

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



100

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

### 1. Name of Property

historic name UNITED STATES LACE CURTAIN MILLS

other names/site number SCRANTON LACE COMPANY KINGSTON MILL

### 2. Location

street & number 165 Cornell Street  not for publication

city or town Kingston  vicinity

state New York code NY county Ulster code 111 zip code 12401

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

   national    statewide   X   local

Ruth A. Purpurt DBAHO 1/5/13  
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:

- 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: \_\_\_\_\_)

Alexis Abernathy 3/20/2013  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

UNITED STATES LACE CURTAIN MILLS  
 Name of Property

ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK  
 County and State

**5. Classification**

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	<b>TOTAL</b>

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

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

N/A

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:

manufacturing facility

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**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS: commercial style

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**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE, CONCRETE

walls: BRICK, WOOD

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roof: ASPHALT, METAL

other: GLASS

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**Narrative Description**

**Summary Paragraph**

The former United States Lace Curtain Mills, located in the City of Kingston, Ulster County, New York, is a substantially intact industrial facility dating to the first years of the twentieth century. Completed ca. 1903, the complex remains today largely as erected at that date, consisting of a tightly clustered grouping of three masonry buildings arranged with their rectangular-shaped footprints parallel with one another, and connected by means of a hyphen that contains the principal entrance. The three sections and hyphen were erected with load-bearing walls of clamp-fired brick laid up in a common bond pattern above a stone foundation, with window lintels and sills fashioned from local bluestone; interior floor and roof framing is formed of wood columns, girders and joists. The façade was oriented to the southeast, in relation to Cornell Street, while the long elevation of the northern section was aligned with, and fronts directly on, South Manor Avenue. The building features restrained architectural embellishment; on the exterior full height piers are employed to create vertical divisions between the bays—this vertical effect countered by horizontal rustication, or banding, created by a series of belt courses—while peaked parapets and corbelled cornices were employed on the façade and rear elevations of the two main sections. “UNITED STATES LACE CURTAIN MILLS” is painted in faded white lettering between second and third-story level on the southernmost section, which was the finishing building; between this and the main mill building was the power house, fronted by the hyphen. The interior, which is, like the exterior, substantially intact, retains its original open expanses of space with exposed framing and other original features, such as fireproof steel staircases. Comparison of a 1902 site map with a Sanborn Fire Insurance map prepared ca. 1950 indicates that the building was built largely as it appears today, with only minor subsequent modifications. It was not built in phases, but instead as a single major construction episode. The later modifications include the addition of a one-story frame section to the rear of the power house, built to house a coal bin, which, along with the one-story brick chemical storage addition to the façade of the finishing section, post-dates the 1902 map. The building remains substantially intact to the time of its construction and its operation as a textile manufacturing facility, ca. 1903-1951.

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**Narrative Description**

The former United States Lace Curtain Mills facility is located on a corner lot bounded to the northeast by South Manor Avenue, to the southwest by Progress Street, and to the southeast by Cornell Street. The property is adjacent to the intersection of the CSX railroad corridor and Foxhall Avenue, in what is defined as the Midtown section of Kingston. Broadway, a principal Kingston thoroughfare, is located five blocks to the south, while Albany Avenue, a second major transportation artery, is situated four blocks to the west. The complex of the immediate neighborhood is of a mixed character and consists of both residential and commercial properties, with houses situated on the north and south sides of Progress Street, west of the mill property. The parcel on which the complex is situated is mostly flat and roughly rectangular in shape—there is an angled corner where Cornell Street and South Manor Avenue meet—with asphalt pavement covering the majority of the land not occupied by the buildings. A small triangular-shaped area planted with grass is present at the northeast corner of the property, near the South Manor Avenue-Cornell Street intersection. The nominated parcel contains a total of 1.53 acres of land.

The nominated building is composed of the two principal blocks and a third block which housed the power-generating plant, this latter feature being fronted on its southeastern elevation by the hyphen, which contains the mill’s principal entrance, stair tower, and elevator shaft. That portion of the mill which fronts on South Manor Avenue will be hereafter described as the north block, though it was built on a southeast-to-northwest axis, as was the south block and the power house block. The hyphen is aligned perpendicular to these other sections. The north block is two stories in height and was erected without a basement. It housed the primary manufacturing operations of the complex and was the largest of the three blocks; it, along with the south block, has a low pitched roof covered with asphalt. The north block is three bays wide on its southeast façade by 16 bays deep on the northeastern elevation. Each bay on the southeastern façade contains two tall windows

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corresponding with the first story and a grouping of three windows corresponding with the second story; on the adjacent elevation there is only one tall window and two smaller windows above per bay. The majority of the windows survive in a deteriorated state. The fenestration has been covered up with plywood panels in this section and throughout the building; larger apertures were fitted with triple-hung wood sash, each unit of which was comprised of eight lights. Upper windows were fitted with six-over-six wood sash. Each bay, where it meets the roofline, is terminated by brick corbelling. The brick walls of the building were laid in a common bond pattern in a 6:1 stretcher to header ratio; the masonry displays a brownish-orange hue and displays telltale staining associated with being fired in a large clamp. Peaked parapets and associated corbelling mark the end elevations of this section, as they do on the south section.

The south block measures three-bays wide on the southeast elevation by 10 bays deep on its southwestern elevation. It housed the mill's finishing operations. The treatment of fenestration is generally consistent with that observed on the north section, so far as the rhythm and treatment of bays. However, being that this section is three stories in height, and not two, each bay (excepting one) consists of the following treatment: two tall windows corresponding with the first floor, and two smaller windows at the second and third floor level, respectively. The window lintels, like those on the north section, are smoothly dressed bluestone, while the sills are rough-hewn bluestone. This section is fronted, on the southeast façade, by a small square-plan brick addition which housed a chemical tank. Two exterior stairs are located on the southwestern elevation; one of these is enclosed fully and provides communication between grade and the second story, while the other is a steel fire escape that communicates with all stories and the roof. There is also a metal fire escape present on the southwestern elevation of the north section. As for the rustication, or banding, that provides for a horizontal emphasis in the vertically aligned bays, it was formed by belt-courses each of which is separated by 6 courses of brick.

The principal entrance corresponds with the three-story portion of the hyphen which abuts the south block. It is recessed within the center bay of a three-bay arcaded treatment which is carried up three full stories. The entrance consists of glazed-and-paneled double-leaf doors beneath a semicircular transom, with a non-historic porch providing relief from the elements. The windows corresponding with the first, second and third stories within the three-story arcade are narrower than those previously described and fitted with four-over-four wood sash, though only one is currently visible, the rest being boarded over. Iron cleats are present on this section and serve to tie the interior floor framing to the masonry wall. The hyphen additionally includes a stair tower, which projects forward from the remainder of its elevation, and also houses an elevator. The hyphen originally provided a pass-thru train spur for coal delivery to the rear boiler house, as evidenced by the 1950 Sanborn mapping. This element was modified with the creation of a depressed loading dock at the front elevation and a non-historic brick infill at both sides of the hyphen. The original steel lintels remain articulated at both (front and rear) elevations and the remnants of the train tracks survive at the rear courtyard. Behind the hyphen is the power house, from which a prominent smoke stack rises some 80' feet from the central heating plan. A metal chimney, circular in plan and stayed by guy wires, also rises from this section. The small wood-frame storage building that extends from the rear of this section was used to house coal and was added sometime after the ca. 1902-03 construction campaign. A stepped parapet marks the transition between the earlier and later portion. A metal roof covers this section of the building. Both the metal roof of the power house and the frame storage addition exist in an advanced state of deterioration.

The majority of the interior of the building, notably those areas corresponding with the north and south sections, is largely open and characterized by exposed framing and the exposed brick masonry of the load-bearing walls. The interior structural system consists of circular-sawn columns, which sustain a system of girders and joists. Original details include large expanses of wood strip flooring. The original coal-fired boiler remains at the basement level of the power house. While long decommissioned as a working boiler, it remains largely intact and is a distinctive period mechanical component.

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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

INDUSTRY

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1902- 1951

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1902-03; ca. 1947; 1951

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance, ca. 1902-1951, begins with the construction of the building and terminates with its cessation as a lace mill.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

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### Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The former United States Lace Curtain Mills, later the Scranton Lace Company's Kingston mill, is an architecturally and historically significant resource in the Midtown area of Kingston, Ulster County, New York. Built ca. 1902-03 and remaining today largely as it was conceived and first erected, the facility is a significant example of local industrial architecture which provides a salient link to an important early twentieth century Kingston manufacturing enterprise. In a report published early in 1903 in the Kingston's *Daily Freeman*, the city's Board of Trade noted its successful solicitation of the United States Lace Curtain Mills company, largely through the efforts of M.C. Drake and S.D. Coykendall.<sup>1</sup> Among the selling points used by the board to lure new industry to the area was the presence of the West Shore Railroad, which offered a convenient means by which to ship products to distant markets at reasonable cost; the railroad right-of-way was located immediately east of the facility. The railroad was vital to the industrial viability of Kingston, which had been economically undermined by the decline of the Delaware & Hudson Canal and the flagging interests of the cement and bluestone industries. In the later 1940s the business became a subsidiary of the Scranton Lace Company and by that time counted some 250 to 300 employees in its ranks.<sup>2</sup> The Kingston mill ceased operation in 1951. The mill facility, erected ca. 1902-03, remains largely as it was constructed, with all of its principal architectural components. It is a load-bearing masonry building, constructed with local brick and bluestone dressings and interior wood framing; it consisted of the main mill building, the finishing building, and the power plant, which was connected to the other two buildings physically by means of a hyphen that contained the principal entrance, stairwell, and elevator. The building is being nominated at the local level under Criterion A, in the area of industry, as an important expression of early twentieth century manufacturing in Kingston. It is additionally being nominated under Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as a largely intact example of early twentieth century industrial design, built with masonry materials characteristic of the region.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

The former United States Lace Curtain Mills is historically significant for its association with Kingston industry at the dawn of the twentieth century. The nominated facility recalls the once-thriving textile manufacturing activity that was centered in Kingston at that time, located in an industrial quarter adjacent to the West Shore Railroad that stretched from the former Stockade area to the Roundout shipyards. Located just one hundred miles from the New York City, the United States Lace Curtain Mills employed hundreds of Kingston residents over several generations. In 1946 the United States Lace Curtain Company became a subsidiary of the Scranton Lace Company, which for a time maintained business offices in Kingston, Chicago and Los Angeles. From 1916 until its demise in 2002 the company remained the largest producer of Nottingham lace in the United States. In 1951 the company moved its Kingston operation to Scranton, Pennsylvania.

In 1902 The Kingston Board of Trade, an association of local businessmen, published *The City of Kingston: Birth Place of New York State*, by author Howard Hendricks. The book, meant as an enticement to potential businesses, offered a historical account of Kingston's history and an overview of the community and its assets. "With the advent of the West Shore Railway," Hendricks noted, "came an important impetus in the development of the city every way, and especially in manufacturing pursuits." The West Shore Railroad was chartered in December 1885 as successor to the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway. With the decline of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, which terminated at Rondout and was in large measure responsible for sustaining industry and commerce in this area during the nineteenth century, a new transportation era emerged. The West Shore Railroad, and the various commercial and industrial enterprises which developed in relation to it, were vital to the city's continued economic sustainability at the turn of the twentieth century. Clearly

<sup>1</sup> "Annual Meeting of Board of Trade," Kingston *Daily Freeman*, 14 January 1903.

<sup>2</sup> "Scranton Lace Acquires Mills of Kingston," Republication Watchman (Monticello, New York), 16 January 1948.

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members of the Board of Trade were aware of the need to tout this asset to prospective developers and investors.

In the report of the Board of Trade's Annual Meeting, published in the *Daily Freeman* in January 1903, it was noted that "The statistics of the manufacturing interests in Kingston and in our neighboring cities, as published by the census bureau [for the period 1890-1900] show an increase in the value of manufactured products in the state of New York of 27 per cent." While many companies were interviewed by the board, so far as their potentially locating in Kingston, the only negotiations which proved successful were those with the United States Lace Curtain Mill, which by that time was engaged with constructing its new facility on Cornell Street. It was concluded that the company's location in Kingston "was secured only by persistent presentation of our advantages, even after the company had decided to locate elsewhere."<sup>3</sup> Instrumental in this successful bid to secure the company's presence in Kingston was Mortimer C. Drake, a local dry goods merchant and vice-president of the Citizens Standard Telephone Company, and Samuel D. Coykendall, steamboat magnate, president of First National Bank of Rondout, and president of the Kingston City Railroad, a trolley road chartered in 1879. The board pledged the sum of \$3,000, in addition to Coykendall's inducements.

Attractive as the financial inducements and considerations from Kingston's business leaders may have been, other factors were likely involved. Textile mills operating in New York City and elsewhere were by this era coming under increased public scrutiny, especially after Mary Harris "Mother" Jones (1837-1930) led the so-called "March of the Mill Children" to President Theodore Roosevelt's house at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, in 1903, a demonstration meant to draw attention to child labor reform and working conditions. The late historian Alf Evers noted that a number of Kingston's new railroad-associated industries were "former sweatshops which had moved up from New York to avoid the rise of unions and strict control over working conditions, especially after the fatal fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist sweatshop in 1911." He further noted that "the U.S. Lace Curtain Company set up a huge factory to cater to the lovers of a fashion in home decoration of the time."<sup>4</sup> In November 1907 a fire did in fact strike the Kingston lace mill, though luckily it was contained and extinguished "after a short but fierce fight."<sup>5</sup> The product of the mill was lace for use exclusively in curtains. In 1909 the United States Lace Curtain Mills at Kingston were being managed by Robert Clark, the superintendent of weaving operations, and James Buchanan, superintendent of the bleaching and finishing works. Clark had gained extensive experience in lace manufacturing in both America and Europe. As for Buchanan, he was a "well known lace man" and a native of Glasgow, Scotland.<sup>6</sup>

The nominated facility was apparently under construction by 1902; a site map of the parcel, showing the buildings as they were erected, was drawn in November of that year by Edward Codwise.<sup>7</sup> This map largely corresponds with the Sanborn insurance map of the facility which dates to ca. 1950.<sup>8</sup> Codwise served as an engineer for the West Shore Railroad and oversaw the construction of the section of that railroad's line between Kingston and Highland; he was by this time serving as Kingston's chief engineer.<sup>9</sup> The United States Lace Curtain Mills, in operation by 1903, cost \$100,000 to construct and was fitted out with upwards of

<sup>3</sup> "Annual Meeting."

<sup>4</sup> Alf Evers, *Kingston: City on the Hudson* (Overlook Press, 2005), 332.

<sup>5</sup> William B. Rhoads, *Kingston, New York: The Architectural Guide* (Friends of Historic Kingston, 2003), 111.

<sup>6</sup> *Textile World Record*, vol. 37 (Boston: Lord & Nagle, 1909), 199.

<sup>7</sup> "Map of the Plant of the U.S. Lace Curtain Mills and Surroundings at Kingston, Ulster Co., N.Y.;" map is signed Kingston, Nov. 13, 1902, Edward B. Codwise.

<sup>8</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Kingston, 1899- Nov. 1950, sheet 69. The date is somewhat ambiguous but given the facility is labeled "Scranton Lace Company, Inc., Kingston Mill," it must post-date the amendments made to the map in 1929.

<sup>9</sup> Alphonso Clearwater, ed., *The History of Ulster County, New York*, vol. 2 (Kingston: W.J. Van Deusen, 1907), 576.

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\$200,000 in equipment. Its nine Jacquard looms required some four tons of cotton thread weekly to produce approximately 35,000 yards of lace.<sup>10</sup>

The building was constructed with brick and bluestone, both of which were readily available local materials. Massive quantities of brick was produced by Hudson Valley brickyards in this era, among them Kingston's Hutton brickyard, which capitalized on the abundant local supply of clay and sand required for manufacturing brick at a large scale. Bluestone, too, was quarried in large amounts in Ulster County, from the southern slopes of the Catskill Mountains, beginning in the 1830s, and as such was a common building material in this region. The building was clearly conceived along utilitarian lines, with minimal exterior architectural embellishment, which was largely provided for by the division of bays with vertical piers and by the parapets on the two principal blocks, the corbelling of which suggest Romanesque precedents. Its structural system, combining load-bearing brick masonry with large-scale wood timbers, was characteristic of factory and warehouse construction in the era immediately preceding the broad acceptance of concrete and steel. Weaving was executed in the north block of the building, with finishing undertaken in the south block; equipment, such as the nine weaving looms, was powered by the central power house. The mill had an independent electric plant, coal-fired.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

N/A

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<sup>10</sup>Clearwater, *Ulster County*, vol. 1, 232.



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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

- Codwise, Edward. "Map of the Plant of the U.S. Lace Curtain Mills and Surroundings at Kingston, Ulster Co., N.Y."
- Clearwater, Alphonso, ed. *The History of Ulster County, New York*, vol. 2. Kingston: W.J. Van Deusen, 1907.
- Evers, Alf. *Kingston: City on the Hudson*. Overlook Press, 2005.
- Rhoads, William B. *Kingston, New York: The Architectural Guide*. Friends of Historic Kingston, 2003.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Kingston, 1899- Nov. 1950, sheet 69.
- Textile World Record*, vol. 37. Boston: Lord & Nagle, 1909.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 1.53 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>583015</u>	<u>4643004</u>	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary for this NRHP nomination is shown on the enclosed maps, both of which are entitled "United States Lace Curtain Mills, Kingston, Ulster Co., NY." These maps depict the property at 1:24,000 and 1: 3,000 scale.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary consists of 1.53 acres of land; all of the land is associated with the property during the cited period of significance.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title William E. Krattinger, contact/editor  
organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date August 2012  
street & number PO Box 189 telephone (518) 237-8643 ext. 3265  
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188  
e-mail William.Krattinger@parks.ny.gov

**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:**

Photographs (TIFF format) by William E. Krattinger, December 2010

- 0001 Exterior, south block, view looking roughly north showing southeastern and southwestern elevations
- 0002 Exterior, south block, view looking to northwest showing southeastern façade with hyphen partially visible to right
- 0003 Exterior, north block, view northward showing southeastern façade
- 0004 Exterior, hyphen, view to northwest
- 0005 Exterior, north block, view to northeast showing southwestern elevation
- 0006 Exterior, view to southeast showing portion of power house and chimney stack
- 0007 Interior, view showing characteristic framing system
- 0008 Interior, detail view of fireplace stair
- 0009 Interior, power house, view showing physical plant and steel roof trusses

**Property Owner:**

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

name Victor Braha  
street & number Kingston Industrial & Business Complex telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town 10 W. 33<sup>rd</sup> Street state NY zip code 10001

**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.

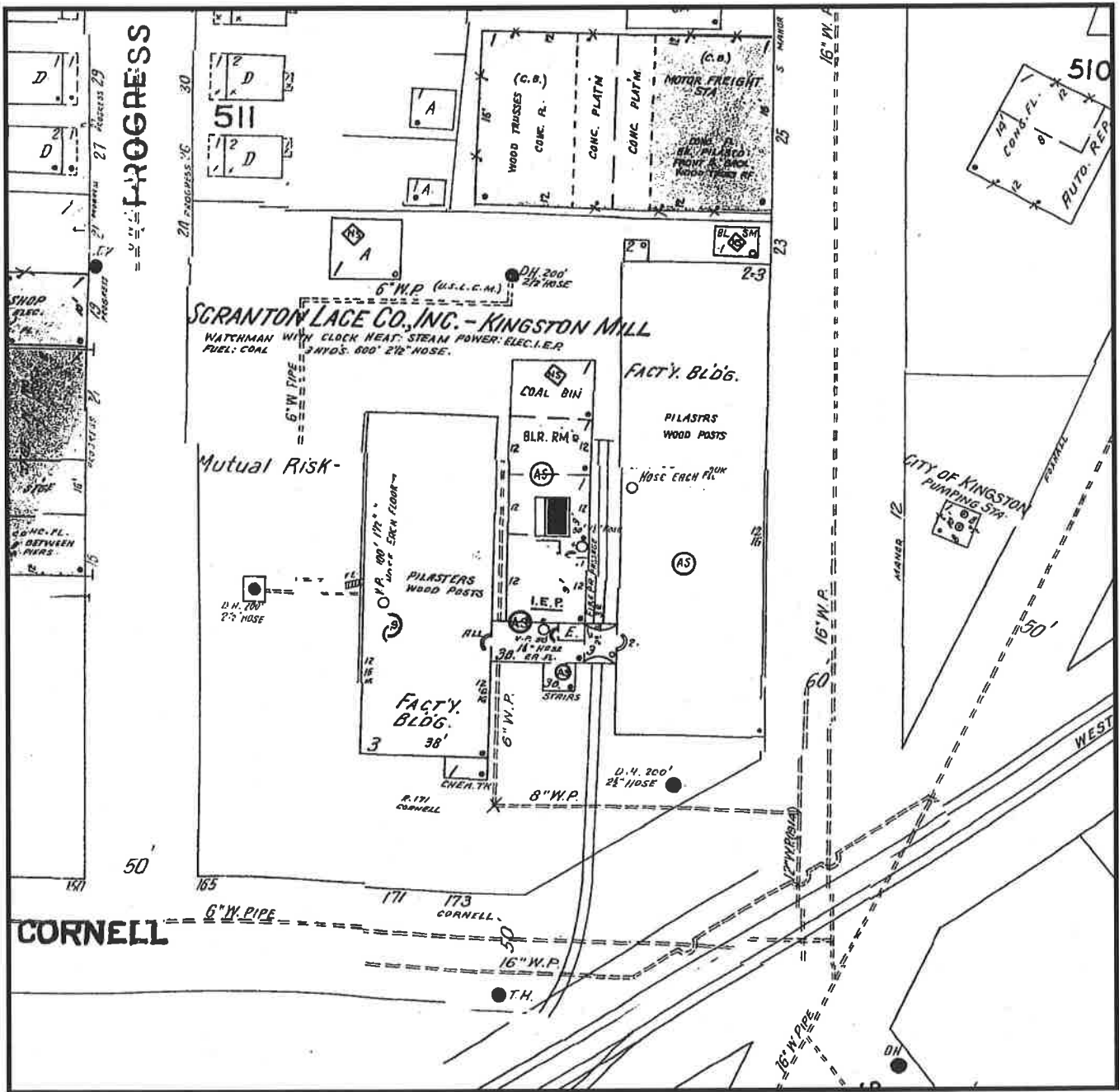
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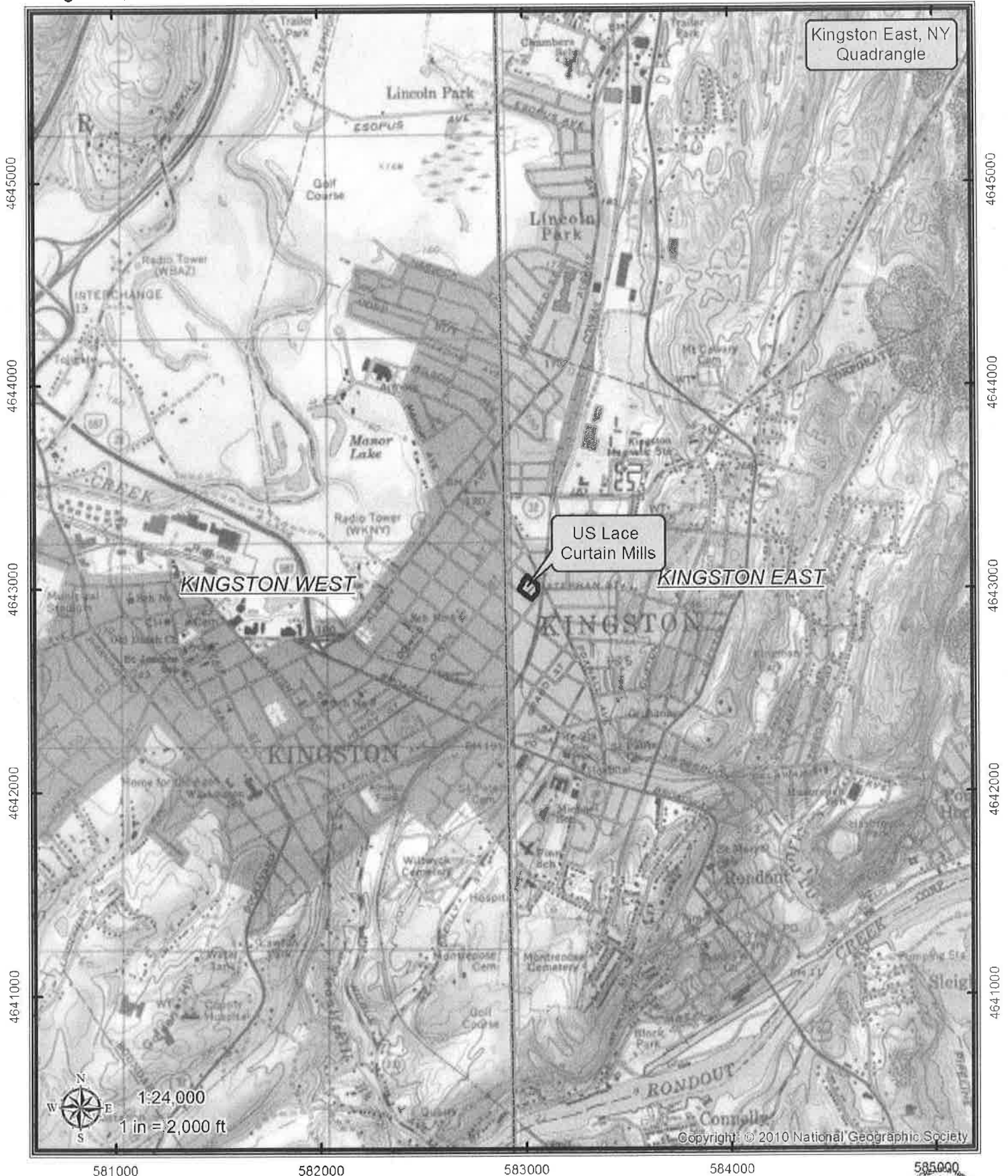
APPENDIX: historic maps



ABOVE, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, ca. 1950

United States Lace Curtain Mills  
Kingston, Ulster Co., NY

165 Cornell Street  
Kingston, NY 12401



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



US Lace Curtain Mills

Tax Parcel Data:  
Ulster Co. RPS  
<http://gis.co.ulster.ny.us/pviewer/>

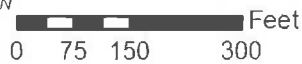



United States Lace Curtain Mills  
Kingston, Ulster Co., NY

165 Cornell Street  
Kingston, NY 12401



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



 US Lace Curtain Mills

Tax Parcel Data:  
Ulster Co. RPS  
<http://gis.co.ulster.ny.us/pviewer/>







UNITED STATES LACE CURTAIN MILLS







POSTED  
NO ALCOHOL







F-12

COSMETIQUE

COMPAGNIE MOORE PROPRY  
GENERAL WAREHOUSE RECORDS  
111111 - 111111 FAX 111-1111

Handwritten label on a drum with illegible text.

Handwritten label on a cardboard box with illegible text.

Handwritten labels on several open cardboard boxes in the foreground.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY United States Lace Curtain Mills  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Ulster

DATE RECEIVED: 2/01/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/05/13  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/20/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/20/13  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000100

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 3/20/13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



**Andrew M. Cuomo**  
Governor

**Rose Harvey**  
Commissioner

## New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

www.nysparks.com

28 January 2013

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

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose the following three National Register nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Appeldoorn Farm, Ulster County  
United States Lace Curtain Mills, Ulster County  
*Clara Brown*, Erie County

Thank you for your assistance in processing these proposals. Please feel free to call me at 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank  
National Register Coordinator  
New York State Historic Preservation Office