

5G 3118

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic Name Valley Falls Historic District
Other names _____
Associated MPDF N/A

2. Location

street & number State Street, Burton Street, Charles Street, Edward Street et al not for publication
city or town Valley Falls vicinity
state New York code NY county Rensselaer code 083 zip code 12185

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Reg. Daniel Macky 9/19/2018
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
DSHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)

Alexis Abernathy 11/9/18
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
154	68	buildings
0	1	sites
0	1	structures
3	0	objects
157	70	Total

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

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

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling,
secondary structure, hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, restaurant

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: fire station, post office

EDUCATION: school, library

RELIGION: religious facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural
outbuilding

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:
manufacturing facility, waterworks, energy facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling,
secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse, specialty store,
restaurant

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: fire station, post office

EDUCATION: library

RELIGION: religious facility

RECREATION and CULTURE: outdoor recreation

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:
manufacturing facility, waterworks, energy facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival, Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Eclectic, Italianate, Second Empire,
Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake, Romanesque, Gothic

LATE 19TH/EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Late Gothic Revival

LATE 19TH/EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS:
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: stone, concrete

walls: concrete, wood, brick, stucco, vinyl, aluminum,
asbestos

roof: slate, asphalt, metal

other:

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Valley Falls Historic District encompasses most of the Village of Valley Falls, which straddles the Hoosic River in the towns of Pittstown and Schaghticoke in Rensselaer County, New York. This one-time factory village developed around early nineteenth-century cotton factories and later woolen and linen factories located on both river banks, which have been linked by at least four bridges erected in different periods though on similar alignments. One of two railroad right-of-ways, which wrapped the village north and south on the Pittstown side, remains active; the high berm of the other (defunct) one forms a visual boundary for village-scale development in Valley Falls. The Schaghticoke section, on the north bank of the Hoosic River, is now entirely residential in character, and it retains an array of housing for all classes from mill owner to laborer. The Pittstown side features a similar range of domestic architecture dating throughout the period of significance as well as two church buildings, a brick school, constructed in 1893, a few commercial buildings, a post office, a former coal and lumber yard sited along the railroad berm along with a storage depot, a purpose-built library, and the ruins of the last mill that operated in the village. The millrace, however, now provides the head to produce hydroelectric power.

Location & Setting

The Village of Valley Falls straddles the Hoosic River—which also serves as the boundary between the towns of Pittstown and Schaghticoke—in the northern tier of towns in Rensselaer County, New York. On the north bank (Town of Schaghticoke), the valley walls rise steadily from a narrow floodplain to about 600' within a half-mile of the watercourse. On the south bank (Town of Pittstown) the ancient floodplain extends about a half-mile to the south. Beyond that, however, the valley rises steadily to a plateau of similar elevation to that on the opposite riverbank.

The Hoosic (variously spelled over time as Hoosick, Hoosac, and Hoosack) flows through a valley characterized by rolling, mainly open, agricultural land. The stream rises in the Hoosick Range in southwestern Vermont in several small watercourses. It follows a winding route into northwestern Massachusetts through North Adams and Williamstown. It turns northwest and passes through the southwestern corner of Vermont before entering Rensselaer County, New York, through a narrow gorge about 500' above sea level near Petersburg. It carves an arc flowing northerly and then westerly whilst descending gradually in long reaches and sweeping bends to about 300' at Valley Falls, a distance of about a dozen miles on the water.¹ Immediately west of Valley Falls, the Hoosic drops more than 100 feet over the next mile, where it enters a steep-walled canyon at its confluence with the Tomhannock Creek. The Village of Schaghticoke (earlier called Schaghticoke Point and Harts Falls) straddles the canyon. About three miles west of that village, the river enters the Hudson River between Mechanicville and Bemis Heights at about 100' feet above sea level.

Historic-period infrastructure

Valley Falls is located at a shallow place running over a rift, or rapids, in the Hoosic River just above the river's descent into a steep canyon. Waterborne traffic on the river itself is unrecorded in the historic period, but the watercourse offered a discernible route into the interior lands east of the Hudson. An ancient highway (now NY 67) parallels the upstream

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side of the south bank of the river for many miles and is now carried over the Hoosic on a concrete bridge. This modern span flies over a one-track railroad (built by the Albany & Western and subsequently owned by the Fitchburg Railroad and the Boston & Maine Railroad; now owned by Pan Am Railways) aligned with the first bench of land above the river. The bridge replaces a 1939 iron bridge on the same alignment. The latter bridge superseded nineteenth-century spans a few hundred feet upstream that aligned with the south end of present-day Bunker Hill Road on the Schaghticoke bank.

State Street (CR 117) and River Street (NY 67) appear to be the earliest routes on the Pittstown, or south, side of the Hoosic in Valley Falls. The former, an early north-south route designated variously as State (or Main) Street (also CR 117) runs south from the present bridge and ascends gently to the village boundary, where it passes between the bridge abutments that carried a second railroad (opened by the Troy & Boston; later also owned by the Fitchburg and Boston & Maine railroads) over the highway. The berm of this railroad forms the south line of the village and also of the historic district. It was known as the “upper tracks” in the nineteenth century—apparently for the difference in elevation above the “lower tracks” that still parallel the river. State Street meets River Street (NY 67), where it turns north to cross the bridge over the Hoosic. River Street parallels the south bank of Hoosic upstream from the village. Two highways—Bunker Hill Road (Bell and Kardas roads north of the village boundary) and Schaghticoke (a.k.a. Albany) Road (NY 67)—run north from the Schaghticoke side of the Hoosic to connect Valley Falls to Easton and Stillwater on the Hudson River respectively.

The street plan on the north side of the river—the smaller section of the village—retains a historic “square” mapped by 1854 that encompassed Bunker Hill and Schaghticoke roads, North Street, and Valley Place. Before the bridge alignment was altered in 1939, North Street continued northwest on a straight line to the houses west of the high ramp of the new bridge approach, but the west end of the street is unchanged.

Much of the internal street plan on the south side of river dates to 1864, when a grid of house lots adjoining alternating back alleys was platted east of State Street and south of River Street. This subdivision was planned as a much larger grid than is used today because the eastern and southern sections were never developed. Streets that were developed include Charles, Edward, and Burton laid out parallel with State Street going east. Service alleys run between the streets to provide access to outbuildings facing onto them. East-west running Ella, Emily, and Lyon streets intersect with the north-south ones. South of Lyon Street, the alley between Charles and Edward streets was named Myron Street. An 1861 map shows Poplar Avenue (not yet named) paralleling the river west of State Street, although building evidence indicates it opened at least by the 1830s. After 1898, the road bent south and became Powder Mill Road, so named for the Schaghticoke Powder Mill located about a mile southwest of the village line.

Built environment

Settlement may have occurred during the eighteenth century in the vicinity of Valley Falls, as Dutch and German people developed farms adjoining the highway aligned with the south bank of the Hoosic River. Above-ground architectural evidence of this earliest period in Valley Falls, save for the main highways themselves, is not visible in the current village. A narrow stone bridge abutment at the foot of Bunker Hill Road on the Schaghticoke side of the river marks the location of early wooden bridges built as early as 1815. A second, larger stone abutment just west of the first one carried an iron bridge

¹ Distances are estimated. Straight line courses would be shorter.

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that replaced the covered bridge later in 1889. This was used until 1939 when it was replaced with a steel iron bridge on the present NY 67 alignment.

Viele's wooden bridge connected the wool and cotton factory opened on the south side of the river west of State Street in the early 1810s with the larger transportation network of the Hudson River navigation. Viele also constructed the raceway that was subsequently enlarged and covered by later industrialists.

Viele's factory closed by the early 1830s, but new factories were opened on both sides of the Hoosic at Valley Falls in this period by two Slocum cousins. Giles Slocum's cotton factory on the north side of the river is represented by his Federal-era brick house at the southwest corner of Schaghticoke and Bunker Hill roads and his stable on North Street in the Schaghticoke section of the village. Five or six small houses standing on North Street and Valley Place began as the worker houses built around a square running west and south from the brick house. Lewis B. Slocum established his woolen factory using the water power of the former Viele site. Here also, an oil (flaxseed) mill, a grist mill, a saw mill, and other operations opened in the 1830s and 1840s.

Large, stylish Greek Revival houses built by mill owners and investors in the period ca.1835-1850 line State Street on the Pittstown (south) side and Bunker Hill Road on the Schaghticoke (north) side of the Hoosic. The row of more modest houses facing River Street on the south bank of the river represents development in that section of the village delineated by 1854. The present row of vernacular frame houses was mainly built before 1900; some may incorporate much earlier construction.

In 1864, flax mill owner Thomas Lape opened the rectilinear subdivision east of State Street known as the "Promised Land" in local literature for the promise of full payment following a deposit. On Charles and Edward streets, several people bought more than one of the narrow lots in the years soon after the land was offered for sale. Grecian taste appears to have persisted in Valley Falls into the 1860s, and there are at least two sizable transitional Greek Revival examples on Charles Street. The larger of these occupies the southwest corner lot at Emily Street. A smaller one with a low, hipped roof is located at the northwest corner of Ella Street.

The architectural record illustrates the rapid growth of Valley Falls in the period after the opening of Thompson linen mill, successor to Lape & Sproat, in the early 1870s. The ruin of the Victorian-era brick factory still stands on the south bank of the river between the watercourse and the lower railroad tracks. It is the only surviving industrial building within the village boundary. Its raceway, which powered earlier mills that burned, was enlarged for the Thompson mill and again for hydroelectric power production in the 1970s, for which it is still used. Tenements and a hotel constructed during the last third of the nineteenth century still face Schaghticoke Road on the Schaghticoke side. Additional tenements stand at the north end of State Street on the Pittstown side. These exhibit a variety of Italianate and later eclectic Victorian massing and details popular beginning the 1880s and continuing into the early 1900s. Individual houses built in the same variety of tastes as well as one Gothic Revival example line State Street farther south. Based on the scale and design of individual houses, it appears that addresses on State and Charles streets were more desirable and expensive than ones farther east in the Lape subdivision in the 1870s and 1880s. Six very modest worker houses built in the same period face the east sides of Edward and Burton streets north of Emily Street.

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Both the brick Romanesque Revival union school (1893) and a brick Victorian Gothic Roman Catholic church (1890) were built on multi-lot sites on the east side of Charles Street. The former is now a residence and performance space; the latter is used for storage by a local manufacturer. A large steel-sided workshop abuts the school building and occupies most of the block south of the school. The combined sites of the church and school lots—bounded by mature deciduous trees lining the streets—form a green space around which houses occupying neighboring individual lots were built mainly during the early 1900s.

East and south, the berm of the upper tracks defines the village boundary and the historic district. The tracks enclosed the flats alongside the river in a triangular parcel that narrowed farther east where the upper and lower tracks joined. Burton Street forms the western boundary of the triangle, and the vernacular frame houses and outbuildings of a village farm built at the turn of the twentieth century line the east side of the street. These include two owner houses, a tenement (probably for the mill rather than the farm based on census data), a gable-roofed basement barn, and a smaller horse barn north of Emily Street.

A distinctive commercial and service neighborhood developed along the north side of the upper tracks beginning in the 1860s. Surviving buildings include the store (now a dwelling, but retains many of earlier characteristics) and a storage shed of a lumber and coal yard. A brick Italianate railroad hotel (now residential) still stands at the corner of Edward Street. An additional hotel (now residential) stood near the south end of State Street, opposite Myron Street. One of the depot buildings survives on a landlocked lot adjoining the berm; additional sheds are gone.

Additional commercial buildings built in the latter part of the 1800s face State Street, including the post office at the northeast corner of Lyon Street. At least two, small-scale, late nineteenth-century commercial storefront buildings, both redesigned for residential use, stand on the west side of State Street farther north. A third large, multi-unit building on the east side of the River Street intersection retains the massing and symmetry characteristic of an Italianate building. The rerouting of the bridge removed an early tavern and a few more commercial buildings east of State Street on River Street.

There is almost no twentieth-century development on the Schaghticoke side of the Hoosic River in Valley Falls except for two modest houses on North Street. The Pittstown side features roughly 20 buildings designed in the emerging styles of the early 1900s. The tiny, neatly designed stucco Arts and Crafts library (1912) stands at the northeast corner of Lyon and State streets. Farther north, the most recent iteration of the Methodist Church—a buff brick neo-Gothic building constructed in 1923—stands at the northeast corner of Ella Street. On the next lot north, on the same side of State Street, stands the large, highly intact Craftsman house built for Dr. Sproat by his father-in-law, James Thompson. Its large lot spans the backs of several neighboring house lots and retains a small gambrel-roofed barn set back from State Street. This house appears to have inspired many owners of older houses to add new porches with squared, wood-shingled posts set under shed roofs. More than a dozen houses on the Pittstown side of the Hoosic River retain such porches in a variety of forms—one and two stories, spanning the entire façade or not. Some people also built new houses featuring bungalow-inspired forms and details. The most apparent and generally intact of these is the row of modest worker housing on the west side of Burton Street south of Emily. A Dutch Colonial house, another popular form in this period, stands at the east end of River Street.

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The emerging automobile trade of the early decades of the twentieth century is represented by a gas station now used as a house (50 State Street) and the repair garage on River Street between the old and new bridge alignments and also in a number of early domestic garages. Several are two-story examples similar to earlier carriage houses with domestic quarters in the upper story rather than a mow.

The village of Valley Falls features a small number of infill properties postdating the period of significance. These include the house at 3 State Street, which replaces an early house that burned and a ranch house at 48 State Street. The original community hall built in the 1930s was replaced fairly recently. In addition to the two small houses built on North Street in the mid-1900s, there is a manufactured house replacing an earlier dwelling on River Street. This is deeply set back from the highway. And, many people have built automobile garages after the end of the period of significance in 1940. These account for a sizable number of non-contributing buildings, but nearly all of these are set back from the front line of the associated house and have virtually no impact on the historic streetscape.

A number of residents in Valley Falls have renovated their houses using non-historic materials, including vinyl siding and, to a lesser degree, aluminum siding or asbestos shingles. Some have replaced historic period window sash. Some renovations have greatly altered the massing and overall historic period appearance of these buildings, but a far larger number still fit within the overall sense of place offered in the historic streetscapes of the village.

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Annotated Features List

Methodology for Determining Contributing/Non-contributing Resources

The Valley Falls historic district preserves the general character of a historic industrial and residential village. The district spans both banks of the Hoosic River and is connected by the most recent iteration of a historic bridge spanning an early fording place on a stream harnessed to power textile factories by the early 1810s. The wood framework of the railroad infrastructure that linked this apparently remote factory community with the larger trade network survives on the south bank. The properties listed in the historic district mainly illustrate the period beginning with cotton factory operations inaugurated on the north bank (in Schaghticoke) ca.1830 and the earlier mill and race on the south bank (in Pittstown) that were reopened after a bankruptcy in the mid-1820s. The majority of its buildings were constructed between 1874 and 1914 and are mainly vernacular interpretations of styles popular during those years. Its architectural inventory is almost entirely domestic; a small number of commercial buildings are now converted to residential use. There are two churches, a school, and a library.

Since the 1910s, population in Valley Falls has declined. Few buildings postdate World War I. Property owners in areas of the village where tenancy prevailed in several sections since the beginning have often renovated buildings after the period of significance with non-historic materials. These properties represent the dwellings of those whose work formed the backbone of the village's factory economy. As a group, these tenements constitute a type of building frequently lost in early water-powered factory villages like Valley Falls. Most have been swept away after factories close.

To be considered contributing to the Valley Falls historic district, the building must have been built during the period of significance. Further, a property must generally retain five of the seven standards of integrity (location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association). Of these, feeling and association are required.

Integrity of materials is not required due to the particular history of the village unless changes in materials significantly alter the integrity of design dating to the historic period.

Integrity of design is measured in the following way:

- Changes during the period of significance that reflect original or continuing uses are acceptable if the change itself retains integrity
- Building must retain its overall form and be recognizable. Buildings with their historic form significantly changed or hidden after the period of significance will be non-contributing.
- Buildings must retain original scale, or a scale achieved during the period of significance. In the latter instance, the change in scale must retain historic integrity.
- Replacement sash/windows in original openings are acceptable. Replacement windows in altered openings may be acceptable if the original opening is readable and could be restored. An isolated change may be acceptable. Buildings with greatly altered fenestration will be non-contributing.
- Porches added during the period of significance are generally acceptable. Later porches that greatly alter the scale or design of a building may render a building non-contributing.
- The building should retain its historic period roofline. In instances where the roofline was altered during the period of significance, the building may still be considered contributing.

Descriptions of main buildings generally begin with massing and construction technology (*e.g.* wood frame, load-bearing masonry, etc.) of building followed by large-scale character-defining features (rooflines and roof trim and porches) with dates,

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if these are later changes. Fenestration information (windows and doors) along with notable character-defining details follows. Exterior cladding and foundation materials and overall building date conclude the main building description.

Town of Pittstown

Burton Street

1 Burton St: Small wing-and-upright wood frame house with one-story, flat-roofed back ell on northwest corner of main block; open shed-roofed porch with recently replaced square posts and railing and poured concrete foundation spans wing under extended front roof face; enclosed shed-roofed rear entrance porch on northwest corner. Altered fenestration features vinyl one-over-one replacement sash in most openings; square "Palladian" in center front; reproduction Craftsman door in main entrance. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1850-1900; probably a tenement. Contributing building

Outbuilding: One-story, gable-roofed wood frame outbuilding with wood clapboards and sliding door, possibly period.

Built ca.1900. Contributing building

2 Burton St: Two-story, four-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with slightly lower and set back, side-gabled two-bay wing (added before 1930) projecting from south gable wall of house. Open shed-roofed porch with Tuscan columns set on shingled railing and a rusticated concrete block foundation spans middle bays of front of the house and wing (probably contemporary with south wing). Generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout; louvered wood shutters. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1880-1900. Contributing building

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

3 Burton St: One-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled, L-plan wood frame house with open shed-roofed porch set in corner of plan; porch features square posts and spindle railings on sides. Varied fenestration features vinyl sash in one-over-one paired and single configurations and half windows above porch. Vinyl siding; exterior stone chimney on south eave wall (added mid-1900s); metal roof. Built ca.1880-1900. Contributing building

Outbuilding: Two-story, wood frame barn with two later garage bays. Built ca.1900. Contributing building

3.5 Burton St: Wood frame wing-and-upright house with one-and-a-half-story front-gable section and one-story shed-roofed wing spanned by an open porch supported by squared posts with scrolled corner braces. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash (wood clad with vinyl or aluminum) flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1870-1900. Contributing building

Outbuilding: Two-bay, gable-roofed wood frame garage with wood novelty siding and six-light sash. Built ca.1940-60.

Non-contributing building

4 Burton St: Two-story, front gable wood frame house with one-story, shed-roofed wing projecting from south eave wall. Open, shed-roofed porch with recently replaced square posts and railing on sides. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. Contributing building

Outbuilding: One-bay, front-gable, wood frame garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.2000. Non-contributing building.

5 Burton St: One-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled L-plan wood frame house with open, shed-roofed porch set in corner of plan and enclosed shed-roofed back porch. Varied fenestration includes single, paired, and tripled configurations with mainly

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one-over-one wood replacement (probably mid-1900s) sash; first-story front of side-gabled section features two-over-two wood sash and Queen Anne period wood door with glazed upper panel. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1850-1900; probably a tenement. Contributing building

Outbuildings: One-bay, front-gable garage with wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1920. Deteriorated. Contributing building
Small shed-roofed henhouse. Built ca.1920. Contributing building

6 Burton St: Two-story, four-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with slightly lower two-bay wing on parged foundation added to north gable wall; open shed-roofed porch with square posts spans front of main block. House retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in all openings. Vinyl siding; slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1900. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-story, barn composed of at least two older barns, possibly of different ages, and now forming an L-plan. Recently altered fenestration with vinyl sash. Wood novelty siding; slate roof. Built ca.1900. Contributing building.
Small, gable-roofed wood frame shed with wood siding and corner boards set in corner formed by L-plan of main barn. Built ca.1900. Contributing building.

7 Burton St: One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with shed-roofed dormer breaking eaveline and spanning most of front roof face; full-height gable-roofed ell on rear wall. Craftsman porch with squared, battered posts set on piers on north side of rear ell (facing Emily St). Enclosed breezeway connects house with front-gable two-bay wood frame garaged built ca.1950-60. Mainly regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1915-25. Contributing building.

Outbuildings: One-bay, front-gable wood frame garage. Built ca.1960. Non-contributing building.

Small gable-roofed wood frame shed with wood novelty siding and corner boards. Built ca.1920-40. Contributing building

8 Burton St: Two-story, side-gabled, wood frame house with offset two-story, shed-roofed wing with false parapet front attached to north gable wall of main block. Open, hip-roofed porch with bracketed cornice wraps front façade and north eave wall to the wing; recently replaced square posts, spindled railing, and deck. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Vinyl siding; slate roof with decorative coursing; parged foundation. Built ca.1900. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Gable-roofed wood frame garage. Built ca.1940-80. Non-contributing building.

9 Burton St: One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with steeply pitched roof featuring partial returns and shed-roofed dormer breaking front eave line. Enclosed, shed-roofed front porch with added open entrance at south end spans front façade. Varied period fenestration features single and double openings with six-over-six vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1915-25; probably a tenement. Matched 11 and 13 Burton Street. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled garage with recently added shed-roofed section on east eave wall; vinyl sliding and slate roof. Opens onto alley between Burton and Edward streets. Built ca.1915-25. Contributing building.

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11 Burton St: One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with steeply pitched roof featuring partial returns and shed-roofed dormer breaking front eave line. Open, shed-roofed porch with recently replaced turned posts and railing spans front façade. Altered fenestration with all sash recently replaced. Vinyl siding; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1915-25; probably a tenement. Matched 9 and 13 Burton Street. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story front-gable wood frame garage. Finishes match house; date uncertain. Opens onto alley between Burton and Edward streets. Non-contributing building.

13 Burton St: One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with steeply pitched roof featuring partial returns and shed-roofed dormer breaking front eave line. Open, shed-roofed porch with square posts and squared spindle railing spans front façade; one-story enclosed rear entrance porch. Retains period fenestration with paired and single openings featuring what one-over-one wood period sash. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and water table board; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1915-25, probably as a tenement. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame garage with wood novelty siding and exposed rafter tails. Built ca.1940. Opens onto alley between Burton and Edward streets. Built ca.1935–40. Contributing building.

Charles Street

1 Charles St: Two-story, cross-gabled wood frame house with south, side-gabled section set back slightly from front of front-gable portion; one-story back ell (recent addition) projects from rear wall of south wing. Open, shed-roofed porch with spans front of south section. Partially altered fenestration with six-over-six aluminum-clad replacement sash flanked by vinyl louvered shutters in most openings. Vinyl siding; false stone veneer foundation. Built ca.1880. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Three-bay, front-gable wood frame garage adjoining alley between State and Charles streets; bays open north. Finishes match house. Built ca.2000. May be contemporary with renovation of house using non-historic materials. Non-contributing building.

3 Charles St: Prefabricated wood frame house with open entrance porch on front and open deck porch on back. T-111 siding; poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1990-2000. Non-contributing building.

5 Charles St: Two-story, square-plan, wood frame house with low hipped, deep-eaved roof (eaves and cornice encased in aluminum); single-story gable-roofed ell centered on rear wall; open veranda with bracketed eaves and replaced posts spans front façade; open shed-roofed porch (added early 1900s) with Tuscan columns and squared spindled railing spans south side of wing. Regular fenestration with one-over-one vinyl and aluminum replacement sash; appears that some openings on front façade may be covered. Aluminum siding; scrolled brackets may be hidden under sloping aluminum enclosure; parged foundation. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Steel-sided shed opening onto alley between Charles and State streets. Recently flattened by a tree. Non-contributing building.

6 Charles St: Two-story, cross-gabled, T-plan wood frame house with lower, one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed ell centered on rear wall of main block; open, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and squared spindle railing spans front and both sides to the projecting wings formed by the T-plan. Retains regular period fenestration features single and paired openings

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with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; period wood doors with glazed upper panels. Aluminum siding; retains raking frieze and corner boards. Built ca.1895. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-story, side-gabled wood frame carriage barn with deep eaves, wood novelty siding, corner boards, and period sliding doors on east eave wall. At back of property (southeast corner) aligned with alley between Charles and Edward streets. Mapped in 1897. Contributing building.

7 Charles St: Two-story, deep-eaved, hip-roofed, square-plan wood frame house with one-story, side-gabled offset wing featuring partial returns and oriel window (added ca.1920); shed-roofed ell spans rear wall of wing. Open, hip-roofed porch (replaced earlier porch, ca.1915) with Tuscan columns set on battered, wood-shingled piers joined by enclosed wood-shingled railing spans front (east) and wraps south side to wing; open rear entrance porch with Craftsman details. Fenestration plan appears to have been altered ca.1915 when other changes changed an earlier decorative scheme to a Craftsman appearance. Some sash replaced with one-over-one wood; later replacements are one-over-one vinyl sash. Wood clapboard siding; foundation parged and scored. Built ca.1865-75; altered ca.1915. Contributing building.

Outbuildings: One-story, front-gable shop with center entrance and lower gable-roofed back ell on same roof axis; tiny pedimented hood over entrance. Center entrance flanked by windows with two-over-two wood sash; six-over-six wood sash on sides. Wood novelty siding. Small sign reads "Lee's Signs." Located at corner of alley between Charles and State streets facing Emily Street. Built ca.1925. Contributing building.

One-bay, front-gable, wood frame garage with wood novelty siding. Opens west onto the alley. Built mid-1900s. Contributing building

9 Charles St: Fire station. One-story, wood frame building constructed in two phases. Earlier section is a side-gabled block (built ca.1938) with partial returns and wood clapboard siding; a later (1960s or 1970s) front-gable wood frame garage with one double bay and one single bay abuts the east eave wall of earlier block and features upward sliding metal door for fire fighting equipment. Aluminum siding on garage block. House trailer (manufactured ca.1980) adjoins rear wall of older section. Built ca.1938. Contributing building

10 Charles St (*Historic name:* Union Free School): Two-story, brick school building with double-hipped, slate roof and set on high field stone foundation; prominent gabled dormer projects over center entrance from first stage of hipped roof. Building retains symmetrical period fenestration plan with original wood sash throughout. It features segmentally arched windows with soldiered brick heads and stone sills on sides and rear wall; front entrance with paired, period wood doors with glazed upper panels are flanked by sidelights; and tripled round-arched openings above entrance and below the dormer. Stone water table and decorative coursing. A large, flat-roofed, one-story wing (added ca.1990) built in three-phases and clad in vertically oriented steel siding projects from south side of school and houses a construction business. School built 1893; general contractor was Easton, Rising & Worden of Hoosick Falls. School mapped on site in 1891 Sanborn. Contributing building.

11 Charles St (*Historic name:* Community Hall): One-story, front-gable wood frame building with long narrow footprint and regular period fenestration; center entrance with paired doors is covered by open pedimented porch with round, fluted vinyl posts. Generally regular period fenestration with six-over-six vinyl replacement sash. Vinyl siding. Built ca.2000 to replace earlier community hall constructed ca.1938. Non-contributing building.

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12 Charles St: Two-story, front-gable wood frame house with cross-gabled wing on north eave wall and lower gable-roofed back ell. Open, hip-roofed porch with squared, chamfered posts, scrolled corner braces, small brackets, and splat skirting boards spans front of main block and wing. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood sash throughout; asymmetrically placed main entrance in main block features paired period doors with glazed upper panels; three-sided bay window with flat bracketed roof projects from south eave wall of main block. Wood clapboard siding, raking frieze, and simple Stick-style panels above wood water table and in tympanum. Polychrome slate roof and period brick chimneys in main block and wing. Parged foundation. Built ca.1885 (Sanborn had no exposure in this part of village until 1902, when this house was shown). Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-story, side-gabled wood frame carriage barn with gabled dormer centered on west eave wall; single door of vertical boards faces west towards house. Wood novelty; raking frieze and corner boards; metal roof. Built ca.1885.

Contributing building.

13 Charles St: One-and-a-half-story, L-plan wood frame house with recent wing (added late 1900s) on north eave wall; south wing features shed-roofed dormer (added early 1900s) breaking the eaveline and spanning much of that roof face; enclosed shed-roofed main entrance porch set in corner formed by south wing. Retains much of regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; tripled windows in south wing dormer; altered opening in second-story of north wing; windows on main block and in first story of each wing are flanked by boards mounted to resemble shutters. Wood shingle siding; trim replaced with plain boards, probably when north wing was added; foundation parged on early section. Built ca.1865. Contributing building.

Outbuildings: One-bay, front-gable wood frame shed on drive south of house and oriented to alley. T-111 siding. Built ca.1970-2000. Finishes match house. Non-contributing building.

Wood frame shed with wany siding faces alley. Appears to be pre-made Amish shed. Built ca.2000. Non-contributing building.

14 Charles St: One-story, gable-roofed, cinder block, fireproof, telephone exchange building composed of three blocks, the lower one nearer the street. Front façade retains 24-light (4 x 6) fixed windows; center entrance later filled in; small, round-arched vent in peak; poured concrete steps retain wrought iron boot scraper. Built ca.1925-40 with later, larger addition to rear. Contributing building.

15 Charles St: Wood frame house with one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled main block and slightly lower front-gable wing projecting from west end of south eave wall of main block to form an L-plan. South roof face of main block extended at a shallower angle over a deep, open Craftsman-style porch with squared, clapboarded supports and clapboard railing; partially enclosed rear entrance porch retains squared, battered posts. Main entrance set under porch roof and faces Lyon Street. House features regular fenestration with single and double openings with period wood window sash in variety of configurations including six-over-one on south side, sash with three vertical lights above single-light sash (most openings), and a tripled row of one-light sash capped by a transom facing the porch. Wood clapboard siding; exposed rafter tails; stone foundation still exposed on north side, but other sides parged. Built ca.1915. House appears to replace an older one on virtually the same site. Contributing building.

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Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame automobile garage matches finishes of house; six-light windows. Built ca.1925. Contributing building.

16 Charles St: Two-story, gable-roofed wood frame commercial building associated with adjacent railroad development; now converted to a residence. Building retains wood novelty siding and sliding vertical panel door facing Charles Street as well loading dock porch capped by open shed-roofed porch (with later railing) spanning south gable wall of building. Regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood sash appears to be an alteration as well as the small, open shed-roofed porch on north gable wall. Wagon-height stone foundation. Built ca.1870-80. Contributing building.

Notes from Sanborn fire insurance maps: In 1884, the two-story building was already G.W. Luhne's Lumber and Coal Yard, surely located there to capitalize on its proximity to the railroad. In 1891, it was labeled Herrington & Co., and by 1897 the open shed-roofed porch facing the railroad had been added. Later owned by Wiley Brothers hardware store, and after Wiley Bros. moved to Schaghticoke after buying property there in 1964, the office and store building was converted to residence.

Outbuilding: Front-gable storage barn adjoining Charles Street and running most of the depth of the lot retains wood novelty siding, metal roof. Paired sliding doors of vertical boards in gable wall at street level and centered in half-story above; second set of similar doors at east end of south eave wall. Exposed rafter tails. Sanborn maps indicate this building was added to over time and used to store lumber. It hadn't reached Charles Street by 1910, but its materials indicate it did so soon after. Built ca.1880 and extended northwards through first half of 1900s. Contributing building.

17 Charles St: Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with one-story, side-gabled wing and one-story, gable-roofed ell projecting west from rear wall of wing. Open porch with Gothic arcade spanning three southern bays of main block and wing; open entrance porch with matching details on rear (west) wall of main block. Greek Revival decorative scheme includes partial returns, deep frieze, and corner pilasters. Main block features symmetrical fenestration with slightly recessed center entrance with transom; mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash except for paired wood casements on first floor front opening onto porch. Wood clapboard siding with partial returns and corner boards; slate roof. Built ca.1865 (not mapped in 1861). Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Gable-roofed wood frame carriage barn with shop wing attached to north gable wall of main block. Gothic vergeboard on north gable end. Wood clapboards; slate roof. Opens toward alley between Charles and State streets. Built ca.1865. Contributing building.

19 Charles St: Two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed (hipped roof added ca.1915) wood frame house with one-story, mansard-roofed (mansard with polychrome slates added ca.1900) rear ell. Open shed-roofed Craftsman style porch (ca.1915) with paired squared posts set on wood shingled piers joined by crossed railings spans front façade; recently added open shed-roofed porch with squared posts on south side of rear ell; small enclosed porch added to back of ell. Regular fenestration features asymmetrically placed main entrance with recently redesigned door configuration; paired openings centered on front façade flanked by single openings, all capped by decorative Italianate casings; similar paired windows in south wall of main block; hip-roofed dormer (part of the ca.1915 roof redesign) in front roof face of main block; mainly one-over-one sash, some

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wood period and others replaced with vinyl. Wood clapboards with corner boards; brick foundation, partially parged.

Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-story, side-gabled, three-bay wood frame automobile garage with wood novelty siding and exposed rafter tails; paired six-light windows. Opens onto alley between Charles and State streets. Built ca.1940-60. Non-contributing building.

Edward Street

3 Edward St: Two-story, front-gable wood frame house with glazed shed-roofed porch spanning front façade; enclosed shed-roofed porch on rear wall of main block. Partially altered regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in house; sash in front porch are one-over-one wood. Aluminum siding with wood raking frieze. Built ca.1885. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story side-gabled wood frame carriage barn with six-over-six sash and wood novelty siding with corner boards; period wood sliding doors over two bay. Faces onto alley between Charles and Edward streets. Built ca.1885. Contributing building.

5 Edward St: Two-story, front-gable wood frame house with cross-gabled wing forming L-plan; one-story enclosed porch spans rear wall of wing of L-plan house. Shed-roofed, screened porch over asymmetrically main entrance in main block and front eave wall of wing has vinyl siding. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters on front and sides of house. Vinyl siding; parged and scored foundation. Built ca.1885. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame automobile garage with wood novelty siding and sliding doors with modified sawbuck design. Built ca.1920. Faces onto alley between Charles and Edward streets. Contributing building.

7 Edward St: Two-story, front-gable wood frame house with one-story side-gabled wing forming L-plan; open shed-roofed porch (recently built of unfinished stock lumber, maybe replacing and expanding earlier one) spans entire front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash flanked by vinyl louvered shutters. Vinyl siding covers or replaces historic finishes. Built ca.1865-1900 (difficult to date more narrowly). Non-contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame automobile garage with vinyl siding. Built ca.1980. Non-contributing building.

9 Edward St: Two-story, cross-gabled wood frame house; rear ell greatly enlarged recently and overwhelms the older section. Fenestration altered and sash replaced with variety of mainly one-over-one vinyl. Vinyl siding. House may have begun as a late example of a wing-and-upright form house, but is now very altered in plan, massing, and materials. Some portions have stone foundations. Date uncertain. Non-contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-story, gable-roofed garage with particle board and T-111 siding. Faces onto alley between Charles and Edward streets. Built ca.2000. Non-contributing building.

10 Edward St: One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with lower gable-roofed ell spanning rear wall; open, shed-roofed porch supported by squared, battered posts and capped by gabled dormer over asymmetrically placed main

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entrance at south end of front façade. Retains period fenestration: tripled windows with period wood six-over-one sash in front façade and spanned by louvered wood shutters; single and paired openings on side with six-over-one wood period sash flanked by louvered wood shutters remounted adjacent to later storm sash. Wood clapboards with lapped corners, deep eaves with raking frieze; parged foundation. Built ca.1920-40 (On site of former Baptist Church, still standing in 1910). Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-bay, front-gable wood frame automobile garage with novelty siding and exposed rafter tails. Built ca.1920-40. Contributing building.

12 Edward St: Two-story, front-gable wood frame house with nearly full-height, gable-roofed block projecting asymmetrically from front façade and forming an L-plan; one-story shed-roofed kitchen ell projects from back wall. Open, hip-roofed porch (altered or replaced earlier porch, ca.1915) with square posts set on closed clapboarded railing spaced with balustrade sections spans front and wraps to inside corner of the L-plan; a shed roof continues the north roof face over an entrance in the north eave wall. Retains regular period fenestration with six-over-one and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; openings flanked by vinyl louvered shutters. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1885. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed wood frame carriage barn with period fenestration, wood novelty siding, corner boards, and slate roof faces onto alley between Edward and Burton streets. Built ca.1885. Contributing building.

14 Edward St: Two-story, front-gable wood frame house with two-story bay capped by dormer gable and projecting from south eave wall; one-story, enclosed gable-roofed porch on rear gable wall. Open hip-roofed porch with square posts, corner braces, and squared spindle railing over asymmetrically placed main entrance. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Vinyl siding; deep eaves. Probably matched 16 Edward Street when built. Built ca.1885. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame automobile garage with paired horizontally sliding doors and later vinyl siding. Built ca.1930. Contributing building.

16 Edward St: (White) Two-story, front-gable wood frame house with two-story bay capped by dormer gable and projecting from south eave wall; one-story, enclosed gable-roofed porch on rear gable wall. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood period sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance. Aluminum siding; stone foundation. Probably matched 14 Edward Street when built. Built ca.1885. Contributing building.

18 Edward St: Two-story, L-plan, pyramidal-roofed, brick house (built as the Park Hotel) with slowly lower offset hip-roofed rear ell forming L-plan; deep eaves with single scrolled brackets on frieze. Open, hip-roofed porch with turned posts spans front, south side and also west side of ell. Front (west) façade features symmetrical fenestration with segmentally arched, soldiered brick heads, wood scroll sawn inserts in the arches, and two-over-two wood period sash. Single-width doors. Built ca.1880. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, two-bay, front-gabled wood frame carriage barn with eave wall aligned along alley between Edward and Burton streets. Wood novelty siding, corner boards, and raking frieze. Built ca.1880. Contributing building.

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Edward St, South of: Railroad Freight House alongside berm. One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame storage building paralleling the berm of the Upper Tracks. Retains deep eaves, red slate roof, and two large sliding doors facing the berm with half-height windows above. Wood siding, both clapboard and novelty type. Inaccessible, but visible from the berm. Tax ID 22.20-4-25. Contributing building.

Emily Street

1 Emily St: Two-story, side-gabled wood frame house with lower gable-roofed back ell; west face of ell roof extended over addition spanning west eave wall of the ell. Open (with screens) shed-roofed porch with squared tapered posts set on battered wood shingled piers spans front (north eave wall) of house. Retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Wood novelty siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1885. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-story, gable-roofed wood frame barn or shop with false parapet front facing Emily Street. Regular fenestration with two-over-two wood sash, partial returns wrapping front from side roof faces. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1915 (not mapped on 1910 Sanborn). Contributing building.

12 Emily St: Former Roman Catholic church. Gable-roofed brick church on raised brick basement with asymmetrical brick towers at southeast and southwest corners of the front façade. Three-stage southwest tower features single Gothic window with soldiered brick decorative head in first stage; paired Gothic windows under a Romanesque arch of flush soldiered brick in second stage; and louvered Gothic-arched opening in the third, or bell, stage; brick corbels at cornice; tower capped by eight-sided roof. Two-stage southeast tower features single Gothic windows in both stages and a smaller version of the peaked octagonal roof of the bell tower. Center entrance with paired period wood doors set in Gothic-arched brick doorway is reached by wide, open steps; cellar entrances at base of each tower on front façade: each is capped by open, gable-roofed wood frame porches supported by turned columns. Regular fenestration on sides of church with Gothic-arched openings; simple two-stage brick buttresses with sandstone caps between each window. Slate roof. Built 1889-90. Contributing building.

Lyon Street

2 Lyon St: Wing-and-upright wood frame house composed of two-story, front-gable main block and a side-gabled, one-and-a-half-story wing spanned by a glazed porch (added early 1900s); one-story, gable-roofed ell projects from rear (north) eave wall of wing. Partially altered fenestration features six-over-six vinyl replacement sash; first-story front window changed for a single, wider opening. Vinyl siding covers or replaces early finishes; most historic detail lost; stone foundation. Built ca.1865. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame automobile garage with aluminum siding opens to the alley. Built 1960-80. Non-contributing building.

11 Lyon St: Two-story, gable-roofed wood frame house with open shed-roofed spanning west eave wall. Brick veneer covers exterior walls up to first-story window sills. Regular fenestration with vinyl one-over-one sash. Vinyl siding and roof with modern soffit treatment. House with similar footprint stands on the site in 1895 Sanborn. Unclear if this building replaces an early one or is that building. Non-contributing building.

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Outbuilding: Large outbuilding with low-pitched roof and steel siding; garage bays. Aligns with alley. Built ca.1980. Non-contributing building.

15 Lyon St: Two-story, 5-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with open porch (added ca.1900) over center three bays. House retains symmetrical period fenestration with center entrance flanked by sidelights and single windows with one-over-one aluminum replacement sash, now flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Asbestos shingle siding; most historical detail removed or concealed; roof replaced. Built ca.1850-65. Non-contributing building.

Outbuilding: Small wood frame shed. Date uncertain (hidden from view by foliage); deteriorated. Non-contributing building.

Myron Street

1 Myron St: (Jennings House) Two-story, cross-gabled wood frame house with clipped gable end facing Charles Street; same-height ell cross-gabled and projecting north. A shed-roofed porch, partially enclosed, and projecting farther west from house than one shown in 1910 spans entire front (south) façade: enclosed east end features quadrupled windows and door entering east side of porch; open western section features recently replaced stock posts and railing. Retains much of period fenestration including paired windows capped by pediments in gable walls facing Myron and Charles streets, but all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; retains bracketed frieze and corner braces. Built ca.1880. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame garage faces onto alley running between Charles and State streets. T-111 siding. Built ca.1970-2000. Non-contributing building.

Poplar Avenue

1 Poplar Av: Two-story, side-gabled wood-frame, two-unit house with paired entrances centered on symmetrical front façade and capped by an open, gable-roofed porch (recently replaced or updated with stock lumber); shed-roofed leanto spans rear wall of house and a small enclosed entrance porch adjoins east gable wall near rear of building. Symmetrical fenestration with paired (changed from two single openings, possibly in historic period) openings on front façade; single openings on sides, all with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1845-60 as factory tenement. May have matched 271 Poplar Av. Contributing building.

3 Poplar Av: Large, multi-unit wood frame house with front-gable elevations and upper story projecting slightly above first story on eave walls. Regular, symmetrical fenestration composed of openings of varied configuration, all with one-over-one vinyl sash. Three doorways centered on front façade. Vinyl siding; concrete foundation. Date uncertain. Non-contributing building.

268 Poplar Av: Two-story, side-gabled, wood frame house with paired entrances centered on front face and capped by an open, gable-roofed porch (appears to be mid-1900s replacement); slightly lower two-story, gable-roofed rear ell forms T-plan; later added enclosed shed-roofed rear entrance porch on back wall of ell. Retains regular period fenestration with wood two-over-two sash (replaced ca.1900) in most openings and some one-over-one vinyl and wood replacements. Asbestos shingle siding with late Federal partial returns; parged foundation. Contributing building.

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271 Poplar Av: Two-story, side-gabled, wood frame, two-unit house with paired entrances centered on symmetrical front façade and capped by an open, shed-roofed porch (recently replaced or updated with stock lumber; shed-roofed leanto spans rear wall of house. Symmetrical period fenestration with recently replaced one-over-one vinyl sash. Asbestos shingle siding; stone foundation; raking cornice mimicked in synthetic materials. Built ca.1845-60 as factory tenement. May have matched 1 Poplar Av. Contributing building.

N/A Poplar Av: Part of the brick factory complex designed to process linen fiber into a variety of products developed in section after demolishing buildings on the site in 1870. The mill was sold in 1992 and ceased operation. The mill burned in 2009, and parts of the destroyed mill still stand on the site. These include the foundations of one of the buildings constructed early for finishing, weaving, and spinning, which on Sanborn maps was shown with wood floors. The adjacent roofless brick walls of a three-story building with concrete floors to the west were constructed ca.1900. This building features the characteristic regular fenestration of “daylight” mills built in the period. Although not visible from the surface, the raceway that powered the mill was enlarged and altered for hydroelectric generation in 1985. Contributing site.

River Street (NY 67)

1842 River St: (Valley Falls Auto Repair) One-story, side-gabled automobile garage and repair shop with recently added vertically ribbed steel siding; shed-roofed leanto spans entire rear wall. Garage bays on west gable wall, centered on front eave wall, and in leanto. Built ca.1930 (building mapped in 1933 Sanborn without the leanto on rear wall). Contributing building (retains form and function during period of significance).

1846 River St: Two-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood frame house with one-story lean-to on rear wall. Open, flat-roofed porch supported by chamfered wood posts with corresponding capitals and angular brackets with perforated foliate detailing spans front façade. The asymmetrically placed main entrance retains double-leaf glazed and paneled doors surmounted by a large glazed transom. The exterior retains wood clapboard siding and decorative horizontal boards which wood frame the second-story façade windows, which are hung with two-over-two vinyl replacement sash and feature decorative surrounds with peaked heads; a three-sided bay window (possibly added later) with replacement sash applied to east eave wall. Cornices are boxed and moulded; decorative king-post gable truss matching the porch brackets in front roof peak. Stone foundation; asphalt roofing. Built ca.1880. Contributing building.

1850 River St: Wood frame upright-and-wing house consisting of a two-story, three-bay-wide by two-bay-deep main block with a steep, front-facing gable roof and a one-story wing with gabled roof which extends from the west elevation of the main block; one-story lean-to projects from rear wall of main block. Although covered with vinyl siding, the house retains its overall form and fenestration pattern. Windows at first-story level are one-over-one replacement units; second-story openings feature period two-over-two wood sash. The front door of the main block is fitted with a non-historic glazed and paneled door and is shielded by a gable-roofed porch sustained by metal supports; a similar gable-roofed hood, in this instance sustained by brackets, shields the offset entrance into the ell. The building’s exterior lacks specific stylistic references or ornamental features. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; slate roof. Built ca.1860. Contributing building.

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1852 River St: Wood frame upright-and-wing house consisting of a two-story, three-bay-wide by three-bay-deep main block (inclusive of a rear one-story section) with gable-front roof, and a one-story, two-bay-wide wing with gable roof on east eave wall of main block; brick chimney set on the roof ridge of the wing. Retains period fenestration with replacement one-over-one sash and doors. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt roof. Built ca.1860. Contributing building.

1856 River St: Single-story modular house with L-plan and attached garage; set back from the highway. Built ca.1950–65 (replaces house shown on site by 1876). Non-contributing building.

1858 River St: Two-story, front-gable, wood frame house, built above a self-contained rectangular plan and oriented northwards towards the road. Open shed-roofed porch (recently added and built with synthetic materials) spans front façade. Altered fenestration with replacement one-over-one vinyl sash in reduced openings and flanked by vinyl louvered shutters. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Built ca.1870–80 (shown in 1887 Burleigh view). Non-contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay automobile garage with gable-front orientation; it is located behind and slightly east of the house.

Built ca.1960-2000. Non-contributing building.

1862 River St: Two-story, front-gable, wood frame house, self-contained and built above a rectangular plan and oriented northwards towards the road. House retains historic form and massing, but fenestration is altered and openings reduced for much smaller vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding and non-historic entrance porch. Built ca.1870–80 (shown in 1887 Burleigh view). Non-contributing building.

1866 River St: Wood frame upright-and-wing house consisting of a two-story main block with gable-front orientation, northwards towards the road, with one-and-a-half-story wing projecting from east eave wall. The main block is two bays wide by two bays deep. Windows on the main block façade feature period paired, narrow two-over-two wood sash set within a wood casing with central mullion and moulded crown; the four units on the west eave wall, two each per story, employ a similar moulded wood casing but feature single two-over-two wood sash. These match the first-story windows of the wing. Two doors positioned where the main block and ell intersect provide entrance to the house from an, shed-roofed porch (recently added, although may replace earlier one) spanning front façade of wing. A small addition featuring non-historic characteristics projects from rear wall of wing. Stone foundation; wood siding with corner boards and raking frieze; asphalt roofing. Built ca.1870 (shown in 1887 Burleigh view). Contributing building.

1868 River St: Wood frame upright-and-wing house consisting of a gable-front main block oriented northwards towards the road and wing applied to east eave wall of main block. Open porch, a recent addition, spans front of wing and asymmetrically placed entrance in main block. Wing appears to have been raised to two stories with upper story projecting over first story and roofline, and thus massing of house, greatly altered. Retains general period fenestration plan in main block, but with altered openings and replacement sash. Wing fenestration altered substantially. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1850 (not shown until 1887 Burleigh view, but form and massing, although altered, suggests this date). Non-contributing building.

1870 River St: Wood frame upright-and-wing house consisting of a two-story, gable front section, three bays wide by two bays deep, oriented northwards towards the road, and a wing attached to west eave wall. Wing later raised to two stories and

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extended towards the rear, which alters the historic roofline and overall massing of house. Retains much of historic fenestration with one-over-one vinyl sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1850 (not shown until 1887 Burleigh view, but form and massing, although altered, suggests this date). Non-contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-bay automobile garage with gable-front orientation, located behind and east of the house. Non-contributing building.

1876 River St: Two-story, flat-roofed, wood frame house, oriented northwards towards the road; small shed-roofed, one-story addition projects from the building's rear southwest corner and spans entire rear elevation. First-story historic fenestration altered with "picture window." Character-defining features removed and vinyl siding applied. Built ca.1880 (shown in 1887 Burleigh view). Non-contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-bay automobile garage with gable-front orientation, located east of and in front of the house. Built ca.1960. Non-contributing building.

Structure: Concrete block retaining wall. Non-contributing structure.

1882 River St: Two-story, wood-wood frame, gambrel-roofed house with Dutch Colonial-style and Arts & Crafts characteristics. Enclosed hip-roofed porch with paired windows (three-over-two configuration) spans front façade and projects beyond east and west ends of main block; western end houses a one-bay automobile garage (possibly a later change). The single-story portion of the building has four large windows of Arts & Crafts conception consisting of paired window units, each fitted with a narrow three-light transom above a taller two-light sash; main entrance set under a non-historic metal awning is located between the third and fourth window moving east to west. A shed-roofed dormer with two paired one-over-one sash windows spans most of the lower slope of the gambrel on the north façade. Concrete foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing. Built ca.1920. Contributing building.

State Street (CR 117)

1 State St: all buildings lost to fire on this property except for a large front-gable truck garage with tall entrance bay in east gable wall. Steel roof and siding on front façade; north gable wall may retain wood board-and-batten. Built mid-1900s. Non-contributing building.

2 State St: Two-story, wood frame building with flat roof, altered fenestration, replacement windows, synthetic siding, including that which appears to conceal earlier cornice brackets at eaves level. The building appears to represent a remaining and highly altered section of the former Valley Falls Hotel, which is first depicted on the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map. Built ca. 1870 and altered subsequently. Non-contributing building.

3 State St: Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled wood frame house. Regular symmetrical fenestration with center entrance; vinyl one-over-one sash. Vinyl siding; concrete foundation. Built ca.1980 to replace a historic period house that burned. Non-contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-story, hip-roofed frame building with three garage bays spanning east wall and ribbons of tripled windows (recently replaced sash). Wood shingle siding. Built ca.1920. Contributing building.

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4 State St: One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled wood frame house on banked foundation; later (ca.1900), hip-roofed wing attached to northeast (rear) corner of main block; one-bay, side-gabled automobile garage (possibly a reuse of earlier wing) attached to south gable wall and set back from front facade. Open gable-roofed entrance porch added recently over center entrance probably replaces an earlier one. Regular, symmetrical fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; those flanking center entrance now paired. Vinyl siding with partial returns; parged foundation. Built ca.1820-40. Contributing building.

5 State St: Two-story, side-gabled wood frame house with same-height, gable-roofed ell spanning most of rear wall of main block; one-story enclosed hip-roofed porch spans rear wall of ell and projects slightly north and south of it. Open gable-roofed entrance porches (added early 1900s) on center front entrance and on south gable wall; front one has elliptically vaulted roof and recent iron supports; side one features recent turned wood posts. Roof on main block retains full returns and one interior brick chimney at south end of ridgeline. Regular fenestration with some historic period alteration; six-over-six wood sash in upper-story front; two-over-two wood sash in first-story openings, all flanked by decorative shutters; paired openings dating to early 1900s retain one-over-one wood sash. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1820-40. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-story, L-plan, hip-roofed wood frame automobile garage with wood novelty siding and shed-roofed addition to south wall. Built ca.1920. Contributing building.

6 State St: Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood frame house with one-story, side-gabled wing forming L-plan; glazed porch (added early 2000s) spans front eave wall of wing. Preserves much of period fenestration with asymmetrically placed main entrance; first floor front of main block altered with "picture" window; sash replaced mainly with vinyl nine-over-ones, but also one-over-ones and casements. Vinyl siding; brick foundation partially parged. Renovated ca.2014 using non-historic finishes throughout and consequent loss of integrity. Built ca.1865. Non-contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story front-gable carriage barn with wood clapboard siding. Contributing building.

7 State St: Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, two-unit, wood frame house with one-story ell spanning rear eave wall. Open, hip-roofed Craftsman-era with porch with squared, tapered, paired columns set on wood shingled piers joined by squared spindles spans front facade. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with two-over-two wood period sash; paired entrances centered on front. Wood novelty siding; stone foundation; slate roof. Built 1884 (Sanborn). Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Three connected wood frame outbuildings. Largest and rearmost is a two-story, gable-roofed building with six-over-six wood sash and doors of diagonally laid beadboard. A one-and-a-half-story gable-roofed building with a parapet on the east front adjoins the east eave wall of the two-story building and forms an L-plan. This section features brick chimney, possibly for a shop. A one-story, wood frame gable-roofed automobile garage (built mid-1900s) is attached to east wall of middle block. Labeled as Sproat & Sweeney Cigar Factory (1910 Sanborn), this building may have gone with 9 State Street in the historic period, but tax map shows that the parcel configuration may have changed.

Contributing building.

8 State St: Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled wood frame house (now multi-unit) with center entrance; one-story ell spanning back wall has parapet wall. House retains wood clapboards, corner boards, full returns, and Federal eave treatment as well as

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much of its symmetrical fenestration in the main block. Center entrance retains plain casing and sidelights; a second recently added entrance inserted between the early doorway and a window. Most windows have wood two-over-two sash (replaced ca.1880). House was updated in early 1900s with an open, hip-roofed Craftsman porch with squared, tapered posts set on brick piers (northernmost one replaced) and three-sided bay window on south gable wall. Stone foundation. Built ca.1810-40. Appears to be mapped in 1854 labeled "D. Milks" and in 1861 as "Milk." Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, wood frame garage. Built ca.1950-2000. Non-contributing building.

9 State St: Wood frame wing-and-upright house composed of two-story, three-bay front-gable main block and one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing set back from front of main block; rear ells include a two-story, hip-roofed one projecting from southwest corner of the wing and a one-story gable-roofed one projecting from the northwest corner of the main block. Open, hip-roofed Craftsman-era porch with squared, tapered columns set on brick piers connected by square-spindled railings spans entire front façade; pediment over steps to main entrance asymmetrically placed door in main block. Regular period fenestration with mainly nine-over-one replacement sash. Historic details include Palladian window (added ca.1900) centered in peak of main block; full returns. Wood clapboard siding with full return on main block and corner boards; parged foundation. Built ca.1850 with Queen Anne period remodeling and an even later Craftsman front porch. Appears to house of L. Slocum in 1854 and 1861. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, wood frame automobile garage. Non-contributing building.

10 State St: Two-story, front-gable wood frame house with lower, gable-roofed ell aligned with south eave wall and small enclosed gabled rear entrance porch attached to ell. Veranda with squared posts and triangular corner braces spans front façade; two-story, open, shed-roofed Craftsman style porch with tapered posts and wood shingled railings projects from north eave wall of wing past the eave wall of the main block. Regular period fenestration features two-over-two wood period sash and asymmetrically placed main entrance with paired glazed doors and deep single-light transom. Wood clapboards, corner boards and water table board, deep raking frieze; round-arched, louvered vent under decorative pedimented casing in front peak. Built ca.1865. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Automobile garage. Non-contributing building.

11 State St: Two-story, side-gabled, multi-unit wood frame house with same-height rear ell forming L-plan; one-story open gable-roofed porch projects from south gable wall. Symmetrical fenestration with paired entrances in center front; most openings in period configuration except for those in first floor flanking doors; vinyl replacement sash, mainly in one-over-one configuration, throughout. Vinyl siding. Built mid-1800s—hard to date with certainty due to alterations. Non-contributing building.

Outbuildings: One-story, brick ranch house with later synthetic exterior finishes. Built ca.1960. Non-contributing building.

Two-bay wood frame garage. Built ca.1960. Non-contributing building.

12 State St: Two-story, flat-roofed wood frame house with lower, flat-roofed back ell forming L-plan; both cornices encased in non-historic material that may hide bracketed eaves; enclosed shed-roofed entrance porch at rear of wing. Generally regular period fenestration except for alterations to first floor front; sash replaced with one-over-one vinyl ones. Main entrance retains transom over single-width, wood paneled door flanked by narrow sidelights. Asbestos shingle siding; parged

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foundation; raised, poured concrete patio (added mid-1900s) spans most of front of house. Built ca.1865-70. Contributing building.

13 State St: Wood frame, multi-unit house composed of two-story, four-bay, front-gable block with partial returns and a slightly higher front-gable rear block with its south eave wall projecting beyond the south eave wall of front block; rear block features full return and brick chimney centered on ridge. Open hip-roofed porch (roof appears earlier) with recently added stock turned posts and spindle railing spans front and south wall to where rear block projects farther south. Vinyl siding; brick veneer on first-story front façade with altered fenestration. Other openings have one-over-one wood sash. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1890. Non-contributing building.

14 State St: Large, wood frame, gambrel-roofed Craftsman-style house with shed-roofed dormers spanning both roof faces. Open, hip-roofed porch with squared posts set on shingled piers spans most of front façade and wraps entire north wall. Hip-roofed porte-cochere spans much of south eave wall and covers enclosed porch at southeast corner of the building. Regular period fenestration with paired and single openings; six-over-one and eight-over-one sash; wood period doors with glazed upper panels. Wood shingle siding with slightly flared lower edges throughout; wood shingle roof. Built ca.1915 as a wedding present for Dr. Charles Sproat and his wife Flora by the bride's father, linen mill owner James Thompson, when Sproat completed medical school at the University of Michigan and returned to Valley Falls to practice. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Three-bay, hip-roofed, wood frame automobile garage with wood shingle siding and asphalt shingle roof. Built ca.1915. Matches house. Contributing building.

Small gambrel-roofed, basement barn with wood clapboard siding and stamped tin ventilator set on ridge. Built ca.1915. Contributing building.

15 State St: Two-story, shed-roofed, wood frame commercial building reused as a house. Retains bracketed cornice capping front elevation and regular fenestration, now with vinyl six-over-six replacement sash. Recently added open shed-roofed porch with unfinished square posts and square spindle railing spans first floor front. Enclosed shed-roofed porch supported by posts projects from second story on south side. Altered store building. Built ca.1875. (1884: grocery; 1910: newsstand) Non-contributing building. (Diminished historic integrity)

16 State St: Methodist church. Gable-roofed buff brick church with coherent decorative scheme drawn from Gothic architecture. A square tower featuring open belfry and capped by pyramidal roof is located on west eave wall; main entrance in south wall at base of tower has paired wooden period doors capped by Gothic arch; window of similar size and configuration in west wall of tower in entrance foyer; rose window above. Fenestration in Sunday school area in south part of building features single and double openings with square heads and "drapery" moldings; tripled open in the peak. Gabled dormer on west eave wall features Gothic arched stained glass window; octagonal apse projects from east eave wall. Main block features buff brick buttresses with sandstone caps and church rests on high foundation of matching sandstone. Built 1923; architect Louis Niles Milliman. Contributing building.

First church building, constructed in 1839, stood across the street. The congregation built a new wood frame church in 1884, and that year's Sanborn labeled the old church as being remodeled for residential use. A contemporary historian stated that the building was also moved to the east side of State Street, but it is unclear which building this is, if it still

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stands. The new wood frame church at 16 State Street burned in 1920 and was replaced with the present structure, which was dedicated in 1923.

17 State St: One-and-a-half-story, front-gable, wood frame house with slightly taller two-story back section on same roof axis. Open hip-roofed porch with squared posts set on enclosed railing. Fenestration includes single, double, and triple openings with vinyl replacement sash and flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Fire-damaged building. Built ca.1930. Non-contributing building.

18 State St: Two-story, front-gable wood frame house with shallow bays capped by gabled dormers projecting from both eave walls. House features Queen Anne decorative scheme: open porches to main entrance and north side entrance both feature spindled friezes, square posts set on piers, and bracketed eaves. Main entrance asymmetrically placed and features DOOR; one-story, three-sided bay window spans north half of front wall. Fenestration features single and paired openings with one-over-one (some appear to wood period and others later replacements) and also novelty sash; openings capped by shallow decorative panels. Main roof frieze has bracketed eaves; front and north gable ends feature Stick-style panels with fish-scale wood shingles and tripled novelty sash separated by wood consoles; south side gable end has different design. Period wood shingle siding of various types in bands and panels. Built 1885-1890. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, hip-on-gable frame carriage barn with prominent dormer centered on north roof face; pent roof over bay entrances in north eave wall of building. Wood shingle siding with decorative panels in gable ends in Stick Style panels; slate roof. Matches house. Built ca.1885-90. Contributing building.

19 State St: One-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled wood frame house with front-gable glazed entrance porch centered on front façade; shed-roofed ell spans rear wall; shed-roofed wood frame garage (added mid-1900s) projects from south side of ell. Generally regular fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; stone (possibly veneer) foundation. Built ca.1930. Contributing building.

20 State St: Two-story, six-bay, flat-roofed wood frame, two-unit house Italianate house with symmetrical plan. Paired center entrances centered on first floor façade. Retains Italianate-style cornice with deep eaves and bracketed frieze. Period fenestration with replacement one-over-one vinyl sash and insulated steel doors. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Mapped as duplex in 1884. Built ca.1870. Contributing building.

21 State St: Two-story, front-gable, multi-unit wood frame house with sunburst in gable. Open, two-story, shed-roofed Craftsman porch (added 1910–1920s) spans front façade; features full-height Tuscan columns and squared spindled railing on first story and half-height columns set on battered piers on upper story. A second similar porch projects from rear wall of house. Symmetrical period fenestration with paired entrances centered on both stories on front façade; stair entrances at either end of first story. Retains wood period two-over-two sash throughout. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built 1885–90. Contributing building.

22 State St: Two-story, Stick-style wood frame house with hipped main roof and front-gable, three-bay projecting forward from northern two-thirds of front façade; two-story bay window capped by a narrow hipped roof with flared eaves spans southern third of the front. Open, hip-roofed porch with spindled railing and friezed, turned posts, corner braces, and

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exposed rafter tails spans three-bay front section. Shed-roofed side entrance porch on north eave wall matches front porch. Main portion of building clad in wood clapboards with decorative Stick Style panels; wood fishscale shingles in front-facing tympanum with flared lower edge. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash throughout as well as period door with glazed upper panel. Brick foundation and chimney. Built ca.1885–90 (mapped 1891 Sanborn). Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed frame carriage barn with two bays facing alley between State and Charles streets; wood novelty siding and corner boards. Built ca.1885–90 (mapped 1891 Sanborn). Contributing building.

23 State St: Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood frame house with lower one-and-a-half-story ell on same roof axis; flat-roofed rear addition attached to southwest corner of ell. Open porch with squared, chamfered posts, bracketed frieze, and later railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood period sash; paired doors replaced with insulated steel one in a reduced opening. Wood clapboards; polychrome slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1860 as Methodist church; remodeled 1884 into residential units when “Old Methodist church to be remodeled into units.” (1884 Sanborn) Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-story, hip-roofed wood frame garage with one garage bay and living quarters above. Vinyl siding abuts wood corner boards; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Built ca.1920. Contributing building.

24 State St: One-and-a-half-story wood frame house with polychrome slate mansard roof (added ca.1900). Open porch with squared, chamfered posts, Stick-style corner braces, turned spindle railing, and splat skirting boards spans north half of front façade. Period fenestration includes single openings with wood two-over-two sash on sides and north of center entrance featuring wood door with glazed upper panel surmounted by stained glass transom; one-story, three-sided bay window in south half of front façade; mansard-roofed dormers with decorative casings in upper story. Wood clapboard siding with decorative splat frieze featuring trefoils and scallops; polychrome slate roof. Built ca.1880; remodeled with new roof ca.1900 (mapped 1884; changes first shown in 1902 Sanborn). Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Large gable-roofed wood frame carriage barn with two bays facing onto alley between State and Charles streets; south opening retains period horizontally sliding door; wood novelty siding and plain finishes. Built ca.1880. Contributing building.

25 State St: Two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed wood frame house (transitional Greek Revival-Italianate) with hip-roofed Craftsman porch (added ca.1915) featuring square posts and squared spindle railing on front and north side. Regular period fenestration with four-light floor-length paired casements on first story front; other sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones; asymmetrically placed main entrance features insulated steel door. Wood clapboards with corner boards and frieze. Built ca.1855. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, shed-roofed wood frame garage with low false front. Built ca.1930. Non-contributing building.

26 State St: One-and-a-half-story, irregular plan, wood frame house with mansard roof (added ca.1905); pyramidal roof over southwest corner of house. Open, hip-roofed porch (replaced earlier porch ca.1905) with Tuscan columns spans front and part of south side. Generally regular period fenestration with paired and single openings featuring variety of vinyl replacement sash that appear to have been fabricated to match earlier wood ones; hip-roofed dormers project from front and side roof

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faces and break eaveline; wood period doors with glazed upper panes. Wood clapboards on first story; diagonally laid panels in upper half story; wood shingled roof. Built ca.1880; remodeled ca.1905 to present appearance (first mapped 1884).

Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame carriage barn with shed-roofed leanto on north eave wall; two bays face onto alley between State and Charles streets. Wood novelty siding with cornerboards and foundation replaced with concrete blocks. Built ca.1880. Contributing building.

27 State St: Two-story, front-gable wood frame house with a two-story wing projecting from each eave wall, not opposite each other; main block and both wings feature identical deep frieze and small brackets under the deep eaves. An open, hip-roofed porch with square posts, brackets and latticed railing spans main block and both wings. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (replaced early 1900s) set in wood casing with decorative pediments (first story) and Italianate doors with round-arched glazed upper panels. Wood clapboard siding; parged foundation; asphalt shingle roof. Built 1875. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Large, hip-roofed, wood frame carriage barn on steeply banked foundation; retains period hip-roofed, louvered cupola and period exterior finishes on sides and rear wall; front façade altered to accommodate entrances for apartments. Built ca.1875. Contributing building.

One-bay, front-gable wood frame automobile garage set below grade at northwest corner of carriage barn. Built ca.1950-80. Non-contributing building.

Shed-roofed, wood frame outhouse. Built ca.1900. Contributing building.

28 State St: Two-story, hip-roofed wood frame house composed of an L-plan main block and lower two-story, hip-roofed back ell offset; enclosed, gable-roofed porch set in southeast corner where main block and ell meet. House retains an Italianate decorative scheme with deep frieze, bracketed eaves, and an open veranda with squared, chamfered posts and bracketed frieze spanning the inside corner of the L-plan; spindled railing a later change. Regular period fenestration retains paired openings under pedimented casings in north half of front façade; otherwise single openings with pedimented casings and nine-over-nine vinyl replacement sash in first story and six-over-six vinyl replacements in second story, mostly flanked by louvered wood shutters; main entrance through a vestibule with Queen Anne door with glazed upper panel entered from front veranda. Wood clapboard siding; parged foundation; asphalt shingle roof. Built ca.1880 (first mapped 1884).

Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed wood frame carriage house with wood novelty siding and gabled dormers centered on both roof faces; paired bays open onto alley between State and Charles streets. Built ca.1880. Contributing building.

29 State St: Two-story, wood frame house with irregular roof featuring hipped section and gabled dormers over bay windows on eave walls; Queen Anne decorative scheme includes decorative vergeboards in south-facing peak. Open hip-roofed porch with recently replaced turned posts and railing spans front façade; ramp recently added. Regular fenestration features asymmetrically placed main entrance with recently replaced door; windows with mainly wood period sash in a variety of

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configurations; wood louvered shutters flank most openings on front and sides. Wood clapboard siding and raking frieze boards and corner boards. Stone foundation. Built ca.1890. Contributing building.

30 State St: Wing-and-upright wood frame house with one-and-a-half-story front-gable main block and one-story wing set well back from street giving it the appearance of being an Emily Street address. Glazed shed-roofed porch spans front (west) elevation. Partially altered fenestration with paired and single openings; regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (replaced ca.1900-40). Wood clapboard siding with partial returns, but other details hidden or lost with renovation. Built ca.1860. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay front-gable wood frame garage facing Emily Street and placed at front of State Street frontage. Built ca.1950. Non-contributing building.

31 State St: Two-story, front-gable wood frame multi-unit house with eclectic details. These include asymmetrical open and intact Queen Anne entrance porches approaching entrances in both front corners of the house, a clipped gable end on front façade, and three-sided bay window projecting from center of first story elevation. Regular period fenestration partially altered with some reduced and boarded up openings in second story front; mainly one-over-one wood period sash, but also vinyl one-over-one replacements in some openings. Asbestos shingle siding; slate roof; parged foundation. Built ca.1880-90. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-bay, front-gable wood frame automobile garage with wood novelty siding and paired battened doors. Built ca.1920. Contributing building.

Two-bay, front-gable wood frame automobile garage with one period horizontal sliding door and one later one; wood clapboards. Built ca.1940. Non-contributing building.

32 State St: Two-story, hip-roofed wood frame house with deep eaves; one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed rear ell; north roof face extended to form porch on north side ell. Fenestration on main block altered and all sash and doors replaced with synthetic examples. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built ca.1865. Non-contributing building.

Outbuilding: Wood frame automobile garage opens onto alley between State and Charles streets. Built ca.1960. Non-contributing building.

33 State St: Two-story, hip-roofed, wood frame house with slightly lower two-story hip-roofed ell projecting from southwest corner of main block; deep eaved roof with bracketed frieze and pediment centered on front roof face. Two-story, shed-roofed, open porch (added early 1900s) applied to south side and covers exterior brick chimney (added about same time). Symmetrical period fenestration with floor-to-ceiling openings featuring two-over-two double-hung wood sash in first story front and two-over-two period wood sash in other openings; all openings in main block have slightly extended architraves; windows on second story feature segmentally arched heads except for paired round-arched openings centered over main entrance. Main entrance altered. Rear ell has deep, bracketed eaves, wood clapboard siding, and plain fenestration with one-over-one sash. Wood clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. Built ca.1880. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable wood frame automobile garage. Built ca.1950-60. Non-contributing building.

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34 State St: Two-story, L-plan, wood frame house with steeply pitched cross-gabled slate roof; same-height back ell cross-gabled into main block roof; one-story service ells project further to the back of the house. Open, shed-roofed Craftsman porch (added ca.1920) with heavy wood shingled supports and shingled railings spans side-gable portion of main block. House retains pedimented window casings, paired in front façade above a three-sided bay window. Wood clapboard siding; parged foundation; slate roof. Built ca.1870. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed wood frame carriage barn with small cupola aligns with alley between State and Charles streets. Period sliding doors on both eave walls. Wood novelty siding. Built ca.1880. Contributing building.

35 State St: Two-story wood frame house composed of three-bay, front-gable main block and two-bay, somewhat lower two-story wing; a later, slightly lower ell projects to the rear from southwest corner of wing. House retains a Greek Revival trim scheme including frieze and corner pilasters; full return on front-gable main block and partial returns on wing; slightly recessed asymmetrically placed main entrance with Greek Revival surround in main block, and generally regular period fenestration featuring six-over-two sash (unusual configuration may be replacements). Open porch with low, hipped roof spans front of main block and wing; matching porch with squared posts, corner braces, and square spindled railing spans front of ell. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation except for brick under three-sided bay window. Built ca.1850.

Contributing building.

Outbuildings: Two-story, side-gabled wood frame carriage barn with paired sawbuck doors and wood clapboard siding. Built ca.1850–75. Contributing building.

Small wood frame “Amish” shed. Placed ca.2000. Non-contributing building.

36 State St: Two-story, front-gable wood frame house with slightly lower two-story wing capped by gabled dormer on south eave wall; one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed rear ell. Open hip-roofed porch (posts and railings replaced recently with resin examples) spans front and part of south side. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in paired and single openings flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; wood period doors with glazed upper panels. Vinyl siding. Built ca.1900. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, wood frame automobile garage. Built ca.1950-70. Non-contributing building.

37 State St: Two-story, three-bay, front-gable wood frame house with same-height side-gabled wing adjoining southwest (rear) corner of main block forms L-plan; open gable-roofed entrance porch (added early 1900s) with Tuscan columns over asymmetrically placed main entrance on front façade; open shed-roofed porch set in corner of plan. House retains full return, deep frieze, and corner pilasters on main block and partial returns with corner pilasters on wing. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and louvered wood shutters, now fixed; asymmetrically placed, slightly recessed main entrance features side and transom lights; later ten-light paired doors. Wood clapboard siding; slate roof. Built ca.1850.

Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, gable-roofed wood frame automobile garage with T-111 siding. Built ca.1970-80. Non-contributing building.

38 State St: Two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed, L-plan wood frame house with lower, hip-roofed back ell. Open shed-roofed entrance porch supported by squared posts set on poured concrete stoop over asymmetrically placed main entrance; a second,

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later (ca.1915) open shed-roofed porch set in corner of L-plan and projects beyond it. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout; retains period door with paired, round-arched lights in upper half. Vinyl siding; parged foundation. Built 1874 (Stover). Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable, wood frame automobile garage opens onto alley. Built ca.1960. Non-contributing building.

39 State St: Wood frame (early balloon wood frame was exposed after fire) composed of three two-story blocks with Greek Revival cornices. Front-gable, three-bay main block with full return at northeast corner of plan; slightly lower two-bay, side-gabled block with partial returns adjoins south eave wall; a third two-story, gable-roofed block attached to rear wall of wing; one-story gable-roofed service porch projects from rear wall of third block. Open (partially screened on side), hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns spans front of main block and wing and wraps to where the rear ell projects beyond south gable end of wing. Regular period fenestration with vinyl six-over-six sash flanked by louvered shutters throughout; main entrance with side and transom lights asymmetrically placed in main bloc and forms center entrance to front façade. Wood clapboard siding; slate roof. Built ca.1850. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Gable-roofed wood frame carriage barn with entrances to two bays in east (front) eave wall, each with period sliding doors; simple brackets set under eaves of metal clad roof. Wood novelty siding. Built ca.1880-1900. Contributing building.

40 State St: Post office. Two-story, front-gable wood frame commercial building with two-story, flat-roofed wing spanning north eave wall. Building features open, shed-roofed front porch with square posts and access ramp with iron pipe railing on front façade; shed-roofed loading dock spans rear half of south eave wall. Apartments in upper story. Regular period fenestration with display windows flanking center entrance in front; otherwise, single, regularly spaced openings with six-over-six vinyl sash. Vinyl siding; metal roof. Built ca.1885 (first mapped 1891). Contributing building.

41 State St: One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with long, narrow ell projecting from rear wall. An open, shed-roofed Craftsman porch (added ca.1915) with squared tapered columns set on shingled piers connected by a shingled railing spans the front façade. Regular period fenestration features two-over-two wood sash in first story front; wood six-over-six sash upstairs; and asymmetrically placed main entrance with Queen Anne door featuring glazed upper panel. Asbestos shingle siding covers or replaces earlier finishes; stone foundation; asphalt shingle roof. Built ca.1865. Contributing building.

Object: Cast iron water pump. Contributing object.

Outbuilding: Wood frame henhouse with wood clapboard siding and six-light windows. Built early 1900s. Contributing building.

42 State St: Valley Falls Library. One-story hip-roofed buff brick Arts and Crafts purpose-built library on high foundation with water table. Deep eaves with heavy exposed rafters. Symmetrical fenestration features center entrance with hip-roofed hood matching main roof; paired openings flank entrance; side walls feature tripled openings. Period sash and doors throughout. Built 1913; Architect: Louis Niles Milliman; Builder: Easton Rising and Warden, Hoosick Falls. Contributing building.

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Object: War memorial on northwest corner of property. Contributing object.

43 State St: Two-story, wood frame house with Queen Anne plan including hipped main roof with gabled dormers projecting from front and side elevations; open shed roof with prominent gable over asymmetrically placed main entrance is a recent replacement with square posts and dimensional lumber railings. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards, coursing between stories; wood fishscale shingles in gable ends; wood watertable; Queen Anne braces under projecting bays on side; deep frieze and full returns on dormers. Built ca.1865 with historic period alterations to create a Queen Anne appearance. Contributing building.

44 State St: Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, multi-unit wood frame tenement house. Open shed-roofed porch with later square wood posts spans most of front façade and stands on low poured concrete floor. Regular period fenestration (except for one window in first story front) with wood two-over-two sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; three entrances spaced across first story front, each with a different door, all dating to the historic period. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Site of two-story carriage shop in 1884; a dwelling and meat market associated with the Hoyt carriage shop located adjoining the back alley on the property in 1891. Shop was gone by 1897. Built ca.1900. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Shed-roofed automobile garage with leanto attached to south end wall; steel siding. Built ca.1950-70. Non-contributing building.

45 State St: Wing-and-upright wood frame house composed of a two-story front-gable main block and a slightly lower two-story wing extending from its south eave wall; western (rear) portion of north roof face of main block extended slightly over a shallow bay window. House features Greek Revival decorative scheme with deep frieze, full return, and corner pilasters on main block and matching frieze and pilasters on wing. Pediment of main block features decorative detail of boards forming decreasing triangles in tympanum; open porch with squared posts and paneled railing spans entire front façade. Regular period fenestration features period six-over-six wood sash upstairs and later two-over-two wood sash downstairs; louvered vinyl shutters flank openings on front façade; asymmetrically placed, slightly recessed entrance in main block features side and transom lights with a later Queen Anne era door with glazed upper panel. Wood clapboard siding; stone foundation. Built ca.1865. Contributing building.

Object: Hitching post. Contributing object.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame carriage barn; north bay retains period sliding door with X-batten. Built ca.1880-1900. Contributing building.

46 State St: Two-story, four-bay, front-gable wood frame house with lower two-story flat-roofed rear ell. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; main entrance set in second bay from north end of house. Vinyl siding; stone foundation; asphalt shingle roof. Built ca.1875. (mapped in 1884) Contributing building

Outbuilding: Two-bay, front-gable, wood frame automobile garage with regular period fenestration of six-over-six wood sash (possibly drawn from house) with wood novelty siding. Built ca.1930-40. Contributing building.

47 State St: Large, hip-roofed wood frame Colonial Revival house with gabled dormers projecting from all four roof faces. Open, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and square spindled railing spans front façade. Symmetrical fenestration on

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front façade; regular openings, some paired, on other elevations. Windows on front and sides flanked by functional louvered wood shutters; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash except for period parlor windows with leaded glass transoms flanking center entrance. Wood clapboard siding; retains deep frieze and simple bracketed eaves on cornice; corner boards and wooden water table; parged foundation under main block. Built ca.1905. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Large, wood frame carriage barn (or early automobile garage) with paired sawbuck doors spanning south half of eave wall; shed-roofed leanto spans rear wall. Wood clapboard siding; slate roof. Built ca.1905. Contributing building.

48 State St: One-story, side-gabled wood frame ranch house with enclosed, gable-roofed porch projecting from north end of front eave wall. Retains period fenestration with wood sash; wood clapboard siding with deep reveal and lapped corners. Built ca.1960. Non-contributing building. (This building replaces a wood frame house built ca.1890)

49 State St: Two-story, wood frame house composed of square-plan, pyramidal-roofed main block with deep-eaves and slightly lower flat-roofed rear ell forming an L-plan; shed-roofed rear porch. Hip-roofed porch spans front façade—most of the front is screened, but it is open at southeast corner over entrance; door in asymmetrically placed main entrance recently replaced. Regular period fenestration with six-over-one vinyl replacement sash in all openings. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Built ca.1860-80; remodeled in Craftsman taste early 1900s. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Gable-roofed, wood frame automobile garage with pent roof over entrances to two bays, each with three-part sawbuck doors, on east eave wall; wood novelty siding. Built ca.1910. Contributing building.

50 State St: One-story, hip-roofed Craftsman house constructed of rusticated concrete block; hip-roofed dormers with varied dimensions, all clad in asbestos shingles, project from all four roof faces. Wood frame shed-roofed ell spans rear wall of house. Symmetrical fenestration in front façade features paired single-light, fixed windows wood framed by bands of multi-light fixed windows and transoms. Center entrance retains period door with glazed upper panel. Openings on sides reduced; dormers retain one-over-one and three-over-one wood sash. Built ca.1920 (shown as gas station with living quarters in 1933 Sanborn). Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Concrete block automobile garage built in two parts: north half a single tall, flat-roofed garage bay (truck height) with adjoining building with two lower automobile-height shed-roofed bays. Built ca.1950. Non-contributing building.

51 State St: Two-story, three-bay, wood frame house with flat roof; Italianate frieze and bracketed eaves. Open porch with bracketed frieze and recent square posts spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; asymmetrically placed, slightly recessed main entrance retains Italianate panels and single-light transom. Vinyl siding; stone foundation. Appears to be the north block of a building labeled as Reed's Hotel in 1884 and 1891. After that, it was labeled as a dwelling. In 1910, it still retained the south wing that roughly doubled the footprint. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Wood frame shed. Non-contributing building.

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Town of Schaghticoke

Bunker Hill Rd

103 Bunker Hill Rd: Wood frame dwelling consisting of a one-and-one-half-story main block, oriented with its gable facing west towards the road, from which extends a pent-roofed section on the south elevation and a gable-roofed section on the north elevation. An Italianate-style verandah supported by slender squared posts with jig-sawn ornament spans the west elevation of the main block and is carried around the south elevation before terminating at the west wall of the pent-roofed projection. The first-story windows of the main block feature floor-length French doors which open directly onto the verandah; a single window in the gable field of the main block is hung with six-over-six sash. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge of the main block. Stone foundation; wood clapboard siding; asphalt roofing. Built ca.1860. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Wood frame one-bay automobile garage. Built ca.1960-80. Non-contributing building.

105 Bunker Hill Rd: Two-story, three-bay, front-gable, wood frame house one-and-a-half-story gable-roofed rear ell (built in two phases) projecting from rear wall of main block. Wood veranda with Italianate wood splat supports set on decorative piers and square spindled railing (possibly a ca.1900 addition) spans front (west) façade and wraps south eave wall to meet the front face of the ell, which projects southward beyond the main block eave wall. The principal elevation retains a fully pedimented Greek Revival gable with its original frieze, cornice mouldings, and a tympanum featuring a “sunburst” pattern. The recessed offset entrance is fitted with a glazed and paneled door (ca.1900), flanked by pilasters, and capped by a two-light transom. Windows are fitted with period wood six-over-six sash and flanked by louvered wood shutters. Secondary entrance into ell from veranda features Italianate door with paired round-arched glazed panels. Stone foundation; wood clapboard siding; asphalt roofing. Built ca.1840. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Wood frame two-bay automobile garage. Built ca.1960. Non-contributing building.

115 Bunker Hill Rd: Wood frame house with distinctive Greek Revival-style characteristics, consisting of a hip-roofed front block, three-bays wide with side entrance plan, a one-story ell extending eastward from the rear wall, a lower one-story ell (possibly added mid-1900s or remodeled wood shed) projecting from rear of ell. The house is noteworthy for the form of the front block’s façade, whereby the upper half-story is projected forward to create a recessed open porch spanning the front façade and supported by stoutly proportioned anta piers with moulded capitals and bases. The projecting upper story is designed as a deep classical entablature with architrave pierced by three evenly spaced frieze-band windows. This entablature is carried around the building’s side elevations. The offset entrance bay features a door flanked by floor-length sidelights; the larger windows are hung with wood six-over-six sash while those in the half story retain period three-light wood casements. The front façade is clad in flush-board siding, furthering the building’s classically inspired appearance. A large exterior brick chimney (added mid-1900s) rises on the south eave wall of the main block. Cornices are boxed and moulded. Stone foundation; wood clapboard siding on other elevations; asphalt shingle roof. Built ca.1845. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed wood frame carriage barn with entrance bays in north eave wall; cupola with paired arched louvered openings centered on roof ridge. Fenestration includes two windows with six-over-six wood sash in first story of the west gable wall and a third centered in the gable field. Built ca.1870. Contributing building.

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122 Bunker Hill Rd: Brick load-bearing masonry dwelling with gable roof, two stories in height and built above a self-contained rectangular plan. The front-gable east elevation is three bays wide with side entrance configuration; the south eave wall elevation is six bays wide. The east gable elevation, which fronts on Bunker Hill Road, has a Federal-style entrance featuring leaded tracery in both sidelights and the elliptically arched transom and a six-paneled wood door. A half-hipped porch (added ca.1840) with Greek Revival details is carried by square anta piers with corresponding capitals, which in turn support a plain entablature. Windows on front façade are larger than on other elevations, but sash are recent replacements with applied muntins in a six-over-six configuration. The windows on the south-facing elevation are capped by splayed brick lintels and hung with six-over-six wood vinyl replacement sash. A second, less elaborate, entrance with corresponding half-hipped porch is located between the second and thirds east of the west end this elevation. A small one-story, wood frame, shed-roofed enclosed rear entrance porch (added mid-1900s) abuts north half of the west gable wall. Stone foundation; vinyl trim at cornice level and in gable fields; asphalt roofing. Built ca.1830 for cotton factory owner Giles Slocum. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed wood frame stable located southwest of the house; asymmetrically placed wagon bay in south eave wall opens to North Street. Fenestration, in addition to the wagon bay with human door astride, includes a loft door above on south eave wall; two six-light windows illuminating horse stalls area on east gable wall with mow door above. The casing of a narrow Gothic-arched window with louvers in the peak is centered on the east wall and adjoins the mow door. Earlier trim includes boxed cornices and plain frieze; the remnant of Gothic Revival sawn vergeboards and matching ones on the window appear to be later changes. Wood flush-board siding with corner and water table boards; slate roof; stone foundation. Built ca.1830-40; remodeled 1850s-60s. Contributing building.

123 Bunker Hill Rd: Wood frame house consisting of a one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, side-gabled main block with cross-gabled, two-story ell spanning entire rear wall of main block and now projects slightly southwards beyond the main block's south elevation (projection appears to be recent alteration). Main block is spanned by an open, shed-roofed porch supported by square-plan piers with simple moulded capitals and bases. Regular period fenestration with period six-over-six wood sash in main block and most of ell; south side of ell features replacement sash in recent configuration. Wood clapboard siding with raking frieze, corner boards, and water table boards; stone foundation. Built ca.1850. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Wood frame barn oriented with its broad gable facing westward towards the street; the lower portion of the west elevation is presently fitted with three overhead garage doors set under a pent roof. Wood clapboard siding with raking frieze and corner boards. Built ca.1850-80. Contributing building.

125 Bunker Hill Rd: Upright-and-wing wood frame house consisting of a two-story, front-gable main block, oriented to face westward towards the road, and a one-and-one-half story wing projecting from south eave wall and forming an L-plan; retains partial returns. A hip-roofed glazed porch (added early 1900s) spans front of the main block and wing. Generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash (replaced early 1900s). Stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt roofing. Built ca.1850. Contributing building.

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North Street

3 North St: One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with later added shed-roofed glazed porch spanning north eave wall; period shed-roofed, glazed entrance porch on west eave wall. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash; later porch features fixed windows composed of three vertical lights. Wood clapboard siding with raking frieze; concrete foundation. Built ca.1940 (not mapped 1933 Sanborn). Non-contributing building.

8 North St: One-story, side-gabled wood frame house with matching, slightly lower wings projecting from either end of main block. Symmetrical fenestration with some period one-over-one wood sash and one altered opening on front of east wing. Asbestos shingle siding; concrete foundation. Built ca.1940; replaces earlier two-family tenement. Non-contributing building.

10 North St: One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with same-height rear ell cross-gabled into main block roof and spanning west part of rear wall; one-story additions project both north and east from ell. Front roof face extended to form shed-roofed porch with recently replaced square posts and spindled railing spanning front façade. Symmetrical regular period fenestration features mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; stone foundation; asphalt shingle roof. Built ca.1830-50 as worker housing. Contributing building.

11 North St: One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wood frame house with open, gable-roofed entrance porch at west end of north (front) eave wall; a second shed-roofed porch spans part of rear wall. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Aluminum siding; stone foundation; asphalt shingle roof. Built ca.1830-50 as worker housing. Contributing building.

31 North St: Wood frame house consisting of a narrow two-story, front-gable main block and slightly lower one-and-one-half story wing forming an L-plan; one-story, asymmetrically gable-roofed ell projects from the rear wall of both sections and extends southwards; a second, narrower and lower ell abuts the first ell. The house retains a number of original character-defining features including boxed and moulded cornices, raking frieze and corner boards, and wood window surrounds. Alterations made to the fenestration of the east elevation have not gravely impaired the building's overall appearance. Stone foundation; wood clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Built ca.1850-70. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay automobile garage with steel siding. Built ca.1960. Non-contributing building.

36 North St: One-and-one-half story, side-gabled wood frame house with rear lean-to; small, enclosed shed-roofed porch projects from rear wall of leanto. Open hip-roofed porch (added early 1900s) with square posts and recent latticed railing spans front façade; open shed-roofed porch located on east end of leanto shields a secondary entrance. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with wood one-over-one sash (added early 1900s) flanked by louvered synthetic shutters; center entrance. Stone foundation; aluminum siding; asphalt roofing. Built ca.1830 as worker housing; probably matched 44 North Street when built. Contributing building.

39 North St: Two-story, four-bay, wood frame, two-unit house, end-gabled, oriented to face north towards North Street. Symmetrical period fenestration with four window bays flanked at either end on first story by doors, each shielded by an open shed-roofed entrance porch (the eastern one also shields the first window at east end of façade); period wood six-over-six sash

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throughout. A brick stove chimney rises from the roof ridge. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Built ca.1830-50 as worker housing. Contributing building.

42 North St: Wood frame house consisting of a low-slung, elongated L-shaped section which is fronted by a one-and-one-half story gambrel roofed block; all sections clad in board-and-batten wood siding. Construction date uncertain and building may be assembled from moved components. Non-contributing building.

44 North St: One-and-one-half story wood frame house with rear leanto; open hip-roofed porch with recently replaced posts and railing spans front facade. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; center entrance. Parged foundation; wood clapboard siding; asphalt roofing. Built ca.1830 as worker housing; probably matched 36 North Street when built. Contributing building.

Schaghticoke Road

4 Schaghticoke Rd: Wood frame house consisting of a two-story, three-bay side-gabled main block with its principal entrance facing east towards Bunker Hill Road (*n.b.*: Although the formal façade faces east onto Bunker Hill Rd at the northwest corner of the intersection with Schaghticoke Rd, it is addressed on the latter highway); two-story, gable-roofed ell spans rear wall of main block and its ridgeline now projects above that of the main block and forms a self-contained rectangular footprint. The Bunker Hill Road façade features asymmetrically placed entrance capped by a later (ca.1900) open, hip-roofed porch with square posts and simple braces. Period fenestration plan retains Greek Revival entrance with three-quarter length sidelights and later Queen Anne door with a glazed upper panel; window openings reduced in height (the width appears unchanged) with vinyl one-over-one sash. The gable ends have cornice returns; the cornices are presently clad in vinyl. Brick interior chimney centered on gable wall on north end of main block; small pent-roofed feature and bulkhead basement door adjacent to chimney. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; corrugated metal roofing. Built ca.1840. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Large, wood frame stable with gable roof and self-contained rectangular plan stands west of the house with its south eave wall facing Schaghticoke Rd. Large sliding doors span entire east gable façade; louvered opening centered in peak above; south wall features later one-light horizontally sliding windows, two to each of four openings in first story. Cupola with two-over-two wood sash, bracketed cornice, and hipped roof is centered on ridgeline. Wood clapboard siding with raking frieze; steel roof. Built ca.1865. Contributing building.

9 Schaghticoke Rd: Wood frame house consisting of a two-story, front-gable upright section and a two-story, three-bay wing with low single-pitched roof projecting from the east eave wall and forming an L-plan; wing features a bracketed frieze and deep eaves. An open porch with squared Italianate-style posts spans the wing's roadside elevation. The main block's front (north) façade is two bays wide with a side entrance shielded by a cantilevered gable-roofed hood with late Victorian details. Main block roof is steeply pitched roof with boxed cornice and a simple, raking fascia; the eaves of the wing is embellished with widely spaced brackets. The windows, which are hung with replacement sash, retain their wood surrounds. Stone foundation; asbestos cement shingles; asphalt roofing. Built ca.1870. Contributing building.

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n.b.: This building was not shown on the 1884 Sanborn map, but that map shows a saloon of similar proportions to the main block on the adjacent property. This house may combine earlier buildings that were moved to this site by 1891.

11 Schaghticoke Rd: Wood frame house consisting of a two-story, front-gable main block and small one-story, side-gabled wing attached to east eave wall to form an L-plan; small shed-roofed rear porch with later-added open porch (mid-1900s). Period fenestration with three windows on front (north) façade in first story and two in second story; wing has a central door flanked by windows; small, open, gable-roofed entrance porch supported by square posts. Windows are fitted with replacement one-over-one synthetic sash though the original surrounds remain in place. The main block has a steeply pitched roof with boxed cornices and a plain fascia. Stone foundation; asbestos cement shingles; asphalt roofing. Built ca.1870.

Contributing building.

Outbuilding: One-bay automobile garage with small forge chimney in northeast corner and six-over-six wood sash (possibly from house). Non-contributing building.

17 Schaghticoke Rd: Two-story, wood frame, multi-unit house with low, single-pitched roof enclosed by parapet on front (north) and side elevations; banked foundation with at-grade basement on rear (south) elevation accommodates sloped site. An Italianate bracketed wood frieze embellishes the eaves and sustains a moulded wood ogee-form cornice. The full width of the first story is spanned by an original porch (later enclosed) with bracketed cornice; enclosed shed-roofed stair entrance attached to west end of the front porch. Retains generally regular, slightly asymmetrical, period fenestration; four openings spanning front of second-story retain decorative surrounds consisting of open pediments with applied foliate embellishment; all sash replaced with one-over-one vinyl. Aluminum siding; roof treatment not discernible. Built ca.1880. House was probably mirror image of 21 Schaghticoke Rd when built. Contributing building.

Outbuilding: Two-bay, wood frame automobile garage (added ca.1960) attached to east side of house, accessed from Valley Place. Non-contributing building.

21 Schaghticoke Rd: Two-story, wood frame, multi-unit house with low, single-pitched roof enclosed by bracketed parapet on front (north) and side elevations; banked foundation with at-grade basement on rear (south) elevation accommodates sloped site. Retains generally regular, slightly asymmetrical, period fenestration with four windows across front and an offset entrance with a replacement door, which is shielded by a later awning. Period two-over-two wood sash throughout. Windows. Vinyl siding; stone foundation; roof treatment not discernible. Built ca.1880. House was probably mirror image of 17 Schaghticoke Rd when built. Contributing building.

Valley Place

4 Valley Pl: One-and-one-half story, wood frame house consisting of a side-gabled main block with a one-story, gable-roofed ell spans from rear wall and forming an L-plan. on the same roof axis extending south and form a self-contained rectangular footprint. South half of front façade of main block spanned by a shed-roofed glazed porch, which wraps south end of main block. Slightly altered fenestration features vinyl replacement sash in first story openings and casements in upper half-story; retains wood one-over-one sash in glazed porch. Brick foundation under main block; vinyl siding; asphalt roofing. Built ca.1860; rear ell added between 1897 and 1902 (Sanborn). Contributing building.

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Outbuilding: One-bay, front-gable automobile garage with wood clapboard siding and poured concrete foundation. Built ca.1950. Non-contributing building.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

ca.1813-1939

Significant Dates

ca.1813, 1830, 1864, 1874, 1889, 1939

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Milliman, Louis Niles (Methodist Church/Free Library)

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification): The period of significance begins with the ca.1813 founding of the first cotton factory in the hamlet, and later village, of Valley Falls, Rensselaer County, New York. This date also corresponds with the stone bridge abutment that remains on the north side of the Hoosic River. It ends in 1939 when the alignment of at least two early bridges, the first opened ca.1813, were relocated to a new elevated ramp slightly downstream, but still within the village limits. Although this realignment resulted in the razing of about five buildings, the area within the district boundary retains most of the plan and density depicted at that time. Village population has gradually fallen since the second quarter of the twentieth century, although the number of households has remained fairly steady. This has helped to preserve much of the historic infrastructure of Valley Falls with comparatively few changes.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Valley Falls Village Historic District, located in the towns of Pittstown and Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, New York, is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Industry, Community Development and Transportation during the period spanning ca.1813–1940. The village incorporates two former factory village areas, one located on each bank of the Hoosic river—in Pittstown and Schaghticoke—with shared development histories that were codified geographically in the village corporation boundary as drawn in 1904. The period of significance for the district in Valley Falls, known variously as Viele’s Bridge and the Valley early in its history and until establishment of the post office in 1854, developed in five slightly overlapping phases. These include the Viele family’s construction of a cotton factory on the Pittstown side and a bridge crossing to the Schaghticoke bank (ca.1813-30); the Slocum family’s subsequent development of textile factories and associated tenements and ancillary mills on both riverbanks (ca.1830-1856); the early railroad era and Thomas Lape’s manufacturing and real estate interests in Valley Falls (ca.1854-1874); James Thompson’s acquisition of the mills and the associated expansion of the residential and commercial area on the Pittstown side of the river (1875- ca.1915); and finally a period of gradual economic slump coupled with an aging and declining population (ca.1916-39). The nominated district contains a cohesive and historically significant collection of architectural resources which effectively speak to the community’s development, corresponding with historic developments as they occurred during the second, third and fourth quarters of the nineteenth century and extending towards the time of the First World War. Notable are Valley Falls’s many tree-lined streets, which abound with extant examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic architecture, in addition to those resources which speak to relevant commercial, industrial, religious and civic themes. The nominated district offers itself as an excellent representation of a historic mill hamlet that first developed alongside water-powered industry during the second quarter of the nineteenth century and continued to develop throughout the century in relation to the fortunes of its various industrial and commercial interests.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Viele Family (early 1700s-mid-1800s) & the Cotton Factory of L.L. Viele (ca. 1813-1830)

The small factory village of Valley Falls is located in the Hoosick Patent in northern Rensselaer County, New York. It straddles the Hoosic River and encompasses land in the towns of Pittstown and Schaghticoke. The patent was granted on 22 June 1688 by the British crown to Maria Van Rensselaer, Hendrick Van Ness, Gerritt Tunissen, and Jabobus Van Corltandt.² In the colonial period, frontier settlement in New York expanded along watercourses, and this grant flanked the Hoosic River, running two miles into the interior from either bank. Such land grants were usually surveyed in narrow strips running from the back line of the patent to a narrow river frontage. These “great lots” generally encompassed several hundred acres apiece and were eventually divided into tenant farms.

It appears that the eastern portion of the Hoosick Patent was divided into great lots and assigned to patentees in 1732, but that the western part, where Valley Falls lies, was not divided into lots until 20 May 1754 during the tenure of

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Governor Dongan. A map drawn at the time shows that Lot 43 in present day Pittstown was assigned to representatives of Jacobus Van Cortlandt, while Lot 40 in Schaghticoke was assigned to representatives of Maria Van Rensselaer.³ The map further shows three saw mills, including the “City’s Sawmill” on the Tomhannock in Lot 42 (now in Town of Schaghticoke). It also appears to show ditches bypassing the “Fall” at Schaghticoke Point and also on the north and south banks of the Hoosic at the sites of Valley Falls and Johnsonville.⁴

A county history published in 1880 states that Ludovicus Viele settled in the area now encompassed by the Village of Valley Falls in 1772.⁵ Viele was of Dutch descent. His grandfather Louwis (m.1696 to Mary Frere, Schenectady, and d.1741 or 1742) moved from Schenectady to Schaghticoke in 1708, a year after that settlement was created as a buffer between Albany and French Canada to the north.⁶

Louwis’s son Jacob (bap. 21 June 1719; married Eva Fort, 4 July 1741/2) was a comparatively wealthy man who owned land and seven African-American slaves that he distributed in his will dated 1797.⁷ Jacob and Eva’s eldest son, Ludovicus, was baptized on 17 October 1742 at Schenectady.⁸ A younger son, Jacob, was baptized in the Dutch Reformed church at Schaghticoke in 1768.⁹ Yet another son, his father’s namesake and possibly the youngest of Ludovicus’s many offspring, was born 8 September 1791.¹⁰ A deed executed in 1813 shows that the elder Ludovicus died seized of Lots 1 and 10 in the division of Lot 43 of the Hoosick Patent, which he devised to his eight sons.¹¹ The deed explained that Abraham had previously acquired his share in these lands of four of his brothers (Jacob, Simon, Jesse, and Stephen), and that John and Charles now agreed to exchange 135 acres of land bounding the river and located in their portion of Lot 1 to their younger

² Map of Hoosick Patent and Pittstown Patent, copied 1761-2 by Simeon DeWitt, Engineer of the State of NY, Identifier: NYS_A0273-78_751

³ It was not uncommon for patents to be physically divided and distributed among patentees or their representatives, usually descendants.

⁴ “Map of the Hoosick Patent. Map #353B.” Identification number NYS_A0273_78_353B.

(http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object_id/36911) The ditches suggest navigational aids to avoid the falls—a prototype of those dug by the Western Inland Navigation and Lock Co. on the Mohawk River in the early 1790s.

⁵ Sylvester, 471. The records are murky. This Ludovicus Viele appears to have been born in the 1730s or 1740s, and was a significant land holder in the Hoosick Patent based on secondary sources. The extensive deed research required to determine the extent of this Viele’s holdings and activities is beyond the scope of this project. Several of his numerous descendants were buried at the Island Hill Cemetery in the Buskirk section in the northeast corner of Pittstown. The Reformed church of Schaghticoke recorded several related births and burials,

⁶ Viele, Kathlyn Knickerbocker. *Two Hundred and Fifty Years with a Dutch Family of New York*. (New York: Tobias A. Wright, 1909): 78 (<http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/v.html>) Louwis is entry 401, pp.77-8, in the genealogy. Sylvester, 438-9 relates the basic history of the Schaghticoke tract.

⁷ Viele genealogy, entry 415, p.77 and p.88.

⁸ Viele genealogy, entry 468, p.85ff. and 93

⁹ “New York Births and Christenings, 1640-1962,” database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V2H6-H43> : 12 December 2014), Ludovicus Viele in entry for Jacob Viele, 1768; citing DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH,SCHAGHTICOKE,RENSSELAER,NEW YORK, reference ; FHL microfilm 974.7 B2N V. 60-65.

¹⁰Viele genealogy, entry 542, p.94. While it is unusual for a man of 72 to have fathered a son, it is not unheard of. Ludovicus (542) came to style himself L.L. or Ludovicus L. Viele. I would be more skeptical except that other documents consistently list the identical siblings.

¹¹*Book of Deeds 21/263*; (Troy, New York: Office of Rensselaer County Clerk). His eight sons were listed as Jacob L., Simon, Abraham L., Jesse, Stephen L., Charles, John L., and Ludovicus. n.b. All subsequent deed references take the form ##/####, with the deed book first and page reference second. Unless otherwise noted, all references are to deeds in the Rensselaer County Clerk’s Office in Troy, which are offered on microfilm via familysearch.org in New York Land Records section.

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brother. The deed referenced a mill owned by their brother Abraham L. Viele at one corner of the parcel, but no water right or mill features were mentioned.¹² This deed provided Ludovicus a property suitable for entering the emerging manufacturing sector of the young republic's economy.

American manufacturing of goods that had previously been bought from Great Britain had developed rapidly along watercourses in the northern states during the previous decade in response to the embargo of many imports by the Jefferson administration. Textile manufacturing was among the most successful of these fledging enterprises in New England and settled districts in New York where waterpower was abundant. Because these factories arose in rural places previously lightly settled and without local services, owners created factory "villages" with tenements, a store, garden space, and often a gristmill to supply food for workers. Some authors refer to this as the "Rhode Island system." Several early proponents urged this system to avoid the horrors of English textile mills of the time, which received considerable press in America.¹³ There is ample evidence of this pattern at Schaghticoke Point—often called Harts Falls, for industrialist and investor Richard P. Hart and now known as the Village of Schaghticoke—in newspaper advertisements and other documents, where well-capitalized factories opened in this period.¹⁴

By 1810, the Rensselaer Woolen and Cotton Manufacturing Company was capitalized at \$50,000 with shares sold at \$50 each. All five directors were New England outmigrants. Part of its production was woolen yarn woven into cloth from locally grown wool.¹⁵ In March 1811, the Farmers Manufacturing Company incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing "woolen, cotton and linen goods and for making glass and ore bar-iron, anchors, mill-irons, steel, nail-rods, hoop-iron and ironmongery, sheet-lead, shot, white-lead, and red-lead." It was capitalized at \$100,000 with 1,000 shares.¹⁶ The latter owned considerable frontage along the Hoosic. This land was divided into lots, each large enough for a small business or factory, most, or all, of which, were incorporated by the larger company. The degree of capitalization and the cost of the shares indicates a cartel of investors and exemplifies the emerging pattern of factory ownership in the young nation.

After war was declared in 1812, more entrepreneurs in northern Rensselaer County ventured into the industry. Much of the factory output was cotton, linen, and woolen yarn, all made from the products of American agriculture. Hand weavers, who lived in the surrounding area and worked on the "putting out" system, wove most of this yarn into cloth. By the late 1810s, the weaving of plain weave shirting, sheeting, and canvas had begun moving to power looms on the factory floor because these new machines could outstrip hand production.

It is unclear how closely Ludovicus L.—or L.L. as he styled himself—Viele's factory and adjoining property followed these patterns as evidence of its operations is limited. Viele, the scion of a long-established landowning family in the region, differed from the recently arrived Yankees and their associates who established most of the factories in region. Details such as education and social connections that might hint at this young man's motivations are unknown. It seems likely, though, that he would have been aware of the hive of activity just a mile or two west of his home and that he foresaw economic

¹²Viele genealogy, entry 542, p.94 provides L.L. Viele's birth year. *Book Deeds 21/263*; Rensselaer County Clerk

¹³Gary Kulik, Roger Parks, and Theodore Z. Penn. *The New England Mill Village, 1790-1860*. (Cambridge, Massachusetts, and London: MIT Press, 1982): xxiii.

¹⁴Christine Kelly, "19th century Boomtown," <https://schaghticokehistory.wordpress.com/>

¹⁵R. Beth Klopott, "Schaghticoke," *The Hudson Valley Regional Review*. 2:1 (March 1985): 41-2.
(www.hudsonrivervalley.org/review/pdfs/hvrr_2pt1_klopott.pdf)

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promise there. Further genealogical study might reveal family connections, a likely avenue of influence as L.L. Viele was just 22 years old when he acquired the deed where he built his cotton factory.

Viele must have recognized that his location had an inherent transportation problem for a factory dependent on a commodity that came and went *via* the Hudson River. Good highways in Pittstown—the old route connecting Lansingburgh in Rensselaerswyck and Bennington in Vermont (now NY 7) and the Northern Turnpike, which passed through Tomhannock—bypassed the Viele property to maintain previously gained elevation. And so, he also built a wooden toll bridge to link his factory with a good road on the north side of the Hoosic River that traveled to Stillwater on the east bank of the Hudson. It may be that there was already a tradition of crossing the Hoosic by ford or ferry on the long, nearly level reach upstream of the rift that Viele used to power his factory. Deeds from the 1810s and early 1820s reference “Viele’s toll bridge” as an identifiable landmark. Based on somewhat later documents, it appears that the name Viele’s Bridge soon came to identify the factory environs. After the late 1820s, deeds and other documents referred to the crossing as the free bridge or the Valley Bridge, almost certainly an Anglicization of “Viele.”¹⁷ By the mid-1830s, the villages on both sides of the Hoosic were known simply as The Valley.

Viele’s cotton factory was recorded in the 1820 Census of Manufactures (the first of its kind undertaken by the federal government) with a capital investment of \$14,620, by a small margin the least well-capitalized of the five textile factories in Pittstown and Schaghticoke. It had 420 thottle and mill spindles for making cotton yarn and produced shirting and sheeting valued at \$6,200. It employed one man, two women, and 21 boys and girls.¹⁸ This workforce differed notably from other factories in the neighborhood, which employed mainly women and a few men. Perhaps Viele drew his laborers from surrounding farms rather than building tenements to house families recruited to staff his factory as entrepreneurs downstream had done.

In addition to the raw figures, the census recorded comments from factory owners about their operations. To a man, they described the dire state of the local textile industry of the time. All of the Pittstown and Schaghticoke factory agents and/or owners lamented that Rensselaer County goods barely broke even or were sold at a loss in the auction markets that developed at Troy, Albany, and New York. A cascade of legislative events had brought on the crisis. Congress passed a tariff in 1816, soon after the War of 1812 ended, to protect the industry. The rate was subsequently reduced and by 1819, American manufactures found it increasingly difficult to break even as cheaper British goods flooded the market.¹⁹ We don’t know whether Viele referred the census taker to the remarks made by Gordon & Holland, a cotton manufacturer at Schaghticoke, or if his comments were so identical that it seemed a waste to write the same thing twice.

¹⁶Klopott, 42.

¹⁷Although a deed or other document explaining this change has not been identified, it is likely related to Viele’s efforts to salvage his failing financial situation in this period.

¹⁸*United States Census for 1820*, Rensselaer County, Town of Pittstown, Industrial schedule, Entry 1056. This schedule is available on microfilm at New York State Historical Association research library, a.k.a. Fenimore Art Museum, Cooperstown, New York.

¹⁹*United States Census for 1820*, Rensselaer County, Town of Schaghticoke, Industrial schedule, Entry 1065. This record describes the impact of the tariffs established in 1816.

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In 1824, Horatio Gates Spafford recorded three cotton and woolen factories in Pittstown in his *Gazetteer of the State of New-York*.²⁰ These probably included the Shearwood & Gorham woolen factory and the Viele cotton factory listed in Pittstown in the 1820 census. Of the former, little more is known. In May 1824, however, L.L. Viele's factory was sold *via* a sheriff's deed to Viele's brother-in-law, Daniel Carpenter, to partially cover Viele's debts of \$5,490. Carpenter bid \$1,600.²¹ Ludovicus L. Viele remained in Pittstown at least until October 1826, when he sold a seven-acre lot and house on the south bank of Hoosic River in Pittstown to Carpenter for \$1,524.44. This deed specified that Ludovicus currently lived in the house, but that his brother Stephen L. Viele had owned it earlier. It adjoined land owned by another brother, Abraham L.²² In December 1827, Ludovicus declared bankruptcy and assigned his "manufacturing establishment, store, and lands" to his creditors, Herman Knickerbacker, Daniel Carpenter, Smith Germond, and Jacob Merritt.²³

Although Ludovicus L. Viele's cotton factory was sold in 1827, it appears he regained the business because he provided information to Richard P. Hart, the Troy financier and industrialist who owned manufacturing establishments at Schaghticoke Point, in December 1831. That year Hart conducted his own census of cotton and some linen factories. Viele stated that his mill was erected in 1813, and he valued it at \$12,000. It had both throstle spinners and a mule (totaling 938 spindles), but no looms. It produced 60,000 pounds of yard a year and employed 18 males, "principally small boys, except my superintendent and mule spinners." He also employed 20 females. He noted, "there is no regular mode of educating the children at my establishment, the parents allowing them schooling as they deem proper. All the persons in my employ live in my houses or those I rent, the number of persons dependent on my establishment is about 75."²⁴ The Hart census shows that other factories opened during the 1810s and 1820s continued in operation, but all of them were running power looms, a costly, but by then necessary, innovation. In the 1810s, factories were mainly spinneries that "put out" yarn for hand weaving in homes in the surrounding area. They required a much smaller work force and fewer machines than would be required after weaving moved under the factory roof. Hart recorded that all factories he censused in 1831 were running power looms, a costly, but by then, necessary innovation. When Viele opened his operation, factories were mainly spinneries that "put out" yarn for hand weaving in homes in the surrounding area. They required a much smaller work force and fewer machines than would be required after weaving moved under the factory roof. The 1820 census indicates that Viele's factory may have been undercapitalized. Perhaps he attempted to retool the factory to maintain competitiveness and fell into irreconcilable debt by 1824, when began selling off assets, but his bankruptcy in 1827 shows he could not make up the shortfall. Although Viele recorded his factory in Hart's census, he does not appear to be listed in 1830 Pittstown census and no further source documents his whereabouts.²⁵ Abrah L. Viele (possible L.L.'s brother), age 60-70 in the 1830 census, was listed near to other

²⁰Horatio Gates Spafford, *Gazetteer of State of New York, etc.* (Albany: B.D. Packard, 1824), 416. Spafford published an earlier edition in 1813.

²¹21/149.

²²15/434

²³17/448

²⁴This information provided by Schaghticoke Town Historian Christine Kelly.

²⁵The compiler of the Viele genealogy at the turn of the twentieth century wrote that Abraham L. Viele, Ludovicus's older brother, owned the cotton factory in Pittstown, but her discussion suggests this was a misconstruction of oral history she gained as a child. Abraham L. moved to Iowa in 1837 and died there in 1840. No records—census, deed, death, marriage, children's birth certificates, etc.—have been uncovered to locate L.L. Viele after he sold his Pittstown property in 1827. A different Lodowecus Viele is buried in the Buskirk area of Pittstown, but he is not the same individual.

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people such as tavernkeeper Mordecai Lottridge, and Lewis Finch, who were identified living in this section in the 1830 census. There were no Viele households listed in the Valley Falls area in the 1840 census.²⁶

Slocum family mills in Valley Falls (ca.1830-1856)

Hart's textile factory census recorded five cotton mills in Schaghticoke. Four were at Schaghticoke Point. The largest, the Farmers Manufacturing Co. owned by Hart & Briggs, reported making 750,000 yards of cotton shirting in 1831. This mill was composed of a four-story brick factory, a brick store, four large and two small houses, garden space for resident workers, and a gristmill. The Joy mill made nearly 150,000 yards of cotton shirting. Two other mills, one owned by Ephraim Congdon, and the Star Manufacturing Co. owned by Amos Briggs, reported smaller production figures.²⁷

A fifth Schaghticoke cotton factory owned by Giles Slocum (d.23 December 1874)²⁸ was located on the bank opposite from the former Viele factory site at the Valley. When completing Hart's census, Slocum recorded opening the mill in 1831. It employed 14 males and 40 females, none under the age of 12 years. Its 40 looms produced 250,000 yards of cotton cloth.²⁹ Slocum's factory and associated buildings, including his own brick house and tenements arranged in a square, were mapped in 1854.³⁰

Giles Slocum was born in Dartmouth, Bristol County, Rhode Island, on 29 August 1789. He was still fairly young when his parents, Jonas and Mary Slocum, moved to Greenbush, Rensselaer County, ca.1803. Giles's brother, Henry, was married there in 1804.³¹ Quite a number of Rhode Island Quakers moved to the region at the head of the Hudson River navigation at the turn of the nineteenth century. Some became farmers in the central section of Pittstown, mainly in the south central part of the town, where they established a meetinghouse. Giles, however, moved to Schaghticoke Point, where, in 1820, he was recorded working in industry in that town.³² He may have worked in the machine shop of an Englishman, George Brown, who established himself early at Schaghticoke Point. Machinists were extremely important in factory communities because they kept mills working smoothly in a period when parts were not yet uniform or easily bought. Giles Slocum married Brown's daughter Helen (b.1797, in England). Their first child, George Brown Slocum was born in 1814.³³

By the late 1820s, the American economy was improving with escalating with land speculation in Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. When the Erie Canal opened from end to end in 1825, it transformed these remote sections into viable markets full of new settlers eager and able to trade. The demand for cheap cotton cloth grew rapidly, and along watercourses throughout New York, textile factories opened or reopened.

Giles Slocum was among those who opened new factories. On 8 March 1828, Giles Slocum and Samuel Wilber, apparently a financial partner, bought a parcel on the north side of the Hoosic River. The deed referenced the "highway

²⁶All United States decadal census records referenced are located at FamilySearch.org unless otherwise noted.

²⁷Christina Kelly, Schaghticoke town historian, cites the Hart family papers at Rensselaer County Historical Society for this census in her blog article: <https://schaghticokehistory.wordpress.com/2014/10/20/schaghticoke-point-19th-century-boomtown/>

²⁸<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/111775119/giles-slocum>. He is buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Schaghticoke, New York.

²⁹<https://schaghticokehistory.wordpress.com/2014/10/20/schaghticoke-point-19th-century-boomtown/>

³⁰A.E. Rogerson, *Map of Rensselaer County* (Troy, New York: E.A. Balch, 1854).

³¹Charles Elihu Slocum, *A Short History of the Slocum Family in North America* (Syracuse, New York: by author, 1882), Entry 210.

³²*United States Census for 1820*, Town of Schaghticoke, pp.14-15.

³³*Slocum*, Entry 210. Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, *History of Rensselaer County, New York, etc.* (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1880): 454. The latter states that Brown ran a machine shop at Schaghticoke.

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leading from the Valley Bridge to Still-water” suggesting that highway’s continued importance to the Viele’s Bridge locale. It conveyed not only 13½-acres of land, but also water rights, the right to build a dam, and the right to use a spring on Hiram Slocum’s adjoining farm.³⁴ The rights to water and a dam indicate the plan to open a water-powered factory. It may also date the dam shown spanning the river in later maps; Viele may have relied on a smaller impoundment or possibly just the flow of the river. Unlike Hart, who was a financier, Giles Slocum exemplified the owner-mechanic class, who knew and ran their businesses from the ground up rather relying on agents to manage their enterprises. On 25 March 1831, Wilber sold his share of the parcel bought from Hiram to Giles Slocum.³⁵ This coincides with the year the factory opened recorded in Hart’s census. The deed may indicate that Slocum now felt he was on sound enough footing to reimburse Wilber for his share of the purchase. In April 1833, Hiram and Elizabeth Slocum sold the house lot at the northwest corner of the Easton (Bunker Hill Rd) and the Stillwater (Schaghticoke Rd) highways, noting its location at “the place commonly called the Valley,” to Giles and Nathaniel and Benjamin Starbuck, both of Troy. These men remained financial partners in Slocum’s factory into the 1840s.³⁶

Slocum’s father-in-law, George Brown, moved to the Valley with him and was listed in the 1830 census adjacent to Giles. That year, Giles headed a large household that included one man aged 15-20, three aged 20-30, 1 aged 30-40, and one aged 40-50. Giles was probably the last one, and it may be that his household included men who worked in the factory. There were also three boys, one aged 5-10 and two aged 10-15 as well as two girls, one under age 5 and a second aged 5-10. One of the two women aged 20-30 was probably his wife, Helen, but the other might have been the wife of the one of the men. Brown, aged 60-70, lived with a woman of similar age and another aged 20-30.³⁷ Although it appears that Giles may have grown up in a Quaker household, he was listed in 1830 on a subscriber list to build a Methodist church at Hart’s Falls. The list also included mill owner and agent Amos Briggs.³⁸ Briggs and Slocum were also active in the Whig party and attended conventions in Troy during the 1830s and 1840s.³⁹

In 1833, Giles Slocum’s cousin, Lewis B. Slocum (1790-1863), bought the Viele property from Isaac and Jemima Follett of Schaghticoke for \$3,600 and put the factory back to work. Possibly Giles urged him to do so in order to share the cost of the long dam spanning the Hoosic. Lewis’s deed included “the carding machine building, the saw mill, clothiers works and carding machine and everything there unto appertaining. The said part of the second part to be at one-third of the expense of keeping up the dam reserving the use of the ditch running through said land to be used in common for the above works and the works below—and also the toll house and the land on which it stands, etc.”⁴⁰ Lewis B.[erry] Slocum was born in Cambridge, Washington County, New York, where his parents had moved to from Rhode Island. He married Clarissa

³⁴18/107. Wilber appears to have been a partner, but I have found no further mention of him. Later deeds show that Slocum later partnered with Benjamin and Nathaniel Starbuck, both of whom have also eluded further searching.

³⁵25/176.

³⁶29/71. This deed references the “free bridge.”

³⁷*United States Census for 1830*, Town of Schaghticoke, 3.

³⁸Sylvester, 449.

³⁹Both appear in delegates lists published in the *Troy Daily Whig*. (All newspaper article citations located via www.Fultonhistory.com unless otherwise noted)

⁴⁰31/218

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Bryan of Schaghticoke before 1816.⁴¹ He lived in Schaghticoke in 1830.⁴² Lewis had moved to the south side of the river in Pittstown by 1840, where his neighbors included Lemuel S. Finch and John P. Ball, whose houses stood next to his on State Street in the 1854 Rogerson map of the county.⁴³ Like Giles, Lewis was active in local affairs including judging at the fair held by Rensselaer County Agricultural Society.⁴⁴

Gordon's 1836 *Gazetteer of the State of New-York* is the first period source to describe the locale in any detail or even give it a name. In the Schaghticoke entry, he recorded "Another village, for which we have no other name than the Valley, lies on both sides the [Hoosic] river, partly in this [town] and partly in Pittstown, where are two large cotton factories, a grist mill, saw mill, and cloth dressing works, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and some 40 dwellings. The portions of this village connected by a wooden bridge of about 300 feet long."⁴⁵ The cotton factories were those of Giles and Lewis B. Slocum respectively.

While both factory buildings and the 1830s period stores and taverns are gone, some of the 40 dwellings that housed people across the economic spectrum in the village can be identified. The brick house (122 Bunker Hill Rd) belonging to Giles Slocum stood at the southwest corner of Bunker Hill and Schaghticoke roads by this time. Its brick construction made it an identifiable landmark for preparers of deeds and legal notices of the 1830s and 1840s, and one such notice identified it as "Giles Slocum's mansion house."⁴⁶ It commanded a view over his factory by the river and the tenements south of Schaghticoke Road and west of Bunker Hill Road. The principal façade of the house faced the busy street that crossed the bridge over the Hoosic. Its asymmetrically placed principal entrance still features the delicate lead filigree in the transom and sidelights that frame the single-width doorway. A second, plainer entrance is placed near the west end of the south eave wall.⁴⁷ The latter may have been a business entrance for those living in the tenements ranged south and west of the house.

Some of these modest one-and-a-half-story side-gabled wood frame houses of similar appearance (10, 11, 36, and 44 North St) survive as well as a multi-unit house (39 North St) farther west on North Street. As late as May 1848, Giles Slocum owned a "dwelling house occupied by four families" at the Valley, when it was struck by lightning and partially burned in May. Two men, one simply called Kenlan, and Thomas Rayan were injured, but survived. The building was insured.⁴⁸ Their surnames may indicate they were Irish immigrants working in the mills at Valley Falls. By the mid-1840s, Irish immigrants fleeing famine formed a majority of the labor force in factories in the region. Additional multi-family tenements lined Poplar Avenue opposite Lewis Slocum's factory. Stylistically, these are more typical of the 1830s than the early 1810s, so probably date to the Slocum era in Pittstown rather than the Viele era. A few widely spaced houses already faced the north end of State Street in Pittstown, including those owned by Lewis Slocum, Lemuel S. Finch, and Jonathan P. Ball, who were listed in the

⁴¹*Slocum*, Entry 485.

⁴²*United States Census for 1830*, Town of Schaghticoke, 7 (later numbered 107). Lewis B. Slocum headed a large household (males 1 < 5; 1 10-15; 1 15-20; 1 20-30; 1 30-40; females 1 < 5; 3 5-10; 1 20-30; 1 30-40).

⁴³ *United States Census for 1840*, Town of Pittstown, pp-7-8.

⁴⁴*Troy Daily Whig*, 21-22 September 1848.

⁴⁵ Thomas F. Gordon, *Gazetteer of the State of New York, Comprehending its Colonial History, General Geography, Geology, and Internal Improvements*. (Philadelphia: T.K. and P.G. Collins, 1836): 646.

⁴⁶*Troy Daily Whig*, 5 August 1846. Advertisement reads: "Stephen Reynolds, Surrogate, Rensselaer County, gives notice that anyone with debts owned them by George Brown (Giles Slocum's father-in-law) present them at Slocum's "mansion house" in Town of Schaghticoke. Slocum, Joseph Brown, and Garrardus Deyoe, executors."

⁴⁷The entrance configuration is a little unusual. A house with an identical fenestration plan was built for the overseer at the cotton factory in Index, Town of Otsego, Otsego County, in the same era. The less elegant entrance may have been a business entrance.

⁴⁸*Troy Daily Whig*, 9 May 1849.

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1840 census and mapped in 1854. These three houses may be the trio of large Greek Revival houses with similar plans and detailing on the west side of State Street (35, 37, and 39).

Despite many people recorded working in industry at the Valley, or Valley Falls, in the 1840 census, Disturnell's gazetteer of the state, published in 1842, failed to mention the locale, much less any of its manufacturing concerns. In 1844, Giles Slocum and his partners, Benjamin and Nathaniel Starbuck, sold the cotton factory parcel and three associated and adjacent parcels to William Howard Hart (b.1820), the eldest son of Richard P. Hart of Troy. The purchase was subject to a mortgage, on which Hart defaulted five years later in 1849. Its auction by the sheriff was advertised in the *Troy Daily Whig*, which noted that the sum of \$8,466 was due.⁴⁹

In 1850, Giles Slocum, 60, was recorded as a mechanic living in Valley Falls owning no property. His household consisted of Elizabeth, his wife, age 48 (his first wife Helen Brown Slocum died more than a decade earlier); Elizabeth Brown, probably his widowed mother-in-law by his previous marriage, age 84; and an 11-year-old boy, Seth Cohn. His son, William Slocumb, a merchant, was listed adjacent.⁵⁰ Five years later, the 1855 census listed Chauncey B.[etts] Slocum, age 38, living in the brick house Giles had built.⁵¹ Although Giles's gravestone in Elmwood Cemetery, Schaghticoke, states that he died in 1874, his whereabouts after 1850 are a mystery. The cotton factory was not recorded in subsequent industrial schedules of the census. Nor was it mapped in 1854 or 1861 on county maps.

Lewis B. Slocum's factory was described as a woolen factory in the 1855 census. Perhaps he manufactured cotton cloth earlier using machinery already in the building. In 1841, an account maintained by an Easton resident noted purchasing 25 yards of cassimere, usually a fabric combining cotton and wool. The same account recorded payment to Lewis Slocum for carding 15¼ pounds of wool.⁵² While it appears that none of Giles's descendants remained in Valley Falls, some of Lewis B. Slocum's children married into other local manufacturing families. Nancy Slocum (b.1819) married John P. Ball in 1839. In 1850, Ball was listed as an oil (flax) maker with \$7,000 real estate. Lewis B. Slocum, mechanic, claimed the same value in real estate. That year, Lewis's son, Chauncey B., was also listed as a mechanic owning \$6,000 in real estate.⁵³ When D. and J.P. Ball, owners of Valley Falls Flax and Seed Mills went bankrupt in 1849, they made assignment to Lewis B. and Chauncey B. Slocum.⁵⁴ L.B. Slocum's son, Chauncey Betts Slocum (1817–1872), was also a lawyer, and he married Charlotte Elizabeth Crapo (1822–1898) in 1847. Another daughter, Harriet, married John Kenyon, who established the straw paper mill on the north bank of the river on the site of Giles Slocum's cotton factory by 1873.⁵⁵ Clara Ball, daughter of John and Nancy Ball, married Henry J. Herrington, who established an agricultural implements factory at Valley Falls after the Civil War.⁵⁶

⁴⁹*Troy Daily Whig*, 17 May 1849.

⁵⁰*United States Census for 1850*, Town of Schaghticoke, HH 1411 and HH 1412.

⁵¹*New York State Census for 1855*, Town of Schaghticoke, p.124, HH 119. Chauncey Betts Slocum was the eldest son of Lewis B. Slocum, who was related to Giles Slocum, although I have not been able to determine the exact relationship.

⁵²Jane Betsy Welling, *They Were Here Too: Genealogies of the Owners of the Inn at Easton Corners*. Three volumes. Greenwich, New York: Washington County Historical Society, 1963. Reprinted Mililani, Hawaii: The Sleeper Company, 1994): Vol. 1, 43.

⁵³*United States Census for 1850*, Town of Pittstown. Ball is HH 937, Chauncey Slocum HH 938, and Lewis B. Slocum HH 941.

⁵⁴Welling, Vol. 2, 92.

⁵⁵A.J.Valente, *Rag Paper Manufacturers in the United States, 1801-1900. A history of development of Mills and Owners*. (Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland Publishing, 2010): PAGE.

⁵⁶*Slocum*, Entry nos. 485 (Lewis B. Slocum), 621 (Chauncey B. Slocum), and 624 (Harriet Slocum Kenyon). Chauncey and Charlotte E.[lizabeth] Crapo Slocum dates and her full name located at findagrave.com. They are buried at Elmwood Cemetery, Schaghticoke.

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A fire in 1852 destroyed the mills on the south side of the river including Lewis Slocum's woolen mill, a gristmill owned by Matthew Milks (who lived on the west side of State Street in 1854, his name spelled M. Mill), a flax mill, an oil mill, and a saw mill. The Herrington foundry survived.⁵⁷ The 1854 map showed only a row of five unlabeled buildings, probably the tenements where factory laborers lived, along the south bank of the Hoosick. By 1861, several new mill buildings were mapped. The survey for the former may have been undertaken after the fire and before rebuilding occurred. The 1855 census listed three different water-powered manufacturing concerns. L.B. & C.B. Slocum owned the largest of these, an oil mill with \$20,000 real estate and \$5,000 of machinery. It pressed 20,000 bushels of flax seed into 40,000 gallons of oil and 350 tons of oil cake. Their rope and twine factory had \$3,000 real estate and \$2,000 of machinery. It produced 95,000 pounds of rope from 150 tons of tow.⁵⁸ By this period, Valley Falls factory owners had abandoned both cotton and woolen textile making for productions made using flax. While many Pittstown farmers raised considerable amounts of flax during the third quarter of the century, the amounts used at Valley Falls and Johnsonville a few miles upstream seem far greater than local production could have supplied. Lewis B. Slocum's woolen mill with real estate valued at \$4,000 and \$1,500 of machinery produced 10,000 yards of cloth and employed four men and three women.⁵⁹ Their combined employment was nine men, six women, and three girls. No industries were noted on the Schaghticoke side of the river, although there were several Irish-born laborers living there as tenants. They could easily have walked over the covered bridge to work in Pittstown.

The combined number of houses surveyed in 1854 in the Valley, which was labeled "Pittstown" on the south bank and not labeled at all on the north side, numbered less than 40. On the Schaghticoke side, the brick house built by Giles Slocum still overlooked the tenements, several still standing today, to the south and west. North and east, however, on lots facing Bunker Hill Rd, stood four houses built by owners of means, including Dr. Johnson (4 Schaghticoke Rd), I. Miller (105 Bunker Hill Rd), and J. Eycleshmyer (115 Bunker Hill Rd). Built mainly in the Greek Revival taste popular still popular in the region until the 1860s, these houses formed an elegant little "suburban" enclave above the clangor and odor of nearby manufacturing. Three of these houses survive with high degree of historic integrity; the fourth exhibits eroded integrity but retains a large and stylish carriage barn, although it is physically neglected.

Mid-century Change in the Valley, ca.1850-1880

By the early 1850s, the national surge in railroad construction reached the Valley *via* not one, but two, companies. Railroad technology advanced during the third quarter of the nineteenth century from light carriages and low-pressure steam engines running on narrow gauge rails to heavier stock, more powerful engines, and sturdier rails and bridges. These changes in scale meant trains carried heavier freight than in the 1830s and 1840s when railroads were first chartered in the United States. In this region, the railroads offered reliable connections to the larger Atlantic trade network accessed mainly in Boston and New York City.

⁵⁷Blanche M. Stover, "Why Valley Falls Holds a Firm Place in the Minds of Rensselaer County Folks," *Troy Saturday Globe*, 16 July 1927. Typescript.

⁵⁸*New York State Census for 1855*, Town of Pittstown, Election District 1. Industrial Schedule. Viewed in microfilm at Fenimore Art Museum Research Library, Cooperstown, New York.

⁵⁹*Ibid.*

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The Albany Northern Railroad was organized on 20 February 1851. By 1853, it connected Albany and Cohoes. Nine more miles built in April brought it to Waterford; 11 more miles were built in May, and the entire line to Eagle Bridge opened on the 1st of July. After a series of financial embarrassments and reorganization, this route became part of the Albany, Vermont, and Canada Railroad, which filed articles of association on 7 November 1856.⁶⁰ The route opened by the Albany Northern still parallels the Hoosick River south of the former factory properties on the Pittstown side in Valley Falls. The Troy & Boston was incorporated a little later, but its tracks through the Valley opened sooner. The prominent berm that carried these “upper tracks,” as they were called locally, survives and still forms a strong visual boundary between dense village development and the surrounding rural land to the south. The berm runs northeasterly to the riverbank and encloses a triangle of open, now disused, farmland east of Burton Street that was a village farm.

On 23 October 1854, the Valley Falls post office was established probably in response to new railroads, which carried the mail where possible.⁶¹ The name Valley Falls was already in occasional use. Its adoption by the post office probably illustrates the pattern of nomenclature designed to insure that people, mail, and freight did not go missing because of duplicative or confusing place names. The older name of the Valley quickly fell out of use.

Without the new railroads, industrial endeavor at Valley Falls might have languished due to its remote location as emerging steam-powered factories were dissolving the necessity of building alongside millstreams. Instead, during the century stretching from the 1850s to the early 1960s, when so much of the nation’s freight moved by rail, Valley Falls offered an economically viable location for what industry could fit within its physical confines. As Giles and Lewis B. Slocum faded from the industrial scene in Valley Falls in this period, a new generation used and redeveloped the factory infrastructure at Valley Falls. Two industrialists, Thomas Lape and a little later, James Thompson, were active on the Pittstown side of the river as well as the Herrington shop manufacturing farm implements. A straw paper factory located in or on the site of Giles Slocum’s Schaghticoke cotton factory opened by 1860 according to a gazetteer published that year. The 1861 *Map of Rensselaer County* showed the Ball & Slocum oil mill and grist mill midway along the raceway on the Pittstown side north of the Albany Vermont & Canada tracks (formerly the Albany Northern). A flax mill and Thomas Lape’s twine factory at the bottom end of the raceway west of the old grist mill.

Thomas Lape (b.1828) moved to the Schaghticoke side of Valley Falls near Giles Slocum’s brick house in 1856, when he also bought the cotton factory lot from Lewis B. Slocum for \$1,550.⁶² By 1876, Lape had built a new house (17 Charles St) on the Pittstown side of the river. Before coming to Valley Falls, Lape had formed a partnership with John Sproat to manufacture flax, yarns and twine at Lansingburgh in 1854. In 1858, Lape bought the plaster, grist, and flouring mills east of the old Viele cotton factory, by then his twine factory, in Valley Falls.⁶³ He was very successful, and in 1860, he recorded \$15,000 of real estate and \$5,000 of personal estate.⁶⁴ A year later, in 1861, he formed a partnership with English rope maker Henry Sproat.⁶⁵ It is unknown how the men met, but Lape’s earlier partner, John Sproat, may have introduced them. The

⁶⁰ Henry V. Poor, *History of the Railroads and Canals of the USA* (New York: John H. Schultz, 1860): 234.

⁶¹<http://webpmt.usps.gov/pmt012.cfm>.

⁶²97/435.

⁶³Sylvester, 489. It seems likely that John Sproat was related to Henry Sproat, who had a young son named John.

⁶⁴*United States Census for 1860* Town of Pittstown, pp. 64-5.

⁶⁵Sylvester, 489.

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company continued growing, and in 1862, Lape acquired the lot adjoining the cotton factory to the east.⁶⁶ In 1860, Henry Sproat and his family were censused in Lambertville, New Jersey, where he owned \$2,500 in real estate and \$5,000 in personal estate.⁶⁷ The Sproats had moved to Valley Falls by 1865, and Lape & Sproat were reported making yarns, twines, and shoe thread from flax in their water-powered factory. Their product was valued at \$117,000, and they employed 20 men and 3 women.⁶⁸

Lape's properties were delineated on the 1861 *Map of Rensselaer County*, which included an inset map of Valley Falls showing development on both sides of the Hoosic River. It extended north to the intersection of Schaghticoke and Bunker Hill roads and south to the site of the Methodist Church, a frame building on the west side of State Street in that era and the dwelling house of Mrs. Clarke. Approximately sixteen dwelling houses were recorded on the Pittstown side. About a quarter of these were closely set houses lining the south side of River Street (NY 67) and the north side of Poplar Avenue. The River Street houses were individually labeled on the map. In this period, these offered a location facing a busy thoroughfare. While some have been remodeled in recent years, the row still illustrates a pattern of building on narrow frontages close to the highway.

A similar number of tenement houses faced Poplar Avenue. They stood opposite the factory buildings lining the riverbank, raceway, and railroad tracks. Four or five of these tenements are still recognizable with their paired center entrances and plain construction. A hotel and a store, both demolished to clear the alignment for the new bridge opened in 1939, also stood at the intersection of State Street with River and Poplar.

Farther south, on the gently rising land, eight houses built mainly in the Greek Revival style on sizable lots were drawn. These represent the success of factory owners in the second quarter of the nineteenth century in the Valley, especially the Slocums and the Balls. Most or all of these houses survive—later houses soon began filling in around them to form the present streetscape of houses featuring the variety of tastes popular from the 1840s through the early 1900s in the area.

No industry was shown on the Schaghticoke side of the Hoosic in 1861. A blacksmith shop stood on the west side of Bunker Hill Road adjacent to the covered bridge. Open lots ran northwards on the east side of the highway to the intersection of Schaghticoke Road. In addition to Giles Slocum's brick house (by then owned by C.B. Slocum), Greek Revival houses belonging to J.P. Ehclshimer, S. Newcom Jr., and Dr. William Johnson now formed a small neighborhood of sizable pleasingly designed houses. Farther west on the lots platted in 1832 by William Tillinghast for the development of adjacent house lots and tenements stood another eight or ten houses facing North Street and Valley Lane.

On the main map, five or six more dwelling houses were mapped facing State Street as far as the upper tracks of the Troy & Boston. The district schoolhouse lot was now a triangular island formed by the highway to the gunpowder factory farther west, State Street, and the railroad. The railroad station was a little farther east on the north side of the tracks. A goods depot building dating to the 1870s or 1880s is the last surviving railroad building adjoining the alignment of the upper tracks.

⁶⁶119/12

⁶⁷*United States Census for 1860*, Town of Lambertville, New Jersey, page 46, HH 383. Henry was censused in Lambertville in 1850 as well as James Sproat, also English and aged 38.

⁶⁸*New York State Census for 1865*, Pittstown, ED 1, industrial schedule.

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In the 15 years between the 1861 map and atlas plate offered in the 1876 Beers *Atlas of Rensselaer County*, Valley Falls grew rapidly as its mills expanded and required more workers. The 1865 state census population schedule shows that most workers living in Valley Falls resided in tenements built in Schaghticoke by Giles Slocum and probably walked through the covered bridge at the bottom of Bunker Hill Road to work in Lape's Pittstown mills. As many as a third of these workers were Irish; a few were Scots. And so, Thomas Lape added real estate to his cartel of businesses when he bought the former Daniel Fish farm in Pittstown in December 1863. Streets named for his children by three different wives—Charles, Edward, Burton, William, Myron, Franklin, and Emily -- were staked in a rectilinear plat extending eastward onto the fairly level land beyond State Street.⁶⁹ The characteristic deep lots with narrow (50') frontages extended to back alleys that offered space for outbuildings opening out to the rear of the lots. Possibly because the lots seemed narrow in a rural setting, many buyers purchased two or more adjacent ones. Lape gave the subdivision the prosaic name "Valley Falls Village Extension," but others called it "The Promised Land" for the many down payments that buyers promised to fulfill.⁷⁰

The Promised Land offered more space than it turned out was required, although it is unclear that that was evident to Lape when he bought an additional 310 acres south of the Fish farm in 1869 and 75 acres west of State Street the following year.⁷¹ The current density of houses on the Pittstown side of the river represents the greatest extent of development, and the streets east of Burton Street were farmed through the first half of the twentieth century. They are now simply open land. When the school districts on either side of the river consolidated into District 11 in 1866 they built a one-story frame school at a cost of \$2,000 on the site of the present brick school in 1876.⁷²

Child's *Business Directory and Gazetteer of Rensselaer County for 1870-1* stated there were about 650 inhabitants at Valley Falls.⁷³ On the Pittstown bank of the Hoosic, the following businesses were listed with Valley Falls post office addresses: B. & J. Allen were general merchants. Daniel Andrus and Martin V.B. Finch partnered as proprietors of Eagle Mills, the agricultural implement factory. E.A. Balch was a butcher and J.P.; A. Carpenter dealt in hardware, stoves, and agricultural implements and manufactured items from sheet tin, copper, and iron. William Kelly manufactured light carriages, wagons, cutters, sleighs, etc., while Wm. Miller was a wagon maker. Walter A. Groesbeck was proprietor of the Valley Falls Hotel (near the river bridge). John Kewley was a tailor. Lape (Thos.) & Sproat (Henry) manufactured flax, yarns, threads, and twine, with John Kenyon as agent. D. Mesick was a carpenter and joiner.⁷⁴ Mesick partnered with Sheldon in one of two building firms in the village, and they built many houses in this period.⁷⁵

Additional businesses were located on the Schaghticoke side. These included A.P. Cooper, general merchant and postmaster; Theodore Denton, harness maker and carriage trimmer; Wm. Johnson, physician and surgeon; Solomon Lohnas, saloonkeeper; John May, shoemaker; and Sylvester Smith, general blacksmith. Thomas Lape & Co. were listed as straw paper

⁶⁹Sylvester, 489.

⁷⁰David H. McMahon, "Town of Pittstown History." Typescript. [1984]. 5. (Pittstown Historical Society Collections)

⁷¹Sylvester, 489.

⁷²George Baker Anderson, *Landmarks of Rensselaer County, New York*. (Syracuse: D. Mason and Co., 1897): 475. According to Blanche Stover, this school building was moved and became the Columbian Hall of the I.O.O.F mapped on the 1897 Sanborn adjoining the alley between Charles and State streets. A two-story building was shown in the 1887 bird's-eye view of the village. This dates construction of the later schoolhouse as no later than 1887, but I have no information further narrowing the period when this occurred.

⁷³Hamilton Child, *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Rensselaer County, 1870-1* (Syracuse, New York: Journal Office, 1870): 108.

⁷⁴Child, 177-86.

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manufacturers.⁷⁶ The 1876 Beers Atlas shows this was located just above the dam spanning the river above the covered bridge.⁷⁷ Later Sanborns show a prominent dam. Like the 1861 map, the 1876 plate shows a line with a change in flow in the river upstream. This dam controlled the water impoundment that powered the factories on both banks.

By the early 1870s, James Thompson, a Scot, opened his linen mill at the west end of the race on the site of Viele's cotton factory in Pittstown by 1871.⁷⁸ He bought the cotton factory lot and the adjoining lot acquired by Lape & Sproat at auction for \$8,750 on 16 March 1871. Henry Sproat had died recently, and a lawsuit between Lape and Sproat's heirs—his widow, Harriet, several children, and members of the Lohnas family—led to the division of the Lape & Sproat property.⁷⁹ Thompson's factory, housed in a now-ruined three-story brick mill, was vertically organized, from spinning of yarn to weaving to finishing. It concentrated on buckram used as stiffener in hat and collar manufacture, netting, and twine.⁸⁰ Soon after his purchase, James Thompson razed all but one building of his existing plant and constructed new buildings for his linen factory on the site.⁸¹ By 1880, Lape had moved his manufacturing business to Hart's Falls (eventually named the village of Schaghticoke), but he continued to live in Valley Falls.⁸²

The industrial schedule for the state census of 1875 recorded James Thompson & Co. owning \$22,000 real estate, \$35,000 in machinery, and \$250,000 in raw materials and producing \$110,000 in twine and shoe thread. He employed 14 men, 21 women, 16 boys, and 16 girls.⁸³

No census recorded the straw paper and board mill opened by 1860 on the north bank of the river on the east side of Bunker Hill Rd.⁸⁴ In 1865, Henry Lape and Alford J. Picket, both American, and the Hadleys from Ireland were recorded as papermakers in Valley Falls at Schaghticoke.⁸⁵ The paper company was reorganized as the Valley Falls Paper Mfg. Co., in 1873, the year after Thomas Lape sold his controlling interest. It employed 17 and manufactured 6,000 pounds of straw wrapping paper per day using a wire cylinder machine driven by three wheels.⁸⁶ The sizable mill adjacent to the dam over the Hoosick was not shown on the 1861 map, but it was delineated for the 1876 Beers atlas. Outbuildings included a storehouse and a straw shed. Another building facing Albany (now Schaghticoke) Rd was labeled "Valley Falls Paper Mfg. Co." but its

⁷⁵Stover.

⁷⁶Child, 198-205.

⁷⁷F.W. Beers, *County Atlas of Rensselaer, New York, from recent and actual surveys and records under the superintendence of F. W. Beers*. New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1876.: "Valley Falls" plate.

⁷⁸Jonathan E. Hoag (pseudonym Scriba), "Boyhood Memories of Valley Falls, Rensselaer County, New York," *Troy Times*, 17 February 1908 (reprinted in Welling, Vol. 3, 66–7). The James Thompson Co. website (www.jamesthompson.com) dates Thompson's mill to 1860, but census records and maps don't support this. Thompson bought the cotton factory property at public auction in 1871 (150/292).

⁷⁹150/292

⁸⁰www.jamesthompson.com.

⁸¹Anderson, 474. Anderson dates this to 1870, which the deed for Thompson's purchase shows is a little too early.

⁸²Sylvester, 476.

⁸³*New York State Census for 1875*, Town of Pittstown, ED 1, Industrial schedule. The men were paid on average \$17/month, women \$7.40, boys \$9.50, and girls \$6.

⁸⁴J.H. French, *Gazetteer of the State of New York, etc.* (Syracuse, New York: G.P. Smith, 1860), 558, footnote 4. French is a generally reliable source, and this record was probably based on actual observation.

⁸⁵*New York State Census for 1865*, Town of Schaghticoke, E.D. 2.

⁸⁶Valente, *Rag Paper*, p.289 and 245. Sylvester, 489, states that Lape sold his interest in 1872.

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use is unknown.⁸⁷ The mill continued operations at least through 1891, but was shuttered by 1897. Thompson was using it for lumber storage by 1902.⁸⁸

The 1876 atlas also provides details of industry on the south bank in Pittstown. The foundry of E.F. Herrington, which manufactured farm implements, was located at the top of the race opposite the dam and on the east side of State Street. Herrington, who was married to Lewis B. Slocum's granddaughter, owned an additional building on the raceway just west of the bridge. A grist mill stood next on the raceway going west followed Thompson's large L-plan linen mill near the bottom of the race. One building in Valley Falls was still labeled T. Lape by this time. It stood west of the Thompson mill and south of a storehouse.

The 1876 atlas plate shows a relatively similar number of houses on the Schaghticoke side of the river in comparison to 1861. North Street had extended westward with small houses on lots larger than earlier ones. These houses retain historic integrity of form and massing today. An additional house stood on the east side Bunker Hill Rd, northeast of the paper mill property. This stasis contrasts with the notable increase in dwellings on the Pittstown side of the river, especially south of the Methodist church opposite present day Ella Street, during the same 15 years. Two or three houses were added to the row on River Street (NY 67). The hotel still occupied the southwest corner lot of State and River.

In 1861, no buildings were surveyed on the east side of State Street south of the church, and on the west side, there were only six houses north of the Troy & Boston tracks. Five additional houses stood on mainly double lots on the east side of the highway in the Lape subdivision staked a decade earlier. These mainly middling vernacular examples of popular tastes of the time including one Gothic Revival house. In 1876 four double lots south of Lyon Street remained open. The curving access road to the depot and coal and lumber sheds lining the north side of the railroad was not yet named Myron Street. The number of houses on the west side of State Street nearly doubled, leaving only a few spaces for later houses to be added to the streetscape. At the south end, L.S. Reed opened a hotel near the railroad. This rambling wood frame building (51 State St) remains as well most others mapped in the residential area on the Pittstown side of the river in 1876.

New houses now also faced Charles and Edward streets in the new subdivision. Thomas Lape's transitional Greek Revival dwelling (17 Charles St) is located on a quadruple lot at the southwest corner of Charles and Lyon Streets. On the east side of Charles Street opposite his house, Thomas Lape kept a vineyard on four more lots. Thomas Palmer's mansard-roofed house (19 Charles St) occupies the next four lots south on the west side of Charles Street. Crossing Lyon Street, Mrs. A. Lohnas's house (13 Charles St) also occupied four lots. On the opposite corner, C.J. Olds, who owned the Schaghticoke powder factory about a mile west of the village, built a large house catty-corner from Lape's house. This house (known locally as Dr. Church's house) is gone, replaced by a large steel-sided light industrial building. North of the Olds house stood the two-story, wood frame District No.11 schoolhouse. More modest houses on double lots continued north of the west side.

East of Edward Street, eight lots north of Emily Street still feature small, frame vernacular houses built between 1863 and 1876. These were labeled with individual owner names, four facing Edward Street (3, 5, 7, and 9) and four facing Burton Street (1, 3, 3½, and 5). The latter four—with simple Greek Revival proportions and minimal details—retain a high degree of integrity. Those on Edward are more variable in their degree of historic integrity, and one may be a later replacement.

⁸⁷Beers, "Valley Falls" plate.

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The map also shows that many who had lived in Valley Falls in 1854 had passed away or moved on. Jonathan P. Ball, the oil maker, may be the only name found on both the 1854 and 1876 maps. At least two daughter of L.B. Slocum, including Ball's wife, Clarissa, and foundryman Herrington's wife lived in the village.

Mill Town (ca.1880-1904)

The 1880 census was the first to record Valley Falls separately from the surrounding towns of Pittstown and Schaghticoke. By this time, population on the Pittstown side was more than double that of the Schaghticoke side, with 545 and 253 people, respectively, for a total of 798. Large employers included Thompson's linen factory, the paper mill, and E.F. Herrington's general machine works. Most of those working on factory floors as winders, heclars, spinners, and dressers were the American-born children of immigrants, almost all Irish. Some lived in multi-unit households, but more lived in single-family quarters. Several managers were English, Scots, or Irish, possibly because of the established linen industry in the British Isles where they acquired expertise less common in the United States.

In addition to these large employers, there were the small, characteristic, owner-operated businesses found in rural villages such as blacksmith, saloon owner, hardware store, and general merchandise. A wagon maker, carriage factory, and carriage trimmer were listed, as well as a coal and lumber dealer alongside the Troy & Boston tracks. The railroad employed clerks and other personnel. H.D. Stover ran a hay and straw press for packing these items for trains bound to cities where horses were an important motive force. Two building firms, Elwell & Miller and Sheldon & Mesick were based in the village and probably built many of wooden frame houses put up in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Henry Sproat of Lape & Sproat had died in 1870, and his son had opened a cigar factory in a large gable-roofed wood frame building that still stands at the rear of the property at 7 State Street.⁸⁹

There were several notable improvements, or changes, made in Valley Falls in the 1880s and early 1890s. In 1886, the dam and race system that powered the mills was enhanced with a new flume and "extensive rock excavations."⁹⁰ The covered bridge, possibly the span built by L.L. Viele, was replaced on almost the same alignment with a two-span iron truss bridge in 1889. Its stone north bank abutment marks it location on the Schaghticoke bank. Like the earlier bridge, the road it carried on the south bank crossed the railroad at grade.

The same year, 1889, ground was broken at the north end of Charles Street for a Roman Catholic church on 19 March. Until it was dedicated on 4 May 1890 by Bishop McInerney, Valley Falls had a mission based at St. John's, Schaghticoke.⁹¹ Set on a high basement, the brick Gothic edifice features corner towers anchoring its front façade. The Methodists had replaced their church on the west side of State Street a few years earlier, in 1882. Their new wood frame church stood on a large lot at the northeast corner of State and Ella streets. Although described as "colonial" at the time, possibly because of its 100' steeple, it also incorporated Gothic details. The old church was moved across State Street by Albert Hunter, where it was allegedly "turned into dwellings," but no building on the east side of the street correlates visually

⁸⁸Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of Valley Falls, 1884-1910.

⁸⁹Sylvester, 445 and 475. Also Anderson, 473-4. The lists are virtually identical except that Sylvester did not mention the cigars.

⁹⁰Anderson, 474.

⁹¹McMahon, 7.

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with this. If it survives, it was greatly altered for its new use.⁹² In 1892, the Reverend F.C. Stanley of Lansingburgh began a Baptist mission at Valley Falls with 19 charter members. Two years later the congregation built a wood church on the southeast corner of Edward and Emily streets in 1894, which was dedicated on the 22nd of March.⁹³ Both wood churches subsequently burned, and the latter was not replaced. The Methodists rebuilt in 1923.

In February 1893, the citizens of Valley Falls voted to bond the school district to construct a new brick building. The district retained Easton, Rising, and Worden of Hoosick Falls, who exceeded the \$10,000 budget (costs totaled \$11,601). Nevertheless, the district accepted the building in November.⁹⁴ The large, two-story Romanesque Revival brick school (10 Charles St), now used as storage by Stephen Bader Co., occupies much of the north half of the block bounded by Charles, Edward, Emily, and Ella streets. Its handsomely designed front faces west, and the building rests on a high foundation. Mature sycamore trees line the sidewalk encircling the block and form a pleasing, leafy setting for not only the school, but also for the houses in the surrounding neighborhood.

Four episodes of Sanborn fire insurance maps—1884, 1891, 1897, and 1902—and a bird's-eye view dated 1887 illustrate the progress of these changes in Valley Falls before it was chartered as a village by the state in 1904.⁹⁵ The 1884 series was just two plates. The north one shows the Schaghticoke side. Crossing the covered bridge one looked upstream at the 12' dam impounding water. The paper mill on the right (east) side of the highway was a two-story wood frame building with one-and-a-half-story additions on each side. Four bleaching vats were housed in the eastern addition, and the machine room was located in the western side. Gates adjoining the upstream side of the dam opened to the wheelhouse. No owner was noted, but it employed 16 hands, who worked round the clock, probably in shifts. On open land farther east, there was a large two-and-a-half-story straw barn and four straw stacks 24 or 25 feet in diameter. The surveyor noted there were nine more stacks beyond the map's exposure going east. In 1891, the mill was making tissue paper. Six years later, it was idle, and, by the early 1900s, James Thompson used the building for storage.

Continuing north from the bridge, the blacksmith shop (noted on earlier maps) and its horse shed stood on the left by the bridge. The post office, saloon, and grocery associated with a one-story dwelling in a rear ell stood at the corner of North Street. Two houses of middling scale (123 and 125 Bunker Hill Rd) faced the east side of the highway opposite a third house (now gone). Continuing north to the T-junction formed by Schaghticoke Road (a.k.a. Albany Rd and highway to Stillwater or Schaghticoke in historic maps and deeds), where Giles Slocum's brick house stood on the southwest corner, three more houses (105 and 115 Bunker Hill Rd and 4 Schaghticoke Rd) formed the enclave of "suburban" houses noted in earlier maps.

The large carriage barn and sheds associated with the house at the northwest corner (4 Schaghticoke Rd) aligned tightly with the highway. Wm. J. Reardon's harness shop and sheds, a saloon (9 Schaghticoke Rd) and another middling house (11 Schaghticoke Rd) lined the south side of the highway to the corner of Valley Lane. Two two-story, flat-roofed tenements on steeply banked foundations (17 and 21 Schaghticoke Rd) stood on the south side, flanked on either side by two

⁹²Anderson, 478.

⁹³McMahon, 7-8.

⁹⁴Anderson, 475.

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more modest houses. The one at the southwest corner of Schaghticoke Road and Valley Lane was gone by 1902; the one at the west end of the row was in the way of the alignment for the 1939 bridge.

North Street and Valley Place formed the “square” of streets adjacent to the main intersection of Bunker Hill and Schaghticoke roads shown by 1854 and dating to Giles Slocum’s cotton factory. Four one-and-a-half-story houses lined the south side of North Street to the corner of Valley Place, matching earlier maps. Of these, 11 North Street is the sole survivor. Two more such houses and a side-gabled stable with later Gothic details still face the north side of the street east of Valley Lane. The 1884 Sanborn series did not continue west on North Street, but the 1876 atlas and the 1887 view show three more houses of similar scale on the north side (two of these survive, now numbered 32 and 44) and a larger two-story tenement (39 North St) facing them.

By the late 1800s, this section of the village was inhabited almost entirely by mill operatives who rented lodgings and identified themselves by the specific task they did—twisting, dressing, weaving, etc.—in the census. Heads of household were the American-born children of Irish, and sometimes Scottish and English immigrants of the mid-1800s. Most relied on the wooden covered bridge to go to work on the Pittstown side, on the covered bridge until 1889 and after that on the new iron truss bridge. Their children, too, crossed the river for school, and probably many also crossed for mass after the Catholic diocese dedicated the brick church at the corner of Emily and Charles streets in 1890.⁹⁶

Crossing the river to Pittstown, Jas. Thompson’s Valley Falls Flax Mills, employing 300 hands, and Thos. Lape’s Valley Falls Knitting Mill, employing 100 hands, stood at the east and west end of the race respectively. Thos. Lape’s grist mill with five run of stone stood between the much larger textile mills. The Thompson mill had a large yard and a coalhouse that supplied steam power in low water periods. A second yard faced the railroad, which was acquired, both upper and lower tracks, by the Fitchburg Railroad in 1887.⁹⁷ The fence Lape had required when he sold the old cotton factory to Thompson in 1871 clearly divides the two properties on the maps and also in the 1887 view. The adjacent riverside neighborhood on River Street and Poplar Avenue included two hotels or boarding houses: the Valley Falls House at the corner of State Street and the Riverside House on the south side of River Street. The former was the tavern owned by Mordecai Lottridge in the first quarter of the century. The Sanborn maps show the two-unit tenements (268 and 271) displayed in earlier maps on Poplar Avenue. Farther east, a row of four houses and the Riverside Hotel faced the south side of River Street, overlooking the Hoosic. This configuration remained with little change through the early 1900s.

During the same period, new buildings filled open spaces within the village streetscape farther south on State Street and in the “Promised Land.” In 1884, a new commercial building (15 State St) was under construction on State Street just south of River Street, although it is now a residence. Four new buildings—a two-unit late Italianate house (20 State St) and three single-unit houses (24, 26, and 28 State St) all with later eclectic alterations made during the historic period—were built between 1876 and 1884 on the east side of State Street between Ella and Emily streets. Two more houses were added in this

⁹⁵Dick Lohnes, “Village of Valley Falls to Celebrate 100 Years of Incorporation,” *Pittstown Historical Society Newsletter*, (Fall 2004): 1. (www.pittstown.us/historical_society/New_newsletters.htm)

⁹⁶McMahon, 7. The church was built at a cost of \$15,800 and dedicated by Bishop McInerney on 4 May 1890.

⁹⁷Wikipedia: Troy & Boston Railroad, Boston & Maine Railroad entries.

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block by 1891, as were four more houses opposite. Continuing south, one more house was built on the west side of the street between Lyon and Myron streets between 1891 and 1897.

By the time the survey for the 1902 Sanborn map was taken, Valley Falls had largely achieved the density it displays today throughout the residential area. Rather than new construction, many people were enlarging and improving their existing houses with new porches, additions, and bay windows. Open Queen Anne porches with spindled railings and turned posts were added to a number of houses on State Street. This was a common pattern in places where population and the economy had stabilized. Later owners and residents in Valley Falls have retained many of these innovations, which lends a vaguely eclectic feel to the historic housing stock. Less common were roofline alterations, but mansard roofs were added to 24 State Street and 19 Charles Street (on the main block of the latter, this was altered again in the 1910s or 1920s for a deep-eaved pyramidal roof).

Nearly all of the houses built in this part of Valley Falls west of Edward Street were associated with carriage barns, indicating that these villagers were generally well off. In point of fact, Valley Falls retains one of the finest inventories of horse and carriage barns associated with houses built in the last third of the nineteenth century to be seen in the region. Possibly the plan of the Lape subdivision incorporating back alleys has helped preserve these where in other places they might have been torn down. Many continue in use for storage, as automobile garages, and occasionally as ancillary living or work space. None have been remodeled to the point that they have lost the essential characteristics—fenestration, massing, and exterior finishes—of carriage barns and small stables.

During this period, railroads throughout the nation continued to merge, buy each other out, and restructure. In 1875, the Hoosac Tunnel—a project first proposed in the 1810s as a canal tunnel passing underneath Hoosac Mountain just east of the Massachusetts border—was officially opened for service. A year later, the commonwealth, which had underwritten the final stages of its construction, accepted it. The 4.75-mile tunnel was the longest in the western hemisphere when complete. Its value in shortening travel times between the upper Hudson Valley and southern New England was demonstrated by 1887, when the Fitchburg Railroad acquired it and also consolidated the Troy & Boston (upper tracks). By the turn of the century, more than 80 trains passed through it per day.⁹⁸ Most also passed through Valley Falls. The 1891 Sanborn map shows the Fitchburg owning both the upper and lower tracks in Valley Falls. In 1900, the Boston & Maine leased the Fitchburg Railroad.⁹⁹

The Boston & Maine maintained both sets of tracks passing through Valley Falls until about 1960. The lower tracks offered immediate freight access to the riverside factories on a siding. A commercial district developed around the passenger depot and the milk station located on the north side of the upper tracks adjoining Myron Street. While all but a freight depot are gone, the buildings that housed adjacent businesses survive. The most extensive of these is the former store (16 Charles St) and some of the storage sheds of a large coal and lumberyard that operated at least from the 1870s (mapped in 1876 atlas). By 1884, the yard had its own siding extending from the north side of the upper tracks off of Myron Street. Even though now used as a residence, the store retains the high porch once used for loading wagons and many of its exterior finishes. This yard changed hands a few times over the years before, as Wiley Bros., it finally closed ca.1964 after the Boston & Maine

⁹⁸<http://www.hoosactunnel.net/historytimeline.php>.

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discontinued freight service. The former Park Hotel (18 Edward St), now a brick Italianate house, was built ca.1880 as a railroad hotel. Reed's Hotel (51 State St) stood on the west side of the highway by 1876 and continued to grow during the latter part of the century. A portion of the rambling, vernacular Italianate structure depicted in the Sanborn maps stands just north of the berm. Farther west, at the northeast corner of Lion and State streets, stood the vernacular frame building that housed the hardware store (40 State St). It is now the post office and has apartments upstairs.

The 1902 Sanborn map recorded change in ownership of the Lape mill to Thompson's, which denied the Sanborn representatives access to their plant. Even though the largest employers remained fairly constant, the population recorded by each Sanborn review from 1884 through 1902 increased, from 1,050 to 1,400. The latter figure disagrees with the 1905 state census (probably the more accurate record), which enumerated 708 on the Pittstown side and 103 in the Schaghticoke side of the Hoosick.

1905-1940 (end of period of significance)

The Village of Valley Falls was chartered in 1904.¹⁰⁰ The 1910 census, which counted 975 residents, appears to record the official peak population for the village. By 1920, the number had fallen to 637, and it dropped still further, to 577, in 1930. The Sanborn maps illustrate that by 1910, the number of dwellings had stabilized with almost no additions except for the row of identical one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalows with slate roofs built on Burton Street south of Emily between 1910 and 1920. The number of households fell less precipitously during this period: by the early 1920s, only a few multiple occupancy houses remained. At the same time, households aged, and the number of school-aged children dropped gradually through the period. Names in the census show that as children grew up, they often moved elsewhere while their parents stayed in Valley Falls.

There was little need for new houses, and few were built. The pattern of improvement and expansion of existing buildings apparent in the 1902 Sanborn continued into the new century. When Dr. Sproat's large Shingle Style house was built as a wedding gift, north of the Methodist church, in the 1910s, it appears that many people admired it. A rather large number of nineteenth-century houses on the Pittstown side of the river display one- and two- story open and glazed porches with squared piers clad in wood shingles and the broad sweeping proportions typical of bungalows and Shingle Style dwellings. The few new—all modest in scale—houses built within the village plan during the period 1910 to 1925 exemplify this taste, with greater or lesser degrees of detail.

Census records during this period show that the ratio of home ownership to tenancy remained generally stable, but that the proportion varied by neighborhood. Heads of household living south of Ella Street on State Street and Charles Street were most likely to own their homes. Edward Street in Pittstown was nearly evenly divided. Those living on streets east of Edward Street were more likely to be tenants. North of the river in Schaghticoke nearly everyone except the owners of the four larger houses at the intersection of Bunker Hill and Schaghticoke roads recorded paying rent. Tenants were almost all cotton mill workers, but some worked for the powder mill just outside the village, the railroad, the highway department, or a smaller business. As the century advanced, wives were increasingly likely to be "at home" even in lower income households.

⁹⁹Wikipedia: Boston and Maine Railroad entry.

¹⁰⁰Lohnes, 1.

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If they earned income, it was unlikely to be as a mill worker. Thus, over the 50 years from about 1880 through 1930, mills in Valley Falls retained a workforce increasingly masculine and late adolescent or older. Transiency was unusual.

The 1940 US census, the last enumeration for which individual records are publicly available, shows that several patterns established earlier in the 1900s continued. Population continued to fall, now to 485 people living in 145 households on the Pittstown side and just 73 people living in 26 households in Schaghticoke. On the Pittstown side, the trend towards the head of household being the only wage earner continued rising, but in Schaghticoke, usually more than one person was employed outside the house, most often in the cotton mill or as a laborer. The difference in the level of education as well as the kind of employment may have contributed to this pattern. Few living in Schaghticoke had finished eighth grade; one young man who worked as a machinist at the arsenal had finished two years of college. People living in Pittstown were more likely to have begun, if not graduated from, high school. On this side of the river there were teachers living near the school, two doctors, and a few other professionals who had attended college, even though the number of years indicated some had not completed advanced degrees. During the 1930s, home ownership rose in Pittstown, but it barely changed in the Schaghticoke section.

This widening gap may have been hastened by a few factors. Those living in Schaghticoke earned less, so probably could put less money by. Further, housing stock along the south bank of the river and north of it was often more cramped and less up-to-date. Houses built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century on the Pittstown side were more easily modernized with indoor plumbing and the growing collection of new domestic appliances. Potential buyers probably found them more desirable.

For many factory villages, the early decades of the twentieth century were a period of civic improvement. In 1904, the year the village was incorporated, the Political Equality Club, which supported women's suffrage, met to discuss raising funds to support a free library.¹⁰¹ In January 1907, the first library opened in the back of Bert Hull's hardware store (now the post office) on the northeast corner of State and Lyon streets. In 1912, the library association bought the lot at the southeast corner of State and Lyon streets from Mrs. Thomas Lape. Funds were raised from local people. William, John, George, Gus, and Harry Gaffney made a bequest of \$4,200 sometime during period 1907-12 in memory of their parents. Their father, Michael Gaffney, ran a mill in Valley Falls for many years. Local architect Louis Niles Milliman, who lived farther north in one of the large Greek Revival houses built by earlier factory owners, designed the stuccoed Arts and Crafts building. Its exterior is unusually intact featuring its original door and windows of varied configurations and types, a raised basement, and prominent brackets under the eaves. The interior is equally intact with its characteristic heavy profile quarter-sawn oak shelving and furnishings. Easton, Rising, and Warden of Hoosick Falls (same firm as built the school) built the library.¹⁰²

Along more practical lines, electric lights powered by a plant at Buck Neck illuminated the streets of Valley Falls on 26 September 1909.¹⁰³ The 1926 Rand-McNally Road Atlas of New York showed that River Street and the highway over the

¹⁰¹"The Valley Falls Library," *Pittstown Historical Society Newsletter* (Spring 2002) II:1 and 3.
(http://pittstown.us/historical_society/newsletters/IssueIIwholeissue.pdf)

¹⁰²Ibid

¹⁰³*Village of Valley Falls Centennial, Commemorative Booklet, 1904-2004*, n.p., [2004]: 4.

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iron truss bridge was paved by then, although not yet adopted by the state.¹⁰⁴ In the mid-1930s, allegedly using Works Progress Administration funds, the village built the community hall and possibly also the firehouse on Charles Street opposite the union free school.¹⁰⁵ Local contractor George Warren constructed both buildings. The present hall on the same site replaced the first one in the late 1900s. Warren also built the Valley Inn on River Street and three houses on Edward and Charles streets.¹⁰⁶ These are among the most recently constructed buildings in the village of Valley Falls.

The growing difference in neighborhoods north and south in Valley Falls was probably furthered in the late 1930s, when the iron truss bridge (built 1889) was replaced with a larger steel span on a new alignment farther downstream.¹⁰⁷ Until then, the bridge connecting the riverbanks was at the same grade as the surrounding streetscape. The new bridge, opened in August 1939, “flew over” the railroad and the mills from a raised approach created by razing the early tavern and nearby commercial buildings at the intersection of State and River streets. At the north end, a large, high embankment bisected North Street west of Valley Lane and towered above the houses on either side of it. It is easy to see how the increasingly working class district now felt physically cut off from the village on the south side. In a period when many people still walked regularly for errands, work, and school, what had once been a simple, level stroll over the old bridge now required a steep walk up the embankment to the bridge and a descent on the far side.¹⁰⁸

Even though population fell through the 1920s and 1930s, the period between the world wars was a time of comparative social and economic stability for Valley Falls residents. The sense of place largely established by about 1900 formed the backdrop against which some who grew up there in this era have set short, locally available memoirs of this time and also brief historical accounts.¹⁰⁹ As a group, these memoirs are characterized by a gentle nostalgia tied strongly to the streetscape—where people lived and what people did—that can even today be picked out. More recently, David H. McMahon has prepared a street-by-street recollection of the 1950s.

Jonathan Hoag’s 1908 recollections and Blanche Stover’s 1927 article offer narratives of steady improvement of local conditions. The latter relied mainly on secondary source histories published in the late 1800s, which suffered amnesia about the scale of early industrial development in the Valley. Stover mentioned both Slocum mills, but she devoted as much attention to the remains of the milldam still visible in her time at nearby Crapo’s Hollow.¹¹⁰ Turn-of-the-century historians often viewed these seasonal mills, which served a local clientele, as symbols of pioneer self-reliance. Such sites marked young settlements on new lands and still form part of the American foundation myth of wresting order and plenty from the

¹⁰⁴http://broermaponline.org/online/NorthAmerica/UnitedStates/Midatlantic/NewYork/unitedstates1926ra_009.html

¹⁰⁵*Centennial Commemorative Booklet*, 8. McMahon dates these to ca.1934, which is a little early if WPA funds were used. Congress did not appropriate funds for the agency until May 1935.

¹⁰⁶David McMahon, *A Glimpse in Time, Valley Falls, NY, Partial Records, 1940 US Census* (Typescript, 2012). Located at Pittstown Historical Society. The houses are identified by owner. On Edward Street, George Cassidy and Margaret Spence and Harold McMahon on Charles Street. Based on style, these appear to be ID.

¹⁰⁷Harry May, *Valley Falls Highlights, 1891-1939*. Compiled from Harry May’s diaries and available in looseleaf binder at Valley Falls Free Library. May worked at the powder works.

¹⁰⁸The scale and materials of the bridge suggest the bridge was constructed using Federal Works Agency funds, although I have found no documentation supporting this surmise. The FWA was established in 1938 when the first head of the WPA stepped down. The new head was a civil engineer, and under his leadership the FWA emphasized highway and related infrastructure projects. No longer an entirely federally funded agency, states were required to supply 25% of the cost. State highway bridges would had high priority. Wikipedia provides dates and details for the FWA at its entry on the WPA.

¹⁰⁹These include work by Blanche Stover Clum, Jonathan Hoag, David McMahon, and Harry May.

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wilderness. Hoag, who grew up in the mid-1800s and adopted the pen name Scriba, personally remembered the Lewis B. Slocum factory in the old Viele building and the covered bridge. He also recollected how the railroad greatly improved access to Troy markets and eased farmers' lives in the area surrounding the Valley.¹¹¹

The reliance on the travel and freight artery offered by the upper and lower railroad tracks that wrapped north and south of the Pittstown section of the village by 1854 is a common thread in nearly all of these writings. The Boston & Maine acquired the lease on the Fitchburg Railroad in 1900 and bought it outright in 1919. The cost of the acquisition forced the Boston & Maine to reorganize the following year, and it remained an important route through World War II. Social, technological, and economic changes in the post-war era led to its ending passenger service west of Williamstown, Massachusetts, in January 1958.¹¹²

During this period, both the Baptist and Methodist churches burned. The former congregation never rebuilt its hip-roofed frame building at the southeast corner of Edward and Emily streets. The Methodists replaced the old wood church with a large buff brick Neo-Gothic building on the same site. It features large stained glass windows in varied configurations. The main entrance is located at the base of the large corner tower with an open belfry and pyramidal roof. It was dedicated in 1923 and cost \$45,000 to build.¹¹³

ca.1940-present

When the world emerged from war late in the summer of 1945, the United States was soon poised to turn the greatly enlarged scale of its industrial war effort and its vast resources to generating peacetime prosperity. Other nations lagged because of the devastation caused by fighting the war on their own soil. In America, some places, especially new suburbs, boomed; others, such as rural villages like Valley Falls, experienced the new optimism in a more measured way. Although the village's population had continually fallen for about a quarter century, Valley Falls rebounded with increases through the 1950s and 1960s and reached 681 in 1970. The number of children rose again, and in 1953, the brick school in Valley Falls closed when the district consolidated with Schaghticoke to form the Hoosac Valley Central School District. The new school plant was constructed on land on NY 67 in the town of Schaghticoke that was donated to the district.¹¹⁴

In this period, few had guessed the economic effect on small villages when their schools closed. This appears to have been at least one factor diminishing the local economy in Valley Falls, after 1970, when population in the village began falling steadily. In 2010, the census recorded 466 people, who lived in 179 households. Of these, 132 households were considered families. While the number of people is far less now than in 1970 or 1910, an earlier peak, the number of households in 1940 was virtually identical to that of 2010. Thus, households have shrunk in size but not number. While people in their 60s and 70s can quickly list nearly a dozen houses no longer standing in the village since their childhoods, this number is not great enough to diminish the strong sense of place still apparent in Valley Falls. This sense is further enhanced by the lack of new

¹¹⁰Stover, n.p.

¹¹¹Hoag, n.p.

¹¹²Wikipedia. Boston & Maine Railroad.

¹¹³Stover, n.p.

¹¹⁴Janet S. Weber, Valley Falls Village Historian provided this information by e-mail.

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buildings, although the historic integrity of a few individual houses is eroded by altered fenestration and renovations using non-historic building materials.

Other changes affected the economy of Valley Falls, most of them tied to the increase in automobiles in the post-war era. The 1930 and 1940 censuses show that a few Valley Falls residents already traveled to Troy and Schenectady to work, probably by train. Well into the 1950s, Valley Falls residents took the train not only as commuters but to shop and to initiate travel on the nation's still extensive passenger rail network.¹¹⁵ But, trains were losing ground, and the Boston & Maine cut passenger service west of Williamstown in 1958.¹¹⁶ One post-war memoir writer suggests that the village retained the feel of an "American small town" where everyone knew everyone else that it had developed by the turn of the twentieth century. He provides a list of businesses typical of rural villages that were still found in Valley Falls in 1957. The Thompson twine mill remained the largest employer. Stephen Bader had opened his polishing machinery business in the brick union free school building. Wiley Brothers, Abbott and Harold, still ran the coal and lumber business adjoining the upper tracks, which they bought when they returned from service in the war. At the time, a state highway garage was also based at Valley Falls. Local businesses such as fuel oil dealers, a gas station, a drycleaner, a meat market, a grocery, and a confectionary shop were run largely as sole proprietorships. The Valley Inn and Angelo Rospo's pizzeria offered food and drink. There was also Dr. Sproat, the local general practitioner; Archibald McClure's funeral parlor; and Vincent Amodeo's barber shop.¹¹⁷

Within a few more years, the Boston & Maine stopped freight service too. Wiley Brothers sold their rail-side property on the upper tracks and moved to Schaghticoke in 1964.¹¹⁸ Things that people had once bought in Valley Falls were ceasing to be sold in the village. Nevertheless, James Thompson & Co. continued operations for nearly three more decades. In 1985, they developed hydroelectric power generation at the top end of the old raceway.¹¹⁹ The mill finally closed in 1992. By the 1970s and 1980s, however, villages like Valley Falls and Schaghticoke offered an alternative for some to the vast tracts of new suburban development on land previously farmed throughout the sprawling capital region.¹²⁰ Drawn by the small town feel and appealing historic building stock, these people mainly commute rather than work locally.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

¹¹⁵VF Centennial book [1904]: 10.

¹¹⁶Wikipedia: Boston and Maine.

¹¹⁷McMahon, History, 14.

¹¹⁸<http://www.wileybrothersinc.com/page/about/>

¹¹⁹Centennial book, 3

¹²⁰Wiley Bros. website relates that they closed in Valley Falls that year because freight service had ceased by then. I have, however, been unable to find an absolute date for this.

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

Valley Falls Historic District
Rensselaer County, New York

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Maps and Bird's-Eye Views

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Secondary sources

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Valley Falls Historic District
Rensselaer County, New York

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<http://www.hoosactunnel.net/history.php>. History of Hoosac Tunnel drawn mainly from Carl R. Byron, *A Pinprick of Light*.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 124.17 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617632</u> Easting	<u>4751448</u> Northing	9	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617117</u> Easting	<u>4751288</u> Northing
2	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617802</u> Easting	<u>4751011</u> Northing	10	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617123</u> Easting	<u>4751394</u> Northing
3	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617890</u> Easting	<u>4750750</u> Northing	11	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617163</u> Easting	<u>4751445</u> Northing
4	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617264</u> Easting	<u>4750351</u> Northing	12	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617278</u> Easting	<u>4751475</u> Northing
5	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617199</u> Easting	<u>4750342</u> Northing	13	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617568</u> Easting	<u>4751465</u> Northing
6	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617171</u> Easting	<u>4750368</u> Northing		_____	_____	_____
7	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617043</u> Easting	<u>4750599</u> Northing		_____	_____	_____
8	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>617106</u> Easting	<u>4750815</u> Northing		_____	_____	_____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Valley Falls Historic District
Rensselaer County, New York

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Valley Falls Historic District is represented on the enclosed mapping (7 maps total), which depict the district area at a scale of 1: 24,000, 1: 12,000, 1: 8,000, and 1: 3,600. One of these maps, drawn at 1: 3,600 scale, depicts the various contributing and non-contributing principal resources along with vacant parcels located therein.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Valley Falls Historic District has been drawn to encompass the area of the Village of Valley Falls developed within the cited period of significance (ca. 1813–1939). Historic maps published in 1854, 1861, 1876, 1884, 1891, 1897, 1902, 1922, and 1933 were used to delineate the district boundary as they depict what was considered the village as it developed during the period of significance. The district boundary includes all properties located within the village boundary on the Schaghticoke side of the Hoosic River as this section is virtually unchanged in plan and development density since the construction of the new bridge approach in 1939. On the Pittstown side of the river the boundary conforms mainly to the back lines of lots facing onto streets at the periphery of the village plat, including State, Burton, River, and Myron streets, and Poplar Avenue. It excludes some of the former tenement neighborhood on Poplar Avenue as its historic integrity is eroded by extensive and recent renovation. Recent suburban-type subdivision at the east end of River Street creates a visual boundary between historic development dating to first quarter of the twentieth century and post-1970 development. At the south end of the village, the berm of the former railroad has provided a strong visual boundary for village, as opposed to rural, development since the mid-1800s.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jessie A. Ravage (edited by William E. Krattinger, NYS Division for Historic Preservation)
organization Preservation Consultant date 1 June 2018
street & number 34 Delaware St telephone 607-547-9507
city or town Cooperstown state New York zip code 13326
e-mail jravage@stny.rr.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

List of digital photographs for **NY_Rensselaer County_Valley Falls HD**

Photographs of district shot by Jessie A. Ravage (34 Delaware Street, Cooperstown, NY, 13326, 607-547-9507, jravage@stny.rr.com), May 2017.

- 0001:** Pittstown: State St, east side, 12 and 14 (Methodist Church) (camera facing southeast)
- 0002:** Pittstown: State St, east side, view south from corner of Ella St (camera facing southeast)
- 0003:** Pittstown: State St, east side, view north from Emily St (camera facing north)
- 0004:** Pittstown: Emily St, north side, view west to State St (camera facing west)
- 0005:** Pittstown: Charles St, east side north of Emily including 1893 school and former Roman Catholic church (camera facing north)
- 0006:** Pittstown: Emily St, south side, view west over Charles St intersection (camera facing west)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Valley Falls Historic District
Rensselaer County, New York

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

- 0007: Pittstown: Former coal and lumberyard at 17 Charles St, east side, view north (camera facing north)
- 0008: Pittstown: Edward St, east side south from corner of Emily St (camera facing southeast)
- 0009: Pittstown: Burton St, east side viewed northeast from corner of Emily St (camera facing northeast)
- 0010: Pittstown: Burton St, west side north from railroad berm of former upper tracks (camera facing north)
- 0011: Pittstown: Lyon St, north side, view west past post office to State St (camera facing west)
- 0012: Pittstown: Valley Falls Free Library, 42 State St (camera facing southeast)
- 0013: Pittstown: Former gas station at 50 State St at south end of historic district (camera facing north-northeast)
- 0014: Pittstown: State St, west side, view south to railroad berm and abutments of former upper tracks at south end of historic district (camera facing south)
- 0015: Pittstown: State St, west side, view north from Myron St (camera facing northwest)
- 0016: Pittstown: State St, west side, numbers 39 and 37 (camera facing north)
- 0017: Pittstown: State St, west side, north from number 33 (camera facing north)
- 0018: Pittstown: State St, east side, view south from number 34 (camera facing south)
- 0019: Pittstown: State St, west side, view south from number 7 (camera facing south)
- 0020: Pittstown: Poplar Ave, viewed from State St (camera facing northwest)
- 0021: Pittstown: River St (NY 67), south side, view east from State St (camera facing east)
- 0022: Pittstown: View east over railroad tracks, Hoosic River, and River St (camera facing east)
- 0023: Schaghticoke: Overview from south bank showing 1939 bridge alignment and dam (camera facing north)
- 0024: Schaghticoke: Schaghticoke Rd, south side, view east showing late 1800s tenements (camera facing east)
- 0025: Schaghticoke: Giles Slocum house, 122 Bunker Hill Rd, view north from North Street (camera facing southwest)
- 0026: Schaghticoke: Corner of North Street and Valley Place viewed northeast from under bridge (camera facing northeast)
- 0027: Schaghticoke: North St west from underneath bridge approach (camera facing northwest)
- 0028: Schaghticoke: 115 Bunker Hill Rd (camera facing northeast)

Property Owner:

name various

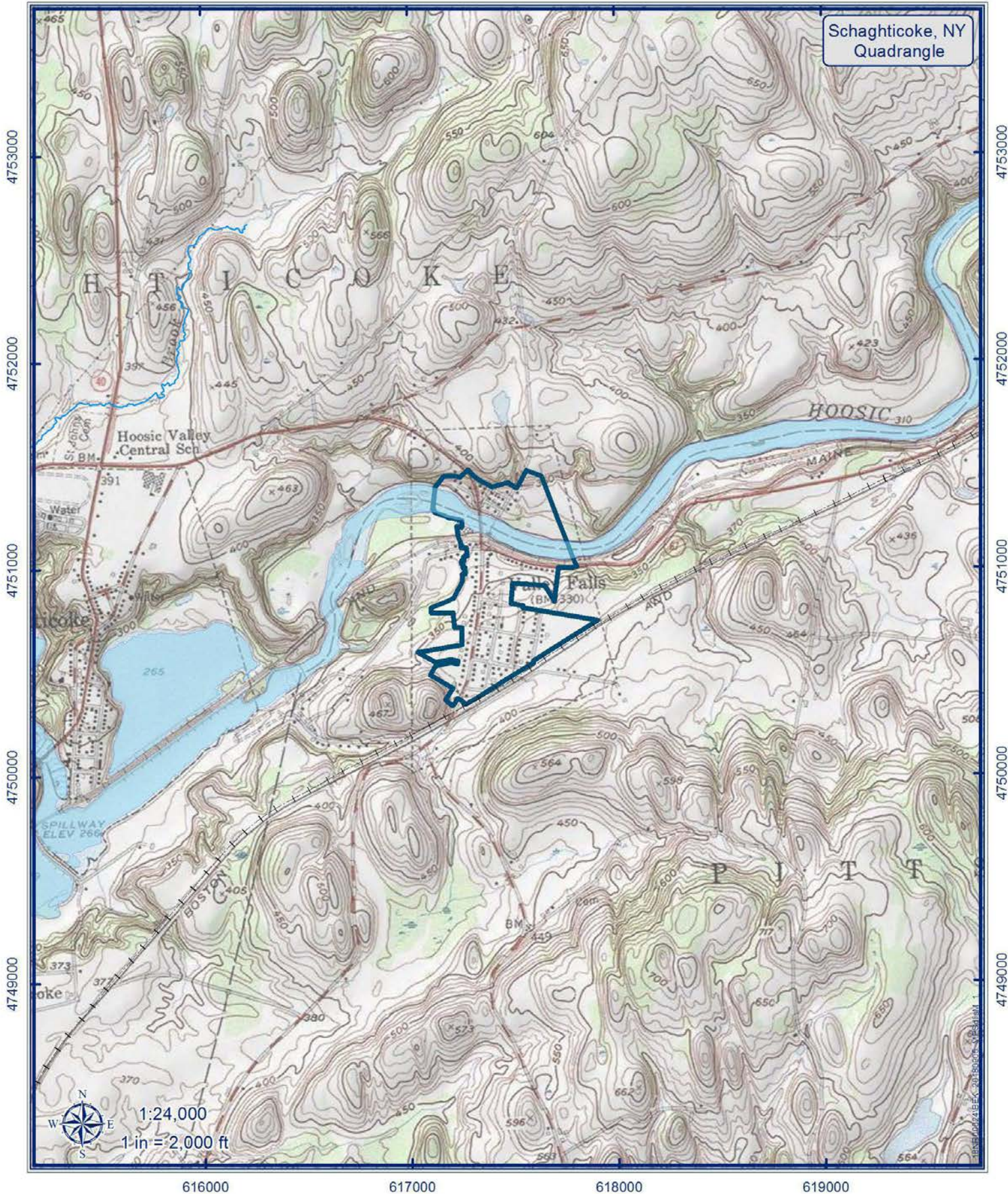
street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

Schaghticoke, NY
Quadrangle

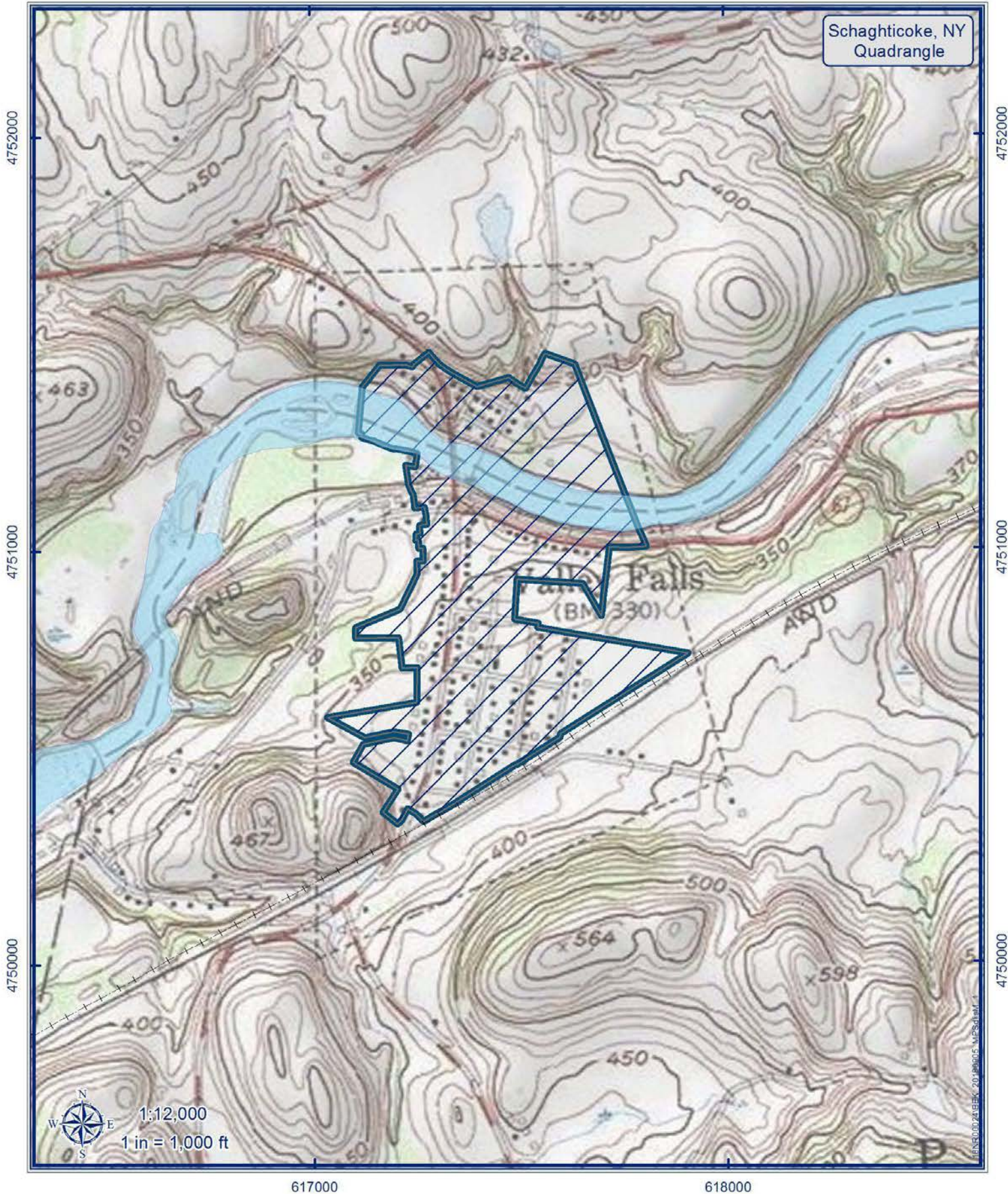


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 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: North American 1983
 Units: Meter



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

Schaghticoke, NY
Quadrangle



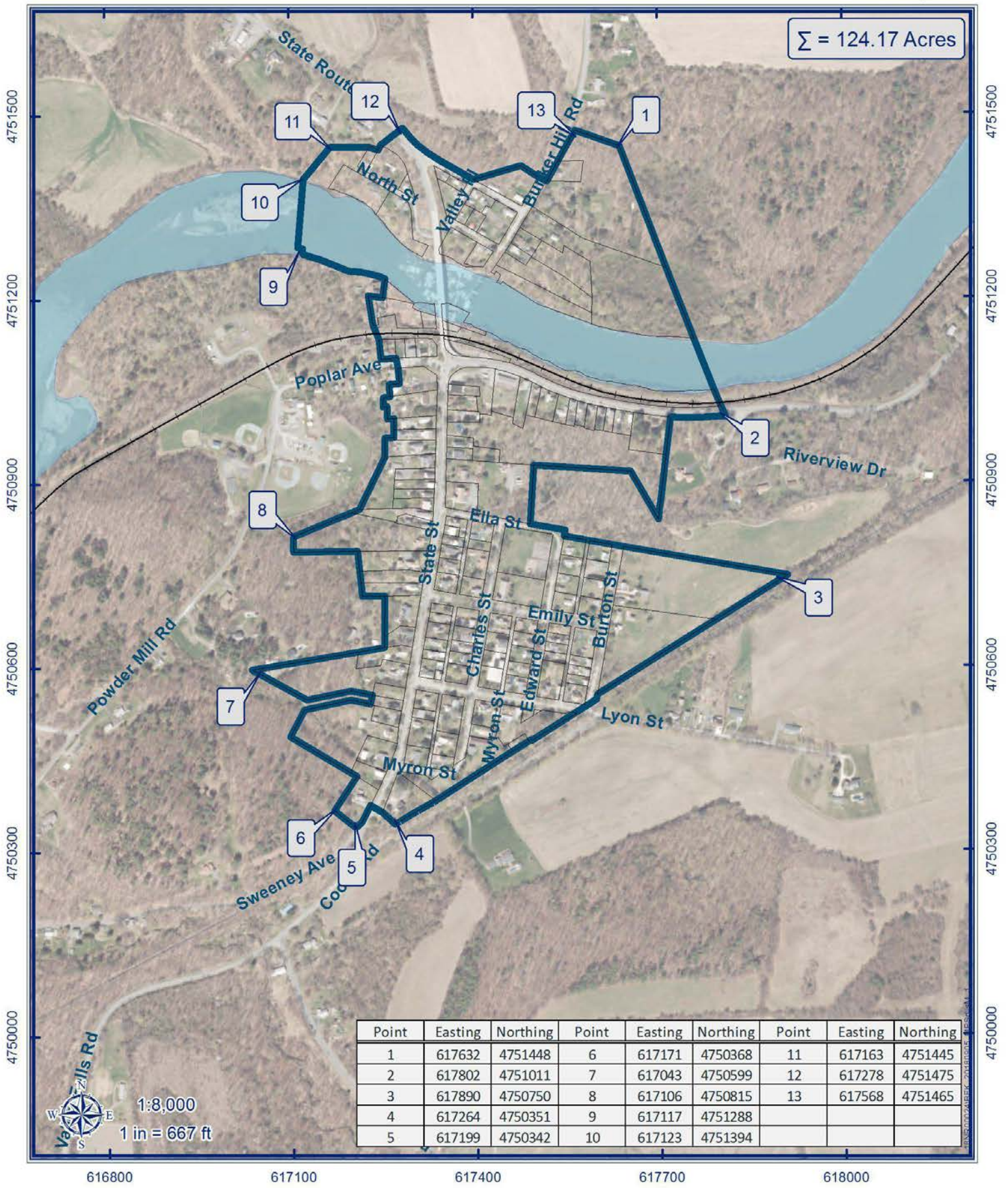
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 325 650 1,300 Feet



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

Σ = 124.17 Acres



Point	Easting	Northing	Point	Easting	Northing	Point	Easting	Northing
1	617632	4751448	6	617171	4750368	11	617163	4751445
2	617802	4751011	7	617043	4750599	12	617278	4751475
3	617890	4750750	8	617106	4750815	13	617568	4751465
4	617264	4750351	9	617117	4751288			
5	617199	4750342	10	617123	4751394			

Valley Falls Rd

1:8,000
1 in = 667 ft

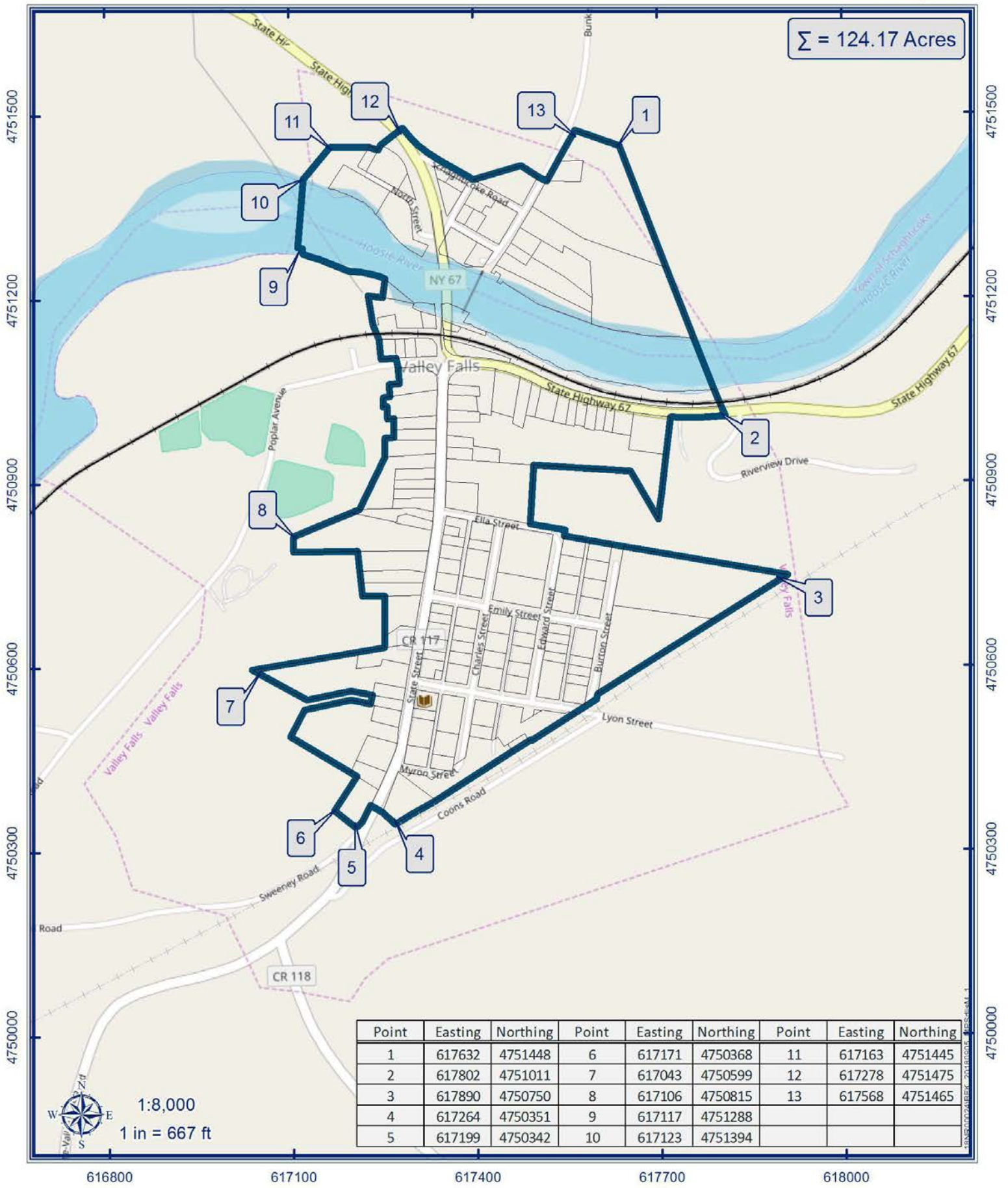
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Valley Falls Historic District

Valley Falls, Rensselaer County, NY

$\Sigma = 124.17$ Acres



Point	Easting	Northing	Point	Easting	Northing	Point	Easting	Northing
1	617632	4751448	6	617171	4750368	11	617163	4751445
2	617802	4751011	7	617043	4750599	12	617278	4751475
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4	617264	4750351	9	617117	4751288			
5	617199	4750342	10	617123	4751394			



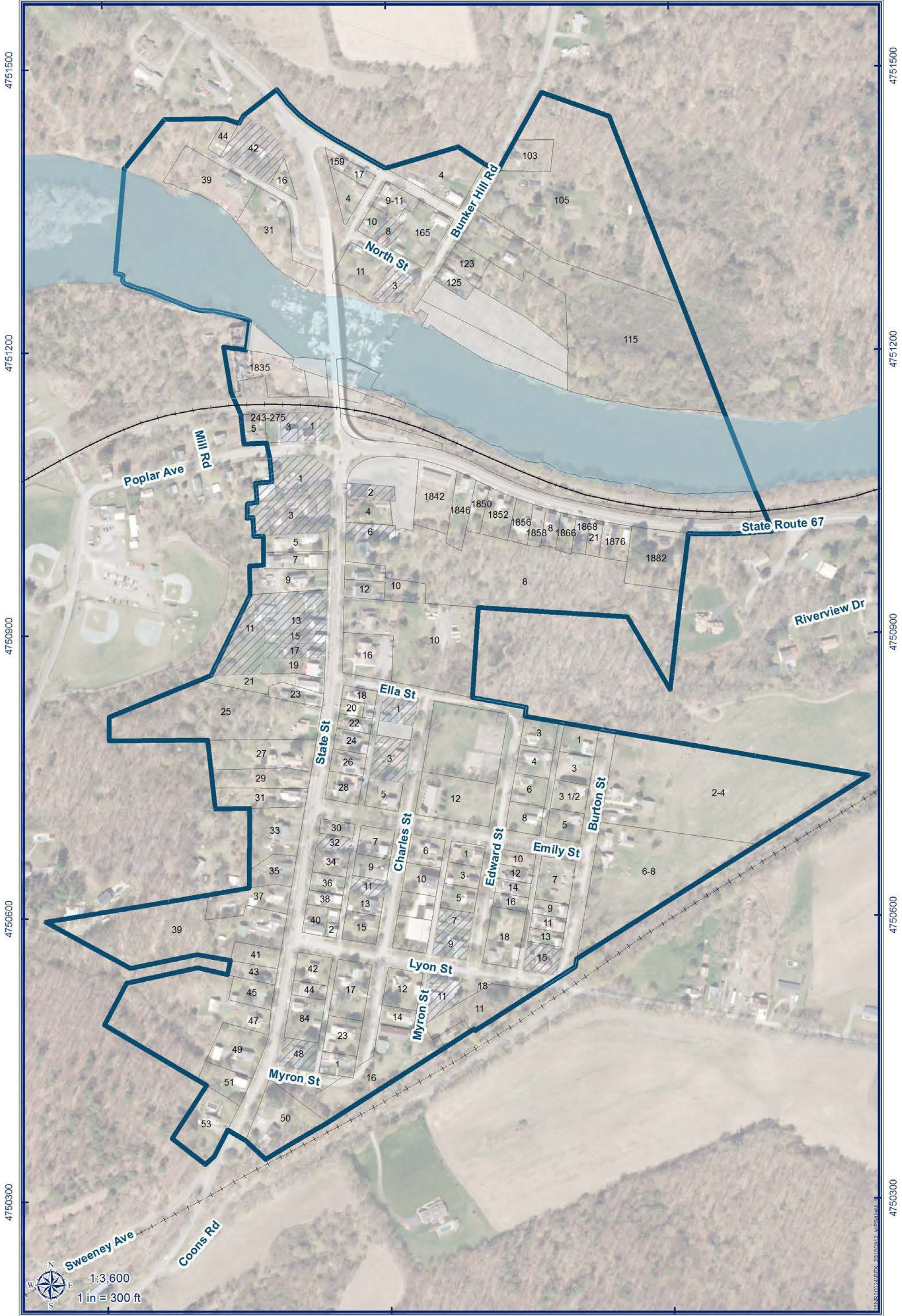
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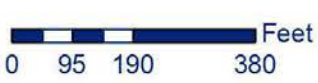
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Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation



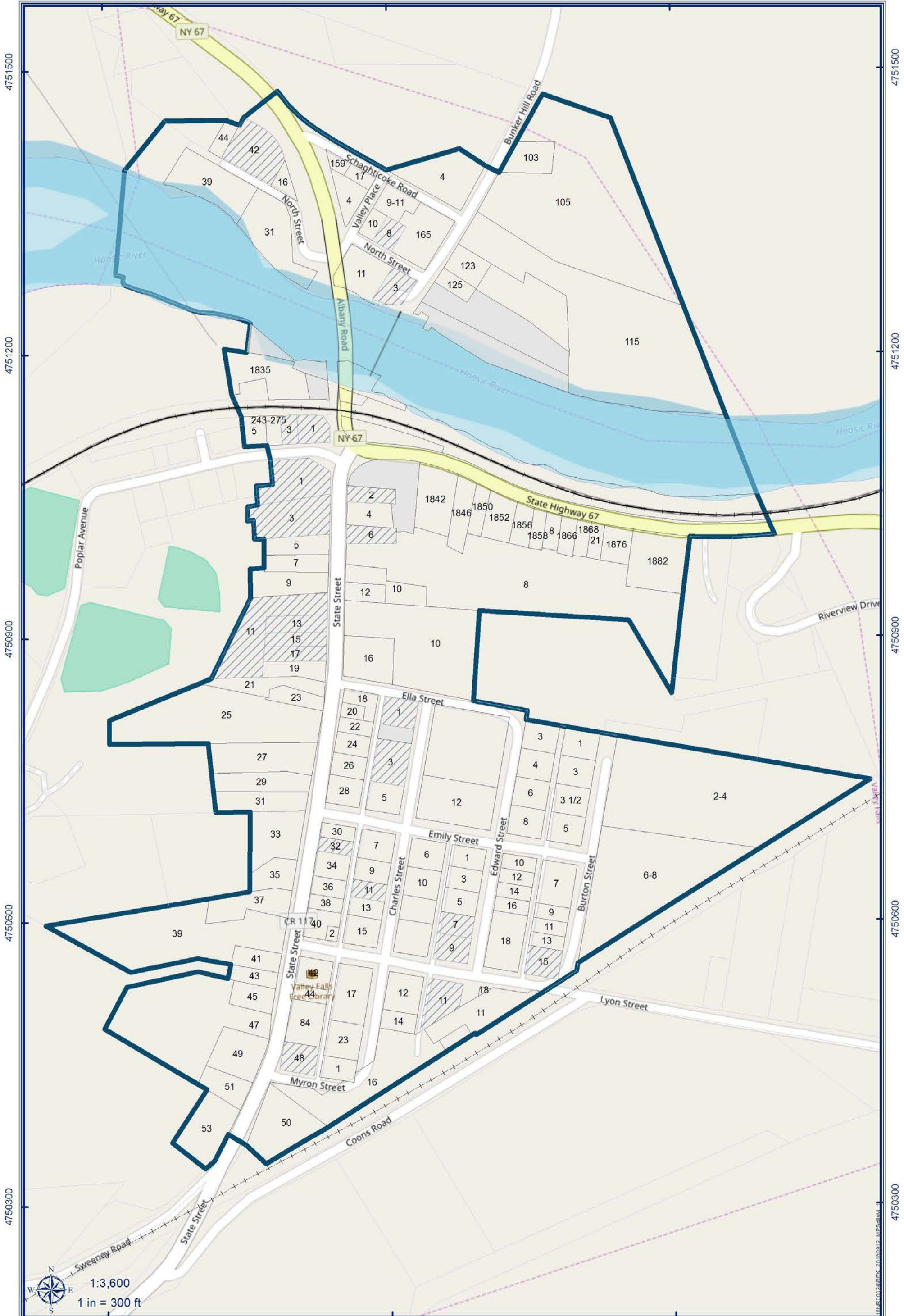
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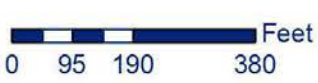
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- Non-Contributing
- Valley Falls HD



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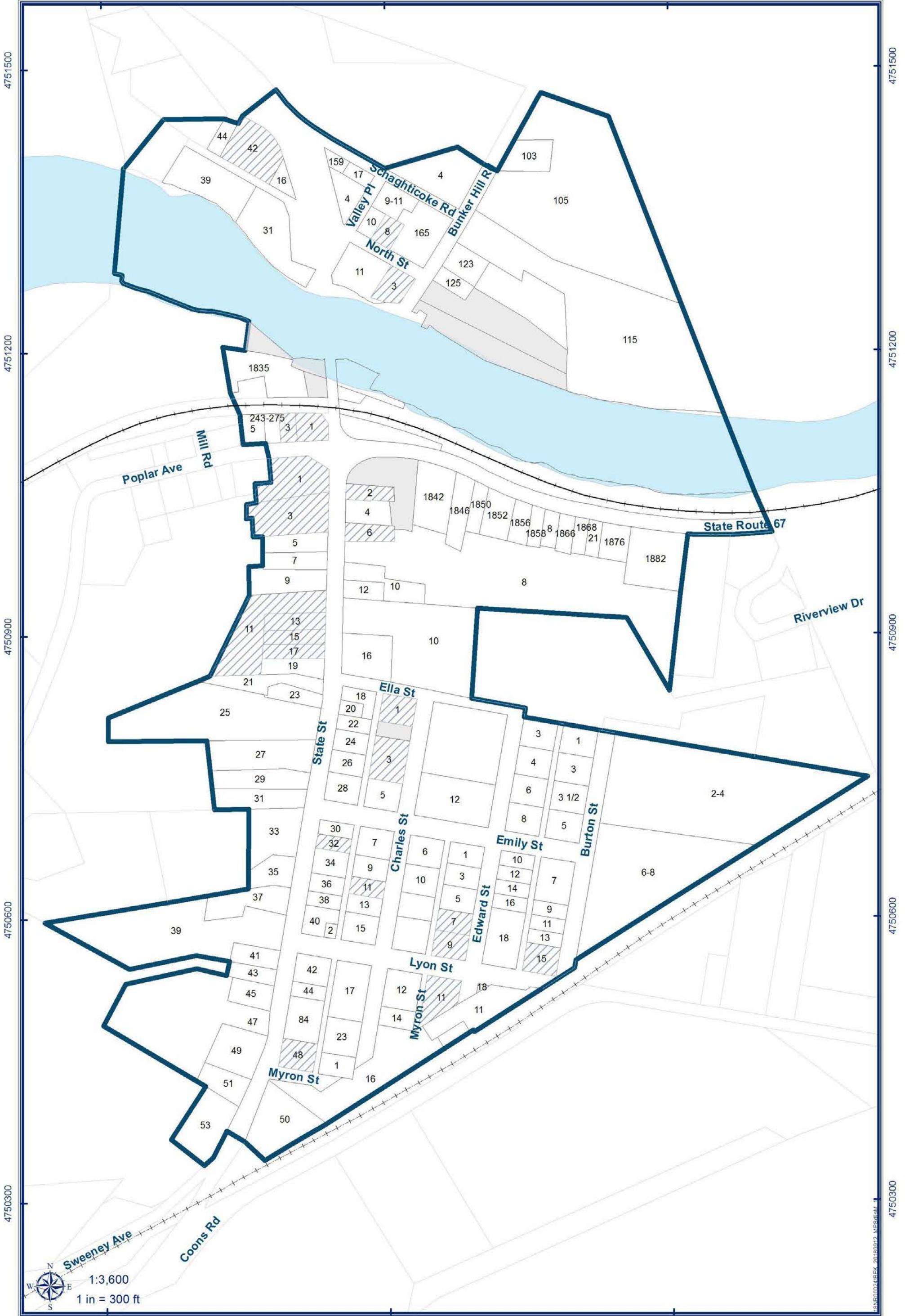
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- Contributing
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- Non-Contributing
- + Valley Falls HD



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



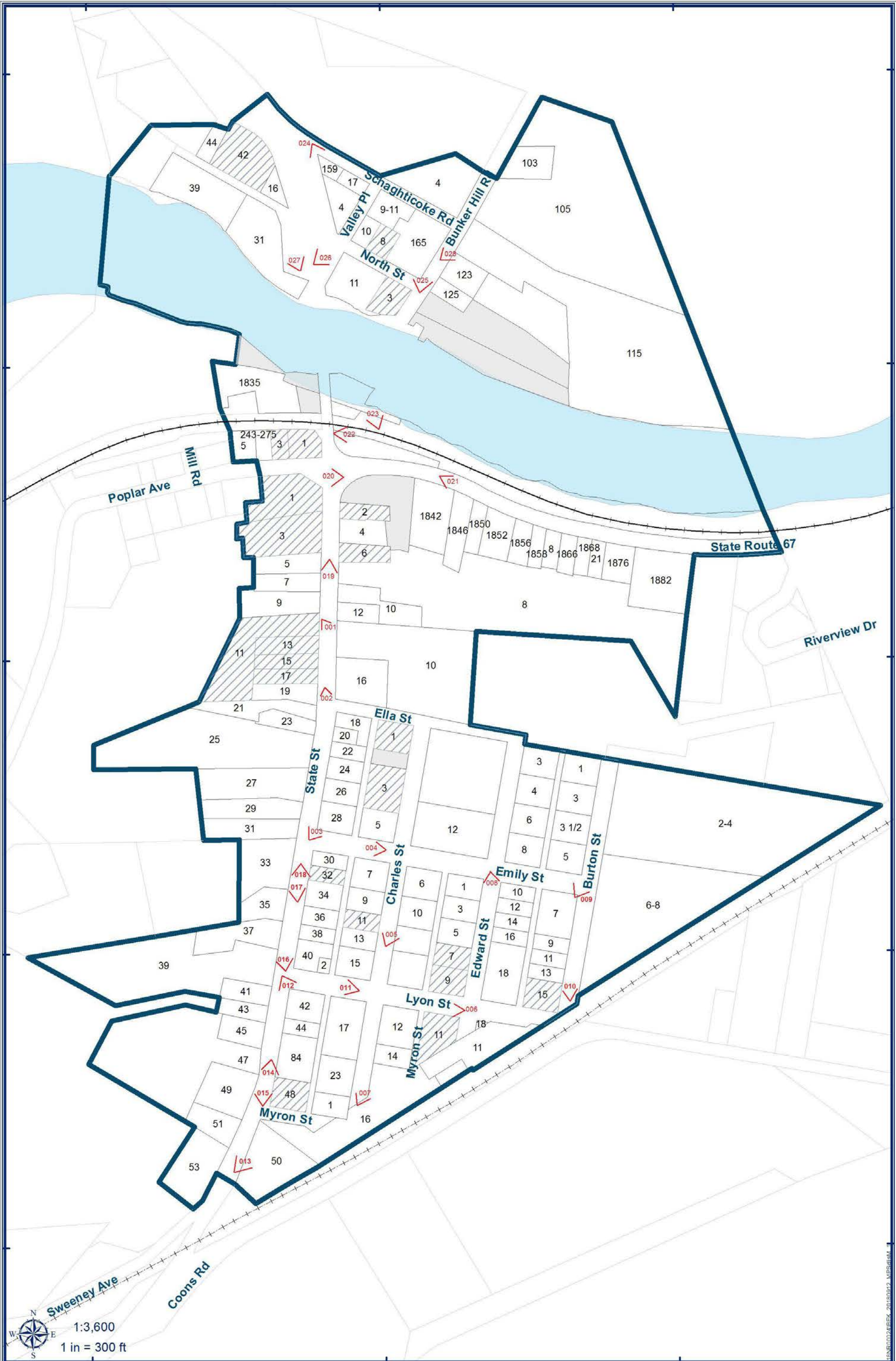
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- Vacant



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 Datum: North American 1983
 Units: Meter



- Valley Falls HD
- Non-Contributing
- Contributing
- Vacant



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ELVA ST





















VALLEY FALLS
LIBRARY

















STATE ST.

AR ST.













CHILDREN
AT
PLAY





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 10/2/2018 Date of Pending List: 10/25/2018 Date of 16th Day: 11/9/2018 Date of 45th Day: 11/16/2018 Date of Weekly List: 11/9/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 11/9/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

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

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

April 21, 2018



Division of Historic Preservation

Pebbles Island

P.O. Box 189

Waterford, New York 12188-0189



To whom it may concern, I wish to object to the listing of the Valley Falls Historic District.

Albert I. Campbell Jr. Property Owner.

Albert I. Campbell Jr.

22 State Street

Valley Falls, New York

12185

MARILYN M. KEES
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01KE6076568
Qualified in Albany County
Commission Expires 06-24-2022

Marilyn M. Kees
notary

April 21, 2018

Division of Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

RECEIVED 2
OCT - 2 2018
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC
PLACES SERVICE

RECEIVED
APR 25 2018
DIVISION FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

To whom it may concern, I wish to object
to the listing of the Valley Falls Historic
District.

Lou Anne Campbell Property Owner

Lou Anne Campbell
22 State Street

Valley Falls, New York
12185

MARILYN M. KEYES
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01KE6076568
Qualified in Albany County
Commission Expires 06-24-2022

Marilyn M. Keyes
Notary



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner



28 September 2018

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Stevens Hill Farm, Greene County
Valley Falls Historic District, Rensselaer County (164 owners; 2 objections)

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