Canal passing through the center of Oneida County, it was decided that the new Chenango Canal would join it at Utica. This further bolstered local industries. The prospect of a railroad to Albany added to the popular spirit of enterprise, and population growth resumed. Between 1842 and 1845, five hundred houses were built, rents were reduced, and provisions became cheap and abundant.

Despite all these advantages, the county was not growing as fast as others along the Erie Canal or the railroad. In particular, local water-powered mills found themselves at a manufacturing disadvantage because the Mohawk River did not flow fast enough to effectively power their machines. As a result, the region began to lose business to mills in New England that had replaced water power operations with more efficient steam power. The results of a census in the mid-1840s suggested that the county was actually declining in population for the first time since its formation. The *Utica Daily Gazette* published a series of letters promoting the city as an ideal site for manufactories; however, it noted that the county could not compete with New England's textile industry if manufacturers continued to run looms and machinery by hand or with water power.

Three of the city's civic leaders were chosen to visit mills in Rhode Island to obtain information as to whether steam was indeed the most advantageous method to power local mills. The investigative team returned with a plan to get the county's stagnant economy moving again using the abundant supply of coal imported via the Chenango Canal. Upon its completion in 1836, the Chenango Canal began to carry coal from Pennsylvania to Oneida County, and this coal could be used to produce steam and drive new manufactories. Before long there was a surge of investment and a number of new companies formed. In fact, within just a few months of the publication of the city leaders' report, three companies (among them, the Utica Globe Mill, precursor to the Globe Woolen Company) were formed with the enough capital to begin the manufacture of woolen and cotton

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 5

goods.⁷ The Utica Steam Woolen Mills was the first organized and incorporated in February 1846. Its mill buildings were built in 1847 on Columbia Street along Nail Creek (at the present day location of F.X. Matts Brewery). The company operated 27 carding machines, 44 looms, 264 spindles, and an engine of 50 horsepower. About 100 laborers were employed and 300,000 pounds of wool were consumed annually to make 150,000 yards of broadcloths.⁸

In 1872 a *New York Times* article on the cotton and woolen mills in and around Utica touted its geographical position and prominent communication both by land (railroads) and water (canals) to all near and distant regions to the north, south, east, and west. It stated that there were eleven cotton mills and seven woolen mills in the city and this immediate neighborhood by this time. As a result, Utica, the city at the center of this manufacturing circle, attached much importance and value to its textile industry, which employed more than 4,000 citizens but which also supported other local industries.⁹

At the peak of Oneida County's industrial expansion in the late nineteenth century, dozens of mills were built. The woolen industry in fact reported great advancement at the turn of the twentieth century as the export of domestic woolen goods began. An annual report for American wool manufacturers for the year 1899 noted that "business had swollen steadily, until all machinery available was in operation and many mills find it impossible to handle their orders."¹⁰ This coincided with an industry-wide improvement for mill workers; a general wage increase went into effect on January 1, 1900. American Woolen Company which owned mills in six of the Northeastern states, led this advancement.¹¹ The textile industry in Utica continued to prosper until it peaked in

⁷ Henry J. Cookingham, *History of Oneida County, New York: From 1700 to Present Time*. (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1912) Vol. 1: 435-442.

⁸ While improvements were made over time to the mill, it ultimately closed in 1877. Bagg, ed. pg. 603. Accessed Jan 31, 2015 *Google Books*

⁹ "Our State Institutions XXXIII: The Cotton and Woolen Mills in and Around Utica." *New York Times*, May 11, 1872, 1, accessed Jan. 19, 2015, <http://search.proquest.com.dbgateway.nysed.gov/docview/93223960?accountid=8012>

¹⁰ "Woolen Mills are Busy," *New York Times*, Jan. 11, 1900, 1, accessed Jan. 20, 2015, <http://search.proquest.com.dbgateway.nysed.gov/docview/95963332?accountid=8012>

¹¹ "Advance for Woolen Mill Hands," *New York Times*, Jan. 2, 1900, 11, accessed Jan. 20, 2015, <http://search.proquest.com.dbgateway.nysed.gov/docview/95973766?accountid=8012>

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 6

1918 during World War I, when nearly 22,000 men and women were employed to produce knit and woolen goods. Although the county retained its reputation as a giant in the textile industry up until the 1950s, in reality a long but steady decline began after the First World War that was concealed by the economic gyrations of the 1920s (national prosperity), 1930s (Great Depression), and World War II (renewed production). During this period many mills were consolidated through acquisition by large textile corporations, and the region's decline was exacerbated by relocation of equipment and manufacturing processes by these corporate owners to southern states where labor was cheaper and cotton fields in greater supply.

Other important manufacturing enterprises based in Utica or Oneida County included clothing, breweries, furnaces, foundries, lumber yards, boiler & machine shops, agricultural equipment, electrical supplies, and automobiles. Water continued to play an important role in Oneida County's industrial history during the subsequent "loom-to-boom" era in the mid-twentieth century. After most of the county's textile mills moved to the South, they were replaced by companies like Chicago Pneumatic, General Electric, Continental Can, Univac, and Bendix. Leaders of these and other companies all agreed that one of the main reasons they had selected Oneida County as their new home was its abundant water supply.¹² The 1980s and 1990s saw another wave of large businesses closing their Utica plants including Chicago Pneumatic, GE, and Univac.¹³ Today, the City of Utica retains a number of its old nineteenth-century manufacturing buildings, of which the Globe Mills complex is one of the most intact.

History of the Globe Woolen Company

The precursor to the Globe Woolen Company, the Utica Globe Mill, was organized in 1847, one year after the Utica Steam Woolen Mills and with similar ample equipment. It was built on the south side of Court Street, adjoining Nail Creek, on land that was acquired through a number of purchases. As shown on the 1858 Gillette

¹² Oneida County Historical Society, *Exploring*.

¹³ Alexander R. Thomas, *In Gotham's Shadow: Globalization and Community Change in Central New York*. (State University of New York Press, 2003): 101.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 7

Map of Oneida County (Beers & Lake), Nail Creek traveled in a north-south direction from the Mohawk River and intersected the Erie Canal. Alongside it a number of mills and factories were built, including the Utica Steam Woolen Mill on Columbia Street. It continued south of the Utica Globe Mill site to where it joined up with the Chenango Canal. Deed records show that in October 1842, Utica Globe Mill acquired approximately three acres on the south side of Varick Street, on or near Nail Creek and encompassing all 26 lots on the former Marion Street (numbers 36 to 61) and adjacent lots on Court Street (numbers 63, 70, 71, 72). These lands had been sold to Samuel D. Dakin in 1835; he later defaulted on his taxes, and the property was sold at public auction. In 1847, through a transfer of land from Adelmour King to Utica Globe Mill, additional lots in this block, described as subdivision No. 1 and No. 2 of Great Lot #98 of Cosby's Manor, were added to the parcel for the amount of \$1500.¹⁴

Involved in the initial venture of Utica Globe Mill were some of the foremost businessmen of Oneida County, including Joel C. Bailey (president), Theodore S. Faxton (vice president), William D. Hamlin, Alrick Hubbell, Palmer V. Kellogg, Benjamin F. Ray, John Thorn, and John M. Rice.¹⁵ Local manufacturers supplied equipment. Pond, Higham & Co. (iron forgers & casters) constructed the engines; Puffer & Co. built the looms and three sets of cards; while Bagg & Roberts completed the cards. Samuel Churchill was the company's first agent.¹⁶

¹⁴ Subdivision #1 and #2 called out in a map by Charles C. Brodhead, c. 1822. Revision map made for S.D. Dakin on file in County Clerk's Map Room dated 1836. County Clerk's Office Deeds, Book 135: 76-77; Book 132: 381.

¹⁵ Joel Bailey was the son of an early settler of Whitestown. He purchased the Eagle Furnace works on Columbia Street and manufactured stoves. William Hamlin was widely known as a wagon maker and man of wealth, of influence and high standing in the community. He was a director and second vice president of the Second National Bank and president of the Utica Water Works Company. Alrick Hubbell was deputy sheriff in 1829 and also acted for several years as chief engineer of the fire department. He was alderman in 1841 and twice mayor of the city before serving in the State Senate. Palmer Kellogg was a merchant in partnership with his father in the dry goods trade. He shifted to the making and sale of clothing through a firm of P.V. Kellogg & Co. He was also active in politics serving as city supervisor, county sheriff and U.S. Marshall for the northern district of New York. Benjamin Ray was a merchant in partnership with J.E. Warner as grocers and flour dealers. He was also the treasurer of an association formed to construct the plank road that served as an important highway to the north of Utica. John Thorn was president of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company, a director of the Utica City Bank and trustee of Faxton Hospital. Bagg, 604.

¹⁶ Bagg, 604.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 8

The first eight years did not go well. The company failed in 1855, lost its capital, and was compelled to assess “dollar on dollar” upon each of its stock holders. Its assets were bought for \$40,000 and the company was reformed under the name Utica Woolen Mills on August, 1, 1855, at the tail end of the financial panic of 1857. Theodore S. Faxton, the former vice-president and a large stock holder of Utica Globe Mill, was instrumental in reorganizing the company and was elected its president. With the hiring of agent Robert Middleton, who had experience working in textile mills in Lowell, the mill gained a reputation for its fabrics and began to bring in large profits. New buildings were erected and the old machinery was wholly replaced. In 1859 the name was again changed, to Globe Woolen Mills Company, a title borrowed from each of the former, less successful mills.¹⁷ According to city ward maps, the mill structures from the 1850s were cruciform in shape and centered on Court Street between Nail Creek and Stark Street. Two detached rectangular structures are shown to the south of this main building.¹⁸ The company owned nineteen sets of machinery and employed 400 workers. While the products of the mill were sold primarily through commission houses, in January 1864, the company opened an office and salesroom on Broadway in New York City, where they sold all their finest fancy woolen and worsted goods with sales extending throughout the United States. Unfortunately, at the height of its success, a disastrous fire in September, 1871, leveled the mill and destroyed its contents.

The fire failed to discourage the company owners and workers. There was strong interest in rebuilding and, before the debris had cooled, the company was at work on plans to put up new buildings. Early in 1873 Mill #1 (150'x50') and Mills #2 & 3 (234'x 50') were completed at the corner of Stark and Court Streets. These four-story brick buildings are attributed to Azel Lathrop, architect and master builder, and William Brady, master mason. Faxton continued as president of the company until his death in 1881, with Middleton elected to succeed him in 1882. Production was increased after 1886 by the addition of a worsted wool mill (Mill #4), four stories high and 210'x50' in footprint. Its mechanical power came from two 300 horse-power engines.

¹⁷ Bagg, 604.

¹⁸ *Gillette's Map of Oneida County, New York*, (Philadelphia: John E. Gillette Publisher, 1858).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 9

Overall, by 1892, when Moses Mears Bagg wrote his *Memorial History of Utica, N.Y.: From Its Settlement to the Present Time*, the mill buildings contained 21 sets of Platt's English cards (to prepare wool batts for spinning), 30 self-acting mules (to spin the batts into yarn), 166 broad 6x4 Crompton looms (for weaving), and the French, German and English finishing machinery (to wash, dye, nap, and/or press the final cloth).¹⁹ The mills and other buildings covered almost nine acres and employed 1,100 people.²⁰

After the death of Robert Middleton in 1902, the business was briefly carried on by his son, Walter D. Middleton. He soon sold his interest to John Frederick Maynard in June 1903. In 1916, after standing vacant for two or so years, the mill was sold to the American Woolen Company (AWC), owner or part owner of more than fifty mills in the Eastern United States. The *Utica Saturday Globe* featured the purchase and January 20, 1916 transfer of the property with a headline and photo caption: "Mill will soon hum again as a hive of industry." It noted that the famous 60 year old mill would be running again full force as part of the great American Woolen Company's string of mills.

American Woolen Company

The American Woolen Company was established in 1899 under the leadership of William M. Wood and his father-in-law Frederick Ayer through the consolidation of eight financially troubled New England woolen mills. The company is often considered the product of the era of trusts whose overproduction, competition, and poor management brought the New England textile industry to its knees by the 1890s. Family trusts, in particular, had been the main shareholders of many mills and had insisted on receiving high dividends instead of making necessary capital improvements. Frederick Ayer, successful Lowell merchant, purchased the Washington Mills in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and hired his son-in-law, William M. Wood, to run it. Wood had experience in successfully turning around a bankrupt mill in Fall River and, with Ayer's financial backing, established a

¹⁹ Paul H. Nystrom, *Textiles*, (NY: D. Appleton & Co., 1917): 155-170, accessed April 21, 2015 *Google Books*

²⁰ Bagg, 605.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 10

business plan that consolidated under-performing mills, reduced competition, and increased prices. He convinced investors to allow profits to be reinvested into new machinery and improvements to the plants.²¹ While American Woolen Company began as a Massachusetts-based company, they built an office building in New York City in 1901. At the company's height in the 1920s, it owned and operated 60 woolen mills across the Northeast. Most of these mill operations had started as 100% water-powered, but added coal-fueled steam power in the late 1800s.

For the first decade under new ownership and management by the American Woolen Company, Globe Mills rebounded and rejoined the ranks as a leading producer of fine woolen goods. Spinning operations ceased but a great deal of work was done to upgrade the property. However, in 1929, American Woolen revealed that it had not paid any dividends on its common stock since 1924 and was experiencing significant deficits across all its mills. The protracted depression in the textile trade caused the company to contemplate the shutdown of a number of mills, including Globe Mills.²² The Utica mill survived but many of the closed mills were sold off at pennies on the dollar. The diminished company struggled on into the 1930s when it began to benefit from government contracts as it had in the 1910s.²³

According to the *New York Times*, Globe Mills closed in March 1930, after operating on a “skeleton basis” for several years. But instead of disposing of the property, American Woolen Company president L. J. Noah referenced the need for mechanical changes to permit the manufacturer of worsted goods instead of woolens.²⁴ The mechanical changes were made and the mill reopened eighteen months later in December 1931, employing

²¹ *A Sketch of the Mills of the American Woolen Company*, (Boston: American Woolen Company, 1901): 7.

²² “Predicts Mill Shutdown: American Woolen Official says 3 plants will close.” *New York Times*, Oct. 12, 1929, 35, accessed Jan. 19, 2015 <http://search.proquest.com.dbgateway.nysed.gov/docview/104877401?accountid=8012>

²³ Chaim M. Rosenberg, *Goods For Sale: Products and Advertising in the Mass. Industrial Age*. (University of Massachusetts Press, 2007).

²⁴ “Utica Mills to Reopen: Globe Woolen Plant shifting to Worsted, Will Employ 800” *New York Times*. Oct. 23, 1931, 39, accessed Jan. 19, 2015 <http://search.proquest.com.dbgateway.nysed.gov/docview/99255709?accountid=8012>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 11

800 men producing worsted goods.²⁵ The two world wars were a boon to the American Woolen Company, keeping the company prosperous into 1945.

However, obsolete technology was only part of the problem facing the company in the long term. Even though the American Woolen Company continued to update its machinery, the unionized mills of the Northeast were unable to compete with non-unionized Southern mills able to produce staple woolen products such as blankets more cheaply. In 1951, the Globe Woolen Company Mills plant was shut down again, terminating the employment of about 600 workers. In the fall of 1952, American Woolen Company announced that the mill would be closed permanently as part of a general consolidation effort.²⁶ While it took another year for its plans to solidify, the company issued a list of eleven mills it planned to close in December 1953, significantly reducing its leadership in the textile industry.²⁷ The following year these closed mills were transferred to American Woolen's real estate subsidiary, Textile Properties, Inc. (later renamed Textron-American Inc.), to expedite their sale.²⁸

Globe Mills was just one of many textile plants that shut down in Utica in this decade, and the impact on the city and county was devastating for the local economy. In fact, in 1954, in an article entitled, "When a City Begins to Die," Elise Haller reflected on the area's mass unemployment and compared the loss of textile worker jobs to a devastating 3,000 home fire. She quoted a letter that had been sent to leading businessmen in the fall of 1952 that stated, "if a fire had burned the homes of 3,000 Uticans, everyone would pitch in to do everything to help the individuals affected. [However] during the past few months a catastrophe has hit many Utica families

²⁵ "Utica Mill to Reopen: Globe Woolen Plant, shut 19 months, will employ 800 in December" *New York Times*. November 2, 1931, 13., accessed Jan. 19, 2015, <http://search.proquest.com.dbgateway.nysed.gov/docview/99082596?accountid=8012>

²⁶ "Woolen Mills to Close" *New York Times*, September 9, 1952, 41, accessed Jan. 19, 2015, <http://search.proquest.com.dbgateway.nysed.gov/docview/112476480?accountid=8012>

²⁷ "American Woolen Spur Revamping," *New York Times*, Dec. 31, 1953, 23, accessed Jan. 20, 2015 <http://search.proquest.com.dbgateway.nysed.gov/docview/112717625?accountid=8012>

²⁸ "Eight Mills go on Market: American Woolen Transfers idle units to subsidiary" *New York Times*, June 12, 1954, 24, accessed Jan. 20, 2015, <http://search.proquest.com.dbgateway.nysed.gov/docview/112910774?accountid=8012>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 12

in many ways more serious than a 3,000 home fire. More than that number of textile workers have been separated from their jobs. Most of them will never go back to their old jobs because the plants are closed.” Of course, as Haller noted, Utica’s crisis did not appear all at once, as would have been the result of a catastrophic fire. The southward drift of the textile industry had started long before World War II, but relocation became more and more pronounced during the late 1940s and early 1950s, as competition increased and manufacturing costs spiraled upward. By the spring of 1952, more than 6,000 Uticans (out of a total population of 100,000) were collecting unemployment with many more on the city’s welfare rolls. These were not people accustomed to receiving handouts as many owned their own homes and were eager for honest work. Unfortunately, spinning and weaving were the only trades they had known and the few remaining textile plants in the city simply couldn’t take on more workers.²⁹ In the spring of 1955, Globe Mills was one of ten mill properties sold to two New England-based industrialists, Edward Krock of Worcester, MA and Samuel Menco of Providence, RI.³⁰ The buildings were not put back into industrial use after the sale.

New Functions after Closure as a Textile Mill

The mill complex reopened with a new focus. In 1953 Utica was labeled a “distressed area” by the Federal Government. This designation became the impetus for the formation of the Community Action Committee which embarked on a project to help fit unemployed workers into jobs in existing industries outside the textile field and to attract new manufacturing companies to the area by ensuring employers of a pool of skilled labor. Aptitude tests and specialized training programs were organized by an associated employment service. Evening vocational courses were set up around the city in public schools and local colleges. In 1971, Globe Woolen Company Mill buildings 1 and 2 became the home of the State University of New York "Upper Division College at Herkimer-Rome-Utica" (now SUNY Polytechnic Institute). The college was established by SUNY

²⁹ Ellis Haller. “When a City Begins to Die” *Challenge*, 2.11 (1954): 36-39. Accessed Feb. 6, 2015 <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40717650>

³⁰ “Textron-AM. To Sell 10 Textile Plants” *Lewiston Daily Sun*, Apr 4, 1955, 5, accessed April 16, 2015, <https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1928&dat=19550404&id=IUEpAAAIAIAJ&sjid=rGYFAAAAIAIAJ&pg=3242,3215775&hl=en>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 13

Board of Trustees in 1966 and grew out of the Community Action Committee's vocational program. SUNY Tech had previously used classrooms in the West Frankfort Elementary School for graduate education classes.

The former mill was remodeled into classrooms, offices and a library. In 1973, the college was granted authority to offer bachelor's degree programs with 58 full-time undergraduate students starting that fall. With growing enrollment, the institution leased three additional mill buildings in Utica and one in Rome; it became the SUNY College of Technology at Utica-Rome, in 1977. However, four years later, the state began to build a new campus across the river from Utica in Marcy, NY. The college operated the two campuses during a transitional period between 1984 and 1987, before completely closing the Globe Mills facilities.³¹

Architectural Context

The four remaining and remarkably intact Globe Woolen Company mill components all contribute to the historic district's period of significance from 1873-1953. The buildings reflect three distinct expansion periods (1872-73, 1886-90, 1916-20) associated with the mill's two ownership periods, first by the Globe Woolen Company (1847-1916) and then by American Woolen Company (1916-1953). The buildings that date from the first two expansion periods under the Globe Woolen Company have distinguished architectural detailing reflective of the Italianate or Late Victorian Periods, despite being clearly industrial structures. These Italianate/Late Victorian styles are characterized by the use of red brick walls, corbelled brick or pressed metal cornices, tall floor plates, elongated arched windows with articulated hoods and prominent towers. However, these aesthetic characteristics are combined with critical safety and production elements typical of the mid/late 19th century, such as the use of slow-burning construction materials, large open column bays with heavy timber framing and wooden floors, uniform fenestration patterns for abundant natural light and ventilation, a fire service plant, and vertical circulation at the ends of the building so as not to interfere with placement and operation of machinery.

³¹ SUNY Polytechnic Institute: *SUNY Poly History: About SUNY Polytechnic Institute*. <http://www.sunyit.edu/about/history>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 14

Twentieth century improvements by the American Woolen Company included the use of structural steel to replace heavy timber framing, and reinforced concrete to eliminate the need for deep beams and thick floors.³² With a lighter, stable and more open framing system, large expanses of steel framed windows were used instead of wood sash. This is seen in the c.1918 addition to the front of Mill #1 where fewer support columns were used and the size of the window openings was dramatically increased. The fire services in the buildings were retained yet improved with the inclusion of multiple hydrant houses around the site, rotary pumps, a pond or cistern water supply, automatic sprinklers throughout each floor, and on-site water tanks to provide adequate pressure.

The mills were initially driven by steam using the popular Corliss steam engine. A typical steam plant of the 1870s consisted of numerous upright boilers with an adjacent engine room. The engine house had water pumps, steam engines, electric generators, and belt houses to transmit power to the mill, as well as a machine shop. The Globe Woolen Company Mills used this system into the twentieth century.

However, electric power soon became the norm. The first use of electric motors to power an American textile mill was in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1893. For a few more decades, many mills were still built with their own power plants, but shortly thereafter electric motor-driven machinery supplied with power from central stations and transformers became the standard arrangement.³³ Prior to 1899 there was a round gas holder building located on the Globe Mills property east of Mill #2. It appears to have been constructed of brick with a conical slate roof and was likely used to store gas for lighting the buildings. It disappeared from the site just as electric power was introduced. Although the boiler houses remained, there is evidence of transformer buildings (which indicate the use of electricity within the complex) by 1910 – one at the southwest corner of Mill #4 and the other alongside the east wall of the Press House.

³² Paul E. Rivard, *A New Order of Things: How the Textile Industry Transformed New England*. (Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 2002).

³³ Samuel B. Lincoln, *Lockwood Greene: the History of an Engineering Business, 1832-1958*. (Brattleboro, VT: Stephen Greene Press, 1960): 295.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 15

The interiors of the mill buildings were designed to be functional, engineered space. Each floor afforded enough space to house enormous machines, aid in the efficient distribution of power, minimize or direct the movement of workers, and provide sufficient fire protection.³⁴ While very little evidence or documentation exists on the structure of production in the Globe Woolen Company Mills, the typical four-story mill located the scouring and carding departments on the first floor, while drawing and spinning occupied the second floor, the third housed weaving, and the fourth floor contained the finishing department.³⁵ The five-story Utica Steam Woolen Mills, which closed in 1877, reversed the departments with the sizing and spinning of wool on the fifth floor, carding on the fourth, spinning and twisting on the third, weaving on the second, and finishing on the first.

Regardless of minor late twentieth or early twenty-first century alterations noted in Section 7 of this nomination, most changes to the buildings of this historic mill complex consist of removable finishes. The character-defining features – particularly on the exterior of these buildings – remain remarkably intact giving the buildings strong architectural integrity.

Utica Architect Azel Lathrop (1813-1880)

The architecture of the City of Utica includes the works of many notable national architects; however, local architects such as Azel Lathrop are responsible for its cohesive character. As mentioned earlier, Theodore Faxton was instrumental in reorganizing the company in 1857, renaming it the Globe Woolen Mills Company, and rebuilding the mill complex after the fire in 1871, hiring Azel Lathrop. Lathrop had worked on the design and construction of several public buildings associated with Faxton and designed and constructed the mill complex that remains today.

³⁴ John R. Mullin, "Development of the Assabet Mills in 19th Century Maynard" (1992). *Landscape Architecture & Regional Planning Faculty Publication Series*. Paper 40. Accessed April 9, 2015, http://scholarworks.umass.edu/larp_faculty_pubs/40

³⁵ The arrangement of the Globe Woolen mill buildings is unclear since insurance maps indicate that no access was allowed into the buildings. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City of Utica: 1888, Sheet 23.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 16

Like many Utica architects in the late nineteenth century, Lathrop was primarily a skilled tradesman who endeavored to design the buildings he was engaged to construct or supervise. Lathrop was born in 1813 in Lebanon, Connecticut. In 1840 he arrived in Utica, where he trained as a carpenter and builder. He continued his shop and his woodworking, but also taught himself architecture. The contemporary assessment of Moses Mears Bagg (1892) was that:

*The buildings erected by him were put up in a substantial and workmanlike manner. His architectural success is best attested by the many handsome buildings of his design, not only in Utica, but in surrounding places. Among those now standing in this city may be mentioned the Marble block, the county clerk's office, the Butterfield House, the Utica Savings Bank, the Gardner block, the Globe Woolen Mills, the Faxton Hospital, Faxton Hall, the Old Ladies' Home, and several private residences. His long residence here and the amount of work done by him made him the best known architect in this part of the State. Accurate and precise in his plans he omitted nothing in his specifications.*³⁶

His 1871 commission to rebuild the Globe Mills came after he built Faxton Hall in 1867, which was located across the street on a triangular parcel at the junction of Varick and Court Streets. While the first floor of Faxton Hall was designed to be used as a community school with classrooms and assembly space, a stair tower led to a large second floor hall intended to be used by the trustees of the Globe Woolen Company and the Utica Steam Cotton Mills for meeting space. Thomas Faxton was clearly comfortable with Lathrop's abilities and architectural skill because he employed him again around 1873-74 to build the Faxton Hospital.³⁷

Most of Lathrop's work, ranging from residential to commercial and institutional tended to be executed in the Second Empire or Italianate Victorian style with tall floor plates and attenuated window openings with ornamented window hoods and corbelled and bracketed cornices. Where gabled roofs were substituted for flat,

³⁶ Bagg, 249-50, 625

³⁷ John J. Walsh, *From Frontier Outpost to Modern City: A History of Utica 1784-1920*, (Utica, NY: Oneida Historical Society, 1978): 316, accessed March 24, 2015, *Google Books*. Faxton Hall survives but in a vastly altered condition.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Globe Woolen Company Mills**

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 8 Page 17

hipped or mansard roofs, the gable ends included embellished cornice returns and prominent gable end windows. Towers were also a prominent feature in his designs, typically serving a useful function as a hoistway or stair tower rather than being purely decorative. While the many textile mill scattered around Utica were generally constructed of brick, most were not ornamented and distinguished works of architecture. The Globe Woolen Company mill buildings, constructed at the height of Lathrop's architectural career, are an exception. These buildings share similar ornament with the Faxon Hospital of the same period, including dressed stone foundations, sills and carved keystone details, arched topped windows, slate roofs and pressed metal cornices. Despite the mills' industrial function, Lathrop's architecture asserted their status as an important social and commercial landmark.

Summary

The Globe Woolen Company Mills Historic District is significant under criterion A as a remarkably intact collection of 19th century industrial mill buildings that represent the heyday of textile manufacturing and commercial prosperity in the City of Utica and the Northeastern United States from the 1870s to the 1950s. In addition, the surviving mill buildings retain their significant interior and exterior architectural features, making them eligible for National Register listing under criterion C as a representative work of the prominent local architect, Azel J. Lathrop under the patronage of one of Utica's leading benefactors, Theodore S. Faxon.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 9 Page 2

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 9 Page 3

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 9 Page 4

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

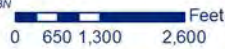
Section number 10 Page 1

Globe Woolen Company Mills
City of Utica, Oneida Co., NY

805-807, 809, 811-827 Court St. & 933 Stark St.
Utica, NY 13502



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



Globe Woolen Co.



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 10 Page 2

Globe Woolen Company Mills
City of Utica, Oneida Co., NY

805-807, 809, 811-827 Court St. & 933 Stark St.
Utica, NY 13502



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



Globe Woolen Co.



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

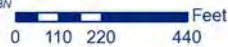
Section number 10 Page 3

Globe Woolen Company Mills
City of Utica, Oneida Co., NY

805-807, 809, 811-827 Court St. & 933 Stark St.
Utica, NY 13502



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



Globe Woolen Co.



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 10 Page 4



Tax Map, City of Utica

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

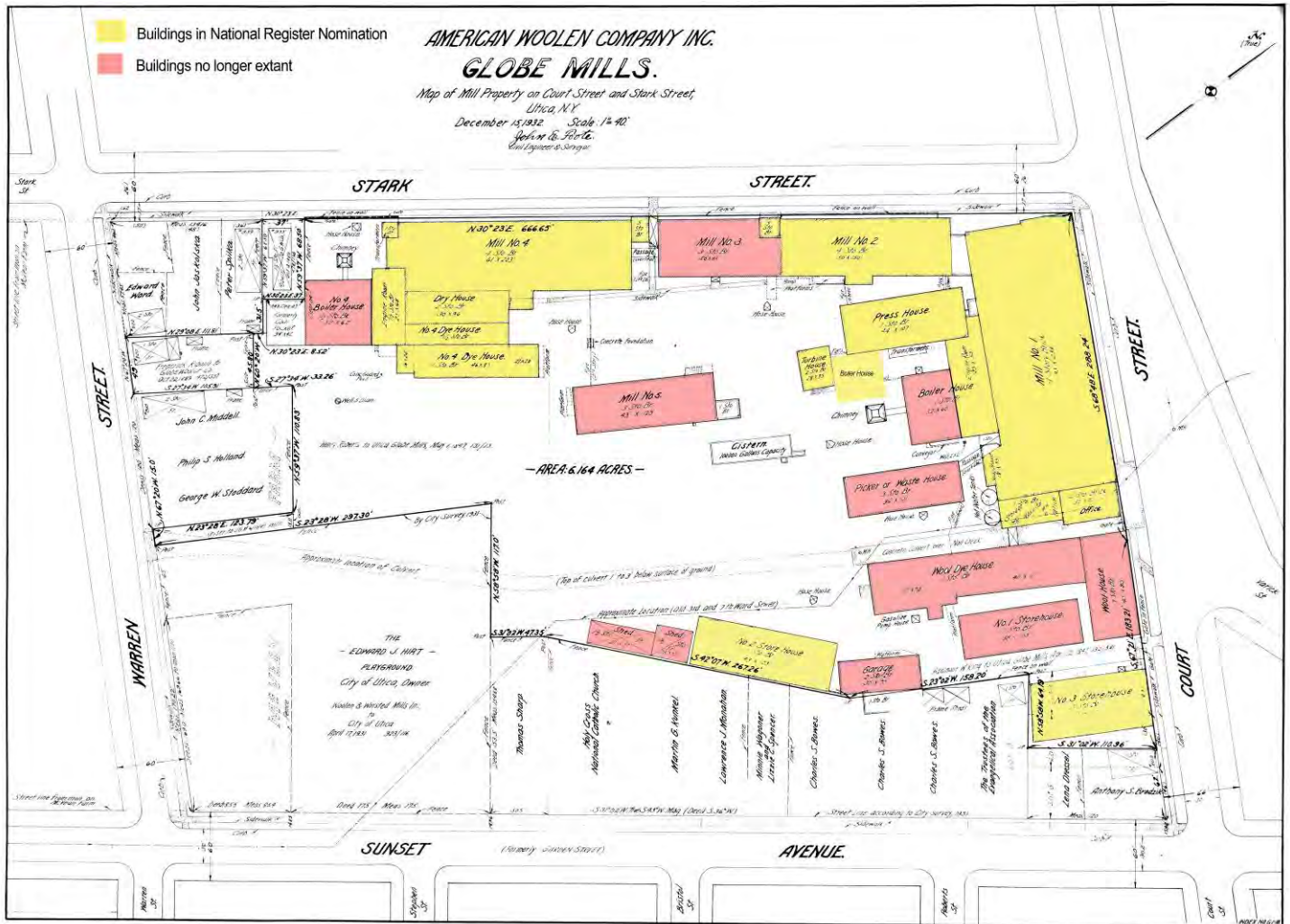
Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 10 Page 5



X See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 11 Page 1

Additional Information

List of Photographs

Name of Property:	Globe Woolen Company Mills
City or Vicinity:	Utica
County:	Oneida
State:	NY
Name of Photographer:	Kimberly Konrad Alvarez
Date of Photographs:	January 2015
Location of Original Digital Files:	83 Grove Avenue, Albany, NY 12208
Number of Photographs:	26

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_0001

East elevations of Mill #1 with 2-story Office and 1-story hospital ells in foreground

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_0002

Front (north) façade of Office and Mill #1 – at east end.

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_0003

Northwest corner of Mill #1 – Note elevator tower on west elevation.

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_0004

Looking south down Stark Street at west elevations of Mill #1 and Mill #2 with Mill #4 in distance.

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_0005

Front (west) elevation of Mill #2 – looking northeast

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_0006

South elevation of Mill #2 showing 5-story stair tower, gable end and ghost lines of old 3-story Mill #3.

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0007

Rear (east) elevation of Mill #2 – note projecting hoist shafts at middle of wall.

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0008

Northeast corner of Mill #4 – note modern concrete block elevator shaft tuck behind original 5-story stair tower

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0009

Front (west) façade of Mill #4 – looking northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 11 Page 2

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0010

View of Engine Room and Dye House to the rear of Mill #4 – looking northwest.

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0011

View of Dye House and part of Dry House off east wall of Mill #4 – looking south

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0012

South gable end of the Press House with west elevation of the Turbine House on the right. – looking north

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0013

Looking northeast at the Turbine House.

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0014

Northeast corner of the Boiler House adjacent to the Press House – looking southwest. Note foundation of former chimney stack in foreground (left corner)

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0015

Rear elevation of Mill #1 looking north – note exterior fire escape and rear one-story additions.

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0016

West elevation of Store House #2 – looking east.

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0017

Southwest corner of Store House #3 – looking northeast

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0018

First floor interior of Mill #1 – looking west at open office space with original support columns

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0019

Second floor interior of Office – looking north at inside of original office space

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0020

Fourth floor interior of Mill #1 – looking west down length of open mill space. Note the centered columns that support the junction between the old roof structure (left) and the c.1916-20 flat roof extension (right)

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0021

Third floor interior of Mill #2 – looking north at inside of space used to house the 1980 U.S.Census Bureau – note original support columns

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 11 Page 3

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0022

Fourth floor interior of Mill #2 – looking south at length of open mill space – note the absence of support columns at this level due to roof trusses

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0023

First floor interior of Mill #4 – view of original intact support column with modern partition wall around it.

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0024

Third floor interior of Mill #4 – looking north at inside of opening unrenovated mill space. Note Steel I beams supported by columns

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0025

Third floor interior of Mill #4 – looking west at inside of original stair tower.

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mill _0026

Fourth floor interior of Mill #4 – view of poured concrete staircase to roof within c.1916-20 stair tower. Note skylight roof and pipe railings and view of old heavy timber hoist beam below landing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

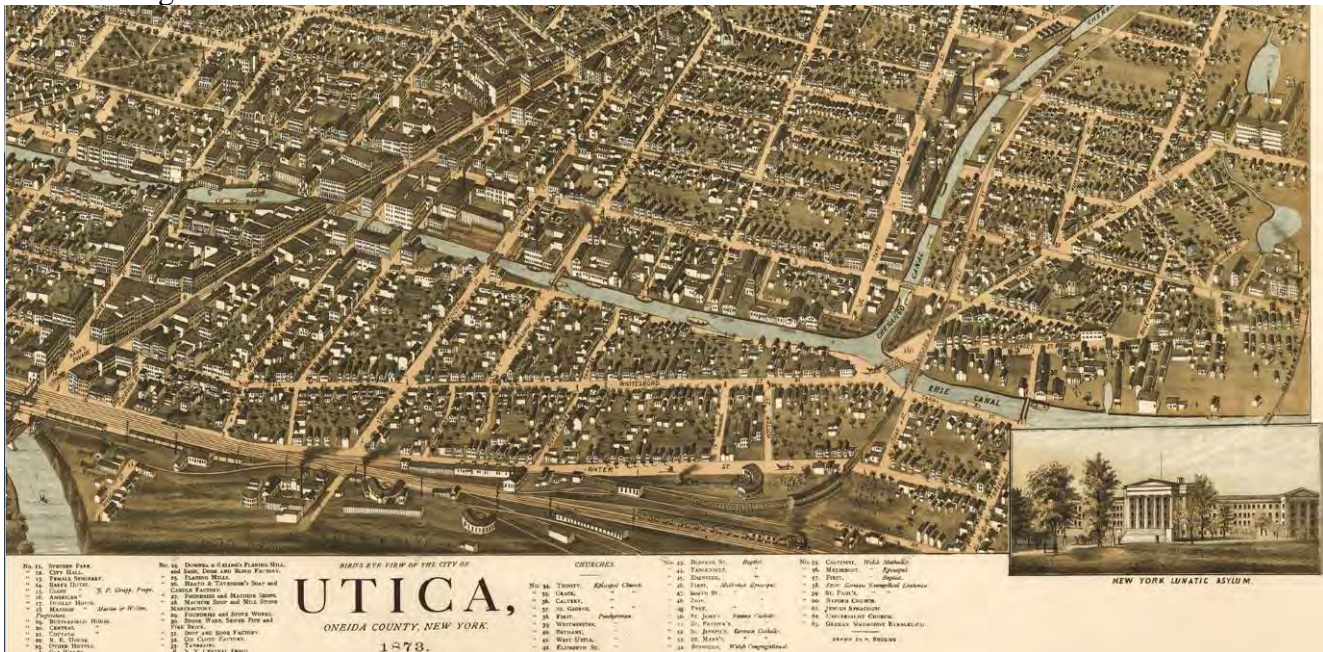
Section number 11 Page 4

Historic Images

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_Fig 0001

H. Brosius, *Bird's Eye View of the City of Utica, Oneida County, NY*. [n.p.], 1873.

<https://www.loc.gov/item/75694857/>



NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_Fig 0002

Detail of Globe Woolen Company property on Brosius' 1873 *Bird's Eye View of the City of Utica*.



See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

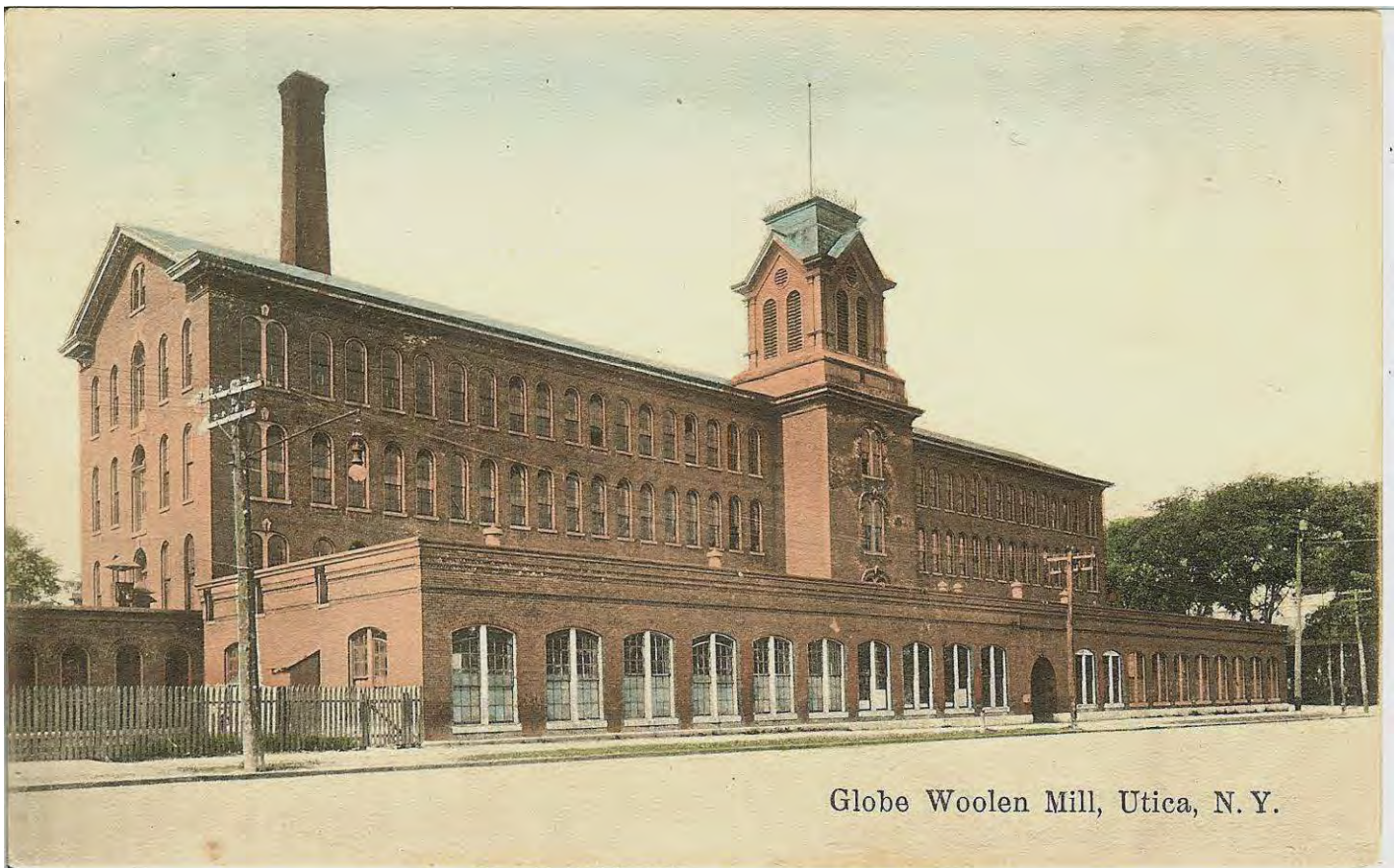
County and State

Section number 11 Page 5

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_Fig 0003

Photo postcard (circa 1890) of Court Street elevation of Mill #1 of Globe Woolen Mill.

Evelyn R. Edwards, *Postcard History Series: Around Utica* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007).



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 11 Page 6

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_Fig 0004

Photo (circa 1890) of Globe Woolen Mills taken from Warren Street (looking northwest)



GLOBE WOOLEN MILLS, FROM WARREN STREET.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

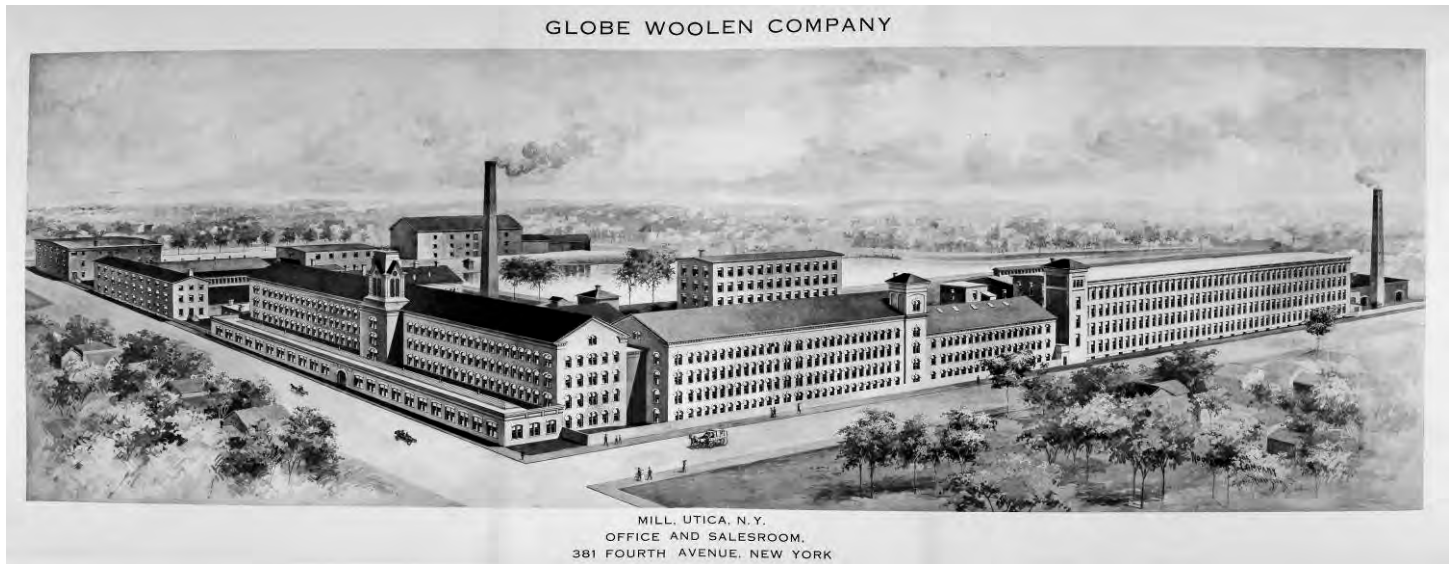
Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 11 Page 7

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_Fig 0005

Circa 1910 lithograph: *Globe Woolen Company* (Worcester, MA: Woodbury & Company, n.d.).



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

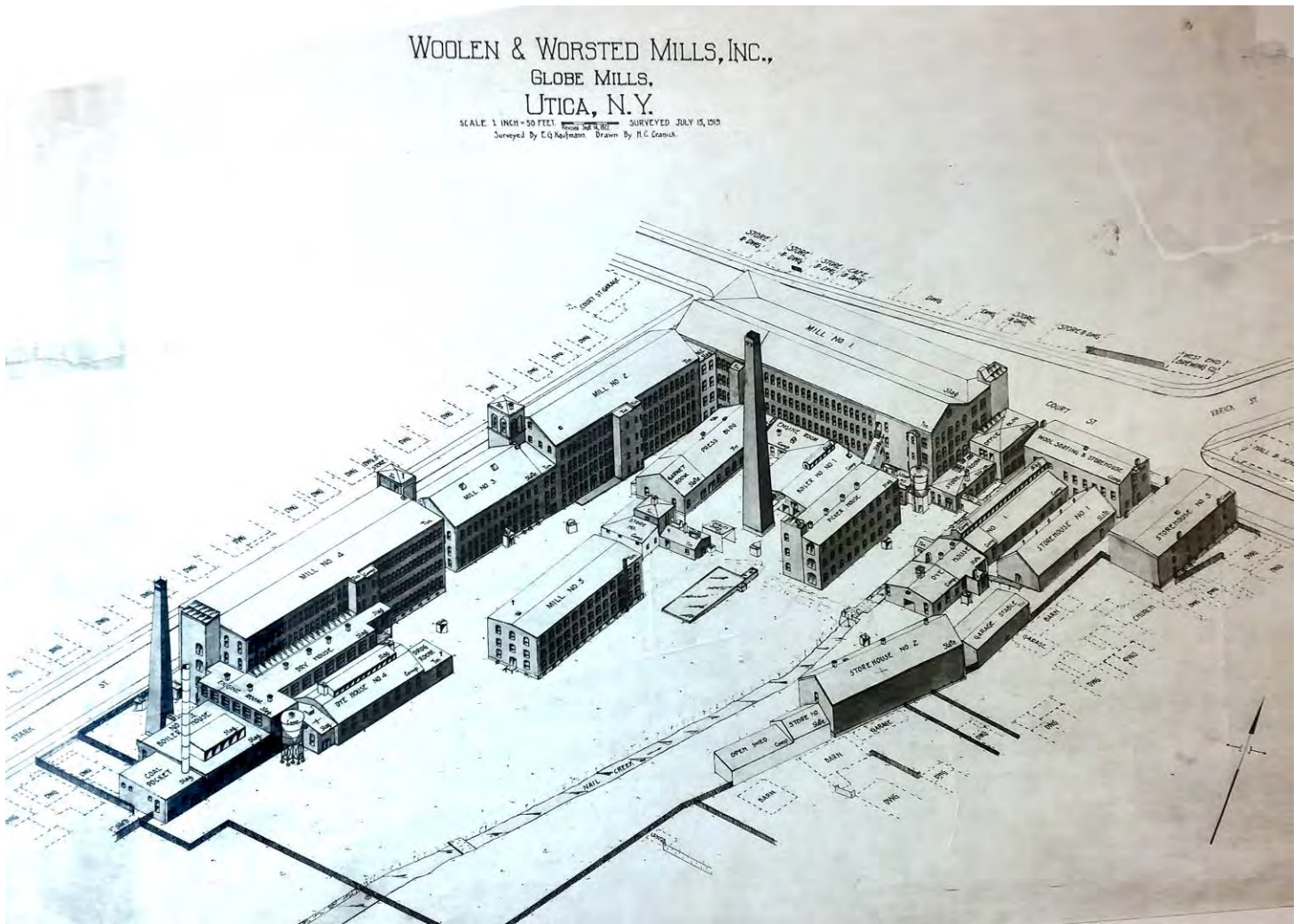
Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 11 Page 8

NY_Oneida County_Globe Woolen Company Mills_Fig 0006

H.C. Cranick & E. G. Kaufman (Surveyor), *Woolen & Worsted Mills, Inc., Globe Mills, Utica, N.Y.* (Surveyed July 15, 1919, Revised Sept. 14, 1922). Axonometric pen drawing.



See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 11 Page 9

Historic Maps

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_Fig. 0007

1858 – *Gillette's Map of Oneida County*. Philadelphia: John E. Gillette, 1858.

Note that detail of original Globe Woolen Mill property prior to rebuilding in 1873.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

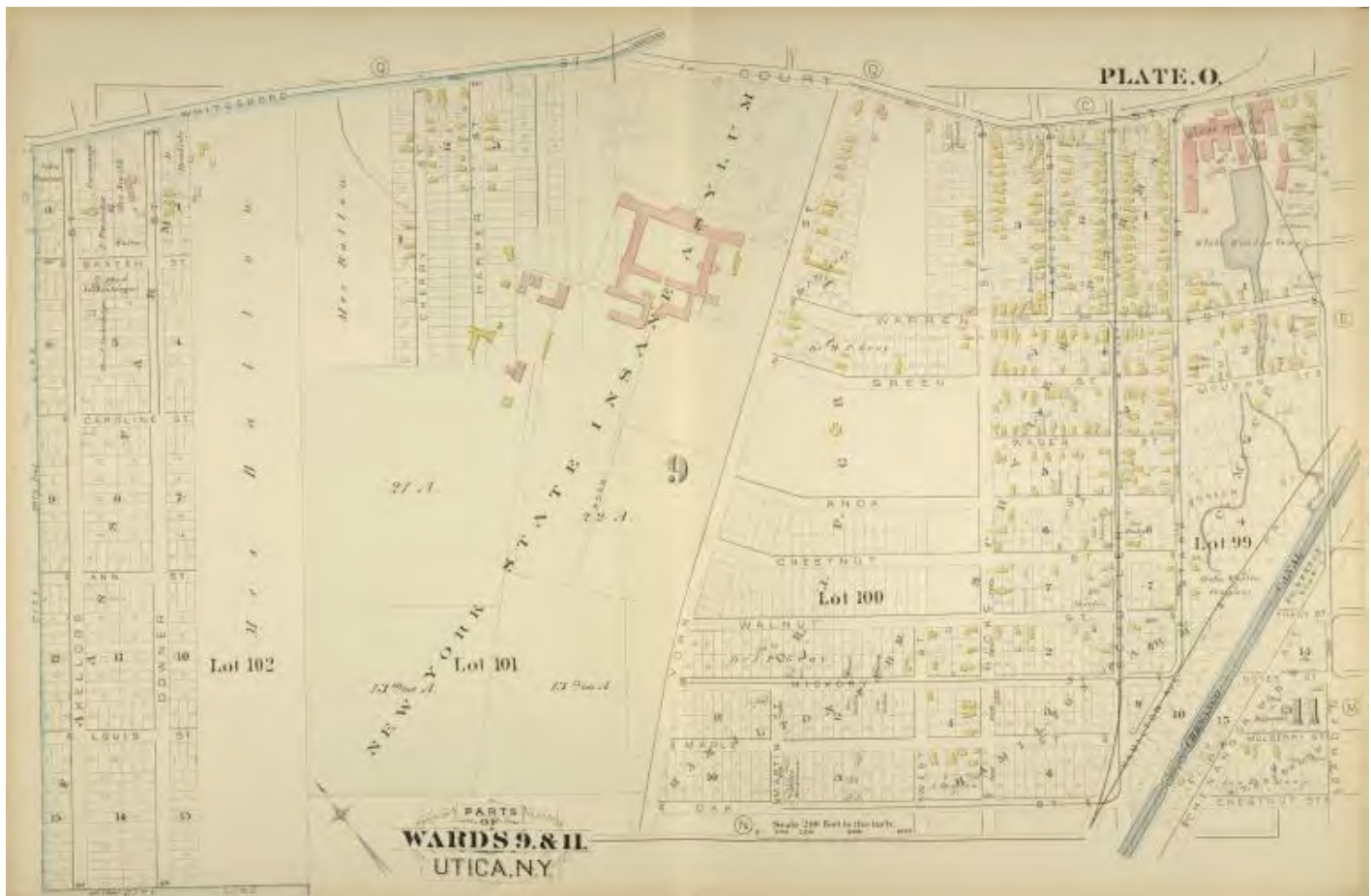
Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 11 Page 10

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_Fig 0008

1883 – G.M. Hopkins & Co. *Atlas of the City of Utica, New York: Parts of Wards 9. & 11.* Plate O. (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, 1883). Note the extent of the newly rebuilt Globe Woolen Mills in upper right corner. Mill #4 has not yet been constructed.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

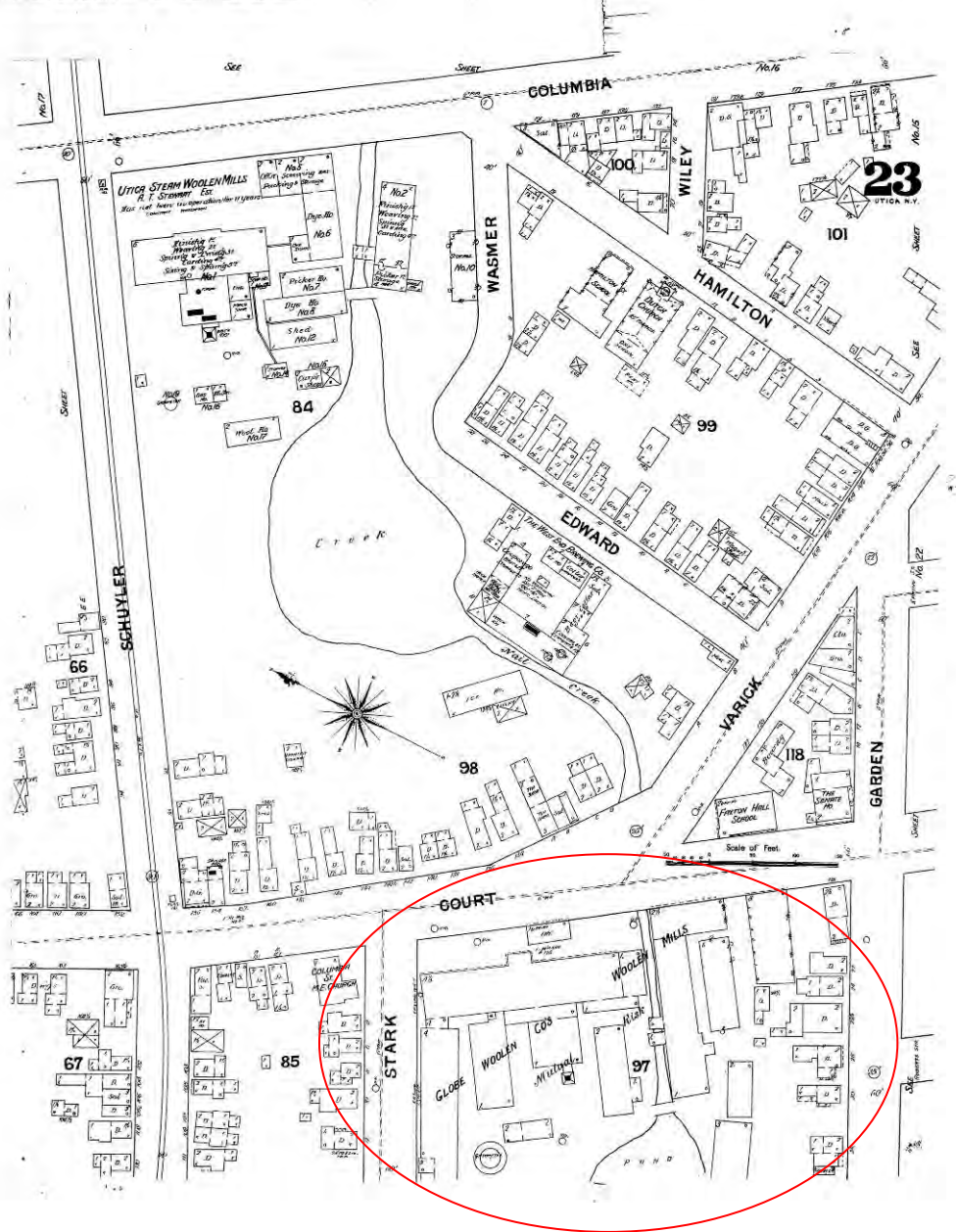
Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 11 Page 11

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_Fig 0009

Sanborn Insurance Maps, Utica 1888, Sheet 23. Note that property is noted as being unsurveyed due to "mutual risk."



See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

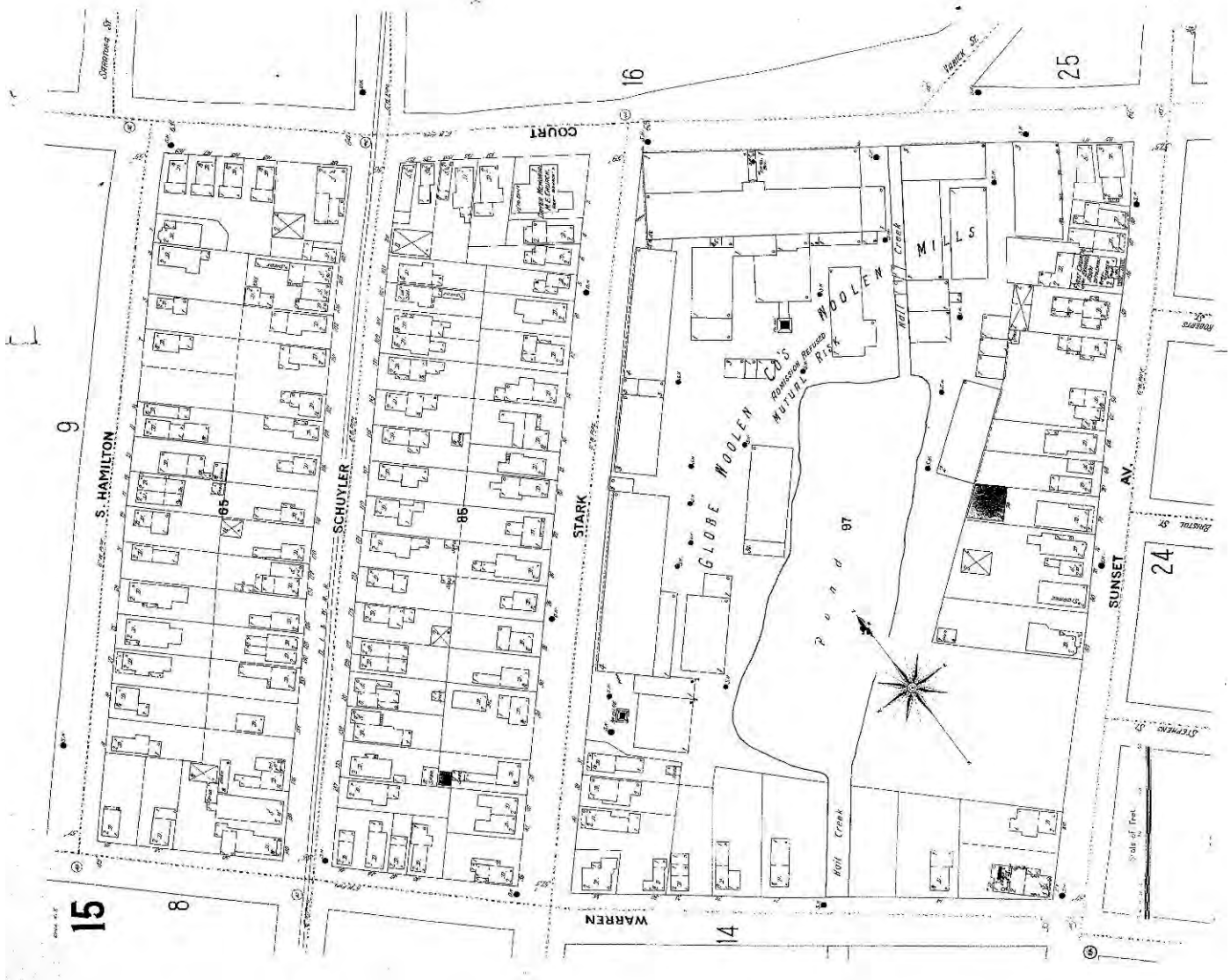
Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 11 Page 12

NY_Oneida County_Globe Woolen Company Mills_Fig 0010

Sanborn Insurance Maps, Utica 1899, Sheet 15. Note that property is again noted as "admission refused" due to "mutual risk."



See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

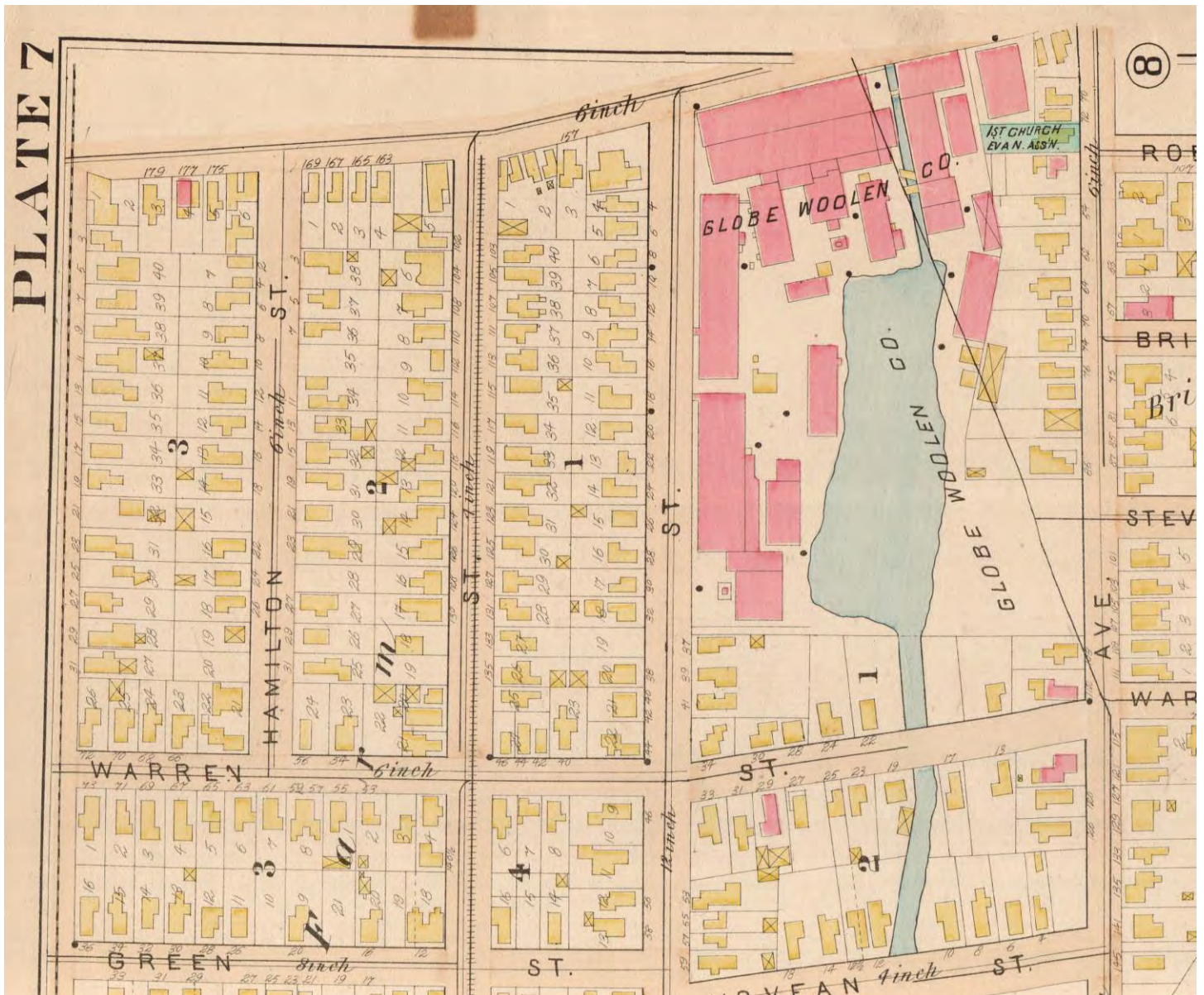
Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 11 Page 13

NY_Oneida County_Globe Woolen Company Mills_Fig 0011

1896 - G. M. Hopkins & Co., *Atlas of the City of Utica, New York: Part of Wards 9. Plate 7.* (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, 1896).



See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

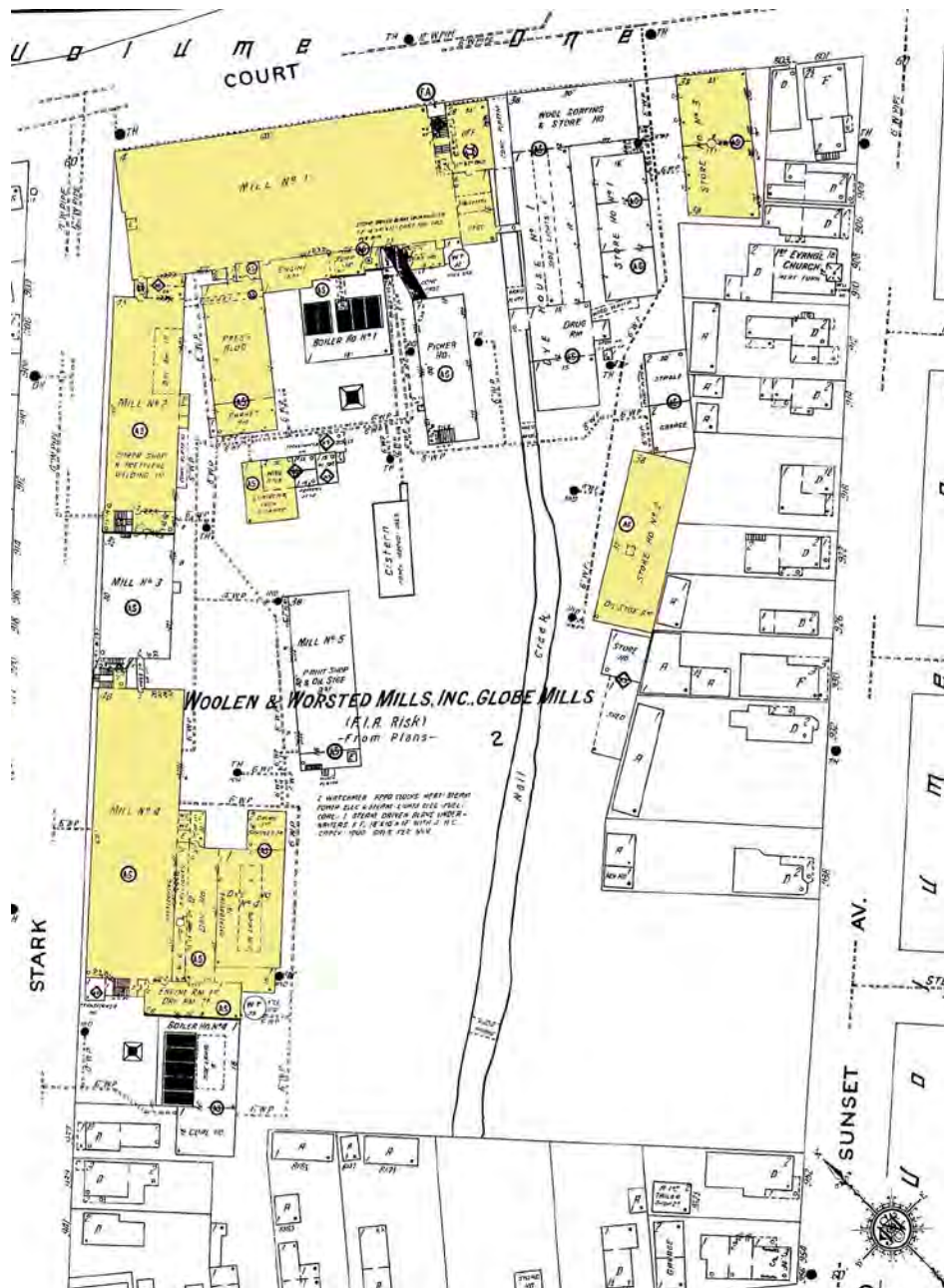
Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 11 Page 14

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_Fig 0012

Sanborn Insurance Maps, Utica 1925, Vol. 2, Sheet 213. Note shaded building indicate those that remain today.



See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

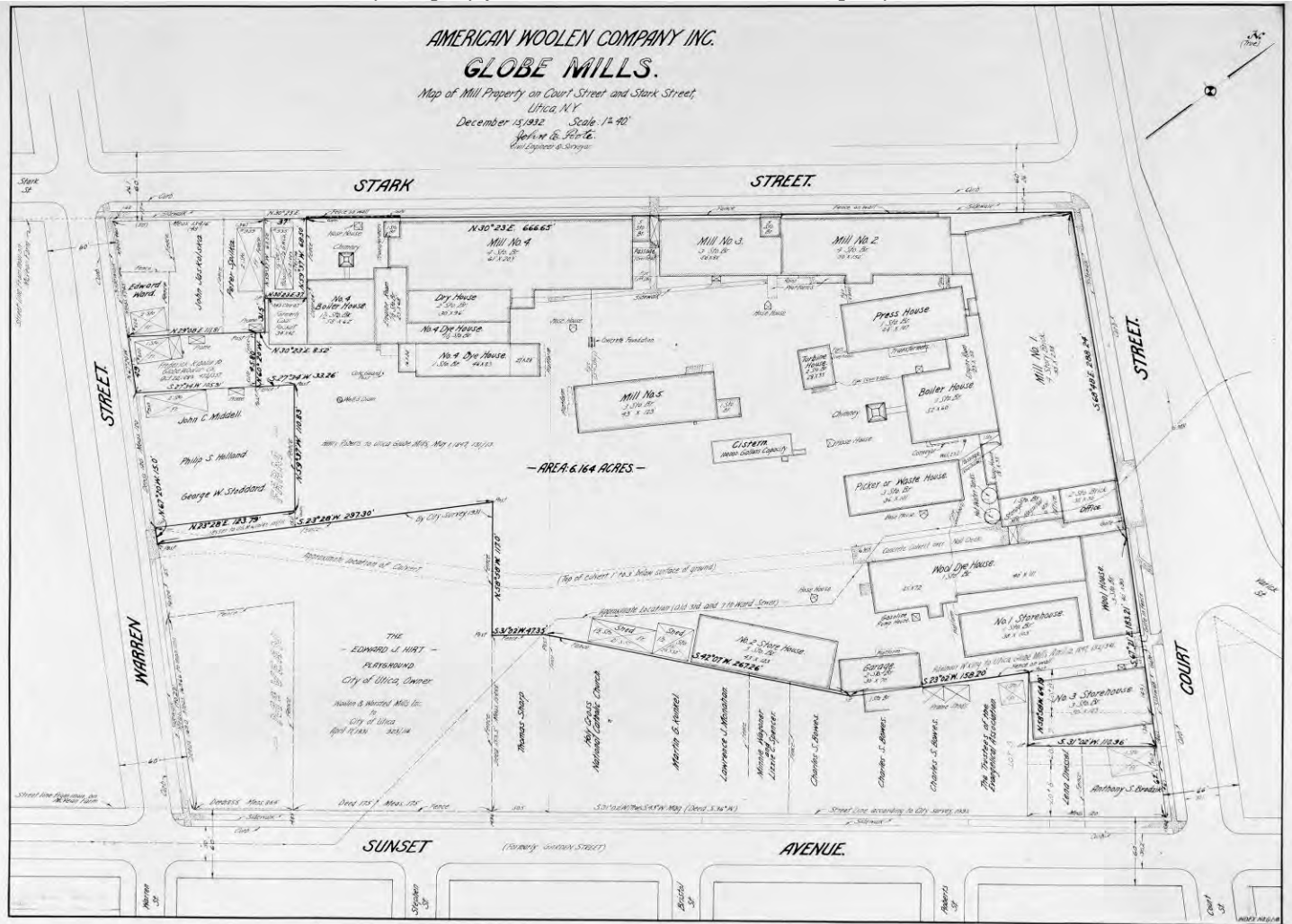
Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 11 Page 15

NY_Oneida County_Globe Woolen Company Mills_Fig 0013

1932 – John E. Foote, Site Survey Map by for the American Woolen Company Inc. (Dec. 15, 1932)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Globe Woolen Company Mills

Name of Property

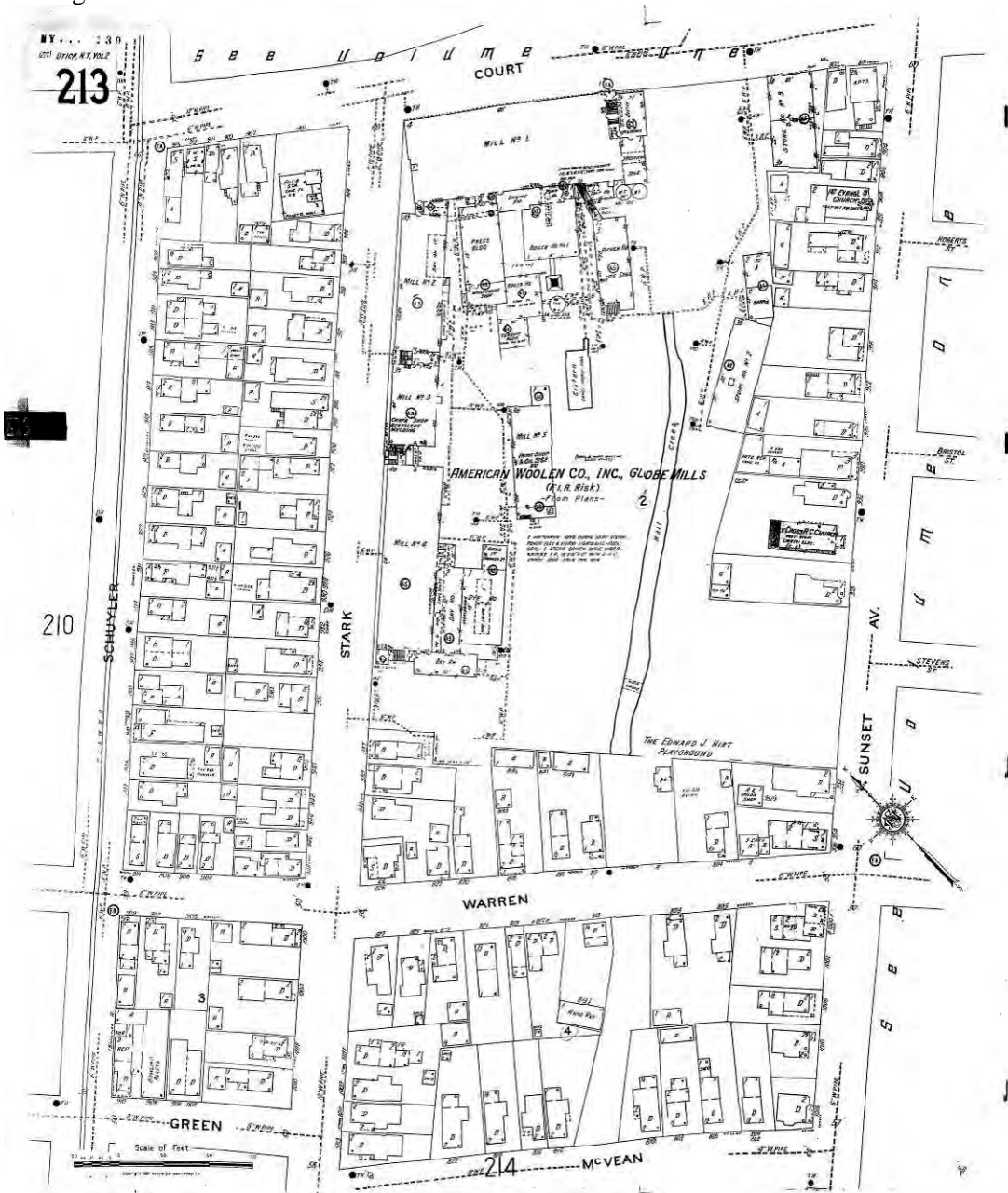
Oneida, New York

County and State

Section number 11 Page 16

NY_Oneida County_ Globe Woolen Company Mills_Fig 0014

Sanborn Insurance Maps, Utica 1925, updated to 1950, Vol. 2, Sheet 213. Note that Turbine Building and Boiler House next to Press Building are shown.



See continuation sheet





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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 Globe Woolen Company Mills
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Oneida

DATE RECEIVED: 10/09/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/04/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/19/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/24/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000823

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11/24/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER Abernathy 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.



JUL - 3 2015

THE CITY OF UTICA

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
1 KENNEDY PLAZA • UTICA, NEW YORK 13502

ROBERT M. PALMIERI
Mayor

Phone: 315-792-0100
Fax: 315-734-9250
e-mail: mayor@cityofutica.com

May 11th, 2015

Ms. Ruth I. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
Division of Historic Preservation
State Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

RE: National Register Nomination for Globe Woolen Company Mills (805-807 Court Street; 809 Court Street; 811-827 Court Street; and 933 Stark Street)

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

The City of Utica Scenic and Historic Commission of the City of Utica, a State Historic Preservation Office Certified Local Government, endorses the National Register Nomination for the Globe Woolen Company Mills National Register Nomination. We have determined that it is eligible for National Register Nomination and waive the sixty (60) day comment period to the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

We respectfully request that SHPO move forward and approve the National Register Nomination and continue the process with the National Park Service for the designation of the Globe Woolen Company Mills as a National Register designation.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Palmieri
Mayor
City of Utica

Robert Heins
Chairman
Scenic and Historic Commission



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

RECEIVED 2280

OCT -9 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

30 September 2015

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

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

House at 288 Wimbledon Road, Monroe County
Globe Woolen Mills Company, Oneida County
University Presbyterian Church, Erie County
Rice-Dodge-Burgess Farm, Herkimer County
Charles Chauncey Dwight house, Cayuga County

These are our final nominations for the federal fiscal year. 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