

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property _____

County and State _____

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) _____

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: RS100001767

Date Listed: 3/26/2018

Property Name: Coeymans Landing Historic District

County: Albany

State: NY

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



Signature of the Keeper



Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

In Section 8 page 49 of the National Register Nomination Form add and Commercial to the Header that currently reads Industrial Development. New Header: Industrial and Commercial Development

In Section 8 of the National Register Nomination Form Ethnic Heritage Black has been removed as an area of significance. The National Register Nomination does not document any remaining resources remaining that reflect the significance for the Ethnic Heritage Black and it has been removed.

The resubmitted nomination has answered the questions in the return and a much is significant under the areas of architecture, Archaeology (Prehistoric), Commerce, Community Planning and Development, Ethnic Heritage: European, Exploration & Settlement, and Industry.

The NEW YORK SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



56-1767

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Coeymans Landing Historic District

other names/site number n/a

name of related multiple property listing n/a

Location

street & number _____

city or town Coeymans

state New York code NY county Albany code 001 zip code 12

not for publication

vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Roger Daniel
Signature of certifying official/Title
Deputy S&LPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

9/6/2017
Date

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

Alison Albrecht
Signature of the Keeper

3-26-2018
Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

☒	private
☒	public - Local
☐	public - State
☐	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

☐	building(s)
☒	district
☐	site
☐	structure
☐	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
192	31	buildings
6	0	sites
2	4	structures
		objects
200	35	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

15

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling,

secondary structure

RELIGIOUS: religious facility

EDUCATION: School

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

FUNERARY: cemetery

GOVERNMENT: post office

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling,

secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

FUNERARY: cemetery

RELIGIOUS: religious facility

GOVERNMENT: post office

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural

outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Dutch Colonial, Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic, Italianate, Second
Empire, Queen Anne, Eastlake

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT:

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE

walls: STONE, WOOD, SYNTHETICS

roof: ASPHALT, WOOD, METAL

other:

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Coeymans Landing Historic District is situated on the western bank of the Hudson River, at the southern edge of Albany County, approximately 12 miles south of the city of Albany. The district extends southward from the Coeymans Creek along New York State Route 144 (River Road/Main Street) for approximately one-half mile and westward to the eastern edge of the incorporated Village of Ravena. The nominated district encompasses 155.15 acres and most of the area historically known as the hamlet of Coeymans Landing. The district is set along the eastern slope of a steep hill that rises 200 feet from the Hudson River to the western edge of the district. The historic architectural catalogue of the hamlet spans 250 years of development, beginning with a home built by the first European settler in the area and continuing up to and including the development of a mid-twentieth century neighborhood.

Narrative Description

The district boundary was drawn to include the largest contiguous collection of intact historic resources physically and thematically linked to the settlement and development of Coeymans Landing. The boundary encompasses almost the entirety of the geographical limits of the hamlet of Coeymans Landing as depicted on historical maps, in particular the 1866 Beers Atlas map titled "*Coeymans Landing*." (fig. 5)

The easternmost boundary of the district follows the original western shoreline of the Hudson River as depicted on historic maps prior to infilling with dredge spoils in the 1960s. The northern boundary has been extended to the limits of the intact residential/commercial edge of the hamlet associated with the development of the community into the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Riverview Baptist Missionary Church (west side of the Coeymans Creek) and the Adamo Tavern (east side of the Coeymans Creek) mark the northern limits of the district. Beyond these buildings is the new industrial development associated with the Port of Coeymans, which began development in the early 2000s.

The western edge of the district is marked by the eastern line of the incorporated Village of Ravena, which was historically known as Coeymans Junction. The "Junction" has a separate development history from the "Landing" and is not included in the nominated district.

The southern district boundary includes historic acreage that was associated with the Fletcher Blaisdell farm. This land was sold in the mid-nineteenth century for use as Grove and St. Patrick's Cemeteries. Along Main Street (NY Route 144) the southern boundary terminates at the Col. Sanford home. Beyond this point is a large open lot and then several modern ranch homes built well outside of the period of significance that do not contextually contribute to the larger district. Beyond these modern dwellings, adjacent to the Greene County line, is the Bronck-Coeymans Stone House property (NR Listed 2003) and mill (ruins) associated with the Hannacroix Creek, including the Croswell Paper Mill Site (NR Listed 2008). This area was not historically associated with the river "landing" at Coeymans and, as such, is not included in the district boundary.

Street Plan

The street pattern in the district is constrained by the geographical conditions of the Landing area. The Landing is bisected east and west by NY Route 144 (Main Street/River Road). A portion of this route is depicted on seventeenth and early-eighteenth century maps and was the primary north-south route along the west shore of the Hudson River for European settlers as early as 1632.¹ Two early north-south streets were developed (First Street and Second Street) on the east side of Main Street where the topography drops off sharply. Both streets were constrained on the north by the Coeymans Creek and on the south by a smaller stream (now culverted) just south of Westerlo Street. This core area of the Landing's settlement, east of Main Street, was also shaped by the river's tidal flow and flooding cycles. This tightly packed grid formed the nucleus of the Landing's late-seventeenth, eighteenth and early-nineteenth century development.

¹ *Map of the Colony of Rensselaerswyck*, ca.1632

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In the second quarter of the nineteenth century a new street grid, laid out by surveyor John Randal Jr., formally established Church, Westerlo and Fifth Streets. On the south side of the district, Blaisdell Avenue had already been laid out to provide access to the newly constructed St. Patrick's Church and to two newly developed cemeteries. This street is depicted as an informal path leading to the church on the 1866 Beers map.

Civill Avenue and New Street (formerly Civill Street) were developed as part of Acton Civill's academy complex plan in the third-quarter of the nineteenth century. Lastly, Frangella and Einie Drives were developed on former Blaisdell farm land in the 1950s and represent the Landing's final phase of residential development.

The overall street plan was largely shaped by the geographic constraints of the area and a somewhat organic evolution of the community that began more than 300 years ago.

Architectural Setting/Character

The district includes residential, religious, academic and support buildings spanning more than 250 years of architectural history. Most buildings are vernacular interpretations of popular national styles, including Dutch Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival, Picturesque, Victorian, Colonial Revival and Mid-Century Modern. Eight primary buildings have been determined to be non-contributing to the district. In each case it is because the building was constructed outside the established period of significance.

The district incorporates within its relatively compact boundary of less than .25 square miles several settings that provide distinctive character to the district's architectural legacy. The ca.1700 Dutch Colonial/Georgian Coeymans Stone house remains largely isolated on a large tract of open land bounded by the Coeymans Creek and the Hudson River. Its isolated setting within the district establishes a significant historic context in which to understand this rare surviving remnant of early New York State's settlement history. Remnants of the historic mills and the picturesque Coeymans Creek Falls that powered them augment the setting on this property and the northeastern edge of the district.

The area of Main Street, First and Second Streets represent the district's earliest commercial and residential development. Along the east side of Main Street (north of Westerlo) the side walls of the buildings are closely spaced or abutting, creating a tightly packed commercial streetscape. The building stock here spans much of the nineteenth century, with examples of late Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne style residential and commercial buildings.

Below Main Street, First and Second Streets are characterized by small, almost urban size, home lots that include the home and a small yard. Nineteenth century worker's homes are intermingled with several large, high-style homes owned by the Landing's leading businessmen. The density and organizational plan for the Landing's core is clearly depicted on the 1866 Beer's map. (fig. 5) Several finely crafted examples of Late-Federal and Greek Revival business owner's homes are intermingled with small vernacular worker's houses, as well as David McCarty's late eighteenth century stone cottage.

The more organized lot layout defined by John Randal Jr. in 1806 (fig. 4) is visible in the mid and late nineteenth century development of Church and Westerlo Streets as they ascend the hill westward from the Main Street. Church Street served as the Landing's premier residential and religious neighborhood. The palatial homes of the Civill brothers, Alexander Willis, Thomas Briggs, and Abraham Houghtaling, along with the Greek Revival Reformed and Methodist churches distinguish this street. Westerlo Street represented a more mixed neighborhood of worker's and merchant class homes. The street begins at Main with the historic home of Levi Blaisdell and the Hotaling Hotel and terminates, after climbing up the steep river bank, with the monumental Second Empire style Civill Academy (NR Listed 1970) and Fletcher Blaisdell Farm Complex (NR Listed 2001). This farm marks the western end of the district.

The Landing's final development, Frangella Drive, is a modern mid-twentieth century neighborhood established in the 1950s with larger lots and deed restrictions on home size, building set-backs and land uses. Traveling south from this modern subdivision, Blaisdell Avenue narrows and rises through a wooded section of the district. The street passes the site of the mid-nineteenth century Catholic Church and the modernist home of Dr. Ira LeFever before it opens out onto

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the expanse of St. Patrick's and Grove Cemeteries. Sweeping views of the Hudson River and valley to the south are visible from this location.

Integrity

The Coeymans Landing Historic District is a unique and well preserved example of a Hudson River community that can trace its historic and architectural development back to the earliest years of the Dutch Settlement of New York. The district retains a high degree of integrity of its street plan and architecture, which span more than 250 years of continuous development. Buildings throughout the district retain their form, setting, location and physical qualities. While some have now been sheathed with vinyl or metal siding, they remain clearly understandable in terms of their style and period of development. Interspersed throughout the district are remarkably intact examples of major architectural styles and features that represent trends in American history.

The Coeymans Landing Historic District includes seven resources previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These properties include:

- Coeymans School/Acton Civill Polytechnic Academy (NRHP Ref. No. 70000418-Listed 1970)
- Ariaantje Coeymans Stone House (NRHP Ref. No. 72000819-Listed 1972)
- Abraham Houghtaling House (NRHP Ref. No. 98000134-Listed 1998)
- Fletcher Blaisdell Farm Complex (NRHP Ref. No. 01000246-Listed 2001)
- Alexander Willis House (NRHP Ref. No. 04000289-Listed 2004)
- Dr. Wesley Blaisdell House (NRHP Ref. No. 12000418 -Listed 2012)
- Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage (NRHP Ref. No. 15000747-Listed 2015)

This list of 7 individually listed National Register properties includes a total of 15 previously counted "contributing" buildings, structures objects or sites associated with each property's original National Register nomination.

FEATURES LIST

The following is a list of those buildings, structures and sites contained within the boundary of the Coeymans Landing Historic District. For each resource the following information, where available, has been provided: a street address; the contributing/non-contributing status of each enumerated feature; date(s) of construction/alteration; and tax parcel information. Historic names are cited in quotations and are drawn primarily from the 1866 Beers Atlas of Schenectady and Albany Counties. Contemporary names based on recent ownership or function are not italicized. Outbuildings and other secondary features are noted and indented below the primary resource on the property. Small, non-permanent structures such as above ground pools have not been enumerated.

BLAISDELL AVENUE (East Side, North to South)

5 Blaisdell Avenue (1 contributing building), ca.1940 [168.12-1-65]

A one and one-half story wood-frame two-family dwelling.

7 Blaisdell Avenue (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-64]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, wood-frame gable-fronted cottage with a contemporary single-story side wing (south side) and a single-bay garage wing (south side) that was added to the house in the mid-twentieth century. The original entry bay has been replaced with a window. All windows have been replaced and the building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. The front gable is highlighted by a surviving original three arched light attic window.

11 Blaisdell Avenue (1 contributing building), "Justin Bishop House," ca.1870 [168.12-1-63]

A large three-story wood-frame, wood clapboard sided, Gothic Revival inspired dwelling. The finely crafted cross-plan home occupies a rise of land with a commanding view of the lower hamlet and Hudson River. The building rests on a stone foundation and is covered by a steeply pitched, patterned slate tile covered cross-gable roof. The four steep gables are enlivened with delicate stick and fret work ornamentation. The broad eaves are bracketed and rest on an ornamented wood-paneled cornice that encircles the building. Original double-hung sash windows throughout the building are set

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within segmental-arched frames with molded cornices. The primary (east) elevation of the house features a porch that wraps three sides of the projecting central bay of this elevation. The flat roofed porch is supported on original Picturesque style posts. The porch shelters a finely crafted entry bay. Two very ornate dormers break the eave line over the northern and southernmost bays on this elevation.

13 Blaisdell Avenue (1 contributing building), ca.1870 [168.12-1-57]

A two-story five-by-four bay, wood-frame, wood clapboard sided Italianate style dwelling. The building features a finely crafted four-sided cupola, which is covered by a two-stage hipped roof. Decorative wood consoles bracket the sides of the structure. The dwelling's roof features broad eaves supported by brackets. Windows throughout the dwelling contain double-hung sash, set within simple frames with brackets cornices. Both the east (primary facade) and west elevation of the house are mirror images. Each features a central entry that is composed of a pair of original wood and glass panel doors. Each entry is sheltered by a finely crafted single bay wide, single-story porch supported on decorative posts.

15 Blaisdell Avenue (1 contributing building), ca.1870 [168.12-1-56]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, wood-frame, wood clapboard sided Italianate style dwelling, with original two-story wings on the south and east (rear) elevations. The building features a flat roof with broad bracketed eaves on the main block and wings. Windows feature simple wood cornices and contain later single-light double-hung sash. The original side hall entrance is sheltered by a simple original porch.

17 Blaisdell Avenue (1 contributing building), ca.1870 [168.12-1-55]

A two and one-half story three-by-two bay, wood-frame, wood clapboard sided, late Victorian style residence. The front gable of the home is enlivened by bands of fish-scale wood shingles. A double-hung window is centered in the gable and set within a round-arched frame. The side-hall entry is composed of a large top light above the original pair of glass and wood panel doors. the entry is sheltered beneath a single-story porch that spans the primary (west) facade.

BLAISDELL AVENUE (West Side, North to South)

6 Blaisdell Avenue (1 non-contributing building), 1965 [168.11-6-41]

A significantly altered, a one and one-half story, eight-by-two bay, four-unit brick apartment block. The brick and frame building has been resided and a new gable roof installed over the original roof. Brick unit-separation walls extend beyond the façade of the building. New gable porch roofs supported on wood posts shelter the four entries.

14 Blaisdell Avenue (1 contributing building), 1958 [168.11-6-22]

A single-story, three-by-two bay, brick ranch house. The house rests on a concrete block foundation that is exposed with a garage entrance on the north elevation and is covered by a gable roof. A single bay-wide entry with a period three-light slab door extends from the east facade.

16 Blaisdell Avenue (1 non-contributing), 1985 [168.12-6-21]

A two-story Colonial style home. The residence was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

26 Blaisdell Avenue (1 contributing building), "Samuel and Nancy Frangella Home," 1953 [168.12-6-20]

A finely crafted one and one-half story, brick, five-by-two bay Colonial Revival style dwelling. The building's central bay (east facade) features a finely crafted recessed central entry. The entry is deeply set within wood paneled walls and is composed of narrow sidelights with a Colonial Revival surround. The entry is sheltered by a single-story porch supported on fluted Doric Columns. Windows contain six-over-six light double hung sash. Each window is flanked by unique paneled shutters with cutouts in the shape of button mushrooms reflecting the Frangella family's mushroom business.

Automobile garage (1 contributing building)

Single-story brick gable roofed garage building contemporary with the house.

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BLAISDELL AVENUE/CEMETERY ROAD (East Side, North to South)

Blaisdell Avenue (just south of James St., 1 contributing site), "St. Patrick's Church" Site 1850-1950 [168.12-1-66]
Site of the original church associated with the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic congregation. The wood-frame church was constructed on the site in 1850 by Levi Blaisdell. The building was renovated several times. In 1919 it was closed. The building was dismantled in the 1950s.

47 Blaisdell Avenue (1 non-contributing), 2003 [168.12-6-67]

A two-story home that was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

63 Blaisdell Avenue (1 contributing building), "Dr. Ira and Helen LeFever House," 1953 [168-2-20]

A unique Mid-century Modern dwelling. The single-story, arc-shaped structure is built of wood and rests on a concrete block foundation. The southern curved facade is cantilevered beyond its foundation on a series of arched steel trusses. The building was located on the highest point in the Landing area providing it with sweeping views south and east over the Hudson River.

Shed (1 non-contributing building)

The wood frame shed was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

71 Blaisdell Avenue [168-2-19 & 168-2-21] (This address includes the following four individual features)

Grove Cemetery, Incorporated 1848, (1 contributing site)

A roughly 2-acre Rural cemetery containing over 2,200 burials. Portions of the cemetery predate its incorporation. Burials begin in the early nineteenth century. The cemetery is laid out in a typical rural manner with curving roads leading to several main burials areas. Some original plantings survive, including several large hemlock trees and other mature species. At the entrance to the cemetery is the 1889 receiving vault. The large structure, which is set into a man-made hillside, is built of rough granite blocks. A stone cross tops the structure's facade and wrought iron gates provide access to the interior. Over the entry is a stone plaque inscribed with the name "COLVIN." The structure was donated by Andrew Colvin. The ornate funerary monuments of the Briggs, Pulver and Civill families represent exceptional examples of mid-nineteenth century funerary art and craftsmanship. Of note is the grave of VerPlanck Colvin, civil engineer, who surveyed the Adirondack Forest Preserve and was a staunch advocate and moving force in the creation of New York's Adirondack Park.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Established ca. 1852 (1 contributing site)

The original mid-nineteenth century portion of this cemetery abuts Grove Cemetery on the west. The creation of the cemetery dates to the founding of the Roman Catholic Parish here in 1852. The cemetery contains several hundred burials. Funerary monuments feature traditional motifs associated with more restrained traditional Roman Catholic iconography. Monuments of the early twentieth century are ornamented with carved religious statuary.

In the 1940s the cemetery was expanded on the east side of Grove Cemetery. The expansion follows a more modern "lawn" style cemetery type. Roads are symmetrically placed and the area is devoid of plantings. Once again funerary art is typical of Roman Catholic aesthetics and iconography, but unlike the earlier section monuments it lacks statuary.

Van Dalfsen Cemetery (1 contributing site)

The cemetery is located east of the lower section of St. Patrick's Cemetery on the west side of NYS 144 on a slight rise of land almost directly opposite the National Register listed Coeymans-Bronck Stone House. The burial lot contains the graves of the Van Dalfsens and at least two other families. The Van Dalfsen markers are large marble tablets with neo-classical willow motifs. Two other large marble slab markers with Gothic arched tops and carved angel and resurrecting figures now rest flat on the ground and are in a deteriorated state. Several other smaller markers also survive.

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Recorded burials include:

- Abraham Hazard - died December 10, 1845, in the 47th yr of his age.
- Ann Eliza Hazard - wife of Abraham Hazard, died December 11, 1844, in the 59th yr of her age.
- Henry Niles - died February 20, 1847, in the 60th yr of his age.
- John Van Delfsen - died June 11, 1823, in the 66th yr of his age. (Revolutionary & War of 1812 Soldier)
- Charlotte Bronk Van Dalfsen - wife of John Van Dalfsen, died January 22, 1818, in the 50th yr of her age.
- Sarah Van Dalfsen - died September 19, 1835, in the 27th yr of her age.
- Elizabeth Holland Waldron - wife of James Waldon, died April 1, 1815, age 74 yr. 11 mos.²

Niles Vault (1 contributing structure)

A mid-nineteenth century brick burial vault built into the east slope of a hill on the west side of River Road (NY 144). The vault is near the Van Dalfsen burial ground and is composed of a three-part brick and bluestone façade with a central entry door (now missing). A stone plaque over the entrance is inscribed “*Sepulcher of Henry Niles Deceased Feb 29, 1847 In the 60th year of his age.*” The interior is a barrel vault of brick construction that has been parged. A low casket bier, composed of brick and stone, encircles three walls on the interior. The structure has been empty for more than a century.

CHURCH STREET (South Side, West to East)

59 Church Street (1 contributing building), ca.1850 [168.11-5-2]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, side gabled, wood-frame dwelling covered by an early standing seam tin roof. Brick veneer on the first story with metal siding on the second floor.

55 Church Street (1 contributing building), ca.1898 [168.11-5-4]

A two-story, three-by-five bay, wood-frame, gable-fronted multi-family dwelling. Now sheathed with vinyl siding and early twentieth asphalt siding. An enclosed two-story porch spans the facade. Some original one-over-one light sash survive.

53 Church Street (1 contributing building), ca.1920 [168.11-5-5]

A two-story, two-by-three bay, wood-frame, side-gabled Craftsman Style Bungalow. The building retains its original form, projecting, braced eaves, projecting window bays and a combination of clapboard (now covered with vinyl siding and wood shingles on the second floor, gables and porch. An original projecting porch is composed of brick piers supporting semi-circular openings.

51 Church Street (1 contributing building), ca.1948 [168.11-5-6]

A single-story, four-by-two bay, wood-frame, side-gabled dwelling. An undistinguished central entry is set under a projecting jerkin headed gable.

49 Church Street (1 contributing building), ca.1860 [168.11-5-7]

A two-story, four-by-two bay, side-gabled, wood-frame building covered by an early standing seam metal roof. The building is now covered with vinyl siding and has replacement sash in all windows.

47 Church Street (1 contributing building), “Methodist Episcopal Church Parsonage,” ca.1899 [168.11-5-8]

A two and one-half story, wood-frame, Queen Anne style dwelling. The building features asymmetrical massing with a projecting two-story bay window on the facade and an inset primary entry. The side elevation of the home features a Victorian-style porch. The complex steep hipped roof is covered with original metal shingles. The original wood siding and shingles were covered with metal siding in the mid-twentieth century and are now obscured with stacked stone siding on the first-floor level.

² Elizabeth Holland was the mother of John Van Delfsen, by her first husband Teunis Van Delfsen.

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39 Church Street (1 contributing building), “J. Hazelton House,” ca.1860 [168.11-5-10]

A two-story, wood-frame, gable-ell Greek Revival style dwelling. The building is distinguished by molded cornice and broad frieze, which terminates in partial returns. The facade is highlighted by a modified Greek Revival door surround. The building retains its original wood siding. All windows have been replaced with non-historic units.

Automobile garage (1 non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district’s period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building

35 Church Street (1 contributing building), “Thomas T. Briggs House,” 1883 [168.11-5-11]

A finely crafted, two and one-half story, wood-frame Stick style dwelling. The “T” plan building is covered by jerkin-headed roofs and sheathed with a variety of narrow wood clapboard, stick-work panels and fish-scale shingles. Original two-over-two sash survive throughout the building, as do the original wood panel doors and louvered shutters. A Colonial Revival style porch was added to the home in the early twentieth century.

Carriage barn (1 contributing building)

A ca. 1890 one and one-half story, wood-frame carriage barn is situated on the property south of the house.

31 Church Street (1 contributing building), “Theophilus Civill House,” ca.1850 [168.11-5-15]

A large two-story, five-by-four bay Greek Revival style residence. The building is distinguished by broad paneled corner boards with ornate capitals supporting a broad frieze and partial eave returns. A finely crafted entry surround is centered on the first floor of the facade and is sheltered by a wrap-around Picturesque style porch. The porch is supported by octagonal columns, which are spanned by scroll sawn details. The building retains its original clapboard siding, six-over-six light sash, quarter fan gable windows and original shutters.

23 Church Street (1 contributing building), “Nathanial Niles House,” ca.1860 [168.12-1-14]

A one and one-half story, gable-fronted, wood-frame Greek Revival style building. The building features paneled corner boards and a simple broad frieze enlivened by Picturesque brackets. The facade is highlighted by an intact Greek Revival door surround with side lights, which is sheltered by a period porch. Wood clapboards survive but have been partially obscured on the front of the building by modern vinyl siding.

Carriage barn (1 contributing building)

A ca.1890 wood-frame carriage barn is located on the property behind the house.

21 Church Street (1 contributing building), “William Hull/Zelda Uthe House,” ca.1860 [168.12-1-13]

A two-story, gable-fronted, wood-frame Greek Revival style building. The building features broad corner boards and frieze with a molded cornice and with partial returns. The facade is highlighted by an intact Greek Revival door surround with side-lights, which is sheltered by a later Colonial Revival style porch. Wood clapboards survive but have been obscured by vinyl siding.

CHURCH STREET (North Side, East to West)

22 Church Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.8-1-11]

A simple two-story, wood-frame, cruciform Queen Anne style residence. The building rests on a rubblestone foundation and features a southeast corner tower crowned by a pyramidal roof. Windows, except for a Queen Anne style attic sash, have been replaced with non-historic one-over-one units. The original sheathing is now obscured by vinyl siding. An early twentieth century, one-story cast concrete block wing extends from the north (rear) elevation of the home.

24 Church Street (1 contributing building), “(Former) Reformed Protestant Dutch Church,” 1840 [168.12-1-9]

A two-story, four-by-four bay brick, gable-fronted Greek Revival style church. The building is distinguished by a projecting entry bay and engaged central bell tower. The tower rises two stages above the gable, which is highlighted by a fully pedimented and modillioned cornice. The cornice is supported by broad brick pilasters. Centered on this

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elevation is a dedication plaque which reads "Reformed Dutch Church, Erected D. 1840, S.D. Lamalla Arch." Victorian era window sash with hammered and color banded glazing as well as several figurative and geometric stained glass units survive intact. The entry bay featured a pair of entry doors now replaced with smaller utilitarian metal slab units. A recent mobility access ramp now obscures part of the lower facade.

30 Church Street (1 contributing building), "Pape/Travis House," ca.1850, ca.1920 [168.12-1-9]

A one-story, wood-frame, side-gabled mid-nineteenth century dwelling that was expanded and updated in the early twentieth century. The home now features a Bungalow aesthetic, which is evidenced by the extended southern gable roof plane which slopes forward to serve as the porch roof spanning the full width of this elevation. Lattice porch posts were recently replaced with turned units. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

Automobile garage (1 non-contributing building)

The residence was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

32 Church Street (1 contributing building), "Reformed Dutch Protestant Church Parsonage," ca.1896 [168.12-1-9]

**Individually Listed in the New York State Register of Historic Places, 2015*

A two-story, gable-fronted, wood-frame transitional Queen Anne/Classical Revival dwelling. The building is distinguished by bands of narrow clapboard and fish-scale shingle siding, inset front porch, original sixteen-over-one sash (on the upper story) and one-over-one sash on the first story. The building also retains its original tin shingle roof.

Tool shed (1 non-contributing building)

The shed was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

In-ground pool (1 non-contributing structure)

The pool was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing structure.

34 Church Street (1 non-contributing building), 2004 [168.7-2-5]

Modern multi-unit dwelling built on the site of the demolished ca.1860 "H. Rennie House." The apartment building was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

Automobile garage (1 non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

36 Church Street (1 contributing building), "Former Methodist Episcopal Church," 1836 [168.7-2-6]

A two-story, three-by-four bay brick, gable-fronted Greek Revival style church. The building is distinguished by a projecting entry bay, corner brick pilasters, broad frieze and fully pedimented cornice. Evidence of the original two-story round arched side windows remain. The building was converted in apartments in the late twentieth century.

38 Church Street (1 contributing building), "Mrs. Bronck House," ca.1860 [168.7-2-7]

A one and one-half story, wood-frame, side-gable with wing Greek Revival era dwelling. The building has an intact Greek Revival entry surround, which is sheltered by a period porch, which also spans the facade of the side wing. The original porch on the side wing has now been enclosed. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

Barn (1 contributing building)

A wood-frame nineteenth century carriage or horse barn.

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40 Church Street (Included in "Previously Listed Count"), "Alexander Willis House," ca.1852 [168.7-2-8]

**Individually Listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, 2004*

A two-story frame house designed in a transitional Greek Revival/Gothic Revival style. The building rests on a rubblestone foundation and is sheathed with clapboard siding. The house is covered by steeply pitched, decorative metal shingle-clad gabled roof. The broad eaves of the main block of the dwelling are supported by ornate brackets and enlivened with scroll sawn verge boards. Windows throughout the house feature a variety of sash types. These include double-hung, two-over-two light sash with distinctive pointed casement sash set within pointed arched surrounds in the gables and dormers.

44 Church Street (1 contributing building), "Mrs. Pequaa House," 1860 [168.7-2-9]

A one-and one-half story, wood-frame, side-gable with wing Greek Revival era dwelling. The building has an intact Greek Revival entry surround, which is sheltered by a period porch, which also spans the facade of the side wing. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

46 Church Street (1 contributing building), ca.1870 [168.7-2-10]

A one-and one-half story, wood-frame, Second Empire style dwelling. The building has an intact form but the building as well as the Mansard roof has been sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration is original but all sash have been replaced.

54 Church Street (Included in "Previously Listed Count"), "Abraham Houghtaling House," ca.1830 [168.7-11.1]

**Individually Listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, 1998*

A two and one-half story, timber frame dwelling, which rests on a rubblestone foundation. The building is covered by a broad overhanging gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles.

Smokehouse (Included in "Previously Listed Count")

A small, single-story, mid-nineteenth century brick smokehouse is located east of the main house.

CIVILL AVENUE (West Side, North to South)

8 Civill Street (Included in "Previously Listed Count"), "Acton Civill Poytechnic Academy," 1873 [168.11-6-2]

**Individually Listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, 1973*

A monumental, three-story highly intact example of institutional Second Empire architecture. Designed by John Cornelius of Albany, the three-by-ten bay building is built of Croton-on-Hudson brick and is lavishly ornamented with cast iron details at the tower, windows, eaves, cornices, corners and porches. The building is dominated by a four-story central tower above the central bay of the facade. The structure also retains its original oversized two-over-two sash. An early twentieth century gymnasium wing is appended to the rear of the building.

22 Civill Street (1 contributing building), "Former Civill Academy Dormitory," ca.1873 [168.11-6-3]

A three-story, wood-frame, three-by-three bay dwelling built to serve as housing for students at the Civill Academy. The building features an intact central entrance on the facade, which is sheltered by the original porch, which spans the facade. Original porch posts and carved details remain intact. All windows are capped by molded cornices. A broad, bracketed eave enlivens the roof line of the building.

Automobile garage (1 non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

In-ground pool (1 non-contributing structure)

The pool was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing structure.

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CIVILL AVENUE (East Side, South to North)

17 Civill Street (1 contributing building), ca.1930 [168.11-6-29]

A two-story, three-by-two bay brick, Georgian Revival style home with breezeway and attached garage. The building features symmetrical and regular fenestration and a central three-part Colonial Revival style entry surround sheltered by a single-story, semi-circular flat roofed porch with a low iron roof balustrade.

9 Civill Street (1 contributing building), ca.1873 [168.11-6-30]

A one story, three-by-two bay wood-frame, Picturesque style cottage. Built as part of the Acton Civill Academy complex, the cottage features a cross-gable plan with broad, bracketed eaves. The original front porch is now enclosed. The building is sheathed with early twentieth century asphalt siding and the windows sash have been replaced.

7 Civill Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.11-6-31]

A one-story, two-by-two bay cottage. The facade of the house is enlivened by a simple entry with a Colonial Revival inspired surround. Windows are set into segmental arched openings. The roof is sheathed with original tin shingles. The small dwelling may have been associated with the Acton Civill Academy.

COLVIN AVENUE, (West Side, North to South)

4 Colvin Avenue (1 contributing building), ca.1880 [168.12-1-61]

A four-by-two bay, three story, wood-frame, two-family worker house with restrained Italianate style details. The building features an exposed basement level on its east facade with a broad stair leading up to the primary (second) floor on this elevation. The entry on the second level is composed of paired doors set in a simple frame. A porch spans this elevation sheltering both the basement/first and second floors. The porch (on the second level) is supported on chamfered posts with scroll-sawn brackets. The gable ends of the building feature an oriel window on the south and a two-story projecting bay window on the north elevation. The gables are each pierced by an oculus and sheltered by the gable roof's projecting eaves.

6 Colvin Avenue (1 contributing building), ca.1880 [168.12-1-62]

A four-by-two bay, two-story, wood-frame, two-family worker house with restrained Italianate style details set on a raised stone and brick foundation. Two separate entrances are centered on the east façade; each is flanked by a square projecting bay window. Sash throughout the building contain original two-over-two sash. The broad overhanging eaves of the flat roof are supported by brackets. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

10 Colvin Avenue (1 contributing building), "A. Lawler House," ca.1880 [168.12-1-63]

A two and one-half story, two-by-three bay wood-frame late Victorian style residence. Windows throughout the house feature simple arched cornices and retain their original two-over-two light sash. The entrance is set in a simple surround with an original wood and glass paneled door. A projecting bay window is located north of the entrance. A single-story porch spans the facade. The building is sheathed with original narrow wood clapboards and fish-scale shingles in the gables. The gables are pierced by a single round-arched window and sheltered by the bracketed roof eaves.

COLVIN AVENUE (East Side, South to North)

5 Colvin Avenue (1 contributing building), ca.1870 [168.12-1-60]

A two-story, three-by-two bay Italianate style residence. The west facade is highlighted by an inset corner entrance sheltered by a single-story porch and a two-story projecting bay window. The roofline is marked by broad, bracketed eaves. Windows retain their original two-over-two sash. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

Shed (1 contributing building)

A late nineteenth century wood-frame shed is located south of the dwelling.

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DOCK STREET (North Side, West to East)

14 Dock Street (1 contributing building), “Noble H. Johnson/Newton J. Briggs House,” ca.1840 [168.12-3-26]

A two and one-half story, five-by-two bay, side-gabled brick Greek Revival style dwelling. The building rests on a raised brick foundation and is covered by a moderately pitched gable roof. Windows throughout the residence retain late nineteenth century two-over-two sash. A picturesque style single-story porch spans the south facade of the residence sheltering a finely crafted neo-classical inspired entry, which is composed of fluted Ionic columns supporting a denticulated entablature. The entablature is surmounted by a narrow top-light. Sidelights flank a recent metal replacement entry door. A large two-story projecting five-sided bay highlights the east elevation of this finely crafted home.

10 Dock Street (1 contributing building), “Dory Shop/Dolan House,” ca.1880 [168.12-3-27]

A two-story, three-by-three bay, gable-fronted wood-frame mechanic’s cottage. The building was once used as a dory building shop and was relocated to this site in the late nineteenth century. The long shed wing was removed in the 1970s. The building retains its original clapboard siding and six-over-six light sash.

8 Dock Street (1 contributing building), “Winnie House,” ca.1880 [168.12-3-28]

A two-story, three-by-three bay, gable-fronted with side-wing, wood-frame mechanic’s cottage. The dwelling was relocated to this site in the late nineteenth century. The building retains its original clapboard siding and six-over-six light sash.

DOCK STREET (South Side)

Coeymans Landing Park Gazebo/Gathering Area (1 non-contributing structure), 1993

A large wood gazebo built in 1993. The gazebo was constructed outside the district’s period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing structure.

EINIE DRIVE (East Side, North to South)

11 Einie Drive (1 contributing building), 1962 [168.11-6-23]

An “L” plan, three-by-three bay single-story brick Ranch Style home. The dwelling is covered by a hipped roof and has an exposed basement level and garage entry on the north elevation.

13 Einie Drive (1 contributing building), “Clouse Home,” 1957 [168.11-6-24]

A broad, five-by-two bay, single-story brick Ranch Style home. The building features a simple recessed entry.

EINIE DRIVE (West Side, North to South)

4 Einie Drive (1 non-contributing building), 1990 [168.11-6-38.2]

A ranch style home that was constructed outside the district’s period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

Automobile garage (1 non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district’s period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

14 Einie Drive (1 contributing building), Peter and Margaret Mayone Home, 1962 [168.11-6-26]

An outstanding and well-crafted Mid-Century Modern dwelling. The home is distinguished by its distinctive low-pitched single-slope roofs supported on exposed roof joists and posts expressed in flat boards in the siding. Sheathing includes vertical wood and stacked stone. Narrow windows bands light the home. A screen of decorative blocks separates the front of the home from its circular drive.

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In-ground pool (1 non-contributing structure)

The pool was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing structure.

Pool House (1 non-contributing building)

The building was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

Office (1 non-contributing building)

The building was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

FIFTH STREET (East Side, South to North)

2 Fifth Street (1 contributing building), ca.1865 [168.12-1-10]

A two-story, side gabled-ell wood-frame late Greek Revival dwelling. A one-story projecting bay window highlights the facade of the dwelling along with the front gable's triangular attic light. The building is now sheathed with a combination of vinyl and older asphalt siding.

4 Fifth Street (1 contributing building), ca.1865 [168.12-1-11]

A two-story, two-by-three bay, wood-frame vernacular late-nineteenth century dwelling with its original two-over-two light sash. A one-story projecting bay window highlights the facade of the dwelling. The building is now sheathed with mid-twentieth century metal siding.

6 Fifth Street (1 contributing building), ca.1865 [168.12-1-12]

A two-story, two-by-four bay, "L" plan, wood-frame vernacular late-nineteenth century dwelling. A one-story projecting bay window highlights the facade of the dwelling. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

FIRST STREET (West Side, South to North)

7 First Street (1 contributing building), ca.1885 [168.12-2-13]

A two and one-half story, wood-frame Stick style dwelling. The "T" plan building is covered by jerkin-headed roofs and now sheathed with narrow vinyl siding. Vertical bands of siding along with vinyl shingles have been used to approximate the detailed "stick" and shingle work of the original wood siding beneath. Original two-over-two sash survive throughout the building as do the original wood panel doors and louvered shutters. This building was built to the same plans as the Thomas T. Briggs house located at 35 Church Street.

13 First Street (1 contributing building), "Albert N. Briggs Home," ca.1834 [168.12-2-11]

A finely crafted two and one-half story, three-by-three bay, gable-fronted, brick side hall plan Greek Revival style home with both south and west wings. The main block and rear wing are built upon a cut stone foundation set into a hillside. A moderately pitched, asphalt shingle clad, gabled roof covers the house. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical. Windows contain the original six-over-six light sash. Original wood louvered shutters flank all original windows. The lintels and sills are of cut stone. The facade (east elevation), which is above the raised walk-out basement level on this elevation, is formal in its design and highlighted by a finely detailed main entrance. The entrance is composed of a six-panel door flanked by engaged Doric columns, and leaded sidelights. Above the door is a leaded top light. The fully pedimented gable is pierced by a lunette. The original porch roof structure, which spanned the façade, is intact but altered and now supported on non-historic wrought posts. The slightly later side wing features a two-story bay window and a porch supported on Picturesque style scroll sawn posts.

Shed (1 non-contributing building)

The large wood-frame shed was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

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17 First Street (1 contributing building), ca.1830 [168.12-3-18]

A two-story, three-by-three bay, brick side hall plan late Federal style home. The house rests on a cut stone foundation set into a hillside. A moderately gabled roof is flanked by stepped parapet walls with built in chimneys. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical. Windows contain non-historic replacement units. The lintels and sills are of cut stone. The facade (east elevation), which is above the raised walk-out basement on this elevation, is highlighted by a finely detailed surround composed of engaged Doric columns, and leaded sidelights.

23 First Street (1 contributing building), "Mrs. Andrew Ten Eyck House," ca.1845 [168.12-3-15]

A two-story, three-by-three bay, wood-frame Picturesque style dwelling. The building is distinguished by its broad overhanging gable roof eaves, which are supported on scroll-sawn "S" brackets. The building features paneled corner boards and original narrow wood clapboards. A bay window highlights the south elevation. The main entry is accessed by a porch over the raised walk out basement on the east elevation. The entry is set within a finely crafted late-Greek Revival style surround.

FIRST STREET (East Side, North to South)

24 First Street (1 contributing building), "H. Smith House," ca.1845 [168.12-3-21]

A one and one-half story, three-by-two bay, wood-frame mechanic's cottage. The basic form of the dwelling survives. The house is now sheathed with vinyl siding and all windows have been replaced with non-historic units.

22 First Street (1 contributing building), "G. Clow House," ca.1845 [168.12-3-20]

A two-story, three-by-two bay wood-frame mechanic's cottage. The basic form of the dwelling survives. The house is now sheathed with vinyl siding and all windows have been replaced with non-historic units.

14 First Street (1 contributing building), Former Briggs' "Store House," ca.1860 [168.12-3-24]

A one and one-half story, three-by-four bay, timber-framed former warehouse building. The basic form of the structure survives including its hoistway wall-dormer located on the south elevation. The building was converted into a single-family home in the early twenty-first century. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding and windows have been added.

12 First Street (1 contributing building), ca.1845 [168.12-3-25]

A one and one-half story, three-by-two bay wood-frame mechanic's cottage. The basic form of the dwelling survives. The house is now sheathed with vinyl siding and all windows have been replaced with non-historic units.

FOURTH STREET (North Side)

8 Fourth Street (1 contributing building), "Ziegler Broom Factory/Edwin Ziegler Duplex," ca.1863 [168.8-1-20]

A three-by-two bay, one and one-half story wood-frame dwelling. The building is now covered by vinyl siding and has lost its original window sash and fenestration pattern.

6 Fourth Street (1 contributing building), ca.1880 [168.8-1-21.2]

A five-bay-by-two bay, two-story wood-frame dwelling. The building is sheathed with wood clapboard siding and is covered by a moderately pitched gable roof. Window sash have been replaced with non-historic units.

FOURTH STREET (South Side)

7 Fourth Street (1 contributing building), "McCarty Storehouse/McNaughton Home," ca.1780, 1850 [168.12-3-13]

A three-by-two bay, two-story wood-frame dwelling. The building may have been part of the Gen. General David McCarty complex. The frame dwelling is attached to the adjoining McCarty Stone House (NRHP Listed) and may have served in its original form as a warehouse or store. It was later expanded and converted for residential use. Portions of the nineteenth century expansion were removed sometime after 1889, leaving the residence that survives today. A single-

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story porch spans the north facade of the building, which is now covered with vinyl siding. Window sash and fenestration have been altered as a result of the many additions and removals associated with the life of the building.

FRANGELLA DRIVE, (South Side, East to West)

1 Frangella Drive (1 contributing building), 1953 [168.11-6-19]

A four-by-three bay single-story brick Ranch Style home. The building features a central entry recessed under the building's broad hipped roof and a single car built in garage. A single-story wood-frame addition extends from the west (garage) side of the building creating an enclosed patio room.

7 Frangella Drive (1 contributing building), 1966 [168.11-6-25]

A four-by-two bay, one and one-half story brick Raised Ranch style dwelling. The building is covered by a gabled roof and features a central double-door entry. The western half of the facade is dominated by a broad gabled dormer that shelters a one and one-half story rounded bow window. Spandrels between upper and lower casement windows throughout the dwelling are sheathed with wood (now vinyl) siding.

11 Frangella Drive (1 contributing building), 1954 [168.11-6-17]

A finely crafted "U" plan, four-by-three bay single-story brick Ranch Style home. The building features a central entry with a broad four-panel sidelight recessed under the building's broad hipped roof. A single-bay, covered by a hipped roof, projects forward from each end of the main block of the house. The eastern bay is enlivened by a wrap-around window band and the western bay houses the single car garage.

17 Frangella Drive (1 contributing building), 1950 [168.11-6-28]

A finely crafted "L" plan, four-by-four bay single-story brick Ranch Style home. The building features a central entry with modest Colonial inspired wood surround under the building's broad hipped roof. A single-bay covered by a hipped roof projects forward from the eastern end of the main block of the house. A single car garage occupies the westernmost bay of the dwelling.

27 Frangella Drive (1 contributing building), 1960 [168.11-6-7]

A finely crafted "L" plan, five-by-two bay single-story brick Ranch Style home. The building features a facade sheathed with stacked limestone and central entry flanked by narrow sidelights under the building's broad gable hipped roof. A single-bay covered by a gable roof projects forward from eastern end of the main block of the house. A large single-story two car garage bay extends from the westernmost bay of the dwelling.

FRANGELLA DRIVE, (North Side, East to West)

4 Frangella Drive (1 contributing building), 1953 [168.11-6-25]

A three-by-two bay, one and one-half story, gable roofed brick Cape style dwelling. The building features a central entrance with a simple Colonial Revival inspired surround. The entry is sheltered by a single-story gable roofed porch. Picture windows flank the entrance bay and two gable dormers enliven the roof line on this elevation. A brick connector extending from the rear elevation (north) links the main dwelling to the original single car brick garage. An original patio, which is sheltered by a gable roof, extends from the eastern elevation of the home.

10 Frangella Drive (1 contributing building), 1953 [168.11-6-27]

A four-by-three bay, single-story brick Ranch Style home. The building features a simple recessed entry. A single bay covered by a hipped roof projects forward from the westernmost end of the main block of the house. The eastern bay of the building houses the single car garage.

18 Frangella Drive (1 contributing building), 1950 [168.11-6-28]

A large, finely crafted two and one-half story, brick, five-by-two bay Colonial Revival style dwelling. The building's central three-bay block features a finely crafted central entry composed of narrow sidelights with a Colonial Revival surround. The entry is sheltered by a semi-circular, single-story porch.

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30 Frangella Drive (1 contributing building), 1960 [168.11-6-4]

A small, single-story, four-by-two bay white brick Ranch style house. The building features a recessed entry and is covered bay hipped roof.

MAIN STREET (East Side, North to South)

132 Main Street (1 contributing building), ca.1880 [168.8-1-16]

A two-by-two bay, one-story, wood-frame cottage with a small one-by-one bay side wing. A single-story enclosed porch spans the facade of the house. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding.

128 Main Street (1 contributing building), ca.1900 [168.8-1-16]

A three-by-three bay, gable-fronted wood-frame house with a two-story porch spanning the west façade. A single-story commercial wing extends from the north elevation of the house. A single-story porch spans the façade and the roof line is enlivened by a simple wood cornice. Windows throughout the main building contain three over one double-hung sash.

124 Main Street (1 contributing building), “Sorell’s Garage,” ca.1870 [168.8-1-16]

A three-by-four bay, two-story Italianate style commercial/residential building. The structure is composed of a brick façade (west elevation) with frame side and rear walls. The building features a large central carriage/stable/garage opening on the first floor flanked by a large shop window on the north and similar opening on the south, which contains a window and a secondary entry. An original porch encircles three sides of the second story of the building. The porch features original posts, panels balustrade and roofline cornice moldings. On the west face the porch shelters an entry and three windows. The building originally had a decorative Italianate style cornice which was removed in the early twentieth century.

110 Main Street (1 contributing building), “Patrick McMichael/Jacob Sickler House,” ca.1840 [168.8-1-17]

A three-by-three bay Greek Revival style brick dwelling. Windows feature stone lintels and sills and retain their original two-light sashes. The cornice of the flat roof is ornamented with a simple frieze. A plain entry provides access to the dwelling.

108 Main Street (1 contributing building), “Patrick McMichael/Jacob Sickler House,” ca.1840 [168.8-1-18]

A two-story, gable-fronted, three-by-three bay, late Federal style brick home. The building has a ca. 1870 two-story brick wing to the north and a one-story early twentieth century commercial wing to the south. The main house is distinguished by a fully pedimented gable with a modillioned cornice. The gable is pierced by a fan-light. Chimneys rise on either side of the gable ridge. The side hall entrance is recessed and features a wood paneled door and simple Federal/Greek Revival style surround composed of full length sidelights and a top light. Windows are set in stone lintels and sills. All sashes have been replaced with non-historic units.

The south wing is one story, four-by-two bay, wood-frame former commercial building constructed in the early twentieth century. The building is covered by a single-slope roof and is sheathed with board and baton siding.

104 Main Street, (1 contributing building), “John E. Gibbons Building/Uthe Building,” ca.1860 [168.8-1-19]

A massive two and one-half story, five-by-five bay brick commercial/residential building. The brick structure features a stepped front parapet wall. Windows are composed of stone lintels and sill and retain many of the original six-over-six sash windows. A central main entry is composed of a restrained Greek Revival style surround with full-height side-lights and a top light. The original, broad wood-panel door has been replaced with a non-historic unit. An early storefront window has been in-filled and turned into a secondary entrance. The building was once wrapped on three sides by a two-story covered porch, which was partially removed in the late 20th century.

102 Main Street, (1 non-contributing building) 1990 [168.12-3-1]

Modern two-story wood-frame dwelling that was constructed outside the district’s period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

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100 Main Street, (1 contributing building) 1875 [168.12-3-3]

A three-story, five-by-two bay wood-frame Italianate style residential/commercial building. The building's original cornice and original sheathing are now covered by modern metal siding. The building was damaged by fire in 2014.

98 Main Street (1 contributing building), "*J.V.A. Whitbeck House*," ca.1830 [168.8-3-4]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, late Federal style brick home. The house is distinguished by a simple brick frieze and cornice. Stepped parapet side walls with inset chimneys rise above the flat roof. The side hall entrance is recessed and features a wood paneled door and simple Federal/Greek Revival style surround composed of sidelights and a top light. Windows are set in stone lintels and sills. All sashes have been replaced with non-historic units.

96 Main Street (1 contributing building), "*J.D. Bailey House/Coeymans Landing Post Office*," ca.1860 [168.12-3-5.1]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, wood-frame residential/commercial building set on a rubblestone foundation. The building features two shop entrance and two large two-over-two light shop windows on the first floor. A full-width porch spans the facade. Three six-over-six light windows are located on the second floor. The gable roof is sheathed with patterned metal shingles. The building is covered with mid-twentieth century metal clapboard siding.

94 Main Street (1 contributing building), ca.1880 [168.12-3-6]

A two-story, five-by-two bay, wood-frame multi-family dwelling. The building rests on a rubblestone foundation and is covered by a flat roof. The building features three entry doors in the central three bays of the facade. The southernmost entrance retains its original glass and wood panel door. The central bay of the second floor is highlighted by an oriel window. All windows retain their original two-over-two sash. Brackets at the overhanging cornice line have been removed and the building is now sheathed with mid-twentieth century metal clapboard siding.

92 Main Street (1 contributing building), "*Wagon & Blacksmith's Shop*," ca.1850 [168.12-3-7]

A low, elongated single-story, wood-frame building. The former shop rests on a rubblestone foundation and is covered by a gable roof. A narrow porch roof, supported by simple chamfered braces, spans the facade and shelters two entrances.

90 Main Street (1 contributing building), "*William Hull House/Store & Post Office*," ca.1840 [168.12-3-8]

A two-story, wood-frame, gable-fronted commercial block with a three-bay, side-gabled wing. The building is sheathed with wood siding and is covered by an early metal roof. The gable-fronted main section is highlighted by an early storefront with non-historic multi-light shop windows. The upper floor is dominated by an intact Venetian style window composed of a sixteen-over-sixteen light double hung window flanked by four-over-two light double-hung sidelights. The gable is pierced by a lunette. The side wing has a central entry flanked by single windows. The paneled cornerboards, wood paneled door and entry surround are modern.

88 Main Street (1 contributing building), "*Jonathan McElroy House*," ca.1830 [168.12-2-1]

A two-story, three-by-two bay late Federal style home with a contemporary two-by-one bay side wing and rear kitchen wing. The building is covered by gable roof with a fully pedimented gable and modillioned cornice. The gable is pierced with a pair of quarter-fan attic windows. Several six-over-six light sash survive throughout the building. The original side entry is now altered and sheltered by a small enclosed porch. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding.

86 Main Street (1 contributing building), "*Miss Cronck House*," ca.1840 [168.12-2-2]

A five-by-two bay, two-story, brick late Federal style building. The building is covered by a low-pitched gable roof now covered with early standing seam tin roofing. The center entry is composed a simple (non-historic) door with an arched top light. Windows are set in segmental arched frames with brick lintels and stone sills. All sash have been replaced with non-historic units.

82 Main Street (1 contributing building), "*Andrew Wolfe Store*," 1889 [168.12-2-4]

A two and one-half story, four-by-two bay, brick Queen Anne style commercial building. The first floor of the building features three entrances for two shops and access to the upper apartment units. The original wood and glass panel doors survive. The first floor is sheltered by a single-story porch enlivened with scroll sawn detail and supported on simple

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braces. The second floor of the building features narrow bands of decorative brick work and two oriel windows. Centered between the windows is a diamond shaped terracotta panel inscribed "Wolfe Building 1889." The half or attic story is enlivened with original decorative shingle work and wood panels set into faux gables.

80 Main Street (1 contributing building), "Miller Bros. Drug Store," ca.1840, 1870 [168.12-5-5]

A two-story, wood-frame, side gabled building. The front building has lost its fenestration and is now sheathed with vinyl siding. A rear wing (that fronts onto Westerlo Street), is a two-story, three-by-three bay Italianate style dwelling. The large wing is distinguished by a finely crafted decorative wood cornice that wraps the south and east elevations of the structure. An oriel window projects from the upper floor extends from the east elevation of the wing. Like the main block of the building, the wing is now covered with vinyl siding.

78 Main Street (1 contributing building), "Sherman House/Coeymans Gazette Building/Coeymans Fire Company," ca.1865, ca.1889 [168.12-2-19]

A two-story, two-by-four bay, wood-frame building. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding and all windows have been replaced. A simple Italianate style circular vent pierces the west gable. The building was first constructed as a dwelling located several lots south of the present location. In the 1880s the building was repurposed as a new firehouse for the Landing and relocated to its present site and renovated for that use. In the second half of the twentieth century the Fire Company relocated and the building was renovated back to residential use.

76 Main Street (1 contributing building), "Peter Seabridge House," ca.1870 [168.12-2-20]

A two and one-half story, six-by-two bay, wood-frame duplex house. A pair of entrances, on the first floor, provide access to the two units. The entries are sheltered by a single-story porch that spans the facade. The porch and the side gable roofs are sheathed with original patterned tin shingles. The fenestration pattern remains intact but all sash have been replaced with non-historic units. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

74 Main Street (1 contributing building), "William Hull House/Store & Post Office," ca.1860 [168.12-2-21]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, wood-frame dwelling. The building features a two-story bay window on the west facade. The gable roof is sheathed with original patterned tin shingles. The fenestration pattern remains intact but all original sash have been replaced. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. The lot in front of this home (west side) was the original location of number 78 Main Street.

72 Main Street (1 contributing building), "Peter Ryan House/Thomas Pagano House," ca.1880 [168.12-2-22]

A two and one-half story, six-by-two bay, wood-frame duplex house. On the first-floor facade a pair of entrances provide access to the two units. The entries are sheltered by a single-story porch that spans the two entrance bays. Projecting bay windows are located in the outer two bays of the facade. The second floor of the facade is divided into three parts each containing a centered pair of windows under a frieze band and gable dormer. The cornice of each of the three dormers is enlivened with simple vergeboards. A Victorian style colored glass window pierces the central gable. The building retains its original single light sash and is now sheathed with mid-twentieth metal siding.

70 Main Street (1 contributing building), "Former Coeymans Fire House," 1955 [168.12-2-23]

Brick firehouse building now used as town offices and meeting space.

66 Main Street (1 contributing building), ca.1860 [168.12-2-25]

A one and one-half story, wood-frame dwelling. Fenestration on the west facade has been altered but survives intact on the remaining elevations. Windows have been replaced with non-historic sash. The building is now covered with vinyl siding.

64 Main Street (1 contributing building), "Lillian Margaria House/Pasquale Pagano House," ca.1900 [168.12-2-26]

A two-story, five-by-two bay, wood-frame late Victorian style residence. The central entrance retains its original Victorian entry door. Fenestration pattern throughout the building remains intact but all original two-light sash have been replaced with non-historic units.

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Automobile garage built during the period of significance (1 contributing building)

62 Main Street (1 contributing building), ca.1880 [168.12-2-27]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, wood-frame residence. An enclosed single-story porch now spans the west facade of the dwelling. A single-story open side porch provides access to the main entry. The building's windows have been replaced with non-historic units and it is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

60 Main Street (1 contributing building), "Shufelt House," ca.1842 [168.12-2-28]

A one and one-half story, two-by-three bay, wood-frame, gabled-ell, Greek Revival style dwelling. The building is now sheathed with mid twentieth century metal siding. The roof retains its late nineteenth century pressed metal shingles. Windows retain their original six-over-six light sash.

58 Main Street (1 contributing building), ca.1880 [168.12-2-29]

A two-story, two-by-two bay, side gabled wood-frame residence. An enclosed single-story porch now spans the west facade of the dwelling. Fenestration has been altered as has the roof line. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

Automobile garage (1 non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

56 Main Street (1 contributing building), ca.1850 [168.12-2-30]

A one and one-half story, two-by-three bay, wood-frame, gabled-ell, Greek Revival style dwelling. The gable fronted main block features a full pediment with three original frieze windows. A recessed entrance with a Greek Revival surround survives. A secondary entrance is located on the west facade of the side wing. The entry is composed of a new door set within an intact Greek Revival surround. Windows throughout the house, except for the frieze windows, have been replaced with non-historic units. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding and applied window and door cornices.

52 Main Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-2-31]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, wood-frame, gable-fronted simple Queen Anne era dwelling. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. Windows throughout the house have been replaced with non-historic units.

50 Main Street (1 contributing building), "Col. Sanford Hathaway House," ca.1855 [168.12-2-32]

A one and one-half story, five-by-two bay, wood-frame, side gabled, Greek Revival style dwelling. The building retains its original central entrance with side-lights and intact Greek Revival surround. Frieze windows span the five-bay facade. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. Windows throughout the house, except for the frieze windows, have been replaced with non-historic units.

Work Shed (1 contributing building)

A two by one-bay wood frame shed with paired entry doors built during the period of significance.

MAIN STREET (West Side, South to North)

55 Main Street (1 contributing building), 1947 [168.12-1-47]

A one and one-half story, brick mid-twentieth century Cape style residence. The building features an enclosed front entry porch and retains its original six-over-one light sash.

Automobile garage (1 non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building

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57 Main Street (1 contributing building), "Fred and Mary Keppler House" 1947 [168.12-1-46]

A one and one-half story, wood-frame Bungalow style residence. The building form remains intact. The house is now covered with vinyl siding and all windows have been replaced with non-historic units.

59 Main Street (1 contributing building), "James J. Frangella House," 1900 [168.12-1-45]

A two-story, wood-frame, cross-gable plan Queen Anne style dwelling. The building is distinguished by a two-story projecting bay window on the west facade and intact inset entry porch supported by a single turned column. The building is now sheathed with mid-twentieth century metal siding.

61 Main Street (1 contributing building), "Louis and Jannie Bohem House/Edward and Mildred Geddings House," 1910 [168.12-1-44]

A two-one story, wood-frame early twentieth century Victorian cottage. The building features a projecting gable-fronted bay with one story oriel window. A side entry bay is sheltered by a projecting roof slope. The original wood pane and glass door survives as do the original single light sash. The building is sheathed with mid-twentieth century metal siding.

Automobile garage (1 non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

63 Main Street (1 non-contributing building), 1975 [168.12-1-43.2]

A one-story metal commercial garage building that was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

65 Main Street (1 contributing building), ca.1925 [168.12-1-42]

A one and one-half story, wood-frame, Cape style residence. The building features an enclosed front entry porch and retains its original single light sash. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

Automobile garage (1 non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

67 Main Street (1 non-contributing building), "Michael and Kimberly Persico House," 1990 [168.12-1-41]

A one and one-half story dwelling that was constructed outside the district's period of significance.

Automobile garage (1 non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance.

69 Main Street (1 contributing building), 1965 [168.12-1-40.2]

A small, metal manufactured home.

71 Main Street (1 contributing building), 1820 [168.12-1-39]

A one and one-half story, five-by-two bay, center hall, Greek Revival style wood-frame dwelling on a raised foundation. The building suffered a fire in the 1970s and the gable roof was removed and replaced with the current gambrel-roof upper story. The first floor retains its original Greek Revival style three-part entry surround as well as original six-over-six sash. A full-width porch now spans the facade.

73 Main Street (Included in "Previously Listed Count"), "Dr. Wesley Blaisdell/John Colvin/Andrew Wolfe House," 1838 [168.12-1-38.1]

**Individually Listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, 2012*

A two and one-half story, three-by-three bay, temple-fronted, side hall plan Greek Revival style home. The main block and contemporary rear wing are built of brick and set on cut stone foundations. A moderately pitched, asphalt shingle clad gabled roof covers the house. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical. Windows originally contained six-over-six

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light sash, which were replaced in the later nineteenth century by two-over-two light sash. The later sash were replaced in the 1990s with non-historic single-light units. Windows feature cut stone sill and lintels.

79 Main Street (1 contributing building), ca.1910 [168.12-1-37]

A three-by-two bay gable-fronted building. The building is now sheathed with a combination of metal and brick siding. It retains its original form.

81 Main Street (1 contributing building), “Aaron Hotaling Hotel,” ca.1835, ca. 1860 [168.12-1-35]

The building is composed of a two-story, three-by-two bay side-gabled brick south wing, which was the first block of the large building. The building is covered by low gable roof, which is sheathed with late nineteenth century seamed metal siding. The roofline is enlivened with a broad molded cornice, which terminates in partial returns. The building rests on a brick and stone foundation with a stone watertable. Windows throughout this wing feature stone lintels and sills. Two-over-two sash from a later construction phase survive intact.

The second block of the house is a two-story, two-by-two bay frame north section. The building rests on a raised brick foundation, which is sheltered by a single-story porch that covers two entrances into this wing and a single entry into the brick wing. All entrances feature Italianate era wood and round-arched glass panel doors. The building is covered by a late nineteenth century seamed metal roof. This section of the house was later extended west adding three additional bay and creating a five-by-two bay frame block. A broad late Greek Revival/Italianate style entrance was established on the north elevation, which is composed a pair of wood and glass panel doors set within a frame composed of pilasters supporting a lintel. The easternmost three bays of the north elevation and entry are spanned by a single-story enclosed porch. Windows throughout the frame section of the house retain their two-over-two sash.

83 Main Street (1 contributing building), “Levi Blaisdell House,” ca.1785 [168.12-1-4]

A two and one-half story, five-by-two bay, timber frame, center hall, Federal era dwelling with a three-by-two bay side wing. Both sections of the building rest on stone and brick foundations built into a hillside and exposed on the east elevation. Both sections are covered by moderately pitched gable roofs. Windows throughout the building have been replaced with non-historic sash. Some early six-light sash survive at the basement level. The central entry on the east elevation is composed of a non-historic door flanked by full length sidelights and pilasters supporting a simple entablature.

91 Main Street (1 contributing building), ca.1900 [168.12-1-3]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, gable-fronted wood-frame dwelling with a one-story flat roofed wing extending from the south elevation. The building is covered by a gable roof and is now sheathed with vinyl siding. Windows contain two-over-two sash. A single six-over-six light double-hung window is centered in the gable. A single-story porch spans the facade.

93 Main Street (1 contributing building), ca.1900 [168.12-1-2]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, gable-fronted wood-frame dwelling. The building is covered by a gable roof and is now sheathed with vinyl siding. Windows contain two-over-two sash. A single-story bay window projects from the south elevation.

95 Main Street (1 contributing building), “M. Clark House,” ca.1860 [168.12-1-1]

A one and one-half story, two-by-three bay, side-gabled wood-frame “T” plan dwelling. The building is covered by a gable roof and is now sheathed with mid-nineteenth century metal siding. Windows contain a variety of non-historic sash types. An enclosed single-story porch spans the east facade of the building.

131 Main Street (4 contributing buildings under this single address), ca.1870, 1890 [168-1-6]

Southernmost Building

This structure is a conjoined collection of three, three-story brick residential units. The southernmost unit is a two-by-two bay, three story Italianate style apartment building. It is set into a steep hillside exposing the walk-out foundation level on the east elevation and the second or upper floor on the west elevation. The building is covered by a flat roof with a

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simple molded wood cornice spanning the facade. An open two-story porch spans the two-story facade. It shelters an original basement level entry composed of a pair of molded wood panel doors. Single light, double-hung wood sash fill the segmental arched window openings.

Center Building

The center building is a four-by-two bay brick Italianate style apartment building. The wood cornice spanning the south building extends to span the roof line of this section. Windows also contain single light wood sash set within segmental arched openings. The exposed basement level of this section has been extended forward several feet and features a non-historic central entry flanked by replacement sash. A molded cornice separates the first and second story of this building.

Northernmost Building

The northernmost section of the row is a three-by-two bay, two and one-half story gable-fronted brick commercial residential building. Built later than the two adjoining buildings this structure features a restrained Victorian style. The wood gable is sheathed with shingles and pierced by a central attic window. The facade is spanned by a two-story porch, which shelters the original commercial storefront of the building at the basement level, which is composed of broad wood entry door and narrow single sidelight. Large shop windows, now boarded over flank the entrance.

Extending north elevation from the northernmost building is a single-story brick commercial building. This structure is largely built into the hillside. The east elevation features a central utility entrance flanked by now boarded over large windows.

Barn (1 contributing building)

A two-story, gable roofed, nineteenth century wood-frame former outbuilding is located west of the block of buildings. It is now converted to housing.

135 Main Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168-1-6]

One of a pair of conjoined three-by-three bay, two and one-half story brick apartment buildings. The southernmost building is built into the hillside with its basement level exposed on the east elevation. The building is covered by jerkin-head roof. The gable of the east elevation is sheathed with decorative wood shingles. The east facade is dominated by a finely crafted oriel window on the second level, which rests on carved consoles. Windows are composed of some original two-over-two light double-hung sash set in square frames with stone headers and sills. The core of this building may date to the early or mid-nineteenth century and may have been renovated when 137 Main Street, the north section, was constructed.

137 Main Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168-1-6]

The northernmost building is built into the hillside with its basement level exposed on the east elevation. The building is covered by jerkin-head roof. The gable of the east elevation is sheathed with decorative wood shingles. Windows are composed of some original two-over-two light, double-hung sash set in segmental arched openings. An enclosed single-story porch spans the facade of this building.

NEW STREET (East Side)

2 New Street (1 contributing building), "Minnock/Frangella House," ca.1929 [168.11-5-9]

A three-by-two bay brick, Georgian Revival style home with breezeway and attached garage. The building features symmetrical and regular fenestration with the original six-over-one light sash intact and a central three-part Colonial Revival style surmounted by an arched top light. The entry is sheltered by an original single-story porch now supported on iron posts. The building is covered by a slate shingle clad gable roof pierced by gable dormers with round-arched windows.

Automobile garage (1 contributing building)

A brick garage contemporary with the house is located north of the house.

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In-ground pool (1 contributing structure)

A ca.1965 button-mushroom shaped in-ground pool is also located on the property.

RIVER ROAD (West Side, South to North)

2185 River Road (1 contributing building), Annunziato Adamo Building, ca.1875 [168-2-3]

A three-story, three-by-three bay brick Italianate style commercial/residential building. The building is covered by a flat roof, which is ornamented on the east facade by a finely crafted bracketed wood cornice set on top of brick corbelling. Windows contain single light double-hung sash set within arched openings. Cornices over the windows are composed of finely crafted ornamental brickwork. A recent (replacement) single-story porch spans the facade and shelters the primary commercial entrance. This opening is composed of a non-historic door set within narrow sidelights and a tall top light. The bay north of this entry contains a large two-over-two light shop window. North of the window bay is the secondary entry to the upper floors. This entry features an original wood and glazed panel door set within an arch opening with a finely crafted brick cornice.

Shed (1 contributing building)

A small one-story wood frame early 20th century outbuilding.

2181 River Road (1 contributing building), Vincenzo Adamo Building/Adamo's Tavern, ca.1875 [156-4-12]

A seven-by-two bay, two and one-half story brick building built in two phases. The northern two bays were constructed first and feature a broad, segmental arched central entry, which is now in-filled with framing and a non-historic entry door. Windows are set into segmental arched openings with decorative brick cornices on the upper story of the facade. The building originally had a flat roof with a decorative Italianate style cornice similar to 2185 River Road. The building was more than doubled in size in the last decade of the nineteenth century with the addition of a four bay, two-story extension on the south side of the original building. This extension was carefully added to create seamless transition between the two structures. This building program added a narrow central entry between the two buildings, which provided access to the upper floor of the building. A second larger entry was also added, which is now in-filled with framing and a non-historic door. Windows throughout the addition are set into segmental arched openings, which feature modest brick cornices. At appears that as part of this expansion the original Italianate flat roof and cornice were removed and the existing double gable roof was installed. The gables once sheathed with decorative wood shingles are now infilled with vinyl siding.

RIVERVIEW DRIVE, (West Side, South to North)

1 Riverview Drive (1 contributing building), 1840 [168.8-1-4]

A three-by-two bay, two-story, wood-frame dwelling. The building, now sheathed with vinyl siding, retains its original form, six-over-six light double-hung sash and its late-nineteenth century seamed tin roof.

Automobile garage (1 non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

5 Riverview Drive (4 non-contributing buildings), 1988 [168.8-1-3.1, 168.8-1-3.2, 168.8-1-3.3, 168.8-1-3.4]

Four attached row houses that were constructed outside the district's period of significance and are classified as non-contributing buildings.

7 Riverview Drive (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.8-1-2]

A brick three-by-three bay, two and one-half story, two-family residence. The building rests on a brick foundation, which is exposed on the east elevation and is covered by a moderately pitched gable roof. Windows contain single light double-hung wood sash set within segmental arched frames. A two-story porch spans the east facade of the house sheltering simple centered entry on both elevations. The porch is composed of wood posts supporting a shed roof. The original balustrade on both levels is now covered with plywood skirting.

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11 Riverview Drive (1 contributing building), Riverview Missionary Baptist Church. 1926 [168.8-1-1]

A one and one-half story, three-by-five bay, wood-frame church. The building rests on a concrete block brick foundation and is covered by a steeply pitched gable roof. A simple wood belfry tops the front gable of the roof. A single-story entry wing extends from the east facade of the building. The single-story structure is covered by a steeply pitched roof. Wood stairs led to the paired wood entry doors on the south side of the wing. The church is now covered with vinyl siding. Windows on the north and south elevations of the church contain pairs of geometric patterned stained glass panels.

SECOND STREET (West Side, South to North)

11 Second Street (1 contributing building), ca.1875 [168.12-2-8]

A two-story, five-by-two bay wood-frame dwelling set into the hillside exposing the full height of the foundation on the east facade. Now sheathed with vinyl siding. The fenestration pattern remains intact but window openings have been reduced in size and fitted with non-historic window units.

13 Second Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-2-9]

A one-story, five-by-two bay, wood-frame dwelling set into the hillside exposing the full height of the foundation on the east facade. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. The fenestration pattern remains intact but window openings have been reduced in size and fitted with non-historic window units.

23 Second Street (1 contributing building), ca.1865 [168.12-3-10]

A one and one-half story, three-by-two bay, wood-frame gabled-ell Greek Revival style dwelling. The house features a projecting bay window on the south wing elevation. The original Greek Revival entry was refitted in the late nineteenth century with paired Italianate doors. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. Windows sash have been replaced with modern non-historic units.

25 Second Street (1 contributing building), ca.1865 [168.12-3-11]

A two-story, three-by-three bay, wood frame Italianate style dwelling. The house features a two-story projecting bay window on the south wing elevation. The original Italianate entry survives with its original round-arched panel, single leaf door, which is set in a modestly ornamented surround. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. The original two-over-two light windows survive.

29 Second Street (Included in "Previously Listed Count"), "Gen. David McCarty Stone Cottage," ca.1765 [168.12-3-16]

**Individually Listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, 2016*

A one and one-half story rectangular stone cottage. The building is covered by a moderately pitched gable roof sheathed with nineteenth century metal shingles. Windows on the three exposed sides of the cottage contain late nineteenth century wood double-hung, two-over-two light sash of varying sizes.

SECOND STREET (East side, North to South)

30 Second Street (1 contributing building), "L. Zeigler House," ca.1865 [168.12-3-14]

A five-by-two-bay, two-story wood frame dwelling. The house features a wing extending from the north gable end wall. The original Greek Revival style center entry door and surround survive intact. The building's gable roof is covered by late nineteenth century patterned tin shingles. Six-light eyebrow windows survive on the west facade elevation. Remaining sash throughout the building have been replaced with mid-twentieth century single light wood sash. An open porch spans the west facade and an enclosed porch spans the east elevation sheltering the exposed basement level of the house.

Carriage Shed (1 contributing building)

A late 19th century wood-frame carriage shed is located south of the house.

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24 Second Street (1 contributing building), ca.1875 [168.12-3-17]

A two-story, five by two-bay, wood frame dwelling. The house was constructed in two phases beginning as a three-bay side hall dwelling and then adding two additional bays. The building is distinguished by its Italianate paired entry doors set within a simple recessed paneled opening. Windows throughout the house retain their original two light sash. An oriel window extends from the south elevation of the building. The house is sheathed with mid-twentieth century metal siding. A decorative single-story Italianate style porch spans three bays of the facade sheltering the entrance.

STONE HOUSE HILL ROAD (North Side, West to East)

3 Stone House Hill Road (1 contributing building), "Peter J. Whitbeck House/Henry and Bernice Brewer House," ca.1820, 1840 [168-2-6]

A two and one-half story, three-by-two bay brick Federal period home. The side hall dwelling was doubled in size with the addition of a wood-frame, two-bay extension on the north elevation in the mid-nineteenth century. A gable roof spans all five bays of the home. A single-story brick wing extends from the rear of the brick portion of the house. A large single-story frame wing with a large gable end chimney, broad low slopping gable roof and wide wood clapboards extends from the rear of the later wood section of the dwelling. This wing may have been an earlier building on the property that was appended to the house at the time of its expansion. Windows throughout the dwelling contain six-over-six light double-hung sash.

Automobile garage (1 contributing building)

A two-bay wood-frame garage (1960) is located east of the dwelling (1 contributing building)

9 Stone House Hill Road (1 contributing building), "Stevens House," 1962, [168-2-8]

A three-by-two bay, single-story wood-frame Ranch style dwelling.

11 Stone House Hill Road (1 contributing building), "Stevens House," 1962, 1840 [168-2-9]

A three-by-two bay, single-story wood-frame Ranch style dwelling.

STONE HOUSE HILL ROAD (South Side)

28-31 Stone House Hill Road (Included in "Previously Listed Count"), "Arianntje & Samuel Coeymans Stone House/Paul and Sylvia Lawler Home", ca.1700, 1720, ca.1761 [168-2-10, 168-2-11]

**Individually Listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, 1973*

A monumental five-by-two bay, four-story, center hall Dutch Colonial era house with later Georgian renovations. Built in 1700 (based on dendrochronology), the building is one of the largest and earliest surviving Dutch Colonial homes in the upper Hudson Valley. The house is sited on a rise of land overlooking a broad lawn leading to the Hudson River at its confluence with the Coeymans Creek. The structure is three stories on its upland (west) elevation and four stories on its primary (east) elevation. The manor home is covered by a steeply pitched, wood shingle clad gambrel roof, which replaced the building's original two-story tall, steeply pitched Dutch gable roof. Portions of the original Flemish brick gables remain intact. The roof change occurred at the same time that the original Colonial-era timber frame windows were replaced with the present Georgian twelve-over-twelve light, double-hung sash and the five jambless fireplaces were replaced with English style fireplaces. It should be noted that one of these original timber windows on the upper north gable elevation of the house was not altered and remains in situ. These changes occurred soon after the Revolutionary War when the property was acquired by Condradt Ten Eyck (Mayor of Albany, New York). A steep flight of steps lead from the ground level on the east elevation up to a Dutch Stoop and central entry. the entry is composed of a broad Dutch style door with top light. A rear entry composed of another Dutch door is situated at the grade level on the west elevation of the home.

The North House, ca.1720, ca.1761, 2015 (Included in "Previously Listed Count")

A two-by-three bay Dutch style dwelling built in 1720 (based on dendrochronology) and referenced in several documents of the Coeymans family. The structure had been significantly altered during the ca.1785 renovations of the home with the removal of one of its western bent and its steep Dutch gable roof. The structure retrained a

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significant amount of original framing and finishes, including waddle and daub wall construction, original wide plank flooring, eastern elevation Dutch entry door, timber window frames, and original Flemish bricks. Based on existing forensic data the house was carefully reconstructed using traditional construction materials and techniques adding lost fabric and retaining all original surviving materials. The completed work represents a remarkable example of private historic preservation work within New York State.

Dutch Barn, ca.1750 (Schoharie Valley), 2005 reconstructed (1 non-contributing building)

This large eighteenth century traditional Dutch Barn was relocated after it had been dismantled in its original location in the Schoharie Valley region of New York. The barn, which is typical of the structures that would have been located at the Coeymans House site, was reconstructed by timber framing craftsmen over several years using tradition timber framing techniques, materials and tools.

Stone Well, ca 1750 (Included in "Previously Listed Count")

A dry-laid stone well is situated just east of the main house on the property.

Coeymans Mill Sites, ca.1670, ca.1850 (Included in "Previously Listed Count")

The location on the north side of the Coeymans Creek adjacent to the house property was the site of series of mills operated first by the Coeymans family and through the late nineteenth century by a series of decedents. Some foundations ruins survive, as do cuts in the rock faces of the upper Coeymans Creek Falls that mark the location of nearly 300 years of sluices and flumes that powered the mills from ca.1670 into the early twentieth century.

UTHE BOULEVARD (East side, South to North)

2 Uthe Boulevard (1 contributing building), ca.1860 [158.8-1-12]

A two-story, wood-frame gabled-ell Greek Revival dwelling. The building retains its original Greek Revival entrance on the east elevation of the wing, its original clapboards and original six-light window sash.

6 Uthe Boulevard (1 contributing building), 1950 [158.8-1-13]

A two-story, wood-frame mid-twentieth century dwelling.

Automobile garage (1 contributing building)

The one-bay frame garage was constructed at the same time as the home.

8 Uthe Boulevard (1 contributing building), 1955 [158.8-1-14.1]

A one-story, mid-twentieth century brick Ranch house. The building is covered by a hipped roof and retains its original fenestration pattern.

Automobile garage (1 contributing building)

The one bay brick garage was constructed at the same time as the home.

12 Uthe Boulevard (1 contributing building), ca.1962 [168.8-1-15]

A one and one-half story, wood-frame dwelling. The building is sheathed with metal and retains its original fenestration pattern and sash.

Automobile garage (1 contributing building)

The one-bay frame garage was constructed at the same time as the home, which is now connected to the house by a narrow hyphen.

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Parish Family Cemetery (1 contributing site), ca.1808 [small portion of 168.07-2-2]

A small family burial ground associated with Jacob & Freelove Parish. Heavily overgrown; only 4 stones remain upright with several now laid on the ground. The plot is surrounded by remnants of a cut stone block enclosure with sections of a wrought iron fence set into the stone now laying on the ground.

Buried in the cemetery are:

- Jacob Parish - born May 15, 1762, died November 19, 1841, in his 80th yr. (Revolutionary soldier)
- Freelove Parish - wife of Jacob Parish, died July 6, 1817, aged 55 yrs.
- Mary Parish - dau. of Jacob and Freelove Parish, died September 25, 1808, aged 19 yrs. 3 mos. 8 days.
- Elizabeth Parish - dau. of Jacob and Freelove Parish, died December 22, 1809, age 15 yrs.
- Thomas Parish - born April 1, 1799, died July 20, 1840.
- Christopher Babcock - died June 7, 1839, age 79 yrs. Revolutionary Soldier.
- Mary Babcock - wife of Christopher Babcock, died September 2, 1828, aged 68 yrs.
- Mary Babcock - dau. of Christopher & Mary Babcock, died May 24, 1830, aged 44 yrs.
- Hannah Btheusen - dau. of John H. & Elizabeth Bentheusen, died July 5, 1840, aged 1 yr. 6 mos. 6 days.
- Charles Bogard - son of Marton & Catharine Bogard, died January 1, 1812, ae. 9 mos. 10 days.
- Field stone with letters O. H.
- Sarah J. Ingram - dau. of William & Eliza Ann Ingram, died June 31, 1842, 6 mos.
- Charles Augustus Weed - son of William & Eliza Ann Weed, born January 9, 1836, died February 12, 1843, aged 7 yrs. 25 days.

WESTERLO STREET (South Side, East to West)

1 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "Josiah Sherman-Tobin House," ca.1838 [168.12-2-15]

A two-story, three-by-eight bay wood-frame former hotel with a two-story covered porch spanning the entire eastern elevation. Vernacular in its architectural design, the building is now sheathed with vinyl siding and its windows, although in their original locations, have been replaced with non-historic units. This location is also the site of the "Coeymans Castle, which was erected by Barent Coeymans ca.1673. It was demolished in 1833 for the current building.

3-5 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "J. Cronk House" ca.1810, ca.1865 [168.12-2-16]

3 Westerlo Street is a two-story, five-by-two bay, wood-frame Federal style dwelling. The building is distinguished by original twelve-over-eight light sash on the upper story of the facade and later six-over-six light sash on the first-floor level. Original wood clapboards, narrow corner boards, simple frieze and a compound molded gable cornice survive intact.

5 Westerlo Street is a two-story, gable-fronted, two-by-four bay Greek Revival style wood-frame building constructed with a trapezoidal footprint to match the early street grid of the Landing. Original wood siding and broad cornice are now obscured by early twentieth century asphalt siding. A decorative triangular window dominates the upper gable of the facade.

Numbers 3 and 5 Westerlo Street are connected by a late nineteenth century single-story, wood-frame workshop building.

7 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1870, ca.1875 [168.12-2-17]

A three-by-two bay Italianate residential/commercial building. Distinguishing characteristics include, segmental arched windows with iron cornices on the second floor and an elaborate cast iron roof cornice. An adjoining three-by-two bay building expansion was also constructed in the Italianate style with segmental arched upper story windows with molded brick cornices and a decorate wooden roof cornice.

9 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-2-18]

A two-story, four-by-two bay wood-frame dwelling. Now sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration pattern has been changed and windows have been replaced with non-historic units.

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19 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1866 [168.12-1-33]

A two-story, four-by-two, wood-frame vernacular tenement resting on a coursed stone foundation. Now sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration pattern has been changed and windows have been replaced with new units except for a few remaining original six-over-six light sash at the walk-out basement level.

25 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "Irving Lodge No. 254/Knights of Pythias Hall," ca.1890 [168.12-1-30]

A large two-story, four-by-six, gable-fronted wood-frame vernacular meeting hall and later tenement resting on a coursed stone foundation. Portions of the original front porch survive on the second-story of the facade. Some original two-over-two sash also survive on secondary elevations. The original exterior stair to the meeting space also survives. Non-historic brick veneer has been added to the first story of the facade altering and obscuring the original hall entry.

Horse Shed (1 contributing building)

A ca.1890 horse shed also survives on the property east of the main building.

27 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-29]

A two and one-half story, wood-frame carriage barn and former workshops. Original wood siding, two-over-two light sash and plank doors survive intact.

29 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-28]

A one and one-half story, vernacular wood-frame dwelling. Now sheathed with vinyl siding with simple fenestration and one-over-one sash.

37 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "Henry Sligerland/C.F. Sudderly/Frangella Home," ca.1866 [168.12-1-27]

A large two-story, "T" plan Italianate style dwelling. The palatial home is distinguished by arched windows with original single-light sash, paired entry doors, broad overhanging eaves with elaborate bracketing and gable oculi. A distinctive east facing curved porch supported on delicate posts with scroll sawn detailing and a finely turned balustrade highlight the building.

41 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "Lewis Clark House" ca.1840 [168.12-1-26]

A two-story, three-by-four bay wood-frame Greek Revival style dwelling. The gable-fronted building features a molded cornice with partial returns and a broad frieze and corner boards. An elaborate swan-neck pediment entrance is the architectural focal point of the residence. Original wood siding survives but the window sash has been replaced with non-historic units.

Horse Shed (1 contributing building)

A ca.1860 wood-frame horse shed also survives on the property south of the main building.

43 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-25]

A two-story, two-by-two bay, wood-frame, gable-fronted dwelling. The dwelling is now sheathed with vinyl siding. A few original two-over-two sash survive.

45 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-24]

A two-story, two-by-two bay, wood-frame, gable-fronted former carriage house. The building was converted for residential use in the mid-twentieth century.

47 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "M.L. Coonley/Charlotte Houghtaling Home" ca.1860 [168.12-1-23]

A two-story, two-by-two bay, wood-frame, gable-fronted dwelling. Now sheathed with vinyl siding.

49 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "Abraham Teal House," ca.1860 [168.12-1-22]

A two-story, three-by-three bay, wood-frame, gable-fronted Greek Revival style dwelling. The building is distinguished by molded cornice and broad frieze which terminates in partial returns. A triangular window enlivens the upper gable of the facade. A fine rendered recessed entry composed on a Greek Revival door surround with side lights with a six-panel

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door is set in an entry composed of pilasters supporting a simple triangular pediment, which highlighted by Picturesque brackets.

51 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "Coeymans Academy," 1858 [168.11-6-40]

A two-story, three-by-five bay, wood-frame, gable-fronted former school building. Now sheathed with vinyl siding with an early twenty century enclosed two-story porch spanning the facade. Some original six-over-six light sash survives.

53 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "S. King Home," ca.1860 [168.11-6-39]

A two-story, four-by-two bay wood-frame dwelling.

55 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "Theodore Slingerland"/Orlando Ferraro House, ca.1880 [168.11-6-38]

A two-story, two-by-three bay, wood-frame Italianate style building. The home is distinguished by a two-story projecting front bay window and flat roof with broad overhanging eaves. Roof brackets have been removed and the home is now sided with mid-century aluminum siding. A finely crafted, bow fronted porch composed of Colonial Revival style columns and a curved Italianate balustrade support a conical roof, which shelters the original entry.

61 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.11-6-37]

A large, two and one-half story, four-by-four bay, wood-frame Colonial Revival style dwelling covered by a Dutch-gambrel style roof. A three-story bay window dominates the facade of the building. A Colonial Revival style porch shelters the original entry. Original wood and shingle siding is now covered by vinyl sheathing and all original windows have been replaced with non-historic units.

63 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "Peter Seabridge Home," ca.1840 [168.11-6-36]

A two-story, three-by-four bay, salt-box style wood-frame dwelling. The building now sheathed with vinyl siding retains its original Greek Revival style side entrance and some of its original six-over-six light sash.

67 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.11-6-35]

A two-story, two-by-three bay, wood-frame, gable-fronted Eastlake style dwelling. The building is distinguished by a two-story projecting front bay window. The gable roof extends over the three-sided bay window and is supported on either side of the bay window by exaggerated console brackets. The gable of the facade is sheathed with fish-scale singles and is pierced by a Gothic-arched window. The front entry is sheltered by an Eastlake style porch.

69 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1900 [168.11-6-34]

A two-story, two-by-four bay, wood-frame dwelling. The building retains its original Colonial Revival inspired front porch and is original pressed metal shingles. It is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

Automobile garage (1 non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

71 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "Irwin Home," ca.1890 [168.11-6-33]

This cross-gabled, two and one-half story, wood-frame dwelling is an outstanding local example of the Queen Anne aesthetic. The building features asymmetrical massing, alternating siding bands of clapboard and singles, an elaborate wraparound porch, projecting bays and windows, and a finely rendered panel detail with carved swags in the upper gable of the facade.

Carriage Shed (1 contributing building)

A ca.1890 carriage shed/garage is located on the rear of the property.

75 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "McHugh House," ca.1890 [168.11-6-32]

A large, cross-gabled, two and one-half story, wood-frame transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival dwelling. The building features an elaborate, partially enclosed front porch and a projecting two-story bay window. The front gable

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above the projecting bay is filled with fish scale singles and pierced by a finely crafted Palladian window. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding and all window sash have been replaced.

In-ground pool (1 non-contributing structure)

The pool was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing structure.

109 Westerlo Street (Included in "Previously Listed Count"), "The Fletcher Blaisdell Farm Complex," 1837 [168.2-24-711]

**Individually Listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, 2000*

A finely crafted two and one-half story, three-by-three bay, gable-fronted, side hall plan Greek Revival style home with both south and east wings added. The main block and rear wing are set on a cut stone foundation. A moderately gabled roof of asphalt covers the house. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical. Windows contain the original six-over-six light sash. Original wood louvered shutters flank all original windows. The lintels and sills are of cut stone. The facade (north elevation) is formal in its design and highlighted by a finely detailed main entrance. The entrance is composed of a six-panel door with box lock and original louvered storm doors. The door is flanked by engaged Doric columns, and leaded sidelights. Above the door is a leaded top light. A carved stone lintel spans the entire entry. Centered in the triangular lintel is a rectangular date plaque, which is inscribed "F.B. 1837." The roofline of this elevation forms the architectural focal point of the facade. The gable is composed of an elaborate broad brick frieze. A fully pedimented gable supported by finely crafted scroll sawn brackets surmounts the frieze. A pair of quarter fanlights pierces the tympanum.

Hay Barn (Included in "Previously Listed Count")

Immediately south of the house is a massive hay barn constructed in 1878. It measures 100 feet by 60 feet and rises 68 feet to its peak. This structure dwarfs the surrounding buildings. The massive heavy timber frame building rests on an exposed limestone foundation and is covered by slate-clad gambrel roof.

Small Barn (Included in "Previously Listed Count")

A ca.1870 timber framed single-story barn

Chicken Coops (Included in "Previously Listed Count")

The two ca.1870 chicken coops are near the small barn.

Corn Crib (Included in "Previously Listed Count")

A ca.1870 wood-frame structure on a stone foundation. The upper frame walls flare outward and are sheathed with flat boards with gaps between them for ventilation.

Smoke House (Included in "Previously Listed Count")

A ca.1840 small single-story brick smokehouse.

2 John Street (Included in "Previously Listed Count"), "Blaisdell Tenant House," ca.1830 [168-2-24.4]

This was the first structure built on the farm. It was built to house Fletcher Blaisdell and his wife while the main house was being constructed. The original building is of a simple timber frame structure resting on a stone foundation and covered by a gable roof. Over the years of use by tenants the house was expanded with the addition of a summer kitchen.

WESTERLO STREET (North Side, West to East)

72 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1915 [168.11-5-3]

A two-story, two-by-three bay, wood-frame Craftsman Style Bungalow. The building retains its original form, front porch covered by the sloping roofline, original wood shingles in the gables and front shed dormer. Original wood clapboards are now covered by vinyl siding.

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70 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "E. Stanton House," ca.1860 [168.11-5-18]

A two-story, wood-frame, gabled-ell Greek Revival style dwelling. The building retains its original primary and secondary facade entries. The building retains some original two-over-two sash and elements of the original porch. The building is now sheathed with a combination of vinyl and older asphalt siding.

68 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1930 [168.11-5-17]

A two-story, two-by-three bay, wood-frame, gable fronted Craftsman Style Bungalow. The building retains its original form and projecting front porch composed of semi-circular openings, open rafter tails, and wavy asphalt siding. The home is raised on a hillside slope supported by an un-coursed fieldstone retaining wall and stairs, which add to the Craftsman aesthetic of the dwelling.

66 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.11-5-16]

A two-story, three-by-four bay, wood-frame dwelling. The building retains its original simple Queen Anne inspired front porch and is original pressed metal singles. It is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

64 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.11-5-15]

A two-story, three-by-four bay wood-frame dwelling. The building retains its original simple Queen Anne inspired front porch. It is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

62 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "Dr. Francis G. Mosher House," ca.1872 [168.11-5-14]

A large two-story, three-by-three bay, wood-frame Second Empire style dwelling. The building retains its original form, patterned slate tiled bell-cast mansard roof, broad bracketed cornice and two-story bay window.

54 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), 1962 [168.11-5-13]

A simple one-story, hipped roof mid-twentieth century Ranch style dwelling.

50 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "Dr. Francis G. Mosher Office," ca.1870 [168.11-5-12]

A two-story, two-by-three bay, wood-frame dwelling gable-fronted Italianate style dwelling resting on a cut stone foundation. The building features narrow corner boards terminating in simple capitols. Second floor windows retain decorative bracketed pedimented cornices. The original front porch was enclosed in glazed panels in the mid-twentieth century.

46 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1922 [168.11-5-16]

A two-story, two-by-three bay, wood-frame Craftsman Style Bungalow. The building was altered in the 1970s with the enclosure of the projecting front porch and the addition of a side wing. Original wood clapboards are now covered by vinyl siding.

42 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1860 [168.11-5-17]

A two-story, wood-framed gabled-ell dwelling. West roof slope extended to create a large shed dormer. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. Some original two-over-two sash survive.

40 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.11-5-18]

A six-by-three bay, side gabled, wood-frame multi-family worker house. Built into a steep hillside the walk out basement level serves as the first floor on the facade. A two-story porch spans the front of the dwelling. The original clapboards are covered with metal siding. The original two-over-two sash survive and multi wood and glass paneled doors throughout the building.

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38 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1850 [168.11-5-20]

A three-story, simple gabled-ell, wood-frame house. Built into a steep hillside the walk out basement level serves as the first floor on the facade. Original wood siding and six-over-six light sash survive.

36 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.11-5-21]

A two-story, three-by-three bay, wood-frame gable-fronted Greek Revival style dwelling. The building is distinguished by a molded cornice and broad frieze, which terminates in partial returns. The facade is highlighted by an intact Greek Revival door surround with side lights with a six-panel door. A late nineteenth century porch spans the facade.

28 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-8]

A three-story, three-by-four bay, gable-fronted wood-frame worker house set on a high brick foundation. Built into a steep hillside the walk out basement level serves as the first floor on the facade. The primary entry for this dwelling is situated on the west side elevation. The only ornamentation of the building is a molded cornice over the front gable window. Two-over-two sash survive throughout the dwelling, which is sheathed with early twentieth century asphalt siding.

26 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-7]

A three-story, three-by-four bay, gable-fronted wood-frame worker house set on a high brick foundation. Built into a steep hillside the walk out basement level serves as the first floor on the facade. The primary entry for this dwelling is situated at the exposed basement level. The only ornamentation of the building is a molded cornice over the front gable window. Two-over-two sash survive throughout the dwelling, which is sheathed with early twentieth century asphalt siding.

24 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-6]

A three-story, three-by-four bay, gable-fronted, wood-frame worker house set on a high brick foundation. Built into a steep hillside the walk out basement level serves as the first floor on the facade. The primary entry for this dwelling is situated at the exposed basement level and sheltered by a small non-historic porch. A second-floor exterior stair is situated on the east side elevation of the building. The only ornamentation of the building is a molded cornice over the front gable window. Two-over-two sash survive throughout the dwelling, which is sheathed with early twentieth century asphalt siding.

22 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "Burton Home" ca.1890 [168.12-1-5]

A one and one-half story frame, gable-fronted building on a raised brick foundation. Built into a steep hillside the walk out basement level serves as the first floor on the facade. A single-story porch spans the second story above the foundation level on the facade. A garage door is centered in the exposed south foundation wall. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

12 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), "Carmela Frangella Home" ca.1875 [168.12-2-6]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, brick Greek Revival/Italianate residence. The building features a broad frieze and simple cornice at the flat roofline of the south facade. Windows are set within segmental arched openings with simple brick cornices and stone sills on the second floor and flat arched openings on the first floor. The surviving entrance is highlighted by an intact Greek Revival style surround.

10 Westerlo Street (1 contributing building), ca.140 [168.12-1-7]

A one and one half-story, wood-frame dwelling. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding and face brick. Widows contain non-historic sash.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

Crabapple Prehistoric Site (NYOPRHP #00103.000333/1 contributing site), *Restricted Location Per Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, ca. 8500-8000 B.C./3500-1800 B.C.

A Late-Paleoindian/Early Archaic era site of approximately 177.3 square meters located in the upland portion of the historic district. The site has been identified through a Phase II Archaeological assessment.³

³ Susan Gade, Derrick Marcucci and Jessica Schreyer. *Phase IA/IB and II Archaeological Investigations of the Town of Coeymans Sanitary Sewer Overflow Abatement and Elimination Project, Albany County, New York*. (Latham, NY: C.T. Male Associates, P.C: September 2016.)

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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, Archaeology (Prehistoric),

Commerce, Community Planning and

Development, Ethnic Heritage (Black & European),

Exploration & Settlement, Industry

Period of Significance

8500-1800 BC, ca.1673 - 1967

Significant Dates

1673, 1700

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

John Cornelius

Smith D. Lamatta

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)

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance-Summary Paragraph

The Coeymans Landing Historic District is being nominated under criterion A in the areas of Settlement, Commerce, Community Planning, Ethnic Heritage, Labor and Industry; under Criterion C in the area of Architecture; and under Criterion D in the area of Archaeology (Prehistoric).

The Coeymans Landing Historic District is a densely developed hamlet located at the southeast corner of Albany County, New York. The modern history and development of the district begins in the third-quarter of the seventeenth century and continues in an unbroken arc until the mid-twentieth century. First settled by Barent Pieterze Coeymans in 1673, less than 50 years after the establishment of Fort Orange (Albany) and Fort Amsterdam (New York), the Landing is one of New York's oldest continuously occupied settlements. The history of the Landing is linked with New York's late seventeenth century phase of Dutch settlement and the state's eighteenth century water-powered industrial development. The district's historical significance continues throughout the nineteenth century, driven by the economic and commercial power of the Hudson River and the Erie Canal. Finally, the Landing reached its industrial and commercial peak as a center for the Hudson Valley's brick making and ice harvesting industries. Additionally, Coeymans Landing retains more than 250 years of architectural heritage beginning with the ca.1700 Coeymans Manor House and continuing up to the 1960s with excellent local examples of Mid-Century modernism. While much of the Landing's buildings are vernacular representations of national styles, with Greek Revival being the most prevalent, the district contains several outstanding individual architectural components. Notable among these are the Dutch Colonial Coeymans Stone House, the Greek Revival style Blaisdell brothers' homes, the Gothic Revival Willis house, the Italianate block at 3-7 Westerlo Street, the Second Empire Civill Academy, the Victorian style Wolfe Store, and the Mid-Century Modern Mayone house.

Settlement/Development History

Seventeenth Century

The area of Coeymans Landing has been inhabited for at least 10,000 years by Native people who continued to reside in the vicinity well into the seventeenth century. Mohicans had a settlement and camps on Schodack Island on the eastern side of the Hudson River opposite Coeymans Landing. Beeren Island, located at the southern edge of Coeymans Landing, historically served as the southern terminus of Killian Van Rensselaer's land purchase in 1631 that would be known as Rensselaerswyck.

To protect his new colony from trading infractions, Van Rensselaer had a small armed fortification constructed on Beeren Island in 1643. The new fort was called Rensselaers Steyn and enforced strict trading regulations on all ships approaching the southern line of the colony. On August 26, 1643 Nicholas Coorn was commissioned as commander of the new fort and 23-year old Jan Direkse van Breman as skipper of the vessel.⁴ The placement of Coorn and van Breman at the fort on Beeren Island marks the first recorded Dutch occupation at the Landing. The fort appears to have been manned for only a few years and then abandoned. No records of its exact location or form survive and no physical evidence of the fort has been discovered.

Coeymans Landing, now known as the hamlet of Coeymans, was established with the arrival of Barent Pietersz Koijemans (Coeymans, ca.1620-1710) to this area in the 1670s. Coeymans had arrived in New Amsterdam, along with his father and brothers, from Texel, Holland, on July 7, 1639, aboard the Dutch ship *der Harinck*.

Beginning on August 14, 1639 he was placed in the service of the Patroon, Killian Van Rensselaer, as a junghen (*miller's boy*) in Beverwyck (Albany) within the larger Manor of Rensselaerswyck. He worked as an apprentice in the Patroon's grist mills, learning his trade under the direction of Pieter Cornelise. In 1645 Barent, in partnership

⁴ A.J.F. Van Laer, A. J. F., trans, ed. *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts* (Albany: The University of the State of New York, 1908), 680-681.

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with Jan Gerritsen, took over the operation of the Patroon's sawmill on the Patroon's Creek in Albany. In 1654 he, along with Teunis Van Spitsbergen, leased the upper mill on the Fifth Creek in Albany and erected a second mill. The lease expired three years later. Beginning in 1660, Coeymans leased water rights and erected mills along the Normanskill in what is now the town of Bethlehem. This lease expired in 1673.

A first glimpse into Barent's business acumen appears in a June 1660 letter from Jeremias Van Rensselaer (the 4th Patroon) to his brother, Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer (the 3rd Patroon). In his letter Jeremias writes that he plans to begin "...trade in planks from these parts." He goes on to state that "...no one but Spitsbergen and Barent [Coeymans] can saw planks 25 feet long. I have been busy with them several times to make a contract, but we have not been able to come to an agreement, as they wanted at the lowest 30 stivers in beavers apiece. But they would be very good, for I have had them for the floor in the chamber ..." ⁵ The Patroon would write on September 7, 1660, "As to the planks, of which I have written before, I see that Barent and Spitsbergen will [not furnish them] at the prices set, so that we shall have to give up." ⁶

Barent married his first wife, Agnietje before 1654. Together they had one daughter, Geertje (1654-1736). Coeymans married again about 1665 to Gertruyd DeVos. Together they would raise five more children: Andries (? -1741), Jaretje (? -1732), Samuel (1670-1754), Pieter Barentse (?-1744), Ariaantje (1672-1743), and Jennetje (? - ?).

At about this same time, with the permission of the commissioners at Albany, Barent Coeymans purchased a large tract of land from the Mahican Indians. ⁷ The area Coeymans purchased had long been known to possess extensive water power for mills. The tract stretched along the Hudson River from what is now Bethlehem to Coxsackie and included about 120 square miles. This tract encompassed the modern towns of Coeymans, New Baltimore, and Westerlo. A 1630 map of Rensselaerswyck depicts the area of Coeymans Landing northward as "*Bouw landt*" or farm land. This would indicate that the area may have been under cultivation by Native people as the Dutch were developing their colony to the north.

On April 7, 1673, a patent to this land was granted to Coeymans by Governor Francis Lovelace. However, the northern boundary of the patent became a point of controversy between Coeymans and the Patroon, who also claimed ownership of this portion of Coeymans's land. Despite this legal dilemma, Coeymans quickly began to develop the industrial power of the creek that would later bear his name.

In 1673, soon after receiving his land patent, Coeymans erected a large stone home just south of the confluence of the Coeymans Creek and the Hudson River. In Joel Munsell's *Annals of Albany County* the building, known as the "Coeymans Castle," is describes as being 50 feet in width and 30 thirty feet deep with a 30- by 20-foot rear wing. ⁸ (fig. 1)

Coeymans quickly constructed several mills along the mouth of a creek (now known as the Coeymans Creek) within his new patent. Records also indicate that other mills may have already been in operation along this same water course. During the late seventeenth century Coeymans would amass a sizable and lucrative milling operation in addition to a general trade business along the Hudson River.

The ongoing land dispute between Coeymans and the Patroon continued and is recorded in correspondence amongst members of the Van Rensselaer family. In April 1683 Maria Van Rensselaer writes her brother-in-law, Richard Van

⁵ A.J.F. Van Laer, A. J. F., trans, ed. *Correspondence of Jeremias Van Rensselaer 1651-1674* (Albany: The University of the State of New York, 1932), 217.

⁶ Ibid., 235.

⁷ These would have been the ancestors of the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Indians now located in Wisconsin.

⁸ Munsell's dimensions and sketch of the Coeymans's Castle are based on foundation measurements and the accounts of residents who attended the building when it served as a schoolhouse in the early nineteenth century. The building was demolished in 1833.

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Rensselaer, who had returned to Europe from the Manor, "*As to what you write about Barent the Miller, he pays no rent. I suppose that he is still indebted on the colony's books.*"⁹ In May 1684 Richard writes to Maria's father: "*I was troubled by the attorneys of Barent the Miller, at Albany, to pay what was due him from the estate of [brother Jan Baptist], deceased, for which the money was needed, otherwise I should not have resolved to do so...*"¹⁰ In May 1684 Richard writes to Maria: "*The 100 beavers for the account of the colony I duly received by the ship of Jacob Mourits. They are in the custody of S^r Cornelis Jacobse Moy, attorney for Barent Pieters, the miller, to sell them for our account and to retain the proceeds for what is due Barent Pieters from the estate of brother Jan Baptist, deceased. Have paid him some money in addition, in order to satisfy him for a while.*" The letter goes on to state: "*But you must now above all see to it that some money be sent to me, whether from the sale of some farms or other [things], so as to get rid of Barent Pietersz. I told Sr Moy that I would not furnish or pay all the money until he [paid] what he owes in New Netherland for the mill rights near Barent Island and what is due as per account, but this is only to gain time and would not hold good here before the court. However, you must press said Barent hard about the rent of the water power, as it [belongs to the jurisdiction] of the colony.*"¹¹

In 1690, now 70 years of age, Barent Coeymans is appointed to the position of Justice of Albany County by Jacob Leisler (1640-1691). Leisler, a controversial figure in New York Colonial history, had emigrated from Germany to New Netherlands, where he seized control of a portion of the New York colony from the English in 1689. He established a government to act in place of the existing provincial structure. In 1691 British troops put down what became known as Leisler's Rebellion. Leisler was arrested for treason and executed in 1691 under the order of the new provincial Governor, Henry Sloughter. This judicial appointment may provide a glimpse into Coeymans's political leanings during this tumultuous time in New York history.

Eighteenth Century

In 1700, Barent, now 80 years of age undertakes the construction of a massive new stone house on a rise of land on the north side of the mouth of the Coeymans Creek.¹² The new structure had roughly the same dimensions as the earlier Coeymans Castle, being 56 feet by 28 feet, but unlike the single-story 1673 building, the new home rose three stories on the river elevation and was crowned by a nearly three-story tall, steeply pitched Dutch gable roof. The new dwelling would have presented an imposing sight to those passing on the river. (fig. 2)

In 1706 the land battle between the Van Rensselaers and Coeymans was finally resolved with Barent Coeymans being confirmed as the rightful owner of the land between the Cossackie Creek and the current northern boundary for the town of Coeymans. The agreement provided that Barent would pay a nominal rent to the Patroon.

Barent Coeymans died in 1710 at the age of 90. He left no will. On October 20, 1712 Letters of Administration and his vast estate were granted to his eldest son, Andries. The industrial development at the Coeymans Creek continued to be a major source of commercial power and influence for the family.

In August 1714 Queen Anne confirmed the Coeymans Patent to Andries Coeymans, but the estate remained undivided until 1716. In June of that year Andries married Gertruyd Staats. On September 28, 1716 Andries formally divided his father's estate amongst his siblings. Andries conveyed to his brother Pieter a large tract that included the area along the Hudson River between the south side of the Hannacroix Creek (along the present-day Albany-Greene County line) north to the south side of the Coeymans Creek. This lot included the old Coeymans Castle.

⁹ A.J.F. Van Laer, A. J. F., trans, ed., *Correspondence of Maria Van Rensselaer 1651-1674* (Albany: The University of the State of New York, 1935), 116.

¹⁰ Ibid., 144.

¹¹ Ibid., 147.

¹² Known as the Ariaantje Coeymans House (NRHP Listed, 1973).

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On October 1, 1716 Andries sold to Samuel and Ariaantje the remaining lands of the estate, which included much of the area known as Coeymans Landing. This sale also included the Coeymans family mills and homes. It is unclear if Samuel and/or Ariaantje, neither of whom were married at this time, were already living in the large stone house or not.

On July 16, 1723 Ariaantje, at age 51, married 28-year-old David VerPlanck. It is believed that at the time of her marriage she commissioned noted itinerant painter Nehemiah Partridge to complete her full-length portrait. (fig. 3) As painted, the piece may be the first full-length portrait of a woman in Colonial America. The only known contemporary companion painting in scale to this work is the full-length portrait of the Pieter Schuyler, Mayor of Albany.¹³ This work, believed to have been completed between 1710 and 1718, is also attributed Partridge.

Samuel married Katrina Van Schaick (b.1790 - d.?) on December 29, 1724. It appears that both couples resided in the large stone house. There were no children from either couple. A contract that was never executed between the two siblings and their spouses dated July 7, 1733 provides a rare glimpse into how the house functioned and what may be a strained familial relation between Ariaantje and her brother Samuel.¹⁴

The contract divided the stone house into “*two equal parts from the top of the roof to the lower entry...*” The contract also assigned the north half of the house, along with the cellar kitchen in that half, to Samuel and Katrina. The contract notes that this kitchen was, at that time, shared with Ariaantje and David. Also assigned to Samuel was the new north house, which is also referred to as a “*kitchen.*” The Dutch barn north of the house and a portion of an orchard and garden were also assigned to Samuel and Katrina.

The contract goes on to assign the south half of the stone house to David and Ariaantje. This portion of the house is accompanied by a forty by thirty two-foot lot extending westerly from the south portion of the western elevation of the stone house on which to build a “*kitchen or house upon.*” The “*new barn*” west of the house as well as portions of the orchard and garden are also assigned to the couple.

However, because the contract was drafted late in 1733 it specifies that parties will continue to use the house as they presently do until David and Ariaantje can construct a new kitchen on the designated land adjoining their side of the home. The contract sets a deadline of September 15, 1734 for the construction to be completed. The contract appears to have been written at the request of David VerPlanck, who was the only signatory to the agreement. The contract was never executed.

The contract also references that at least a portion of the home lot with the garden, orchard and mills was surveyed and divided for the agreement by Edward Collins a lawyer and surveyor from Albany. Collins was the son of a relatively wealthy Albany family linked to both the Schuyler and the VerPlanck families. The map produced by Collins has not been found.

Ariaantje Coeymans died in 1743 (records also show March 1, 1745). David VerPlanck, according to some nineteenth century histories, was noted to have married a “*Miss Brouwer*” soon after the death of Ariaantje. There are historical references that the couple had a child.¹⁵ It is known that David VerPlanck had a son, David, who was baptized at the Reformed Church in Albany on September 4, 1748. However, church records list David VerPlanck and Catarina Boom as the parents, placing doubt on the relationship with a *Miss Brouwer*. Four years later, on November 10, 1752 David VerPlanck married Catarina Boom. Together they would have three more children,

¹³ Schuyler's portrait is believed to have been completed by Partridge sometime between 1710 and 1718.

¹⁴ The full text of the contract is attached as Appendix A.

¹⁵ No birth, marriage, or death records for a Miss Brouwer have been located to date.

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Johannes (1753-?), Ariaantje (1755-1836) and Isaac (1759-1836). The VerPlanck family and Samuel and Katrina continued to live jointly in the stone house until Samuel's death in 1754.¹⁶ Katraina Coeymans died in 1771.

David VerPlanck died around 1761. His will, which was probated in 1763, divided the extent of his estate amongst his four children as follow:¹⁷

In the name of God, Amen. I, David VerPlanck of Beeren Island in the Manor of Rensselaerwyck being of perfect health this March 13, 1762.

I direct all debts to be paid. I leave to my eldest son, David, "one of my best negroes, to be his own choice, in right of his being my eldest son, thereby excluding him from any further claim."

I leave to my daughter Ariantie all that my lot of ground, being in the First Ward in Albany, on the Plain, Bounded north by the street, south by a Lane, east by Johanes Oostrand, west by heirs of Jan Lansing, being 30 feet wide.

I leave to my four children, David, Johanes, Ariantie, and Isaac, all the rest of my estate, real and personal, except my farm at Pightwey.

My will is that my old possession by, and near, the river, where I now live, with the mills and creek, shall never be alienated or disposed of, but shall always remain to my children, or such of them as it shall be allotted to.

My farm at Pightwey to be sold by my executors, and the money used to pay debts, and the rest to my children.¹⁸

I make my cousin, Philip VerPlanck, of the Manor of Cortlandt, John B. Bleecker, John Beekman, and Isaac VerPlanck, of Albany, executors.

Witnesses, William Fryer, baker, Peter Jones, cooper, Isaac Fryer, weaver

Although willed to his children, the Coeymans stone house, north house and the lucrative mills passed not to his decedents but to his first wife's great-nephews, Anthony Ten Eyck (1712-1774) and his brother, Jacob Coenraedt Ten Eyck (1705-1783).¹⁹ The Ten Eyck brothers were the grandsons of Ariaantje's older half-sister Geertruy and her husband, Jacob Ten Eyck. VerPlanck had borrowed heavily from his first wife's nephews to support the extensive land holdings and milling operations he had inherited, but he had not repaid the debts at time of his passing. The default on the loans brought the Coeymans Landing portions of the Coeymans Patent that were not already under the control of members of the Ten Eyck family into their possession. A stone located in the wall of the 1700 house is engraved "ATE, 1761," which would indicate that Anthony was at the property at the time of David's death.

Throughout this period Coeymans Landing remained a busy, but isolated, industrial complex operated by the Ten Eyck family and the Coeymans heirs. A map of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck, completed by surveyor John R. Bleeker in 1767, identifies two properties in the Coeymans Landing area at this time. The first property labeled on this map is titled "Scarlota Coeymans," who was the widow of Ariaantje's brother Pieter Barentze Coeymans, who occupied the 1673 stone "Castle." The second property on the map is labeled as "Saml Coeymans and Verplancks."

¹⁶ Some historical references also place VerPlanck and his family living at his farm in Piscataway, New Jersey.

¹⁷ It appears the Catarina Boom had pre-deceased David, but no records of her death have been found.

¹⁸ This is the farm that David VerPlanck also owned in Piscataway, New Jersey.

¹⁹ Jacob Coenraedt Ten Eyck was a well-known silversmith and served as the 29th Mayor of the City of Albany (1748-1750).

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The map data reflects the landing area prior to the 1761 death of David VerPlanck. In Richard Smith's 1769 account of the Hudson River he describes the area of Coeymans Landing as consisting of "*Cojemans Houses with Two Grist mills & Two Saw Mills*."²⁰

It is during Anthony's ownership of the Coeymans Stone House that it was extensively renovated. The steep Dutch gable roof was removed and replaced with an English gambrel roof. The north wing was truncated with the removal of its two westernmost bents along with its steep Dutch gable roof. A new lower pitched gable roof was then extended to cover the remaining section of the building and to intersect the north wall of the main house. The intervening space, once open between the buildings, was in-filled. The timber windows were removed and replaced with twelve-light double-hung sash. The jambless fireplaces in both buildings were removed and more efficient English fireplaces were installed in the main house while a new jambless fireplace was installed on the south wall of the renovated north house.

Anthony Ten Eyck died at the Coeymans house on June 25, 1774. It is unclear whether he had continued to share the house with his aunt, Samuel's wife, who had inherited a significant portion of his estate. She, along with Anthony and Jacob C. Ten Eyck, had served as executors to Samuel's estate.

After Jacob's death, the property passed to his son, Conradt J. Ten Eyck (1741-1832), who lived in the stone house and continued to operate the mills until his death in 1832 at the age of 91. It was under his ownership that the old milling complex at Coeymans Landing was renamed as "Cedar Point Mills."

During the third quarter of the eighteenth century and up to the Revolutionary War the Landing area remained largely in the hands of Coeymans, VerPlanck and Ten Eyck family decedents. Only two other homes are known to have existed in the Landing area prior to the Revolution. These were the Coeymans-Bronck House, located south of the historic district, and the McCarty Stone house at 29 Second Street.²¹

The stone cottage of General David McCarty is situated on the south side of the Coeymans Creek. The home is believed to have been constructed in 1770 at the time of McCarty's marriage to Charlotte Whitbeck (1746-1828). Charlotte was the granddaughter of Pieter Barentse Coeymans and his first wife, Charlotte Amelia Drawyer (b.?-d.1760) and was the great granddaughter of Barent Coeymans. Charlotte Whitbeck's parents, Maykie Coeymans (1714-1796) and Andries Whitbeck (1707-1765), had extensive family land holdings in the western portion of the Coeymans patent.

During the American Revolution, the area just north of the Landing was the site of a Colonial encampment. On October 30, 1777 troops under the command of Henry Dearborn marched twelve miles south from Albany to set up a camp at Coeymans. They were followed on the 31st by troops commanded by Generals Glover and Patterson, who began building huts at the camp. Ebenezer Wild records in his diary: "*October 31, 1777, About 19 o'clk we set sail 12 miles downriver and landed and marched about a quarter mile up in the woods and pitched our tents. This place is called the Quemans overslaw*."²² Additional troops arrived on November 1st and set up tents in the woods one-quarter mile west of the river. On the 12th Gates ordered his troops from Coeymans to join Washington. Other troops remained at Coeymans through at least November and some may have wintered over at the encampment.

In the early days of 1778 plans for the construction of flat bottomed, single-cannon gunboats at Coeymans were underway. This work was carried out under the direction of Colonel Cornelius D. Wynkoop to aid in the defense of

²⁰ Francis W. Halsey, Francis W. ed. *A Tour of Four Great Rivers, Journal of Richard Smith* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1906), 14.

²¹ The Coeymans-Bronck house is located at the southern end of the Town of Coeymans along the river at the mouth of Hannacroix Creek (NRHP Listed 2000).

²² James M. Bugbee, ed. *The Journal of Ebenezer Wild (1776-1781)* (Cambridge, John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1891), 25.

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the north Hudson River. Lumber was secured from saw mills throughout the region, including the Coeymans mills. Iron work was brought into the site from the Livingston forges down river. On April 2nd Wynkoop reported that he had about fifty carpenters at work at the site building the forty by sixteen foot vessels. These boats were about two-thirds the size of the traditional gundoles built by Benedict Arnold on Lake Champlain in 1776.

One of the shipwrights who served under Wynkoop at Coeymans was Levi Blaisdell from Amsbury, Massachusetts. Blaisdell served in the war with his father and grandfather. The *Clinton Papers* include a reference dated 1777 noting that Levi was sent to Coeymans to serve under Wynkoop as a shipwright. By April of 1778, Wynkoop reported that he had about fifty carpenters at work building flat bottom boats of forty-foot keel and sixteen-foot beam. During this period board lumber from the Coeymans's sawmills was being shipped to West Point for the construction of barracks. In August 1778, Blaisdell and Benjamin Springsteen accompanied several of the completed gunboats to West Point. At that time Blaisdell continued on to Fishkill and White Plains. After the war, he returned briefly to Amsbury.

Levi Blaisdell returned to Coeymans sometime before 1782. In that year, he married Ariaantje VerPlanck (1755-1814). VerPlanck was the daughter of David VerPlanck and Catherine Boom. He constructed much of the large frame house located on the northwest corner of Main and Westerlo Streets in the Landing at the time of his marriage.

Levi and his first wife had no children. She died in 1814. In that same year Levi married Mary Farr Johnston (1785-1860).²³ Together the couple had three children, Wesley (1815-1864), Ariaantje (1821- ?), and Fletcher (1817-1865).²⁴ Levi Blaisdell died in 1833. His obelisk in Grove Cemetery notes that he was both a soldier and an officer in the "*War for Independence*" and that he was present at the "*surrender of Burgoyne*" at Saratoga.

After the Revolutionary War, Coeymans began a period of slow but steady growth. New farms were established on the western side of the patent as the Coeymans's family holdings were subdivided to accommodate new generations or were slowly sold off. During this time the Landing remains relatively unchanged. A 1789 map depicts only the two original Coeymans's family stone houses and a mill west of the Landing.²⁵

A few years later a 1792 survey by James Henrrietty depicts the home lots of David McCarty and Andrew Ten Eyck south of the Coeymans Creek, with a Charles Mullens occupying the old Coeymans Castle. The building stock of the Landing area would also appear to support the theory that development may not have occurred until after the start of the nineteenth century.

On March 17, 1791, the town of Coeymans was officially formed from the town of Watervliet. When the town of Watervliet was established in 1788 it included the entirety of present day Albany County except for the city of Albany. Coeymans was the first town to be set off from Watervliet. Few records exist for the first two decades after the town's incorporation. The surviving records of town meetings do not begin until 1811, and the first town supervisor, John Van Dalfsen, was not elected until 1817.

Nineteenth Century

In 1800 John Maude, an Englishman who chronicled his travels in the United States in a diary published in 1826, visits Coeymans. His entry of Sunday, October 5, 1800, provides the earliest account of the Landing. It reads in part "...made a trip to the village of Coeyman's consisting of about thirty houses on the W. shore and at the mouth of the

²³ Mary's first husband was lost at sea.

²⁴ All three of the Blaisdell children's homes have been previously listed in the New York State and National Register of Historic Places. These include the Fletcher Blaisdell Farm Complex (NRHP-Listed 2001), the Alexander Willis House (NRHP-Listed 2004) and the Dr. Wesley Blaisdell House (NRHP-Listed 2012).

²⁵ Christopher Colles, *A Survey of the Roads of America* (New York: C. Colles, 1789), 27.

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*Coeyman's Kill. Visited general Mc Kay's [Gen. David McCarty].*²⁶ The number of "houses" noted in Maude's account would include the substantial eighteenth-century Coeymans family stone homes as well as those of the millers, mechanics, slaves and other workers associated with the Coeymans milling enterprise. Fragments of these smaller buildings may be imbedded in later dwellings.

Early nineteenth century development of the Landing also appears to coincide with the downturn in the fortunes of General David McCarty. McCarty was forced to sell off his Coeymans Landing property to settle an 1803 court judgment against him. However, it was not until 1809 that these land holdings were auctioned off. It appears that in preparation for the sale John Randall, the noted surveyor of New York City's 1811 street grid plan, was engaged to map and subdivide McCarty's land into building lots. The survey resulted in the layout of much of Coeymans Landing as it remains today. (fig. 4)

From this point on the area known as Coeymans Landing began to develop as a prosperous river shipping port. One of the earliest merchants in the Landing was William A. Dumont. His 1799 account book reveals a trade in spices, molasses, tobacco, cloth, clothing, rice, brandy and spirits.²⁷

In 1813 the Landing is described by Horatio Spafford as having wharfs and several sloops, about 30 houses, a post office, 2 grist mills and a saw mill.²⁸ In his 1824 updated publication, Spafford writes: "*There is a Landing, with wharves and several sloops at the mouth of the creek, where is Coeymans Village, of about 30 houses, the Post-Office, 2 grain-mills of 5 running stones, and a saw mill.*"²⁹

In 1824 historian Frederick Butler, in documenting General Lafayette's tour of America, notes: "*In passing up the river, the docks at the villages of Coxsackie, New Baltimore and Coeymans, were crowded with people who cheered the general repeatedly, and with as much enthusiasm as though they had a nearer view.*"³⁰ Then in 1825 William A. Stone, in his reporting on the opening of the Erie Canal, writes: *At Coeymans, New Baltimore, Kinderhook-Landing, and Coxsackie great numbers of people assemble, who cheered the passing multitude. Indeed after Alexander of Macedon had carried his arms into India, he did not descent the Indus with greater triumph, or make a prouder display.*³¹

During the 1820s and 30s several new businesses were established at the Landing. Hubbel & Keith's opened a flagstone shipping business and grocery, while Josiah Sherman opened a store. In 1832 Sherman purchased the now deteriorated Coeymans Castle. After standing for more than 150 years it was torn down and replaced by Sherman with the building now known as the Tobin house.

Also in 1832 the breaking up of an ice dam on the Mohawk River caused catastrophic downstream flooding throughout the Hudson Valley, including at Coeymans Landing. The Railroad Journal of 1832 noted: "*The break up of the ice in the Hudson on Tuesday [March 15, 1832], swept off almost every building on the wharves at Coeymans, several of which contained large quantities of wheat and other grain. The storehouses on the sock [dock] of S. Stephens is nearly destroyed together with a considerable quantity of grain; about one half of the store is carried away, and a schooner was driven into and through the part left standing, where she remains. Another storehouse with a quantity of hay in bundles was swept off; and two or three vessels sunk.*"³² The commercial buildings and warehouses were quickly rebuilt.

²⁶ Joel Munsell, *Annals of Albany County*, 2nd Ed. (Albany: Joel Munsell, 1869), 74.

²⁷ Edward Giddings, *Coeymans Past and Present* (Ravena, N.Y.: Coeymans Tri-Centennial Committee, 1973), 68.

²⁸ Horatio G. Spafford, *Gazetteer of New York* (Albany, NY: H.C. Southwick, 1813), 166.

²⁹ Horatio G. Spafford, ed., *Gazetteer of New York* (Albany: B.D. Packard, 1824), 123.

³⁰ Roland Van Sandt, *Chronicles of the Hudson* (Hensonville, NY: Black Dome Press, 1992), 165.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 185.

³² "Coeymans," *Rail-Road Journal* 1, No. 13 (1832): 206.

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In 1837 Noble H. Johnson and John J. Colvin formed a partnership and purchased the flagstone business from Hubbel & Keith. In 1844, Johnson & Colvin, along with Henry Niles, began a shipping business from Coeymans to New York via river sloops. The business proved to be extremely successful requiring the partners to add new ships to their fleet.

Several of the buildings that survive in Coeymans Landing were constructed during this period of rapid growth from 1830-1850. Many of the homes on First, Second, Westerlo and Church Streets were built at that time. Most notable among these are the temple-fronted, Greek Revival style home of Dr. Wesley Blaisdell (Main Street, 1837), the late-Federal style home of Theophilus Civill (Church Street, ca.1840), the Fletcher Blaisdell Farm (Westerlo Street, 1838), the Abraham Houghtaling home "Windy Hill" (Church Street, ca.1838), and the Gothic Revival style home of the Alexander Willis (Church Street, ca.1841). It was also during this period of rapid growth that the Methodist Church (1836) and the Coeymans Dutch Reformed Church (1841), both located on Church Street, and fine examples of Greek Revival style religious buildings, were erected.

In an 1860 account of Albany County, Coeymans Landing is described as a village of considerable trade with a population of 650. The Coeymans Academy, established by Theophilus Civill, Peter Seabridge and Fletcher Blaisdell, had opened in 1858. The academy building still stands at the corner of Westerlo Street and Blaisdell Avenue. In 1863, the *Coeymans Gazette*, the Landing's first newspaper, was founded by Gilbert Vincent and operated out of the building now located at 78 Main Street. By 1866 the Landing was well established as a thriving commercial center. Businesses of the period included, W.B. Hull, Dealer in General Merchandise and Dealer in Blue Stone; Rennie & Whitbeck, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Paints and Oils; John M. Harris, Attorney at Law; S. Springfield, Attorney at Law; Peter Conine, Boots and Shoes; Henry Bronk, Gazette Office; Fredenburgh & Mosher, Physicians and Surgeons; E. C. Blaisdell/Physician and Surgeon; Schoonmaker & Johnson, Forwarding and Commission.³³

Also at that time, Andrew E. Willis, the son-in-law of Fletcher Blaisdell, had come into possession of the Coeymans stone house and the mills. Rather than living in the now 160-year-old Coeymans stone mansion, Willis constructed a high style Gothic Revival home on Church Street. Several hotels had also opened in the Landing during this period, including Hotaling's hotel at the southwest corner of Main and Westerlo Streets.

One of the Landing's most significant residences during this period was the seasonal home of businessman and philanthropist Acton Civill (1804-1889). Civill had been born in Coeymans in 1805 to Lewis I. Civill, an Irish immigrant, and Mary Flansburg. Lewis died in 1809 leaving his wife and five young children. In 1820, to help support his family, Acton began working on sloops as a cook and eventually settled in New York City, where he opened a ship's chandlery. Civill's business grew into a wholesale grocery. He eventually became involved in acquiring and selling real estate in the city with considerable holdings between Fifth and Third Avenues and Fortieth and Seventieth Streets.³⁴ In 1850 he retired to a new home on 5th Avenue.

Throughout his life Civill had returned to Coeymans often. At about the time of his retirement he constructed a Picturesque style, cross-plan cottage located on a high promenade of land at the eastern end of Church Street. Civill had acquired the property in 1846. The home known as "Prospect Place" and later "Mount Pleasant" was depicted in the 1854 Map of Albany County along with the county's other significant properties of the era. Sadly, one of the Landing's most significant architectural landmarks was damaged by fire in 2015 and demolished in 2017.

By 1865 the once numerous river sloops were beginning to give way to steamboats and the coming of the West Shore and later the New York Central Railroad terminals to Coeymans Junction (Village of Ravena). In 1865 John N. Briggs (1838-1922) purchased the North River Blue Stone Quarry and coal business from his father, Albert. The

³³ Edward D. Giddings. *Coeymans Past and Present* (Ravena, New York: Coeymans Tri-Centennial Committee, 1973), 71.

³⁴ Obituary, "Acton Civill," *Coeymans Herald*, October 15, 1989.

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elder Briggs had come to Coeymans Landing from Stephenville (hamlet of Alcove) in the early 1800s and lived in a home on Main Street. Briggs became of the Landing most successful and prominent entrepreneurs and businessmen. He eventually purchased the palatial Greek Revival home at 13 First Street.

In 1867, Henry Slingerland (1830-1905), along with Jacob Reynold, purchased the shipping business of Johnson & Schoonmaker. The new business, known as Reynolds & Slingerland Passenger and Freight Line, was primarily engaged in the shipping of farm goods, such as hay, straw, grains and fruit. At the height of the growing season carts and wagons loaded with goods for shipping would be backed up in a line that stretched up Westerlo Street hill. Slingerland erected his exceptional Second Empire style, brick house on First Street in the 1870s.³⁵ His firm also built massive warehouses and storehouses for produce, straw and hay near the water at the foot of Westerlo Street. These large buildings had burned or were demolished by the mid-nineteenth century, leaving the area vacant. No remnants of the Landing's nineteenth-century dock-side commercial development remain extant today.

In 1877 John Newton Briggs established the first industrial scale ice harvesting, storage and shipping business in the Landing. This would be followed in the 1880s by the rapid growth of industrial scale brick production and shipping businesses at Coeymans. The ice houses associated with the Briggs family business along the river as well as all brick industry related buildings north of the Landing are no longer extant.

In 1879, Briggs began the development of one of the Landing's most popular attractions, Baerena Park. In that year Briggs took possession of the north half of Barren Island, a small island south of the Landing and just off the west shore of the river. The park contained docks, a covered dance platform, a Ferris wheel, merry-go-round, refreshment booths, and a rustic observation tower. Excursions from Albany, as well as from Coeymans Landing were frequent. The steam launch *Greta*, moored at the Landing, would ferry patrons to and from the park on a regular schedule. The island fell out of use after World War II. In the 1950s dredge spoils, from channel clearing work in the Hudson River, were deposited in the river between Baeren Island and the Coeymans shoreline filling in the channel completely. The observation tower remained standing until the 1960s. Most of the historic island is now occupied by a waste water treatment facility constructed soon after the dredging was completed. All buildings and structures once associated with the park are no longer extant.

In 1885 Conrad F. Suderley, in partnership with John H. Sutton, began the Sutton and Suderley Brick Company just north of the Landing. At the same time the Roah Hook Brick Company opened just north of Sutton and Suderley's. Other brick companies in the immediate area include Hardwick & Walsh, Zeigler & Zeigler, Sutton & Sinsabaugh, and Adamos.

The largest of the brick manufactures was Powell & Minnock. This yard opened late in the nineteenth century. The new industry boosted the local population as work became plentiful. By 1885 there were about 900 people living at Coeymans Landing.³⁶ No remnants of structures associated with the brick making industry remain extant today.

The scope of the late nineteenth century commercial development at Coeymans Landing was documented in an 1886 description: "*Many tons of coal are received here, while farm produce of every kind is shipped here in great quantities. Mr. Henry Slingerland, who is one of the most enterprising shippers, kindly furnished the following as his business in 1883: eighty-two excursions, 109 trips of barges, carrying 171,007 bales of hay and straw, 52,706 bushels of rye besides buckwheat, flour, apples and mixed merchandise.*"³⁷

³⁵ The building was demolished in 2014, weeks before restoration work was slated to begin.

³⁶ Geddings, 72.

³⁷ George Howell, Jonathan Tenney, comp. *History of the County of Albany* (New York: W.W. Munsell & Co. 1886), 828.

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By the close of the 1880s Coeymans Landing had reached the peak of its development. The riverfront was crowded with the numerous warehouses of Henry Slingerland and the massive Briggs ice house. West of the docks and warehouses the Landing was tightly packed with dwellings, stores and offices. Businesses at that time included Slingerland's forwarding business; H.S. Blodgett & Co. coal business; J.B. Holm & Son hardware; Long and VanHeusen's grocery; The Coeymans Herald, established 1873; L.E. Gould & Son, meat, fruit and grocery; William Bailey's jewelry store; the Hudson River Steam Boat Company; William Snyder's boot, shoe and clothing store; and two hotels, Hotaling House and the Tobin House. In addition to the businesses, large homes ascended the hill along Church and Westerlo Streets. The western edge of Coeymans Landing was marked by the farm of Levi Blaisdell and the Acton Civill Polytechnic Academy.³⁸

The Acton Civill Polytechnic Academy was constructed by Civill as a gift to the community in 1873 at an estimated cost of \$100,000.³⁹ The exceptional Second Empire style building was designed by John Cornelius of Albany and built of Croton brick and utilized extensive cast iron details.⁴⁰ For an unknown reason Civill had decided that the Academy building, large dormitory, and the teacher's cottages would not be used until after his death. The academy building itself remained unfinished on the interior. It had been speculated that Civill would endow the enterprise after his death, whereupon the building would be completed, staff could be hired and the school would open. Civill had made provisions to maintain each of the buildings and the grounds until the complex opened.

Upon his death, a *New York Times* article dated October 18, 1889 announced, "*Nothing Left to Academy.*" Without sufficient assets to open, the operating board dissolved the corporation on November 8, 1889. Total assets at that time included \$41.05, the unfinished school building and dormitory, two staff homes, and land. The property was sold at public auction in 1898 for \$3,000 to Aaron Radick of Yonkers. In that same year Radick sold the property to the Union Free Coeymans School District in Coeymans for \$6,025. The school was finally completed opened in 1899, more than 25 years after it was built. The school remained in operation until 1962, when a new high school was constructed. Almost demolished in the 1990s, the landmark building was saved and renovated into senior citizen housing in 1997.

In 1890 one of the most significant chapters in the history of Coeymans Landing came to an end with the closing and demolition of the Cedar Point Mill. This action ended more than 200 years of continuous milling activity at the Landing. By now the mill, as well as the once magnificent Ariaantje Coeymans stone house, had fallen into disrepair. Considered outdated and inconvenient since the 1840s the dwelling was divided into multiple tenements and rented to several brick worker's families who lived in various portions of the house. In 1890, what remained of the once vast Coeymans Patent along the river was purchased by John N. Briggs.

The 1890s saw many changes at Coeymans Landing. Between 1885 and 1904 various warehouses, storehouses and ships owned and operated by Henry Slingerland burned in a series of dockside fires and were not rebuilt. The financial loss from these fires totaled more than \$100,000.⁴¹ After Slingerland's death in 1904 what remained of the family businesses were passed onto his son, Theodore.

At the close of the nineteenth century, Amasa Parker describes Coeymans Landing as retaining "*perhaps more of its ancient appearance and spirit than any other village in Albany County. There is an air of antiquity and quaintness about some of its streets and buildings that lend a charm to the place and makes it a much sought resort. These are*

³⁸ Both the Civill Polytechnic Academy and the Fletcher Blaisdell Farm Complex were previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places individually.

³⁹ The Acton Civill Academy: Description Of The Building," *Coeymans Herald*, August 13, 1874.

⁴⁰ John Cornelius was known to have designed only one other building, the Schoharie County Courthouse, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1995. It has been speculated that based on the materials used, style, and period of construction that Cornelius may have also designed the now demolished Henry Slingerland house on First Street.

⁴¹ Geddings, 72.

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*in strong contrast to the modern business establishments of J.N. Briggs and other enterprising men. Many of the streets are crooked, and along and among them are placed dwellings and shops with little regard to the order followed in villages founded in recent years."*⁴²

Twentieth Century

In the first years of the twentieth century the brick yards had coalesced under fewer owners. The largest at the time was Sutton and Suderly's yard, located just north of the core of the Landing. During this period the yards employed large numbers of Italian immigrants as well as African-American workers who were brought up from South Boston, Virginia, by rail car for the seasonal work.

To house many of the workers more than a dozen multi-family worker houses/dormitories were constructed in the late nineteenth century by Suderly north of the Landing along the west side of River Road (NYS Route 144).⁴³ This area became known as "The Bottom." Both African-American and Italian laborers occupied these buildings. In addition to this housing, many of the Italians in the community had settled into the older houses in the hamlet that had now been converted into multi-family tenements. Census records from the era show scores of "boarders" identified as "laborers" in numerous homes both in the hamlet and in the village to the west. This large work force was split between the brick yards and the railroad. In the 1960s all the buildings associated with the "Bottom" were demolished under the direction of the Albany County Health Department.

This large influx of foreigners and African-Americans from the south brought new tensions to the Landing relating to worker's rights and ethnic fears. Beginning on May 10, 1906, as part of a larger labor movement for workers' rights and pay equity throughout the Hudson Valley's brick yards, strikes were called for at the brick yards at Fishkill, Haverstraw, Roseton and Coeymans Landing. After several days of negotiations yard owners had agreed to raise the daily worker's wage by .10 to .15 cents per day. The African-American workers accepted the terms and continued to work at the Coeymans yards. However, the Terra Cotta, Tile and Brick Makers Union representatives had pushed the Italian workforce to hold out until the owners allowed the workers to unionize. Throughout the early hours of May 16th union representatives had gone from tenement to tenement imploring the Italians to remain on strike until all the union's terms were accepted.

When the yards opened at 4 am that morning the African-Americans returned to work. However, the union rallied the Italians who gathered and marched *en masse* to the yards. The strikers, who tried to enter the Sutton and Suderly yard, were turned back at the gate. The strikers moved to higher ground above the yard along River Road (NY Route 144) just north of the Landing. What happened next is not clear, but shots were fired and returned from the yard. One of Suderly's employees, Frank Southard, was shot while working on a steam shovel in the clay pits.

This triggered a stand-off that locked the yard down and required the owner to signal for a passing tugboat to pull up to the brick yard's dock so that he and the injured man could escape what was expected to be escalating violence. Suderly was taken to Albany where he met with County Sheriff, Sebastian W. Pitts. Pitts responded to Suderly's request for protection for himself and the community by calling out the Albany Militia.

News of the events were carried in the afternoon and evening papers in Albany and by the *New York Times*. The *Times* headline read, "Call State Troops for Brick Yard Riots; Militiamen Sent to Coeymans After Strikers Fight." The *Albany Argus* banner read, "Albany Troops Go to Coeymans: Strikers Fire on Men in Brickyards." These sensational articles recounted the harrowing escape of Suderly and his plea to Sheriff, "The Italians were blood thirsty and intent on murder and destruction and had threatened to kill anyone who opposed them and also burn

⁴² Amasa J. Parker, ed. *Landmarks of Albany County* (Syracuse, N.Y.: Mason & Co. Publishers, 1897), 479.

⁴³ The site of the "Bottom" is located approximately .25 miles north of the northern edge of the historic district. The location of the houses has been obliterated by alignment changes in NYS Route 144 and industrial development.

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*the buildings at the brickyard. The Villagers in Coeymans demand protection for themselves and their homes and there was danger that during the night the Italians drunk and lawless would riot and terrorize the village."*⁴⁴

Sheriff Pitts traveled to Coeymans Landing to assess the situation and was surprised to find it calm and not in the throes of revolution. Pitts was then informed that two of the strikers had tried to purchase ammunition from the local post master, who had refused to sell to them. This revelation led Pitts to swear in 20 new deputies to contain the situation, but this effort failed when the new deputies refused to directly engage the Italians. The sheriff returned to Albany and requested that the military step in to disband the strikers and contain the situation.

On May 17, 1906, the *Albany Argus* banner headline read, "*Troops Sent to Coeymans to Intimidate Italians: Second Battalion Established Camp on Suderly's Hill - Soldiers Close Saloons - Arrests will be Made Today.*" The troops were shipped to Coeymans by rail. Arriving in Ravena they marched down Church Street forming ranks at Church and Main Streets. The article notes, "*Some 250 soldiers set up camp on Suderly's hill. Saloons were closed and workers held in their homes. Six Union leaders were arrested and moved to Albany County Jail.*" The article went on to state, "*The militia also searched homes in the area. At the home of James Adamo 650 rounds of ammunition were found, .38 caliber revolver cartridges were found in the pockets of old coats.*" A headline in *The Journal* read, "*Second Battalion Goes to the Front: Soldiers After the Rioters - Warrants Out for Five - Proposal of Settlement of the Trouble in Coeymans.*"

On May 18th, a meeting was arranged at Adamo's Tavern. The tavern is a ca.1870 brick building that marks the northern end of the historic district along River Road (NY 144/Main Street). The *Albany Argus* reported "*The little hall was packed by the strikers with their sympathizers. They were represented by Union officials. Also present was Sheriff Pitts, Col. Davis and members of his staff and an interpreter.*" The following day the *Albany Argus* headline read: "*Strikers At Coeymans Vote to Return to Work, Settle At General Peace Conference At Adamo's Hall.*" The article read, "*More Than 100 Workers, Union Leaders, Business owners and militia leaders packed the hall with a large crowd outside.*" The *Albany Evening Journal* on May 19th reported, "*The settlement of the strike clarified the air in the village as much as did last night's thunderstorm. the atmosphere of sullen discontent, bitter feeling, unrest and anxiety has given place to one of hopefulness for the future, good feelings and content. Thursday night the Italian quarter was as dark as Erebus and as cheerful as a graveyard; last night every cottage was lighted as for a festive occasion, music from graphophone and violin mingled with laughter and merry talk of the mercurial sons and daughters of the sunny country beyond the seas.*"

In the end the yard owners agreed to reduce the daily output required from 25,000 to 22,500 bricks for a half day of work by each work gang. Pay wages agreed to before the strike remained and the daily wage was set a \$2.10 per day, nearly twice the wages of a railroad worker. Strike leaders who had been arrested were released and Suderly agreed not to press charges. The labor terms at Coeymans Landing were set into place for yards throughout the Hudson Valley. Today the areas associated with the various Coeymans brick yards have been reindustrialized. The last of the brick sheds were demolished in the early twenty-first century.

The twentieth century would bring significant changes to Coeymans Landing. The growing importance of the railroad in Ravena would shift most transport from the river to the rails. The advent of electricity and refrigeration brought the ice industry to a close early in the century. River excursions would remain popular throughout most of the early part of the century, but the popularity of Barrena Island waned as the automobile age dawned. The principal industry in the Landing slowly shifted away from the docks to the now booming brick industry. Scores of European immigrants who found work in the brick and rail "yards" would swell the population to a new high.

⁴⁴ "Troops Sent To Coeymans To Intimidate Italians," *The Argus*, 17 May, 1906, 1.

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In 1908 John N. Briggs established the Atlantic Light & Power Company, which furnished electric power to New Baltimore, Ravena and Coeymans. On April 17, 1909, John N. Briggs came into possession of the entire waterfront; however, by this time the Landing was beginning to decline.

The focus of Coeymans Landing shifted from the docks to the stores and shops around the hamlet. By 1930, the ice houses, warehouses, storehouses and docks that once packed the riverfront at the Landing were gone or abandoned with one exception. A small warehouse associated with the Briggs family business survives at 14 First Street, although it has recently been renovated into a home. The waterfront, like the then 200-year old Coeymans house, had become outdated in the modern era of rail and automobile transportation.

The last phase of development in the Landing would come about because of a new agricultural venture, the commercial growing of mushrooms. In 1927 the Knaust Brother from Saugerties had purchased several unused ice houses in the region; this included the three now idle Briggs ice houses. In 1928 James Frangella, a 16-year old resident of the Landing went to work for Knaust. One year later Frangella was growing flats of mushrooms in his family's basement. In 1930 the family acquired the abandoned Atlantic Light and Power Company building on the south bank of the Coeymans Creek in the Landing. Here they established Frangella Brothers, named for James and his four siblings. In 1936 the company erected new buildings north of the Landing. Additional buildings were added in subsequent years, raising the total number of growing sheds to 27.⁴⁵ In 1957 the company constructed a modern cannery facility in the Village of Ravena. The company would eventually produce 3 million pounds of mushrooms each year at its facility and process more than 6 million pounds annually. Today none of the ice houses or commercial buildings converted for the mushroom industry survive in the district.

Industrial Development

Milling

Barent Pietersz Coeymans founded his fortune on the industrial waterpower of the Coeymans Creek. The location of its falls, constant flow, and easy access to transportation along the Hudson River made this place an ideal location to establish an industrial center that could rival that of the Patroon.

The date and location of the establishment of the earliest mill in the immediate vicinity of Coeymans Landing is unclear. Parker notes that as early as 1651, Cryn Cornelissen and Hans Jansen had erected a saw mill on the creek. Upon his arrival at the Coeymans Landing area, Barent established several mills, but the extent of his operations in the first phase of development is unclear. A reference in Howell and Tenney's history notes the existence of a "picture" in the Coeymans Castle prior to its demolition that depicted *"the present stone house, a small mill back of the site of the late grist mill, a plaster mill to the northward over an artificial rock-cut which served as a water-way in an altogether different direction from the present stream. There was another saw mill on the crown of the rocks, and another grist mill on the opposite side of the creek which stood until 1830."*⁴⁶ In her history of Hudson Valley Dutch Architecture, Helen Wilkinson Reynolds uses a section of a larger painting that depicts the Ariaantje and Samuel Coeymans Stone House.⁴⁷ (Fig. 2) This portion of the painting can be dated to pre-1720, when the north house was erected. If in fact the same image, it would be the earliest record of the Coeymans industrial complex, albeit almost 50 years after settlement.

The importance and scale of the Coeymans mills are also seen in a reference to the winter milling capacity of the complex. In the winter of 1712, Robert Livingston, in dire need of flour to feed the hundreds of Palatines on his manor, sent 30 sleighs up the Hudson River to the Coeymans mills to buy nearly 800 bushels of flour ground.⁴⁸ This

⁴⁵ *The Knickerbocker News*, January 7, 1957, A-11.

⁴⁶ Howell and Tenney, 827.

⁴⁷ Helen Wilkinson Reynolds. *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776* (New York: Payson and Clarke, Ltd. 1929, Reprint Edition. Dover Publications, Inc., 1965), 9.

⁴⁸ Paul Huey, "Notes on the Coeymans House and Coeymans Patent" (Cohoes: N.Y., unpublished research, November 29, 1971), 1.

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would indicate that while the Hudson was at least partially frozen over, the Coeymans Creek was still flowing with enough force to power the Coeymans grist mills

As part of the never executed “kitchen contract,” Ariaantje and Samuel were to also divide the mill complex. The contract provides an exact description of the industrial operations at Coeymans Landing in 1733. This agreement represents the earliest clear record of the mill complex as it appeared in the early eighteenth century.

The contract assigns Samuel the lowermost “*Griss mill and stones and premises*” along with the northern part of the uppermost garret of the mill and bolting house “to the northward of the stair case.” The actual staircase and “lower apartment” of the mill and bolting house was to remain in common use between the parties. One half of the saw mill “which stands on the big creek” was also assigned to Samuel.

David and Arianntje were assigned control of the uppermost “*Griss mill with stones and premises*” along with the southern part of the uppermost garret of the mill and bolting house “to the southward of the stair case.” The actual staircase and “lower apartment” of the mill and bolting house was to remain in common use. David and Ariaantje also would hold control to one half of the saw mill “which stands on the big creek.”

Like all the Coeymans Landing property, the valuable mills passed to the Ten Eyck family after the death of David VerPlanck. Old mills were washed away or replaced throughout the nineteenth century. The Ten Eycks renamed the complex as Cedar Point Mills, which consisted of a large flour, meal and plaster mill. The mill complex and stone house left the Ten Eyck family when Barent Ten Eyck sold the house and mill property to Alexander Willis in 1864. Barent had acquired the property from his father, Conradt J. Ten Eyck, in 1824.

Cedar Point Mills were owned throughout second half of the nineteenth century by several businessmen from the Landing, including Israel Lawton, John N. Briggs, John Colvin and finally Noble H. Johnson. The mill ceased operations in the 1880s. It remained standing idle until it was demolished sometime after 1900. Today only archaeological remains survive where the mills once stood.

Brick Making

The Brick industry took root in the Landing area because of the extensive clay deposits in the region. Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century more than 20 firms began brick production in Coeymans. Most yards developed property just north of the Landing area.

These companies include: Adamo's (James and Joseph), Adamo Bros., Joseph A. Brower & L.K (1888-1895), Corwin & McCullough (C&MC, 1888-1910), Henry Fevlt (1895), H. Footit (1895-1900), Hendrick & Walsh (1889-1895), Sylvester Harris (1850), Niles & Slingerland (1895), Powell & Minnock (P&M, P&MBW, 1895-2001), Roah Hook Brick Co. (1905-1957), Rouker (1885), Peter Seabridge (1850-1864), Jacob Sickler (1850), H. Slingerland & Co. (1888-1895), Sutton & Sinsabaugh (S&S, 1904-1910), Sutton & Sudderly Brick Co. (SSBCO, 1885-1957), MJ Sutton & Co. (1888-1895), Isaac Vernol & Samuel Gibb (1888) and Ziegler Brothers (ZZZ, 1905-c.1920).⁴⁹

Of this group three operated into the mid-twentieth century with only one company, Powell and Minnock, continuing to produce brick up until 2001 before closing. The process of brick making changed little through most of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was a physically intensive industry that relied largely on a high volume of generally unskilled seasonal labor. The industry in Coeymans Landing was mostly a warm weather enterprise that needed the warm summer months to air dry the long rows of tens of thousands of raw clay bricks turned out of molds daily.

⁴⁹ Brick Collecting.com “A Brief History of Coeymans, NY from the perspective of the Great Hudson River Brick Industry.”

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Typically, production began with the mining of the raw materials; clay, sand, coal dust and water were mixed in a pug mill. In the early years and for the smaller yards these mixing machines would have been powered by horses yoked to the machinery. By the 1860s this work was all done by steam engine. The mix was then pressed into wood forms, which had been dusted with dry molding sand and red oxide for color. Like the pug mills, this work in the early years and for the smaller yards was all done by hand. By the last quarter of the century, this work was also somewhat automated with the molds being filled by machinery.

Each mold held six raw or "green" bricks, which were imprinted with the various manufacturer's initials. The molds were carried to the yard where they would be "flopped" over by hand to unmold the units so that they could dry. During the production season hundreds of thousands of these raw bricks would be lined up in the various yards awaiting firing.

Groups of men known as gangs would be responsible for the molding production of 25,000 brick in a shift. The raw bricks would be carefully stacked to create the kiln under the kiln sheds. Each stack of raw brick would be constructed using tens of thousands of raw bricks with through-arches at the base at regular intervals. These arches would serve as the place for coal fires to be tended during the burning process. The outside of the massive stacks of raw brick would be encased with layers of brick produced with very high coal dust content. The sides of the stack would be parged with clay. The kiln would be fired using coal by skilled employees who understood the required temperatures to be maintained over the length of the firing time to produce a quality brick.

After burning, the kiln would be disassembled and sorted for quality by gangs of men. Each brick was removed and loaded onto carts to be reloaded onto barges that could accommodate 300,000 to 500,000 bricks for shipping south on the Hudson to New York City. Stacking 100,000 units on a barge was a day's work for a single gang. While much of the work continued to be done by unskilled labor, many of the processes became more and more automated in the early twentieth century with new extruding machinery and drying processes. By 1930, demand for brick began to drop as reinforced concrete and steel construction in New York City became more cost effective.

As noted brick making was a seasonal enterprise requiring all the manufacturers in Coeymans to also maintain other businesses. One example is the Ziegler Brothers, who also maintained broom making at the building at 8 Fourth Street. The Zieglers also operated an ice house and a large farm that produced the broom corn. The large labor force needed for the brick yards was also seasonal, requiring the labor force to find other employment in the Landing, at the docks, on ships or taking in ice. Today nothing remains of the former brick manufacturing facilities. The site of the Powell and Minnock plant has been redeveloped for new industrial uses.

Ice Harvesting

The 1880s brought a new business to the Landing, the ice industry. In 1877 John N. Briggs sold off the bluestone business and general store but continued to develop his coal business, a very lucrative trade in the era of the brickyards and Hudson River steam ships. In 1881 he sold the coal business and established the first commercial ice houses at the Landing. The ice industry quickly flourished with much of the winter harvest being shipped by steamer and barge to New York City.

Briggs erected three ice houses, one on the Coeymans Creek, one opposite the Landing on Schodack Island, and one just north of it on Mull Island. Constructed of wood walls lined with saw dust, these buildings had the capacity to store a total of 100 tons of river ice. Briggs had also established three ice distribution depots in New York to aid in the business.

Other ice houses that operated around the Landing included those of Whitbeck & Miller on the island opposite the Landing; Knickerbocker Ice Company with ice houses on Barren Island and north of the Landing; Powell & Minnock and L. Corwin & Son also had ice houses near the Landing.

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The "harvesting" of ice is an interesting process. The harvest usually began in the middle of winter, when the ice reached a thickness of 10 to 12 inches. This process was often aided by piercing the ice at intervals to allow water to rise to the surface of thinner ice and freeze. Once the desired thickness was reached, men from the Landing and surrounding areas would be hired along with teams of horses to take in the ice. The "field gangs," as they were known, worked from dawn to dusk seven days a week. First teams of horses dragged special plows across the ice fields to score the ice to create "seams." Once plowed, long strips containing more than one-hundred "cakes" of ice were cut free and floated to a narrow "canal" in the ice. In this canal the long strips were "barred" or cut into shorter strips and fed into a shorter canal. Once here the strips were barred into individual cakes. An elevator located at the end of the last canal would feed the cakes to the top of the ice house where they would travel down a gallery to the desired spot for storage. Once filled, the ice was covered with salt hay and the entrances closed with double thick doors also filled with saw dust insulation. The houses would be opened in the summer and the ice sent by barge to New York.

By the second decade of the twentieth century the ice industry had ceased operations throughout the Hudson Valley, including at Coeymans. By the mid twentieth century all the ice houses relating to Coeymans Landing had been demolished. No physical evidence of this industry survives today within the historic district.

Religion

At various times, the area included in the Coeymans Landing Historic District had four denominations construct churches. The Coeymans family, beginning with Barent, were members of the Albany Dutch Reformed congregation. Baptism and marriage records for multiple generations of the Coeymans, VerPlanck, Ten Eyck and McCarty families throughout the late-seventeenth and early-eighteenth centuries are contained in the Albany church records.

Methodist Episcopal Church

The first denomination to be established in the Landing area was the Methodist Episcopal church, which was organized in 1788 with 12 members.⁵⁰ The earliest members from the Landing included Levi Blaisdell and Lewis Civill (Acton Civill's father). The first church was erected in 1791 two and one-half miles west of the Landing. The small stone structure served the growing congregation until a new brick church was constructed in the Landing. That building, a Greek Revival style brick church at 36 Church Street, was constructed ca.1835 at a cost of \$15,000. When it opened, the congregation included 100 families and 150 communicants.⁵¹ In 1866 the church was expanded with the addition of a forty- by fifty-foot lecture hall.

The church served the community and the congregation until 1962, when the Methodist Episcopal congregations at Coeymans Landing, New Baltimore, and Ravena merged into a single congregation and constructed a new church in the village of Ravena. The former church was converted into multiple housing units in the 1970s.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church

On March 3, 1793, a group of prominent town residents met to form a new church. At this first informal gathering, John Carr, John L. Whitbeck, and Conrad Ten Eyck were elected as church elders. Cornelius Van Der Zee, Peter Whitbeck and Gen. David McCarty were also named as Deacons of the new church. Two days later, the Deacons were formally ordained by Domini Johanis Schurneman of Catskill and Domini James V. C. Romyne of Schodack. At this meeting the new church was officially recognized as the "Reformed Church of Coeymans."⁵²

The first church edifice for this new congregation was erected west of Coeymans Landing in Coeymans Square (later Coeymans Junction, now the village of Ravena). In 1840 the congregation moved into a new Greek Revival style

⁵⁰ Howell and Tenney, 833.

⁵¹ Ibid., 834.

⁵² Carl W. Diehl, ed. et al, *The History of the Coeymans Reformed Church 1793-1943* (Ravena: The News Herald, 1943), 4.

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brick church on Church Street in the hamlet. The new structure was designed and built by Smith D. Lamatta and Lewis Crandall. Lamatta is noted on a date plaque on the facade of the building as "architect."

During the latter years of the twentieth century the church faced a dwindling congregation resulting in its closure in 2006. The building was then sold and is now used as a children's day care center.

Roman Catholic Church

The Roman Catholic Diocese of Albany was established in 1847. In the years that followed, several new parishes and satellite churches were constructed to meet the needs of a growing, largely Irish, Roman Catholic population in the region, including at Coeymans Landing. On April 20, 1852, Fletch Blaisdell, per his diary, meets with "*Catholic Priest to look over a site for church.*" The priest was undoubtedly Father Francis Hurley, who would serve as the congregation's first pastor. The new congregation and church, named St. Patrick's, was established as a mission church of St. Mary's parish in Coxsackie, Greene County.

Blaisdell's diary contains a remarkable accounting of the construction of the new church. A lot was selected on a ledge (on what is now Blaisdell Avenue) and surveyed by Blaisdell. On September 29, 1852, Blaisdell contracted with the "*Catholics*" to build the new church and takes an initial payment of \$198. The diary goes on to provide an almost day by day account of carting stone, sand, lumber and mortar to the site for the building. The stone foundation is completed on November 4, 1852. The timber frame for the church is raised on April 14, 1853. The account notes "*raise the Catholic Church - have good luck - get it up Finely.*" Paint is brought to the church on June 3 and on June 18, 1853 Blaisdell notes "*I settle with the Catholics - take bond and mortgage on Catholic Church for \$625.00.*" There is no official notice for the first services held at the new church.

In 1855 the congregation consists of 75 communicants. This number would rise to about 100 twenty years later. In 1878 the small church is refurbished and rededicated on October 29, 1878. The *Coeymans Herald* reported "*About a thousand persons gathered in and around St. Patrick's Church in our village Tuesday October 29th to witness and take part in the solemn ceremonies of dedication [sic] the newly arrayed and adorned Church.*"⁵³

The small church serviced the congregation until 1917, when a new larger brick neo-Gothic Revival church was built in the village of Ravena. The old building appears to have remained standing until the 1950s, when it was sold and dismantled. The original church lot remains in the ownership of the parish and the site of the church remains an important local landmark.

Riverview Missionary Baptist Church

The history of the Riverview Missionary Baptist Church is linked almost exclusively to the Landing's brick industry. Heavily reliant on large numbers of laborers, several of the yards would recruit African-American laborers from as far south as South Boston, Virginia. This labor force was shipped by rail car to Coeymans in the spring and returned to their home area in the fall each year. The labor force lived in tenements, now demolished, just north of the Landing along River Road (NYS 144). Over the years, many of the returning workers eventually stayed and settled in and around the Landing.

Some of these southern workers initially established a prayer meeting. The first meetings were organized by the Rev. William Goodwyne.⁵⁴ The owners of the Sutton & Suderly yard eventually offered the men a shanty to meet in for prayer. Suderly encouraged the group to acquire land and build a church for worship. In 1925 the group purchased a lot of land on Riverview Drive on the west side of the Coeymans Creek.

⁵³ *The Coeymans Herald*, October, 1878.

⁵⁴ Antonio Booth, "Riverview Missionary Baptist Church," *Hitching Post* 13, No. 2 (2015) 1, 3-4.

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With brick donated by several of the brick yards for the foundation and labor from Virginia, the new frame church was erected. Initially the congregation was a mission and used the name Mount Sinai. The congregation was renamed Riverview Missionary Baptist Church when it formally established itself as a church in 1926. Today the Riverview Missionary Baptist Church, located at 11 Riverview Drive, is the only surviving religious building to remain in use by its congregation at Coeymans Landing.

Cemeteries

Within the boundary of the Coeymans Landing Historic District are four cemeteries. These include two small family burial grounds, a family burial vault, and two incorporated cemeteries.

Parish Family Burial Ground

Located off the north end of Uthe Boulevard the small burial ground was established by Jacob Parish on part of his farm. The burial ground contains ten known burials, including two Revolutionary War veterans. The earliest appears to be Jacob and Freeloove Parish's 19-year old daughter in 1808 with the latest burial being that of an infant in 1842, one year after Jacob's burial. The small rectangular burial ground was established on the crest of a hill. The plot is leveled using a finely executed cut bluestone retaining wall on the east side of the lot. The entire burial ground was enclosed by a finally crafted iron fence. In the 1889 Burleigh "birds-eye-view" of Coeymans Landing it is clearly depicted.

Jacob Parish was an early merchant in the Landing. He also owned a sloop, the *Clarissa*, which he used for trade. Parish came from Oyster Bay, Long Island, and is listed in an 1812 *"Account of the People called Shakers"* as the only "Patron" of the volume from Coeymans. Jacob apparently was an exceptional businessman. In a court case involving his son Henry's more than \$700,000 estate in 1861, testimony notes that Jacob had left \$10,000 to his grandson Thomas and \$5,000 to his granddaughter Elizabeth at the time of his death in 1841.⁵⁵

Van Dalfseon Cemetery

The Van Dalfsen Cemetery is located on the west side of NYS 144 on a slight rise of land almost directly opposite the Coeymans-Bronck stone house (NRHP Listed 2003). The cemetery is associated with the decedents of Barent Coeymans's son, Pieter Barentse Coeymans.

Pieter Barentse Coeymans married Elizabeth Graveraad in 1713. At that time, he was most likely living in the Coeymans Castle along with his sister Ariaantje. Pieter and Elizabeth had two daughters, Makye and Elizabeth (1716- ?). Pieter's second wife was Charlotte Amelia Drawyer. Together they would have three daughters, Gerritje (1722-1753), Anna Margarette (1725-1760), and Charlotte Amelia (1727-1768). Pieter B. Coeymans died in 1744. The vast land tract that had come to him after his father's death was now to be divided among his five daughters and his wife. In his will, Coeymans provided substantial land tracts for each of the children and passed the old Coeymans Castle to his wife. It would take twenty-one years for his will to be proved (1765) and another five years for the property to be divided (1770). Charlotte Amelia would remain in the old stone home until her death in 1767.

Pieter's daughter Charlotte Amelia (1727-1768) married Jan Jonas Bronck (1724- ?) in July 1760. The Bronck family held significant land south of the Coeymans patent. Jan is the great grandson of Pieter Bronck, a brewer in Beverwyck, who in 1662 sold his real estate there and purchased a tract of land from the local natives in what is now Cossackie, Greene County. The farm he established included 352 acres and the stone house he constructed.⁵⁶ Bronck died prior to 1669. The house passed to his son Jan. Jan and his wife, Commertje Leendertse, had nine children, including Jan Jonas Bronck.

⁵⁵ *The Parish Will Case*, Vol. (New York: John F. Trow, 1861), 248.

⁵⁶ The 1668 Pieter Bronck Stone house is considered one of the oldest buildings in New York and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1967.

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Records do not indicate where the couple first resided. While they may have lived in the old Coeymans Castle with Pieter's widow, it is more likely that the couple lived in Cossackie. The birth records of their children list their baptisms at Cossackie. However, a survey of the estate of Pieter Coeymans completed by Robert Yates in 1769 shows the division of the land and the lot of John Jonas Bronck and Charlotte his wife. This map would indicate that the family members had taken ownership of or were occupying their lots prior to the official division of the estate in 1770.

The couple had three children, Pieter Coeymans (b.1762-d.1831), Charlotte Amelia (b.1768-d.1818), and Jonas (?-1824). Bronck died some time before 1779 and the stone house passed to his daughter, Charlotte Amelia, and her husband, John Teunise Van Dalfsen (1757-1823).

Van Dalfsen was a significant figure in local civic affairs. He is recorded as serving in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. In 1817 he was elected as the Town of Coeymans's first Supervisor, was appointed Justice of the Peace, and served as Master in Chancery.

The burial lot contains the graves of the Van Dalfsens and at least two other families and appears to have been established at the time of Charlotta Amelia's death in 1818. The Van Dalfsen markers are large marble tablets with neo-classical willow motifs. Two other large marble slab markers with Gothic arched tops now rest flat on the ground and are in a deteriorated state. Several other smaller markers also survive.

Grove Cemetery

Grove cemetery was incorporated in 1848 through the efforts of Acton Civill and originally included two acres of land. The cemetery now includes over 30 acres. It appears that the area of Grove Cemetery had been used in part by the Blaisdell family for several decades before the incorporation. One of the earliest marked burials is that of Levi Blaisdell's wife, Ariantje, who died in 1818.

The cemetery as laid out in 1848 followed a typical period, albeit simple, rural cemetery design using the natural topography of the area with the meandering paths and mature trees. Family plots are set around central monuments. Notable among these finely crafted funerary markers is the Briggs family monument, with its ornate granite base, which supports a monumental granite orb. The soaring Pulver family monument is composed of an obelisk surmounted by a statue of the allegorical figure of Hope, with her crown of stars (immortality) and holding the anchor of hope. The Acton Civill monument is composed of a finely carved marble obelisk enlivened with wreaths and swags of exquisitely carved flowers. Other stones include several smaller obelisks, orbs on plinths, columns and urns, tree trunks and simply arched stones.

In 1889 the Colvin family donated a finely crafted granite receiving vault at the entrance to the cemetery. Set into a hillside the vault's facade is composed of rusticated ashlar blocks with ornate wrought iron providing access to the interior storage space. In the twentieth century, the cemetery expanded to the north establishing a more traditional lawn style cemetery area.

The Niles Family Vault

Directly south of the Van Dalfsen Cemetery is the Niles Family burial vault. The vault was constructed by Henry Niles, who died in 1847. All the Niles family members once entombed in the vault were relocated to Grove Cemetery. Based on the style of the family monument in Grove Cemetery the vault may have been used into the last quarter of the nineteenth century before the remains were moved and buried.

St. Patrick's Cemetery

The congregation of St. Patrick's Church established its parish cemetery at the end of Blaisdell Avenue, just south the of the church. The land for the cemetery, based on the diary of Fletcher Blaisdell, was purchased in 1852. Blaisdell

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notes that on August 12, 1852, "*Attend to the laying out the Catholic Cemetery. The Catholics all here I gave them their deeds. They took up the old note and gave me a new one paid me 4.66/100 dollars interest.*"

The land acquired for the cemetery was located just west of the Blaisdell family burial ground and what would become Grove Cemetery. Today the cemetery includes roughly 4.3 acres. The original portion of the cemetery includes several hundred burials and a variety of period funerary art. Monuments are a mix of granite and marble with a variety of carved statuary. A children's burial area is located on the western edge of the cemetery. Most of the early wood and metal monuments have been lost, with most of these early graves now unmarked.

The grounds of the cemetery occupy a relatively flat area interspersed with mature trees and access by a series of north-to-south paths and two east-to-west, single-lane, unpaved roads.

By the early twentieth century the congregation need to expand the burial ground and began improving a large sloping area on the eastern side of Grove Cemetery. Burials in the lower cemetery begin in the early decades of the century. Funerary art is composed largely of granite monuments with many having traditional bas relief religious iconography cut into the stones.

Architectural Context

The buildings contained within this district span more than three centuries of architectural history, from Colonial-era Dutch to Mid-Century Modern. However, the majority of buildings date from the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century and are largely representative of regional vernacular building traditions. Many of the houses, which are of an unassuming character and modestly scaled, nevertheless exhibit distinctive aspects which link them to overarching national architectural styles and the historic epochs of the district. Buildings with features expressive of the Federal style represent the first phase of development in the Landing, when the land began to pass from Coeymans family ownership. This initial development phase begins in the late eighteenth century, coinciding with the establishment of the Town of Coeymans in 1791.

Greek Revival style architecture, which found expression in Coeymans Landing from the 1830s through the 1860s, corresponds with the community's period of significant economic growth and development. There are also fine expressions of the Picturesque Movement, along with examples of Gothic Revival and Second Empire styles in the district.

The transition to the twentieth century in the Landing is marked by several fine examples of Queen Anne or Free Classical, Craftsman and Colonial Revival style dwellings. The last phase of development occurs in the mid-twentieth century with the development of a residential subdivision, which includes several examples of Mid-Century Modern residential design.

Dutch Colonial

Prior to 1700, one and one-half story, rubble stone construction with brick gables typified rural house construction in Rensselaerswyck (the present counties of Albany, Greene and Rensselaer). These dwellings rested on stone foundations and were covered by steeply pitched Dutch gable roofs. The exterior masonry walls would be tied to an interior frame composed of heavy timbers by means of wrought iron anchors. Generally, the fenestration pattern in these dwellings was asymmetrical. The Pieter Bronck house (1673, NHL:1967), the ancestral home of Jan Jonas Bronck located in Coxsackie, Greene County, is one of the rare surviving examples of this early Dutch house type in the region.

The earliest surviving building in the Coeymans Landing Historic District is the remarkable ca.1700 Ariaantje and Samuel Coeymans Stone House. Built by Barent Coeymans at 80 years of age, the massive stone manor house was

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constructed on a rise of land on the north side of the Coeymans Creek at its confluence with the Hudson River. As built, the massive house is one of the last surviving major examples of Dutch Colonial era architecture in the region.

As originally constructed, the house reflected an understating of more formal European architectural trends with the use of the symmetrical center hall, single pile plan. The chosen site allowed for the house's eastern (river side) basement elevation to be fully exposed, thus exaggerating the height of the facade. The verticality of the building was further exploited using a traditional steeply pitched Dutch gable roof. Surviving rafter ends set into the wall plates evidence a roof that would have risen nearly three-stories above the main building. The building was original constructed with heavy timber framed windows in pairs composed of lower shutters and upper leaded sash.⁵⁷ These were replaced in a late eighteenth century building program, but one intact unit survives in-situ on the north elevation of the building. Traditional split Dutch doors provided access to the central hall from the east and west sides of the building. On the eastern elevation, a steep stair led up to a traditional stoop covered by a roof, which was supported by floor joists that passed through the stone wall.

The Ariaantje and Samuel Coeymans Stone House was undoubtedly constructed to clearly demonstrate to all who passed it on their way up or down the Hudson River from New Amsterdam to Beverwyck the wealth and power that had been amassed by the Coeymans family.

An early image of the house, most likely from an overmantel painting, depicts the Coeymans Stone house as it appeared soon after its construction and before the building of the North House in ca.1720.(fig 2) As built, the Coeymans Stone House is a remarkable surviving building in New York State from the Dutch Colonial period. In her book, *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776*, Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, when describing other early Dutch manor homes states: "But among these houses of the first quarter of the eighteenth century that of Ariaantje Coeymans was really the most remarkable. It exceeds any one of the others in size; the roof, dormer and porch were the most distinctively Dutch and correct in design and the finishings were equal if not superior to those of other, better known, dwellings."

The restored 1720 house, located immediately north of the main house, was constructed after Barent's death and may relate to the large house now being occupied by his son and daughter and her husband. This building, which was also altered during the major Georgian-era renovation of the main house, reflects a more traditional Dutch front gable house form. This building type, which was very common in the Netherlands, was more typically found in the city-like centers of Beverwyck (Albany) and New Amsterdam (New York City) in the new world. It was an unusually urban house form for the rural parts of Rensselaerswyck.

The building is composed of a front and rear brick gable-end walls with steeply pitched parapets. Traditional corbelled timber "H" bents frame the interior between the gable end walls. Iron anchors tie the wood framing to the masonry gable walls. The side walls between the timber frames are strung with saplings set between the frames then packed with mud and straw for a traditional wattle and daub wall. The walls were then covered with thick clapboards. Framing for two of three original jambless fireplaces survives in the building as do three ca. 1720 half-cross timber window frames. A multi-year restoration of this building was based on forensic evidence found in the building, including extensive framing, timber windows, original flooring, rafter-ends, wall plates (with angled roof joist mortises) and a 300-year-old wattle and daub wall on the north side of the building. The restoration was completed in 2016.

⁵⁷ The paired for full-cross version of the timber-frame window is known as Kraiskozyn. The single unit or half-cross version found in the North House are known in Dutch as Kloosterkozyn.

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In the early eighteenth century, the traditional rural Dutch house type began to evolve. The introduction of the gambrel roof form; the greater availability of brick; and the use of English inspired architectural patterns began to influence the rural house type in the region. In this new form, the former house type became more elongated, symmetrical in design and the steeply pitched gable roof was replaced by the English gambrel roof. Floor plans also evolved from the more functional open plans of the previous century to the more formal center hall, single and double-pile plans. Beginning in the mid-1720s several these rural houses were built throughout the outlying areas of Rensselaerswyck. Extant examples of this type include the Van Schaick House, Cohoes, Albany County (ca.1735, NRHP Listed:1971), the Nicoll-Sill House, Bethlehem, Albany County (1736, NRHP Listed: 1973), the Tobias Ten Eyck House, Coeymans, Albany County (ca.1758, NRHP Listed: 1996) and the Coeymans-Bronck Stone House, Coeymans, Albany County (c.1769, NRHP Listed 2003).

Sometime between 1761 and ca.1785 the Ten Eyck family undertook an extensive modernization of the Coeymans stone house. The reasons for this alteration are unknown. As part of this major building program the steep Dutch gable roof was completely removed, leaving only stumps of the massive original roof rafters still mortised into plates on the upper walls. Then the upper brick gables were partially removed, leaving only some of the original mouse-toothing intact on the reshaped gables. A new gambrel roof was then constructed over the building. The original timber frame windows were removed and refitted with a more refined twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows and frames except for one unit. Five jambless fireplaces were reconstructed using an English jambed form. Doors moldings and architraves were also replaced. Only a few small sections of the original tile mop-boards survived. However, the original center hall, single pile plan and a finely crafted multi-story Dutch staircase survives, as do some of the original delft tiles along the mop boards.

At this same time the North House was also reconstructed with the two westernmost bents and gable wall removed, shortening the structure. The eastern gable was also removed. A new frame gable was constructed on the north wall. Rafters and plates from the original 1720 house were then reused to extend a new roof across the 1720 house and the open space between the two buildings. The once open space between the two houses was then enclosed. As part of this enclosure the original second floor timber window of the north elevation was covered over and encapsulated.

As renovated, the Ariaantje and Samuel Coeymans Stone House became a significant example of the Georgian aesthetic in the region while also retaining significant fabric from its Dutch Colonial era.

Federal

The Federal style is characterized by rectangular massing with low pitched gable roofs with the ridge generally parallel to the principal facade. Federal details are inspired by Greek, and Roman or Classical, precedents, applied with lightness and delicacy; roof lines and cornices are generally quite thin. Windows are most often double-hung sash with multiple lights and thin muntins.

This style is represented in several of the Landing's earliest post-Revolutionary War buildings. The ca.1790 Levi Blaisdell House may be the earliest expression of this form in the Landing, with its symmetrical center-hall plan, although now heavily altered. The Cronk/Natale house at 3 Westerlo Street also shares the symmetrical center hall plan and retains its original twelve-over-eight light sash.

Later examples of the Federal aesthetic are present in the brick row house at 98 Main Street (ca.1840) and the McElroy House at 88 Main Street (ca.1840). The McElroy house features a fully pedimented north gable ornamented with a finely crafted modillioned cornice and quarter-fan attic window with exceptionally thin muntins. Also in the group is the Patrick McMichael house at 108 Main Street. The building is a front gabled brick building with paired chimneys on each gable end. The fully pedimented gable on the west elevation is decorated with dentil molding and

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is pierced by a finely crafted lunette. Like 88 Main Street, both buildings have recessed entrances composed to narrow nearly full length side-lights and top lights.

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style was popular in the country between 1820 and 1850. It is a formal, dignified style and evolved because of a growing interest in classical culture that had swept America during the period. American's interests were also piqued by the archeological discoveries at Herculaneum and Pompeii as well as the country's sympathy for Greece during its war for independence from the Ottoman Empire (1821-30).

The widespread use of the Greek Revival style in the first half of the nineteenth century also reflected the shift of American popular taste away from British architectural influences because of the War of 1812. Perhaps most important, Americans revered ancient Greece as the homeland of democracy. These factors plus the interest by American architects to establish a "National" style" lead to a revival and reinterpretation of classical models in art and architecture. In incorporating forms and symbols associated with the architecture of ancient Greece into contemporary churches, schools, civic buildings and homes, Americans reaffirmed the ideals and aspirations that they held for their new communities and for the new nation.

Within the Coeymans Landing Historic District are several notable examples of the style. Preeminent among this group is the Wesley Blaisdell house at 73 Main Street (NRHP Listed 2012). Constructed in 1838, the large brick home is a fully articulated example of the temple-fronted form of the style. Wesley's brother, Fletcher Blaisdell, would construct an equally significant example of the style in 1838 at the western end of the district. The Fletcher Blaisdell brick house at 109 Westerlo Street (NRHP 2001) features a fully pedimented cornice and brick frieze. The Albert N. Briggs house at 13 First Street also features a fully pedimented cornice with brick dentils and a stepped brick frieze. Across the street from the Albert Briggs home is the Johnson-Briggs house at 14 Dock Street. Built ca.1840 this home follows a more traditional Federal five-bay center hall form. A broad wood frieze ends in partial returns on the gable end walls. All three of the noted examples feature finely crafted trabeated entries composed of Doric or Ionic columns supporting a stepped entablature and narrow sidelights with iron tracery.

Another notable example of the five-bay center hall plan is located at 31 Church Street. The Theopholis Civill home features a broad frieze that terminates in partial gable-end returns. The frieze is supported by broad paneled corner boards. The entry is a bit more restrained than the other earlier examples and features flat pilasters. The first floor of building is encircled by a finely crafted Picturesque style porch.

A final example of a smaller dwelling is located at 49 Westerlo Street. This wood-frame gable fronted dwelling features a broad frieze with partial returns, a triangular gable window and a deeply recessed entry set into a simple Greek Revival frame. The frame is composed of paneled pilasters supporting an entablature and cornice. Ornate Picturesque brackets support the entry, dating the house to the late phase of the style.

In addition to the residential example of the more fully articulated Greek Revival aesthetic are two religious buildings. The former Methodist Episcopal Church (1836) at 36 Church Street and the former Reformed Dutch Protestant Church (1840) at 24 Church Street are excellent examples of the style as applied to religious architecture. Both buildings are built of brick and feature full pediments, broad brick friezes and broad corner pilasters with simple capitols. The Reformed Dutch Church is the more fully evolved example of the two.

A number of houses built in Coeymans Landing in the ca. 1830-60 period represent a more vernacular interpretation of the "Gabled-ell" dwelling type. This domestic form, common in the mid to latter nineteenth century, consisted of a main block with engaged side ell in which a kitchen was typically located. The gable fronted main block's facade was oriented towards the road and exhibited a three-bay side hall arrangement. The ell was extended from the side of the main block with its roof ridge perpendicular to that of the main block. A secondary entrance was often found on the front of this wing. Single-story porches often span the facade and the ell or just the ell.

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Representative examples of this form can be found at 56 Main Street (c.1850), 40 Westerlo Street (ca.1850), and 2 Uthe Boulevard (ca.1850).

Romantic-Picturesque

While the revival of Gothic forms dates to the mid-18th century in England, its earliest application to domestic buildings of modest scale in this country is seen in the 1830's architecture of Alexander Jackson Davis. The ideals of the Picturesque approach were popularized in the pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing and others in the period between 1842 and the Civil war. They are characterized by an eclectic impulse that embraces the use of architectural elements from various periods, such as the Gothic, Romanesque and Renaissance, and from a variety of countries, including England, France, Italy, and Switzerland. In this idiom, the dwelling was to provide not only physical beauty but comfort and spiritual serenity as well. Influenced by those English architects trained in late eighteenth century English Gothic architecture who popularized the Gothic Revival movement in Europe during the early and mid-nineteenth century, the American Romantic architects adopted the asymmetrical massing, pointed arches, projecting bays and pavilions, steeply pitched roofs, porticos and dormers of the Gothic Revival style, an idiom which they felt best expressed their ideals.

Throughout this period the theories associated with the Picturesque movement gave rise to several distinctive architectural variations, including the Carpenter Gothic style. The Carpenter Gothic style, like other Cottage architecture of the period, was a product of the proliferation of architectural pattern books, the evolution of the balloon framing system and the abundance of lumber as a building material. The Carpenter Gothic style was characterized by its steeply pitched roof, balloon framing, board-and-batten or flat-board siding, and Gothic details. The most distinctive feature associated with this style is the prolific use of scroll-sawn wood ornamentation.

Two exceptional examples of this architectural style are found in the Coeymans Landing district. The Alexander Willis house at 40 Church Street (ca.1852, NRHP Listed 2004) reflects the transitional period between the Greek Revival aesthetic and the Gothic Revival movement. The building retains a formal five-bay center hall plan with broad paneled corner boards supporting a wide frieze along the façade of the home. Above this are three steeply pitched gable dormers enlivened with scroll-sawn details and Gothic inspired windows. The gable roof has broad overhanging eaves that are supported on thin scroll sawn "S" brackets. The original Picturesque style porch with chamfered posts and scroll sawn brackets was restored in 2002.

The other example of the style is the Justin Bishop house, located at 11 Blaisdell Avenue. Built ca.1870 the cross-plan home is a late example of the style. The building is highlighted by its steeply pitched, pattern slate covered cross-gable roof with broad overhanging eaves that are encrusted with an elaborate assembly of scroll-sawn tracery work.

Throughout the district are notable examples of Picturesque style details that were part of transitional Greek Revival era homes or that were added to existing buildings as part of subsequent building programs. These include the porches at 31 Church Street and on the side wing at 13 First Street.

Italianate

The Italianate style is one of the most prevalent and enduring styles in the county. Blending classical motifs with picturesque massing and ornament, the Italianate style was a more romantic expression than the Greek Revival aesthetic. Italianate style residences, churches, schools, commercial and public buildings were constructed between 1845 and 1880. The style is highly decorative and manifest in the use of brackets at the roofline, projecting lintels of wood or cast iron above the windows, applied wooden decoration on the cornice, double-leaf wood doors and ornate wood work on porches. The massing of the home tends to be cubic and asymmetrical. The Italianate style emphasizes the verticality of the form with elongated windows, often round arched, and doors. Roofs are generally flat or slightly hipped and are often surmounted by belvederes or cupolas.

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Several fine examples of this style are present in the Landing. Two significant examples include the home at 13 Blaisdell Avenue, which is distinguished by its five-bay center entry plan, relatively flat hipped roof with bracketed eaves, window cornices and elaborate crowning cupola. The other significant example is the brick commercial block located at 7 Westerlo Street. The brick row, which is composed of two buildings, is highlighted by segmental arched windows and a finely crafted and elaborate iron cornice on the eastern building and a less elaborate wood cornice on the western building.

Throughout the Landing district several vernacular examples of the Italianate style can be found. These include the buildings at numbers 4, 5 and 6 Colvin Avenue, the Arron Hotaling Hotel at 81 Main Street and the Adamo Buildings at 2185 and 2181 River Road (NYS 144).

Second Empire

Named for the French Second Empire period and the reign of Napoleon III, it is based on the grand public architecture of Second Empire Paris. The most important feature of the style is the high mansard roof with prominent dormer windows. The mansard may have straight, convex or concave (also called bellcast) sides and is almost always sheathed with multi-colored and patterned slate tiles. Second Empire style buildings are generally symmetrical and boldly three-dimensional in both massing and details. Windows are generally round or segmental arched. Cornice brackets, often smaller and more closely spaced than those associated with the Italianate style, are common.

Within Coeymans Landing is one of the region's most significant examples of the style, the Action Civill Polytechnic Academy (NRHP Listed 1970). Built in 1873, the monumental brick instructional building reflects the zenith of the style in the region. The building is lavishly ornamented with cast iron quoining, window cornices and sills, bracketed eaves and a central iron tower. The building reflects the high quality of materials and workmanship associated with this exuberant, albeit brief, architectural movement. In addition to the academy, two surviving residential examples can be found at 62 Westerlo Street and the small cottage at 46 Church Street.

Victorian Era

The *Queen Anne* style had its origins in England in the 1860s and was coined as a term to describe buildings that supposedly were inspired by the transitional architecture of the pre-Georgian period, when classical ornament was grafted onto buildings of basically medieval form. The English architect most closely associated with the development of the style was Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1913), whose sprawling manor houses were well known to American architects. The Queen Anne styled played on contrasts of materials. First floors were often of brick, stone or clapboard; upper stories were stucco, clapboard or decorative shingles, which were used frequently in the United States. Massive medieval paneled and corbeled chimneys are common. Roofs are gabled or hipped and are often punctuated by second story projections and corner turrets. Gable ends feature half-timbering or stylized relief decoration. Verandas and balconies opened these houses to the outside.

In this country, variations of the style gained widespread acceptance during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. The style is characterized by the eclectic and fanciful use of medieval and classically inspired ornament applied to buildings often characterized by picturesque asymmetrical forms and massing. The profusion of ornament, projections and materials creates a picturesque effect that is decidedly anti-classical.

The 1889 Wolfe Block at 82 Main Street is an excellent example of the style as applied to a commercial building. The building employs a variety of brick and wood patterns and textures as well as bay windows and serpentine wood shingle details. The 1890 Irwin Home at 71 Westerlo Street is a fine example of the residential application of this aesthetic. The cross-gable house form features a variety of wall finishes along with applied ornamentation, a projecting bay window, Queen Anne attic sash and an asymmetrical single-story porch embellished with fretwork.

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The *Stick Style* is a variant of the Victorian Era architecture. This style emphasizes the structure of the building using horizontal and vertical siding details (Stick-work). The 1883 Thomas T. Briggs house at 35 Church Street is an excellent example of the style. The building features a variety of sheathing, including standard clapboard, wood bands, wood frames filled with diagonal boards, shingle work and panels along the projecting bay window. The twin to this house, although now significantly altered, can be found at 7 First Street.

The *Free Classical* phase of the Queen Anne style marked the transition between the Victorian era and the more formal Colonial Revival style. In the last decade of the nineteenth century this standardized Victorian vocabulary was refined to include the use of classical columns to replace posts, Palladian windows, modillions and dentils. This amended style would remain popular into the early years of the twentieth century when it again evolved to include more prominent classical elements. This eclectic free form would establish itself as an early example of the Colonial Revival movement. In subsequent years, this fanciful amalgam of asymmetrical forms, complex surface finishes, and applied neo-classical elements would be supplanted by forms based on historically pure archetypes.

An excellent example of this form can be seen in the 1896 Former Reformed Dutch Protestant Church Parsonage (NYSR Listed 2015). The building features a gable-fronted form and is sheathed with bands of clapboard and shingles. Windows contain sixteen-over-one light sash. A Palladian window is centered in the gable.

Craftsman/Bungalow

the Craftsman/Bungalow house form was first popularized in California before it became one of the most popular national styles in the twentieth century. The style is generally characterized by a one and one-half story form with a broad, low sloping roof. Another characteristic of this house type is the interpenetration of exterior and interior space, which is achieved by recessing the entrance porch under the extended slope of the main roof rather than treating it as an appendage. Other typical elements of the style include wide eaves with exposed rafter ends, and the use of textural and ornamental finishes like stone, stucco or shingles.

There are two representative examples of this style in the district. These include the houses at 53 Church Street (ca.1920) and 72 Westerlo Street (ca.1915). Both buildings feature the distinctive elements of the style. Of note is the Craftsman style cottage located at 68 Westerlo Street, which is sheathed with patterned wood shingles. This building is gable fronted with a projecting gable roofed porch, which is composed of large round-arched openings. A rubblestone retaining wall spans the front yard.

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style gained popularity in the late nineteenth century, following the country's centennial, because of its associations with America's early history. American architectural styles of the eighteenth century were the inspiration for the Colonial Revival style, popular for buildings of all kinds from the late 1800s through the 1930s (and still in use today). Numerous publications featured architectural plans and one could even order Colonial Revival style houses from Sears, Roebuck and other catalogs. Sources for historically accurate designs were also made available. One of the most influential of these sources was the White Pine series of architectural monographs, which were published between 1914 and 1940. Colonial Revival buildings were usually formal and symmetrical. Some were exact replicas of Federal buildings; however, their large proportions distinguish the architectural details and massing. Porches with classical columns, elaborate moldings and a variety of architecturally accurate as well as exaggerated details were employed in new construction as well as in "restorations."

Examples of the popular style include the homes located at 2 New Street (1920), 17 Civill Avenue (ca.1930), and 4 Frangella Drive (1953). All three buildings are built of brick and feature a two-story, three-bay, center entry plans with flanking wings.

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Contemporary/Mid-Century Modern

Mid-Century Modernism has its roots in the economic boom that followed the close of World War II. This architectural shift begins in California and is most often linked to the work of Southern California developer, Joseph Eichler. Low-slung gable or flat roofs with broad overhanging eaves supported on exposed modern post and beam forms are a standard part of the architectural vocabulary of this style. Strong vertical and horizontal forms are emphasized. Buildings are sheathed with combinations of materials including wood siding and stone as well as brick, which can be intermingled. Screen walls of wood slats or decorative concrete blocks create sheltered outdoor courtyards.

The house at 11 Einie Drive is an outstanding example of this form in the Landing district. Built in 1962 the home is distinguished by its distinctive low-pitched single-slope roofs supported on exposed roof joists and posts expressed in flat boards in the siding. Sheathing includes vertical wood and stacked stone. Narrow window bands light the home. A screen of decorative concrete "clover" blocks separates the front of the home from its circular drive.

A second and earlier expression of modernist architecture is found at 68 Blaisdell Avenue at the entrance to Grove and St. Patrick's Cemeteries. Built in 1953, the home features a curved single-story façade that is cantilevered out from the hillside and supported on arched laminated struts. Window bands across the face provide commanding views south and east across the Hudson River.

Archaeological Context

Located within the boundary of the Coeymans Landing Historic District are three known archaeological sites. These sites represent more than 10,000 years of human activity within the boundary of the district. Each site has yielded or has the potential to yield significant information about human activity within the Coeymans Landing area. This critical information offers to expand our understanding of the pre-contact era native people who inhabited the area as well as the lifeways of the Landing's first European settlers.

The Crabapple Precontact Site (NYSHPO USN#: 00103.000333)

This site was discovered in 2015 as part of an archaeological survey program for a municipal infrastructure project. Phase I and Phase II archaeological testing consisted of a total of 19 shovel test pits and two one-by-one test units. Cultural material recovered from the lowest portion of the excavations includes a Hi-Lo point, a hematite celt, one utilized flake and 33 debitage. This artifact collection dates the intact B horizon subsoil in which they were found to the Late-Paleoindian/Early Archaic Period (8500-8000 B.C.). An archaeological feature consisting of twenty-one fragments of fire-cracked rock was also identified. The most interesting and rare artifacts recovered were 18 fired clay nodules, some incised with markings found in the intact B horizon subsoil.

The Crabapple Prehistoric site provides a unique opportunity to expand our limited knowledge of the earliest period of human occupation in the Hudson Valley. The further study of this site and its artifact collection has the potential to yield significant information about this period in New York State history. Specifically, the following research areas have been identified as part of an ongoing Data Recovery Plan for the site:⁵⁸

Settlement Systems/Site Function: This topic addresses what type of settlement is reflected at the site and what activities were conducted at the site. Site function can be refined through identifying the activities occurring at the site. Site function will provide insight to the site's placement within regional settlement systems. Tool forms and use-wear analysis of the stone tools will provide information related to this research question.

⁵⁸ Susan Gade, Derrick Marcucci and Jessica Schreyer, *Phase IA/IB and II Archaeological Investigations of the Town of Coeymans Sanitary Sewer Overflow Abatement and Elimination Project, Albany County, New York* (Latham, NY: C.T. Male Associates, P.C: September 2016) p. 5.

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Subsistence Patterns: This issue will examine the resources exploited and used by the populations living at the site. The site's setting offered occupants ready access to predictable and concentrated yearly resources along the Hudson River as well as game movement in the uplands. Features, tool sets and artifact types found at the site will provide insight to the resources targeted for use by the site's occupants.

Community Patterns: Community patterns can be discerned by examining intrasite specifics to identify the social aspects of the site's occupants. It is directly related to the settlement type and the activities occurring at the site. Community patterning will be addressed with the following question: What was the composition of the groups (e.g., males, females, task group, band) occupying the site? This question can best be address by excavating large block excavations that allow for examining the spatial distribution of artifacts and features across a large horizontal living surface.

Conclusion

Coeymans Landing was first settled and developed in the 1670s in association with the waterpower of the Coeymans Creek and the industrial/commercial vision of Barent Pietersz Coeymans. The settlement evolved around Barent's industrial development, which would sustain generations of his family and form the backbone of a small but important commercial center along the Hudson River and the Erie Canal.

The docks and warehouses at Coeymans Landing served as a regional center for the shipping of grain, hay, produce and bluestone to New York City. The Landing would later become a major center for the brick and block ice industries, largely developed to feed the same exponentially growing downstate market. Fueled by these factors a tightly packed community grew up around the docks and the waterpower of the Coeymans Creek. Today, Coeymans Landing remains largely intact from its late nineteenth and early twentieth century development and retains a remarkable sense of place in New York's Hudson Valley region.

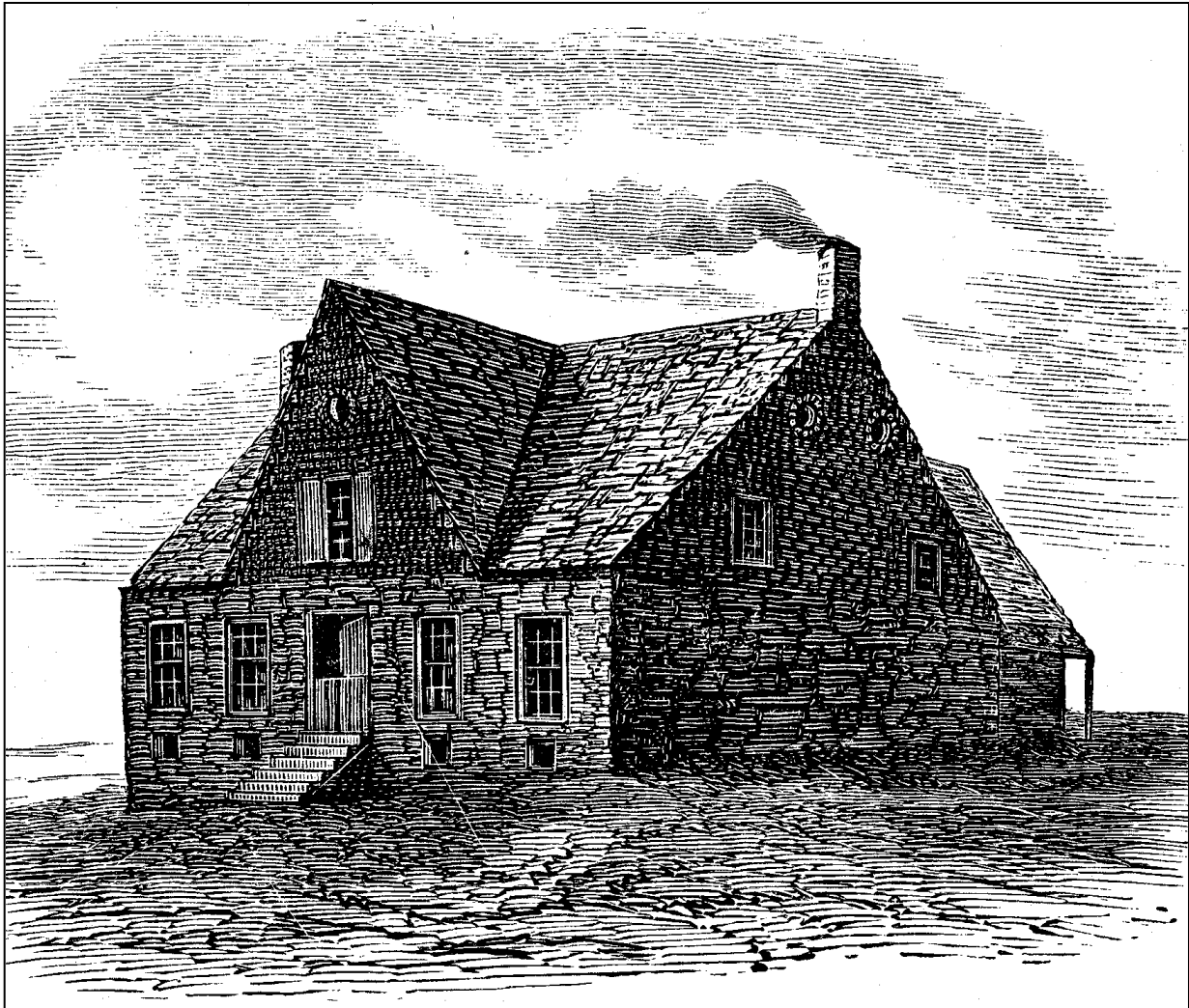
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Figure 1



The home of Barent Pieterze Coeymans ca.1673 as drawn based on first had accounts and and as it appears in Joel Munsell's *Annals of Albany*, 1869.

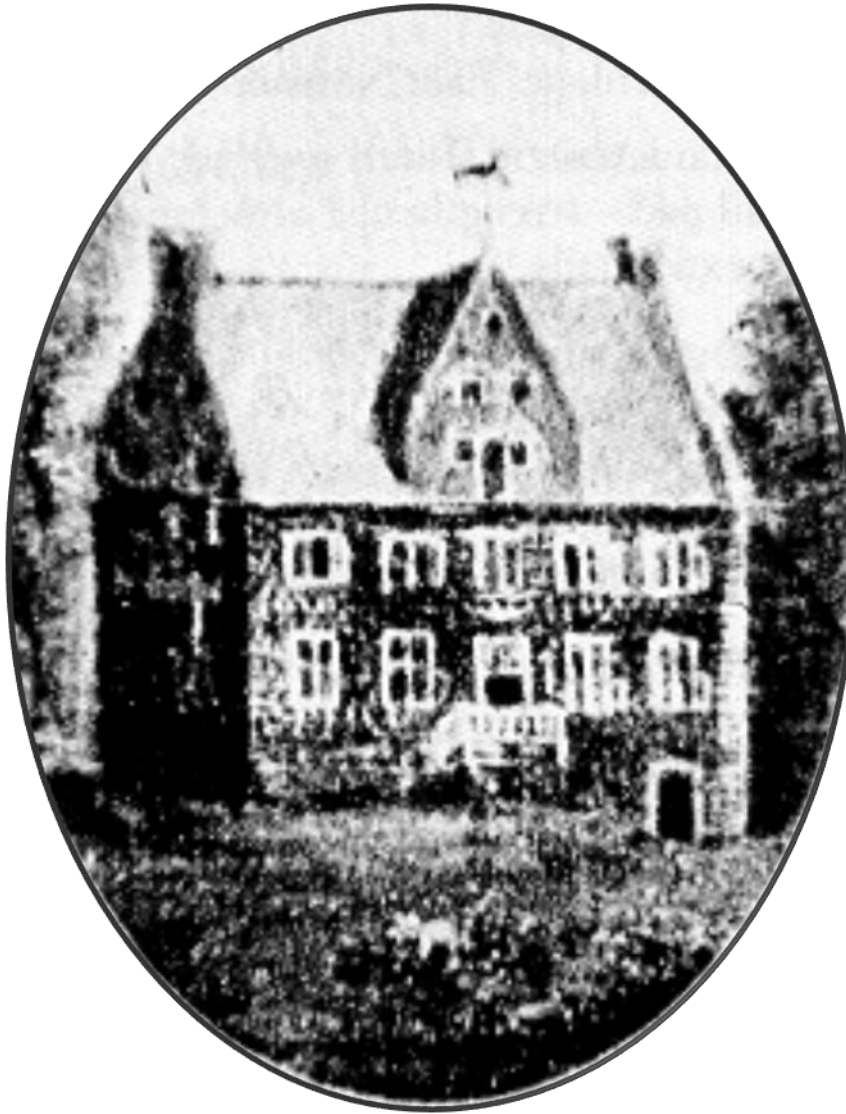
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Figure 2



Part of a c.1720 painting of the Coeymans Mill Complex. The larger original painting was in the collection of the Holland Society, New York City, but has been lost. The image is reproduced from Helen Wilkinson Reynolds', Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776.

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Figure 3



Ca. 1720 portrait of Ariaantje Coeymans VerPlanck attributed to Nehemiah Partridge from the collection of the Albany Institute of History and Art.

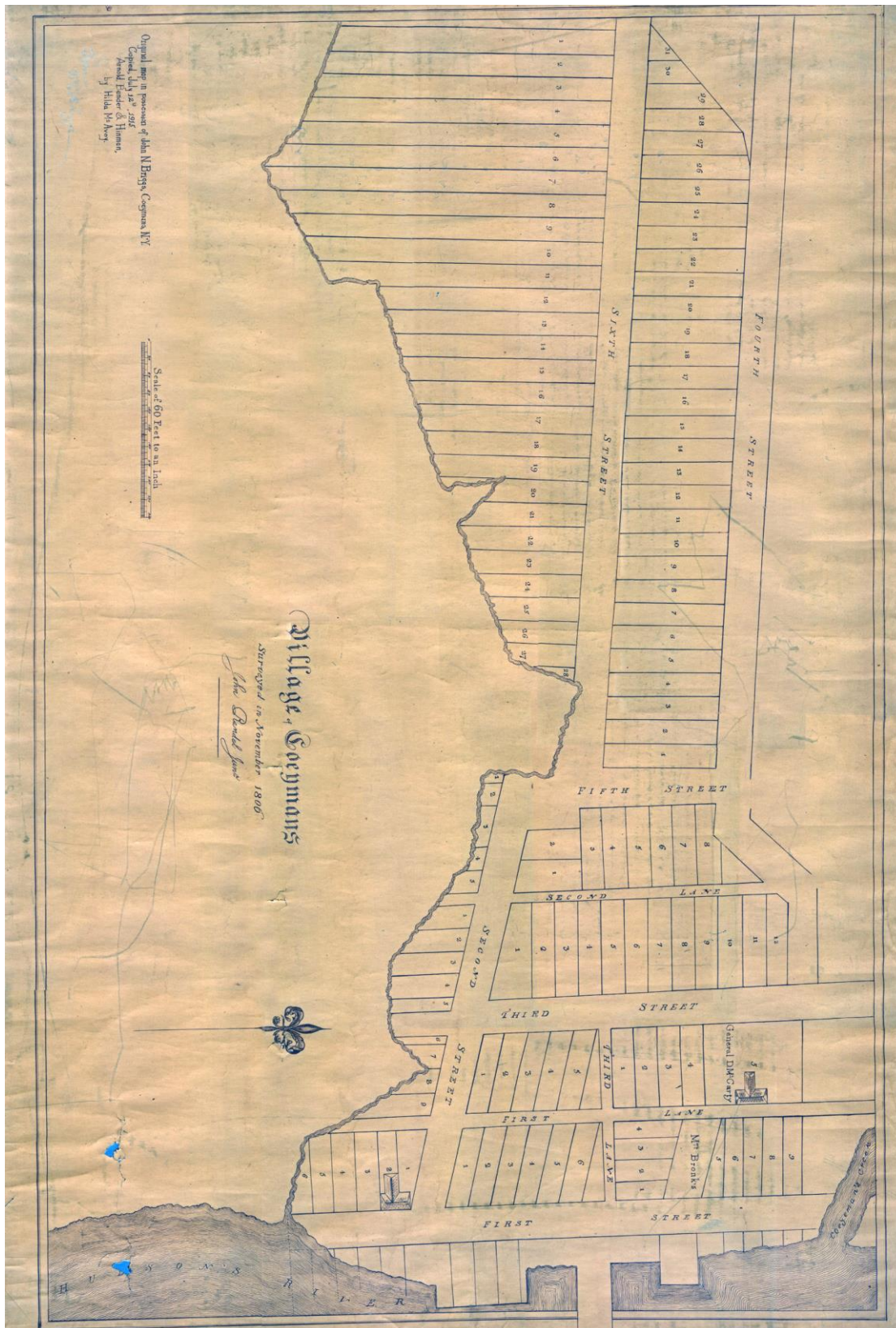
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Figure 4



1806 "Village of Coeymans," John Randal, Jr. Survey Map

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[illegible]

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Figure 6



1889 L. R. Burleigh "Bird's Eye View" of Coeymans, N.Y. and Coeymans Junction.

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Appendix A

The following is a transcript of an unexecuted contract dated 1733 between Ariaantje Coeymans and her husband David VerPlanck and Samuel Coeymans and his wife Katrina Coeymans. The document is in the Collection of the Albany Institute of History and Art. It was located and re-transcribed by regional historian, and Ariaantje Coeymans's biographer, Karen Hess in 2011.

The said David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns do covenant, promise, grant, and agree to and with the same Samuel Coyeman his heirs,

executors administrators and assigns that the division shall be in a manner and form following that is to say that the

Large Stone Dwelling house standing upon the premises near the Waterside on the North Side of the Mill Creek shall be divided in two equal parts from the top of the roof to the lower entry

and that the north part thereof that is to say, so much of the said home as shall be to the northward of the aforementioned dividing line, shall be the share and portion of the aforementioned Samuel Coyeman together with the cellar kitchen in the north end of the said house shall also belong unto the said Samuel Coyeman as big and as large as it is now possessed by the aforementioned David Verplanck and Ariaantie, his wife

or also the kitchen or new house with the porch or entry which stand at the north end of the aforementioned Old Dwelling house shall also be and belong unto the aforementioned Samuel Coyeman,

as also the Old Barne standing near the River to the Northward of the said Dwelling house

as also the eastern most or half part of the orchard and westernmost of the gardens

as the same were on the fourteenth day of this instant month laid out and divided by Edward Collins shall also be and belong unto the aforementioned Samuel Coyeman

As also the easterly or lowermost Griss mill and stones and premises

there unto belonging together with the north part of the uppermost garrit of the said mill and bolting house to the northward of the stair case,

the same stair case and lower apartments of the said mill and bolting house remaining in common between the parties aforementioned

as also the One equal half part of the (2) saw mill which stands upon the big creek shall also be the share and proportion of the said Samuel Coyemans to have and to hold

the aforementioned half of the Old dwelling house cellar Kitchen

and new house Old Barn

and half parts of the orchard and garden,

lowermost griss mill

and premises there unto belonging north part of the uppermost garrit and equal half part of the saw mill together with the ground whereon the same stand erected unto the said Samuel Coyeman and to his heirs and assigns to the only (progress?) use behoof of the aforementioned Samuel Coyeman his heirs and assigns for ever and the aforementioned Samuel Coyeman his heirs Executors, Administrators, and assigns doth covenant, promised, grant, and agree to,

and with the said David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, in manner and form following that is to say that the large stone dwelling house aforementioned being divided in two parts as aforementioned,

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by a line struck from the top of the roof to the lower entry, that the south part there of shall be the share and proportion of the aforementioned David Verplanck and Ariantie his wife, together with the cellar which is under the south end of the said dwelling house,

as also fourty foot of ground northerly and southerly at the west end of the aforementioned south part of the aforementioned dwelling house, and easterly and westerly the quantity of thirty two foot to the { }

that the said David Verplanck and Ariantie his wife or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns may hereafter build a kitchen or house upon that same or some other building as to them shall seem convenient and necessary

as also the new barn standing to the westward of the aforementioned dwelling house

as also the easterly or half part of the garden and the westernmost or half part of the orchard aforementioned as

the same were on the day and date aforementioned divided and laid out by the justice aforementioned

and that at the { } request of the said Samuel Coeyman and David and Ariantie Verplanck,

as also the uppermost or westernmost griss mill with the stones and premises thereunto belonging
as also the south part of the uppermost garrit in the said mill

and bolting house to the south of the stair case which said stair case and the under appartments are to be and remain in common between the parties aforementioned and the heirs, and assign

as also the one equal half part of the Sawmill which stands upon the large creek,

the undivided ground held by virtue of the titles aforementioned lying near about the said houses, barnes, mill, aforementioned to be and remain in common that is to say so much ground as is at present {made up} of as Homestead ground and no more which shall be the common for the use of both parties and their heirs, executors, administrator, and assigns for ever to have

and to hold the aforementioned south part of the aforementioned dwelling house together with the cellar aforementioned as also the fourty foot one way and thirty two foot the other at the places aforementioned

the Barne aforementioned,

half part of the Garden and orchard aforementioned,

as also the uppermost grissmill aforementioned and

south part of the uppermost garrit in the Mills and bolting house

and one equal half part in the sawmill aforementioned together with the grounds whereon the same stand erected unto the said David Verplanck and Ariantie his wife and to their Heirs and assigns to the only use and behoof of the said David Verplanck and Ariantie his wife their heirs and assigns for ever and the partys aforementioned for themselves their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns do by these present

covenant, promise, grant, and agree to and with each other that at or before the expiration of the terme of ten months hereafter to be accounted they by themselves or their heirs executors, administrators or assigns shall and will make a farther division of all other the undivided Lands lying within the Limits and bounds aforementioned which are at present Improved or [enforced] Either by themselves or their { } or Either of their Tenants

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as Also all the Lands which they or Either of them hold { } upon Schotacks Island Lying on the east Side of Hudsons River /Viz/ the Lower part of the of the aforementioned Island

And that as Soon as Such Division made in [mariner] aforementioned by the parties aforementioned shall be completed provided it be made within the ten months aforementioned,

that then within the space of two months there after the aforementioned parties their or either of their heirs, administrators, or assigns shall immediately at the request and cost and charges in law of the other party seal and deliver a release to the party requesting the same and to his heirs and assigns for ever for such Lott and Lofts portion or portions tract or tracts of Land or houses aforementioned as to the same party in Lot or share it had fallen or agreed upon to be, either by drawing for the same or agreeing out of hand,

and also at one and the same time to seal and deliver each to another or to each other deeds of releases for the divided premises herein before mentioned in manner and form aforementioned for a farther confirmation of the before mentioned division

and whereas the aforementioned David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, have allotted to them the

South part of the said dwelling house with ground to build a kitchen on & seeing the aforementioned Kitchen cannot well be performed this season,

it is therefore father covenanted by and between the parties to these present that each party shall continue to keep his possessions as to the House and Kitchens aforementioned in the same manner as they do at this present time from the date hereof until the fifteenth day of September which will be the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty four and no longer

and then to remove according to the tenor of the division aforementioned and the aforementioned David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, as also the aforementioned Samuel Coyemans both parties for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns do covenant, grant, promise, and agree with each other that whereas by reason of the scarcity of water which runs to the aforementioned griss mill and saw mills at certain times, it would prove wholly inconvenient that both parties should either grind and saw at one and the time together

Articles of Agreement made and Concluded this

Sixteenth day of July

***in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George, the Second
by the grace of God of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland, King,
Defender of the faith, et. and in the Year of Our Lord Christ,***

One thousand Seven Hundred and thirty three,

Between David Verplanck and Ariaentie, his wife, both of the mannor of Rensselaerswyck in the County of Albany & province of New York of the one part

and Samuuel Coeyman of the mannor, county, & province aforementioned, yeoman of the other part.

Witnessith that whereas Andries Coeymans, late of the same place, did by his certain deed of release, bareing date the fifth day of October in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, grant, bargain, and sell for the consideration of fifteen hundred pounds lawful money of New York unto Samuel and Ariantie Coeyman of and to their Heirs and assigns for ever all those lands, tenements, houses, water courses, griss and saw mills heretofore in the

possession of Barent Pieterse Coyeman situated, lying and being in the county of Albany, aforementioned in and near the mannor of Rensselaer's wyck,

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beginning at a certain creek called Pieter Broncks Creek, or the Creek of Coxackie, including the same creek on the west side of Hudson's River,

thence up along the said river as it runs to, about over, against the middle of Jan Ryene's Island, to a certain small run of water,

thence from said River backwards up into the woods, west and by north half a point more northerly twelve miles English measure, being the northern bound of the said land,

and the Southern bounds beginning at the mouth of said Pieter Bronck's creek, and

thence up the same, including the same as aforementioned untill it comes to Coxachie, and

thence up in to the wood by a due west course until it is twelve English miles distant from the mouth of said creek,

from the west end of which distance last mentioned a straight line drawn northerly until it meet(s) and close(s) with the west end of the aforementioned northerly bounds (and thus) makes the western bounds thereof,

and the Eastern bounds thereof in the said Hudson River together with all and singular barns, stables, orchards, fields, pastures, meadows, etc.

together with all the right and title of the said Andries Coyeman as well as heirs to his father Barent Pieterse Coeyman as otherwise in and to the business and every part and parcel thereof as by the same deed bearing date as aforementioned (1716),

being there unto had Will plainly appears,

and whereas the aforementioned Ariantie did afterwards intermarry with the above named David Verplanck,

and seeing that afterwards the said David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, did by certain deeds of lease and releases in the year of Our Lord 1726, executed by the same David and Ariantie, his wife, bargain, sell,

release, and confirm unto Coenraet Ten Eyck of the City of Albany, all their equal undivided half part of the lands and premises beforementioned,

and whereas the aforementioned Coenraet Ten Eyck did afterwards in the same year of our Lord, for the same valuable consideration, reconvey the same lands and premises unto the aforementioned David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, and to their heirs and assigns for ever,

and whereas also the aforementioned Samuel Coyeman, after the aforementioned deed from

Andries Coyeman to him and Ariantie, executed as aforementioned to wit on the nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty three (19 November 1723),

did by a certain { } grant, bargain, sell {a lien?} release and confirm all his undivided equal half part of the before mentioned tract of land and premises unto Hendrick Ten Eyck, his heirs and assigns and seeing also that the aforementioned Hendrick Ten Eyck afterwards to wit in the year aforementioned on the twenty fifth Day of November (25 November 1726) did for the same valuable consideration reconvey the same lands and premises unto the aforementioned Samuel Coeymans and to his heirs and Assigns for ever.

Now this indenture witnessith that as well the aforementioned David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, as the said Samuel Coeymans,

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County and State

both partys being desirous that a DIVISION of the aforementioned lands and premises should be made in the easiest and best manner,

it is therefore covenanted and agreed in manner and form following that from and after the date hereof each party his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns shall take his or their time weekly as well in the aforementioned saw mill as in the aforementioned grismill each party with his own mill and stones that is to say that said David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, with the uppermost mill and stones

and the said Samuel with the lowermost mill and stones either party their or either of their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns not intermeddling with the others the respective cog wheels running work and wood

supporting each particular mill being kept in repair at the charges an cost of each respective party unto whom the same is heretofore set forth to belong,

the roof of said mill and bolting house,

the foundation pieces of lumber,etc.

and so much thereof as is hereto fore said to be in common

shall be repaired and kept in repairs at the equal charge of both parties and their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns

as also the gutter belonging to the said saw mill and grismills together with the dan or dams belonging to the same,

as also the charges of repairing and keeping in repairs the { } stand in the front of the Old House,

shall be kept and repaired at the equal cost and charges of both parties, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns,

the refusing or neglecting party subjecting himself and his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns to the action of debt or breach of covenant to be prosecuted by the other party if to him it shall seem, meet, and shall therupon recovered according to the rules of justice and law

and it is also farther covenanted by and between the parties to these present that in consideration that the aforementioned David and Ariantie Verplanck have the upper most griss mill allotted to them,

the aforementioned David and Ariantie or either of their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns shall and will immediately after the sealing and delivery of a release by the said Samuel Coyeman, his heirs, or assigns after the division made of the remaining undivided lands mentioned heretofore to be divided and the release executed to the aforementioned David and or pleasure and no otherwise and safety it is farther covenanted by and between the parties to these present and they for themselves their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns so covenant promise, grant, and agree with each other in manner and form following

that is to say that the first week both as to grinding and sawing shall commence on the Monday the twenty third day of this month of July at the break of day and shall end on the Monday following also at break of day, which said week shall be unto Samuel Coyeman, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and that after the same week is so expired as aforementioned then immediately shall the weekly time of David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, commence these and their heirs, executors, administrators, and or assigns and shall continue until the brake of day of the Monday following and so on each party his weekly turns to them and their heirs and assigns for ever in witness whereof the parties to these present have interchangeably set their hands unto seals the day and year first above written.

Coeymans Landing Historic District

Name of Property

Albany, New York

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Coeymans Landing Historic District

Name of Property

Albany, New York

County and State

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Coeymans Landing Historic District

Name of Property

Albany, New York

County and State

Individual Maps In Chronological Order

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October 14, 1889.
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"Soldiers After The Rioters," *The Albany Evening Journal*, May 18, 1906.
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"Troops Sent To Coeymans To Intimidate Italians," *The Argus*, May 17, 1906.
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"Strike At Coeymans May Cause General Shutdown," *The Argus*, May 18, 1906.
"Strikers At Coeymans Vote To Return To Work," *The Argus*, May 19, 1906.

"Nothing Left to Academy," *The New York Times*, October 18, 1889.
"Acton Civill's Bequests," *The New York Times*, December 14, 1989.

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): _____

Coeymans Landing Historic District

Albany, New York

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 155.15

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599138</u> Easting	<u>4703598</u> Northing	9. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599298</u> Easting	<u>4702591</u> Northing
2. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599262</u> Easting	<u>4703592</u> Northing	10. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599330</u> Easting	<u>4702488</u> Northing
3. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599381</u> Easting	<u>4703546</u> Northing	11. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599287</u> Easting	<u>4702145</u> Northing
4. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599472</u> Easting	<u>4703479</u> Northing	12. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599217</u> Easting	<u>4702129</u> Northing
5. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599503</u> Easting	<u>4703078</u> Northing	13. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>598945</u> Easting	<u>4702263</u> Northing
6. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599515</u> Easting	<u>4703020</u> Northing	14. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>598629</u> Easting	<u>4702789</u> Northing
7. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599298</u> Easting	<u>4702591</u> Northing	15. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>598606</u> Easting	<u>4703070</u> Northing
8. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599327</u> Easting	<u>4702686</u> Northing	16. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>598985</u> Easting	<u>4703577</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for this nomination is shown on the enclosed mapping, which is drawn at scales of 1:24,000, 1:12,000, 1:8,000 and 1:4,400. All maps are labeled "Coeymans Landing Historic District, Town of Coeymans, Albany County, New York."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district boundary was drawn to include the largest contiguous collection of intact historic resources physically and thematically linked to the settlement and development of Coeymans Landing. The boundary encompasses almost the entirety of the geographical limits of the hamlet of Coeymans Landing as depicted on historical maps, in particular the 1866 Beers Atlas map titled "*Coeymans Landing*." (fig. 5)

The easternmost boundary of the district follows the original western shoreline of the Hudson River as depicted in historic maps prior to infilling with dredge spoils in the 1960s. The northern boundary has been extended to the limits of the intact residential/commercial edge of the hamlet associated with the development of the community into the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Riverview Baptist Missionary Church (west side of the Coeymans Creek) and the Adamo Tavern (east side of the Coeymans Creek) mark the northern limit of the district. Beyond these buildings is the new industrial development associated with the Port of Coeymans, which began development in the early 2000s.

The western edge of the district is marked by the eastern line of the incorporated Village of Ravena, which was historical known as Coeymans Junction. The southern district boundary includes historic acreage that was associated with the Fletcher Blaisdell farm. This land was sold in the mid-nineteenth century for use as Grove and St. Patrick's Cemeteries. Along Main Street (NY Route 144) the southern boundary terminates at the Col. Sanford home. Beyond this point is a large open lot then several modern ranch homes built well outside the period of significance that do not contextually contribute to the larger district.

Coeymans Landing Historic District

Albany, New York

Name of Property

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Bonafide

organization _____ date 4/1/2017

street & number 29 McConnell Avenue telephone _____

city or town Ravena state NY zip code 12143

e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Coeymans Landing Historic District

City or Vicinity: Coeymans

County: Albany

State: New York

Photographer: John Bonafide

Date Photographed: April, 2017

TIFF Format/Originals retained by the NYS OPRHP Division for Historic Preservation, Waterford, NY 12188

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 001: 54 Church Street "Windy Hill," (north side), Northwest edge of district
002: 44 and 46 Church Street (north side)
003: 40 Church Street (north side)
004: View east on Church Street
005: 32 Church Street (north side)
006: 24 Church Street, Former Reformed Protestant Dutch Church (north side)
007: 21 and 23 Church Street (south side)
008: 31 Church Street (south side)
009: 35 Church Street (south side)
0010: View North on Uthe Blvd., 24 and 22 Church Street
0011: Parish Cemetery
0012: Parish Cemetery
0013: Riverview Drive, Riverview Missionary Baptist Church
0014: 2185 and 2181 River Road, Adamo Tavern, (west side), North edge of district
0015: 28-31 Stone House Hill Road, Ariaantje and Samuel Coeymans Stone House
0016: 28-31 Stone House Hill Road, 1720 House
0017: 91 and 93 Main Street (west side)
0018: 98 and 96 Main Street (east side)
0019: View south on Main Street
0020: 86 and 82 Main Street, View north

Coeymans Landing Historic District

Albany, New York

Name of Property

County and State

0021: Westerlo Street at Second Street, View West to Main Street
0022: 3-5 and 7 Westerlo Street, 81 Main Street, View West to Main Street
0023: 7 Westerlo Street (south side)
0024: View east on Westerlo Street, Coeymans Landing Park and Hudson River
0025: 14 Dock Street at First Street (north side)
0026: 13 First Street (west side)
0027: View south on Second Street from Fourth Street
0028: 19 First Street, "Gen. David McCarty Stone House" (west side)
0029: 72 Main Street (east side)
0030: 52 and 50 Main Street (east side), South edge of district
0031: 73 Main Street, "Dr. Wesley Blaisdell House," (west side)
0032: View east at intersection of Main and Westerlo Streets
0033: 36 Westerlo (north side)
0034: View east on Westerlo Street from Blaisdell Avenue
0035: 49 Westerlo Street (south side)
0036: View west on Westerlo Street from Blaisdell Avenue
0037: 2 New Street (east side)
0038: 72 and 70 Westerlo Street (north side)
0039: View east on Westerlo Street from New Street
0040: 71 Westerlo Street (south side)
0041: Westerlo at Civill Avenue, "Acton Civill Polytechnic Academy," (south side)
0042: 109 Westerlo Street, "Fletcher Blaisdell Farm Complex," (south side)
0043: Frangella Drive view east from Civill Avenue
0044: Frangella Drive view west from Blaisdell Avenue
0045: 14 Einie Drive (west side)
0046: 26 Blaisdell Avenue (west side)
0047: 11 Blaisdell Avenue (east side)
0048: 13 Blaisdell Avenue (east side)
0049: 63 Blaisdell Avenue
0050: Grove Cemetery, Colvin Receiving Vault
0051: Grove Cemetery
0052: Grove Cemetery
0053: Grove Cemetery
0054: St. Patrick's Cemetery
0055: Van Dalfsen Cemetery
0056: Niles Vault

Property Owner:

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

name VARIOUS: historic district

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.

County and State

Historically Listed

Contributing

Non-Contributing

1 in = 300 ft

155.15 Acres

Westerlo Historic District

Westerlo, New York

Map of the Westerlo Historic District, showing property boundaries, lot numbers, and street names. The map includes a legend for 'Historically Listed' (light gray), 'Contributing' (medium gray), and 'Non-Contributing' (white) properties. A scale bar indicates 1 inch = 300 feet. A north arrow is also present. The map includes labels for various landmarks such as the Coeymans School, Coeymans, Ariaanje, House, and the Westerlo Cemetery. A total area of 155.15 Acres is noted in the top right corner.

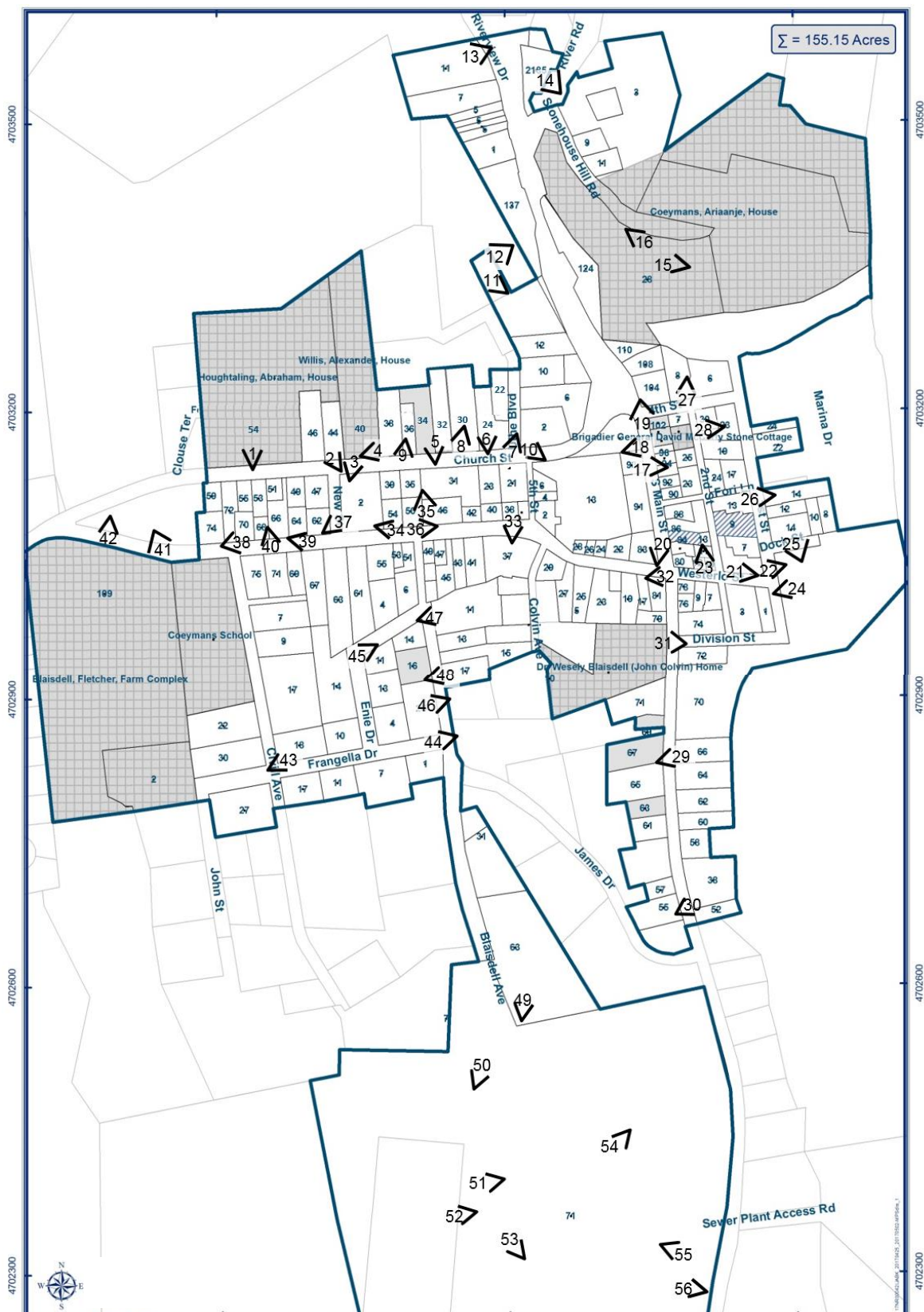
Coeymans Landing Historic District

Name of Property

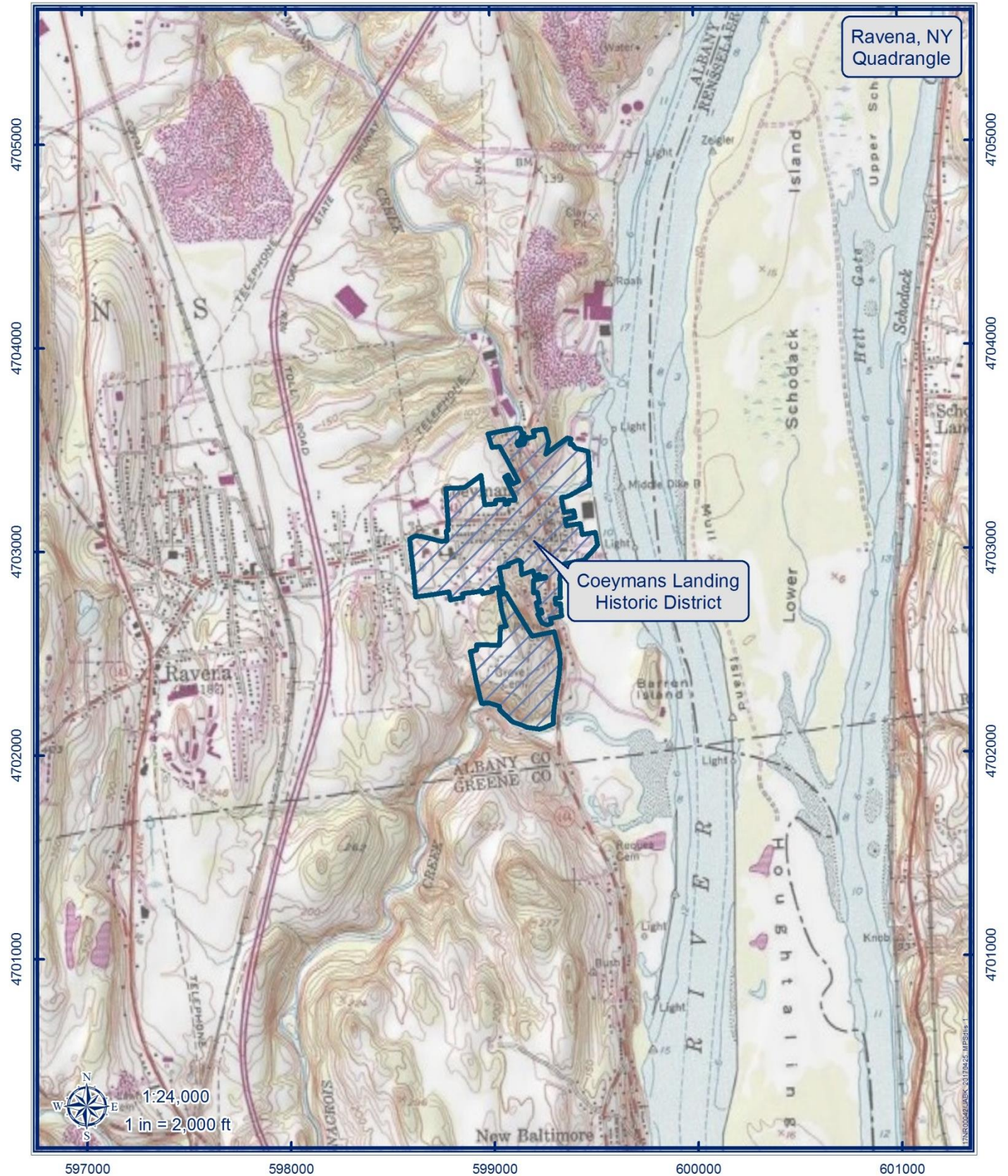
Albany, New York

County and State

Coeymans Landing Historic District Photo Key
(No Scale)



“Coeymans Landing Historic District, Coeymans, Albany County”
Town of Coeymans, Albany County, New York – 1:24,000



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

0 625 1,250 2,500 Feet

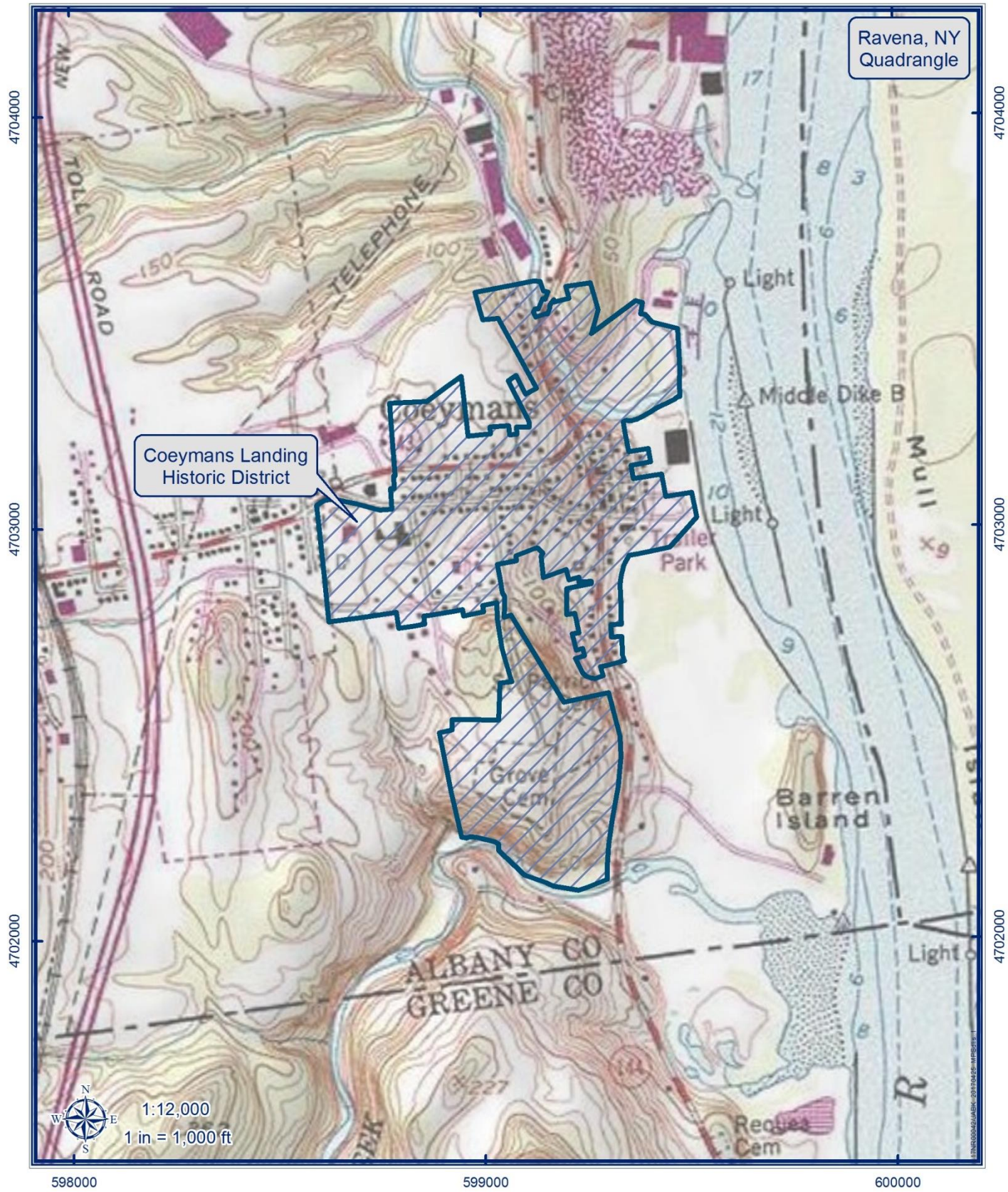


Coeymans Landing HD



Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Town of Coeymans, Albany County, New York – 1:12,000



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

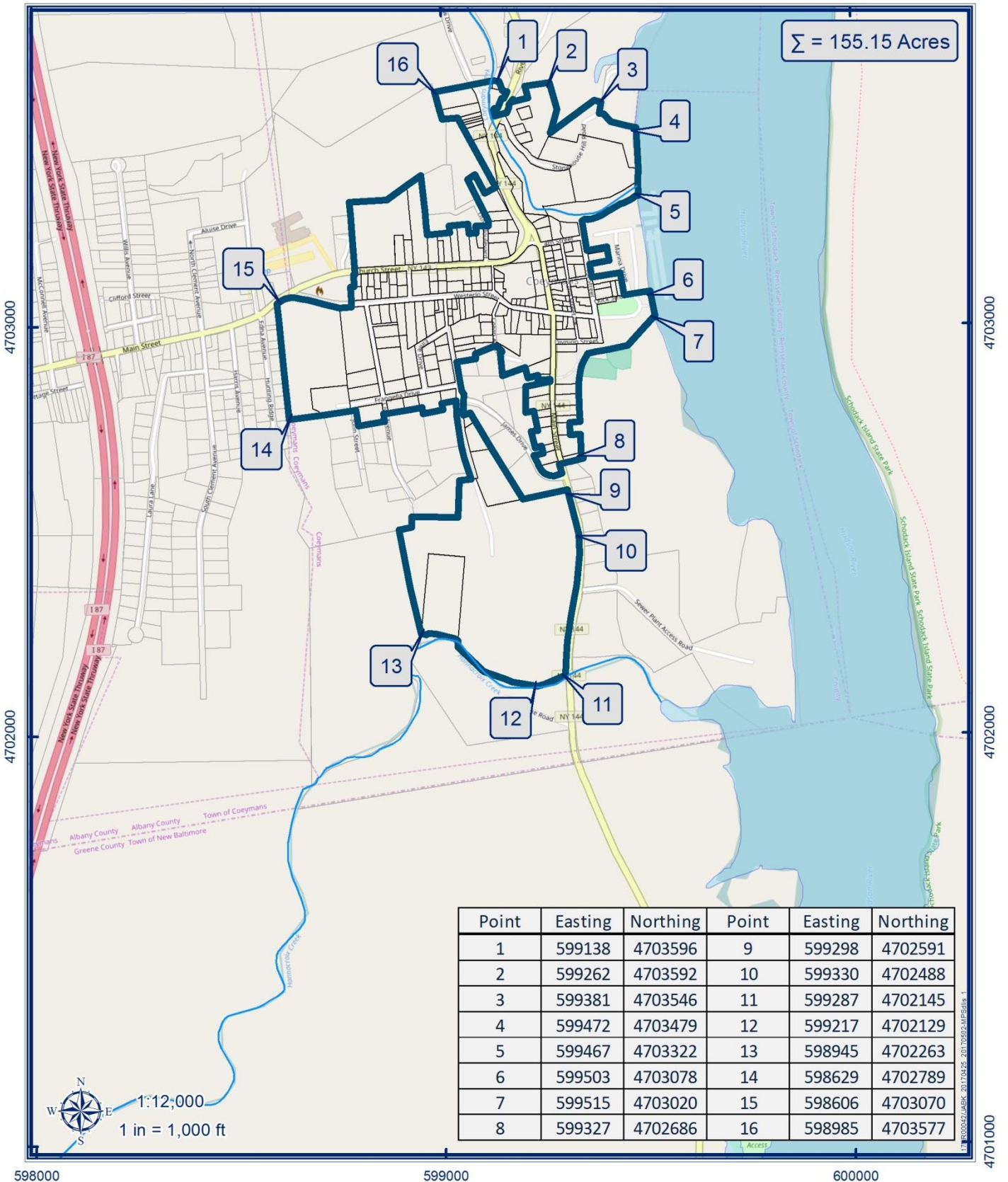
A horizontal number line representing distance in feet. The line starts at 0 and ends at 1,250. There are tick marks at 0, 312.5, 625, and 1,250. The segment from 0 to 312.5 is labeled with the letter 'V'.



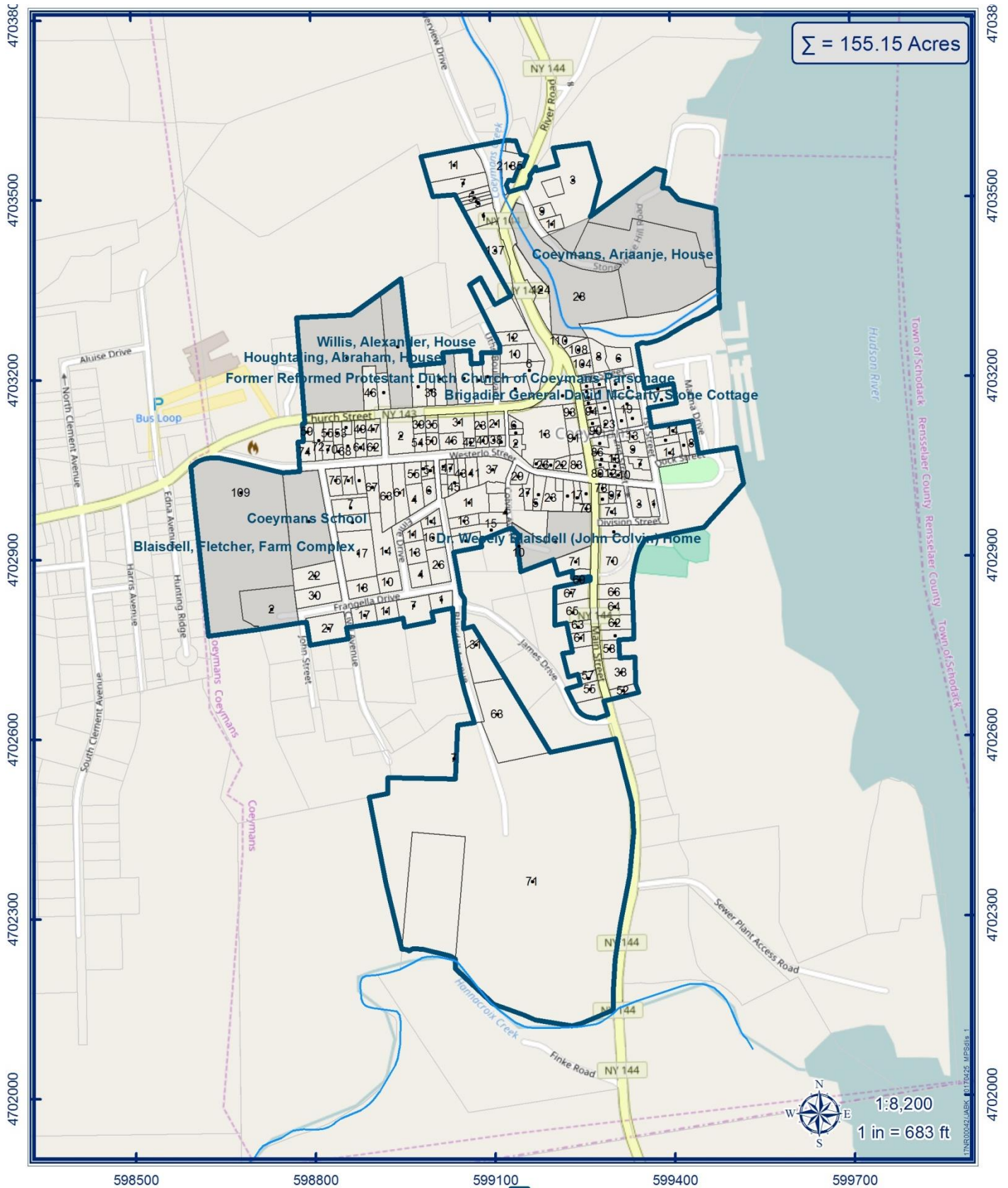
Coeymans Landing HD

**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

“Coeymans Landing Historic District, Coeymans, Albany County” Town of Coeymans, Albany County, New York – 1:12,000 – UTM Points



“Coeymans Landing Historic District, Coeymans, Albany County” **Town of Coeymans, Albany County, New York – 1:8,200**



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



Coeymans Landing HD
 NR Listing





















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Memory
of
REBECCA Wife of
Jacob Parish
departed this life
Oct 28 '87
Aged 55 years





STONE



TRUCK

144
102
1010



























NO
PARKING
HERE
OR
CORNERS

REMOVE
IF
FURNACE
REMOVED
11/10/11













SARA M. NICCOLI
REAL ESTATE GROUP







































In Memory of
JOHN J. BELL
who departed this life
Aug. 15, 1877
In the 38. year
of his age



In Memory of
JOHN J. BELL
who departed this life
May 15, 1872
In the 61. year
of his age



HARRIS



WILLIAM J. WESTCOTT
1865 —
ELLEN VANCUREN
HIS WIFE
1860 — 1900
THEIR GRAVE
1900 JULIAN MAY 1913

HERESA
FAIRE
DIED

HERESA
FAIRE
DIED



GOUGH

SON
TED E. P. 1950 - 1993
FATHER
GERARD M. 1918 - 2007
MOTHER
HILDA M. 1918 - 2007

Libertucci

James J. Libertucci
Born: [illegible]
Died: [illegible]

BELOVED SON,
BROTHER, FRIEND

JUSTIN JOHN
BONAFIDE

"WHO GIVES MANY LAUGHS"
"WHO FEELS HAPPY
ALL THE TIME"

JUNE 12, 1987
APRIL 21, 1997

Libertucci

Joseph T. Libertucci
Born: [illegible]
Died: [illegible]

DOYLE

DANIEL S.
FEB. 7, 1931
OCT. 25, 2012

Libertucci

John R. Libertucci
Born: [illegible]
Died: [illegible]





HERTY MILL
BUILT 1810-1811

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Date Received: 2/8/2018 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 3/26/2018 Date of Weekly List:

 X Accept Return Reject 3/26/2018 Date

Reviewer	<u>Alexis Abernathy</u>	Discipline	<u>Historian</u>
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.



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner



6 September 2017

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 three nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Coeymans Landing Historic District, Albany County
390 Ocean Avenue, Nassau County
First Lewis County Clerk's Office, Lewis County

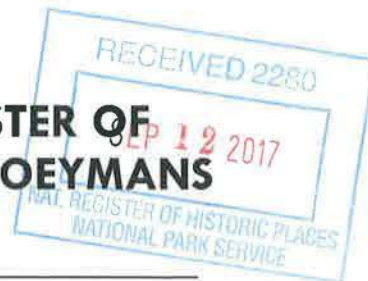
Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office

Ø Objection
Support Letters
61

**PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS**



I, Justin Marvelli

owner of a property at 67 Westerlo Street,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
- Owner occupants of historic properties listed in the registers, individually or contributing in a district in Coeymans may qualify for a New York State Income Tax Credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of qualified rehabilitation work.
- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Justin Marvelli

Date: 10/3/15

Mailing Address: PO Box 79 Coeymans, NY

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE. This work includes but is not limited to:
 - Structural systems, including foundations, floor joists, and ceiling and attic rafters.
 - Roofs, including roof coverings, rafters, fascia, soffits, gutters, and downspouts.
 - Interior work, including floors, walls, stairs, ceilings, and trim around windows and doors.
 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

Can I install vinyl siding on my house?

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Can I use the credit if I have a rental unit in my house?

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When can I take the tax credit?

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Bonnie McNeilly
owner of a property at 7 Blaisdell Ave Coey.,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
- Owner occupants of historic properties listed in the registers, individually or contributing in a district in Coeymans may qualify for a New York State Income Tax Credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of qualified rehabilitation work.
- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Bonnie McNeilly

Date: 7/15/15

Mailing Address: PO Box 883 Coey. 12045

Email (optional): bmcneilly@aol.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, JOSEPH L. Boehlke
owner of a property at 16 Blaisdell Ave. Coeymans, NY
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

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Signature: Joe L. Boehlke

Date: 3/22/15

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 53

Email (optional): JOE4731@AOL.COM

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, John & Sharie Meola
owner of a property at 17 Blaisdell Ave,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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Signature: [Signature] Date: 8/25/15

Mailing Address: Box 700 Coeymans, NY 12045

Email (optional): pipermaple@yahoo.com

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, PAUL D. BRIGGS
owner of a property at BAERENA PARK, BARREN ISLAND,
(SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT ROAD)
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

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Signature: Paul D. Briggs

Date: 12/1/2015

Mailing Address: 24241 BIG OAK LN, MILLSBORO, DE 19966

Email (optional): PDBRIGGS@VERIZON.NET

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Alexander Lawler
owner of a property at 10 Colvin Ave,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

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Signature: Alexander Lawler Date: 09/28/15

Mailing Address: PO Box 724 Coeymans, NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Debbie Carras
owner of a property at 53 Church St Coeymans, NY 12013
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
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Signature: Debbie Carras Date: 7/26/15

Mailing Address: deborah@jbonavita.com

Email (optional): _____

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Can I install vinyl siding on my house?

Replacing repairable historic material is never recommended; however, if the historic material cannot be repaired because of the extent of the damage, we recommend that the material is replaced in-kind. The use of modern materials over existing wood siding may lead to future moisture damage to the structure and diminishes the historic appearance of the building.

Can I use the credit if I have a rental unit in my house?

Only the work associated with the homeowner-occupied portion of the house is eligible. There are other historic preservation tax incentives for income-producing properties.

When can I take the tax credit?

This state income tax credit is taken in the year that the owner receives a Certification of Completion from the Division for Historic Preservation; the certificate is issued when work is completed and Part 3 of the tax credit application is submitted and approved.

What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Kathleen Rice

owner of a property at 32 Church St,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
- Owner occupants of historic properties listed in the registers, individually or contributing in a district in Coeymans may qualify for a New York State Income Tax Credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of qualified rehabilitation work.
- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: K Rice Date: 5/22/15

Mailing Address: po box 916

Email (optional): KCRICE1381@aol.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE. This work includes but is not limited to:
 - Structural systems, including foundations, floor joists, and ceiling and attic rafters.
 - Roofs, including roof coverings, rafters, fascia, soffits, gutters, and downspouts.
 - Interior work, including floors, walls, stairs, ceilings, and trim around windows and doors.
 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Suzanne Porter

owner of a property at 40 Church St Coeymans, NY 12045,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- Owner occupants of historic properties listed in the registers, individually or contributing in a district in Coeymans may qualify for a New York State Income Tax Credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of qualified rehabilitation work.
- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Suzanne Porter

Date: 7/14/15

Mailing Address: Po Box 1496

Email (optional): windsor237@gmail.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work **must** be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation **BEFORE** you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

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**PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS**

I, Harold C and Heather / Kim
owner of a property at 44 Church Street,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: [Signature]

Date: 7-14-15

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 152 Ravena NY 12143

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

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- You must own and live in the house
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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, DARLEEN L DOMANICO/EDWARD J DOMANICO
owner of a property at 46 CHURCH STREET,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
- Owner occupants of historic properties listed in the registers, individually or contributing in a district in Coeymans may qualify for a New York State Income Tax Credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of qualified rehabilitation work.
- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Darleen L. Domanico

Date: 7-14-2015

Mailing Address: PO Box 827, COEYMAN'S, NY 12045

Email (optional): dar118@aol.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance.

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation **BEFORE** you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements **AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE**. This work includes but is not limited to:
 - Structural systems, including foundations, floor joists, and ceiling and attic rafters.
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 - Interior work, including floors, walls, stairs, ceilings, and trim around windows and doors.
 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Andrea Grutza
owner of a property at 47 Church St. Coeymans NY 12045
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
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- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Andrea Grutza Date: 7/14/15

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 103 Coeymans NY 12045

Email (optional): agrutza@gmail.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

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 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

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Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Lawrence R. Southwick

owner of a property at 38 Church St, Coeymans,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
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Signature: Lawrence R. Southwick

Date: July 29, 2015

Mailing Address: ~~654~~ P.O. Box 654 Coeymans, N.Y. 12045

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Michael V. Rienti & Gail E. Rienti
owner of a property at 59 Church St Coeymans NY,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Michael V. Rienti

Date: 8/3/15

Mailing Address: Box 991 Coeymans, NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE. This work includes but is not limited to:
 - Structural systems, including foundations, floor joists, and ceiling and attic rafters.
 - Roofs, including roof coverings, rafters, fascia, soffits, gutters, and downspouts.
 - Interior work, including floors, walls, stairs, ceilings, and trim around windows and doors.
 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

Can I install vinyl siding on my house?

Replacing repairable historic material is never recommended; however, if the historic material cannot be repaired because of the extent of the damage, we recommend that the material is replaced in-kind. The use of modern materials over existing wood siding may lead to future moisture damage to the structure and diminishes the historic appearance of the building.

Can I use the credit if I have a rental unit in my house?

Only the work associated with the homeowner-occupied portion of the house is eligible. There are other historic preservation tax incentives for income-producing properties.

When can I take the tax credit?

This state income tax credit is taken in the year that the owner receives a Certification of Completion from the Division for Historic Preservation; the certificate is issued when work is completed and Part 3 of the tax credit application is submitted and approved.

What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, SHIRLEY M. BRIGGS
owner of a property at 35 CHURCH ST,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
- Owner occupants of historic properties listed in the registers, individually or contributing in a district in Coeymans may qualify for a New York State Income Tax Credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of qualified rehabilitation work.
- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Shirley M. Briggs Date: 12/1/15

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 917, COEYMANS, NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Kevin Roberts
owner of a property at 9 Civill Ave,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Kevin Roberts

Date: 7-17-15

Mailing Address: Box 82 Coeymans, NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

(1)

**PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS**

I, Dorothy L Winne & Brad D Winne
owner of a property at 8 Dock St Coeymans, N.Y.
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Dorothy L Winne

Date: May 22, 2015

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 764 Coeymans, N.Y. 12045

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
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GENERAL GUIDELINES

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Thomas EDolan
owner of a property at 10 Dock ST Coeymans NY 12045,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
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Signature: _____

Date: 5/22/15

Mailing Address: _____

Email (optional): _____

10 Dock ST, PO Box 699, Coeymans NY 12045
ted55661@aol.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

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The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, JOSEPH C. ROTELLO
owner of a property at 18 FRANGECCA DR. COEYMANS NY,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Joseph C. Rotello

Date: 7/15/15

Mailing Address: PO Box 878 Coeymans NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Jeffrey McNaughton
owner of a property at 7 Fourth St,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Jeffrey McNaughton

Date: 6-06-15

Mailing Address: 7 4th Street Coeymans NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

Can I install vinyl siding on my house?

Replacing repairable historic material is never recommended; however, if the historic material cannot be repaired because of the extent of the damage, we recommend that the material is replaced in-kind. The use of modern materials over existing wood siding may lead to future moisture damage to the structure and diminishes the historic appearance of the building.

Can I use the credit if I have a rental unit in my house?

Only the work associated with the homeowner-occupied portion of the house is eligible. There are other historic preservation tax incentives for income-producing properties.

When can I take the tax credit?

This state income tax credit is taken in the year that the owner receives a Certification of Completion from the Division for Historic Preservation; the certificate is issued when work is completed and Part 3 of the tax credit application is submitted and approved.

What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Bruce J Myers Jr
owner of a property at 7 First st,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
- Owner occupants of historic properties listed in the registers, individually or contributing in a district in Coeymans may qualify for a New York State Income Tax Credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of qualified rehabilitation work.
- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Bruce J Myers Jr Date: 7/20/15

Mailing Address: Po Box 671 Coeymans NY 12045

Email (optional): camperBm@AOL.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE. This work includes but is not limited to:
 - Structural systems, including foundations, floor joists, and ceiling and attic rafters.
 - Roofs, including roof coverings, rafters, fascia, soffits, gutters, and downspouts.
 - Interior work, including floors, walls, stairs, ceilings, and trim around windows and doors.
 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Jo-Ann Segal / Keith Crossley
owner of a property at 19 First St,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Jo Ann Segal

Date: July 19, 2015

Mailing Address: PO Box 701 Coeymans, NY

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
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GENERAL GUIDELINES

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

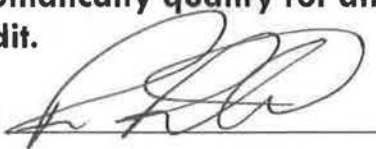
I, Ricky R. Robideau Jr.

owner of a property at 23 First St Coeymans, NY 12045,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: 

Date: 5/22/15

Mailing Address: amanda.fabideau@gmail.com

Email (optional): P.O. Box 944 Coeymans, NY 12045

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

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- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work **must** be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation **BEFORE** you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

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The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, PAUL LAWLER (ON BEHALF OF COEYMANS HERITAGE SOCIETY)
owner of a property at 9 FIRST STREET,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: _____

Date: July 10, 2015

Mailing Address: _____

798 PO BOX 798; COEYMANS NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

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**PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS**

I, Veronica Foni

owner of a property at 13 First Street, Coeymans NY,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

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Signature: Veronica M Foni

Date: 11/20/2015

Mailing Address: 1101 River Road

Silke NY 12158

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, BARBARA J LEBRECHT
owner of a property at 56 SOUTH MAIN ST (RTE 144),
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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Signature: _____

Barbara J Lebrecht

Date: _____

7/18/15

Mailing Address: _____

BOX 829 COEYMANS NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Michael McNaughton (as managing partner of Mara Mac Holding LLC)
owner of a property at 79 Main St.,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
- Owner occupants of historic properties listed in the registers, individually or contributing in a district in Coeymans may qualify for a New York State Income Tax Credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of qualified rehabilitation work.
- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Michael McNaughton Date: 6-08-15

Mailing Address: POB 877 Coeymans NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work **must** be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation **BEFORE** you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements **AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE**. This work includes but is not limited to:
 - Structural systems, including foundations, floor joists, and ceiling and attic rafters.
 - Roofs, including roof coverings, rafters, fascia, soffits, gutters, and downspouts.
 - Interior work, including floors, walls, stairs, ceilings, and trim around windows and doors.
 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit **does not** cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

Can I install vinyl siding on my house?

Replacing repairable historic material is never recommended; however, if the historic material cannot be repaired because of the extent of the damage, we recommend that the material is replaced in-kind. The use of modern materials over existing wood siding may lead to future moisture damage to the structure and diminishes the historic appearance of the building.

Can I use the credit if I have a rental unit in my house?

Only the work associated with the homeowner-occupied portion of the house is eligible. There are other historic preservation tax incentives for income-producing properties.

When can I take the tax credit?

This state income tax credit is taken in the year that the owner receives a Certification of Completion from the Division for Historic Preservation; the certificate is issued when work is completed and Part 3 of the tax credit application is submitted and approved.

What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Starr Ross

owner of a property at 98 MAIN ST,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
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- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Starr Ross Date: 7-14-15

Mailing Address: PO Box 862

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, THOMAS Wolfe
owner of a property at 102 MAIN ST,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: _____

Date: 10/3/15

Mailing Address: _____

PO Box 704 Coeymans NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

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- You must own and live in the house
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 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

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The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

**PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS**

I, ~~Jaime R~~ Moscoso Jaime R Moscoso
owner of a property at 74 Main St. Coeymans, NY 12045
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
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- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Jaime R Moscoso Date: _____

• Mailing Address: 74 Main St. P.O Box 52 Coeymans, NY 12045

Email (optional): Jaime R Moscoso

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE. This work includes but is not limited to:
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 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

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Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

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Can I use the credit if I have a rental unit in my house?

Only the work associated with the homeowner-occupied portion of the house is eligible. There are other historic preservation tax incentives for income-producing properties.

When can I take the tax credit?

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Frances Lobdell
owner of a property at 93 Main St.,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Frances Lobdell Date: 7/20/2015

Mailing Address: PO Box 683, Coeymans, NY 12045

Email (optional): frannie306@gmail.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance.

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE. This work includes but is not limited to:
 - Structural systems, including foundations, floor joists, and ceiling and attic rafters.
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 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Michael McNaughton
owner of a property at 81 Main St,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Michael McNaughton Date: 5-31-15

Mailing Address: PO Box 877 Coeymans, NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, James W Hopkins
owner of a property at 82 S Main St,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: [Signature]

Date: 5/22/15

Mailing Address: PO Box 8, Coeymans NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

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 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

Can I install vinyl siding on my house?

Replacing repairable historic material is never recommended; however, if the historic material cannot be repaired because of the extent of the damage, we recommend that the material is replaced in-kind. The use of modern materials over existing wood siding may lead to future moisture damage to the structure and diminishes the historic appearance of the building.

Can I use the credit if I have a rental unit in my house?

Only the work associated with the homeowner-occupied portion of the house is eligible. There are other historic preservation tax incentives for income-producing properties.

When can I take the tax credit?

This state income tax credit is taken in the year that the owner receives a Certification of Completion from the Division for Historic Preservation; the certificate is issued when work is completed and Part 3 of the tax credit application is submitted and approved.

What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Bernice Hopkins
owner of a property at 73 S Main St,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
- Owner occupants of historic properties listed in the registers, individually or contributing in a district in Coeymans may qualify for a New York State Income Tax Credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of qualified rehabilitation work.
- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Bernice Hopkins Date: 5/22/15

Mailing Address: PO Box 715 Coeymans NY

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE. This work includes but is not limited to:
 - Structural systems, including foundations, floor joists, and ceiling and attic rafters.
 - Roofs, including roof coverings, rafters, fascia, soffits, gutters, and downspouts.
 - Interior work, including floors, walls, stairs, ceilings, and trim around windows and doors.
 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
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 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, MARY K. PAPE

owner of a property at 55 So. Main St., Coeymans, NY 12045

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Mary K. Pape

Date: 5/22/15

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 740, Coeymans, NY 12045-0740

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work **must** be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation **BEFORE** you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
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 - Interior work, including floors, walls, stairs, ceilings, and trim around windows and doors.
 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit **does not** cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

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When can I take the tax credit?

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Mary K. Pape

owner of a property at tax map 168.12-1-48 Main St. Coeymans, NY 12045

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Mary K. Pape

Date: 7/24/15

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 740, Coeymans, NY 12045-0740

Email (optional): UCRE8joy2@gmail.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance.

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation **BEFORE** you begin.

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Only the work associated with the homeowner-occupied portion of the house is eligible. There are other historic preservation tax incentives for income-producing properties.

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Bonnie Shupelt
owner of a property at 60 S. Main St., Coeymans, NY 12045
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
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- Owner occupants of historic properties listed in the registers, individually or contributing in a district in Coeymans may qualify for a New York State Income Tax Credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of qualified rehabilitation work.
- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Bonnie Shupelt Date: 8-3-2015

Mailing Address: P.O. Box ~~890~~ 894 Coeymans, NY 12045

Email (optional): raimeybonnie@aol.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work **must** be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE. This work includes but is not limited to:
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 - The credit **does not** cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

Can I install vinyl siding on my house?

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Michael Persico

owner of a property at 67 So Main Coeymans 12045,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Michael Persico

Date: 8-3-2015

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 854 67 South Main St. Coey. N.Y. 12045

Email (optional): Mikindarai@aol.com

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Daniel F. Bosworth
owner of a property at 50 South Main Street,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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Signature:  Date: 7/23/15

Mailing Address: PO Box 105 Coeymans, NY 12045

Email (optional): dan.bosworth1@gmail.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work **must** be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation **BEFORE** you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

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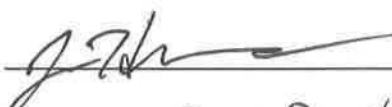
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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Jason Hutchinson
owner of a property at 64 South Main St.,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: 

Date: 8-3-15

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 667, Coeymans, NY 12045

Email (optional): Jason.Hutchinson@gmail.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

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 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

Can I install vinyl siding on my house?

Replacing repairable historic material is never recommended; however, if the historic material cannot be repaired because of the extent of the damage, we recommend that the material is replaced in-kind. The use of modern materials over existing wood siding may lead to future moisture damage to the structure and diminishes the historic appearance of the building.

Can I use the credit if I have a rental unit in my house?

Only the work associated with the homeowner-occupied portion of the house is eligible. There are other historic preservation tax incentives for income-producing properties.

When can I take the tax credit?

This state income tax credit is taken in the year that the owner receives a Certification of Completion from the Division for Historic Preservation; the certificate is issued when work is completed and Part 3 of the tax credit application is submitted and approved.

What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

**PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS**

I, Brian Campore
owner of a property at 62 main st. Coeymans NY 12045,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
- Owner occupants of historic properties listed in the registers, individually or contributing in a district in Coeymans may qualify for a New York State Income Tax Credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of qualified rehabilitation work.
- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Brian Campore

Date: 8-3-2015

Mailing Address: Po Box 645 Coeymans NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE. This work includes but is not limited to:
 - Structural systems, including foundations, floor joists, and ceiling and attic rafters.
 - Roofs, including roof coverings, rafters, fascia, soffits, gutters, and downspouts.
 - Interior work, including floors, walls, stairs, ceilings, and trim around windows and doors.
 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Elizabeth Langlais
owner of a property at 2 New St, Coeymans NY 12045
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: 

Date: 7/13/15

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 881 Coeymans NY 12045

Email (optional): looptayd@gmail.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work **must** be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation **BEFORE** you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

**PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS**

I, KEITH CROSSLEY
owner of a property at 29 SECOND ST,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

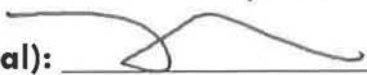
I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
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- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: K. CROSSLEY

Date: 22 MAY 15

Mailing Address: P.O. BOX 910 COEYMANS, N.Y.

Email (optional): 

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work **must** be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

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 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
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 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit **does not** cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

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Can I use the credit if I have a rental unit in my house?

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When can I take the tax credit?

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

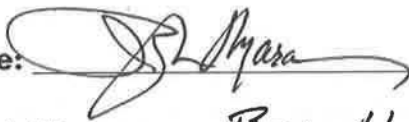
The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Joseph Mara
owner of a property at 30 2nd ST.,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
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- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: 

Date: 6/4/15

Mailing Address: Box 11 Coeymans, NY 12045

Email (optional): josephmara1@mac.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work **must** be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation **BEFORE** you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements **AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE**. This work includes but is not limited to:
 - Structural systems, including foundations, floor joists, and ceiling and attic rafters.
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 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit **does not** cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Peter Rupera
owner of a property at 24 Second St,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: 

Date: 8-22-15

Mailing Address: PO Box 95 Coeymans NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Delores Martin Wee
owner of a property at 11 Stone House Rd,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

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Signature: Delores Martin Wee

Date: 2-26-05

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 38

Email (optional): _____

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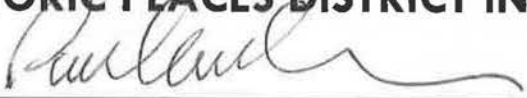
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**PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS**

I,  PAUL LAWLER

owner of a property at 29 STONE HOUSE HILL ROAD,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
- Owner occupants of historic properties listed in the registers, individually or contributing in a district in Coeymans may qualify for a New York State Income Tax Credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of qualified rehabilitation work.
- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature:  Date: July 10, 2015

Mailing Address: PO BOX 656, COEYMANS, N.Y. 12045

Email (optional): pjlcoeymans@gmail.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work **must** be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation **BEFORE** you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements **AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE**. This work includes but is not limited to:
 - Structural systems, including foundations, floor joists, and ceiling and attic rafters.
 - Roofs, including roof coverings, rafters, fascia, soffits, gutters, and downspouts.
 - Interior work, including floors, walls, stairs, ceilings, and trim around windows and doors.
 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit **does not** cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

Can I install vinyl siding on my house?

Replacing repairable historic material is never recommended; however, if the historic material cannot be repaired because of the extent of the damage, we recommend that the material is replaced in-kind. The use of modern materials over existing wood siding may lead to future moisture damage to the structure and diminishes the historic appearance of the building.

Can I use the credit if I have a rental unit in my house?

Only the work associated with the homeowner-occupied portion of the house is eligible. There are other historic preservation tax incentives for income-producing properties.

When can I take the tax credit?

This state income tax credit is taken in the year that the owner receives a Certification of Completion from the Division for Historic Preservation; the certificate is issued when work is completed and Part 3 of the tax credit application is submitted and approved.

What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Elspeth C Macera
owner of a property at 24th Blvd,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Elspeth C Macera Date: 7-17-15

Mailing Address: PO Box 721 Coeymans

Email (optional): Emacera@rcscsd.org

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance.

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work **must** be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

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 - The credit **does not** cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

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**PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS**

I, Diane Pry
owner of a property at 68 Westerlo St,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
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- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Diane Pry Date: 7/28/15

Mailing Address: PO BOX 274 Ravenna, NY 12143

Email (optional): orange288@msn.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE. This work includes but is not limited to:
 - Structural systems, including foundations, floor joists, and ceiling and attic rafters.
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 - Interior work, including floors, walls, stairs, ceilings, and trim around windows and doors.
 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

Can I install vinyl siding on my house?

Replacing repairable historic material is never recommended; however, if the historic material cannot be repaired because of the extent of the damage, we recommend that the material is replaced in-kind. The use of modern materials over existing wood siding may lead to future moisture damage to the structure and diminishes the historic appearance of the building.

Can I use the credit if I have a rental unit in my house?

Only the work associated with the homeowner-occupied portion of the house is eligible. There are other historic preservation tax incentives for income-producing properties.

When can I take the tax credit?

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Mark Pry
owner of a property at 66 West 10 St,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Mr. A. Pry Date: 8-1-15

Mailing Address: P.O. 733 Coeymans, N.Y. 12045

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

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PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, ROBERT RAYON
owner of a property at 7 WESTERLO ST,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Robert Rayon

Date: 7/15/15

Mailing Address: PO BOX 62 COEYMANS NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

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- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

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 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

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Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

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**PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS**

I, Michael Cahill
owner of a property at 75 Westerlo St,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

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Signature: M Cahill Date: 7-15-2015
Mailing Address: PO Box 976 Coeymans NY 12095
Email (optional): MCAL1069339@aol.com

and the American Medical Association (AMA) have been instrumental in the development of the specialty.

History of the Specialty

The specialty of geriatric medicine has its roots in the early 20th century.

It was not until the 1950s that the specialty began to take shape as a distinct medical discipline.

The American Geriatrics Society (AGS) was founded in 1959 to promote the study and practice of geriatric medicine.

The AGS has since become the leading professional organization for geriatricians in the United States.

Current Status

Geriatric medicine is now a recognized medical specialty with its own board of certification.

The specialty is represented by the American Geriatrics Society and the American Academy on Aging and Geriatrics.

Geriatric medicine is a multidisciplinary specialty that involves the collaboration of various medical professionals.

The specialty focuses on the medical, psychological, and social aspects of aging and the care of the elderly.

Geriatric medicine is a rapidly growing specialty, reflecting the increasing number of elderly people in the United States.

The specialty is committed to providing the highest quality of care to the elderly and to advancing the field of geriatric medicine.

Conclusion

Geriatric medicine is a specialized field of medicine that focuses on the care of the elderly.

The specialty is a multidisciplinary field that involves the collaboration of various medical professionals.

The American Geriatrics Society and the American Academy on Aging and Geriatrics are the leading professional organizations for geriatricians in the United States.

Geriatric medicine is a rapidly growing specialty, reflecting the increasing number of elderly people in the United States.

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Geriatric medicine is a specialized field of medicine that focuses on the care of the elderly.

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Geriatric medicine is a specialized field of medicine that focuses on the care of the elderly.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, David Messenger

owner of a property at 64 Westerlo St.

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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Signature: David Messenger

Date: 7/17/15

Mailing Address: dennmess@yahoo.com

Email (optional): 64 Westerlo St. P.O. Box 625
Coeymans, N.Y. 12045

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

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 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
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 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit **does not** cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

Can I install vinyl siding on my house?

Replacing repairable historic material is never recommended; however, if the historic material cannot be repaired because of the extent of the damage, we recommend that the material is replaced in-kind. The use of modern materials over existing wood siding may lead to future moisture damage to the structure and diminishes the historic appearance of the building.

Can I use the credit if I have a rental unit in my house?

Only the work associated with the homeowner-occupied portion of the house is eligible. There are other historic preservation tax incentives for income-producing properties.

When can I take the tax credit?

This state income tax credit is taken in the year that the owner receives a Certification of Completion from the Division for Historic Preservation; the certificate is issued when work is completed and Part 3 of the tax credit application is submitted and approved.

What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Donna Pasquini
owner of a property at 29 Westerlo St,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
- Owner occupants of historic properties listed in the registers, individually or contributing in a district in Coeymans may qualify for a New York State Income Tax Credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of qualified rehabilitation work.
- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Donna Pasquini Date: 8/14/15

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 21 Coeymans N.Y. 12045

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE. This work includes but is not limited to:
 - Structural systems, including foundations, floor joists, and ceiling and attic rafters.
 - Roofs, including roof coverings, rafters, fascia, soffits, gutters, and downspouts.
 - Interior work, including floors, walls, stairs, ceilings, and trim around windows and doors.
 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Perelope C. O'Brien
owner of a property at 41 West 46 St,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Perelope C. O'Brien

Date: 6/3/15

Mailing Address: PO Box 734 Coeymans NY 1085

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE. This work includes but is not limited to:
 - Structural systems, including foundations, floor joists, and ceiling and attic rafters.
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 - Interior work, including floors, walls, stairs, ceilings, and trim around windows and doors.
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 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

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Can I replace my old windows?

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Winthrop M. DeWitt (DeWitt)
owner of a property at 71 WESTERLO ST COEYMANS, NY 12045,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
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- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Winthrop M. DeWitt Date: 10/3/15

Mailing Address: PO Box 861 Coeymans, NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
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- All the work **must** be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, Sean Northrup
owner of a property at 51 Westerlo St,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
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- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Sean Northrup Date: 10/3/15

Mailing Address: 1 Sunset Blvd Coxsackie, NY

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
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- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

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The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

**PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS**

I, CARL & JOANN FIRSTIUN
owner of a property at 72 WESTERLO ST. COEYMAN, S 12045
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

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Signature: Carl & Joann Firstun

Date: 8-12-15

Mailing Address: PO. BOX 74 RAUENA, NY 12143

Email (optional): _____

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation BEFORE you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

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What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

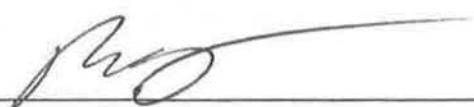
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**PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS**

I, Robert E Fry
owner of a property at 49 Westerlo Street,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: 

Date: 3.19.20

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 765 Coeymans, NY 12045

Email (optional): BobFry77@aol.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance.

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**PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS**

I, ~~Robert~~ Jamie Fry
owner of a property at 49 Westerlo Street,
located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its
consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed
in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
- Owner occupants of historic properties listed in the registers, individually or contributing in a district in Coeymans may qualify for a New York State Income Tax Credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of qualified rehabilitation work.
- If your Adjusted Gross Income is less than \$60,000 you may qualify for a NYS Income Tax Rebate for the qualifying approved work on your home.
- Owners of depreciable, certified historic properties may take a 20 percent federal income tax credit for the costs of substantial rehabilitation as provided for under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Jamie Fry

Date: 3/19/16

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 765 Coeymans NY 12045

Email (optional): Jamie sue 925 @ aol.com

MORE INFORMATION ON THE HOMEOWNER TAX CREDIT

If you own a house that is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places individually or is contributing to a listed historic district and located in Coeymans, you may qualify for a state historic rehabilitation tax credit equal to 20% of the repair costs. The New York State Historic Preservation Office can provide assistance on how to repair your house while preserving its historic appearance.

IF YOU WANT TO APPLY:

- You must own and live in the house
- Your house must be in a Historic District or individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The repair costs must exceed \$5,000 and you must spend at least 5% on exterior work.
- All the work *must* be approved by the Division for Historic Preservation **BEFORE** you begin.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Take photographs inside and outside your house to show its existing condition.
- Exterior and interior work is eligible and you can undertake a wide range of repairs and/or replacements **AS LONG AS THE WORK DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE YOUR HOUSE'S OVERALL HISTORIC APPEARANCE**. This work includes but is not limited to:
 - Structural systems, including foundations, floor joists, and ceiling and attic rafters.
 - Roofs, including roof coverings, rafters, fascia, soffits, gutters, and downspouts.
 - Interior work, including floors, walls, stairs, ceilings, and trim around windows and doors.
 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
 - The credit *does not* cover work outside the house, such as landscaping, fencing, and new additions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Can I make my house more energy efficient?

Yes. As long as the work does not alter the house's overall historic appearance.

Can I replace my old windows?

Window replacement is an eligible expense if existing windows are not historic or cannot be repaired due to severe deterioration. You must provide photographs of the windows to show their condition and the proposed replacements must be approved by the division. Vinyl or vinyl clad windows are generally not acceptable. Existing windows can be made more energy efficient with proper repair, including the installation of weather stripping and interior or exterior storm windows.

Can I install vinyl siding on my house?

Replacing repairable historic material is never recommended; however, if the historic material cannot be repaired because of the extent of the damage, we recommend that the material is replaced in-kind. The use of modern materials over existing wood siding may lead to future moisture damage to the structure and diminishes the historic appearance of the building.

Can I use the credit if I have a rental unit in my house?

Only the work associated with the homeowner-occupied portion of the house is eligible. There are other historic preservation tax incentives for income-producing properties.

When can I take the tax credit?

This state income tax credit is taken in the year that the owner receives a Certification of Completion from the Division for Historic Preservation; the certificate is issued when work is completed and Part 3 of the tax credit application is submitted and approved.

What if I am unable to use all of the credit?

The credit can be carried over to subsequent years until it is used. If your household adjusted gross income is below \$60,000, the unused credit can be taken as a refund.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISTRICT IN THE HAMLET OF COEYMANS

I, JOSEPH S. FARINELLI

owner of a property at 60 CHURCH ST.,

located in the Hamlet of Coeymans, Town of Coeymans, New York, support its consideration and possible inclusion in a proposed Historic District to be placed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I understand that:

- There are no restrictions placed on private owners of registered properties. Private property owners may sell, alter or dispose of their property as they wish.
- Registered properties and properties determined eligible for the Registers receive a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state agency sponsored, licensed or assisted projects through a notice, review, and consultation process.
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- Properties that qualify for the 20 percent Federal Investment Tax Credit automatically qualify for an additional 20 percent NY State Income Tax Credit.

Signature: Joseph S. Farinelli Date: 8/10/15

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 774 COEYMANS, NY 12045

Email (optional): _____

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 - Roofs, including roof coverings, rafters, fascia, soffits, gutters, and downspouts.
 - Interior work, including floors, walls, stairs, ceilings, and trim around windows and doors.
 - Utility systems, including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, and plumbing systems as well as fire safety and security systems.
 - Windows and doors, including glass, frames, shutters, hardware, and storm windows.
 - Exterior walls, cornices, porches, and foundations, including siding, dormers, brackets, columns, railings, stairs, window and door trim, concrete or masonry walls, and chimneys.
 - Weatherproofing, including caulking, weather-stripping, and some insulation upgrades.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



56-1767

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Coeymans Landing Historic District

other names/site number n/a

name of related multiple property listing n/a

Location

street & number _____

city or town Coeymans

state New York code NY county Albany code 001 zip code 12

☐	not for publication
☐	vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Coeymans Landing Historic District

Name of Property

Albany, New York

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

☒ private
☒ public - Local
☐ public - State
☐ public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
207	32	buildings
7	1	sites
2	2	structures
		objects
216	36	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling,

secondary structure

RELIGIOUS: religious facility

EDUCATION: School

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

FUNERARY: cemetery

GOVERNMENT: post office

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling,

secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

FUNERARY: cemetery

RELIGIOUS: religious facility

GOVERNMENT: post office

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural

outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Dutch Colonial, Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic, Italianate, Second

Empire, Queen Anne, Eastlake

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT:

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE

walls: STONE, WOOD, SYNTHETICS

roof: ASPHALT, WOOD, METAL

other:

Coeymans Landing Historic District

Name of Property

Albany, New York

County and State

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

See Continuation Pages

Narrative Description

See Continuation Pages

Returned

Coeymans Landing Historic District

Name of Property

Albany, New York

County and State

Narrative Description

The Coeymans Landing Historic District is situated on the western bank of the Hudson River, at the southern edge of Albany County, approximately 12 miles south of the city of Albany. The district extends southward from the Coeymans Creek along New York State Route 144 (River Road/Main Street) for approximately one-half mile and westward to the eastern edge of the incorporated Village of Ravena. The nominated district encompasses 155 acres and most of the area historically known as the hamlet of Coeymans Landing. The district is set along the eastern slope of a steep hill that rises 200 feet from the Hudson River to the western edge of the district. The historic architectural catalogue of the hamlet spans 250 years of development, beginning with a home built by the first European settler in the area and continuing up to and including the development of a mid-twentieth century neighborhood. The district includes 178 homes and shops, two former houses of worship, a church, a farmstead, an academy building, and four cemeteries.

The district boundary was drawn to include the largest contiguous collection of intact historic resources physically and thematically linked to the settlement and development of Coeymans Landing. The boundary encompasses almost the entirety of the geographical limits of the hamlet of Coeymans Landing as depicted on historical maps, in particular the 1866 Beers Atlas map titled "*Coeymans Landing*." (fig. 5)

The easternmost boundary of the district follows the original western shoreline of the Hudson River as depicted in historic maps prior to infilling with dredge spoils in the 1960s. The northern boundary has been extended to the limits of the intact residential/commercial edge of the hamlet associated with the development of the community into the late nineteenth century. The Riverview Baptist Missionary Church (west side of the Coeymans Creek) and the Adamo Tavern (east side of the Coeymans Creek) mark the northern limit of the district. Beyond these buildings is the new industrial development associated with the Port of Coeymans, which began development in the early 2000s.

The western edge of the district is marked by the eastern line of the incorporated Village of Ravena, which was historically known as Coeymans Junction. The southern district boundary includes historic acreage that was associated with the Fletcher Blaisdell farm. This land was sold in the mid-nineteenth century for use as Grove and St. Patrick's Cemeteries. Along Main Street (NY Route 144) the southern boundary terminates at the Col. Sanford home. Beyond this point is a large open lot then several modern ranch homes built well outside the period of significance that do not contextually contribute to the larger district. This area, which is immediately adjacent to the Greene County line, includes the Bronck-Coeymans property (NR Listed 2003) and mill (ruins) associated with the Hannacroix Creek, including the Croswell Paper Mill Site (NR Listed 2008). This area was not historically associated with the river "landing" at Coeymans and, as such, is not included in the district boundary.

Street Plan

The street pattern in the district is constrained by the geographical conditions of the Landing. The Landing is bisected north and south by NY Route 144 (Main Street/River Road). A portion of this route is depicted on seventeenth and early-eighteenth century maps and was the primary north-south route along the west shore of the Hudson River for European settlers as early as 1632.ⁱ On the east side of this road the topography drops off sharply allowing for two additional north-south streets (First and Second Streets), which were constrained on the north by the Coeymans Creek and on the south by a smaller stream (now culverted) just south of Westerlo Street. This core area of the Landing's settlement, east of Main Street, was also shaped by the river's tidal flow and flooding cycles. This tightly packed grid formed the nucleus of the Landing's late-seventeenth, eighteenth and early-nineteenth century development.

In the second quarter of the nineteenth century a new street grid, laid out by surveyor John Randal, Jr., formally established Church, Westerlo and Fifth Streets. On the south side of the district, Blaisdell Avenue was laid out to provide access to the newly constructed St. Patrick's Church and to two newly developed cemeteries. This street is depicted as an informal path leading to the church on the 1866 Beers map.

ⁱ *Map of the Colony of Rensselaerswyck*, ca.1632

Coeymans Landing Historic District

Name of Property

Albany, New York

County and State

Civill Avenue and New Street (formerly Civill Street) were developed as part of Acton Civill's academy complex plan in the third-quarter of the nineteenth century. Lastly, Frangella and Einie Drives were developed on former Blaisdell farm land in the 1950s and represent the Landing's final phase of residential development.

The overall street plan was largely shaped by the geographic constraints of the area and a somewhat organic evolution of the community that began more than 300 years ago.

Architectural Setting/Character

The district includes 207 contributing residential, religious, academic and support buildings spanning more than 250 years of architectural history. Most buildings are vernacular interpretations of popular national styles, including Dutch Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival, Picturesque, Victorian, Colonial Revival and Mid-Century Modern. Eight primary buildings have been determined to be non-contributing to the district. In each case it is because they were constructed outside the established period of significance.

The district incorporates within its relatively compact boundary of less than .25 square miles several settings that provide distinctive character to the district's architectural legacy. The ca.1700 Dutch Colonial/Georgian Coeymans Stone house remains largely isolated on a large tract of open land bounded by the Coeymans Creek and the Hudson River. Its isolated setting within the district establishes a significant and historic context in which to understand this rare surviving example of early New York State settlement history. Remnants of the historic mill and the picturesque Coeymans Creek Falls that powered them augment the setting on this property and the northeastern edge of the district.

The area of Main Street, First and Second Streets represent the district's earliest commercial and residential development. The area east of Main Street reflects the development of the district after the breakup of David McCarty's home lot in the early nineteenth century. Along the east side of Main Street (north of Westerlo) the side walls of the buildings are closely spaced or abutting creating a tightly packed commercial streetscape. The building stock here spans much of the nineteenth century with examples of late Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne residential and commercial buildings.

Below Main Street, First and Second Streets are characterized by small almost urban size home lots that include the home and a small yard. Nineteenth century worker homes are intermingled with several large high-style homes owned by the Landing's leading businessmen. The density and organizational plan for the Landing's core is clearly depicted in the 1866 Beer's map. (fig. 5) Several finely crafted examples of Late-Federal and Greek Revival business owners homes are intermingled with small vernacular workers houses as well as David McCarty's late eighteenth century stone cottage.

The more organized lot layout defined by John Randal, Jr. in 1806 (fig. 4) is visible in the mid and late nineteenth century development of Church and Westerlo Streets as they ascent up the hill west from the Main Street. Church Street served as the Landing's primer residential and religious neighborhood. The palatial homes of the Civill brothers, Alexander Willis, Thomas Briggs, and Abraham Houghtaling along with the Greek Revival Reformed and Methodist churches distinguish this street. Westerlo Street represented a more mixed neighborhood of workers and merchant class homes. The street begins at Main with the historic home of Levi Blaisdell and the Hotaling Hotel and terminates after climbing up the steep river bank with the monumental Second Empire Civill Academy and Fletcher Blaisdell Farm Complex, which mark the western end of the district.

The Landing's final development, Frangella Drive is a modern mid-twentieth century neighborhood established in the 1950s with larger lots and deed restrictions on home size, set-backs and uses. Traveling south from this modern subdivision Blaisdell Avenue narrows and rises through a wooded section of the district. The street passes the site of the mid-nineteenth century Catholic Church and the modernist home of Dr. Ira LeFever before it opens out onto the expanse of St. Patrick's and Grove Cemeteries. Sweeping views of the Hudson River and valley to the south are visible from this location.

Coeymans Landing Historic District

Name of Property

Albany, New York

County and State

Integrity

The Coeymans Landing Historic District retains a high degree of integrity of its street plan and architecture, which span more than 250 years of continuous development. Buildings throughout the district retain their form, setting, location and physical qualities. While many have now been sheathed with vinyl or metal siding they remain clearly understandable in terms of their style and period of development. Interspersed throughout the district are remarkably intact example of major architectural styles and trends in American history.

The Coeymans Landing Historic District is a unique and well preserved example of a Hudson River community that can trace its historic and architectural development back to the earliest years of the Dutch Settlement of New York.

The Coeymans Landing Historic District includes seven resources previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places and one resources previously listed on the New York State Register of Historic Places. These properties include:

- Coeymans School/Acton Civill Polytechnic Academy (1873, NRHP Ref. No. 70000418-Listed 1970)
- Ariaantje Coeymans Stone House (1700, 1720, NRHP Ref. No. 72000819-Listed 1972)
- Abraham Houghtaling House (NRHP Ref. No. 98000134-Listed 1998)
- Fletcher Blaisdell Farm Complex (NRHP Ref. No. 01000246-Listed 2001)
- Alexander Willis House (NRHP 04000289-Listed 2004)
- Dr. Wesley Blaisdell House (NRHP-Listed 2012)
- Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage (NRHP Ref. No. 15000047-Listed 2015)
- Former Reformed Dutch Church Parsonage (SRHP-Listed 2015)

Narrative Description

BUILDING LIST

The following is a list of those buildings, structures and sites contained within the boundary of the Coeymans Landing Historic District. For each resource the following information, where available, has been provided: a street address; the contributing/non-contributing status of each enumerated feature; date of construction/alteration; date(s) of construction; and tax parcel information. Historic names are cited in *italics* and are drawn primarily from the 1866 Beers Atlas of Schenectady and Albany Counties. Contemporary names based on recent ownership or function are not italicized. Outbuildings and other secondary features are noted and indented below the primary resource on the property. Modern non-permanent structures such as above ground pools have not been enumerated.

BLAISDELL AVENUE (East Side North to South)

5 Blaisdell Avenue (contributing building), ca.1940 [168.12-1-65]

A one and one-half story wood-frame two-family dwelling.

7 Blaisdell Avenue (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-64]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, wood-frame gable-fronted cottage with a contemporary single-story side wing (south side) and a single-bay garage wing (south side) that was added to the house in the mid-twentieth century. The original entry bay has been replaced with a window. All windows have been replace and the building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. The front gable is highlighted by a surviving original three arched light attic window.

11 Blaisdell Avenue (contributing building), "*Justin Bishop House*," ca.1870 [168.12-1-63]

A large three-story wood-frame, wood clapboard sided, Gothic Revival inspired dwelling. The finely crafted cross-plan home occupies a rise of land with a commanding view of the lower hamlet and Hudson River. The building rests on a stone foundation and is covered by a steeply pitched, patterned slate tile covered cross-gable roof. The four steep gables are enlivened with delicate stick and fret work ornamentation. The broad eaves are bracketed and rest on an ornamented wood-paneled cornice that encircles the building. Original double-hung sash windows throughout the building are set within segmental-arched frames with molded cornices. The primary (east) elevation of the house features a porch that wraps three sides of the projecting central bay of this elevation. The flat roofed porch is supported on original

Coeymans Landing Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State

Picturesque style posts. The porch shelters a finely crafted entry bay. Two very ornate dormers break the eave line over the northern and southernmost bays on this elevation.

13 Blaisdell Avenue (contributing building), ca.1870 [168.12-1-57]

A two-story five by four bay, wood-frame, wood clapboard sided Italianate style dwelling. The building features a finely crafted four-sided cupola, which is covered by a two-stage hipped roof. Decorative wood consoles bracket the sides of the structure. The dwelling's roof features broad eaves supported by brackets. Windows throughout the dwelling contain double-hung sash, set within simple frames with brackets cornices. Both the east (primary facade) and west elevation of the house are mirror images. Each features a central entry that is composed of a pair of original wood and glass panel doors. Each entry is sheltered by a finely crafted single bay wide, single-story porch supported on decorative posts.

15 Blaisdell Avenue (contributing building), ca.1870 [168.12-1-56]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, wood-frame, wood clapboard sided Italianate style dwelling, with original two-story wings on the south and east (rear) elevations. The building features a flat roof with broad bracketed eaves on the main block and wings. Windows feature simple wood cornices and contain later single light double-hung sash. The original side hall entrance is sheltered by a simple original porch.

17 Blaisdell Avenue (contributing building), ca.1870 [168.12-1-55]

A three-by-two bay, two and one-half story, wood-frame, wood clapboard sided, late Victorian style residence. The front gable of the home is enlivened by bands of fish-scale wood shingles. A double-hung window is centered in the gable and set within a round arch frame. The side-hall entry is composed of a large top light above the original pair of glass and wood panel doors. the entry is sheltered beneath a single-story porch that spans the primary (west) facade.

BLAISDELL AVENUE (West Side, North to South

14 Blaisdell Avenue (contributing building), 1953 [168.12-6-22]

A single-story, three-by-two bay, brick ranch house. The house rests on a concrete block foundation that is exposed with a garage entrance on the north elevation and is covered by a gable roof. A single bay-wide entry bay with a period three light slab door extends from the east facade.

16 Blaisdell Avenue (non-contributing), 1985 [168.12-6-21]

A two-story Colonial style home. The residence was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

Blaisdell Avenue (contributing building), "Samuel and Nancy Frangella Home," 1953 [168.12-6-20]

A finely crafted one and one-half story, brick, five by two-bay Colonial Revival style dwelling. The building's central bay (east facade) features a finely crafted recessed central entry. the entry is deeply set within wood paneled walls and is composed of narrow sidelights with a Colonial Revival surround. The entry is sheltered by a single-story porch supported on fluted Doric Columns. Windows contain six-over-six light double hung sash. Each window is flanked by unique panels shutters with cutouts in the shape of button mushrooms reflecting the Frangella family's mushroom business.

Automobile garage (contributing building)

Single-story brick gable roofed garage building contemporary with the house.

BLAISDELL AVENUE/CEMETERY ROAD (East Side, North to South)

Blaisdell Avenue (contributing-site), "St. Patrick's Church" Site 1850-1950 [168.12-1-66]

Site of the original church associated with the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic congregation. The wood-frame church was constructed on the site in 1850 by Levi Blaisdell. The building was renovated several times. In 1919 it was closed. The building was dismantled in the 1950s.

Coeymans Landing Historic District
Name of Property

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47 Blaisdell Avenue (non-contributing), 2003 [168.12-6-67]

A two-story home that was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

63 Blaisdell Avenue (contributing building), "Dr. Ira and Helen LeFever House," 1953 [168-2-20]

A unique Mid-century Modern dwelling. The single-story arc-shaped structure is built of wood and rests on a concrete block foundation. The southern curved facade is cantilevered beyond its foundation on a series of arched laminated trusses. The building was located on the highest point in the Landing area providing it with sweeping views south and east over the Hudson River.

71 Blaisdell Avenue (contributing building), [168-2-19 & 168-2-21]

Grove Cemetery, Incorporated 1848, (Contributing site)

A roughly 2 acre rural cemetery containing over 2,200 burials. Portions of the cemetery predate its incorporation. Burials begin in the early nineteenth century. The cemetery is laid out in a typical rural manner with curving roads leading to several main burials areas. Some original plantings survive including several large hickory trees and other mature species. At the entrance to the cemetery is the 1889 receiving vault. The large structure, which is set into a man-made hillside, is built of rough granite blocks. A stone cross tops the structure's facade and wrought iron gates provide access to the interior. Over the entry is a stone plaque inscribed with the name "COLVIN." The structure was donated by Andrew Colvin. The ornate funerary monuments of the Briggs, Pulver and Cwili families represent exceptional examples of mid-nineteenth century funerary art and craftsmanship. Of particular note is the grave of VerPlanck Colvin, civil engineer who surveyed the Adirondack Forest Preserve and a staunch advocate and moving force in the creation of New York's Adirondack Park.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Established ca. 1852 (Contributing site)

The original mid-nineteenth century portion of this cemetery adjoins Grove Cemetery on the west. The creation of the cemetery dates to the founding of the Roman Catholic Parish here in 1852. The cemetery contains several hundred burials. Funerary monuments feature traditional motifs associated with more restrained traditional Roman Catholic motifs. Monuments of the early twentieth Century are ornamented with carved religious statuary.

In the 1940s the cemetery was expanded on the east side of Grove Cemetery. The expansion follows a more modern "lawn" style cemetery. Roads are symmetrically placed and the area is devoid of plantings. Once again funerary art is typical of Roman Catholic aesthetics and iconography, but unlike the earlier section monuments lack statuary.

Van Dalfsen Cemetery (Contributing site)

The cemetery is located east of the lower section of St. Patrick's Cemetery on the west side of NYS 144 on a slight rise of land almost directly opposite the National Register listed Coeymans-Bronck Stone House. The burial lot contains the graves of the Van Dalfsens and at least two other families. The Van Dalfsen markers are large marble tablets with neo-classical willow motifs. Two other large marble slab markers with Gothic arched tops and carved angel and resurrecting figure now rest flat on the ground and are in a deteriorated state. Several other smaller markers also survive.

Recorded burials include:

- Abraham Hazard - died December 10, 1845, in the 47th yr of his age.
- Ann Eliza Hazard - wife of Abraham Hazard, died December 11, 1844, in the 59th yr of her age.
- Henry Niles - died February 20, 1847, in the 60th yr of his age.
- John Van Delfsen - died June 11, 1823, in the 66th yr of his age. (Revolutionary & War of 1812 Soldier)
- Charlotte Bronk Van Dalfsen - wife of John Van Dalfsen, died January 22, 1818, in the 50th yr of her age.
- Sarah Van Dalfsen - died September 19, 1835, in the 27th yr of her age.
- Elizabeth Holland Waldron - wife of James Waldron, died April 1, 1815, age 74 yr. 11 mos.ⁱⁱ

ⁱⁱ Elizabeth Holland was the mother of John Van Delfsen, by her first husband Teunis Van Delfsen.

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Niles Vault (Contributing structure)

A mid-nineteenth century brick burial vault built into the east slope of a hill on the west side of River Road (NY 144). The vault is near the Van Dalfsen burial ground and is composed of three part brick and bluestone façade with a central entry door (now missing). A stone plaque inscribed “*Sepulcher of Henry Niles Deceased Feb 29, 1847 In the 60th year of his age*” inset over the door. The interior is a barrel vault of brick construction that has been parged. A low casket bier, composed of stone and also parged over, encircles three walls on the interior. The structure has been empty for more than a century.

CHURCH STREET, South Side (proceeding west to east)

59 Church Street (contributing building), ca.1850 [168.11-5-2]

A three-by-two bay, side gabled, wood-frame dwelling covered by an early standing seam tin roof. Brick veneer on the first story with metal siding on the second floor.

55 Church Street (contributing building), ca.1898 [168.11-5-4]

A two-story, three-by-five bay, wood-frame, gable-fronted multi-family dwelling. Now sheathed with vinyl siding and early twentieth asphalt siding. An enclosed two-story porch spans the facade. Some original one-over-one light sash survive.

53 Church Street (contributing building), ca.1920 [168.11-5-5]

A two-story, two-by-three bay wood-frame, side gabled Craftsman Style bungalow. The building retains its original form, projecting, braced eaves, projecting window bays and a combination of clapboard (now covered with vinyl siding and wood shingles on the second floor, gables and porch. An original projecting porch is composed of brick piers supporting semi-circular openings.

51 Church Street (contributing building), ca.1940 [168.11-5-6]

A single-story, four-by-two bay, wood-frame, side-gabled dwelling. An undistinguished central entry is set under a projecting jerkin headed gable.

49 Church Street (contributing building), ca.1860 [168.11-5-7]

A two-story, four-by-two bay, side gabled, wood-frame building covered by an early standing seam metal roof. The building is now covered with vinyl siding and has replacement sash in all windows.

47 Church Street (contributing building), “Methodist Episcopal Church Parsonage,” ca.1899 [168.11-5-8]

A two and one-half story, wood-frame, Queen Anne dwelling. The building features asymmetrical massing with a projecting two-story bay window on the facade and inset primary entry. The side elevation of the home features a Victorian style porch. The complex steep hipped roof is covered with original metal shingles. The original wood siding and singles were covered with metal siding in the mid-twentieth century and now obscured with stacked stone siding on the first floor level.

39 Church Street (contributing building), “J. Hazelton House,” ca.1860 [168.11-5-10]

A two-story, wood-frame, gable-ell Greek Revival style dwelling. The building is distinguished by molded cornice and broad frieze which terminates in partial returns. The facade is highlighted by a modified Greek Revival door surround. The building retains its wood siding but all windows have been replaced with non-historic units.

Automobile garage (non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district’s period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building

35 Church Street (contributing building), “Thomas T. Briggs House,” 1883 [168.11-5-11]

A finely crafted, two and one-half story, wood-frame Stick style dwelling. The “T” plan building is covered by jerkin-headed roofs and sheathed with a variety of narrow wood clapboard, stick-work panels and fish-scale shingles. Original

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two-over-two sash survive throughout the building as do the original wood panel doors and louvered shutters. A Colonial Revival style porch was added to the home in the early twentieth century.

Carriage barn (contributing building)

A ca. 1890 one and one-half story, wood-frame carriage barn is situated on the property south of the house.

31 Church Street (contributing building), “Theophilus Civill House,” ca.1850 [168.11-5-15]

A large two-story, five-by-four bay Greek Revival style residence. The building is distinguished by broad paneled corner boards with ornate capitals supporting a broad frieze and partial eave returns. A finely crafted entry surround is centered on the first floor of the facade and is sheltered by a wrap-around Picturesque style porch. The porch is supported by octagonal columns, which are spanned by scroll sawn details. The building retains its original clapboard siding, six-over-six light sash, quarter fan gable windows and original shutters.

23 Church Street (contributing building), “Nathanial Niles House,” ca.1860 [168.11-1-14]

A one and one half story, gable-fronted, wood-frame Greek Revival style building. The building features paneled corner boards and a simple broad frieze enlivened by Picturesque brackets. The facade is highlighted by an intact Greek Revival door surround with side lights, which is sheltered by a period porch. Wood clapboards survive but have been partially obscured on the front of the building by vinyl siding.

Carriage barn (contributing building)

A ca.1890 wood-frame carriage barn is located on the property behind the house.

21 Church Street (contributing building), “William Hull/Zelda Wille House,” ca.1860 [168.12-1-13]

A two-story, gable-fronted, wood-frame Greek Revival style building. The building features broad corner boards and frieze with a molded cornice and with partial returns. The facade is highlighted by an intact Greek Revival door surround with side lights, which is sheltered by a later Colonial Revival style porch. Wood clapboards survive but have been obscured by vinyl siding.

13 Church Street (uncounted resource), Site of “Acton Civill House, Mount Pleasant,” ca.1850 [168.12-1-9]

The site of a two-story, wood-frame Picturesque style home. Originally a cruciform cottage the house was expanded and added on to during the mid-nineteenth century to evolve to its present form. The house is highlighted by a remarkable Greek/Gothic Revival style east primary elevation composed of a finely crafted recessed Greek Revival entry surround sheltered by a projecting second story bay, which is supported on Greek Revival columns. The gable of the projecting bay is pierced by paired Gothic style window with shutters. A three-story tower defined the western elevation of the home. The structure had been covered with early twentieth-century asbestos siding. Most original six-over-six light sash had survived. The east elevation of the home was fully restored in 2008. The building suffered a fire in 2015 and was demolished in January 2017.

CHURCH STREET, North Side (proceeding east to west)

22 Church Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.8-1-11]

A simple two-story, wood-frame, cruciform Queen Anne style residence. The building rests on a rubblestone foundation and features a southeast corner tower crowned by a pyramidal roof. Windows, with the exception of Queen Anne style attic sash, have been replaced with non-historic one-over-one units. The original sheathing is now obscured by vinyl siding. An early twentieth century one-story cast concrete block wing extends from the north (rear) elevation of the home.

24 Church Street (contributing building), “(Former) Reformed Protestant Dutch Church,” 1840 [168.12-1-9]

A two-story, four-by-four bay brick, gable-fronted Greek Revival style church. The building is distinguished by a projecting entry bay and engaged central bell tower. The tower rises two stages above the gable, which is highlighted by a fully pedimented and modillioned cornice. The cornice is supported by broad brick pilasters. Centered on this elevation is an original dedication plaque which reads “Reformed Dutch Church, Erected D. 1840, S.D. Lamalla Arch.” Victorian era window sash with hammered and color banded glazing and several figurative and geometric stained glass

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units survive intact. The entry bay features a pair of entry door now replaced with smaller utilitarian metal slab doors. A recent mobility access ram now obscures part of the lower facade.

30 Church Street (contributing building), "Pape/Travis House," ca.1850, ca.1920 [168.12-1-9]

A one story, wood-frame, side-gabled mid-nineteenth century dwelling that was expanded and updated in the early twentieth century. The home now features a Bungalow aesthetic, which is evidenced by the extended southern gable roof plane which slopes forward to serve as the wall width porch roof. Lattice porch posts were recently replaced with turned units. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

Automobile garage (non-contributing building)

The residence was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

32 Church Street (contributing building), "Reformed Dutch Protestant Church Parsonage," ca.1896 [168.12-1-9]

**Individually Listed in the New York State Register of Historic Places, 2015*

A two-story, gable-fronted, wood-frame transitional Queen Anne/Classical Revival dwelling. The building is distinguished by bands of narrow clapboard and fish-scale shingle siding, inset front porch, original sixteen-over-one sash (on the upper story) and one-over-one sash on the first story. The building also retains its original tin shingle roof.

Tool shed (non-contributing building)

The shed was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

In-ground pool (non-contributing structure)

The pool was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing structure.

34 Church Street (non-contributing building), 20th c. [168.12-2-5]

Modern multi-unit dwelling built on the site of the demolished ca.1860 "H. Rennie House." The apartment building was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

Automobile garage (non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

36 Church Street (contributing building), "Former Methodist Episcopal Church," 1836 [168.7-2-6]

A two-story, three-by-four bay brick, gable-fronted Greek Revival style church. The building is distinguished by a projecting entry bay, corner brick pilasters, broad frieze and fully pedimented cornice. Evidence of the original two-story round arched side windows remain. the building was converted in apartments in the late twentieth century.

38 Church Street (contributing building), "Mrs. Bronck House," ca.1860 [168.7-2-7]

A one-and one-half story, wood-frame, side-gable with wing Greek Revival era dwelling. The building has an intact Greek Revival entry surround, which is sheltered by a period porch, which also spans the facade of the side wing. The original porch on the side wing has now been enclosed. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

Barn (contributing building)

A wood-frame nineteenth century carriage or horse barn.

40 Church Street (contributing building), "Alexander Willis House," ca.1852 [168.7-2-8]

**Individually Listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, 2004*

A two-story frame house designed in a transitional Greek Revival/Gothic Revival style. The building rests on a rubblestone foundation and is sheathed with clapboard siding. The house is and covered by steeply pitched, decorative metal shingle clad gabled roof. The broad eaves of the main block of the dwelling are supported by ornate brackets and

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enlivened with scroll sawn verge boards. Windows throughout the house feature a variety of sash types. These include double-hung, two-over-two light sash with distinctive pointed casement sash set within pointed arched surrounds in the gables and dormers.

Tool shed (non-contributing building)

The shed was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

44 Church Street (contributing building), "Mrs. Pequa House," 1860 [168.7-2-9]

A one-and one-half story, wood-frame, side-gable with wing Greek Revival era dwelling. The building has an intact Greek Revival entry surround, which is sheltered by a period porch, which also spans the facade of the side wing. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

46 Church Street (contributing building), ca.1870 [168.7-2-10]

A one-and one-half story, wood-frame, Second Empire style dwelling. The building has an intact form but the building as well as the Mansard roof has been sheathed with vinyl siding. Fenestration is original but all sash have been replaced.

54 Church Street (contributing building), "Abraham Houghtaling House," ca.1890 [168.7-11.1]

**Individually Listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, 1998*

A two and one-half story, timber frame dwelling, which rests on a rubble stone foundation. The building is covered by a broad overhanging gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles

Smokehouse (contributing building)

A small, single-story, mid-nineteenth century brick smokehouse is located east of the main house.

Automobile garage (non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

CIVILL AVENUE, West Side (proceeding north to south)

8 Civill Street (contributing building), "Civill Poytechnic Academy," 1873 [168.11-6-2]

**Individually Listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, 1973*

A monumental, three-story, example of institutional Second Empire architecture. Designed by John Cornelius of Albany, the three-by-ten bay building is built of Croton-on-Hudson brick and is lavishly ornamented with cast iron details at the tower, windows, eaves, cornices, corners and porches. The building is dominated by a four story central tower above central bay of the facade and retains its oversized two-over-two sash. An early twentieth century gymnasium wing is appended to the rear of the building.

22 Civill Street (contributing building), "Former Civill Academy Dormitory," ca.1873 [168.11-6-3]

A three-story, wood-frame, three-by-three bay dwelling built to serve as housing for students at the Civill Academy. The building features an intact central entrance on the facade, which is sheltered by the original porch, which spans the facade. Original porch posts and carved details remain intact. All windows are capped by molded cornices and a broad, bracketed eave enlivens the roof line of the building.

Automobile garage (non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

In-ground pool (non-contributing structure)

The pool was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing structure.

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CIVILL AVENUE, East Side (proceeding south to north)

17 Civill Street (contributing building), ca.1930 [168.11-6-29]

A three-by-two bay brick, Georgian Revival style home with breezeway and attached garage. The building features symmetrical and regular fenestration and a central three part Colonial Revival style entry surround sheltered by a single-story, semi-circular flat roofed porch with a low iron roof balustrade.

9 Civill Street (contributing building), ca.1873 [168.11-6-30]

A one story, three-by-two bay wood-frame, Picturesque style cottage. Built as part of the Acton Civill Academy complex, the cottage features a cross gable plan with broad, bracketed eaves. The original front porch is now enclosed. the building is sheathed with early twentieth century asphalt siding and the windows sash have been replaced.

7 Civill Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.11-6-31]

A one story, two-by-two bay cottage. The facade of the house is enlivened by a simple entry with a Colonial Revival inspired surround. Windows are set into segmental arched openings. The roof is sheathed with original tin shingles. The small dwelling may have be associated with the Acton Civill Academy.

COLVIN AVENUE, West side (proceeding north to south)

4 Colvin Avenue (contributing building), ca.1880 [168.12-1-61]

A four-by-two bay, three story, wood-frame, two-family worker house with restrained Italianate style details. The building features an exposed basement level on its east facade with a broad stair leading up to the primary (second) floor on this elevation. The entry on the second level is composed of paired doors set in a simple frame. A porch spans this elevation sheltering both the basement/first and second floors. The porch (on the second level) is supported on chamfered turned posts with scroll-sawn brackets. The gable ends of the building feature an oriel window on the south and a two-story projecting bay window on the north elevation. The gables are each pierced by an oculus and sheltered by gable roof's projecting eaves.

6 Colvin Avenue (contributing building), ca.1880 [168.12-1-62]

A four-by-two bay, two-story, wood-frame, two-family worker house with restrained Italianate style details set on a raised stone and brick foundation. Two separate entrance are centered on the east facade each is flanked by a square projecting bay window. Sash throughout the building contain original two-over-two sash. The broad overhanging eaves of the flat roof are supported by brackets. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

10 Colvin Avenue (contributing building), "A. Lawler House," ca.1880 [168.12-1-63]

A two-by-three bay, two and one-half story, wood-frame late Victorian style residence. Windows throughout the house feature simple arched cornices and retain their original two-over-two light sash. The entrance is set in a simple surround with an original wood and clear and colored glass paneled door. A project bay window is located north of the entrance. A single-story porch spans the facade. The building is sheathed with original narrow wood clapboards and fish-scale singles in the gables, which are pierced by a single round-arched window and sheltered by the bracketed roof eaves.

COLVIN AVENUE, East side (proceeding south to north)

5 Colvin Avenue (contributing building), ca.1870 [168.12-1-60]

A three-by-two bay two-story Italianate style residence. The west facade is highlighted by an inset corner entrance sheltered by a single-story porch and a two-story projecting bay window. The roofline is marked by broad, bracketed eaves. Windows retain their original two-over-two sash. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

Shed (contributing building)

A late nineteenth century wood-frame shed is located south of the dwelling.

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DOCK STREET, North Side (West to East)

14 Dock Street (contributing building), “Noble H. Johnson/Newton J. Briggs House,” ca.1840 [168.12-3-26]

A two and one-half story, five-by-two bay, side-gabled, brick Greek Revival style dwelling. The building rests on a raised brick foundation and is covered by a moderately pitched gable roof. Windows throughout the residence retain late nineteenth century two-over-two sash. A picturesque style single-story porch spans the south facade of the residence sheltering a finely crafted neo-classical inspired entry, which is composed of fluted Ionic columns supporting a denticulated entablature. The entablature is surmounted by a narrow top light. Sidelights flank a recent metal replacement entry door. A large two-story projecting five-sided bay highlights the east elevation of this finely crafted home.

10 Dock Street (contributing building), “Dory Shop/Dolan House,” ca.1880 [168.12-3-27]

A two-story, three-by-three bay gable-fronted wood-frame mechanics cottage. The building was once used as a dory building shop and was relocated to this site in the late nineteenth century. The long shed wing was removed in the 1970s. The building retains its original clapboard siding and six-over-six light sash.

8 Dock Street (contributing building), “Winnie House,” ca.1880 [168.12-3-28]

A two-story, three-by-three bay gable-fronted with side-wing wood-frame mechanics cottage. The dwelling was relocated to this site in the late nineteenth century. The building retains its original clapboard siding and six-over-six light sash.

DOCK STREET, South Side

Coeymans Landing Park, (non-contributing site), 1993

A community park that was established in 1993 and is outside the district’s period of significance. The property includes a central grass area between Westerlo and Dock Streets. A parking lot and ball fields are situated on the south side of Westerlo Street. A paved apron and walkway along the river as well as a boat launch are situated on the east side of the park along the Hudson River. The park is located in an area that historically contained riverfront warehouses. The area was heavily disturbed when the park was created by extensive earth contouring.

Wood Gazebo/Gathering Area (non-contributing structure), 1993

A large wood gazebo built in 1993. The gazebo was constructed outside the district’s period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing structure.

EINIE DRIVE (East Side, North to South)

11 Einie Drive (contributing building), 1962 [168.11-6-23]

An “L” plan, three-by-three bay single-story brick Ranch Style home. The dwelling is covered by a hipped roof and exposed basement level and garage entry on the north elevation.

13 Einie Drive (contributing building), “Clouse Home,” 1957 [168.11-6-24]

A broad, five-by-two bay single-story brick Ranch Style home. The building features a simple recessed entry.

EINIE DRIVE (West Side, North to South)

4 Einie Drive (non-contributing), 1990 [168.11-6-38.2]

A ranch style home that was constructed outside the district’s period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

Automobile garage (non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district’s period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

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14 Einie Drive (contributing building), Peter and Margaret Mayone Home, 1962, c.1972 [168.11-6-26]

An outstanding and well-crafted Mid-Century Modern dwelling. Designed by Boston Architect, Richard DiFlumeri, the home is distinguished by its distinctive low-pitched single-slope roofs supported on exposed roof joists and post expressed in flat boards in the siding. Sheathing includes vertical wood and stacked stone. Narrow windows bands light the home. A screen of decorative blocks separates the front of the home from its circular drive and is connect to the main entry by a flat roof creating a porte cochere. A large compatible addition was added to the south side of the dwelling in the 1970s.

In-ground pool (non-contributing structure)

The pool was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing structure.

Pool House (non-contributing building)

The building was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

Axillary building (non-contributing)

The building was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

FIFTH STREET, East side (proceeding south to north)

2 Fifth Street (contributing building), ca.1865 [168.12-1-10]

A two-story, side gabled-el wood-frame late Greek Revival dwelling. A one-story projecting bay window highlights the facade of the dwelling along with the front gable's triangular attic light. The building is now sheathed with a combination of vinyl and older asphalt siding.

4 Fifth Street (contributing building), ca.1865 [168.12-1-11]

A two-story, two-by-three bay, wood-frame vernacular late-nineteenth century dwelling with its original two-over-two light sash. A one-story projecting bay window highlights the facade of the dwelling. The building is now sheathed with mid-twentieth century metal siding.

6 Fifth Street (contributing building), ca.1865 [168.12-1-12]

A two-story, two-by-four bay, "L" plan wood-frame vernacular late-nineteenth century dwelling. A one-story projecting bay window highlights the facade of the dwelling. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

FIRST STREET, West side (proceeding south to north)

7 First Street (contributing building), ca.1885 [168.12-2-13]

A two and one-half story, wood-frame Stick style dwelling. The "T" plan building is covered by jerkin-headed roofs and now sheathed with narrow vinyl siding. Vertical bands of siding along with vinyl shingles have been used to approximate the detailed "stick" and shingle work of the original wood siding beneath. Original two-over-two sash survive throughout the building as do the original wood panel doors and louvered shutters. the building was the twin house of the Thomas T. Briggs house located at 35 Church Street.

13 First Street (contributing building), "Albert N. Briggs Home," ca.1834 [168.12-2-11]

A finely crafted two and one-half story, three-by-three bay, gable-fronted, brick side hall plan Greek Revival style home with both south and west wings. The main block and rear wing are set on a cut stone foundation set into a hillside. A moderately gabled roof of asphalt covers the house. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical. Windows contain the original six-over-six light sash. Original wood louvered shutters flank all original windows. The lintels and sills are of cut stone. The facade (east elevation), which is above the raised walk-out foundation on this elevation, is formal in its design and highlighted by a finely detailed main entrance. The entrance is composed of a six-panel door flanked by engaged

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Doric columns, and leaded sidelights. Above the door is a leaded top light. The fully pedimented gable is pierced by a lunette. The original porch roof structure, which spanned the facade is intact but altered and now supported on non-historic wrought posts. The slightly later side wing features a two-story bay window and a porch supported on Picturesque style scroll sawn posts.

Shed (non-contributing building)

The large wood-frame shed was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

17 First Street (contributing building), ca.1830 [168.12-3-18]

A two-story, three-by-three bay, brick side hall plan late Federal style home. The house rests on a cut stone foundation set into a hillside. A moderately gabled roof is flanked by stepped parapet gable walls with built in chimneys. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical. Windows contain non-historic replacement units. The lintels and sills are of cut stone. The facade (east elevation), which is above the raised walk-out foundation on this elevation, is highlighted by a finely detailed surround composed of engaged Doric columns, and leaded sidelights.

23 First Street (contributing building), "Mrs. Andrew Ten Eyck House," ca.1845 [168.12-3-15]

A two-story, three-by-three bay, wood-frame Picturesque style dwelling. The building is distinguished by its broad overhanging gable roof eaves, which are supported on scroll-sawn "S" brackets. The building features paneled corner boards and original narrow wood clapboards. A bay window highlights the south elevation. The main entry is accessed by a porch over the raised walk out foundation on the east elevation. The entry is set within a finely crafted late-Greek Revival style surround.

FIRST STREET, East side (proceeding north to south)

24 First Street (contributing building), "H. Smith House," ca.1845 [168.12-3-21]

A one and one-half story, three-by-two bay, wood-frame mechanic's cottage. The basic form of the dwelling survives. The house is now sheathed with vinyl siding and all windows have been replaced with non-historic units.

22 First Street (contributing building), "G. Cow House," ca.1845 [168.12-3-20]

A two-story, three-by-two bay wood-frame mechanic's cottage. The basic form of the dwelling survives. The house is now sheathed with vinyl siding and all windows have been replaced with non-historic units.

14 First Street (contributing building), Former Briggs' "Store House," ca.1860 [168.12-3-24]

A one and one-half story, three-by-four bay, timber-frame former warehouse building. The basic form of the structure survives including its hoistway wall dormer located on the south its elevation. The building was converted into a single family home in the early twenty-first century house. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding and windows have been added.

12 First Street (contributing building), ca.1845 [168.12-3-25]

A one and one-half story, three-by-two bay wood-frame mechanic's cottage. The basic form of the dwelling survives. The house is now sheathed with vinyl siding and all windows have been replaced with non-historic units.

FOURTH STREET, North side

8 Fourth Street (contributing building), "Ziegler Broom Factory/Edwin Ziegler Duplex," ca.1863 [168.8-1-20]

A three-by-two bay, one and one-half story wood-frame dwelling. The building is now covered by vinyl siding and has lost its original window sash and fenestration pattern.

6 Fourth Street (contributing building), ca.1880 [168.8-1-21.2]

A five three-by-two bay, two-story wood-frame dwelling. The building is sheathed with wood clapboard siding and is covered by a moderately pitched gable roof. Window sash have been replaced with non-historic units.

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FOURTH STREET, South side

8 Fourth Street (contributing building), "McCarty Storehouse/McNaughton Home," ca.1780, 1850 [168.12-3-13]

A three-by-two bay, two-story wood-frame dwelling. The building may have been part of the Gen. General David McCarty complex. The frame dwelling is attached to the adjoining McCarty Stone House (NRHP Listed) and may have served in its original form as a warehouse or store. It was later expanded and converted for residential use. Portions of the nineteenth century expansion were removed sometime after 1889 leaving the residence that survives today. A single-story porch spans the north facade of the building, which is now covered with vinyl siding. Window sash and fenestration have been altered as a result of the many additions and removals associated with the life of the building.

FRANGELLA DRIVE, (South Side, East to West)

1 Frangella Drive (contributing building), 1953 [168.11-6-19]

A four-by-three bay single-story brick Ranch Style home. The building features a central entry recessed under the building's broad hipped roof and a single car built in garage. A single-story wood-frame addition extends from the west (garage) side of the building creating an enclosed patio room.

7 Frangella Drive (contributing building), 1966 [168.11-6-25]

A four-by-two bay, one and one half-story, brick Raised Ranch style dwelling. The building covered by a gabled roof and features a central double-door entry. The western half of the facade is dominated by a broad gabled dormer roof that shelters a one and one-half story rounded bow window. Spandrels between upper and lower casement windows throughout the dwelling are sheathed with wood (now vinyl) siding.

11 Frangella Drive (contributing building), 1954 [168.11-6-17]

A finely crafted "U" plan, four-by-three bay single-story brick Ranch Style home. The building features a central entry with a broad four-panel sidelight recessed under the building's broad hipped roof. A single-bay covered by a hipped roof projects forward from each end of the main block of the house. The eastern bay is enlivened by a wrap-around window band and the western bay houses the single car garage.

17 Frangella Drive (contributing building), 1955 [168.11-6-28]

A finely crafted "L" plan, four-by-four bay single-story brick Ranch Style home. The building features a central entry with modest Colonial inspired wood surround under the building's broad hipped roof. A single bay covered by a hipped roof projects forward from eastern end of the main block of the house. A single car garage occupies the westernmost bay of the dwelling.

27 Frangella Drive (contributing building), 1960 [168.11-6-7]

A finely crafted "L" plan, five-by-two bay single-story brick Ranch Style home. The building features a facade sheathed with stacked limestone and central entry flanked by narrow sidelights under the building's broad gable hipped roof. A single-bay covered by a gable roof projects forward from eastern end of the main block of the house. A large single-story two car garage bay extends from the westernmost bay of the dwelling.

FRANGELLA DRIVE, (North Side, East to West)

4 Frangella Drive (contributing building), 1953 [168.11-6-25]

A three-by-two bay, one and one-half story, gable roofed brick Cape style dwelling. The building features a central entrance with a simple Colonial Revival inspired surround. The entry is sheltered by a single-story gable roofed porch. Picture windows flank the entrance bay and two gable dormers enliven the roof line on this elevation. A brick connector extending from the rear elevation (north) links the main dwelling to the original single car brick garage. An original patio, which is sheltered by single-story gable roof, extends from the eastern gable-end elevation of the home.

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10 Frangella Drive (contributing building), 1953 [168.11-6-27]

An "L" plan, four-by-three bay single-story brick Ranch Style home. The building features a simple recessed entry. A single bay covered by a hipped roof projects forward from westernmost end of the main block of the house. The eastern houses the single car garage.

18 Frangella Drive (contributing building), 1950 [168.11-6-28]

A large, finely crafted two and one-half story, brick, five-by-two bay Colonial Revival style dwelling. The building's central three bay block features a finely crafted central entry and narrow sidelights with a Colonial Revival surround. The entry is sheltered by semi-circular, single-story porch.

30 Frangella Drive (contributing building), 1960 [168.11-6-4]

A small, single-story, four-by-two bay white brick Ranch style house. The building features a recessed entry and is covered bay hipped roof.

MAIN STREET, East side (north to south)

124-132 Main Street (contributing building), ca.1880 [168.8-1-16]

A two-by-two bay, one-story, wood-frame cottage with a small one by one bay side wing. A single-story enclosed porch spans the facade of the house. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding.

124-132 Main Street (contributing building), ca.1900 [168.8-1-16]

A three-by-three bay, gable-fronted wood-frame house with a two-story porch spanning the west façade. A single-story commercial wing extends from the north elevation of the house. A single-story porch spans the façade and the roof line is enlivened by a simple wood cornice. Windows throughout the main building contain three over one double-hung sash.

124-132 Main Street (contributing building), "Sorell's Garage," ca.1870 [168.8-1-16]

A three-by-four bay, two-story Italianate style commercial/residential building. The structure is composed of a thick brick façade (west elevation) with frame side and rear walls. The building features a large central carriage/stable/garage opening on the first floor flanked by a large drop window on the north and similar opening on the south, which contains a window and a secondary entry. An original porch encircles three sides of the second story of the building. The porch features original posts, panels balustrade and profile cornice moldings. On the west face the porch shelters an entry and three windows. The building originally had a decorative Italianate style cornice which was removed in the early twentieth century.

110 Main Street (contributing building), "Patrick McMichael/Jacob Sickler House," ca.1840 [168.8-1-17]

A three-by-three bays late Greek Revival style brick dwelling. Windows feature stone lintels and sills and retain their original two light sashes. The cornice of the flat roof is ornamented with a simple cornice and frieze. A simple entry provides access to the dwelling.

108 Main Street (contributing building), "Patrick McMichael/Jacob Sickler House," ca.1840 [168.8-1-18]

A two-story, gable-fronted, three-by-three bay, late Federal style brick home. The building has a ca. 1870 two-story brick wing to the north and a one-story early twentieth century commercial wing to the south. The main house is distinguished by a fully pedimented gable with a modillion cornice. The gable is pierced by a fan-light. Chimneys rise on either side of the gable ridge. The side hall entrance is recessed and features a wood paneled door and simple Federal/Greek Revival style surround composed of full length sidelights and a top light. Windows are set in stone lintels and sills. All sashes have been replaced with non-historic units.

The south wing is one story, four by two bay, wood-frame former commercial building constructed in the early twentieth century. The building is covered by a single slope roof and is sheathed with board and baton siding

104 Main Street, (contributing building), "John E. Gibbons Building/Uthe Building," ca.1860 [168.8-1-19]

A massive two and one half-story, five-by-five bay brick commercial/residential building. The brick structure features a stepped front parapet wall. Windows are composed of stone lintels and sill and retain many of the original six-over-six

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sash windows. A central main entry is composed of a restrained Greek Revival style surround with full-height side-lights and a top light. The original broad wood panel door has been replaced with a non-historic unit. An early storefront window has been in-filled and turned into a secondary entrance. The building was once wrapped on three sides by a two-story covered porch. The facade section of this porch has been removed.

102 Main Street, (non-contributing) 1990 [168.12-3-1]

Modern two-story wood-frame dwelling that was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

100 Main Street, (contributing building) 1875 [168.12-3-3]

A three-story, five-by-two bay wood-frame Italianate style residential/commercial building. The building, its cornice and original sheathing are covered by metal siding. The building was damaged by fire in 2014.

98 Main Street (contributing building), "J.V.A. Whitbeck House," ca.1830 [168.8-3-4]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, late Federal style brick home. The house is distinguished by a fully simple brick frieze and cornice. Stepped parapet side walls with inset chimneys rise above the flat roof. The side hall entrance is recessed and features a wood paneled door and simple Federal/Greek Revival style surround composed of sidelights and a top light. Windows are set in stone lintels and sills. All sashes have been replaced with non-historic units.

96 Main Street (contributing building), "J.D. Bailey House/Coeymans Landing Post Office," ca.1860 [168.12-3-5.1]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, wood-frame residential/commercial building set on a rubblestone foundation. The building features two shop entrance and two large two-over-two light shop windows on the first floor. A full-width porch spans the facade. Three six-over-six light windows are located on the second floor. The gable roof is sheathed with patterned metal shingles. The building is covered with mid-twentieth century metal clapboard siding.

94 Main Street (contributing building), ca.1880 [168.12-3-6]

A two-story, wood-frame, five-by-two bay multi-family dwelling. The building rests on a rubblestone foundation and is covered by a flat roof. The building features three entry doors in the central three bays of the facade. The southernmost entrance retains its original glass and wood panel door. The central bay of the second floor is highlighted by an oriel window. All windows retain their original two-over-two sash. Brackets at the overhanging cornice line have been removed and the building is now sheathed with mid-twentieth century metal clapboard siding.

92 Main Street (contributing building), "Wagon & Blacksmith's Shop," ca.1850 [168.12-3-7]

A low, elongated single-story, wood-frame building. The former shop rests on a rubblestone foundation and is covered by a gable roof. A narrow porch roof, supported by simple chamfered braces, spans the facade and shelters two entrances.

90 Main Street (contributing building), "William Hull House/Store & Post Office," ca.1840 [168.12-3-8]

A two-story, wood-frame, gable-fronted commercial block with a three bay side gable wing. The building is sheathed with wood siding and is covered by a metal roof. The gable-fronted main section is highlighted by an early storefront with non-historic multi-light shop windows. The upper floor is dominated by an intact Venetian style window composed of a sixteen-over-sixteen light double hung window flanked by four-over-two light double-hung sidelights. The gable is pierced by a lunette. The side wing has a central entry flanked by single windows. The paneled cornerboards, wood paneled door and entry surround are recent.

88 Main Street (contributing building), "Jonathan McElroy House," ca.1830 [168.12-2-1]

A two-story, three-by-two bay late Federal style home with a contemporary two-by-one bay side wing and rear kitchen wing. The building is covered by gable roof with a fully pedimented gable and modillioned cornice. The gable is pierced with a pair of quarter-fan attic windows. Several six-over-six light sash survive throughout the building. The original side entry is now altered and sheltered by a small enclosed porch. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding.

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86 Main Street (contributing building), "Miss Cronck House," ca.1840 [168.12-2-2]

A five-by-two bay, two-story, brick late Federal style building. The building is covered by a low pitched gable roof now covered with early standing seam tin roofing. The center entry is composed a simple (non-historic) door with an arched top light. Windows are set in segmental arched frames with brick lintels and stone sills. All sash have been replaced with non-historic units.

84 Main Street (vacant lot), "Schafer Home and Store," ca.1840 [168.12-2-3]

Demolished 2015.

82 Main Street (contributing building), "Andrew Wolfe Store," 1889 [168.12-2-4]

A two and one-half story, four-by-two bay, brick Queen Anne style commercial building. The first floor of the building features three entrance for two shops and access to the upper apartment units. The original wood and glass panel doors survive. The first floor is sheltered by a single-story porch enlivened with scroll sawn detail sand supported on simple braces. The second floor of the building features narrow bands of decorative brick work and two oriel windows. Centered between the windows is a diamond shaped terracotta panel inscribed "Wolfe Building 1889." The half or attic story is enlivened with original decorative shingle work and wood panels set into faux gables.

80 Main Street (contributing building), "Miller Bros. Drug Store," ca.1840, 1889 [168.12-5-5]

A two-story wood-frame, side gabled building. the front building has lost its fenestration and is now sheathed with vinyl siding. A rear wing (that fronts onto Westerlo Street), is a two-story, three-by-three bay Italianate dwelling. The large wing is distinguished by a finely crafted decorative wood cornice that wraps the south and east elevations of the structure. An oriel window projects from the upper floor extends from the east elevation of the wing. Like the main block of the building, the wing is now covered with vinyl siding.

78 Main Street (contributing building), "Sherman House/Coeymans Gazette Building/Coeymans Fire Company," ca.1865, ca.1889 [168.12-2-19]

A two-story, two-by-four bay, wood-frame building. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding and all windows have been replaced. A simple Italianate style circular pierces the west gable. The building was first constructed as a dwelling located several lots south of the present location. In the 1880s the building was repurposed as a new firehouse for the Landing and relocated to its present site and renovated for that use. In the second half of the twentieth century the Fire Company relocated and the building was renovated back to residential use.

76 Main Street (contributing building), "Peter Seabridge House," ca.1870 [168.12-2-20]

A two and one-half story, six-by-two bay, wood-frame duplex house. On the first floor facade a pair of entrances provide access to the two units. The entries are sheltered by a single-story porch that spans the facade. the porch and the side gable roof are sheathed with original patterned tin shingles. Fenestration pattern remains intact but all sash have been replaced with non-historic units. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

74 Main Street (contributing building), "William Hull House/Store & Post Office," ca.1860 [168.12-2-21]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, wood-frame dwelling. The building features a two-story bay window on the west facade. The gable roof is sheathed with original patterned tin shingles. The fenestration pattern remains intact but all original sash have been replaced. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. The lot in front of this home was the original location of number 78 Main Street.

72 Main Street (contributing building), "Peter Ryan House/Thomas Pagano House," ca.1880 [168.12-2-22]

A two and one-half story, six-by-two bay, wood-frame duplex house. On the first floor facade a pair of entrances provide access to the two units. The entries are sheltered by a single-story porch that spans the two entrance bays. Projecting bay windows are located in the outer two bays of the facade. The second floor of the facade is divided into three parts each containing a centered pair of windows under a frieze band and gable dormer. The cornice of each of the three dormers in enlivened with simple vergeboards. A Victorian style colored glass window pierces the central gable. The building retains its original single light sash and is now sheathed with mid-twentieth metal siding.

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70 Main Street (contributing building), "Former Coeymans Fire House," 1955 [168.12-2-23]

Brick firehouse building now used as town offices and meeting space.

66 Main Street (contributing building), ca.1860 [168.12-2-25]

One and one-half story, wood-frame dwelling. Fenestration on the west facade has been altered but survives on the remaining elevations. Windows have been replaced with non-historic sash. The building is now covered with vinyl siding.

64 Main Street (contributing building), "Lillian Margaria House/Pasquale Pagano House," ca.1900 [168.12-2-26]

A two-story, five-by-two bay, wood-frame late Victorian style residence. The central entrance retains its original Victorian entry door. Fenestration pattern throughout the building remains intact but all original two-light sash have been replaced with non-historic units.

Automobile garage (contributing building)

62 Main Street (contributing building), ca.1880 [168.12-2-27]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, wood-frame residence. An enclosed single-story porch now spans the west facade of the dwelling. A single-story open side porch provides access to the main entry. The building's windows have been replaced with non-historic units and it is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

60 Main Street (contributing building), "Shufelt House," ca.1842 [168.12-2-28]

A one and one-half story, two-by-three bay, wood-frame, gabled-ell Greek Revival style dwelling. The building is now sheathed with mid twentieth century metal siding. The roof retains its late nineteenth century pressed metal shingles. Windows retain their original six over six light sash.

58 Main Street (contributing building), ca.1880 [168.12-2-29]

A two-story, two-by-two bay, side gabled, wood-frame residence. An enclosed single-story porch now spans the west facade of the dwelling. Fenestration has been altered and is at the roof line. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

Automobile garage (non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

56 Main Street (contributing building), ca.1850 [168.12-2-30]

A one and one-half story, two-by-three bay, wood-frame, gabled-ell, Greek Revival style dwelling. The Gable front main block features a full pediment with three original frieze windows. A recessed entrance with a Greek Revival surround survives. A secondary entrance is located on the west facade of the side wing. The entry is composed of a new door set within an intact Greek Revival surround. Windows throughout the house, with the exception of the frieze windows, have been replaced with non-historic units. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding and applied window and door cornices.

52 Main Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-2-31]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, wood-frame, gable-fronted simple Queen Anne era dwelling. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. Windows throughout the house have been replaced with non-historic units.

50 Main Street (contributing building), "Col. Sanford Hathaway House," ca.1855 [168.12-2-32]

A one and one-half story, five-by-two bay, wood-frame, side gabled, Greek Revival style dwelling. The building retains its original central entrance with side-lights and intact Greek Revival surround. Frieze windows span the five bay facade. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. Windows throughout the house, with the exception of the frieze windows, have been replaced with non-historic units.

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Work Shed (contributing building)

A two by one-bay wood frame shed with paired entry doors.

MAIN STREET, West side (south to north)

55 Main Street (contributing building), 1947 [168.12-1-47]

A one and one-half story, brick mid-twentieth century Cape style residence. The building features an enclosed front entry porch and retains its original six-over-one light sash.

Automobile garage (non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

57 Main Street (contributing building), "Fred and Mary Keppler House" 1947 [168.12-1-46]

A one and one-half story, wood-frame Bungalow style residence. The building form remains intact. The house is now covered with vinyl siding and all windows have been replaced with non-historic units.

59 Main Street (contributing building), "James J. Frangella House," 1900 [168.12-1-45]

A two-story, wood-frame, cross-gable plan Queen Anne style dwelling. The building is distinguished by a two-story projecting bay window on the west facade and intact inset entry porch supported by a single turned column. The building is now sheathed with mid-twentieth century metal siding.

61 Main Street (contributing building), "Louis and Jannie Bokum House/Edward and Mildred Geddings House," 1910 [168.12-1-44]

A two-one story, wood-frame, early twentieth century Victorian cottage. The building features projecting gable-fronted bay with one story oriel window. A side entry bay is sheltered by a projecting roof slope. The original wood pane and glass door survives as do the original single light sash; the building is sheathed with mid-twentieth century metal siding.

Automobile garage (non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

63 Main Street (non-contributing), 1975 [168.12-1-43.2]

A one-story metal commercial garage building that was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

65 Main Street (contributing building), ca.1925 [168.12-1-42]

A one and one-half story, wood-frame, Cape style residence. The building features an enclosed front entry porch and retains its original single light sash. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

Automobile garage (non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

67 Main Street (non-contributing), "Michael and Kimberly Persico House," 1990 [168.12-1-41]

A recent one and one-half story dwelling that was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

Automobile garage (non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

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69 Main Street (contributing building), 1965 [168.12-1-40.2]

A small metal manufactured home.

71 Main Street (contributing building), 1820 [168.12-1-39]

A one and one-half story, five-by-two bay, center hall, Greek Revival style wood-frame dwelling on a raised foundation. The building suffered a fire in the 1970s and the gable roof was removed and replaced with the current gambrel-roof upper story. The first floor retains its original Greek Revival style three-part entry surround as well as original six-over-six sash. A full-width porch now spans the facade.

73 Main Street (contributing building), "Dr. Wesley Blaisdell/John Colvin/Andrew Wolfe House," 1838 [168.12-1-38.1]
**Individually Listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, 2012*

A two and one-half story, three-by-three bay, temple-fronted, side hall plan Greek Revival style home. The main block and contemporary rear wing are built of brick and set on cut stone foundations. A moderately pitched, asphalt shingle clad gabled roof covers the house. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical. Windows originally contained six-over-six light sash, which were replaced in the later nineteenth century by two-over-two light sash. These later sash were replaced in the 1990s with non-historic single-light units. Windows feature cut stone sill and lintel.

79 Main Street (contributing building), ca.1910 [168.12-1-37]

A three-by-two bay gable-fronted building. The building is now sheathed with a combination of metal and brick panel siding. It retains its original form.

81 Main Street (contributing building), "Aaron Hotelling Hotel," ca. 1835, ca. 1860 [168.12-1-35]

The building is composed of a two-story, three-by-two bay side gabled brick south wing, which was the first block of the large building. The building is covered by low gable roof, which is sheathed with late nineteenth century seamed metal siding. The roofline is enlivened with a broad molded cornice which terminates in partial returns. The building rests on a brick and stone foundation with a stone water table. Windows throughout this wing feature stone lintels and sills. Two-over-two sash from a later construction phase survive intact.

The second block of the house is a two-story, two-by-two bay frame north section. The building rests on a raised brick foundation, which is sheltered by a single-story porch that covers two entrances into this wing and a single entry into the brick wing. All entrances feature Italianate era wood and round-arched glass panel doors. The building is covered by a late nineteenth century seamed metal roof. This section of the house was later extended west adding three additional bay and creating a five-by-two bay frame block. A broad late Greek Revival/Italianate style entrance was established on the north elevation, which is composed a pair of wood and glass panel doors set within a frame composed of pilasters supporting a lintel. The easternmost three bays of the north elevation and entry are spanned by a single-story enclosed porch. Windows throughout the frame section of the house retain their two-over-two sash.

83 Main Street (contributing building), "Levi Blaisdell House," ca.1785 [168.12-1-4]

A two and one-half story, five-by-two bay, timber frame, center hall, Federal era dwelling with a three-by-two bay side wing. Both sections of the building rest on stone and brick foundations built into a hillside and exposed on the east elevation. Both sections are covered by moderately pitched gable roofs. Windows throughout the building have been replaced with non-historic sash. Some early six-light sash survive at the basement level. The central entry on the east elevation is composed of a non-historic door flanked by full length sidelights and pilasters supporting a simple entablature.

91 Main Street (contributing building), ca.1900 [168.12-1-3]

A two-story, gable-fronted three-by-two bay, wood-frame dwelling with a one-story flat roofed wing extending from the south elevation. The building is covered by a gable roof and is now sheathed with vinyl siding. Windows contain two-over-two sash. A single, six-over-six light double-hung window is centered in gable. A single-story porch spans the facade.

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93 Main Street (contributing building), ca.1900 [168.12-1-2]

A two-story, gable-fronted three-by-two bay, wood-frame dwelling. The building is covered by a gable roof and is now sheathed with vinyl siding. Windows contain two-over-two sash. A single-story bay window projects from the south elevation.

95 Main Street (contributing building), "M. Clark House," ca.1860 [168.12-1-1]

A one and one-half story, side-gabled two by three bay, wood-frame "T" plan dwelling. The building is covered by a gable roof and is now sheathed with mid-nineteenth century metal siding. Windows contain a variety of non-historic sash types. An enclosed single-story porch spans the east facade of the building.

131 Main Street (four-contributing), ca.1870, 1890 [168-1-6]

This structure is a conjoined collection of three, three-story brick residential units. The southernmost unit is a two-by-two bay, three story Italianate style apartment building. The structure is set into a steep hillside exposing the walk-out foundation level on the east elevation and the second or upper floor on the west elevation. The building is covered by a flat roof with a simple molded wood cornice spanning the facade. An open two-story porch spans the two-story facade. It shelters an original basement level entry composed of a pair of molded wood panel doors. Single light, double-hung wood sash fill the segmental arched window openings.

The center building in this complex is a four-by-two bay brick Italianate style apartment building. The wood cornice spanning the south building extends to span the roof line of this section. Windows also contain single light wood sash set within segmental arched openings. The exposed basement level of this section has been extended forward several feet and features a non-historic central entry flanked by replacement sash. A molded cornice separates the first and second story of this building.

The northernmost section of the row is a three-by-two bay, two and one-half story gable-fronted brick commercial residential building. Built later than the two adjoining buildings this structure features a restrained Victorian style. The wood gable is sheathed with shingles and pierced by a central attic window. The facade is spanned by a two-story porch, which shelters the original commercial storefront of the building at the basement level, which is composed of broad wood entry door and narrow single sidelight. Large shop windows, now boarded over flank the entrance.

Extending from the last building is a single-story brick commercial building. This structure is largely built into the hillside. The east elevation features a central utility entrance flanked by now boarded over large windows.

Barn (contributing building)

A two-story, gable roofed, nineteenth century wood-frame former outbuilding is located west of the block of buildings. It is now converted to housing.

135 Main Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168-1-6]

One of a pair of conjoined three-by-three bay, two and one-half story brick apartment buildings. The southernmost building is built into the hillside with its basement level exposed on the east elevation. The building is covered by jerkin-head roof. The gable of the east elevation is sheathed with decorative wood shingles. The east facade is dominated by a finely crafted oriel window on the second level, which rests on carved consoles. Windows are composed of some original two-over-two light double-hung sash set in square frames with stone headers and sills. The core of this building may date to the early or mid-nineteenth century and may have been renovated when 137 Main Street the north section was constructed.

137 Main Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168-1-6]

The northernmost building is built into the hillside with its basement level exposed on the east elevation. The building is covered by jerkin-head roof. The gable of the east elevation is sheathed with decorative wood shingles. Windows are composed of some original two-over-two light double-hung sash set in segmental arched square. An enclosed single-story porch spans the facade of this building.

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NEW STREET, East Side

2 New Street (contributing building), "Minnock/Frangella House," ca.1929 [168.11-5-9]

A three-by-two bay brick, Georgian Revival style home with breezeway and attached garage. The building features symmetrical and regular fenestration with the original six-over-one light sash intact and a central three part Colonial Revival style surmounted by an arched top light. The entry is sheltered by an original single-story porch now supported on iron posts. The building is covered by a slate shingle clad gable roof pierced by gable dormers with round-arched windows.

Automobile garage (contributing building)

A contemporary brick garage is located north of the house.

In-ground pool (contributing structure)

A ca.1965 button-mushroom shaped in-ground pool is also located on the property.

RIVER ROAD (West Side, South to North)

2185 River Road (contributing building), Annunziato Adamo Building, ca.1875 [168.2-3]

A three story, three-by-three bay brick Italianate style commercial/residential building. The building is covered by a flat roof, which is ornamented on the east facade by a finely crafted bracketed wood cornice set on top of brick corbelling. Windows contain single light double-hung sash set within arched openings. Cornices over the windows are composed of finely crafted ornamental brickwork. A recent (replacement) single story porch spans the facade and shelters the primary commercial entrance. This opening is composed of a non-historic door set within narrow sidelights and a tall top light. The bay north of this entry contains a large two-over-two light sash window. North of the window bay is the secondary entry to the upper floors. This entry features an original wood and glazed panel door set within an arch opening with a finely crafted brick cornice.

2181 River Road (contributing building), Vincenzo Adamo Building/Adamo's Tavern, ca.1875 [156-4-12]

A seven-by-two bay, two and one-half story brick building built in two phases. The northern two bays were constructed first and feature a broad, segmental arched central entry, which is now in-filled with framing and a non-historic entry door. Windows are set into segmental arched openings with decorative brick cornices on the upper story of the facade. The building most likely originally had a flat roof with a decorative Italianate cornice similar to 2185 River Road to the immediate south. The building was more than doubled in size in the last decade of the nineteenth century with the addition of a four bay, two-story extension on the south side of the original building. This extension was carefully added to create seamless transition between the two structures. This building program added a narrow central entry between the two buildings, which provided access to the upper floor of the building. A second larger entry was also added. Like the original portion this entry is now in-filled with framing and a non-historic door. Windows throughout the addition are set into segmental arched openings, which feature modest brick cornices. It appears that as part of this expansion the original Italianate flat roof and cornice were removed and the existing double gable roof was installed. The gables once sheathed with decorative wood shingles are now infilled with vinyl siding.

Shed (contributing building)

RIVERVIEW DRIVE, (West Side, South to North)

1 Riverview Drive (contributing building), 1840 [168.8-1-4]

A three-by-two bay, two-story, wood-frame dwelling. The building, now sheathed with vinyl siding, retains its original form, six-over-six light double-hung sash and its late-nineteenth century seamed tin roof.

Automobile garage (non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

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5 Riverview Drive (4 non-contributing), 1988 [168.8-1-3.1, 168.8-1-3.2, 168.8-1-3.3, 168.8-1-3.4]

Four attached row houses that were constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

5 Riverview Drive (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.8-1-2]

A three-by-three bay, two and one-half story, brick two-family residence. The building rests on a brick foundation, which is exposed on the east elevation and is covered by a moderately pitched gable roof. Windows contain single light double-hung wood sash set within segmental arched frames. A two-story porch spans the east facade of the house sheltering simple centered entry on both elevations. The porch is composed of wood posts supporting a shed roof. The original balustrade on both levels is now covered with plywood skirting.

1 Riverview Drive (contributing building), Riverview Missionary Baptist Church, 1926 [168.8-1-1]

A three-by-five bay, one and one-half story wood-frame church. The building rests on a concrete block brick foundation and is covered by a steeply pitched gable roof. A simple wood belfry tops the front gable to the roof. A single-story entry wing extends from the east facade of the building. The single-story structure is covered by a steeply pitched roof. Wood stairs led to the paired wood entry doors on the south side of the wing. The structure is now covered with vinyl siding. Windows on the north and south elevations of the church contain pairs of geometric pattern stained glass panels.

SECOND STREET, West side (proceeding south to north)

11 Second Street (contributing building), ca.1875 [168.12-2-8]

A two-story, wood frame, five by two bay dwelling set into the hillside exposing the full height of the foundation on the east facade. Now sheathed with vinyl siding. The fenestration pattern remains intact but window openings have been reduced in size and fitted with non-historic window units.

13 Second Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-2-9]

A one-story, wood frame, five by two bay dwelling set into the hillside exposing the full height of the foundation on the east facade. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. The fenestration pattern remains intact but window openings have been reduced in size and fitted with non-historic window units.

23 Second Street (contributing building), ca.1865 [168.12-3-10]

A one and one-half story, three by two bay, wood frame, gabled-ell, Greek Revival style dwelling. The house features a projecting bay window on the south wing elevation. The original Greek Revival entry was refitted in the late nineteenth century with paired Italianate doors. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. Windows have been fitted with non-historic units.

25 Second Street (contributing building), ca.1865 [168.12-3-11]

A two story, three by three bay, wood frame, Italianate style dwelling. The house features a two-story projecting bay window on the south wing elevation. The original Italianate entry survives with its original round-arched panel, single leaf door, which is set in a modestly ornamented surround. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. The original two-over-two light windows survive.

19 First Street (contributing building), "General David McCarty Stone Cottage," ca.1765 [168.12-3-16]

**Individually Listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, 2016*

A one and one half-story, rectangular, stone cottage. The building is covered by a moderately pitched gable roof sheathed with nineteenth century metal shingles. Windows on the three exposed sides of the cottage contain late nineteenth century wood double-hung, two-over-two light sash of varying sizes.

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SECOND STREET, East side (proceeding north to south)

30 Second Street (contributing building), "L. Zeigler House," ca.1865 [168.12-3-14]

A two story, five by two-bay, wood frame dwelling. The house features a wing extending from the north gable end wall. The original Greek Revival style center entry door and surround survive intact. The building's gable roof is covered by late nineteenth century patterned tin shingles. Six-light eyebrow windows survive on the west facade elevation. Remaining sash throughout the building have been replaced with mid-twentieth century single light wood sash. An open porch spans the west facade and an enclosed porch spans the east elevation sheltering the exposed basement level of the house.

Carriage Shed (contributing building)

A late 19th century wood-frame carriage shed is located south of the house.

24 Second Street (contributing building), ca.1875 [168.12-3-17]

A two-story, five by two bay, wood frame dwelling. The house was constructed in two phases beginning as a three bay side hall dwelling and then adding two additional bays. The building is distinguished by its Italianate paired entry doors set within a simple recessed paneled opening. Windows throughout the house retain their original two light sash. An oriel window extends from the south elevation of the building. The house is sheathed with mid-twentieth century metal siding. A decorative single-story Italianate style porch spans three bays of the facade sheltering the entrance.

STONE HOUSE HILL ROAD (West to East)

3 Stone House Hill Road (contributing building), "Peter J. W. Beck House/Henry and Bernice Brewer House," ca.1820, 1840 [168-2-6]

A two and one-half story, three-by-two bay brick Federal period home. The side hall dwelling was doubled in size with the addition of a wood-frame, two bay extension to the north elevation in the mid-nineteenth century. A single gable roof spans all five bays of the home. A single-story brick wing extends from the rear of the brick portion of the house. A large single-story frame wing with a large gable end chimney, broad low slopping gable roof and wide wood clapboards extends from the rear of the later wood section of the dwelling. This wing may have been an earlier building on the property that was appended to the house at the time of its expansion. Windows throughout the dwelling contain six-over-six light double-hung sash.

Automobile garage (contributing building)

A two bay wood-frame garage (1960) is located east of the dwelling (contributing building)

9 Stone House Hill Road (contributing building), "Stevens House," 1962, [168-2-8]

A three-by-two bay, single-story wood-frame Ranch style dwelling.

11 Stone House Hill Road (contributing building), "Stevens House," 1962, 1840 [168-2-9]

A three-by-two bay, single-story wood-frame Ranch style dwelling.

28-31 Stone House Hill Road (contributing building), "Arianntje & Samuel Coeymans Stone House/Paul and Sylvia Lawler Home", ca.1700, 1720, ca.1761 [168-2-10, 168-2-11]

**Individually Listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, 1973*

A monumental five-by-two bay, four-story, center hall Dutch Colonial era house with later Georgian renovations. Built in 1700 (based on dendrochronolgy), the building is one of the largest and earliest surviving Dutch Colonial homes in the upper Hudson Valley. The house is sited on a rise of land overlooking a broad lawn leading to the Hudson River at its confluence with the Coeymans Creek. The structure is three story on its upland (west) elevation and four stories on its primary (east) elevation. The manor home is covered by a steeply pitched, wood shingle clad gambrel roof, which replaced the buildings original two-story tall, steeply pitched Dutch gable roof. Portions of the original Flemish brick gables remain intact. The roof change occurred at the same time that the original Colonial era timber frame windows were replaced with the present Georgian twelve-over-twelve light, double-hung sash and the five jambless fireplaces were replaced with English style fireplaces. It should be noted that one of these windows on the upper north gable elevation of

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the house was not altered and remains in situ. These changes occurred soon after the Revolutionary War when the property was acquired by Condradt Ten Eyck (Mayor of Albany, NY). A steep flight of steps lead from the ground level on the east elevation up to a Dutch Stoop and central entry. the entry is composed of a broad Dutch style door with top light. A rear entry composed of another Dutch door is situated at the grade level on the west elevation of the home.

The North House, ca.1720, ca.1761, 2015 (contributing building)

A two-by-three bay Dutch style dwelling built in 1720 (based on dendrochronology) and referenced in several documents of the Coeymans family. The structure had been significantly altered during the ca.1785 renovations of the home with the removal of one of its western bent and its steep Dutch gable roof. The structure retained a significant amount of original framing and finishes include waddle and daub wall construction, original wide plank flooring, eastern elevation Dutch entry door, timber window frames, and original Flemish bricks. Based on existing forensic data the house was carefully reconstructed using traditional construction materials and techniques adding lost fabric and retaining all original surviving materials. The completed work represents a remarkable example of private historic preservation work within New York State.

Dutch Barn, ca.1750 (Schoharie Valley), 2005 reconstructed (non-contributing)

This large eighteenth century traditional Dutch Barn was relocated after it had been dismantled before being destroyed at its original location in the Schoharie Valley region of New York. The barn, which is typical of the structure that would have been located at the Coeymans House site was reconstructed by timber framing craftsmen over several years using tradition timber framing techniques, materials and tools.

Stone Well, ca 1750 (contributing feature)

A dry-laid stone well is situated just east of the main house on the property.

Coeymans Mill Sites, ca.1670, ca.1850 (contributing site)

The location on the north side of the Coeymans Creek adjacent to the house property was the site of series of mills operated first by the Coeymans family and through the late nineteenth century by a series of decedents. Some foundations ruins survive as do etch in the rock faces of the upper Coeymans Creek Falls that mark the location of nearly 300 years of sluices and flumes that powered the mills from ca.1670 into the early twentieth century.

UTHE BOULEVARD, East side (proceeding south to north)

2 Uthe Boulevard (contributing building), ca.1860 [158.8-1-12]

A two-story, gabled-ell, wood-frame late Greek Revival dwelling. The building retains its original Greek Revival entrance on the east elevation of the wing, its original clapboards and original six-light window sash.

6 Uthe Boulevard (contributing building), 1950 [158.8-1-13]

A two-story, wood-frame mid-twentieth century dwelling.

8 Uthe Boulevard (contributing building), 1955 [158.8-1-14.1]

A one-story, mid-twentieth century brick Ranch house. The building is covered by a hipped roof and retains its original fenestration pattern.

Automobile garage (non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

Parish Family Cemetery (contributing site), ca.1808 [small portion of 168.07-2-2]

A small family burial ground associated with Jacob & Freelove Parish. Heavily overgrown only 4 stones remain upright with several now laid on the ground. The plot is surrounded by remnants of a cut stone block enclosure with sections of a wrought iron fence set into the stone now laying on the ground.

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Buried in the cemetery are:

- Jacob Parish - born May 15, 1762, died November 19, 1841, in his 80th yr. (Revolutionary soldier)
- Freeloove Parish - wife of Jacob Parish, died July 6, 1817, aged 55 yrs.
- Mary Parish - dau. of Jacob and Freeloove Parish, died September 25, 1808, aged 19 yrs. 3 mos. 8 days.
- Elizabeth Parish - dau. of Jacob and Freeloove Parish, died December 22, 1809, age 15 yrs.
- Thomas Parish - born April 1, 1799, died July 20, 1840.
- Christopher Babcock - died June 7, 1839, age 79 yrs. Revolutionary Soldier.
- Mary Babcock - wife of Christopher Babcock, died September 2, 1828, aged 68 yrs.
- Mary Babcock - dau. of Christopher & Mary Babcock, died May 24, 1830, aged 44 yrs.
- Hannah Betheusen - dau. of John H. & Elizabeth Bentheusen, died July 5, 1840, aged 1 yr. 6 mos. 6 days.
- Charles Bogard - son of Marton & Catharine Bogard, died January 1, 1812, ae. 9 mos. 10 days.
- Field stone with letters O. H.
- Sarah J. Ingram - dau. of William & Eliza Ann Ingram, died June 31, 1842, 6 mos.
- Charles Augustus Weed - son of William & Eliza Ann Weed, born January 9, 1836, died February 12, 1843, aged 7 yrs. 25 days.

WESTERLO STREET, South Side (proceeding east to west)

1 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "Josiah Sherman-Tobin House," ca.1831 [168.12-2-15]

A two-story, three-by-eight bay wood-frame former hotel with a two-story covered porch spanning the entire eastern elevation. Vernacular in its architectural design, the building is now sheathed with vinyl siding and its windows, although in their original locations, have been fitted with non-historic replacement units. This location is also the site of the "Coeymans Castle, which was erected by Barent Coeyman ca.1671. It was demolished in 1833 for the current building.

3-5 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "J. Cook House" ca.1810, ca.1865 [168.12-2-16]

3 Westerlo Street is a two-story, five-by-two bay, wood-frame Federal style dwelling. The building is distinguished by original twelve-over-eight light sash on the upper story of the facade and later six-over-six light sash on the first floor level. Original wood clapboards, narrow corner boards, simple frieze and a compound molded gable cornice survive intact.

5 Westerlo Street is a two-story, gable-fronted, two-by-four bay Greek Revival style, wood-frame building constructed with a trapezoidal footprint to match the early street grid of the Landing. Original wood siding and broad cornice are now obscured by early twentieth century asphalt siding. A decorative triangular window dominates the upper gable of the facade.

Numbers 3 and 5 Westerlo Street are connected by a late nineteenth century single-story, wood-frame workshop building.

7 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1870, ca.1875 [168.12-2-17]

A three-by-two bay Italianate residential/commercial building. Distinguishing characteristics include, segmental arched windows with iron cornices on the second floor and an elaborate cast iron roof cornice. An adjoining three-by-two bay building expansion was also constructed in the Italianate style with segmental arched upper story windows with molded brick cornices and a decorative wooden roof cornice.

9 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-2-18]

A two-story, four-by-two bay wood-frame dwelling. Now sheath with vinyl siding. Fenestration pattern has been changed and windows have been replaced with non-historic units.

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19 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1866 [168.12-1-33]

A two-story, four-by-two, wood-frame vernacular tenement resting on a coursed stone foundation. Now sheath with vinyl siding. Fenestration pattern has been changed and windows have been replaced with new units with the exception of a few remaining original six-over-six light sash at the walk-out basement level.

25 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "Irving Lodge No. 254/Knights of Pythias Hall," ca.1890 [168.12-1-30]

A large two-story, four-by-six, gable-fronted wood-frame vernacular meeting hall and later tenement resting on a coursed stone foundation. Portions of the original front porch survive on the second-story of the facade. Some original two-over-two sash also survive on secondary elevations. The original exterior stair to the meeting space also survives. Non-historic brick veneer has been added to the first story of the facade altering and obscuring the original hall entry.

Horse Shed (contributing building)

A ca.1890 horse shed also survives on the property east of the main building.

27 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-29]

A two and one-half story, wood-frame carriage barn and former workshops. Original wood siding, two-over-two light sash and plank doors survive intact.

29 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-28]

A one and one-half story, vernacular wood-frame dwelling. Now sheathed with vinyl siding with simple fenestration and one-over-one sash.

37 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "Henry Sligerland/F.F. Sanderly/Frangella Home," ca.1866 [168.12-1-27]

A large two-story, "T" plan Italianate style dwelling. The palatial home is distinguished by arched windows with original single-light sash, paired entry doors, broad overhanging eaves with elaborate bracketing and gable oculi. A distinctive east facing curved porch supported on delicate posts with scroll sawn detailing and a finely turned balustrade highlight the building.

41 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "Lewis Clark House" ca.1840 [168.12-1-26]

A two-story, three-by-four bay wood-frame Greek Revival style dwelling. The gable-fronted building features a molded cornice with partial returns and a broad frieze and corner boards. An elaborate swan-neck pediment entrance is the architectural focal point of the residence. Original wood siding survives but the window sash has been replaced with non-historic units.

Horse Shed (contributing building)

A ca.1860 wood-frame horse shed also survives on the property south of the main building.

43 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-25]

A two-story, two-by-two bay wood-frame, gable-fronted dwelling. Now sheathed with vinyl siding with most details removed. Altered facade fenestration. A few original two-over-two sash survive.

45 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-24]

A two-story, two-by-two bay wood-frame, gable-fronted former carriage house. The building was converted for residential use in the mid-twentieth century.

47 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "M.L. Coonley/Charlotte Houghtaling Home" ca.1860 [168.12-1-23]

A two-story, two-by-two bay wood-frame, gable-fronted dwelling. Now sheathed with vinyl siding.

49 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "Abraham Teal House," ca.1860 [168.12-1-22]

A two-story, three-by-three bay, wood-frame, gable-fronted Greek Revival style dwelling. The building is distinguished by molded cornice and broad frieze which terminates in partial returns. A triangular window enlivens the upper gable of the facade. A fine rendered recessed entry composed on a Greek Revival door surround with side lights with a six panel

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door is set in an entry composed of pilasters supporting a simple triangular pediment, which highlighted by Picturesque brackets.

51 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "Coeymans Academy," 1858 [168.11-6-40]

A two-story, three-by-five bay, wood-frame, gable-fronted former school building. Now sheathed with vinyl siding with an early twenty century enclosed two-story porch spanning the facade. Some original six-over-six light sash survives.

53 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "S. King Home," ca.1860 [168.11-6-39]

A two-story, four-by-two bay wood-frame dwelling.

55 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "Theodore Slingerland"/Orlando Ferraro House, ca.1880 [168.11-6-38]

A two-story, two-by-three bay, wood-frame Italianate style building. The home is distinguished by a two-story projecting front bay window and flat roof with broad overhanging eaves. Roof brackets have been removed and the home is now sided with mid-century aluminum siding. A finely crafted, bowed front porch composed of Colonial Revival style columns and a curved Italianate balustrade support a conical roof, which shelters the original entry.

61 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.11-6-37]

A large, two and one half-story, four-by-four bay wood-frame Colonial Revival style dwelling covered by a Dutch-gambrel style roof. A three story bay window dominates the facade of the building. A Colonial Revival style porch shelters the original entry. Original wood and shingle siding is now covered by vinyl sheathing and all original windows have been replaced with non-historic units.

63 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "Peter Seabridge Home," ca.1840 [168.11-6-36]

A two-story, three-by-four bay, salt-box style wood-frame dwelling. The building now sheath with vinyl siding retains its original Greek Revival style side entrance and some of its original six-over-six light sash.

67 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.11-6-35]

A two-story, two-by-three bay wood-frame, gable-fronted, Eastlake style dwelling. the building is distinguished by a two-story projecting front bay window. The gable roof extends over the three sided bay window and is supported on either side of the bay window by exaggerated conical brackets. The gable of the facade is sheath with fish-scale singles and is pierced by a Gothic-arched window. The front entry is sheltered by an Eastlake style porch.

69 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1900 [168.11-6-34]

A two-story, two-by-four bay wood-frame dwelling. The building retains its original Colonial Revival inspired front porch and is original pressed metal shingles. It is now sheath with vinyl siding.

Automobile garage (non-contributing building)

The garage was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building.

71 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "Irwin Home," ca.1890 [168.11-6-33]

This crossed-gable, two and one-half story, wood-frame dwelling is an outstanding local example of the Queen Anne aesthetic. The building features asymmetrical massing, alternating siding bands of clapboard and singles, an elaborate wraparound porch, projecting bays and windows, and a finely rendered panel detail with carved swags in the upper gable of the facade.

Carriage Shed (contributing building)

A ca.1890 carriage shed/garage is located on the rear of the property.

75 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "McHugh House," ca.1890 [168.11-6-32]

A large, crossed-gable, two and one-half story, wood-frame transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival dwelling. The building features an elaborate, partially enclosed front porch and a projecting two-story bay window. the front gable

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above the projecting bay is filled with fish scale singles and pierced by a finely crafted Palladian window. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding and all window sash have been replaced.

In-ground pool (non-contributing structure)

The pool was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing structure.

109 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "The Fletcher Blaisdell Farm Complex," 1837 [168.2-24-711]

**Individually Listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, 2000*

A finely crafted two and one-half story, three-by-three bay, gable-fronted, side hall plan Greek Revival style home with both south and east wings added. The main block and rear wing are set on a cut stone foundation. A moderately gabled roof of asphalt covers the house. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical. Windows contain the original six-over-six light sash. Original wood louvered shutters flank all original windows. The lintels and sills are of cut stone. The facade (north elevation) is formal in its design and highlighted by a finely detailed main entrance. The entrance is composed of a six-panel door with box lock and original louvered storm doors. The door is flanked by engaged Doric columns, and leaded sidelights. Above the door is a leaded top light. A carved stone lintel spans the entire entry. Centered in the triangular lintel is a rectangular date plaque, which is inscribed "F.B. 1837." The roofline of this elevation forms the architectural focal point of the facade. The gable is composed of an elaborate broad brick frieze. A fully pedimented gable supported by finely crafted scroll sawn brackets surmounts the frieze. A pair of quarter roundlights pierces the tympanum.

Hay Barn (contributing building)

Immediately south of the house is a massive hay barn constructed in 1878. It measures 100 feet by 60 feet and rises 68 feet to its peak. This structure dwarfs the surrounding buildings. The massive heavy timber frame building rests on an exposed limestone foundation and is covered by slate-clad gambrel roof.

Small Barn (contributing building)

A ca.1870 timber framed single-story barn

Chicken Coops (2 contributing buildings)

Two ca.1870 chicken coops are located in close proximity to the small barn

Corn Crib (contributing building)

A ca.1870 wood-frame structure on a stone foundation. The upper frame walls flare outward and are sheathed with flat boards with gaps between them for ventilation.

Smoke House (contributing building)

A ca.1840 small single-story brick smokehouse.

Wood Furnace Building (non-contributing building)

The building was constructed outside the district's period of significance and is classified as a non-contributing building

2 John Street (contributing building), "Blaisdell Tenant House," ca.1830 [168-2-24.4]

This was the first structure built on the farm. It was built to house Fletcher Blaisdell and his wife while the main house was being constructed. The original building is of a simple timber frame structure resting on a stone foundation and covered by a gable roof. Over the years of use by tenants the house was expanded with the addition of a summer kitchen.

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WESTERLO STREET, North Side (proceeding west to east)

72 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1915 [168.11-5-3]

A two-story, two-by-three bay wood-frame Craftsman Style Bungalow. The building retains its original form, front porch covered by the sloping roofline, original wood shingles in the gables and front shed dormer. Original wood clapboards are now covered by vinyl siding.

70 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "E. Stanton House," ca.1860 [168.11-5-18]

A two-story gabled-ell, wood-frame late Greek Revival dwelling. The building retains its original primary and secondary facade entries. The building retains some original two-over-two sash and elements of the original porch. The building is now sheathed with a combination of vinyl and older asphalt siding.

68 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1930 [168.11-5-17]

A two-story, two-by-three bay wood-frame, front gabled Craftsman Style Bungalow. The building retains its original form, projecting front porch composed of semi-circular openings, open rafter tails, and wavy asphalt siding. The home is raised on a hillside slope supported by an un-coursed field stone retaining wall and stairs which add to the Craftsman aesthetic of the dwelling.

66 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.11-5-16]

A two-story, three-by-four bay wood-frame dwelling. The building retains its original simple Queen Anne inspired front porch and is original pressed metal singles. It is now sheath with vinyl siding.

64 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.11-5-15]

A two-story, three-by-four bay wood-frame dwelling. The building retains its original simple Queen Anne inspired front porch. It is now sheath with vinyl siding.

62 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "Dr. Francis G. Mosher House," ca.1872 [168.11-5-14]

A large two-story, three-by-three bay, wood-frame Second Empire style dwelling. The building retains its original form, patterned slate tiled bell-cast Mansard roof, broad bracketed cornice and two-story bay window.

54 Westerlo Street (contributing building), 1962 [168.11-5-13]

A simple one-story, hipped roof mid-twentieth century Ranch style dwelling.

50 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "Dr. Francis G. Mosher Office," ca.1870 [168.11-5-12]

A two-story, two-by-three bay wood-frame dwelling, gable-fronted Italianate style dwelling resting on a cut stone foundation. The building features narrow corner boards terminating in simple capitols. Second floor windows retain decorative bracketed regimented cornices. The original front porch was enclosed in glazed panels in the mid-twentieth century.

46 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1922 [168.11-5-16]

A two-story, two-by-three bay wood-frame Craftsman Style Bungalow. The building was altered in the 1970s with the enclosure of the projecting front porch and the addition of a side wing. Original wood clapboards are now covered by vinyl siding.

42 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1860 [168.11-5-17]

A two-story, wood-framed gabled-ell dwelling. West roof slope extended to create a large shed dormer. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding. Some original two-over-two sash survive.

40 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.11-5-18]

A six-by-three bay, side gabled, wood-frame, multi-family worker house. Built into a steep hillside the walk out basement level serves as the first floor on the facade. A two-story porch spans the front of the dwelling. The original clapboards are covered with metal siding. The original two-over-two sash survive and multi wood and glass paneled doors thought the building.

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38 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1850 [168.11-5-20]

A three-story, simple gabled-ell, wood-frame house. Built into a steep hillside the walk out basement level serves as the first floor on the facade. Original wood siding and six-over-six light sash survive.

36 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.11-5-21]

A two-story, three-by-three bay, wood-frame, gable-fronted Greek Revival style dwelling. The building is distinguished by molded cornice and broad frieze, which terminates in partial returns. The facade is highlighted by an intact Greek Revival door surround with side lights with a six-panel door. A late nineteenth century porch spans the facade.

28 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-8]

A three-story, three-by-four bay, gable-fronted, wood-frame worker house set on a high brick foundation. Built into a steep hillside the walk out basement level serves as the first floor on the facade. The primary entry for this dwelling is situate on the west side elevation. the only ornamentation of the building is molded cornice over the front gable window. Two-over-two sash survive throughout the dwelling, which is sheathed with early twentieth century asphalt siding.

26 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-7]

A three-story, three-by-four bay, gable-fronted, wood-frame worker house set on a high brick foundation. Built into a steep hillside the walk out basement level serves as the first floor on the facade. The primary entry for this dwelling is situated at the exposed basement level. The only ornamentation of the building is molded cornice over the front gable window. Two-over-two sash survive throughout the dwelling, which is sheathed with early twentieth century asphalt siding.

24 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.1890 [168.12-1-6]

A three-story, three-by-four bay, gable-fronted, wood-frame worker house set on a high brick foundation. Built into a steep hillside the walk out basement level serves as the first floor on the facade. The primary entry for this dwelling is situated at the exposed basement level and sheltered by a small non-historic porch. A second floor exterior stair is situated on the east side elevation of the building. The only ornamentation of the building is moulded cornice over the front gable window. Two-over-two sash survive throughout the dwelling, which is sheathed with early twentieth century asphalt siding.

22 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "Burton Home" ca.1890 [168.12-1-5]

A one and one-half story frame, gable-fronted building on a raised brick foundation. Built into a steep hillside the walk out basement level serves as the first floor on the facade. A single-story porch spans the second story above the foundation level on the facade. A garage door is centered in the exposed south foundation wall. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding.

12 Westerlo Street (contributing building), "Carmela Frangella Home" ca.1875 [168.12-2-6]

A two-story, three-by-two bay, brick late Greek Revival/Italianate residence. The building features a broad frieze and simple cornice at the flat roofline of the south facade. Windows are set within segmental arched openings with simple brick cornices and stone sills on the second floor and flat arched openings on the first floor. The surviving entrance is highlighted by an intact late Greek Revival style surround.

10 Westerlo Street (contributing building), ca.140 [168.12-1-7]

One and one half-story, wood-frame dwelling. The building is now sheathed with vinyl siding and face brick. Widows contain non-historic sash.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Crabapple Prehistoric Site (contributing site), Location protected, ca. 8500-8000 B.C./3500 -1800 B.C.

A Late-Paleoindian/Early Archaic era site of approximately 177.3 square meters located in the upland portion of the historic district. The site has been identified through a Phase II Archaeological assessment.

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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, Archaeology (Prehistoric & Historic non-
Aboriginal), Commerce, Community Planning and
Development, Ethnic Heritage (Black & European),
Exploration & Settlement, Industry

Period of Significance

8500-1800 BC, ca. 1673-1967

Significant Dates

1673-1900

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.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Coeymans, Barent Pieterze
McCarty, David

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

John Cornelius

Smith D. Lamatta

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the district is 8500 BCE, the first known documented date of human occupation in the district, 1673 the formal European settlement of the district area and continues to 1967, the recommended 50 year cut-off.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Missionary Baptist Church, Riverview Drive is owned by a religious organization and is subject to Consideration A.
The multiple cemeteries and burial grounds within the district are subject to Consideration D.

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Statement of Significance-Summary Paragraph

The Coeymans Landing Historic District is being nominated under criterion A in the areas of Settlement, Commerce, Labor and Industry; and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district derives additional significance under Criterion B for its association with several important community figures including, Dutch settlers Barent Pieterze Coeymans and Revolutionary War soldier and Committee of Correspondence member, General David McCarty.³ Lastly, the district is also being nominated under Criterion D in the areas of Pre-historic and Historic Archaeology.⁴

The Coeymans Landing Historic District is a densely developed hamlet located at the southeast corner of Albany County, New York. The history and development of the district begins in the third-quarter of the seventeenth century and continues in an unbroken arc until the mid-twentieth century. First settled by Barent Pieterze Coeymans in 1673, less than 50 years after the establishment of Fort Orange (Albany) and Fort Amsterdam (New York), the Landing is one of New York's oldest continuously occupied settlements. The history of the Landing is linked with New York's late seventeenth century phase of Dutch settlement and the state's eighteenth century water-powered industrial development. The district's historical significance continues throughout the nineteenth century driven by the economic and commercial power of the Hudson River and the Erie Canal. Finally, the Landing reaches its industrial and commercial peak as a center for the Hudson Valley's brick making and ice harvesting industries. Additionally, Coeymans Landing retains more than 250 years of architectural heritage beginning with the ca.1700 Coeymans Manor House and continuing up to the 1960s with excellent local examples of Mid-Century modernism. While much of the Landing's buildings are vernacular representations of national styles with Greek Revival being the most prevalent, the district contains a number of outstanding individual architectural components. Notable among these are the Dutch Colonial Coeymans Stone House, the Greek Revival style Blaisdell brothers homes, the Gothic Revival Willis house, the Italianate block at 3-7 Westerlo Street, the Second Empire Civill Academy, the Victorian style Wolfe Store and the Mid-Century Modern Mayone house.

Settlement/Development History

Seventeenth Century

The area of Coeymans Landing has been inhabited for at least 10,000 years by Native people who continued to reside in the vicinity well into the seventeenth century. Mohicans had a settlement and camps on Schodack Island on the eastern side of the Hudson River opposite Coeymans Landing. Beeren Island, located at the southern edge of Coeymans Landing, historically served as the southern terminus of Killian Van Rensselaer's land purchase in 1631 that would be known as Rensselaerswyck.

In an effort to protect his new colony from trading infractions, Van Rensselaer had a small armed fortification constructed on Beeren Island in 1643. The new fort was called Rensselaers Steyn and enforced strict trading regulations on all ships approaching the southern line of the colony. On August 26, 1643 Nicholas Coorn was commissioned as commander of the new fort and 23 year old Jan Direkse van Breman as skipper of the vessel.⁵ The placement of Coorn and van Breman at the fort on Beeren Island marks the first recorded Dutch occupation at the Landing. The fort appears to only have been manned for a few years and then abandoned. No records of its exact location or form survive and no physical evidence of the fort has been discovered.

³ The significance of General David McCarty is fully described in the National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the General David McCarty Stone Cottage.

⁴ The Coeymans House Archaeological Site was previously designated to the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Coeymans House National Register nomination.

⁵ A.J.F. Van Laer, A. J. F., trans, ed. *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*. (Albany: The University of the State of New York, 1908), 680-681.

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Coeymans Landing, now known as the hamlet of Coeymans, was formally established with the arrival of Barent Pietersz Koijemans (Coeymans, ca.1620-1710) to this area in the 1670s. Coeymans had arrived in New Amsterdam, along with his father and brothers, from Texel, Holland on July 7, 1639 aboard the Dutch ship *der Harinck*.

Beginning on August 14, 1639 he was placed in the service of the Patroon, Killian Van Rensselaer, as a junghen (*miller's boy*) in Beverwyck (Albany) within the larger Manor of Rensselaerswyck. He worked as an apprentice in the Patroon's grist mills, learning his trade under the direction of Pieter Cornelise. In 1645 Barent, in partnership with Jan Gerritsen, took over the operation of the Patroon's sawmill on the Patroon's Creek in Albany. In 1654 he along with Teunis Van Spitsbergen leased the upper mill on the Fifth Creek in Albany and erected a second mill. The lease expired three years later. Beginning in 1660, Coeymans leased water rights and erected mills along the Normanskill in what is now the town of Bethlehem. This lease expired in 1673.

A first glimpse into Barent's business acumen appears in a June 1660 letter written by Jeremias Van Rensselaer (the 4th Patroon) to his brother, Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer (the 3rd Patroon), where he notes that he plans to begin "...trade in planks from these parts." He goes on to state that "...no one but Spitsbergen and Barent [Coeymans] can saw planks 25 feet long. I have been busy with them several times to make a contract, but we have not been able to come to an agreement, as they wanted at the lowest 30 stivers in beavers apiece. But they would be very good, for I have had them for the floor in the chamber ..." ⁶ The Patroon would write on September 7, 1660, "As to the planks, of which I have written before, I see that Barent and Spitsbergen will [not furnish them] at the prices set, so that we shall have to give up." ⁷

Barent married his first wife, Agnietje before 1654. Together they had one daughter, Geertje (1654-1736). Coeymans married again about 1665 to Gertruyd DeVos. Together they could raise five more children: Andries (? -1741), Jaretje (? -1732), Samuel (1670-1754), Pieter Barentse (?-1744), Arrentje (1672-1743), and Jennetje (? - ?).

At about this same time, with the permission of the commissioners at Albany, Barent Coeymans purchased a large tract of land from the Mahican Indians. ⁸ The area Coeymans purchased had long been known to possess extensive water power for mills. The tract stretched along the Hudson River from what is now Bethlehem to Cossackie, and included about 120 square miles. This tract included the modern towns of Coeymans, New Baltimore and Westerlo. A 1630 map of Rensselaerswyck depicts the area of Coeymans Landing northward as "*Bouw landt*" or farm land. This would indicate that the area may have been under cultivation by Native people as the Dutch were developing their colony to the north.

On April 7, 1673 a patent to this land was granted to Coeymans by Governor Francis Lovelace. However, the northern boundary of the patent became a point of controversy between Coeymans and the Van Rensselaer Manor, who also claimed ownership of this portion of Coeymans' land. Despite this legal dilemma, Coeymans quickly began to develop the industrial power of the creek that would later bear his name.

In 1673, soon after receiving his land patent, Coeymans erected a large stone home, known as the "Coeymans' Castle," just south of the confluence of the Coeymans Creek and the Hudson River. In Joel Munsell's *Annals of Albany County*, the "castle" is describes as being 50 feet in width and 30 thirty feet deep with a 30 by 20 foot rear wing. ⁹ (fig. 1)

Coeymans quickly established a number of mills along the mouth of a creek (now known as the Coeymans Creek) within his new patent. Records also indicate that mills may have already been in operation along this same water course. During

⁶ A.J.F. Van Laer, A. J. F., trans, ed. *Correspondence of Jeremias Van Rensselaer 1651-1674*. (Albany: The University of the State of New York, 1932), 217.

⁷ Ibid., 235.

⁸ These would have been the ancestors of the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Indians now located in Wisconsin.

⁹ Munsell's dimensions and sketch of the Coeymans' Castle are based on foundation measurements and the accounts of local residents who attended the building when it served as a schoolhouse in the early nineteenth century. The building was demolished in 1833.

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the late seventeenth century, Coeymans would amass a sizable and lucrative milling operation in addition to a general trade business along the Hudson River.

The ongoing land dispute between Coeymans and the Patroon continued and is recorded in correspondence amongst members of the Van Rensselaer family. In April 1683 Maria Van Rensselaer writes her brother-in-law Richard Van Rensselaer who had returned to Europe from the Manor: "*As to what you write about Barent the Miller, he pays no rent. I suppose that he is still indebted on the colony's books.*"¹⁰ In May 1684 Richard writes to Maria's father: "*I was troubled by the attorneys of Barent the Miller, at Albany, to pay what was due him from the estate of [brother Jan Baptist] , deceased, for which the money was needed, otherwise I should not have resolved to do so...*"¹¹ In May 1684 Richard writes to Maria: "*The 100 beavers for the account of the colony I duly received by the ship of Jacob Mourits. They are in the custody of S^r Cornelis Jacobse Moy, attorney for Barent Pieters, the miller, to sell them for our account and to retain the proceeds for what is due Barent Pieters from the estate of brother Jan Baptist, deceased. Have paid him some money in addition, in order to satisfy him for a while.*" The letter goes on to state: "*But you must now above all see to it that some money be sent to me, whether from the sale of some farms or other [things], so as to get rid of Barent Pietersz. I told Sr Moy that I would not furnish or pay all the money until he [paid] what he owes in New Netherland for the mill rights near Barent Island and what is due as per account, but this is only to gain time and would not hold good here before the court. However, you must press said Barent hard about the rent of the water power, as it [belongs to the jurisdiction] of the colony.*"¹²

In 1690, now 70 years of age, Barent Coeymans is appointed to the position of Justice of Albany County by Jacob Leisler (1640-1691). Leisler, a controversial figure in New York Colonial history, had emigrated from Germany to New Netherlands where he seized control of a portion of the New York colony from the English in 1689. He established a government to act in place of the existing provincial structure. In 1691 British troops put down what became known as Leisler's Rebellion. Leisler was arrested for treason and executed in 1691 under the order of the new provincial Governor, Henry Sloughter. This judicial appointment may provide a glimpse into Coeymans' political leanings during this tumultuous time in New York history.

Eighteenth Century

In 1700, Barent now 80 years of age undertakes the construction of a massive new stone house on a rise of land on the north side of the mouth of the Coeymans Creek.¹³ The new structure had roughly the same dimensions as the earlier Coeymans Castle being 56 feet by 28 feet, but unlike the single story 1673 building, the new home rose three stories on the river elevation and was crowned by a heavy three-story steeply pitched Dutch gabel roof. The new dwelling would have presented an imposing sight to those passing on the river.(fig. 2)

In 1706 the land battle between the Van Rensselaers and Coeymans was finally resolved with Barent Coeymans being confirmed as the rightful owner of the land between the Cocksackie Creek and the current northern boundary for the town of Coeymans. The agreement provided that Barent would pay a nominal rent to the Patroon.

Barent Coeymans died in 1710 at the age of 90. He left no will. On October 20, 1712 Letters of Administration and his vast estate were granted to his eldest son, Andries. The industrial development at the Coeymans Creek continued to be a major source of commercial power and influence for the family.

In August 1714 Queen Anne confirmed the Coeymans Patent to Andries Coeymans, but the estate remained undivided until 1716. In June of that year Andries married Gertruyd Staats. On September 28, 1716 Andries formally divided his

¹⁰ A.J.F. Van Laer, A. J. F., trans, ed. *Correspondence of Maria Van Rensselaer 1651-1674* (Albany: The University of the State of New York, 1935), 116.

¹¹ Ibid., 144.

¹² Ibid., 147.

¹³ Known as the Ariaantje Coeymans House (NRHP Listed, 1973).

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father's estate amongst his siblings. He conveyed to his brother Pieter a large tract that included the area along the Hudson River between the south side of the Hannacroix Creek (along the present day Albany-Greene County line) north to the south side of the Coeymans Creek. This lot included the old Coeymans' Castle.

On October 1, 1716 Andries sold to Samuel and Ariaantje the remaining lands of the estate, which included much of the area known as Coeymans Landing, in addition to the Coeymans family mills and homes. It is unclear if Samuel and Ariaantje, neither of whom was married at this time, were already living in the large stone house or not.

On July 16, 1723 Ariaantje at age 51 married 28 year old David VerPlanck. It is believed that at the time of her marriage she commissioned noted itinerant painter Nehemiah Partridge to complete her full-length portrait. (fig. 3) As painted, the piece is considered to be the first full length portrait of a woman in Colonial America. The only known contemporary companion painting in scale to this work is the full length portrait of Pieter Schuyler, Mayor of Albany.¹⁴ The Schuyler work, believed to have been completed between 1710 and 1718, is also attributed Partridge.

Samuel married Katrina Van Schaick (b.1790 - d.?) on December 29, 1724. It appears that both couples resided in the large stone house. There were no children from either couple. A contract that was never executed between the two siblings and their spouses dated July 7, 1733 provides a rare glimpse into how the house functioned and what may be a strained familial relation between Ariaantje and her brother Samuel.¹⁵

The contract divided the stone house into “two equal parts from the top of the roof to the lower entry...” The contract also assigned the north half of the house, along with the cellar kitchen in that half, to Samuel and Katrina. The contract notes that this kitchen was, at that time shared with Ariaantje and David. Also assigned to Samuel was the new north house, which is also referred to as a “kitchen.” The Dutch barn north of the houses and a portion of an orchard and garden was also assigned to Samuel and Katrina.

The contract goes on to assign the south half of the stone house to David and Ariaantje. This portion of the house is accompanied with a forty by thirty-two foot lot extending westerly from the south portion of the western elevation of the stone house on which to build a “kitchen or house upon.” The “new barn” west of the house as well as portions of the orchard and garden are also assigned to the couple.

However, because the contract was drafted late in 1733 it specifies that parties will continue to use the house as they presently do until David and Ariaantje can construct a new kitchen on the designated land adjoining their side of the home. The contract sets a deadline of September 15, 1734 for the construction to be completed. The contract appears to have been written at the request of David VerPlanck, who was the only signatory to the agreement.

The contract also references that at least a portion of the home lot with the garden, orchard and mills was surveyed and divided for the agreement by Edward Collins a lawyer and surveyor from Albany. Collins was the son of a relatively wealthy Albany family linked to both the Schuyler and the VerPlanck families. The map produced by Collins has not been found.

Ariaantje Coeymans died in 1743 (records also show March 1, 1745). David VerPlanck, according to some nineteenth century histories, was noted to have married a “Miss Brouwer” soon after the death of Ariaantje. There are historical references that the couple had a child.¹⁶ It is known that David VerPlanck had a son, David who was baptized at the Reformed Church in Albany on September 4, 1748. However, church records list David VerPlanck and Catarina Boom as the parents, placing doubt on the relationship with a Miss Brouwer. Four years later, on November 10, 1752 David VerPlanck married Catarina Boom. Together they would have three more children, Johannes (1753-?), Ariaantje (1755-

¹⁴ Schuyler's portrait is believed to have been completed by Partridge sometime between 1710 and 1718.

¹⁵ The full text of the contract is attached as Appendix A.

¹⁶ No birth, marriage, or death records for a Miss Brouwer have been located to date.

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1836) and Isaac (1759-1836). The VerPlanck family and Samuel and Katrina continued to live jointly in the stone house until Samuel's death in 1754.¹⁷ Katrina Coeymans died in 1771.

David VerPlanck died around 1761. His will, which was probated in 1763, divided the extent of his estate amongst his four children as follow:¹⁸

In the name of God, Amen. I, David VerPlanck of Beeren Island in the Manor of Rensselaerwyck being of perfect health this March 13, 1762.

I direct all debts to be paid. I leave to my eldest son, David, "one of my best negroes, to be his own choice, in right of his being my eldest son, thereby excluding him from any further claim."

I leave to my daughter Ariantie all that my lot of ground, being in the First Ward in Albany, on the Plain, Bounded north by the street, south by a Lane, east by Johaness Cortlandt, west by heirs of Jan Lansing, being 30 feet wide.

I leave to my four children, David, Johaness, Ariantie, and Isaac, all the rest of my estate, real and personal, except my farm at Pightwey.

My will is that my old possession by, and near, the river, where I now live, with the mills and creek, shall never be alienated or disposed of, but shall always remain to my children, or such of them as it shall be allotted to.

My farm at Pightwey to be sold by my executors, and the money used to pay debts, and the rest to my children.¹⁹

I make my cousin, Philip VerPlanck, of the Manor of Cortlandt, John B. Bleecker, John Beekman, and Isaac VerPlanck, of Albany, executors.

Witnesses, William Fryer, baker, Peter Jones, cooper, Isaac Fryer, weaver

Although willed to his children, the Coeymans stone house, north house and the lucrative mills passed not to his decedents but to his first wife's great nephew, Anthony Ten Eyck (1712-1774) and his brother, Jacob Coenraedt Ten Eyck (1705-1783).²⁰ The Ten Eyck brothers were the grandsons of Ariaantje's older half-sister Geertruy and her husband Jacob Ten Eyck. VerPlanck had borrowed heavily from his first wife's nephews to support the extensive land holdings and milling operations he had inherited, but had not repaid the debts at time of his passing. The default on the loans brought the Coeymans Landing portions of the Coeymans Patent, that were not already under the control of members of the Ten Eyck family, into their possession. A stone still located in the wall of the 1700 house is engraved "ATE, 1761," which would indicate that Anthony was at the property at the time of David's death.

Throughout this period Coeymans Landing remained a busy, but isolated, industrial complex operated by the Ten Eyck family and the Coeymans heirs. A map of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck, completed by surveyor John R. Bleeker in 1767, identifies two properties in the Coeymans Landing area at this time. The first property labeled on this map is titled "Scarlota Coeymans," who was the widow of Ariaantje's brother Pieter Barentze Coeymans who occupied the 1673 stone "Castle." The second property on the map is labeled as "Saml Coeymans and Verplancks." The map data

¹⁷ Some historical references also place VerPlanck and his family living at his farm in Piscataway, New Jersey.

¹⁸ It appears the Catarina Boom had pre-deceased David, but no records of her death have been found.

¹⁹ This is the farm that David VerPlanck also owned in Piscataway, New Jersey.

²⁰ Jacob Coenraedt Ten Eyck was a well-known silversmith and served as the 29th Mayor of the City of Albany (1748-1750).

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reflects the landing area prior to the 1761 death of David VerPlanck. In Richard Smith's 1769 account of the Hudson River he describes the area of Coeymans Landing as consisting of "*Cojemans Houses with Two Grist mills & Two Saw Mills*."²¹

It is during Anthony's ownership of the Coeymans Stone House that it was extensively renovated. The steep Dutch gable roof is removed and replaced with an English gambrel roof. The north wing was truncated with the removal of its two westernmost bents along with and its steep Dutch gable roof. A new lower pitched gable roof was then extended to cover the remaining section of the building and to intersect the north wall of the main house. The intervening space, once open between the buildings, was in-filled. The timber windows were removed and replaced with twelve-light double-hung sash. The jambless fireplaces in both buildings were removed and more efficient English fireplaces are installed in the main house while a new jambless fireplace were installed on the south wall of the north house.

Anthony Ten Eyck died at the Coeymans house on June 25, 1774. It is unclear whether or not he had continued to share the house with his aunt, Samuel's wife who had inherited a significant portion of his estate. She along with Anthony and Jacob C. Ten Eyck had served as executors to Samuel's estate.

After Jacob's death the property passed to his son, Conradt J. Ten Eyck (1741-1832), who lived in the stone house and continued to operate the mills until his death in 1832 at the age of 91. It was under his ownership that the old milling complex at Coeymans Landing was renamed as "Cedar Point Mills."

During the third quarter of the eighteenth century and up to the Revolutionary War the Landing area remained largely in the hands of Coeymans, VerPlanck and Ten Eyck family descendants. Only two other homes are known to have existed in the Landing area prior to the Revolution. These were the Coeymans-Bronck House, located south of the historic district, and the McCarty Stone house at 29 Second Street.²²

The stone cottage of General David McCarty is situated on the south side of the Coeymans Creek. The home is believed to have been constructed in 1770 at the time of his marriage to Charlotte Whitbeck (1746-1828). Charlotte was the granddaughter of Pieter Barentse Coeyman and his first wife, Charlotte Amelia Drawyer (b.?- d.1760) and was the great granddaughter of Barent Coeyman. Charlotte Whitbeck's parents, Maykie Coeymans (1714-1796) and Andries Whitbeck (1707-1765), had extensive family land holdings in the western portion of the Coeymans patent.

During the American Revolution the area just north of the Landing was the site of a Colonial encampment. On October 30, 1777 troops under the command of Henry Dearborn marched 12 miles south from Albany to set up a camp at Coeymans. They were followed on the 31st by troops commanded by Generals Glover and Patterson who began building huts at the camp. Ebenezer Wild records in his diary: "*October 31, 1777, About 19 o'clk we set sail 12 miles downriver and landed and marched about a quarter mile up in the woods and pitched our tents. This place is called the Quemans overslaw*."²³ Additional troops arrived on November 1st and set up tents in the woods one-quarter mile west of the river. On the 12th Gates ordered his troops from Coeymans to join Washington. Other troops remained at Coeymans through at least November and some may have wintered over at the encampment.

In the early days of 1778 plans for the construction of flat bottomed, single-cannon gunboats at Coeymans were underway. This work was carried out under the direction of Colonel Cornelius D. Wynkoop to aid in the defense of the north Hudson River. Lumber was secured from saw mills throughout the region, including the Coeymans mills. Iron

²¹ Francis W. Halsey, Francis W. ed. *A Tour of Four Great Rivers, Journal of Richard Smith* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1906). 14.

²² The Coeymans-Bronck house is located at the southern end of the Town of Coeymans along the river at the mouth of Hannacroix Creek (NRHP Listed 2000).

²³ James M. Bugbee, ed. *The Journal of Ebenezer Wild (1776-1781)* (Cambridge, John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1891). 25

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work was brought into the site from the Livingston forges down river. On April 2nd Wynkoop reported that he had about fifty carpenters at work at the site building the forty by sixteen foot vessels. These boats were about two-thirds the size of the traditional gundoles built by Benedict Arnold on Lake Champlain in 1776.

One of the shipwrights who served under Wynkoop at Coeymans was Levi Blaisdell from Amsbury, Massachusetts. Blaisdell served in the War with his father and grandfather. The *Clinton Papers* include a reference dated 1777 noting that Levi was sent to Coeymans to serve under Wynkoop as a shipwright. By April of 1778, Wynkoop reported that he had about fifty carpenters at work building flat bottom boats of forty-foot keel and sixteen-foot beam. During this period board lumber from the Coeymans' sawmills was being shipped to West Point for the construction of barracks. In August 1778, Blaisdell and Benjamin Springsteen accompanied several of the completed gunboats to West Point. At that time Blaisdell continued on to Fishkill and White Plains. After the war he returned briefly to Amsbury.

Levi returned to Coeymans sometime before 1782. In that year he married Ariaantje VerPlanck (1755-1814). VerPlanck was the daughter of David VerPlanck and Catherine Boom. He constructed much of the large frame house located on the northwest corner of Main and Westerlo Street in the Landing at the time of his marriage.

Levi and his first wife had no children. She died in 1814. In that same year Levi married Mary Farr Johnston (1785-1860).²⁴ Together the couple had three children, Wesley (1815-1864), Armandus (1821-?), and Fletcher (1817-1865).²⁵ Levi Blaisdell died in 1833. His obelisk in Grove Cemetery notes that he was both a soldier and an officer in the "*War for Independence*" and that he was present at the "*surrender of Burgoyne*" at Saratoga.

After the Revolutionary War, Coeymans began a period of slow but steady growth. New farms were established on the western side of the patent as the Coeymans' family holdings were subdivided to accommodate new generations or were slowly sold off. During this time the Landing remains relatively unchanged. A 1789 map depicts only the two original Coeymans' family stone houses and a mill at the west of the Landing.²⁶

A few years later a 1792 survey by James Henriett depicts the home lots of David McCarty and Andrew Ten Eyck south of the Coeymans Creek, with a Charles Munsell occupying the old Coeymans Castle. The building stock of the Landing area would also appear to support the theory that development may not have occurred until after the start of the nineteenth century.

On March 17, 1791 the town of Coeymans was officially formed from the town of Watervliet. When the town of Watervliet was established in 1786 it included the entirety of present day Albany County with the exception of the city of Albany. Coeymans was the first town to be set off from Watervliet. Few records exist for the first two decades after the town's incorporation. The surviving records of town meetings do not begin until 1811, and the first town supervisor, John Van Dalfsen, was not elected until 1817.

Nineteenth Century

In 1800 John Maude, an Englishman who chronicled his travels in the United States in a diary published in 1826, visits Coeymans. His entry of Sunday October 5, 1800 provides the earliest account of the Landing. It reads in part "...made a trip to the village of Coeyman's consisting of about thirty houses on the W. shore and at the mouth of the Coeyman's Kill. Visited general Mc Kay's [Gen. David McCarty]."²⁷ The number of "houses" noted in Maude's account would include the substantial eighteenth century Coeymans family stone homes as well as those of the millers, mechanics, slaves and other

²⁴ Mary's first husband was lost at sea.

²⁵ All three of the Blaisdell children's homes have been previously listed in the New York State and National Register of Historic Places. These include the Fletcher Blaisdell Farm Complex (NRHP-Listed 2001), the Alexander Willis House (NRHP-Listed 2004) and the Dr. Wesley Blaisdell House (NRHP-Listed 2012).

²⁶ Christopher Colles. *A Survey of the Roads of America* (New York: C. Colles. 1789). 27.

²⁷ Joel Munsell. *Annals of Albany County*. 2nd Ed. (Albany: Joel Munsell. 1869.) 74.

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workers associated with the Coeymans milling enterprise. Fragments of these smaller buildings may be imbedded in later dwelling.

Early nineteenth century development of the Landing also appears to coincide with the downturn in the fortunes of General David McCarty. McCarty was forced to sell off all much of his Coeymans Landing property to settle an 1803 court judgment against him. However, it was not until 1809 that his land holdings in the Landing were auctioned off. It appears that in preparation for the sale John Randall, the noted surveyor of New York City's street grid plan in 1811, was engaged to map and subdivide McCarty's land into building lots. The survey resulted in the layout of much of Coeymans Landing as it remains today. (fig. 4)

From this point on the area known as Coeymans Landing began to develop as a prosperous river shipping port. One of the earliest merchants in the Landing was William A. Dumont. His 1799 account book reveals a trade in spices, molasses, tobacco, cloth, clothing, rice, brandy and spirits.²⁸

In 1813 the Landing is described by Horatio Spafford as having wharfs and several sloops, about 30 houses, a post office, 2 grist mills and a saw mill.²⁹ In his 1824 updated publication, Spafford writes "*There is a Landing, with wharves and several sloops at the mouth of the creek, where is Coeymans Village of about 30 houses, the Post-Office, 2 grain-mills of 5 running stones, and a saw mill.*"³⁰

In 1824 historian Frederick Butler, in documenting General Lafayette's tour of America, notes: "*In passing up the river, the docks at the villages of Coxsackie, New Baltimore and Coeymans, were crowded with people who cheered the general repeatedly, and with as much enthusiasm as though they had a nearer view.*"³¹ Then in 1825 William A. Stone, in his reporting on the opening of the Erie Canal, writes: "*At Coeymans, New Baltimore, Kinderhook-Landing, and Coxsackie great numbers of people assemble, who cheered the passing multitude. Indeed after Alexander of Macedon had carried his arms into India, he did not descend the Indus with greater triumph, or make a prouder display.*"³²

During the 1820s and 30s several new businesses were established at the Landing. These included that of Hubbel & Keith who operated a flagstone shipping business and grocery and Josiah Sherman's store. In 1832 Sherman purchased the Coeymans Castle, which up to that point in time had served as apartments and a school. After standing for more than 150 years it was torn down and replaced with the building now known as the Tobin house.

Also in 1832 the breaking up of an ice dam on the Mohawk River caused catastrophic downstream flooding throughout the Hudson Valley, including at Coeymans Landing. The Railroad Journal of 1832 noted: "*The break up of the ice in the Hudson on Tuesday [March 15, 1832], swept off almost every building on the wharves at Coeymans, several of which contained large quantities of wheat and other grain. The storehouses on the sock [dock] of S. Stephens is nearly destroyed together with a considerable quantity of grain; about one half of the store is carried away, and a schooner was driven into and through the part left standing, where she remains. Another storehouse with a quantity of hay in bundles was swept off; and two or three vessels sunk.*"³³ The commercial buildings and warehouses were quickly rebuilt.

In 1837 Noble H. Johnson and John J. Colvin formed a partnership and purchased the flagstone business from Hubbel & Keith. In 1844, Johnson & Colvin, along with Henry Niles, began a shipping business from Coeymans to New York via river sloops. The business proved to be extremely successful requiring the partners to add new ships to their fleet.

²⁸ Edward Giddings. *Coeymans Past and Present* (Ravena, N.Y.: Coeymans Tri-Centennial Committee, 1973.) 68.

²⁹ Horatio G. Spafford. *Gazetteer of New York* (Albany, NY: H.C. Southwick. 1813.) 166.

³⁰ Horatio G. Spafford. ed. *Gazetteer of New York* (Albany: B.D. Packard 1824.) 123.

³¹ Roland Van Sandt. *Chronicles of the Hudson* (Hensonville, NY: Black Dome Press. 1992.) 165.

³² Ibid. 185.

³³ "Coeymans," *Rail-Road Journal* 1, No. 13 (1832): 206.

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A number of the buildings that survive in Coeymans Landing were constructed during this period of rapid growth from 1830-1850. Many of the homes on First, Second, Westerlo and Church Streets were built at that time. Most notable among these are the temple-fronted, Greek Revival style home of Dr. Wesley Blaisdell (Main Street, 1837), the late-Federal style home of Theophilus Civill (Church Street, ca.1840), the Fletcher Blaisdell Farm (Westerlo Street, 1838), the Abraham Houghtaling home "Windy Hill" (Church Street, ca.1838), and the Gothic Revival style home of the Alexander Willis (Church Street, ca.1841). It was also during this period of rapid growth that the Methodist Church (1836) and the Coeymans Dutch Reformed Church (1841), both located on Church Street and fine examples of Greek Revival style religious buildings, were erected.

In an 1860 account of Albany County, Coeymans Landing is described as a village of considerable trade with a population of 650. The Coeymans Academy, established by Theophilus Civill, Peter Seabridge and Fletcher Blaisdell, had opened in 1858. The academy building still stands at the corner of Westerlo Street and Blaisdell Avenue. In 1863, the *Coeymans Gazette*, the Landing's first newspaper, was founded by Gilbert Vincent and operated out of the building now located at 78 Main Street. By 1866 the Landing was well established as a thriving commercial center. Businesses of the period included, W.B. Hull, Dealer in General Merchandise and Dealer in Blue Stone; Rennie & Whitbeck, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Paints and Oils; John M. Harris, Attorney at Law; S. Springfield, Attorney at Law; Peter Conine, Boots and Shoes; Henry Bronk, Gazette Office; F. denburgh & Mosher, Physicians and Surgeons; E. C. Blaisdell/Physician and Surgeon; Schoonmaker & Johnson, Forwarding and Commission.³⁴

Also at that time, Andrew E. Willis, the son-in-law of Fletcher Blaisdell, had come into possession of the Coeymans stone house and the mills. Rather than living in the now 160 year old Coeymans stone mansion, Willis constructed a high style Gothic Revival home Church Street. A number of hotels had also opened in the Landing during this period, including Hotaling's hotel at the southwest corner of Main and Westerlo Streets.

One of the Landing's most significant residences during this period was the seasonal home of businessman and philanthropist, Acton Civill (1804-1889). Civill had been born in Coeymans in 1805 to Lewis I. Civill, an Irish immigrant, and Mary Flansburg. Lewis died in 1806 leaving his wife and five young children. In 1820, to help support his family, Acton began working on sloops as a cook and eventually settled in New York City where he opened a ship's chandlery. Civill's business grew into a wholesale grocery. He eventually became involved in acquiring and selling real estate in the city with considerable holdings between Fifth and Third Avenues and Fortieth and Seventieth Streets.³⁵ In 1850 he retired to a new home on 5th Avenue.

Throughout his life Civill had returned to Coeymans often. At about the time of his retirement he constructed a Picturesque style, cross-plan cottage located on a high promenade of land at the eastern end of Church Street. Civill had acquired the property in 1846. The home known as "Prospect Place" was depicted in the 1854 Map of Albany County along with the county's other significant properties of the era. Sadly, one of the Landing's most significant architectural landmarks was damaged by fire in 2015 and demolished in 2017.

By 1865 the once numerous river sloops were beginning to give way to steamboats and the coming of the West Shore and later the New York Central Railroad terminals to Coeymans Junction (Village of Ravena). In 1865 John N. Briggs (1838-1922) purchased the North River Blue Stone Quarry and coal business from his father, Albert. The elder Briggs had come to Coeymans Landing from Stephenville (hamlet of Alcove) in the early 1800s and lived in a home on Main Street. Briggs became of the Landing most successful and prominent entrepreneurs and businessmen. He eventually purchased the palatial Greek Revival home at 13 First Street.

³⁴ Edward D. Giddings. *Coeymans Past and Present* (Ravena, New York: Coeymans Tri-Centennial Committee, 1973.) 71.

³⁵ Obituary, "Acton Civill," *Coeymans Herald*, October 15, 1989.

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In 1867, Henry Slingerland (1830-1905), along with Jacob Renyold, purchased the shipping business of Johnson & Schoonmaker. The new business, known as Reynolds & Slingerland Passenger and Freight Line, was primarily engaged in the shipping of farm goods, such as hay, straw, grains and fruit. At the height of the growing season carts and wagons loaded with goods for shipping would be backed up in a line that stretched up Westerlo Street hill. Slingerland erected his exceptional Second Empire style, brick house on First Street in the 1870s.³⁶ His firm also built massive warehouses and storehouses for produce straw and hay near the water at the foot of Westerlo Street.

In 1877 John Newton Briggs established the first industrial scale ice harvesting, storage and shipping business in the Landing. This would be followed in the 1880s the rapid growth of industrial scale brick production and shipping businesses at Coeymans.

In 1879, Briggs began the development of one of the Landing's most popular attractions, Baerena Park. In that year Briggs took possession of the north half of Barren Island, a small island south of the Landing and just off of the west shore of the river. The park contained docks, a covered dance platform, a Ferris wheel, merry-go-round, refreshment booths, and a rustic observation tower. Excursions from Albany, as well as from Coeymans Landing were frequent. The steam launch *Greta*, moored at the Landing, would ferry patrons to and from the park on a regular schedule. The island fell out of use after World War II. In the 1950s dredge spoils, from channel clearing work in the Hudson River, were deposited in the river between Bareen Island and the Coeymans shoreline filling in the channel completely. The observation tower remained standing until the 1960s. Most of the historic island is now occupied by a waste water treatment facility constructed in soon after the dredging was completed.

In 1885 Conrad F. Suderley, in partnership with John H. Sutton, began the Sutton and Suderley Brick Company just north of the Landing. At the same time the Roah Hook Brick Company opened just north of Sutton and Suderley's. Other brick companies in the immediate area include Hardwick & Ward, Zedler & Zeigler, Sutton & Sinsabaugh, and Adamos.

The largest of the brick manufactures was Powell & Mott. This yard opened late in the nineteenth century. The new industry boosted the local population as work became plentiful. By 1885 there were about 900 people living at Coeymans Landing.³⁷

The extent of the late nineteenth century commercial development at Coeymans Landing was documented in an 1886 description: "*Many tons of coal are received here, while farm produce of every kind is shipped here in great quantities. Mr. Henry Slingerland, who is one of the most enterprising shippers, kindly furnished the following as his business in 1883: eighty-two excursions, 109 trips of barges, carrying 171,007 bales of hay and straw, 52,706 bushels of rye besides buckwheat, flour apples and mixed merchandise.*"³⁸

By the close of the 1880s Coeymans Landing had reached the peak of its development. The riverfront was crowded with the numerous warehouses of Henry Slingerland and the massive Briggs ice house. West of the docks and warehouses the Landing was tightly packed with dwellings, stores and offices. Businesses at that time included Slingerland's forwarding business; H.S. Blodgett & Co. coal business; J.B Holm & Son hardware; Long and VanHeusen's grocery; The Coeymans Herald, established 1873; L.E. Gould & Son, meat, fruit and grocery; William Bailey's jewelry store; the Hudson River Steam Boat Company; William Snyder's boot, shoe and clothing store; and two hotels, Hotaling House and the Tobin House. In addition to the businesses, large homes ascended the hill along Church and Westerlo Streets. The western edge of Coeymans Landing was marked by the farm of Levi Blaisdell and the Acton Civill Polytechnic Academy.³⁹

³⁶ The building was demolished in 2014 weeks before restoration work was slated to begin.

³⁷ Geddings. op.cit., 72.

³⁸ George Howell, Jonathan Tenney, comp. *History of the County of Albany* (New York: W.W. Munsell & Co. 1886.) 828.

³⁹ Both the Civill Polytechnic Academy and the Fletcher Blaisdell Farm Complex were previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places individually.

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The Acton Civill Polytechnic Academy was constructed by Civill as a gift to the community in 1873 at an estimated cost of \$100,000.⁴⁰ The exceptional Second Empire style building was designed by John Cornelius of Albany and built of Croton brick and utilized extensive cast iron details.⁴¹ For an unknown reason Civill had determined that the Academy building, large dormitory and the teacher's cottages would not be used until after his death. The academy building itself remained partly unfinished on the interior. It had been speculated that Civill would endow the enterprise after his death whereupon the building would be completed, staff could be hired and the school would open. Civill had made provisions to maintain each of the buildings and the grounds until the complex opened.

Upon his death a *New York Times* article dated October 18, 1889 announced, "*Nothing Left to Academy.*" Without sufficient assets to open, the operating board dissolved the corporation on November 8, 1889. Total assets at that time included \$41.05, the unfinished school building and dormitory, two staff homes and land. The property was sold at public auction in 1898 for \$3,000 to Aaron Radick of Yonkers. In that same year Radick sold the property to the Union Free Coeymans School District in Coeymans for \$6,025. The school was finally completed and opened in 1899, more than 25 years after it was built. The school remained in operation until 1962 when a new high school was constructed. Almost demolished in 1990s, the landmark building was saved and renovated into senior citizen housing in 1997.

In 1890 one of the most significant chapters in the history of Coeymans Landing came to an end with the closing of the Cedar Point Mill. This action ended more than 200 years of continuous milling activity at the Landing. By now the mill, as well as the once magnificent Ariaantje Coeymans stone house, had fallen into disrepair. Considered outdated and inconvenient since the 1840s the dwelling was divided into multiple rooms and rented to a number of brick worker families who lived in various portions of the house. What remained of the once vast Coeymans Patent along the river was purchased by John N. Briggs in 1890.

The 1890s saw a number of changes at Coeymans Landing. Between 1885 and 1904 various warehouses, storehouses and ships owned and operated by Henry Slingerland burned in a series of dockside fires. The financial lose from these fires totaled more than \$100,000.⁴² After Slingerland's death in 1904 the family businesses were passed onto his son, Theodore.

At the close of the nineteenth century Amasa Parker describes Coeymans Landing as retaining "*perhaps more of its ancient appearance and spirit than any other village in Albany County. There is an air of antiquity and quaintness about some of its streets and buildings that lend a charm to the place and makes it a much sought resort. These are in strong contrast to with the modern business establishments of J.N. Briggs and other enterprising men. Many of the streets are crooked, and along and among them are placed dwellings and shops with little regard to the order followed in villages founded in recent years.*"⁴³

Twentieth Century

In the first years of the twentieth century the brick yards had coalesced under fewer owners. The largest at the time was Sutton and Suderly's yard located just north of the core of the Landing. During this period the yards employed large numbers of Italian immigrants as well as well as African-American workers who were brought up from South Boston, Virginia by rail car for the seasonal work.

To house many of the workers more than a dozen multi-family worker houses/dormitories were constructed in the late nineteenth century by Suderly just north of the Landing. This area became known as "The Bottom." Both African-

⁴⁰ The Acton Civill Academy: Description Of The Building," *Coeymans Herald*, August 13, 1874.

⁴¹ John Cornelius was known to have designed only one other building, the Schoharie County Courthouse, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1995. It has been speculated that based on the materials used, style and period of construction that Cornelius may have also designed the now demolished Henry Slingerland house on First Street.

⁴² Geddings, op. cit., 72.

⁴³ Amasa J. Parker, ed. *Landmarks of Albany County* (Syracuse, N.Y.: Mason & Co. Publishers, 1897.) 479.

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American and Italian laborers occupied these buildings. In addition to this housing, many of the Italians in the community had settled into the older houses in the hamlet that had now been converted into multi-family tenements. Census records from the era show scores of "boarders" identified as "laborers" in numerous homes both in the hamlet and in the village to the west. This large work force was split between the brick yards and the railroad.

This large influx of foreigners and African-Americans from the south brought new tensions to the Landing relating to worker's rights and ethnic fears. Beginning on May 10, 1906, as part of a larger labor movement for workers' rights and pay equity throughout the Hudson Valley's brick yards, strikes were called for at the brick yards at Fishkill, Haverstraw, Roseton and Coeymans Landing. After several days of negotiations yard owners had agreed to raise the daily worker's wage by .10 to .15 cents per day. The African-American workers accepted the terms and continued to work at the Coeymans yards. However, the Terra Cotta, Tile and Brick Makers Union representatives had pushed the Italian workforce to hold out until the owners allowed the workers to unionize. Throughout the early hours of May 16th union representatives had gone from tenement to tenement imploring the Italians to remain on strike until all the union's terms were accepted.

When the yards opened at 4 am that morning the African-Americans returned to work. However, the union rallied the Italians who gathered and marched *en masse* to the yards. The strikers, who tried to enter the Sutton and Suderly yard, were turned back at the gate. The strikers moved to higher ground above the yard along River Road (NY Route 144) just north of the Landing. What happened next is not clear, but shots were fired and returned from the yard. One of Suderly's employees, Frank Southard, was shot while working on a steam shovel in the clay pits. Two others may have also been slightly wounded.

This triggered a stand-off that locked the yard down and required the owner to signal for a passing tugboat to pull up to the brick yard's dock so that he and the injured man could escape what was expected to be escalating violence. Suderly was taken to Albany where he met with County Sheriff Pitts. Pitts responded to Suderly's request for protection for himself and the community by calling on the Albany Militia.

News of the events were carried in the afternoon and evening papers in Albany and by the *New York Times*. The *Times* headline read, "Call State Troops for Brick Yard Riots; Militiamen Sent to Coeymans After Strikers Fight." The *Albany Argus* banner read, "Albany Troops Sent to Coeymans: Strikers Fire on Men in Brickyards." These sensational articles recounted the harrowing escape of Suderly and his plea to Sheriff, "The Italians were blood thirsty and intent on murder and destruction and threatened to kill anyone who opposed them and also burn the buildings at the brickyard. The Villagers in Coeymans demand protection for themselves and their homes and there was danger that during the night the Italians drunk and lawless would riot and terrorize the village."⁴⁴

Sheriff Pitts traveled to Coeymans Landing to assess the situation and was surprised to find it calm and not in the throes of revolution. Pitts was then informed that two of the strikers had tried to purchase ammunition from the local post master who had refused to sell to them. This revelation led Pitts to swear in 20 new deputies to contain the situation, but this effort failed when the new deputies refused to directly engage the Italians. The Sheriff returned to Albany and requested that the military step in to disband the strikers and contain the situation.

On May 17, 1906 the *Albany Argus* banner headline read, "Troops Sent to Coeymans to Intimidate Italians: Second Battalion Established Camp on Suderly's Hill - Soldiers Close Saloons - Arrests will be Made Today." The troops were shipped to Coeymans by rail. Arriving in Ravena they marched down Church Street forming ranks at Church and Main Streets. The article notes, "Some 250 soldiers set up camp on Suderly's hill. Saloons were closed and workers held in their homes. Six Union leaders were arrested and moved to Albany County Jail." The article went on to state, "The militia also searched homes in the area. At the home of James Adamo 650 rounds of ammunition were

⁴⁴ "Troops Sent To Coeymans To Intimidate Italians," *The Argus*, 17 May, 1906, 1.

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found, .38 caliber revolver cartridges were found in the pockets of old coats." A headline in the The Journal read, "Second Battalion Goes to the Front: Soldiers After the Rioters - Warrants Out for Five - Proposal of Settlement of the Trouble in Coeymans."

On May 18th a meeting was arranged at the Adamo Tavern. The tavern is a ca.1870 brick building that marks the northern end of the historic district along River Road (NY 144/Main Street). The *Albany Argus* reported "*The little hall was packed by the strikers with their sympathizers. They were represented by Union officials. Also present was Sheriff Pitts, Col. Davis and members of his staff and an interpreter.*" The following day the *Albany Argus* headline read: *Strikers At Coeymans Vote to Return to Work, Settle At General Peace Conference At Adamo's Hall.*" The article read, "*More Than 100 Workers, Union Leaders, Business owners and militia leaders packed the hall with a large crowd outside.*" The *Albany Evening Journal* on May 19th reported, "*The settlement of the strike clarified the air in the village as much as did last night's thunderstorm. the atmosphere of sullen discontent, bitter feeling, unrest and anxiety has given place to one of hopefulness for the future, good feelings and content. Thursday night the Italian quarter was as dark as Erebus and as cheerful as a graveyard; last night every cottage was lighted as for a festive occasion, music from graphophone and violin mingled with laughter and merry talk of the mercurial sons and daughters of the sunny country beyond the seas.*"

In the end the yard owners agreed to reduce the daily output required from 25,000 to 22,500 bricks for a half day of work by each work gang. Pay wages agreed to before the strike remained and the daily wage was set a \$2.10 per day nearly twice the wages of a railroad worker. Strike leaders who had been arrested were released and Suderly agreed not to press charges. The labor terms at Coeymans Landing were set into place for yards throughout the Hudson Valley. Today the areas associated with the various Coeymans brick yards have been reindustrialized. The last of the brick sheds were demolished in the early twenty-first century.

The twentieth century would bring significant changes to Coeymans Landing. The growing importance of the railroad in Ravena would shift the majority of transport from the river to the rails. The advent of electricity and refrigeration brought the ice industry to a close early in the century. River excursions would remain popular throughout most of the early part of the century, but the popularity of Barrena Island waned as the automobile age dawned. The principal industry in the Landing slowly shifted away from the docks to the now booming brick industry. Scores of European immigrants who found work in the brick and rail "yards" would swell the population to a new high.

In 1908 John N. Briggs established the Atlantic Light & Power Company, which furnished electric power to New Baltimore, Ravena and Coeymans. On April 17, 1909, John N. Briggs came into possession of the entire waterfront; however, by this time the Landing was beginning to decline.

The focus of Coeymans Landing shifted from the docks to the stores and shops around the hamlet. By 1930, the ice houses, warehouses, storehouses and docks that once packed the riverfront at the Landing were gone or abandoned with one exception. A small warehouse associated with the Briggs family business survives at 14 First Street, although it has recently been renovated into a home. The waterfront, like the then 200 year old Coeymans house, had become outdated in the modern era of rail and automobile transportation.

The last phase of development in the Landing would come about as a result of a new agricultural venture, the commercial growing of mushrooms. In 1927 the Knaust Brother from Saugerties had purchased several unused ice houses in the region, this included the three now idle Briggs ice houses. In 1928 James Frangella, a 16 year old resident of the Landing went to work for Knaust. One year later Frangella was growing flats of mushrooms in his family's basement. In 1930 the family acquired the abandoned Atlantic Light and Power Company building on the south bank of the Coeymans Creek in the Landing. Here they established Frangella Brothers, named for James and his four siblings. In 1936 the company erected new buildings north of the Landing additional buildings were added in subsequent years raising the total number

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of growing sheds to 27.⁴⁵ In 1957 the company constructed a modern cannery facility in the Village of Ravena. The company would eventually produce 3 million pounds of mushrooms each year at their facility and process more than 6 million pounds annually.

Industrial Development

Milling

Barent Pietersz Coeymans founded his fortune on the industrial waterpower of the Coeymans Creek. The location of its falls, constant flow and easy access to transportation along the Hudson River made this place an ideal location to establish an industrial center that could rival that of the Patroon.

The establishment of the earliest mill in the immediate vicinity of Coeymans Landing is unclear. Parker notes that as early as 1651, Cryn Cornelissen and Hans Jansen had erected a saw mill on the creek. Upon his arrival at the Coeymans Landing area, Barent established several mills, but the extent of his operations in the first phase of development is unclear. A reference in Howell and Tenney's history notes the existence of a "picture" in the Coeymans Castle prior to its demolition that depicted *"the present stone house, a small mill back of the site of the grist mill, a plaster mill to the northward over an artificial rock-cut which served as a water-way in an altogether different direction from the present stream. There was another saw mill on the crown of the rocks, and another grist mill on the opposite side of the creek which stood until 1830."*⁴⁶ In her history of Hudson Valley Dutch Architecture, Helen Wilkinson Reynolds uses a section of a larger painting that depicts the Ariaantje and Samuel Coeymans Stone House (Fig. 2). This portion of the painting can be dated to pre-1720 when the north house was erected. If in fact the same image, it would be the earliest record of the Coeymans industrial complex, albeit almost 50 years after settlement.

The importance and scale of the Coeymans' mills are also seen in a reference to the winter milling capacity of the complex. In the winter of 1712, Robert Livingston in dire need of flour to feed the hundreds of Palatines on his manor, sent 30 sleighs up the Hudson River to the Coeymans mills to have nearly 800 bushels of flour ground.⁴⁸ This would indicate that while the Hudson was at least partially frozen over, the Coeymans Creek was still flowing with enough force to power the Coeymans grist mills.

As part of the never executed "kitchen contract" Ariaantje and Samuel were to also divide the mill complex. The contract provides an exact description of the industrial operations at Coeymans Landing in 1733. This agreement represents the earliest clear record of mill complex as it appeared in the early eighteenth century.

The contract assigns Samuel the lowermost *"Griss mill and stones and premises" along with the northern part of the uppermost garret of the mill and bolting house "to the northward of the stair case."* The actual staircase and *"lower apartment" of the mill and bolting house was to remain in common use between the parties. One half of the saw mill "which stands on the big creek" was also assigned to Samuel.*

David and Ariaantje were assigned control of the uppermost *"Griss mill with stones and premises" along with the southern part of the uppermost garret of the mill and bolting house "to the southward of the stair case."* The actual staircase and *"lower apartment" of the mill and bolting house was to remain in common use. David and Ariaantje also would hold control to one half of the saw mill "which stands on the big creek."*

Like all of the Coeymans Landing property, the valuable mills passed to the Ten Eyck family after the death of David VerPlanck. Old mills were washed away or replaced throughout the nineteenth century. The Ten Eycks renamed the

⁴⁵ The Knickerbocker News. January 7, 1957. A-11.

⁴⁶ Howell and Tenney. op. cit. 827.

⁴⁷ Helen Wilkinson Reynolds. *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776* (New York: Payson and Clarke, Ltd. 1929, Reprint Edition. Dover Publications, Inc. 1965.) 9.

⁴⁸ Paul Huey. Notes on the Coeymans House and Coeymans Patent (Cohoes: N.Y., unpublished research, November 29, 1971). 1.

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complex as Cedar Point Mills, which consisted of a large flour, meal and plaster mill. The mill complex and stone house left the Ten Eyck family when Barent Ten Eyck sold the house and mill property to Alexander Willis in 1864. Barent had acquired the property from his father Conradt J. Ten Eyck in 1824.

Cedar Point Mills were owned throughout second half of the nineteenth century by a number of businessmen from the Landing including Israel Lawton, John. N. Briggs, John Colvin and finally Noble H. Johnson. The mill ceased operations in the 1880s. It remained standing idle until it was demolished sometime after 1900. Today only archaeological remains survive where the mills once stood.

Brick Making

The Brick industry took root in the Landing area as a result of the extensive clay deposits in the region. Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century more than 20 firms began brick production in Coeymans. Most yards developed property just north of the Landing area.

These companies include: Adamo's (James and Joseph), Adamo Bros., Joseph A. Adamo & L.K (1888-1895), Corwin & McCullough (C&MC, 1888-1910), Henry Fevrit (1895), H. Footit (1895-1900), Hendrick & Walsh (1889-1895), Sylvester Harris (1850), Niles & Slingerland (1895), Powell & Minnock (P&M, 1885-2001), Roah Hook Brick Co. (1905-1957), Rouker (1885), Peter Seabridge (1850-1864), Jacob Sieder (1850), H. Slingerland & Co. (1888-1895), Sutton & Sinsabaugh (S&S, 1904-1910), Sutton & Sudderly Brick Co. (SS&CO, 1885-1957), MJ Sutton & Co. (1888-1895), Isaac Vernol & Samuel Gibb (1888) and Ziegler Brothers (ZZ&B, 1905-c.1920).⁴⁹

Of this group three operated into the mid-twentieth century with only one company, Powell and Minnock, continuing to produce brick up until 2001 before closing. The process of brick making changed little throughout most of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was a physically intensive industry that relied largely on a high volume of generally unskilled seasonal labor. The industry in Coeymans Landing was mostly a warm weather enterprise that needed the warm summer months to air dry the long rows of tens of thousands of raw clay bricks turned out of molds daily.

Typically production began with the mining of the raw materials, clay, sand, coal dust and water, which were mixed together in a pug mill. In the early years and for the smaller yards these mixing machines would have been powered by horses yoked to the machinery. By the 1860s this work was all done by steam engine. The mix was then pressed into wood forms, which had been dusted with dry molding sand and red oxide for color. Like the pug mills, this work in the early years and for the smaller yards was a done by hand. By the last quarter of the century, this work was also somewhat automated with the molds being filled by machinery.

Each mold held six raw or green bricks, which were imprinted with the various manufacturers' initials. The molds were carried to the yard where they would be "flopped" over by hand to unmold the units so that they could dry. During the production season hundreds of thousands of these raw bricks would be lined up in the various yards awaiting firing.

Groups of men known as gangs would be responsible for the molding production of 25,000 brick in a shift. The raw bricks would be carefully stacked to create the kiln under the kiln sheds. Each stack of brick would be constructed using tens of thousands of raw brick with through-arches at the base at regular intervals. These arches would serve as the place for coal fires to be tended during the burning process. The outside of the massive stacks of raw brick would be encased with layers of brick produced with very high coal dust content. The sides of the stack would be parged with clay. The kiln would be fired using coal by skilled employees who understood the required temperatures to be maintained over the length of the firing time to produce a quality brick.

⁴⁹ Brick Collecting.com "A Brief History of Coeymans, NY from the perspective of the Great Hudson River Brick Industry."

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After burning, the kiln would be disassembled and sorted for quality by gangs of men. Each brick was removed and loaded onto carts to be reloaded onto barges that could accommodate 300,000 to 500,000 bricks for shipping south on the Hudson to New York City. Stacking 100,000 units on a barge was a day's work for a single gang. While much of the work continued to be done by unskilled labor, many of the processes became more and more automated in the early twentieth century with new extruding machinery and drying processes. By 1930, demand for brick began to drop as reinforced concrete and steel construction in New York City became more cost effective.

As noted brick making was a seasonal enterprise requiring all of the manufacturers in Coeymans to also maintain other businesses. One example is the Ziegler Brothers who also maintained broom making at the building at 8 Fourth Street. The Zieglers' also operated an ice house and a large farm that produced the broom corn. The large labor force needed for the brick yards was also seasonal requiring the labor force to find other employment in the Landing, at the docks, on ships or taking in ice.

Ice Harvesting

The 1880s brought a new business to the Landing, the ice industry. In 1877 John M. Briggs sold off the bluestone business and general store but continued to develop his coal business, a very lucrative trade in the era of the brickyards and Hudson River steam ships. In 1881 he sold the coal business and established the first commercial ice houses at the Landing. The ice industry quickly flourished with much of the winter harvest being shipped by steamer and barge to New York City.

Briggs erected three ice houses, one on the Coeymans Creek and one opposite the Landing on Schodack Island and one just north of it on Mull Island. Constructed of wood walls lined with saw dust, these buildings had the capacity to store a total of 100 tons of river ice. Briggs had also established three ice distribution depots in New York to aid in the business.

Other ice houses that operated in the area of the Landing included those of Whitbeck & Miller on the island opposite the Landing; Knickerbocker Ice Company with ice houses on Baren Island and north of the Landing; Powell & Minnock and L. Corwin & Son also had ice houses near the Landing.

The "harvesting" of ice, in its own right, is an interesting process. The harvest usually began in the middle of winter, when the ice reached a thickness of 10 to 12 inches. This process was often aided by piercing the ice at intervals to allow water to rise to the surface of thinner ice and freeze. Once the desired thickness was reached, men from the Landing and surrounding areas would be hired along with teams of horses to take in the ice. The "field gangs," as they were known, worked from dawn to dusk seven days a week. First teams of horses dragged special plows across the ice fields to score the ice to create "seams." Once plowed, long strips containing more than one-hundred "cakes" of ice were cut free and floated to a narrow "canal" in the ice. In this canal the long strips were "barred" or cut into shorter strips and fed into a shorter canal. Once here the strips were barred into individual cakes. An elevator located at the end of the last canal would feed the cakes to the top of the ice house where they would travel down a gallery in the ice house to the desired spot for storage. Once filled, the ice was covered with salt hay and the entrances closed with double thick doors also filled with saw dust insulation. The houses would be opened in the summer and the ice sent by barge to New York.

By the second decade of the twentieth century the ice industry had ceased operations throughout the Hudson Valley, including at Coeymans.

Religion

The area of the Coeymans Landing Historic District at various times had four denominations construct churches in the district. It is known that the Coeymans family, beginning with Barent, were members of the Albany Dutch Reformed Congregation. Baptism and marriage records for multiple generations of the Coeymans, VerPlanck, Ten Eyck and

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McCarty families throughout the late-seventeenth and early-eighteenth centuries are contained in the Albany church records.

Methodist Episcopal Church

The first denomination to be established in the Landing area was the Methodist Episcopal church, which was organized in 1788 with 12 members.⁵⁰ The earliest members from the Landing included Levi Blaisdell and Lewis Civill (Acton Civill's father). The first church was erected in 1791 two and one-half miles west of the Landing. The small stone structure served the growing congregation until a new brick church was constructed in the Landing.

The Greek Revival style brick ecclesiastic building at 36 Church Street was constructed ca.1835 at a cost of \$15,000. When it opened, the congregation included 100 families and 150 communicants.⁵¹ In 1866 the church was expanded with the addition of a forty by fifty-foot lecture hall.

The church served the community and the congregation until 1962 when the Methodist Episcopal congregations at Coeymans Landing, New Baltimore and Ravena merged into a single congregation and constructed a new church in the village of Ravena. The former church was converted into multiple housing units in the 1970s.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church

On March 3, 1793 a group of prominent town residents met to form a new church. At this first informal gathering John Carr, John L. Whitbeck and Conrad Ten Eyck were elected as church leaders. Cornelius Van Der Zee, Peter Whitbeck and Gen. David McCarty were also named as Deacons of the new church. Two days later on March 5th the Deacons were formally ordained by Domini Johannis Schurneman of Catskill and Domini James V. C. Romyne of Schodack. At this meeting the new church was officially recognized as the "Reformed Church of Coeymans."⁵²

The first church edifice for this new congregation was erected west of the Landing of Coeymans Landing in Coeymans Square (later Coeymans Junction, now the village of Ravena). In 1840 the congregation moved into a new Greek Revival style brick church on Church Street in the hamlet. The new structure was designed and built by Smith D. Lamatta and Lewis Crandall. Lamatta is noted on a date plaque on the facade of the building as "architect."

During the latter years of the twentieth century the church faced a dwindling congregation resulting in its closure in 2006. The building was then sold and is now used as a children's day care center.

Roman Catholic Church

The Roman Catholic Diocese of Albany was established in 1847. In the years after the establishment a number of small new parishes and satellite churches were constructed to meet the needs of a growing, largely Irish, Roman Catholic population in the region. On April 20, 1852 Fletch Blaisdell, according to his diary, meets with "*Catholic Priest to look over a site for church.*" The priest was undoubtedly Father Francis Hurley who would serve as the congregation's first pastor. The new congregation and church, named St. Patrick's, would be a mission of the already established St. Mary's parish in Coxsackie, Greene County.

Blaisdell's diary contains a remarkable accounting of the construction of the new church. A lot was selected on a ledge (on what is now Blaisdell Avenue) and surveyed by Blaisdell. On September 29, 1852 Blaisdell contracted with the "*Catholics*" to build the new church and takes an initial payment of \$198. The diary goes on to provide an almost day by day account of carting stone, sand, lumber and mortar to the site for the building. The stone foundation is completed on November 4, 1852. The timber frame for the church is raised on April 14, 1853. The account notes "*raise the Catholic Church - have good luck - get it up Finely.*" Paint is brought to the church on June 3 and on June 18, 1853 Blaisdell

⁵⁰ Howell and Tenney. op. cit., 833.

⁵¹ Ibid., 834.

⁵² Carl W. Diehl, ed. et al, *The History of the Coeymans Reformed Church 1793-1943* (Ravena: The News Herald, 1943), 4.

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notes "*I settle with the Catholics - take bond and mortgage on Catholic Church for \$625.00.*" There is no official notice for the first services held at the new church.

In 1855 the congregation consists of 75 communicants. This number would rise to about 100 twenty years later. In 1878 the small church is refurbished and rededicated on October 29, 1878. The Coeymans Herald reported "*About a thousand persons gathered in and around St. Patrick's Church in our village Tuesday October 29th to witness and take part in the solemn ceremonies of dedication [sic] the newly arrayed and adorned Church.*"⁵³

The small church serviced the congregation until 1917 when a new larger brick neo-Gothic Revival church was built in the village of Ravena. The old building appears to have remained standing until the 1950s when it was sold and dismantled. The original church lot remains in the ownership of the parish and the site of the church remains an important local landmark.

Riverview Missionary Baptist Church

The history of the Riverview Missionary Baptist Church is linked almost exclusively to the Landing's brick industry. Heavily reliant on large number of laborers several of the years would recruit African-American laborers from as far south as South Boston, Virginia. This labor force was shipped by rail car to Coeymans in spring and returned to their home area in fall each year. The labor force lived in tenements, now demolished, just north of the Landing along River Road (NYS 144). Over the years many of the returning workers eventually stayed and settled in and around the Landing.

Some of these workers initially established a prayer meeting. The first meetings were organized by Rev. William Goodwyne.⁵⁴ The owners of the Sutton & Suderly yard eventually offered the men a shanty to meet in for prayer. Suderly encourage the group to acquire land and build a church for worship. In 1925 the group purchased a lot of land on Riverview Drive on the west side of the Coeymans Creek.

With brick donated by several of the brick yards, the foundation and construction labor from Virginia, the new frame church was erected. Initially the congregation was a mission and used the name Mount Sinai. The congregation was renamed as Riverview Missionary Baptist Church, which formally established itself as a church in 1926.

Today the Riverview Missionary Baptist Church is the only surviving religious building to remain in use by its congregation in Coeymans Landing.

Cemeteries

Within the boundary of the Coeymans Landing Historic District are four cemeteries. These include two small family burial grounds, a family burial vault and two incorporated cemeteries.

Parish Family Burial Ground

Located off the north end of Uthe Boulevard the small burial ground was established by Jacob Parish on part of his farm. The burial ground contains ten known burials, including two Revolutionary War veterans. The earliest appears to be Jacob and Freelove Parish's 19 year old daughter in 1808 with the latest burial being that of an infant in 1842 one year after Jacob's burial. The small rectangular burial ground was established on the crest of a hill. The plot is leveled by the use of a finely cut bluestone retaining wall on the east side of the lot. The entire burial ground was enclosed by a finally crafted iron fence. So prominent was this site that in the Burleigh 1889 "birds eye view" of Coeymans Landing it is clearly depicted.

⁵³ *The Coeymans Herald*. October 1878.

⁵⁴ Antonio Booth. "Riverview Missionary Baptist Church," *Hitching Post* 13, No. 2 (2015). 1, 3-4.

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Jacob Parish was an early merchant in the Landing. He also owned a sloop, the *Clarissa*, which he used for trade. Parish came from Oyster Bay, Long Island and is listed in an 1812 "*Account of the People called Shakers*" as the only "Patron" of the volume from Coeymans. Jacob apparently was an exceptional businessman. In a court case involving his son Henry's more than \$700,000 estate in 1861, testimony notes that Jacob had left \$10,000 to his grandson Thomas and \$5,000 to his granddaughter Elizabeth at the time of his death in 1841.⁵⁵

Van Dalfseon Cemetery

The Van Dalfsen Cemetery is located on the west side of NYS 144 on a slight rise of land almost directly opposite the Coeymans-Bronck stone house (NRHP Listed 2003). The cemetery is associated with the decedents of Barent Coeymans son, Pieter Barentse Coeymans.

Pieter Barentse Coeymans married Elizabeth Graveraad in 1713. At that time he was most likely living in the Coeymans Castle along with his sister Ariaantje. Pieter and Elizabeth had two daughters, Makye and Elizabeth (1716-?). Pieter's second wife was Charlotte Amelia Drawyer. Together they would have three daughters, Gerritje (1722-1753), Anna Margarette (1725-1760), and Charlotte Amelia (1727-1768). Pieter B. Coeymans died in 1744. The vast land tract that had come to him after his father's death was now to be divided among his five daughters and his wife. In his will, Coeymans provided substantial tracts for each of the children with the old Coeymans' Castle to be retained by his wife. It would take twenty-one years for his will to be proved (1765) and another five years for the property to be divided (1770). Charlotte Amelia would remain in the old home until her death in 1767.

Pieter's daughter, Charlotte Amelia (1727-1768) married Jan Jonas Bronck (1724-?) in July 1760. The Bronck family held significant land south of the Coeymans patent. Jan is the great grandson of Pieter Bronck a brewer in Beverwyck, who in 1662 sold his real estate there and purchased a tract of land from the local natives in what is now Coxsackie, Greene County. The farm he established included 352 acres and the stone house he constructed.⁵⁶ Bronck died prior to 1669. The house passed to his son Jan. Jan and his wife, Cornbertje Leendertse had nine children including Jan Jonas Bronck.

Records do not indicate where the couple first resided. While they may have lived in the old Coeymans' Castle with Pieter's widow it is more likely that the couple lived in Coxsackie. The birth records of their children list their baptisms at Coxsackie. However, a survey of the estate of Pieter Coeymans completed by Robert Yates in 1769 shows the division of the land and the lot of John Jonas Bronck and Charlotte his wife. This map would indicate that the family members had taken ownership of or were occupying their lots prior to the official division of the estate in 1770.

The couple had three children, Pieter Coeymans (b.1762-d.1831), Charlotte Amelia (b.1768-d.1818), and Jonas (?- 1824). Bronck died some time before 1779 and the stone house passed to his daughter, Charlotte Amelia and her husband John Teunise Van Dalfsen (1757-1823).

Van Dalfseon was a significant figure in local civic affairs. He is recorded as serving in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. In 1817 he was elected as the Town of Coeymans first Supervisor, was appointed Justice of the Peace, and served as Master in Chancery.

The burial lot, contains the graves of the Van Dalfsens and at least two other families and appears to have been established at the time of Charlotta Amelia's death in 1818. The Van Dalfsen markers are large marble tablets with neo-classical willow motifs. Two other large marble slab markers with Gothic arched tops and carved angel and resurrecting figure now rest flat on the ground and are in a deteriorated state. Several other smaller markers also survive.

⁵⁵ *The Parish Will Case*. Vol.(New York: John F. Trow, 1861), 248.

⁵⁶ The 1668 Pieter Bronck Stone house is considered one of the oldest buildings in New York and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1967.

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Grove Cemetery

Grove cemetery was incorporated in 1848 through the efforts of Acton Civill and originally included two acres of land. The cemetery now includes over 30 acres. It appears that the area of Grove cemetery had been used in part by the Blaisdell family for several decades before the incorporation. One of the earliest marked burials is that of Levi Blaisdell's wife, Ariantje who died in 1818.

The cemetery as laid out in 1848 followed a typical period, albeit simple, rural cemetery design using the natural topography of the area with the meandering paths and mature trees. Family plots are set around central monuments. Notable among these finely crafted funerary markers is the Briggs family monument with its ornate granite base, which supports a monumental granite orb. The soaring Pulver family monument is composed of an obelisk surmounted by a statue of the allegorical figure of Hope, with her crown of stars (immortality) and holding the anchor of hope. The Acton Civill monument is composed of finely carved marble obelisk enlivened with wreaths and swags of exquisitely carved flowers. Other stones include a number of smaller obelisks, orbs on plinths, columns and urns, tree trunks and simply arched stones.

In 1889 the Colvin family donated a finely crafted granite receiving vault at the entrance to the cemetery. Set into a hillside the vault's facade is composed of rusticated ashlar blocks with ornate wrought iron providing access to the interior storage space. In the twenty century the cemetery expanded to the north establishing a more traditional lawn style cemetery area.

The Niles Family Vault

Directly south of the Van Dalfsen Cemetery is the Niles Family burial vault. The vault was constructed by Henry Niles, who died in 1847. All of the Niles family members one entombed on the vault were relocated to Grove Cemetery. Based on the style of the family monument in Grove Cemetery the vault may have been used into the last quarter of the nineteenth century before the remains were moved and buried.

St. Patrick's Cemetery

The congregation of St. Patrick's Church established its Irish cemetery at the end of Blaisdell Avenue, just south the of their church. The land for the cemetery, based on the diary of Fletcher Blaisdell, was purchased in 1852. Blaisdell notes that on August 12, 1852, "*Attend to the buying out the Catholic Cemetery. The Catholics all here I gave them their deeds They took up the old note and gave me a new one paid me 4.66/100 dollars interest.*"

The land acquired for the cemetery was located just west of the Blaisdell Family burial ground and what would become Grove Cemetery. Today the cemetery includes roughly 4.3 acres. The original portion of the cemetery includes several hundred burials and a variety of period funerary art. Monuments are a mix of granite and marble with a variety of carved statuary. A children's burial area is located on the western edge of the cemetery. Most of the early wood and metal monuments have been lost with most of these early graves now unmarked.

The grounds of the cemetery occupy a relatively flat area interspersed with mature trees and access by a series of north-to-south paths and two east-to-west, single-lane, unpaved roads.

By the early twentieth century the congregation needed to expand the burial ground and began improving a large sloping area east of Grove Cemetery. Burials in the lower cemetery begin in the early decades of the century. Funerary art is composed largely of granite monuments with many having traditional bas relief religious iconography cut into the stones.

Architectural Context

The buildings contained within this district span more than three centuries of architectural history from Dutch Colonial to Mid-Century Modern. However, a majority of the buildings date from the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century and are largely representative of regional vernacular building traditions. Many of the houses, which are of an

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unassuming character and modestly scaled, nevertheless exhibit distinctive aspects which link them to overarching national architectural styles and the historic epochs of the district. Buildings with features expressive of the Federal style represent the first phase of development in the Landing when the land began to pass from Coeymans family ownership. This initial development phase begins in the late eighteenth century coinciding with the establishment of the Town of Coeymans in 1791.

Greek Revival style architecture, which found expression in Coeymans Landing from the 1830s through the 1860s corresponds with the community's period of significant economic growth and development. There are also fine expressions of the Picturesque Movement along with examples of Gothic Revival and Second Empire styles in the district.

The transition to the twentieth century in the Landing is marked by several fine example of Queen Anne or Free Classical, Craftsman and Colonial Revival style dwellings. The last phase of development occurs in the mid-twentieth century with the development of a residential subdivision, which includes several examples of Mid-Century Modern residential design.

Dutch Colonial

Prior to 1700, one and one-half story, rubble stone construction with brick gables typified rural house construction in Rensselaerswyck (the present counties of Albany, Greene and Rensselaer). These dwellings rested on stone foundations and were covered by steeply pitched Dutch gable roofs. The exterior masonry walls would be tied to an interior frame composed of heavy timbers, by means of wrought iron anchors. Generally, the fenestration pattern in these dwellings was asymmetrical. The Pieter Bronck house (1673, NHL:1967), the ancestral home of Jan Jonas Bronck located in Coxsackie, Greene County is one of the rare surviving examples of this early Dutch house type in the region.

The earliest surviving building in the Coeymans Landing Historic District is the remarkable ca.1700 Ariaantje and Samuel Coeymans Stone House. Built by Barent Coeymans, at 80 years of age, the massive stone manor house was constructed on a rise of land on the north side of the Coeymans Creek at its confluence with the Hudson River. As built, the massive house reflects one of the last surviving major examples of Dutch Colonial era architecture in the region.

As originally constructed, the house reflected an understating of more formal European architectural trends with the use of the symmetrical center hall, single pile plan. The chosen site allowed for the house's eastern (River) basement elevation to be fully exposed, thereby exaggerating the height of the facade. The verticality of the building was further exploited by the use of a traditional steeply pitched Dutch gable roof. Surviving rafter ends set into the wall plates evidence a roof that would have risen nearly three-stories above the main building. The building was original constructed with heavy timber framed windows in pairs composed of lower shutters and upper leaded sash.⁵⁷ These were replaced in a late eighteenth century building program, but one intact unit survives in-situ on the north elevation of the building. Traditional split Dutch doors provided access to the central hall from the east and west sides of the building. On the eastern elevation a steep stair led up to a traditional stoop covered by a roof, which was supported by floor joists that passed through the stone wall.

The Ariaantje and Samuel Coeymans Stone House was undoubtedly constructed to clearly demonstrate to all who passed it on their way up or down the Hudson River from New Amsterdam to Beverwyck the wealth and power that had been amassed by the Coeymans family.

⁵⁷ The paired for full-cross version of the timber-frame window is known as Kraiskozyn. The single unit or half-cross version found in the North House are known in Dutch as Kloosterkozyn.

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An early image of the house, most likely from an over mantle painting, depicts the Coeymans Stone house as it appeared soon after its construction and before the building of the North House in ca.1720.(fig 2) As built, the Coeymans Stone House is a remarkable surviving building in New York State from the Dutch Colonial period.

The restored 1720 house, located immediately north of the main house, was constructed after Barent's death and may relate to the extended family of his son, daughter and her husband who all resided in the large stone house. This building, which was also altered during the major Georgian-era renovation of the main house, reflects a more traditional Dutch front gable house form. This building type, which was very common in the Netherlands, was more typically found in the city-like centers of Beverwyck (Albany) and New Amsterdam (New York City). It was an unusually urban house form for the rural parts of Rensselaerswyck.

The building is composed of a front and rear brick gable-end walls with steeply pitched parapets. Traditional corbelled timber "H" bents frame the interior between the gable end walls. Iron anchors tie the wood framing to the masonry gable walls. The side walls between the timber frames are strung with saplings set between the frames then packed with mud and straw for a traditional waddle and daub wall. The walls were then covered with thick clapboards. Framing for two of three original jambless fireplaces survived in the building as do three ca. 1720 half-circles timber window frames. A multi-year restoration of this building was based on forensic evidence found in the building including, extensive framing, timber windows, original flooring, rafter-ends, wall plates (with angled roof joint mortises) and a 300 year old waddle and daub wall on the north side of the building. The restoration was completed in 2011.

Georgian

In the early eighteenth century the traditional rural Dutch house type began to evolve. The introduction of the gambrel roof form; the greater availability of brick; and the use of English inspired architectural patterns began to influence the rural house type in the region. In this new form the former house type became more elongated, symmetrical in design and the steeply pitched gable roof was replaced by the English gambrel roof. Floor plans also evolved from the more functional open plans of the previous century to a more formal center hall, single and double-pile plans. Beginning in the mid-1720s a number of these rural houses were built throughout the outlying areas of Rensselaerswyck. Extant examples of this type include the Van Schaick House, Coeymans, Albany County (ca.1735, NRHP Listed:1971), the Nicoll-Sill House, Bethlehem, Albany County (1746, NRHP Listed: 1973), the Tobias Ten Eyck House, Coeymans, Albany County (ca.1758, NRHP Listed: 1996) and the Coeymans-Bronck Stone House, Coeymans, Albany County (c.1769, NRHP Listed 2003).

Sometime between 1761 and ca.1765 The Ten Eyck family undertook an extensive modernization of the Coeymans stone house. The reasons for this alteration are unknown. As part of this major building program the steep Dutch gable roof was completely removed leaving only stumps of the massive original roof rafters still mortised into plates on the upper walls. Then the upper brick gables were partially removed, leaving only some of the original *muisetanden* (mouse-teeth) intact on the edges of the reshaped gables. A new gambrel roof was then constructed over the building. The original timber frame windows were removed and refitted with a more refined twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows and frames with the exception of one unit. Five jambless fireplaces were reconstructed using an English jambed form. Doors moldings and architraves were also replaced. Only a few small sections of the original tile mop-boards survived. However, the original center hall, single-pile plan and a finely crafted multi-story Dutch staircase survives as do some of the original delft tiles along the mop boards.

At this same time the North House was also reconstructed with the two westernmost bents and gable wall removed shortening the structure. The eastern gable was also removed. A new frame gable was construed on the north wall. Rafters and plates from the original 1720 house were then reused to extend a new roof across the 1720 house and the open space between the two buildings. The once open space between the two houses was then enclosed. As part of this enclosure the original second floor timber window of the north elevation was covered over and encapsulated.

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As renovated, the Ariaantje and Samuel Coeymans Stone House became a significant example of the Georgian aesthetic in the region while also retaining significant fabric from its Dutch Colonial era.

Federal

The Federal style is characterized by rectangular massing with low pitched gable roofs with the ridge generally parallel to the principal facade. Federal details are inspired by Greek, and Roman or Classical, precedents, applied with lightness and delicacy; roof lines and cornices are generally quite thin. Windows are most often double-hung sash with multiple-lights and thin muntins.

This style is represented in several of the Landing's earliest post-Revolutionary War buildings. The ca.1790 Levi Blaisdell House may be the earliest expression of this form in the Landing with its symmetrical center hall plan, although now heavily altered. The Cronk/Natale house at 3 Westerlo Street also shares the symmetrical center hall plan and retains its original twelve-over-eight light sash.

Later examples of the Federal aesthetic are present in the brick row house at 98 Main Street (ca.1840) and the McElroy House at 88 Main Street (ca.1840). The McElroy house features a fully pedimented north gable ornamented with a finely crafted modillioned cornice and quarter-fan attic window with exceptionally thin muntins. Also in the group is the Patrick McMichael house at 108 Main Street. The building is a front gabled brick building with paired chimneys on each gable end. The fully pedimented gable on the west elevation is decorated with dentil molding and is pierced by a finely crafted lunette. Like 88 Main Street, both buildings have recessed entrances composed to narrow nearly full length side-lights and top lights.

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style was popular in the country between 1820 and 1850. It is a formal, dignified style and evolved as a result of a growing interest in classical culture that had swept America during the period. American's interests were also piqued by the archeological discoveries at Herculaneum and Pompeii as well as the country's sympathy for Greece during its war for independence from the Ottoman Empire (1821-30).

The widespread use of the Greek Revival style in the first half of the nineteenth century also reflected the shift of American popular taste away from British architectural influences as a result of the War of 1812. Perhaps most important, Americans revered ancient Greece as the homeland of democracy. These factors plus the interest by American architects to establish a "National" style lead to a revival and reinterpretation of classical models in art and architecture. In incorporating forms and symbols associated with the architecture of ancient Greece into contemporary churches, schools, civic buildings and homes Americans reaffirmed the ideals and aspirations that they held for their new communities and for the new nation.

Within the Coeymans Landing Historic District are several notable examples of the style. Preeminent among this group is the Wesley Blaisdell house at 73 Main Street (NRHP Listed 2012). Constructed in 1838, the large brick home is a fully articulated example of the temple-fronted form of the style. Wesley's brother, Fletcher Blaisdell would construct an equally significant example of the style in 1838 at the western end of the district. The Fletcher Blaisdell brick house at 109 Westerlo Street (NRHP 2001) features a fully pedimented cornice and brick frieze. The Albert N. Briggs house at 13 First Street also features a fully pedimented cornice with brick dentils and a stepped brick frieze. Across the street from the Albert Briggs home is the Johnson-Briggs house at 14 Dock Street. Built ca.1840 this home follows a more traditional Federal five-bay center hall form. A broad wood frieze ends in partial returns on the gable end walls. All three of the noted example feature finely crafted trabeated entries composed of Doric or Ionic columns supporting a stepped entablature and narrow sidelights with iron tracery.

Another notable example of the five-bay center hall plan is located at 31 Church Street. The Theopholis Civill home features a broad frieze that terminates in partial gable-end returns. The frieze is supported by broad paneled corner

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boards. The entry is a bit more restrained than the other earlier examples and features flat pilasters. The first floor of building is encircled by a finely crafted Picturesque style porch. A final example of a smaller dwelling is located at 49 Westerlo Street. This wood-frame gable fronted dwelling features a broad frieze with partial returns, a triangular gable window and a deeply recessed entry set into a simple Greek Revival frame. The frame is composed of paneled pilasters supporting an entablature and cornice. Ornate Picturesque brackets support the entry dating the house to the late phase of the style.

In addition to the residential example of the more fully articulated Greek Revival aesthetic are two religious buildings. The former Methodist Episcopal Church (1836) at 36 Church Street and the former Reformed Dutch Protestant Church (1840) at 24 Church Street are excellent examples of the style as applied to religious architecture. Both buildings are built of brick and feature full pediments, broad brick friezes and broad corner pilasters with simple capitols. The Reformed Dutch Church, in particular, is the more fully evolved example of the two.

A number of houses built in Coeymans Landing in the ca. 1830-60 period represent a more vernacular interpretation of the "Gabled-ell" dwelling type. This domestic form, common in the mid to latter nineteenth century, consisted of a main block with engaged side ell in which a kitchen was typically located. The gable fronted main block's facade was oriented towards the road and exhibited a three-bay side hall arrangement. The ell was extended from the side of the main block with its roof ridge perpendicular to that of the main block. A secondary entrance was often found on the front of this wing. Single-story porches often span the facade and the ell or just the ell.

Representative examples of this form can be found at 56 Main Street (c.1850), 40 Westerlo Street (ca.1850) and at 2 Uthe Boulevard (ca.1850).

Romantic-Picturesque

While the revival of Gothic forms dates back to the mid-18th century in England, its earliest application to domestic buildings of modest scale in this country is seen in the 1830's Architecture of Alexander Jackson Davis. The ideals of the Picturesque approach were popularized in the pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing and others in the period between 1842 and the Civil war. They are characterized by an eclectic impulse that embraces the use of architectural elements from various periods, such as the Gothic, Romanesque and Renaissance, and from a variety of countries, including England, France, Italy, and Switzerland. In this idiom, the dwelling was to provide not only physical beauty but comfort and spiritual serenity as well. Influenced by those English architects trained in late eighteenth century English Gothic architecture who popularized the Gothic Revival movement in Europe during the early and mid-nineteenth century, the American Romantic architects adopted the asymmetrical massing, pointed arches, projecting bays and pavilions, steeply pitched roofs, porticos and dormers of the Gothic Revival style, an idiom which they felt best expressed their ideals.

Throughout this period the theories associated with the Picturesque movement gave rise to several distinctive architectural variations, including the Carpenter Gothic style. The Carpenter Gothic style, like other Cottage architecture of the period, was a product of the proliferation of architectural pattern books, the evolution of the balloon framing system and the abundance of lumber as a building material. The Carpenter Gothic style was characterized by its steeply pitched roof, balloon framing, board-and-batten or flat-board siding, and Gothic details. The most distinctive feature associated with this style is the prolific use of scroll-sawn wood ornamentation.

Two exceptional examples of this architectural style are found in the Coeymans Landing district. The Alexander Willis house at 40 Church Street (ca.1852, NRHP Listed 2004) reflects the transitional period between the Greek Revival aesthetic and the Gothic Revival movement. The building retains a formal five-bay center hall plan with broad paneled corner boards supporting a wide frieze along the façade of the home. Above this are three steeply pitched gable dormers enlivened with scroll-sawn details and Gothic inspired windows. The gable roof has broad overhanging eaves that are

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supported on thin scroll sawn "S" brackets. The original Picturesque style porch with chamfered posts and scroll sawn brackets was restored in 2002.

The other example of the style is the Justin Bishop house located at 11 Blaisdell Avenue. Built ca.1870 the cross-plan home is a late example of the style. The building is highlighted by its steeply pitched pattern slate covered cross-gable roof with broad overhanging eaves that are encrusted with an elaborate assembly of scroll-sawn tracery work.

Throughout the district are notable examples of Picturesque style details that were part of transitional Greek Revival era homes or that were added to existing buildings as part of subsequent building programs. These include the porches at 31 Church Street and on the side wing at 13 First Street.

Italianate

The Italianate style is one of the most prevalent and enduring styles in the county. Blending classical motifs with picturesque massing and ornament, the Italianate style was more romantic expression than the Greek Revival aesthetic. Italianate style residences, churches, schools, commercial and public buildings were constructed between 1845 and 1880. The style is highly decorative and manifest in the use of brackets at the roofline, projecting lintels of wood or cast iron above the windows, applied wooden decoration on the cornice, double-leaf wood doors and ornate wood work on porches. The massing of the home tends to be cubic and asymmetrical. The Italianate style emphasizes the verticality of the form with elongated windows, often round arched, and doors. Roofs are generally flat or slightly hipped and are often surmounted by belvederes or cupolas.

Several fine examples of this style are present in the Landing. Two significant examples include the home at 13 Blaisdell Avenue, which is distinguished by its five-bay center entry plan, relatively flat hipped roof with bracketed eaves, window cornices and elaborate crowning cupola. The other significant example is the brick commercial block located at 7 Westerlo Street. The brick row, which is composed of two buildings, is highlighted by segmental arched windows and a finely crafted and elaborate iron cornice on the eastern building and a less elaborate wood cornice on the western building.

Throughout the Landing district a number of vernacular examples of the Italianate style can be found. These include the buildings at numbers 4, 5 and 6 Corwin Avenue, the Arron Hotaling Hotel at 81 Main Street and the Adamo Buildings at 2185 and 2181 River Road (NY 144).

Second Empire

Named for the French Second Empire period and the reign of Napoleon III, it is based on the grand public architecture of Second Empire Paris. The most important feature of the style is the high mansard roof with prominent dormer windows. The mansard may have straight, convex or concave (also called bellcast) sides and is almost always sheathed with multi-colored and patterned slate tiles. Second Empire style buildings are generally symmetrical and boldly three-dimensional in both massing and details. Windows are generally round or segmental arched. Cornice brackets, often smaller and more closely spaced than those associated with the Italianate style, are common.

Within Coeymans Landing is one of the region's most significant examples of the style, the Action Civill Polytechnic Academy (NRHP Listed 1970). Built in 1873, the monumental brick instructional building reflects the zenith of the style in the region. The building is lavishly ornamented with cast iron quoining, window cornices and sills, bracketed eaves and a central iron tower. The building reflects the high quality of materials and workmanship associated with this exuberant, albeit brief, architectural movement.

In addition to the academy, two surviving residential examples can be found at 62 Westerlo Street and the small cottage at 46 Church Street.

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Victorian Era

The *Queen Anne* style had its origin in England in the 1860s and was coined as a term to describe buildings that was inspired by the transitional architecture of the pre-Georgian period when classical ornament was grafted onto buildings of basically medieval form. The English architect most closely associated with the development of the style was Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1913), whose sprawling manor houses were well known to American architects. The Queen Anne styled played on contrasts of materials. First floors were often of brick, stone or clapboard; upper stories were stucco, clapboard or decorative shingles, which were used frequently in the United States. Massive medieval paneled and corbeled chimneys are common. Roofs are gabled or hipped and are often punctuated by second story projections and corner turrets. Gable ends feature half-timbering or stylized relief decoration. Verandas and balconies opened these houses to the outside.

In this country, variations of the style gained widespread acceptance during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. The style is characterized by the eclectic and fanciful use of medieval and classically inspired ornament applied to buildings often characterized by picturesque asymmetrical forms and massing. The profusion of ornament, projections and materials create a picturesque effect that is decidedly anti-classical.

The 1889 Wolfe Block at 82 Main Street is an excellent commercial example of the style as applied to a commercial building. The building employs a variety of brick and wood patterns and textures as well as bay windows and serpentine wood shingle details. The 1890 Irwin Home at 71 Westerlo Street is a fine example of the residential application of this aesthetic. The cross gable house form features a variety of wall finishes along with applied ornamentation, a projecting bay window, Queen Anne attic sash and an asymmetrical single-story porch embellished with fretwork.

The *Stick Style* is a variant of the Victorian Era architecture. This style emphasizes the structure of the building through the use of horizontal and vertical siding details (Stick-work). The 1883 Thomas T. Briggs house at 35 Church Street is an excellent example of the style. The building features a variety of sheathing including standard clapboard, wood bands, wood frames filled with diagonal boards, shingle work and panels along the projecting bay window. The twin to this house, although now significantly altered, can be found at 7 First Street.

The *Free Classical* phase of the Queen Anne style marked the transition between the Victorian era and the more formal Colonial Revival style. In the last decade of the nineteenth century this standardized Victorian vocabulary was refined to include the use of classical columns to replace posts, Palladian windows, modillions and dentils. This amended style would remain popular into the early years of the twentieth century when it again evolved to include more prominent classical elements. This eclectic free form would establish itself as an early example of the Colonial Revival movement. In subsequent years this fanciful amalgam of asymmetrical forms, complex surface finishes, and applied neo-classical elements would be supplanted by forms based on historically pure archetypes.

An excellent example of this form can be seen in the 1896 Former Reformed Dutch Protestant Church Parsonage (NYSR Listed 2015). The building features a gable-fronted form and is sheathed with bands of clapboard and shingles. Windows contain sixteen-over-one light sash. A Palladian window is centered in the gable.

Craftsman/Bungalow

The Craftsman and Bungalow house forms were first popularized in California before it became one of the most popular national styles in the twentieth century. The style is generally characterized by a one and one-half story form with a broad, low sloping roof. Another characteristic of this house type is the interpretation of exterior and interior space, which is achieved by recessing the entrance porch under the extended slope of the main roof rather than treating it as an appendage. Other typical elements of the style include wide eaves with exposed rafter ends, and the use of textural and ornamental finishes like stone, stucco or shingles.

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There are two representative examples of this style in the district. These include the houses at 53 Church Street (ca.1920) and 72 Westerlo Street (ca.1915). Both buildings feature the distinctive elements of the style. Of particular note is the Craftsman style cottage located at 68 Westerlo Street which is sheathed with patterned wood shingles. This building is gable fronted with a projecting gable roofed porch, which composed of large round-arched openings. A rubblestone retaining wall spans the front yard.

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style gained popularity in the late nineteenth century, following the country's centennial, because of its associations with America's early history. American architectural styles of the eighteenth century were the inspiration for the Colonial Revival style, popular for buildings of all kinds from the late 1800s through the 1930s (and still in use today). Numerous publications featured architectural plans and one could even order Colonial Revival style houses from Sears, Roebuck and other catalogs. Sources for historically accurate designs were also made available. One of the most influential of these sources was the White Pine series of architectural monographs, which were published between 1914 and 1940. Colonial Revival buildings usually were formal and symmetrical. Some were exact replicas of Federal buildings; however their large proportions distinguish the architectural details and coloring. Porches with classical columns, elaborate moldings and a variety of architecturally accurate as well as exaggerated details were employed in new construction as well as "restorations."

Examples of the popular style include the homes located at 2 New Street (1930), 11 Civill Avenue (ca.1930) and 4 Frangella Drive (1953). All three buildings are built of brick and feature a two-story, three-bay, center entry plan with flanking wings.

Contemporary/Mid-Century Modern

Mid-Century Modernism has its roots in the economic boom that followed the close of World War II. This architectural shift begins in California and is most often linked to the work of Southern California developer, Joseph Eichler. Low-slung gable or flat roofs with broad overhanging eaves supported on exposed modern post and beam forms are a standard part of the architectural vocabulary of this style. Strong vertical and horizontal forms are emphasized. Buildings are sheathed with combinations of materials including wood siding and stone as well as brick, which can be intermingled. Screen walls of wood slats or decorative concrete blocks create sheltered outdoor courtyards.

The house at 11 Einie Drive is an outstanding example of this form in the Landing district. Built in 1962 the home is distinguished by its distinctive steep-pitched single-slope roofs supported on exposed roof joists and posts expressed in flat boards in the siding. Sheathing includes vertical wood and stacked stone. Narrow window bands light the home. A screen of decorative concrete "clover" blocks separates the front of the home from its circular drive.

A second and earlier expression of modernist architecture is found at 68 Blaisdell Avenue at the entrance to Grove and St. Patrick's Cemeteries. Built in 1953, the home features a curved single-story façade that is cantilevered out from the hillside and supported on arched laminated struts. Window bands across the face provide commanding views south and east across the Hudson River.

Archaeological Context

Located within the boundary of the Coeymans Landing Historic District are three known archaeological sites. These sites represent more than 10,000 years of human activity within the boundary of the district. Each site has yielded or has the significant potential to yield information about human activity within the Coeymans Landing area. This critical information offers to expand our understanding about the pre-contact era native people who inhabited the area for several thousand years as well as the lifeways of the Landing's first European settlers.

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The Crabapple Prehistoric Site

This site was discovered in 2015 as part of a comprehensive archaeological survey program for a municipal infrastructure project. A field investigation of the area was augmented by limited excavations to assess the extent and potential National Register eligibility. This testing consisted of 10 shovel tests and two one-by-one meter units. Cultural material recovered from the lowest portion of the limited excavations yielded a Hi-Lo point, a hematite celt, one utilized flake and debitage. This artifact collection dates the horizon at which they were found to the Late-Paleoindian/Early Archaic Period (8500-8000 B.C.). One of the recovered points appears to be from the Late-Archaic period (3500-1800 B.C.) while the most interesting artifacts were a collection of 18 fired clay nodules, some incised with markings.

This inadvertent archaeological site discovery provides a significant window into the earliest years of human occupation in the Hudson Valley. The further study of this site and its artifact collection has tremendous potential to yield significant information about this exceptionally early period in New York State history early period.

The Coeymans Castle Site

The location of Barent Pieterze Coeymans' ca.1673 stone home at the eastern end of Westerlo Street has never been the subject of a systematic archaeological investigation. The location of the dwelling is historically documented to 1 Westerlo Street and the site of the Sherman or Tobin House. Historic accounts note the size of the historic dwelling as being 50 feet by 30 feet with a 20 by 30 foot rear wing. In 1833 the dilapidated stone house was partially demolished and built over by the present building, which occupies only a portion of the original building site.

As such, the area immediately around the Tobin house and its basement, have significant potential to yield archaeological information relating directly to the earliest European occupation of Coeymans Landing. Potential information from the builder's trenches around the intact foundation sections and middens that might survive near the house site could offer a unique window into the lifeways of the first settler at the Landing.

Coeymans House Site

The 1972 National Register nomination for the Arantje and Samuel Coeymans Stone House identifies the archaeological significance of the property and its industrial sites as contributing. Significant information remains to be learned about the industrial development at Coeymans landing in the mid to late seventeenth century. This physical information combined with the data included in the 1733 "Kitchen Contract" and the description of the Coeymans property painting in Howell and Henney's *Landmarks of Albany County*, could provide new insights into the development and operation of seventeenth and early eighteenth century mills in the upper Hudson Valley.

Conclusion

Coeymans Landing was first settled and developed in the 1670s in association with the waterpower of the Coeymans Creek and the industrial/commercial vision of Barent Pietersz Coeymans. The settlement evolved around Barent's industrial development, which would sustain generations of his family and form the backbone of a small but important commercial center along the Hudson River and the Erie Canal.

The docks and warehouses at Coeymans Landing served as a regional center for the shipping of grain, hay, produce and bluestone to New York City. The Landing would later become a major center for the brick and block ice industries, largely developed to feed the same exponentially growing downstate market. Fueled by these factors a tightly packed community grew up around the docks and the waterpower of the Coeymans Creek. As the community developed the homes of the first settlers intermingled with those of the wealthy commercial entrepreneurs, merchants and workers along with churches and schools all ascended the steep west bank of the Hudson River.

Today, Coeymans Landing remains largely intact from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century development and retains a remarkable sense of place in New York's Hudson Valley region.

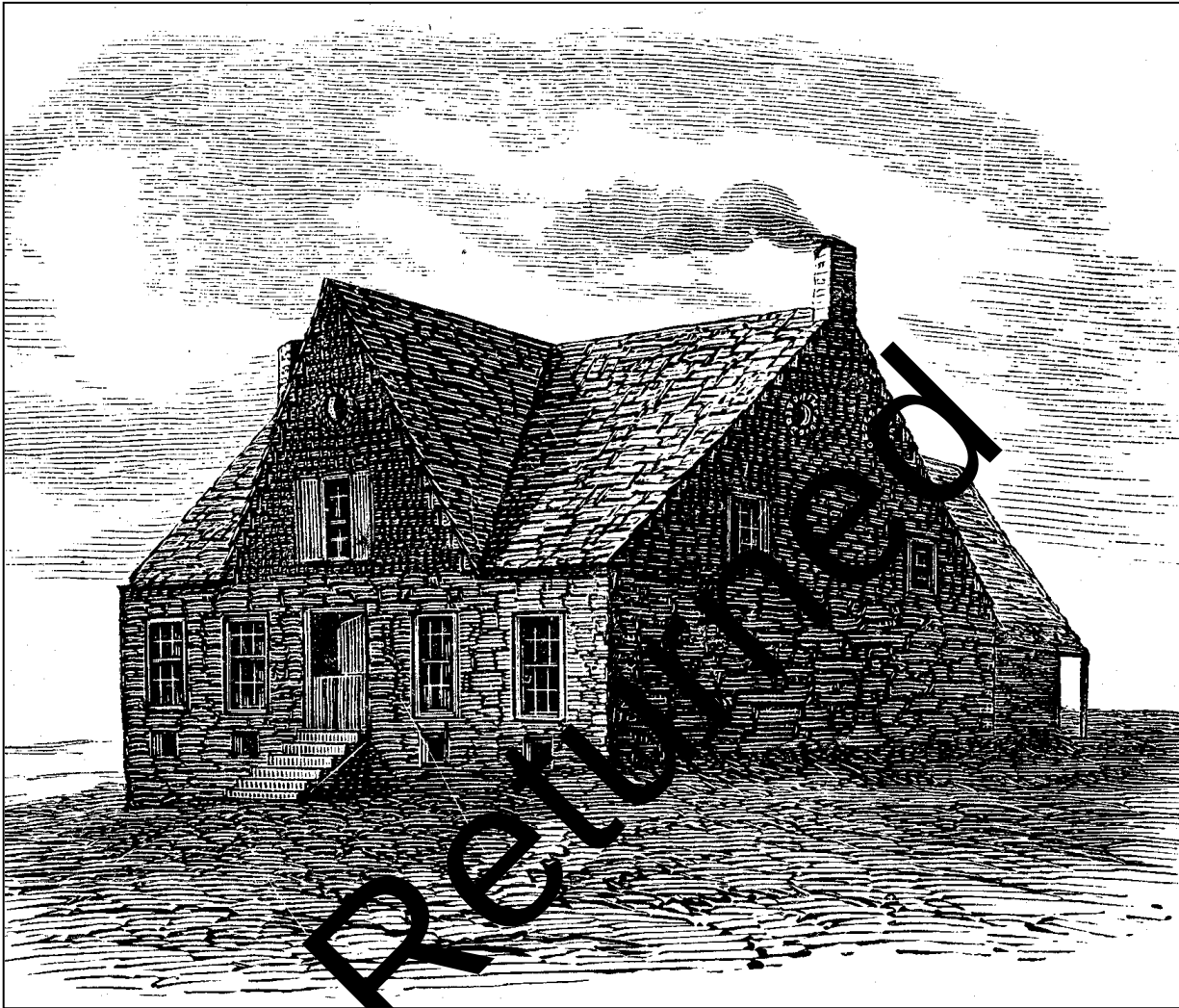
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Figure 1



The home of Barent Pieterze Coeymans ca.1673 as drawn based on first hand accounts and as it appears in Joel Munsell's *Annals of Albany*, 1869.

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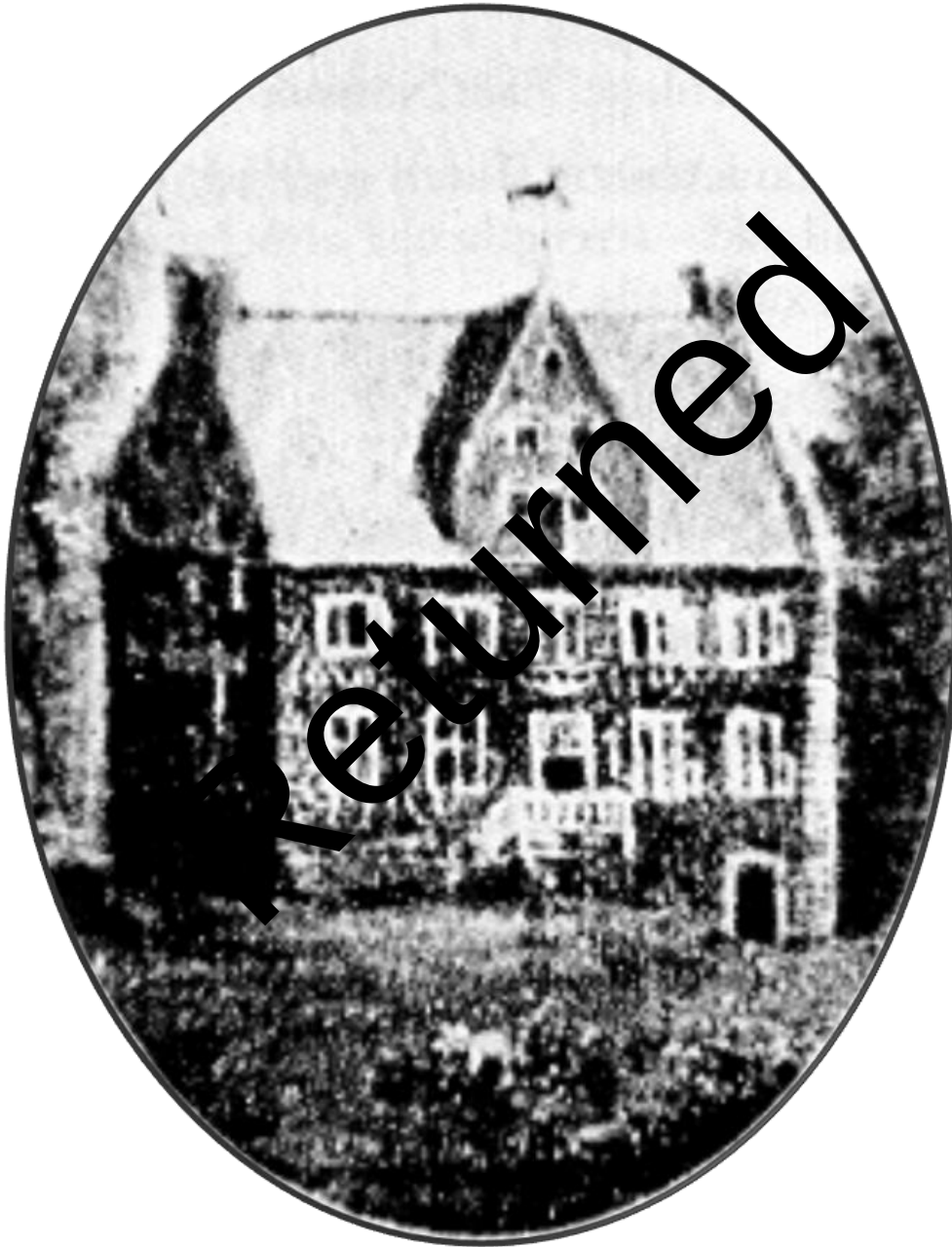
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Figure 2

Part of a c.1720 painting of the Coeymans Mill Complex. The larger original painting was in the collection of the Holland Society, New York City, but has been lost. The image is reproduced from Helen Wilkinson Reynolds', *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776*.



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Figure 3

Ca. 1720 portrait of Ariaantje Coeymans VerPlanck attributed to Nehemiah Partridge from the collection of the Albany Institute of History and Art.



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Figure 4

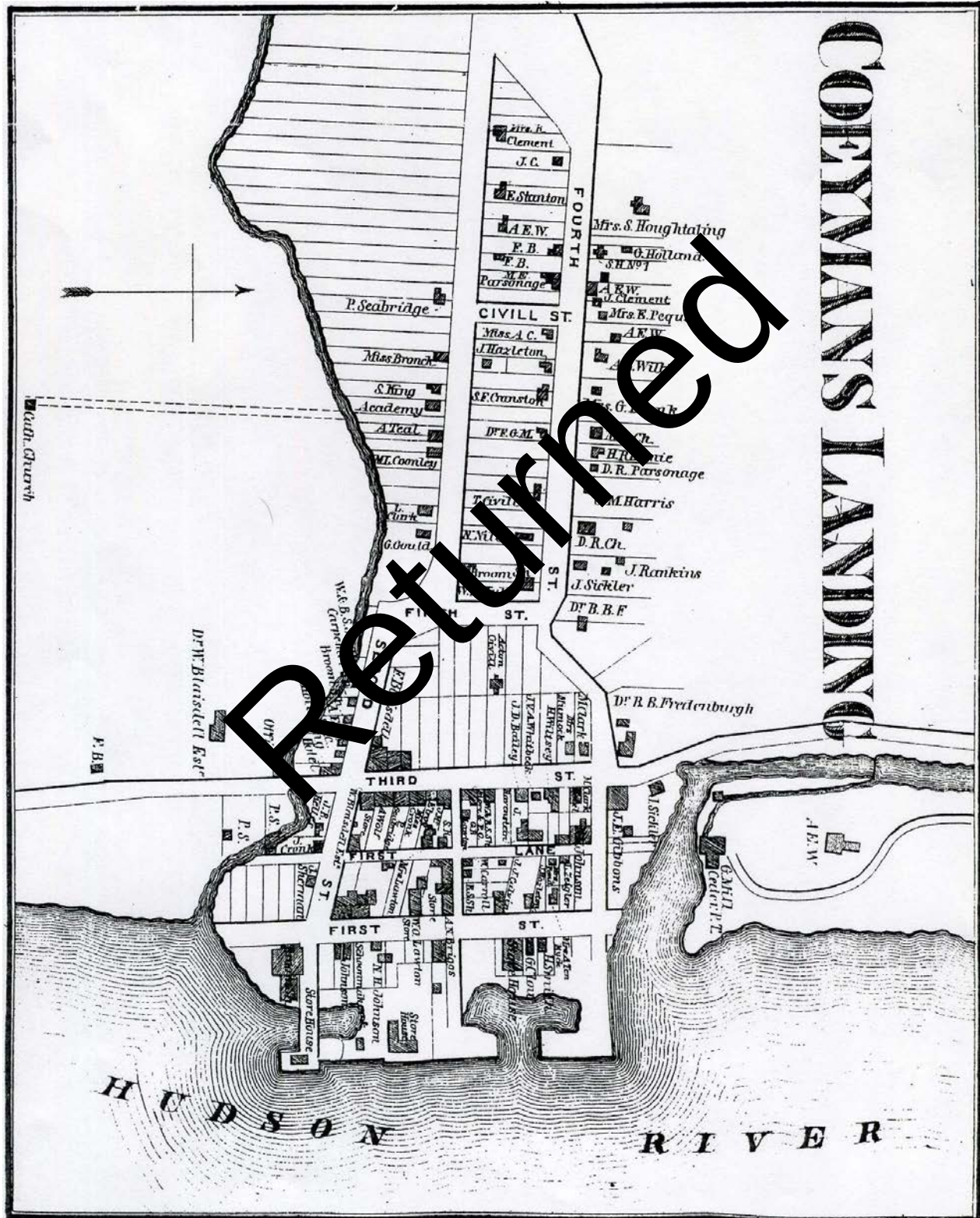
1806 "Village of Coeymans," John Randal, Jr. Survey Map



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Beers, S.N. and Beers, D.G. *New Topographical Atlas of the Counties of Albany & Schenectady*. New York. Philadelphia: Stone & Stewart. 1866. Reprint ed. Churchville, NY: Martin Wehle. 1975.



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1889 L. R. Burleigh "Bird's Eye View" of *Coeymans, N.Y. and Coeymans Junction.*



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The following is a transcript of an unexecuted contract dated 1733 between Ariaantje Coeymans and her husband David VerPlanck and Samuel Coeymans and his wife Katrina Coeymans. The document is in the Collection of the Albany Institute of History and Art. It was located and re-transcribed by regional historian, and Ariaantje Coeymans's biographer, Karen Hess in 2011.

The said David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns do covenant, promise, grant, and agree to and with the same Samuel Coyeman his heirs,

executors administrators and assigns that the division shall be in a manner and form following that is to say that the

Large Stone Dwelling house standing upon the premises near the Waterside on the North Side of the Mill Creek shall be divided in two equal parts from the top of the roof to the lower entry

and that the north part thereof that is to say, so much of the said home as shall be to the northward of the aforementioned dividing line, shall be the share and portion of the aforementioned Samuel Coyeman together with the cellar kitchen in the north end of the said house shall also belong unto the said Samuel Coeyman as big and as large as it is now possessed by the aforementioned David Verplanck and Ariaantie, his wife,

or also the kitchen or new house with the porch or entry which stand at the north end of the aforementioned Old Dwelling house shall also be and belong unto the aforementioned Samuel Coeyman,

as also the Old Barne standing near the River to the Northward of the said Dwelling house

as also the eastern most or half part of the orchard and westernmost of the gardens

as the same were on the fourteenth day of this instant month laid out and divided by Edward Collins shall also be and belong unto the aforementioned Samuel Coeyman

As also the easterly or lowermost Griss mill and stones and premises

there unto belonging together with the north part of the uppermost garrit of the said mill and bolting house to the northward of the stair case,

the same stair case and lower apartments of the said mill and bolting house remaining in common between the parties aforementioned

as also the One equal half part of the (2) saw mill which stands upon the big creek shall also be the share and proportion of the said Samuel Coyemans to have and to hold

the aforementioned half of the Old dwelling house cellar Kitchen

and new house Old Barn

and half parts of the orchard and garden,

lowermost griss mill

and premises there unto belonging north part of the uppermost garrit and equal half part of the saw mill together with the ground whereon the same stand erected unto the said Samuel Coyeman and to his heirs and assigns to the only (progress?) use behoof of the aforementioned Samuel Coyeman his heirs and assigns for ever and the aforementioned Samuel Coyeman his heirs Executors, Administrators, and assigns doth covenant, promised, grant, and agree to,

and with the said David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, in manner and form following that is to say that the large stone dwelling house aforementioned being divided in two parts as aforementioned, by a line struck from the top of the roof to the lower entry, that the south part there of shall be the share and proportion of the aforementioned David Verplanck and Ariantie his wife, together with the cellar which is under the south end of the said dwelling house,

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as also fourty foot of ground northerly and southerly at the west end of the aforementioned south part of the
aforementioned dwelling house, and easterly and westerly the quantity of thirty two foot to the { }

that the said David Verplanck and Ariantie his wife or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns may hereafter
build a kitchen or house upon that same or some other building as to them shall seem convenient and necessary

as also the new barn standing to the westward of the aforementioned dwelling house

as also the easterly or half part of the garden and the westernmost or half part of the orchard aforementioned as

the same were on the day and date aforementioned divided and laid out by the justice aforementioned

and that at the { } request of the said Samuel Coeyman and David and Ariantie Verplanck,

as also the uppermost or westernmost griss mill with the stones and premises thereunto belonging
as also the south part of the uppermost garrit in the said mill

and bolting house to the south of the stair case which said stair case and the under appartments are to be and remain
in common between the parties aforementioned and the heirs, and assign

as also the one equal half part of the Sawmill which stands upon the large creek,

the undivided ground held by virtue of the titles aforementioned lying next about the said houses, barnes, mill,
aforementioned to be and remain in common that is to say so much ground as is at present {made up} of as
Homestead ground and no more which shall be the common for the use of both parties and their heirs, executors,
administrator, and assigns for ever to have

and to hold the aforementioned south part of the aforementioned dwelling house together with the cellar
aforementioned as also the fourty foot one way and thirty two foot the other at the places aforementioned

the Barne aforementioned,

half part of the Garden and orchard aforementioned,

as also the uppermost griss mill aforementioned and

south part of the uppermost garrit in the Mills and bolting house

and one equal half part in the sawmill aforementioned together with the grounds whereon the same stand erected
unto the said David Verplanck and Ariantie his wife and to their Heirs and assigns to the only use and behoof of the
said David Verplanck and Ariantie his wife their heirs and assigns for ever and the partys aforementioned for
themselves their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns do by these present

covenant, promise, grant, and agree to and with each other that at or before the expiration of the terme of ten months
hereafter to be accounted they by themselves or their heirs executors, administrators or assigns shall and will make a
farther division of all other the undivided Lands lying
within the Limits and bounds aforementioned which are at present Improved or [enforced] Either by themselves or
their { } or Either of their Tenants

as Also all the Lands which they or Either of them hold { } upon Schotacks Island Lying on the east Side of
Hudsons River /Viz/ the Lower part of the of the aforementioned Island

And that as Soon as Such Division made in [mariner] aforementioned by the parties aforementioned shall be
completed provided it be made within the ten months aforementioned,

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Albany, New York

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that then within the space of two months there after the aforementioned parties their or either of their heirs, administrators, or assigns shall immediately at the request and cost and charges in law of the other party seal and deliver a release to the party requesting the same and to his heirs and assigns for ever for such Lott and Lofts portion or portions tract or tracts of Land or houses aforementioned as to the same party in Lot or share it had fallen or agreed upon to be, either by drawing for the same or agreeing out of hand,

and also at one and the same time to seal and deliver each to another or to each other deeds of releases for the divided premises herein before mentioned in manner and form aforementioned for a farther confirmation of the before mentioned division

and whereas the aforementioned David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, have alloted to them the

South part of the said dwelling house with ground to build a kitchen on & seeing the aforementioned Kitchen cannot well be performed this season,

it is therefore father covenanted by and between the parties to these present that each party shall continue to keep his possessions as to the House and Kitchens aforementioned in the same manner as they do at this present time from the date hereof until the fifteenth day of September which will be the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty four and no longer

and then to remove according to the tenor of the division aforementioned and the aforementioned David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, as also the aforementioned Samuel Coeymans with parties for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns do covenant, grant, promise, and agree with each other that whereas by reason of the scarcity of water which runs to the aforementioned griss mill and saw mills at certain times, it would prove wholly inconvenient that both parties should either grind and saw at one and the time together

Articles of Agreement made and Concluded this

Sixteenth day of July

in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George, the Second

by the grace of God, Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King,

Defender of the faith, &c. and in the Year of Our Lord Christ,

One thousand Seven Hundred and thirty three,

Between David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, both of the mannor of Rensselaerswyck in the County of Albany & province of New York of the one part

and Samuuel Coeyman of the mannor, county, & province aforementioned, yeoman of the other part.

Witnessith that whereas Andries Coeymans, late of the same place, did by his certain deed of release, bareing date the fifth day of October in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, grant, bargain, and sell for the consideration of fifteen hundred pounds lawful money of New York unto Samuel and Ariantie Coeyman of and to their Heirs and assigns for ever all those lands, tenements, houses, water courses, griss and saw mills heretofore in the

possession of Barent Pieterse Coyeman situated, lying and being in the county of Albany, aforementioned in and near the mannor of Rensselaer's wyck,

beginning at a certain creek called Pieter Broncks Creek, or the Creek of Coxackie, including the same creek on the west side of Hudson's River,

thence up along the said river as it runs to, about over, against the middle of Jan Ryene's Island, to a certain small run of water,

Coeymans Landing Historic District

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thence from said River backwards up into the woods, west and by north half a point more northerly twelve miles English measure, being the northern bound of the said land, and the Southern bounds beginning at the mouth of said Pieter Bronck's creek, and

thence up the same, including the same as aforementioned untill it comes to Coxachie, and

thence up in to the wood by a due west course until it is twelve English miles distant from the mouth of said creek,

from the west end of which distance last mentioned a straight line drawn northerly until it meet(s) and close(s) with the west end of the aforementioned northerly bounds (and thus) makes the western bounds thereof,

and the Eastern bounds thereof in the said Hudson River together with all and singular barns, stables, orchards, fields, pastures, meadows, etc.

together with all the right and title of the said Andries Coyeman as well as heirs to his father Barent Pieterse Coeyman as otherwise in and to the business and every part and parcel thereof as by the same deed bearing date as aforementioned (1716),

being there unto had Will plainly appears,

and whereas the aforementioned Ariantie did afterwards intermarry with the above named David Verplanck,

and seeing that afterwards the said David Verplanck and Ariantie his wife did by certain deeds of lease and releases in the year of Our Lord 1726, executed by the same David and Ariantie, his wife, bargain, sell,

release, and confirm unto Coenraet Ten Eyck of the City of Albany, all their equal undivided half part of the lands and premises beforementioned,

and whereas the aforementioned Coenraet Ten Eyck did afterwards in the same year of our Lord, for the same valuable consideration, reconvey the same lands and premises unto the aforementioned David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, and to their heirs and assigns for ever,

and whereas also the aforementioned Samuel Coeyman, after the aforementioned deed from

Andries Coyeman to him and Ariantie, executed as aforementioned to wit on the nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty three (19 November 1723),

did by a certain { } grant, bargain, sell {a lien?} release and confirm all his undivided equal half part of the before mentioned tract of land and premises unto Hendrick Ten Eyck, his heirs and assigns and seeing also that the aforementioned Hendrick Ten Eyck afterwards to wit in the year aforementioned on the twenty fifth Day of November (25 November 1726) did for the same valuable consideration reconvey the same lands and premises unto the aforementioned Samuel Coeymans and to his heirs and Assigns for ever.

Now this indenture witnessith that as well the aforementioned David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, as the said Samuel Coeymans,

both partys being desirous that a DIVISION of the aforementioned lands and premises should be made in the easiest and best manner,

it is therefore covenanted and agreed in manner and form following that from and after the date hereof each party his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns shall take his or their time weekly as well in the aforementioned saw mill as in the aforementioned grismill each party with his own mill and stones that is to say that said David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, with the uppermost mill and stones

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and the said Samuel with the lowermost mill and stones either party their or either of their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns not intermeddling with the others the respective cog wheels running work and wood

supporting each particular mill being kept in repair at the charges an cost of each respective party unto whom the same is heretofore set forth to belong,

the roof of said mill and bolting house,

the foundation pieces of lumber,etc.

and so much thereof as is hereto fore said to be in common

shall be repaired and kept in repairs at the equal charge of both parties and their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns

as also the gutter belonging to the said saw mill and grismills together with the door or doors belonging to the same,

as also the charges of repairing and keeping in repairs the { } stand in the front of the Old House,

shall be kept and repaired at the equal cost and charges of both parties, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns,

the refusing or neglecting party subjecting himself and his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns to the action of debt or breach of covenant to be prosecuted by the other party if to him it shall seem, meet, and shall therupon recovered according to the rules of justice and law

and it is also farther covenanted by and between the parties to these present that in consideration that the aforementioned David and Ariantie Verplanck have the upper most griss mill allotted to them,

the aforementioned David and Ariantie or either of their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns shall and will immediately after the sealing and delivery of a release by the said Samuel Coyeman, his heirs, or assigns after the division made of the remaining undivided lands mentioned heretofore to be divided and the release executed to the aforementioned David and or pleasure and no otherwise and safety it is farther covenanted by and between the parties to these present and they for themselves their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns so covenant promise, grant, and agree with each other in manner and form following

that is to say that the first week both as to grinding and sawing shall commence on the Monday the twenty third day of this month of July at the break of day and shall end on the Monday following also at break of day, which said week shall be unto Samuel Coyeman, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and that after the same week is so expired as aforementioned then immediately shall the weekly time of David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife, commence these and their heirs, executors, administrators, and or assigns and shall continue until the brake of day of the Monday following and so on each party his weekly turns to them and their heirs and assigns for ever in witness whereof the parties to these present have interchangeably set their hands unto seals the day and year first above written.

David verplanck
arreyantye ver plank

Memorandum that before sealing and delivery the words /viz/ and assigns between the tenth and eleventh line of the second sheet, also the words / viz / together with the ground wheupon the {balance} stand erected between the one and two and 30th line in the said second sheet were also interlined before sealing and delivery sealed and delivered

in the presence of

Coeymans Landing Historic District

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Hans Hansen
Arent Holland Junior

Memorandum that on the Within Mentioned Day, the Within named David Verplanck and Ariantie, his wife before the executing of the within deed did take their corporal oath before me that they never had alienated or released any part or parcell of the within named lands and premises to any person or persons whatsoever but onto the within named Coenraet TenEyck which was reconveyed in manner and form afterwards again as is within specified.

Jural{ }
Jacob C. Ten Eyck

David verplanck
Arreyantye verplanck

Witnesses to the taking of the above oath are

Hans Hansen
Arent Holland Junr

Returned

Coeymans Landing Historic District

Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Returned

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American 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): _____

0. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 155.15

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599138</u> Easting	<u>4703598</u> Northing	9. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599298</u> Easting	<u>4702591</u> Northing
2. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599262</u> Easting	<u>4703592</u> Northing	10. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599330</u> Easting	<u>4702488</u> Northing
3. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599381</u> Easting	<u>4703595</u> Northing	11. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599287</u> Easting	<u>4702145</u> Northing
4. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599472</u> Easting	<u>4703479</u> Northing	12. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599217</u> Easting	<u>4702129</u> Northing
5. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599503</u> Easting	<u>4703078</u> Northing	13. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>598945</u> Easting	<u>4702263</u> Northing
6. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599515</u> Easting	<u>4703020</u> Northing	14. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>598629</u> Easting	<u>4702789</u> Northing
7. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599298</u> Easting	<u>4702591</u> Northing	15. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>598606</u> Easting	<u>4703070</u> Northing
8. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>599327</u> Easting	<u>4702686</u> Northing	16. <u>18</u> Zone	<u>598985</u> Easting	<u>4703577</u> Northing

Coeymans Landing Historic District

Name of Property

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for this nomination is shown on the enclosed mapping, which is drawn at scales of 1:24,000, 1:12,000, 1:8,000 and 1:4,400. All maps are labeled "Coeymans Landing Historic District, Town of Coeymans, Albany County, New York."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the Coeymans Landing Historic District was first identified as part of New York State Local Waterfront Revitalization Planning (LWRP) survey conducted in 1985. The boundary of the district was refined as part of a Section 106 (NHPA) review in 1993 and was developed to its current state through survey work by staff at the New York State Division for Historic Preservation (NYSHPO) in 2016. The nominated boundary encompasses the most cohesive and substantially intact portion of the hamlet of Coeymans Landing associated with its period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Bonafide

organization _____ date 6/12/2017

street & number 29 McConnell Avenue

telephone _____

city or town Ravena

state NY

zip code 12143

e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

A **Sketch map** for historic district 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.)

Coeymans Landing Historic District

Name of Property

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Coeymans Landing Historic District

City or Vicinity: Coeymans

County: Albany

State: New York

Photographer: John Bonafide

Date Photographed: April, 2017 [unless otherwise noted]

TIFF Format/Originals retained by the NYS OPRHP Division for Historic Preservation, Waterford, NY 12188

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 0001: 54 Church Street "Windy Hill," (north side), Northwest edge of district [1-2016]
0002: 44 and 46 Church Street (north side)
0003: 40 Church Street (north side)
0004: View east on Church Street
0005: 32 Church Street (north side) [8/2014]
0006: 24 Church Street, Former Reformed Protestant Dutch Church (north side)
0007: 21 and 23 Church Street (south side)
0008: 31 Church Street (south side)
0009: 35 Church Street (south side)
0010: View North on Uthe Blvd., 24 and 22 Church Street
0011: Parish Cemetery
0012: Parish Cemetery
0013: Riverview Drive, Riverview Missionary Baptist Church
0014: 2185 and 2181 River Road, Adamo Tavern, (west side), North edge of district
0015: 28-31 Stone House Hill Road, Arijaantje and Samuël Coeymans Stone House [11/2015]
0016: 28-31 Stone House Hill Road, 1720 House
0017: 91 and 93 Main Street (west side)
0018: 98 and 96 Main Street (east side)
0019: View south on Main Street
0020: 86 and 82 Main Street, View north
0021: Westerlo Street at Second Street, View West to Main Street
0022: 3-5 and 7 Westerlo Street, 81 Main Street, View West to Main Street
0023: 7 Westerlo Street (south side)
0024: View east on Westerlo Street, Coeymans Landing Park and Hudson River
0025: 14 Dock Street at First Street (north side)
0026: 13 First Street (west side) [6/2011]
0027: View south on Second Street from Fourth Street
0028: 19 First Street, "Gen. David McCarty Stone House" (west side) [8/2014]
0029: 72 Main Street (east side) [4/2009]
0030: 52 and 50 Main Street (east side), South edge of district
0031: 73 Main Street, "Dr. Wesley Blaisdell House," (west side) [2/2012]
0032: View east at intersection of Main and Westerlo Streets
0033: 36 Westerlo (north side)
0034: View east on Westerlo Street from Blaisdell Avenue
0035: 49 Westerlo Street (south side)
0036: View west on Westerlo Street from Blaisdell Avenue
0037: 2 New Street (east side)

Coeymans Landing Historic District

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0038: 72 and 70 Westerlo Street (north side)
0039: View east on Westerlo Street from New Street
0040: 71 Westerlo Street (south side) [6/2011]
0041: Westerlo at Civill Avenue, "Acton Civill Polytechnic Academy," (south side) [3/2013]
0042: 109 Westerlo Street, "Fletcher Blaisdell Farm Complex," (south side)
0043: Frangella Drive view east from Civill Avenue
0044: Frangella Drive view west from Blaisdell Avenue
0045: 14 Einie Drive (west side)
0046: 26 Blaisdell Avenue (west side)
0047: 11 Blaisdell Avenue (east side) [2/2012]
0048: 13 Blaisdell Avenue (east side) [2/2012]
0049: 63 Blaisdell Avenue
0050: Grove Cemetery, Colvin Receiving Vault
0051: Grove Cemetery
0052: Grove Cemetery [12/2011]
0053: Grove Cemetery
0054: St. Patrick's Cemetery
0055: Van Dalfsen Cemetery
0056: Niles Vault

Property Owner:

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

name VARIOUS: historic district

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.

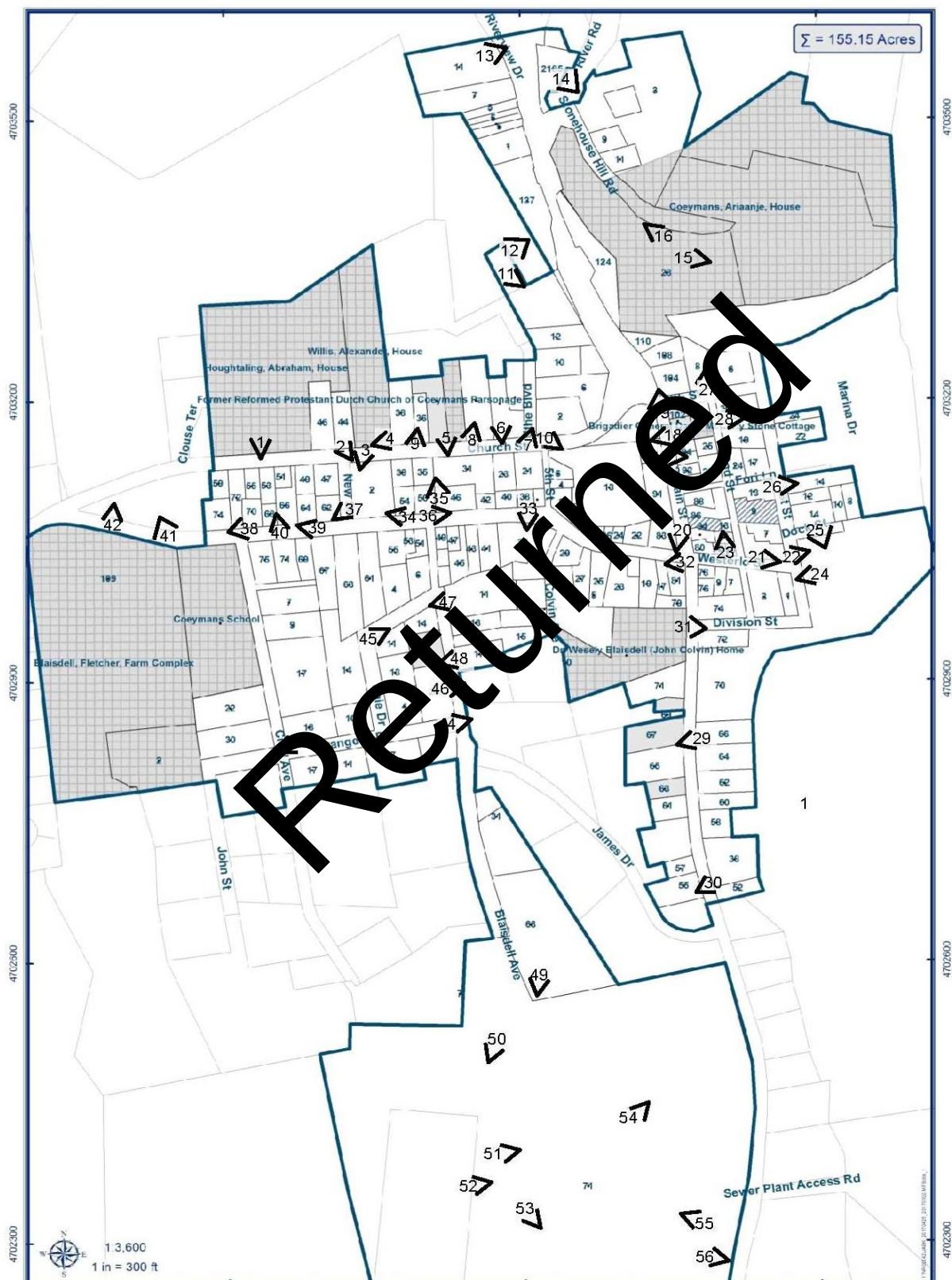
Coeymans Landing Historic District

Name of Property

Albany, New York

County and State

Coeymans Landing Historic District-Photo Key



Coeymans Landing Historic District

Coeymans, Albany County

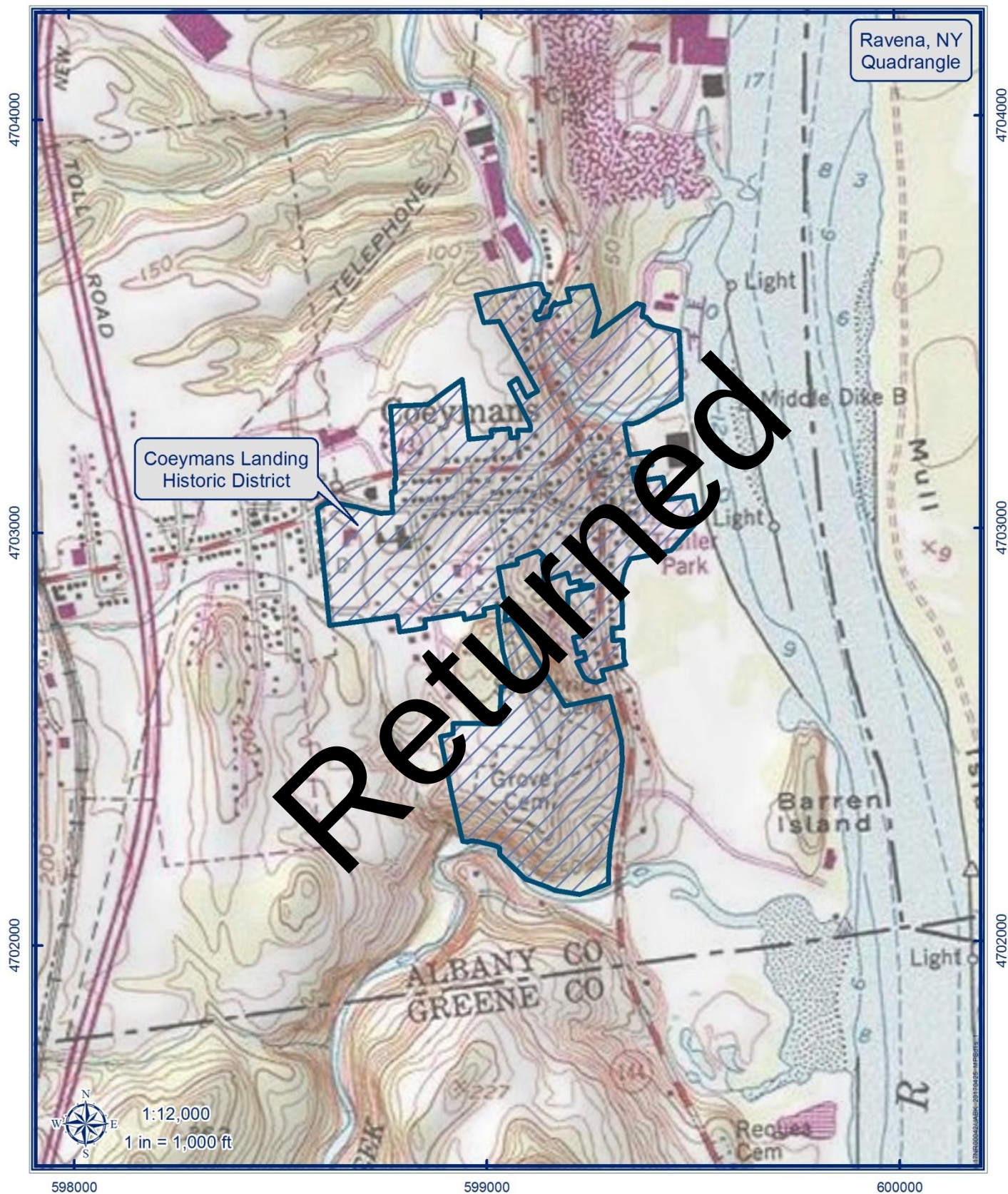


Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

 Coeymans Landing HD

Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Coeymans Landing Historic District
Coeymans, Albany County



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

0 312.5 625 1,250 Feet

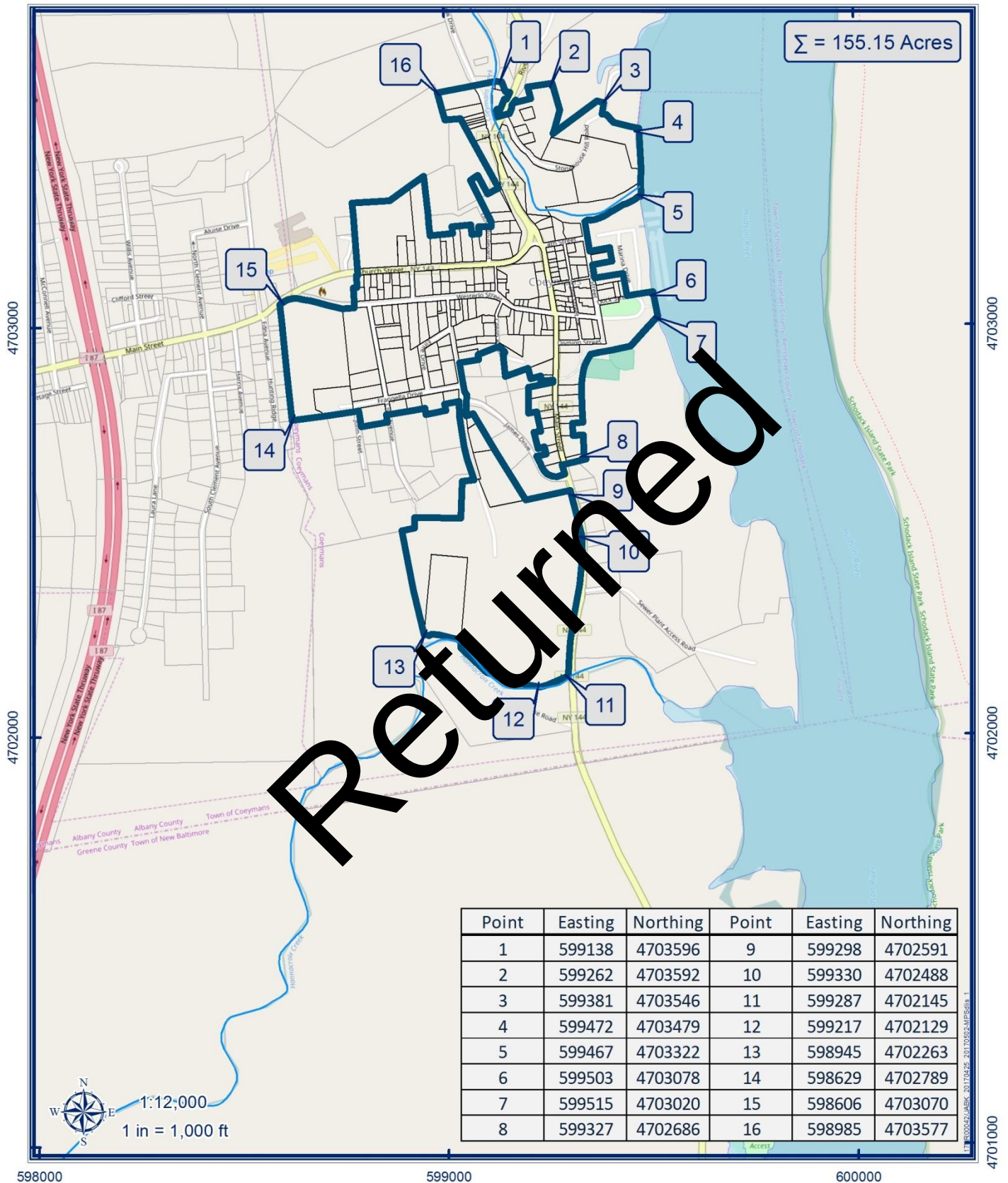


Coeymans Landing HD



Parks, Recreation
 and Historic Preservation

Coeymans Landing Historic District
Coeymans, Albany County



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

0 312.5 625 1,250 Feet



Coeymans Landing HD



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Coeymans Landing Historic District

Multiple Name:

State & County: NEW YORK, Albany

Date Received: 9/12/2017 Date of Pending List: 10/11/2017 Date of 16th Day: 10/26/2017 Date of 45th Day: 10/27/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100001767

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

☐ Appeal	☐ PDIL	☒ Text/Data Issue
☐ SHPO Request	☐ Landscape	☐ Photo
☐ Waiver	☐ National	☒ Map/Boundary
☐ Resubmission	☐ Mobile Resource	☐ Period
☒ Other	☐ TCP	☐ Less than 50 years
	☐ CLG	

☐ Accept ☒ Return ☐ Reject 10/26/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Julie Ernstein Discipline Historian
Alexis Abernathy

Telephone 202.354-2217 & 354.2236, Date 10/26/17
respectively

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : **Yes** 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.

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

Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Coeymans Landing Historic District
Property Location: Coeymans, Albany Co., New York
Reference Number: SG 100001767
Date of Comments: 10/26/2017

Summary and Overview

As detailed in the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form received in this office on September 12, 2017, the Coeymans Landing Historic District is a 155.15- acre historic district located in Albany County, New York. This district, consisting of numerous buildings, sites, and structures (more below) was identified as locally significant under Significance Criteria A, B, C, and D, invoking criteria considerations a and d, was assigned a period of significance of 8500-1800B.C, and ca. 1673-1967.

This National Register documentation is being returned for a combination of technical and substantive errors. Each is discussed below.

Technical Errors

Box #2 (Location)

There are a small number of errors here. First, the "2." preceding location has been inadvertently deleted. Please restore it.

Second, the line identified as "street and number" should not be left blank. Please write a short description that begins "Roughly bounded by . . ." and then name the streets or other landmarks with reference to cardinal directions and street names.

Box #5 (Number of Resources within Property)

The resource count appearing on p. 2 of the nomination contains two sorts of errors. First, the sum of numbers for the noncontributing resources adds up to 35 (not 36, as indicated on the form). More significant, when one tallies the resources by property type as presented on pp. 6-34 of the nomination, the numbers provided there differ from those contained in Box 5. The two differing sets of counts are presented below, with the latter numbers provided in square brackets.

Contributing	Noncontributing	
207 [205]	32 [28]	Buildings
7 [11]	1	Sites
2 [3]	2 [4]	Structures
0	0	Objects
216 [219]	36 [33]	Total

(N.B.: The corrected numbers provided in square brackets above are subject to change as additional corrections are made to the nomination. These figures are simply based on the

information provided in the current narrative, which is subject to amendment in the course of addressing other issues.)

It is unclear whether some of the error in resource counts is attributable to the fact that previously-listed properties called out in the narrative on p. 6 have been double-counted.

Text just below the Box 5 resource count on p. 2 indicates that there are 10 contributing resources that were previously listed in the National Register. However, the text on p. 6 states that the district contains seven resources previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places are:

- Coeymans School/Acton Civill Polytechnic Academy;
- Ariaantje Coeymans Stone House;
- Abraham Houghtaling House;
- Fletcher Blaisdell Farm Complex;
- Alexander Willis House;
- Dr. Wesley Blaisdell House; and
- Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage.

Please correct whichever figure (i.e., 10 vs. 7) is incorrect. Likewise, please be sure not to mistakenly count the site listed in the New York State Register (but not the NRHP) in this figure.

Box #7 (Narrative Description)

Page 3 of the nomination is left blank with the annotation "See Continuation Pages" in both the Summary Paragraph and Narrative Description areas. Please use a cut-and-paste feature to begin each of those sections on p. 3 as directed on pages 28 and 30, respectively of *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*.

In addition, p. 5 of the nomination states that "The area east of Main Street reflects the development of the district after the breakup of David McCarty's home lot in the early nineteenth century." Without knowledge of which part of the district used to be "the original David McCarty's home lot," or how large that parcel may have been, this is not a particularly informative statement. Please provide a bit more description so that this statement is more meaningful to readers of the nomination.

Terminology &etc.

There are several instances where terminology employed should be revisited and amended. These include:

- the list beginning on p. 6 identified as "Building List" should more accurately read "Resource Present" or "Resource Count" as it includes both contributing and noncontributing buildings, structures, and sites, and not simply (solely) buildings;

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Property Name: Coeymans Landing Historic District

Property Location: Coeymans, Albany County, New York

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- the contributing property at 131 Main Street, described on p. 24, is identified as both a “structure” and a “building” within that description. Please make the appropriate correction and amend any corresponding resource count that may be affected by that correction;
- the Dutch Barn discussed on p. 28 is referred to as a “structure.” As noted on p. 15 of *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, barns are identified as buildings in the National Register;
- the ca. 1750 stone well discussed on p. 28 is identified as a “contributing feature.” That is not one of the five property types recognized in the National Register program. Please make the appropriate correction and amend any corresponding resource count that may be affected by that change; and
- footnote 15 on p. 39 states that the text of an unexecuted contract is attached to the nomination as Appendix A. The transcript of that contract should be labeled Appendix A where it begins on p. 70.

Uncounted/Uncountable Resources

It is unclear why 13 Church Street, identified as an “uncounted resource” is described on p. 10. If the building has been demolished, then it is no longer present and should not be called out in the nomination. Does the author intend to identify (and therefore count) it as a site? If so, that edit should be made, and any corresponding change to the resource count made. Otherwise, this entry should be deleted.

It is likewise unclear why the “vacant lot” at 84 Main Street is called out on p. 20. It is either being identified—and therefore counted—as a site, or, it should be deleted.

Clarification regarding Extant Resources

Overall, the nomination discusses various areas within Coeymans that were planned and subsequently developed. The context needs to state what is left of these communities and link them to the sketch map for the district. A few examples follow.

In discussing Henry Slingerland’s activities, the nomination notes in Section 8, p. 45 that “His firm also build massive warehouses and storehouses for produce straw and hay near the water at the foot of Westerlo Street” (p. 45). Given that industry is one of the areas of significance called out in the nomination, it would be informative to state whether any of these warehouses are extant. This point applies to the nomination as a whole as, on the basis of the images provided, it is not altogether clear how much of the built environment associated with the district’s eighteenth, nineteenth, and earlier twentieth-century industry and commerce survives.

In a similar vein, discussion of the area known as “The Bottom” on pp. 46-47 would benefit from inclusion of statements regarding whether or not the buildings occupied by African-American

and Italian laborers are (1) part of the Coeymans Historic District as defined in the nomination and (2) whether these buildings survive.

Acreage Cited

The Narrative Description provided in the first paragraph on p. 4 states that the district encompasses 155 acres, whereas the acreage provided in Box #10 on p. 79 is 155.15. The two need to match, so please correct whichever is in error.

Boundary Explanation and Justification

The second paragraph of Section 7, p. 6 of the nomination states that “The Coeymans Landing Historic District is a unique and well preserved example of a Hudson River community that can trace its historic and architectural development back to the earliest years of Dutch Settlement of New York” (p. 6). In trying to understand the basis for the historic district’s boundary, one then turns to the Boundary Justification provided on p. 80. There, one is provided an administrative context from which the boundary emerged, but not its justification or the rationale by which administrators determined that the area described in the nomination “...encompasses the most cohesive and substantially intact portion of the hamlet of Coeymans Landing associated with its period of significance.” The district would make more sense to readers if there were a clearer explanation of the rationale for the district’s boundary—as opposed to the administrative history of what parties made the decision. That short rationale could be included in either of the two locations identified here.

Linkage between Street Addresses and District Map

Pages 62 and 63 of *NR Bulletin 16A: Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms* provides helpful guidelines for maps that are germane to the Coeymans Landing Historic District nomination. Specifically, the guidance notes that a map within the nomination needs to distinguish contributing from noncontributing resources within the district and the location of properties described in the narrative need to be readily locatable on that map. While the nomination describes properties by reference to their street address, the map on p. 83 of the nomination references what may be parcel numbers, but they cannot be readily related to specific street addresses (and therefore to properties discussed in the narrative). The point is that it is not readily discernible where a given property described in the nomination lies on the map. Please address this by either amending the map on p. 83 or locating a different map that better achieves these goals.

Substantive Issues:

Significance Criterion B: David McCarty

In addition to Barent Pieterze Coeymans, David McCarty is identified on pp. 35 and 41 of the nomination as a significant person associated with the historic district. His cottage is individually listed in the National Register. In order to justify the entire historic district as significant for his association, there needs to be a fuller discussion of his significance to the

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entire community—as opposed to beyond the scope of his individually listed house. That additional information should be included in Section 8 or, as an alternative, his name can be deleted from p. 35 as a significant person associated with the district.

Absence of Research Questions in Archeology Discussion

The major substantive issue warranting attention in the nomination relates to the Criterion D element. Specifically, broad generalizations such as “The further study of this site and its artifact collection has tremendous potential to yield significant information about this exceptionally early period in New York State history [edited]” (referring to the Crabapple Prehistoric Site), “...unique window in the lifeways of the first settler at the Landing” (in reference to the Coeymans Castle Site), or “significant information . . . about the industrial development at Coeymans landing in the mid-to-late seventeenth century” (referring to Coeymans House Site) are offered, but no research questions are provided. Please add some modest number of research questions to which archeological data generated from these sites (as opposed to broad categories of knowledge) can readily be expected to contribute.

Other items related to archeology, include the following:

- please provide the Smithsonian trinomial (or New York state site registration number, in the absence of the former) for any sites discussed in the nomination to which a registration number has been assigned;
- in reference to the Crabapple Prehistoric Site, please state that its location is “restricted per Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act” as opposed to “location protected;” and
- please provide a reference to the Phase II archeological assessment referenced at the bottom on p. 34.

Summary

Thank you for the opportunity to read this nomination. We look forward to receiving a revised version of the nomination with which we can move forward to designation. Should you have any questions regarding these comments, please feel free to contact either of us: Alexis Abernathy at 202.354.2236 or alexis_abernathy@nps.gov or Julie Earnstein at 202.354.2217 or julie_earnstein@nps.gov.

Alexis Abernathy
Historian, National Register of Historic Places

and

Julie H. Earnstein, Ph.D., RPA
Supervisory Archeologist, National Register of Historic Places



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

RS 10000 1767



2 February 2018

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Re: Coeymans Historic District
Coeymans, Albany County

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to re-submit the nomination for the Coeymans Historic District, Albany County, to the Keeper of the National Register for listing on the National Register. In response to your comments returning this nomination to us on October 26, 2017, staff has substantially reviewed and rewritten large parts of the nomination to correct the technical and substantive errors identified in the return comments.

In summary, all of the resources have been reevaluated, correctly identified by type, and recounted. The author has also clarified a number of items that were poorly expressed. "Building list" has been renamed "Resource list." Acreage is expressed consistently and the boundary is clearly stated. Research questions for the archeological site have been added and reviewed by our staff archeologist. Staff has clarified the relationship between historic themes and extant resources representing those themes, and we have restated the relationship between General David McCarty and the nominated district. An extra map has been added to clarify addresses.

I feel that this nomination is a substantial improvement over the one initially submitted. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Kathleen LaFrank at 518.268.2165.

Sincerely:

Roger Daniel Mackay
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation and
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer