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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NOV 20 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 Patten, Jacob H., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 254 4th Avenue

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

city or town Troy

state NY code NY county Rensselaer code 083 zip code 12182

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

Rudolph P. Pomeroy DBA/PO 10/5/15
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

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

___ other (explain): _____

Joe Edison H. Beall 1-3-16
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

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

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

DOMESTIC / secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

DOMESTIC / secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone, Brick

walls: Brick

roof: Vinyl

other:

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Jacob H. Patten House is located at 254 4th Avenue within the former village of Lansingburgh in the City of Troy within Rensselaer County. The historic village of Lansingburgh, which was annexed by the City of Troy in 1900, currently forms the northernmost section of the city. Located on the eastern side of the Hudson River, Lansingburgh was laid out in a grid pattern of wide streets alternating with alleys extending from 101st street on the south through 126th street at the north; the densest historic industrial and commercial core of the village extends from approximately 112th street through 118th street. Most of Lansingburgh's commercial and industrial buildings were historically located along 2nd and 5th avenues, while the other streets were predominantly residential.

Located near the corner of 4th Avenue and 105th Streets, the Patten house is located in the southernmost portion of Lansingburgh. This portion was not formally laid out into 50' by 120' lots until 1872, as the village continued to grow toward Troy, its southern neighbor. Many of these lots on 4th Avenue were historically subdivided to accommodate two houses. The Patten house is situated in the center of a double lot; mature shade trees and smaller plantings fill the area around the house. A ca. 1882 two-story brick carriage house and a contemporary (ca. 1980) studio building are located on the east side of the lot along the alley. The nominated parcel is the lot historically associated with the Patten house.

Narrative Description

The nominated house, built 1881–1882, is a two-story, two-bay-wide by three-bay-deep Italianate-style residence of brick construction, with a brick and stone foundation and a pitched roof hidden by a low parapet. Wide steps lead up to a double-leaf wood door, capped by a two-pane transom and a cut-stone lintel with decorative incised floral pattern, in the northernmost bay of the façade (west elevation). Two shallow brick beltcourses run across the façade, framing the lintel over the doorway; a third beltcourse runs near the top of the façade. At first-story level on the facade, a rounded bay window is located just off-center on the façade; a slightly later retrofit to the building, it has one large and two smaller one-over-one curved windows, with bands of small, curved glass panes above. Rosettes decorate the top of the pilasters that divide the larger windows. A larger three-sided oriel bay fitted with contemporary two-over-two windows is located at second-story level, above the curved window. A narrow contemporary two-over-two window with a lintel with incised floral detail is located above the entrance at second-story level. A decorative cornice with four large and six small brackets, a frieze band with vertical and V-shaped decoration, and a low central parapet with an incised floral motif caps the roofline.

On the north elevation is a one-story, shallow, hipped roof porch with square, chamfered columns and brackets; it aligns most of the wall on that side of the building. The porch also features a vase-shaped balustrade and lacy scrollwork under the porch roofline in each porch bay. A contemporary deck connects to the porch and curves around to the rear elevation. Fenestration on the north elevation consists of one door and two windows corresponding with the first floor and three windows corresponding with the second floor. The westernmost bay features a wood sash two-over-two window with a nine-pane historic storm at first story level and a two-over-two contemporary window on the second floor. The central bay has an exterior twelve pane and two panel door at first-story level, adjacent to which is a contemporary single-pane casement. Two two-over-two contemporary windows are located at second floor level and occupy the central and easternmost bay. Metal star-shaped anchor bolts indicate where internal framing is tied to the masonry wall. Two chimneys crown the parapet roofline. The south elevation has three small contemporary windows at basement level; two two-over-two wood sash and one contemporary two-over-two sash at first-story level; and three contemporary one-over-one sash corresponding with the second floor. A chimney crowns the parapet roofline on this elevation. The rear (east) elevation has a contemporary glass double door at first-story level and two contemporary two-over-two windows at second-floor level. Windows on the side and rear elevations are

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spanned by brick segmental arches and have stone sills.

On the interior, the house has two floors and a full basement. Historic flooring, trim, and doors have been retained throughout much of the house, and much of the original plan survives or is otherwise evident. The basement is divided into four rooms. A wall with a two-over-two window and a door extends north-south across the basement to divide the first two spaces, and an east-west wall divides the remaining space into two narrow storage rooms. An original staircase from the front hall, though deteriorated, remains in the northwestern room. The first floor is divided into a front stair hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, and rear stair hall. In the front hall, a staircase runs along the north wall of the building and turns sharply to the second floor; the original hexagonal newel post, turned balusters, plaster ceiling medallion, and historic trim have all been retained. The remnant of a closed basement stair is visible in what is now the front hall closet. The hall opens onto the dining room; a second entry off of the porch with an interior and exterior historic door is located on the north side of the room. A door, later enclosed, also led from the hall directly into the parlor. During the 20th century the walls between the parlor and dining room were truncated or largely removed on the first floor. However, these original divisions remain readable. A half wall separates the dining room from the parlor; the parlor retains its original painted stone fireplace and is lit by the curved front bay window. An updated kitchen is located east of the dining room. Beadboard wainscoting has been retained in the bathroom and rear stair hall. A door with four upper panes and three vertical panels leads from the kitchen to the rear stair hall. The second floor is divided into a landing, large hall, three bedrooms, a laundry room, bathroom, and a rear stair hall. The landing at the top of the stairs leads to a door to the primary bedroom and one to the large hall. A rounded pocket door leads from the master bedroom to the large hall. Two small bedrooms and a bathroom are located to the south of the hall. When the house was at one time divided into a two-family residence, a wall was moved to create a kitchen space; this is now a laundry room. A six-over-six window brings light into the laundry room from the rear stair hall; a four pane door with three vertical panels leads from the large hall to the rear stair landing.

A two-story, four-bay brick carriage house, built 1881-1882 and contemporary with the house, is located to the rear of the property. At first-story level of its west elevation, the carriage house has an entry door in its southernmost bay. The door is flanked to the north by two sets of double, replacement plate glass windows; the northernmost bay has a six-over-six wood sash window. At second-floor level the two central bays feature large doors, each having two six-pane casement windows. The outer bays each have six-over-six windows. On the east elevation, the first story has doors on the outer bays and spaces for large, sliding doors in the two central bays; historic doors have been retained in the southern central bay and the other bay has contemporary garage doors. The second story has a pattern of windows and doors identical to those located on the western elevation. A chimney is built into the wall on the south elevation. On the interior, the carriage house has two large rooms on both its first and second floors divided by brick walls. Two rail-hung sliding doors are located on this wall on the first floor. A staircase in the southeastern corner leads up to the second floor. A door with four panes and three vertical panels leads to an office space in the southwest corner of the floor. An open, wide entryway in the brick wall leads to the second room.

A non-contributing ca. 1980 side-gabled garage and studio abuts the north elevation of the carriage house. The building is covered in wood siding and has a one-story porch across the north elevation; dimensional lumber posts with chamfered corners, mimicking those of the house, support the porch.

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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

Period of Significance

1881-82

Significant Dates

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 cited period of significance, 1881-82, corresponds with the construction of the house and the carriage barn.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Constructed in 1881–1882, the Jacob H. Patten house is significant under Criterion C as a distinctive local example of an Italianate-style townhouse of brick construction in Lansingburgh, Rensselaer County, New York. Built for Jacob H. Patten, a Troy blacksmith, the house reflects this tradesman’s ambition and early economic success. Its brick construction and double lot, both of which served both practical and aesthetic purposes, are uncommon in south Lansingburgh, which was largely developed during the last quarter of the 19th century. The nominated house bears many distinctive hallmarks of the Italianate style, among them double-leaf entrance doors; tall, narrow windows; a bracketed cornice with geometric frieze; a second-floor oriel window; and side porch with chamfered posts and sawn ornament. Lintels on the façade bear incised floral motifs of Eastlake inspiration characteristic of this era. Original interior finish work, including the principal staircase and other woodwork, is also typical of the style. In addition, the house received one notable historic-era retrofit, a bay window at first-story level on the façade, which was skillfully incorporated into that elevation beneath the original second-story oriel window. The property is additionally architecturally notable for its large, brick carriage house which housed Patten’s blacksmith shop during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The nominated house remains conspicuous in this part of Lansingburgh as one of a small number of dwellings that retains a fairly high level of physical integrity, inclusive of its associated land and secondary features.

Development of Lansingburgh and Troy

By the mid-18th century, scattered farmsteads dotted the land on the eastern side of the Hudson River that would eventually develop into Lansingburgh and Troy. In 1763, Abraham Jacob Lansing purchased 5,000 acres of farmland from Robert Wendell. Eight years later, he hired Joseph Blanchard, a surveyor from Albany, to lay out a grid pattern of streets, alleys, and 288 building lots on for a new city on his land. Lansing’s gamble paid off; the prospective community attracted entrepreneurs and speculators from New England attracted by its location on the Hudson River and proximity to Albany. By 1790, when it was formally organized as a village, Lansingburgh’s population of 599 included merchants, industrialists, shopkeepers, and tradesmen. A new community, a few miles south of the village, had begun to develop by the late 1780s. The 150-member settlement chose the name Troy by 1789.¹

Troy grew quickly, and the two neighboring communities became fierce rivals. In 1793, Lansingburgh was passed over in favor of Troy as the location of the Rensselaer County seat. Within only a decade of its founding, Troy’s population exceeded that of its northern neighbor. Over the course of the 19th century, both communities developed into prominent industrial centers along the Hudson. Although Lansingburgh briefly served as a prominent center of brushmaking, textile factories became prominent economic drivers in both the village and the city of Troy to the south. By the end of the 19th century, Troy and Lansingburgh had developed into bustling manufacturing centers.²

Jacob H. Patten

The father of Jacob H. Patten, Jacob V. Patten, was born in Washington County in 1815 and there trained as a blacksmith before moving to Troy as a young man. During the early 1830s, he met and married his wife, Maria. Though the couple apparently had a rocky start to their marriage – Jacob advertised that Maria had “left his bed and board” in 1837 – they reconciled and had three children. Their youngest child and only son, Jacob H. Patten, was born in Troy in 1850 one month before the census taker stopped by; at the time, his older

¹ Don Rittner, *Troy: A Collar City History* (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2002), 35

² George Baker Anderson, *Landmarks of Rensselaer County* (Syracuse, D. Mason & Co., 1897).

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sisters Maria and Caroline were 13 and 2, respectively. The family lived in a brick house just north of the core of the city of Troy in its seventh ward, a working class and industrial part of the city which was generally bounded by the Green Island Bridge to the south and Rensselaer Street to the north.³

By 1860, Jacob V. had established his own blacksmith shop at 476 River Street in Troy. Too young to volunteer for the Union army, Jacob H. apprenticed in his father's blacksmith shop. By the mid-19th century, industrial operations had taken over some of the more tedious tasks, such as making nails, which blacksmiths traditionally performed. However, blacksmithing remained very much in demand in both rural and urban settings. Some specialized in shoeing horses, while others, such as the Pattens, created and repaired a wide range of products, including architectural materials, tools, and wagon parts. Jacob V. may have additionally been assisted by his son-in-law, Fred Norton, a tin and copperwright. Just as he was achieving success as a master blacksmith, Jacob V. lost his wife, Maria; he never remarried.⁴

In July 1873, Jacob H. Patten married Maria Tierney, the oldest daughter of two Irish immigrants; her father, Dennis, worked as a tailor in Albany and Troy. In addition to working as a blacksmith in his father's shop, Jacob H. Patten became involved in local politics and social groups. By 1873, he had become a member of Troy's Veteran Zouaves. Although he had not served in the war, Patten was well-known as an expert marksman. In December 1876, Jacob H. Patten was elected the founding captain of Troy's Tibbits Cadets, an infantry company named in honor of Brigadier-General William B. Tibbits. The company was mustered into the National Guard of the state of New York on March 1877 as the Seventh Separate Company. Jacob H. Patten resigned in February 1878, the same month that the cadets became the Twenty-First Separate Company of the Fifth Brigade of the Third Division of the National Guard. Later in life, he was involved in several hunting and shooting clubs, including the Trojan and West End gun clubs.⁵

Patten House

In 1880, Jacob and Maria were living at 10 Hutton Street, a two-family rowhouse nearby the Patten blacksmith shop; with four children and a live-in maid, the family was living in tight quarters. Jacob had found success as a blacksmith and aspired to obtain a home for his growing young family. Rather than looking south toward bustling downtown Troy or staying in the seventh ward, he looked northward to the relatively open land on the southern end of Lansingburgh. Located at a distance between the dense village cores of Troy and Lansingburgh, the area south of the Lansingburgh Village Cemetery was slow to develop. When this land was formally surveyed and laid out by the village of Lansingburgh in 1872, few buildings existed except on primary roads. Jacob H. Patten purchased two contiguous 50' by 120' lots on John Street adjacent to the Presbyterian

³ Federal Census, New York, 1850; State Census, New York, 1855; *Troy Daily Whig*, November 19, 1836.

⁴ Federal Census, New York, 1850, 1860; State Census, New York, 1855; City Directories, Troy, NY, 1860-1870, on file at Rensselaer County Historical Society; David G. Allen, "Blacksmithing History," Appalachian Blacksmiths Association <<http://www.appaltnet.net/aba/hist2.htm>>; *Troy Daily Times*, February 2, 1863; In 1850, Patten owned real estate valued at \$3,000; this is corroborated by the 1855 census record stating their brick house was valued at \$2,500. However, by 1860, Patten owned real estate valued at \$6,100. Troy city directories indicate Patten opened a blacksmith shop around this time.

⁵ "Married: Patten-Tierney," *Troy Daily Whig*, July 30, 1873; "The Veteran Zouaves – A Chance for Trojans to Show Their Liberality," *Troy Daily Whig*, July 8, 1873; Arthur James Weise, *Troy's One Hundred Years, 1789-1889* (Troy, N.Y.: W.H. Young, 1891), 233; *Troy Daily Times*, November 30, 1889; George Baker Anderson, *Landmarks of Rensselaer County, New York* (Troy, N.Y.: D. Mason, 1897), 210; State Census, New York, 1855.

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Bethany Chapel in 1880 and soon began construction on a new house.⁶

Within the next year, a brick dwelling at the center of Patten's two lots began to take shape, with design features consistent with the Italianate style, albeit towards the end of its popularity and at the onset of the Late Victorian period. Popularized during the 1840s by, among others, Andrew Jackson Downing, and subsequently by architects such as Samuel Sloan—and in Troy by Marcus Cummings—the Italianate style found its earliest application for sprawling, villa-style residences erected in the Picturesque taste. These initial designs were marked by the use of campanile-style towers, prominent window crowns, shallow hipped roofs, and wide cornices with brackets. The style was quickly reinterpreted for use on more modest building types, of which the row house became predominant, and it remained popular into the 1880s. Rowhouse builders, who often built speculatively, simplified the style into its basic elements: a recessed double doorway, large, regular windows projecting lintels or crowns and sills, and a prominent, decorative cornice with large brackets. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, more ostentatious architectural styles became fashionable and replaced it, notably the Queen Anne style. The building incorporates into its design the incised floral motifs that became popular after the Civil War, and which were rooted in the work of Charles Eastlake.

Although no builder for the Patten house has been identified, its design clearly demonstrates a competent hand. The house prominently features hallmarks of the Italianate style, including its recessed double door, window hoods over the two-over-two windows and door, and large, bracketed cornice. The two-story bay window, which is slightly set off of center, consists of the original second-story oriel window and the added first-story bay, which is rounded, and which has asymmetrical one-over-one windows set off by medallions and capped by a horizontal band of small, curved square panes. Unlike typical row houses, which are built close together and often times with party walls, the Patten house's spacious lot allowed for the luxury of a one-story porch along the northern elevation. No detail available from the millwork factory was excluded; the porch features chamfered posts connected by a rail with vase-shaped balusters, decorative scrollwork at the center of each bay, and a pattern of large and small brackets under the roofline.

The Patten house's brick construction and double lot are unusual in the southern section of Lansingburgh and are perhaps most indicative of Patten's demands on the design. By the early 1880s, a number of frame houses had been built on nearby parcels, which in most cases were subdivided to form two narrow, urban house lots; very few homes were built in brick, and no other house had this degree of embellishment. By purchasing two lots and building his house in the center of the land, Patten virtually ensured that the land would not be subdivided by later owners. These two features also contributed to the property's suitability for use not only as a home, but as a workspace.

In addition to the house, Patten also built an impressive two-story, four-bay brick carriage house in the southeast corner of the lot; the outbuilding's size and construction are unusual in this area of Lansingburgh, and likely reflect Patten's interest in maintaining a small blacksmith shop on his property. Its brick construction, as well as that of the house, and its relative distance from other buildings provided some protection against fire. On the interior, the building is divided into two large spaces on the first floor; wooded sliding doors divide the two rooms. Each room is accessed by both a door and large, sliding door on the east elevation and the southern bay has an entry door on the west elevation. As such, the building was easily accessible from the house as well as from the alley to provide access to wagons and customers. Also divided into two large spaces, the second floor features two large doors, each with two casement windows, on each elevation to

⁶ Lionel Pincus and Princess Firyal Map Division, The New York Public Library, "Lansingburgh, [Map bounded by Diamond St, Cemetery Ave., Thomas St., Hudson River]" New York Public Library Digital Collections. <<http://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/a7cf3afc-9dea-1913-e040-e00a1806525a>>; Federal Census, New York, 1880; "Immanuel Lutheran Church 1874-1949," commemorative booklet, on file at Rensselaer County Historical Society.

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facilitate the delivery of goods to the second floor. Although Sanborn maps and city directories do not indicate that Patten used the building as a blacksmith shop right away, he may have used the building to store materials and supplies.⁷

The 1881 and 1882 city directories show that Jacob continued to work at his father's blacksmith shop at 476 River Street and had two residences, one of which was 254 John Street (later 4th Avenue). The house was completed by 1883, when Jacob H. Patten moved into the house with his family and father. Jacob V. Patten died at the house later that year, and his shop at 476 River Street was closed. Thomas and Maria continued living at the property with their four children, two boys and two girls; by the late teens, all had found work at collar and cuff factories or as tradesmen.⁸

For the next decade, Jacob H. Patten appears to have worked under other blacksmiths. By the late 19th century, blacksmithing as a profession had begun to decline. Factory-produced cast iron offered a more inexpensive option for many types of goods, though blacksmiths' skills remained valuable for the production of architectural ironwork, horse and wagon related products, and repairs of both machine- and man-made materials. Over the next several decades, the advent and growing popularity of the automobile further contributed to the decline of blacksmithing. In 1894, Jacob H. Patten began operating a blacksmith shop from the brick carriage house at 254 4th Avenue. Sanborn maps indicate that Patten built his shop in the southern half of the building; no architectural evidence of his shop remains evident. Thomas, Jacob's eldest son, was working as a teamster and living in the house with his parents, wife, and children by 1905; it is possible that he also used the carriage house to support his business. Patten owned the property and maintained the shop until his death in 1908.⁹

Later History of the Patten House

By 1915, Augusta Schlosser, a recent widow, purchased the property. Born in New York to German parents, Augusta married Henry Schlosser, a first generation German immigrant during the last years of the 19th century. Henry managed a series of bars and saloons in Troy and died during the early 1910s. After Henry's death, Augusta moved out of downtown Troy and purchased 254 4th Avenue. She hosted a series of boarders at the house through her death in 1927; it is unclear whether she divided the house into a two-family residence or maintained the property undivided.¹⁰

Thomas Rankin, a Lansingburgh house painter, purchased the property in 1929. Previously, Rankin had lived at operated his painting business from 255 5th Avenue, across the alley to the east of Schlosser's property. In addition to using the property as his family's primary home, he operated his painting business from the carriage house and had boarders. Thomas Rankin died in 1938, and the property remained in the Rankin family through the mid-twentieth century.¹¹

⁷ Sanborn Map Company, "Lansingburgh," September 1886.

⁸ *Troy Daily Times*, 1883 (no date); City Directories, Troy, NY, 1880-1885, on file at Rensselaer County Historical Society; Although Jacob H. Patten appears to have retained ownership of the building at 476 River Street, he did not use the building as a blacksmith shop. Richard Starbuck advertised for his druggist shop at that location in the 1884 City Directory; Federal Census, New York, 1900.

⁹ City Directories, Troy, NY, 1890-1910, on file at Rensselaer County Historical Society; Sanborn Map Company, "Lansingburgh," July 1892, July 1897; Sanborn Map Company, "Troy," 1903-1904; State Census, New York, 1905.

¹⁰ Federal Census, New York, 1910; City Directories, Troy, NY, 1915-1930, on file at Rensselaer County Historical Society

¹¹ City Directories, Troy, NY, 1925-1940, on file at Rensselaer County Historical Society; Federal Census, New York, 1930, 1940.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Allen, David G. "Blacksmithing History." Appalachian Blacksmiths Association

<http://www.appaltnet.net/aba/hist2.htm>.

Anderson, George Baker. *Landmarks of Rensselaer County*. Syracuse, D. Mason & Co., 1897.

City Directories, Troy, NY, on file at Rensselaer County Historical Society. Rittner, Don. *Troy: A Collar City History*. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2002.

Federal Census, New York, 1850, 1860, 1880, 1900.

Lionel Pincus and Princess Firyal Map Division, The New York Public Library. "Lansingburgh, [Map bounded by Diamond St, Cemetery Ave., Thomas St., Hudson River]." New York Public Library Digital Collections. < <http://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/a7cf3afc-9dea-1913-e040-e00a1806525a>>;F

"Immanuel Lutheran Church 1874-1949," commemorative booklet. On file at Rensselaer County Historical Society.

"Married: Patten-Tierney." *Troy Daily Whig*, July 30, 1873.

State Census, New York, 1855, 1905.

"The Veteran Zouaves – A Chance for Trojans to Show Their Liberality." *Troy Daily Whig*, July 8, 1873.

Sanborn Map Company. Lansingburgh," September 1886, July 1892, July 1897.

Sanborn Map Company. "Troy," 1903-1904.

Troy Daily Times, February 2, 1863.

Troy Daily Times, 1883 (no date).

Troy Daily Times, November 30, 1889.

Troy Daily Whig, November 19, 1836.

Weise, Arthur James. *Troy's One Hundred Years, 1789-1889*. Troy, N.Y.: W.H. Young, 1891.

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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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .27 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

<p>1 <u>18</u> Zone</p> <p>2 _____ Zone</p>	<p><u>608009</u> Easting</p> <p>_____ Easting</p>	<p><u>4735244</u> Northing</p> <p>_____ Northing</p>	<p>3 _____ Zone</p> <p>4 _____ Zone</p>	<p>_____ Easting</p> <p>_____ Easting</p>	<p>_____ Northing</p> <p>_____ Northing</p>
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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is shown on the accompanying maps, which were rendered at a scale of 1:24,000, 1: 12,000, 1:3,000, and 1:2,000; all are entitled "Jacob H. Patten House, City of Troy, Rensselaer Co., NY."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary reflects historic conditions and corresponds with the property at the time the house and carriage barn were constructed.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Betsworth

organization _____ date _____

street & number 254 4th Avenue telephone 812-568-3280

city or town Troy state NY zip code 12182

e-mail _____

Jacob H. Patten House
Name of Property

Rensselaer County, NY
County and State

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 by Jennifer Betsworth, July 2015; TIFF files maintained at NYS Division for Historic Preservation, Waterford NY, 12188.

- 001 EXTERIOR, west façade, view looking east, north porch visible to left
- 002 EXTERIOR, west façade, detail view showing entrance lintel and lower section of tiered bay window
- 003 EXTERIOR, north and east elevations, view looking roughly to southwest
- 004 EXTERIOR, south elevation, view looking west
- 005 INTERIOR, entrance hall, view showing staircase
- 006 INTERIOR, entrance hall looking back towards double-leaf door
- 007 INTERIOR, dining room, view looking towards north wall showing chimney breast and mantel
- 008 INTERIOR, second floor, view looking west
- 009 EXTERIOR, carriage barn, east elevation, view looking north
- 010 INTERIOR, carriage barn showing sliding doors

Property Owner:

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

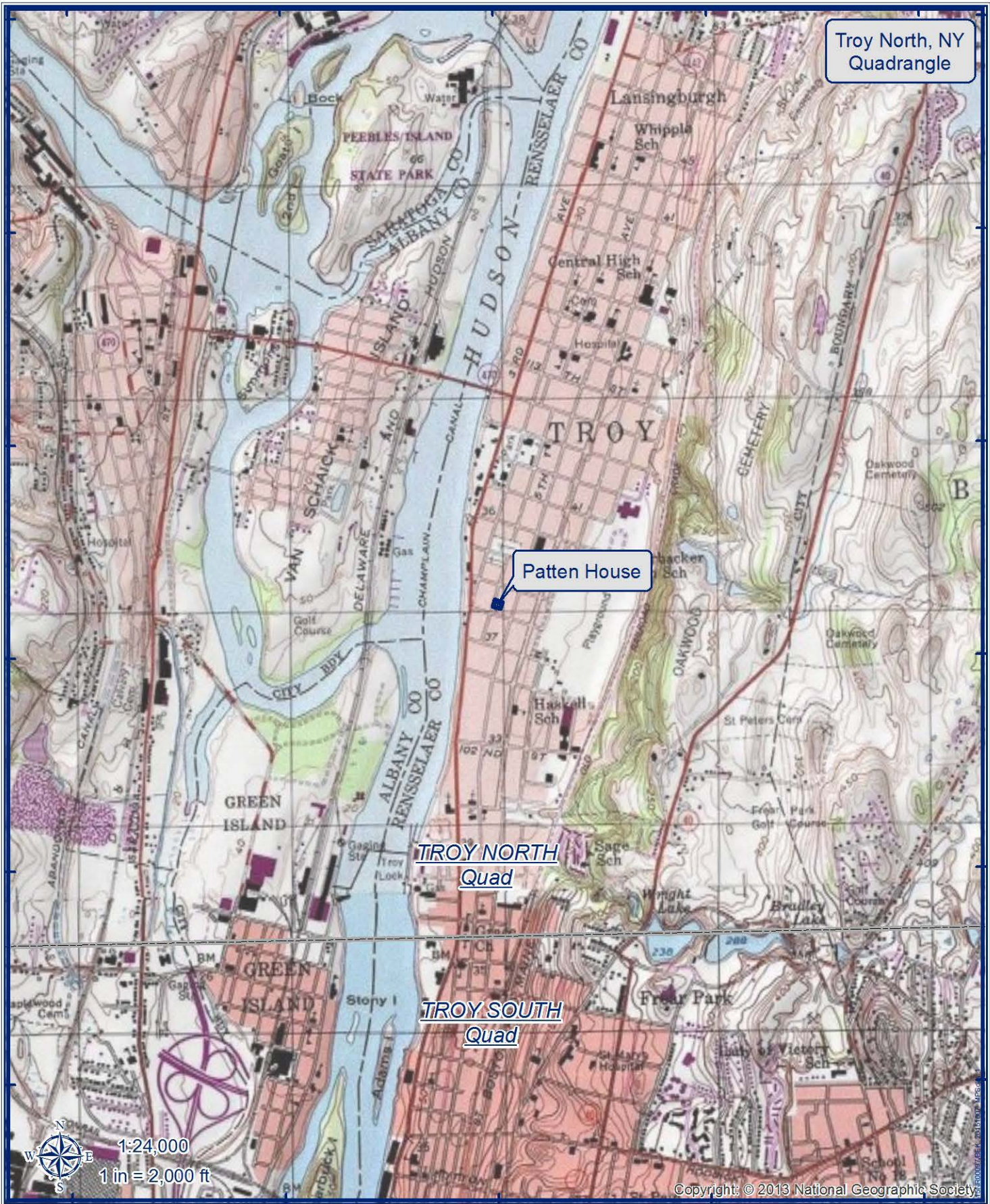
name Jennifer Betsworth & Matthew Shepherd
street & number 254 4th Avenue telephone 812-568-3280
city or town Troy state NY zip code 12182

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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Troy North, NY
Quadrangle

Patten House

TROY NORTH
Quad

TROY SOUTH
Quad

1:24,000
1 in = 2,000 ft

Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society

606000 607000 608000 609000 610000

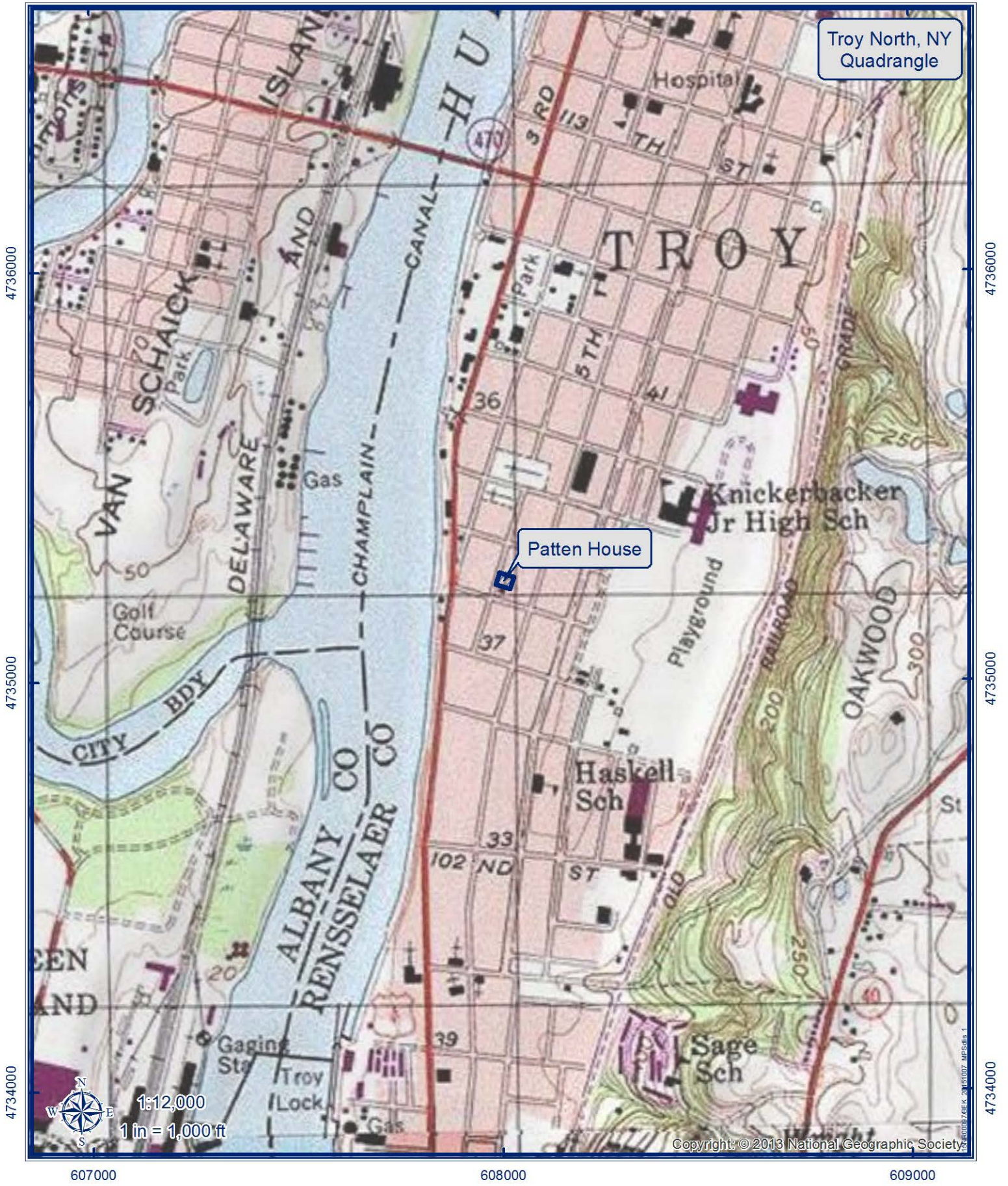
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



 Patten House



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation



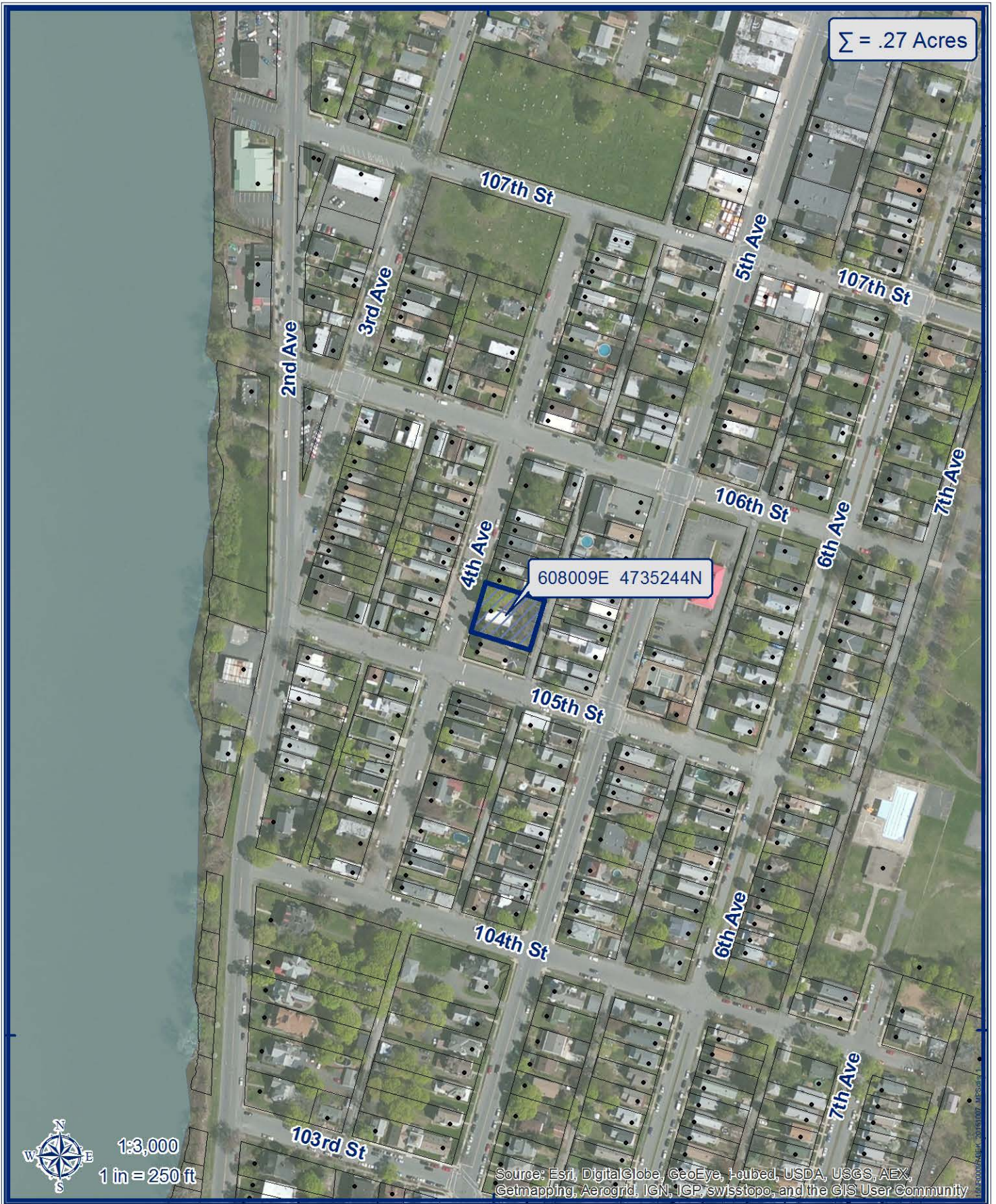
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



 Patten House



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**



608000

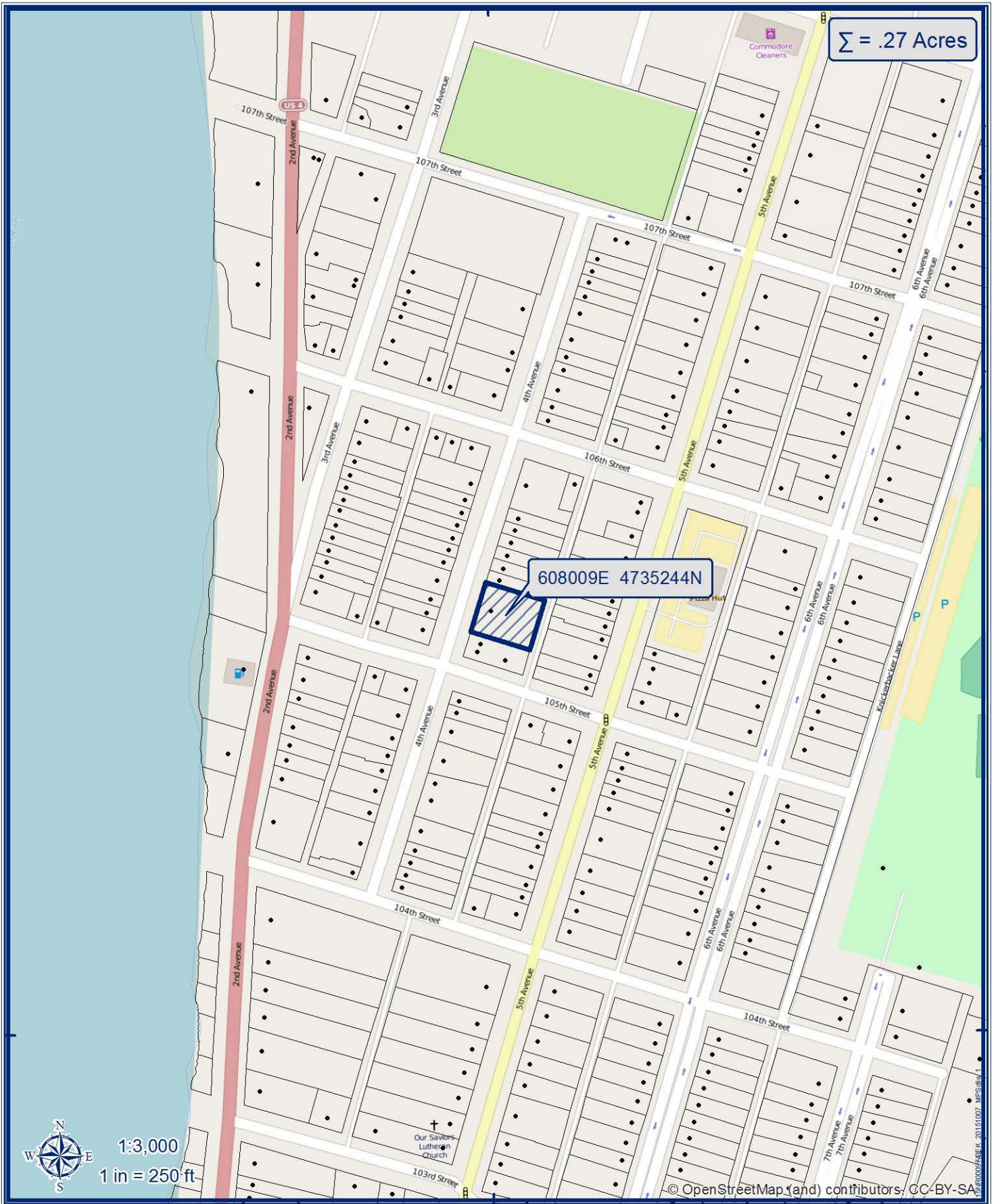
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



 Patten House



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation



Σ = .27 Acres

608009E 4735244N

4735000

4735000

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1:3,000
1 in = 250 ft.



 Patten House



Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

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

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608000

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



 Patten House



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation



254



254

254



















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Patten, Jacob H., House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Rensselaer

DATE RECEIVED: 11/20/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/24/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/08/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/05/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000954

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1.5.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

RECEIVED 2280

NOV 20 2015

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

13 November 2015

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

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Tracy Memorial Village Hall Complex, Columbia County
Jacob H. Patten House, Rensselaer County

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office