

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



54

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 WASTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY BUILDING

other names/site number Hudson River Terminal Warehouse Company; "The Fortress"

2. Location

street & number 1 Jackson Street

not for publication

city or town Troy

vicinity

state New York code NY county Rensselaer code 083 zip code 12180

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national statewide local

Russell P. Pappert DSHPO 1/11/13
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:

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: _____)

For Edson H. Beall 3-6-13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

UNITED WASTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY BUILDING
 Name of Property

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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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:
 industrial storage

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK
 walls: BRICK
 roof: MEMBRANE
 other: WOOD, METAL, GLASS

UNITED WASTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY BUILDING

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The former United Waste Manufacturing Company Building, known otherwise as the Fortress or the Hudson River Terminal Warehouse, is a massive six-story load-bearing brick masonry building erected on a rectangular plan with basement. It is located at the western terminus of Jackson Street in the City of Troy, Rensselaer County, New York, a short distance from the east bank of the Hudson River. Completed ca. 1902, the building features distinctive exterior castellated Romanesque detailing that includes three-story blind arcades, crenellated corner towers, and a prominent main tower which resembles a castle keep. Subtle polychromy was also employed. The exterior composition of what can be termed the three primary elevations— those which face south, west, and north— is regimented into distinctive horizontal planes, the middle one of which is arcaded and corresponds with the third, fourth and fifth floors inside. Fenestration is minimal and most pronounced on the rear, or east elevation, where a symmetrically spaced system of windows was employed in relation to the six-floor superstructure. The limited fenestration of the primary elevations only further imparts the building with a fortress or castle-like quality, the latter term being among those used to describe it in an early twentieth century account. Imposing in scale and severe in effect, the building's design relies in large measure on the superstructure's tall, box-like form, the horizontal planes of which are strongly countered by the vertical thrust of the blind arcades and corner and central tower motif. The building forms a prominent and unmistakable visual landmark in south Troy, one visible from across the Hudson River. The interior, which contains some 26,784 square-foot of floor space within its six floors and basement, retains its original open plan and other features, among them a distinctive spiral staircase which extends upwards from bottom to top floor.

Narrative Description

The former United Waste Manufacturing Company Building is situated on a rectangular-shaped parcel (.30 acres) that measures 100' by 130' and is located in the industrial quarter of south Troy. The building was oriented to face westward, towards the Hudson River, and on that side it is adjacent to an active railroad corridor. The setting is characterized by a mix of commercial and, further to the east, residential properties; low-slung utilitarian buildings are situated to the immediate north and south on Harrison Street, formerly an alley, while houses front on First Street one block further to the east. A commercial facility engaged in asphalt production is located to the immediate west, between the railroad corridor and the river. Though vehicular access to the site is by way of Jackson Street, as composed and sited, the south and west elevations, the latter facing the Hudson River, were conceived as the principal elevations of the nominated building. Restrained as it is, the most developed ornamentation is present on these two sides. The United Waste building is visible for several miles at various points west of the Hudson River, notably from the I-787 corridor.

The principal, or west, elevation will be described first. It contrasts the load-bearing orange-brown brick masonry of the walls, which were laid up in common bond in a seven to one stretcher to header ratio, with bluestone dressings. The first story is abutted on this elevation by a lean-to addition which has walls or corrugated metal; above the pent roof of this feature are three square-shaped windows which correspond with the second floor. A corbelled brick cornice and bluestone belt-course above these windows marks the transition to the central three-story section of the building; the belt-course serves as a base for the six pilasters which correspond with the five-bay blind arcade. These rise to corbelled brick and stone capitals which serve as imposts for the arches, the voussoirs of which are formed of header bricks; the arches have raised archivolts. The first, third and fifth bays have windows, two each at third and fourth floor level; there are additionally five fifth-floor windows occupying positions in the spandrel panel above the arches and below the corbelled cornice which marks the transition to the upper part of the composition and sixth floor. All of the windows on the building are of an inward-swinging casement type, mainly of the same size, with the exception of one-over-one double-hung employed for the windows in the central tower. A majority of the building's windows are spanned by jack arches and have cut stone sills.

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Three windows punctuate the upper story, which has a distinctive corbelled cornice that gives way to a frieze defined below by a stone belt-course and above by a stone cornice. Faded white paint spells out "HUDSON RIVER TERMINAL WAREHOUSE CO" in the frieze; faintly visible is an earlier banner over which the existing letters were painted. The central part of the frieze and corresponding section below is raised from the remainder of the wall plane, corresponding with the tower that rises from the roofline. This tower, which is square in plan and inspired by a medieval keep, has two distinctive sections, the lower one being blind, the uppermost having three windows, a corbelled cornice and an embattled parapet on each facet. It housed a water tank. As for the projecting corner towers, they are circular in plan, rise from corbelled bases at the second-floor level, and are punctuated by windows corresponding with the third, fourth, fifth and sixth stories. The corbelling and belt-course which demarcates the transition between the fifth and sixth stories is also carried around the curving surfaces of the towers. These rise above the roofline before being terminated by corbelled cornices and embattled parapets. The merlons and corresponding embrasures of the parapets, formed of cut stone, have since been covered with metal flashing.

The lower two stories of the south elevation are obscured by the adjoining masonry building, a concrete-block section of which forms a continuation of the lean-to that adjoins the nominated building's west side. This elevation is two bays wide and generally composed in the same manner as the adjacent west elevation, with a similar arrangement of window bays in relation to the middle and upper divisions, the former corresponding with the blind arcade. Nearly identical is the treatment of the north elevation, though here the first-story fenestration is visible and not obscured. Two large round-arched bays, in addition to a smaller door, compose the fenestration at street level; the arches are formed of brick and have raised archivolts, and each is fitted with inward-swinging double-leaf doors.

The east façade is the plainest of the four and the most utilitarian in composition; the arches and corbelled details were dispensed with in favor of a largely unmodulated surface treatment save for the corner towers and an engaged chimney. This elevation is divided into five bays with a vertical series of six windows each, and includes a metal fire escape that extends from the uppermost southeast corner of the first bay downward, and which also has a horizontal platform corresponding with the third floor, and stairs leading to apertures cut into the wall of the second and third floors.

The interior largely appears as it did historically and is characterized by the unfinished interior surfaces of the brick bearing walls—save for a small area on the first floor once reserved as office space, where evidence of wood wall finish partially remains—exposed framing in the form of sizeable sawn posts and ceiling beams and tongue-and-groove wood flooring. In the basement are visible the large inverted brick arches which were incorporated into the brick foundation to better distribute the massive loads of the masonry bearing walls. Each of the six floors of the rectangular-plan building is divided into a larger 69' by 46' area and smaller 24' x 46' area, the latter occupying the southern part of the plan. These two sections are separated in the vertical plane by a brick wall and communicate with one another by means of apertures fitted with large sliding metal fire doors. The floor framing is aligned east to west, with projecting piers present where the floor beams meet the walls. The ceiling beams and their associated compressive loads are sustained, in their span between the east and west brick walls, by two rows of square wood posts, with nine posts per row, these being spaced roughly 15 feet apart. In the basement metal replacements are employed. A compact spiral staircase of metal construction winds its way upwards through the building's entire height, and there is also a freight elevator, situated adjacent to this enclosed staircase. Both of these features are situated against the west wall. There is additionally a staircase in the south section, which provides communication between the first, second and third floors, and one in the northwest corner of the larger section that runs between the third and fourth floor.

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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- ca. 1915

Significant Dates

ca. 1902

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.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, ca. 1902- ca. 1915, is initiated with the construction of the building and terminates in the mid-1910s with its last referenced use in association with the Hudson River Terminal Warehouse Company.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The former United Waste Manufacturing Company Building is an important example of turn-of-the-twentieth-century industrial architecture in Troy, New York. Completed ca. 1902, the building was erected in large measure as a warehouse for the storage of wool shoddy by United Waste, the principal manufacturing facility of which was established in nearby Cohoes in 1899, the year the company was founded. The nominated building was conceived in imposing terms, rising six full stories above its rectangular plan, with distinctive detailing of a castellated Romanesque nature; it remains today among the more prominent and distinctive representations of utilitarian architecture in south Troy's industrial quarter. The building's large scale, limited fenestration and crenellated, medieval-inspired detailing marks it as an impressive local landmark, one which is visible for miles along the adjacent Hudson River corridor, while its vast interior spaces continue to reflect its original function as a storage and processing facility for large quantities of reprocessed wool. It was, in September 1909, the scene of a horrific fire which caused some \$50,000 in damage and injured a number of employees, one critically. By the 1950s the building was, along with the large warehouse to the immediate south, occupied by the Goldberg Building Material Company and used for storage, a function which it continues to fulfill today. This period of use is not deemed significant in the context of this nomination. The United Waste Manufacturing Company Building is being nominated at the local significance level in association with Criterion A, in the area of industry, for its direct relationship with local industrial pursuits at the turn of the twentieth century. It is additionally being nominated in association with Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as a distinguished example of castellated Romanesque architecture in the Capital District region of New York. Research has unfortunately yet to yield the names of the designer and contractors charged with the building's erection.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Context

Troy's development began in earnest following the Revolution, at which time New Englanders migrated into this largely Dutch-settled area, lured by the commercial potential of its location at the head of navigation on the east bank of the Hudson River. Incorporated as a village in 1790, Troy soon emerged as a commercial center from which the region's farm produce and grain was shipped. The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 further accelerated its growth and extended the reach of its commercial contacts. From its earliest years Troy was marked by intensive participation in the market economy and a brisk rate of urbanization, and its initial growth and development were spectacular. Its commercial success in this era was swift and extensive, with warehouses, factories and stores developed along the riverbank to satisfy commercial and industrial enterprises. By the first decade of the nineteenth century a small iron mill was in existence on the Wynantskill creek, where water power was harnessed for industrial applications. By the 1820s both Erastus Corning and Henry Burden had started careers which would eventually lead to the development of Troy as a major center of iron and steel manufacturing. By 1860 it had become one of the nation's leading iron producers, with several large mills and numerous smaller ones. During the 1860s and 1870s the shirt and collar industry also emerged as large-scale local enterprises. The employment opportunities fostered by Troy's rapid industrial growth attracted many foreign immigrants; by 1860 Troy counted 23,000 residents, almost 60 percent of whom were either immigrants or the children of immigrants. While some of Troy's industries, particularly shirt-making, remained stable well into the twentieth century, others did not. Burden Iron Works, a name synonymous with Troy, closed in 1938, while the Meneely Bell Foundry, famous for producing bells with astounding clarity, ceased operation in 1951.

The United Waste Manufacturing Company was engaged in the manufacture of "shoddy," that is, cloth reconstituted from wool and cotton rags. While a somewhat minor textile industry in comparison with Troy's more well established collar, cuff and shirt manufacturing industries, shoddy-making was nonetheless a thriving

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national business concern, and one which attracted leading men of society as company officers, and, of course, working-class employees who endured sometimes unhealthy and dangerous working conditions. The association of the term "shoddy" with things of poor quality has its roots in this industry, since the material was considered inferior; its use in soldiers' uniforms, in particular, prompted loud outcry that the material was of an inferior nature.

Shoddy was a general term used to designate any wool or cotton which was reclaimed from discarded rags, such as stockings, sweaters and merino dress goods; it created a distinction between reprocessed and "native" wool. Manufacturers, to make wool shoddy, gassed or "carbonized" the wool with muriatic acid, reducing the cotton content to carbon. The rags were then mixed and oiled for grinding; once ground to a fibrous mass, the threads were teased out on a garnet machine and ending up appearing like dyed wool. In 1909 there were 88 shoddy mills nationwide, employing more than 2,000 workers. In a 1914 issue of *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, one observer, Louis Matos, credited the shoddy industry as filling a gap that the garment industry could not:

The importance of this industry may be appreciated when it is realized that if all the wool clipped during any one year be converted into cloth suitable for garments and equally distributed among the inhabitants of the temperate or wool wearing zones, there would be but fourteen (14) ounces of cloth to each individual, sufficient to make only a single pair of knee breeches per person. Consequently, in order to provide a sufficient supply, wool must be obtained from another source, and this source is, of necessity, previously made and used woolen cloth in the form of rags.¹

Offering some prescience about the importance of recycling, he also ventured that "shoddy manufacturers are entitled to great respect and encouragement as belonging to the increasing army of conservationists so much needed in a new and fast growing country."

Others did not share Matos's favorable point of view, nor was news about the industry particularly good at that time. As of 1909 the shoddy industry had witnessed no further growth in a decade, and goods were worth more in 1904 than in 1909, due in large measure to the increasing popularity of worsted wools, a long-fiber cloth, the versatility of which lent itself to a variety of fabrics. The industry also had image problems, as the word "shoddy" and the associated meaning of inferiority and poor workmanship harkened back to the early years of the Civil War, when the material was used for soldiers' uniforms with the resulting claim that it lacked durability. The controversy again arose near the end of the First World War. In January 1918, a wool broker testified before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, asserting that the sufficient supply of superior wool made the use of shoddy unnecessary. "I think that the soldiers that have to be exposed to climatic conditions on the other side should certainly have the very best quality of wool in their uniforms that we can produce," said broker William Bianchi. "I would close my shop before I would sell anything that has shoddy in it."

The United Waste Manufacturing Company was established as a corporation in February 1899. The company's financiers and chief officers were prominent in local affairs at that time. Among the company's backers was former senator and Troy mayor Edward J. Murphy Jr., a suave but iron-fisted politician who once ran a Tammany Hall-style political machine; he served as the company's general manager. His son, Joseph J. Murphy, served as treasurer. Colonel William H. Rowe Jr., the company's vice president, also held offices in a number of knitting mills and was a bank director and trustee of Syracuse University. The president was Charles H. Kavanaugh and the secretary was James H. Shine. An advertisement in 1901 noted the company as a manufacturer of cotton, wool and merino shoddies, and wholesale dealers in waste, with offices at 145 River Street in Troy. By 1906 J. J. Ryan had assumed the presidency of United Waste; Ryan and Joseph J. Murphy

¹Louis J. Matos, "Shoddy and Carbonized Waste," in *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, vol. 6 (September 1914), 766.

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were described as “young, wide-awake businessmen” in a contemporary account, responsible for the construction of the nominated warehouse. The company claimed \$300,000 in capital and at that date had offices in the nominated building as well as on Leonard Street in New York City and in Boston on Atlantic Avenue. It continued at that time in the production of shoddy with some 130 employees; its equipment consisted of “4 sets cards, 31 garnets, 14 pickers, dusters, dye, 2 boilers [and] 2 water wheels.”²

United Waste began operations at its mill in Cohoes, a small city just north of Troy, in July 1899; it was equipped with the latest machinery and its own electrical plant. The 1902 Sanborn fire insurance map for Cohoes shows the mill at the corner of Remsen and Mohawk streets, adjacent to the Tivoli Mills of the Root Manufacturing Company and A.J. Griffin & Son’s sash and door factory. The 1904 Sanborn map depicts the nominated building as “United Waste Mfg. Co. Wool Storage,” with office space on the first floor.

United Waste achieved prominence in the early 1900s. Its president, John J. Ryan, became a founder of the Waste and Shoddy Association and, in 1902, opened the Waste and Shoddy Exchange for the trading of shoddy and waste. The company made a huge splash in textile circles in 1906 when it bought for resale 3,000 bales of cotton scorched in a Staten Island warehouse fire. The transaction involved shipping the burned cotton upriver on barges, then spreading it on a five-acre field west of the nominated building. There, about 160 men, women and children sorted, graded, dried and re-baled the cotton for resale. Gangs of children shook the cotton to thoroughly dry it. “The sight resembles a typical Southern cotton plantation scene at ginning and baling time, and is a most unusual spectacle, so far from the home of King Cotton,” a trade journal effusively reported.³

The shoddy manufacturing process was full of hazards for employees working in this industry. The process required that rags were soaked in diluted acid and then dried at 100 degrees in a confined space. While there were no vital statistics of workers in the industry at the time, the Department of Labor did cite a report from Yorkshire, England, in which a medical officer reported that shoddy dust was highly irritating to the respiratory system. It also noted a condition called “shoddy fever” which mimicked the symptoms of influenza. Fire was also a risk, and in September 1908 United Waste facility on Jackson Street suffered a horrific fire in which five women were hurt, one critically. The fire began when a spark ignited the dress of one of the women, Ann Rumnick; her cries of fire led to a stampede for the exits, “but so quickly did the waste ignite in the bailing room that the stairways were shut off and the windows [were] the only way out.”⁴ Automatic sprinklers helped douse the fire, which was eventually quelled by firefighters. Rumnick’s face was “burned beyond recognition,” while Katie Dehoris and Anna Susco jumped from second-story windows and survived. The building sustained about \$50,000 in damage.

By the mid-1910s the building was described, in a state engineering report, as the Hudson River Terminal Warehouse Company; Joseph J. Murphy, treasurer of United Waste, also served in that capacity for this other enterprise.⁵ By 1955 the building was owned by the Goldberg Building Material Corporation, and was by that part of a complex which included the large, low-slung building to the immediate south, which remains, though aggrandized. It was used as a storage facility in relation with this enterprise, as was the new building to the south, which served as a building parts warehouse.

² Advertisement in “*The Bluebook*” *Textile Directory of the United States and Canada* (1901), 505; *American Wool and Cotton Reporter*, vol. 34, no. 11, 26 August 1920, 564.

³ “Handling Burned Cotton,” in *America’s Textile Reporter*, vol. 20, 2 August 1906, 1000.

⁴ *Troy Record*, 22 September 1908.

⁵ Cuyler Reynolds, ed., *Hudson-Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs*, vol. 1 (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1911), 289-91.

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Architectural Analysis

The nominated building has long aroused the curiosity of even casual observers, given its scale, prominent location in relation to the river corridor and transportation features, and its fortification-like appearance. Approached by steamer, the building remains one of the most prominent along the Hudson River near Troy, described by one account as “resembling an old castle more than a commercial building.”⁶ Concerted efforts have yet to identify the architectural practitioner and contractors responsible for the design and erection of the edifice.

Precedents for this building type, both functionally and stylistically, are found in other urban areas, notably New York City. Among the earlier identified examples of this type was architect James E. Ware’s mid-1880s design for the Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Company building, located in the West Chelsea section of Manhattan. Ware’s design employed design features employed on later New York City buildings of this type; similarities to the Troy building are found in its overall composition, rounded corner towers, spare fenestration, and extensive use of corbelling. Ware’s building also featured a compartmentalized interior plan intended to contain the spread of fire; the United Waste building, while not as fully compartmentalized, was divided by floor into larger and smaller rooms which could be closed off from one another by means of large fire doors. The slightly later Terminal Warehouse Company’s Central Stores was another example of the Manhattan warehouse type, built as storage for both private individuals and commercial enterprises.⁷ A Brooklyn example, the Eagle Warehouse, was built in the mid-1890s and designed by architect Frank Freeman; stoutly massed with limited fenestration, this brick edifice was ornamented in large measure with Romanesque detail and largely conceived for the storage of household goods. The nominated Troy building, by contrast, was built specifically to satisfy the needs of the United Waste Manufacturing Company and predominately for the storage of wool, though accounts such as that of the 1908 fire make it clear that some level of processing was also being undertaken there. The office space on the first floor, indicated on the 1904 Sanborn map, was presumably on the Jackson Street side.

The building was erected with load-bearing masonry with internal framing consisting of heavy wood components, described at the time as “mill construction.” Immediately prior to the adoption of construction systems predicated on the use of steel and concrete, industrial buildings were erected in this manner; the use of heavy timber post and ceiling beams, and the related elimination of smaller framing components, was valuable from the standpoint of fire resistance and was meant to retard its rapid spread in such an event. Interior compartmentalization was also adopted for the plan, as noted above.

Stylistically the building reflects Romanesque Revival precedents and was cast in a distinctly castellated manner recalling earlier designs such as Ware’s Manhattan Storage building and the armories built in that period to the designs of Isaac G. Perry. While by no means a reference to it, the nominated building recalls medieval examples such as the Florence, Italy’s Palazzo Vecchio, 1299, in terms of its massing and imposing effect. At least one anecdotal account suggests that the design was directly inspired by European models. The use of the Romanesque Revival style for commercial and warehouse applications towards the turn of the twentieth century was to some extent influenced by architect H.H. Richardson’s Marshall Field’s Wholesale Store in Chicago, Illinois, erected in the mid-1880s. Though conservative in its combination of load-bearing masonry and interior wood and iron framing, architectural historians have long noted the monumentality of Richardson’s conception and its imposing character as an important precursor to modern architectural developments.

⁶ “Handling Burned Cotton.”

⁷ Christopher Brazee and Jennifer Most, “West Chelsea Historic District Designation Report,” prepared for NYC LPC 2008, 16-18.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

American Wool and Cotton Reporter. vol. 34, no. 11 (26 August 1920).

"The Bluebook" Textile Directory of the United States and Canada. 1901.

Brazee, Christopher and Jennifer Most. "West Chelsea Historic District Designation Report." NYC LPC 2008.

"Handling Burned Cotton," in *America's Textile Reporter*. vol. 20 (2 August 1906).

Matos, Louis. "Shoddy and Carbonized Waste," in *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, vol. 6 (September 1914).

Reynolds, Cuyler, ed. *Hudson-Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs*, vol. 1. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1911.

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 .30 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>606726</u>	<u>4730066</u>	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for this nomination is shown on the enclosed maps, entitled "United Waste Manufacturing Company Building, City of Troy, Rensselaer Co., NY." The boundary is shown at both 1: 24,000 and 1: 3,500 scales.

Boundary Justification

The boundary corresponds with the current legal tax parcel for the building; all of this land is historically related to the building and the cited period of significance, ca. 1902- ca. 1915.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger (NYS DHP) and Michael Lopez (TAP)
organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date September 2012
street & number PO Box 189 telephone (518) 237-8643
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, April 2012

- 0001 Exterior, south and west elevations, view looking roughly north
- 0002 Exterior, north and west elevations, view looking roughly south
- 0003 Exterior, east and north elevations, view looking to southwest
- 0004 Exterior, detail view of west elevation showing arcading, cornice, and tower
- 0005 Interior, first floor, view looking north
- 0006 Interior, third floor, view showing characteristic framing
- 0007 Interior, fifth floor, view looking north
- 0008 Interior, view of metal staircase
- 0009 Interior, view of fire door

Property Owner:

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

name Maurice Margules
street & number 80 E. 11th Street telephone _____
city or town New York state NY zip code 10003

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.

UNITED WASTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY BUILDING

Name of Property

RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK

County and State

APPENDIX

Historic images & maps



Forty-first Street

Lexington Avenue

Forty-second Street

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE CO., Lexington Ave. 41st-42nd Sts.
Building No. 1. (For Building No. 2, see next engraving.) Fire and burglar-proof structure for the storage
of furniture, valuables, etc. Constructed of brick and stone, concrete and iron. Safe Deposit Department.

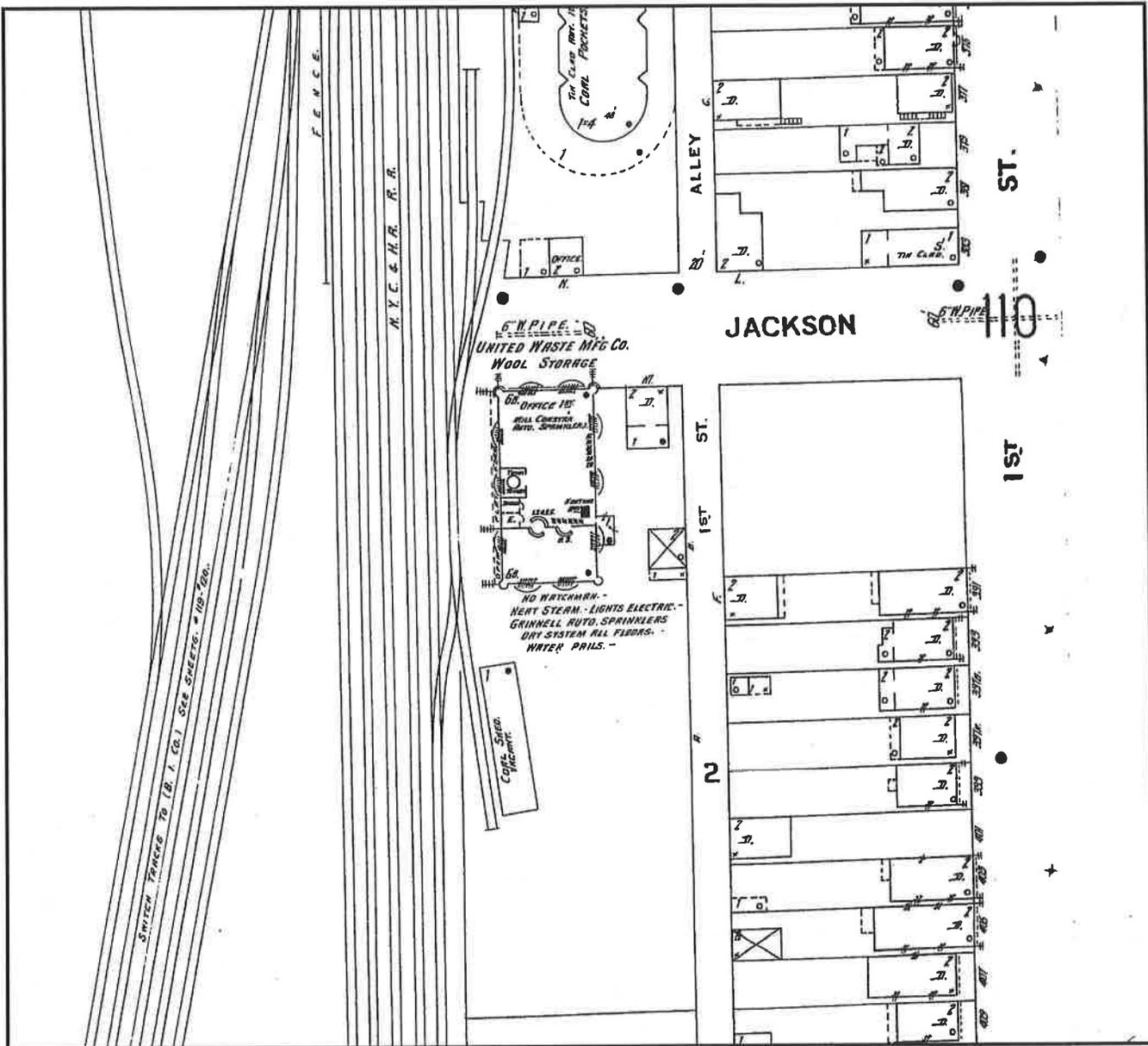
ABOVE, architect James E. Ware's Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Company Building, mid-1880s.

UNITED WASTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY BUILDING

RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK

Name of Property

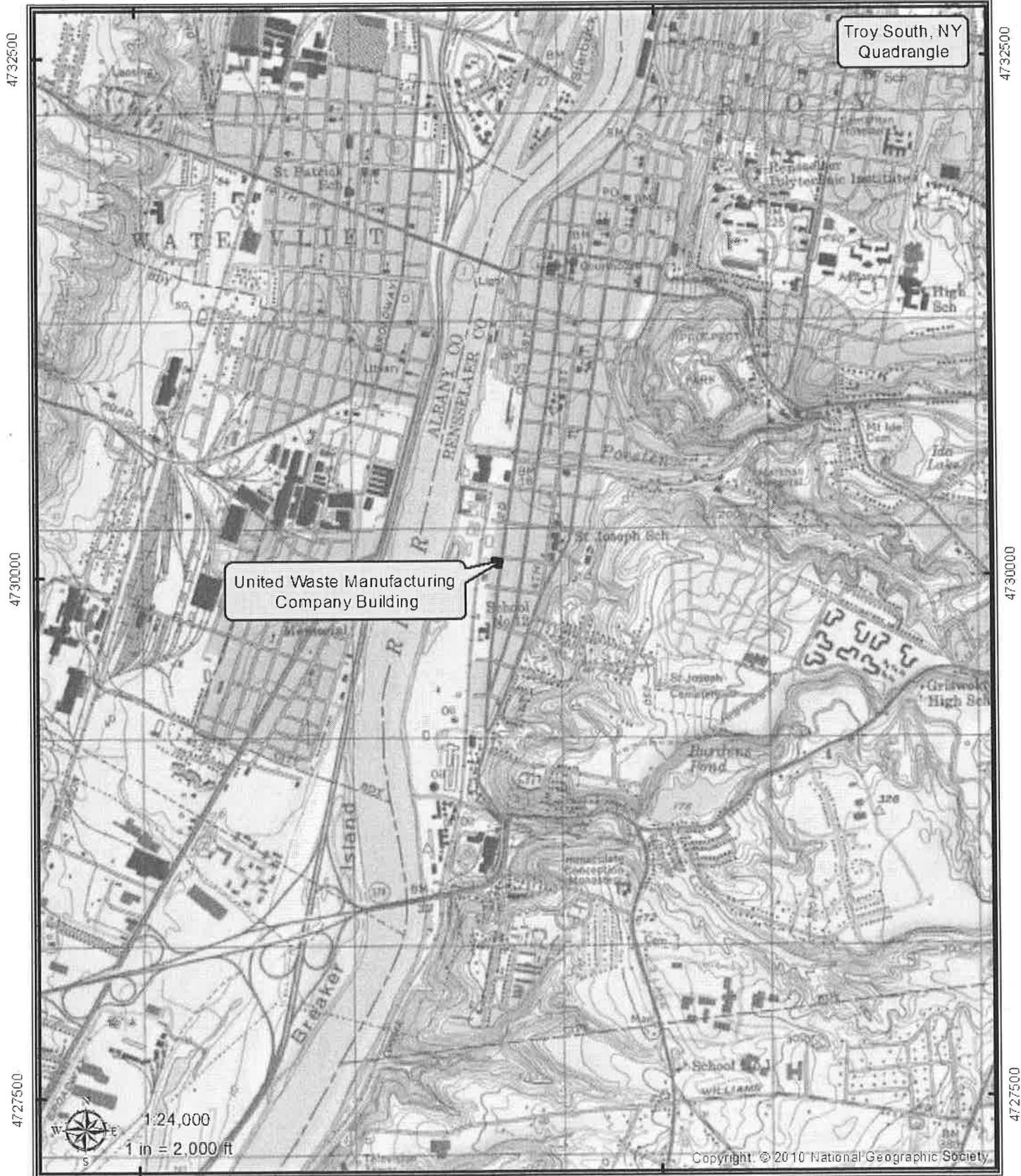
County and State



ABOVE, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1904

United Waste Manufacturing Company Building
City of Troy, Rensselaer Co., NY

1 Jackson Street
Troy, NY 12180



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



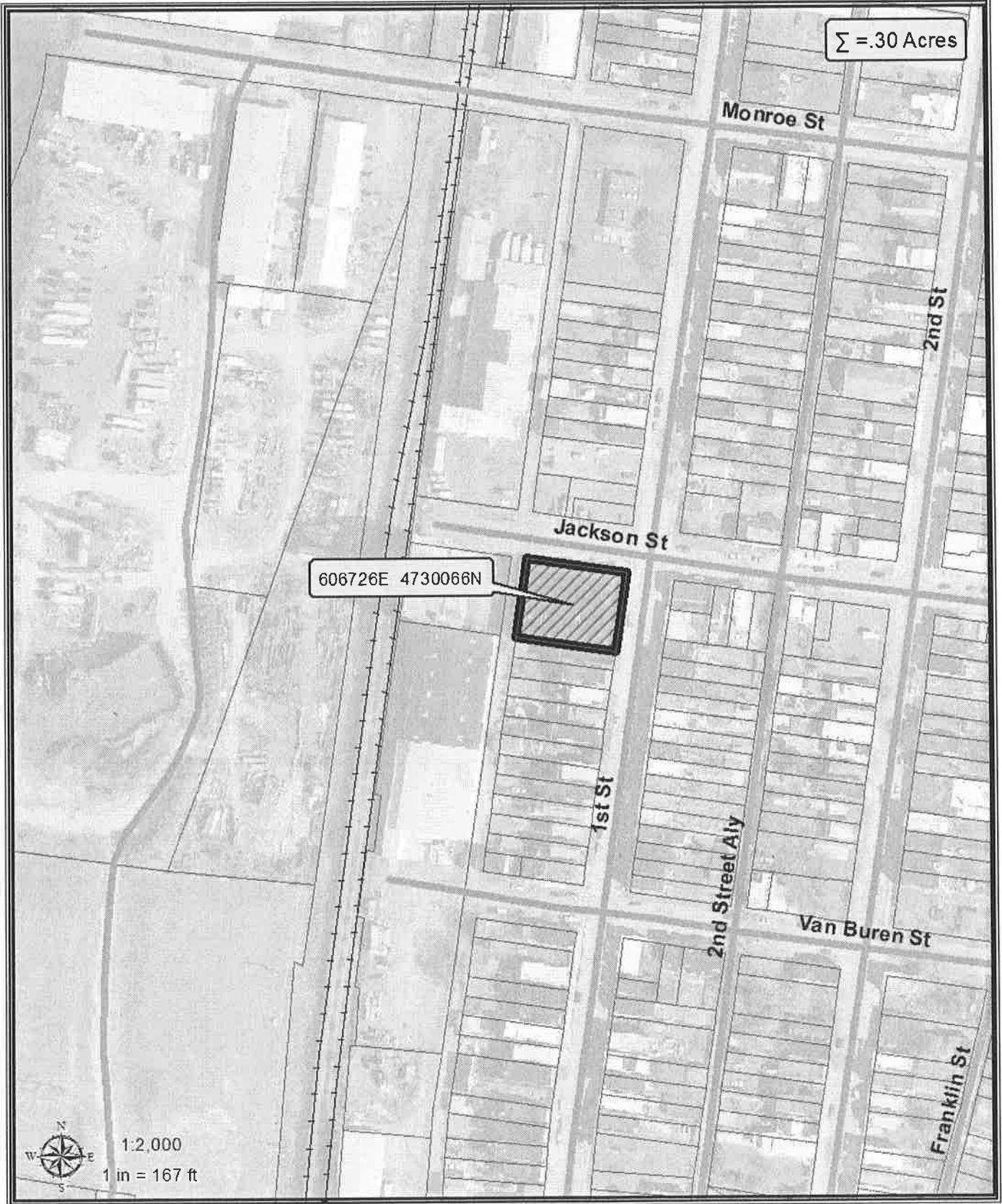
Tax Parcel Data:
Rensselaer Co. RPS
<http://www.rensco.com/countymaps>



United Waste Manufacturing Company Building
City of Troy, Rensselaer Co., NY

1 Jackson Street
Troy, NY 12180

$\Sigma = .30$ Acres



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



Tax Parcel Data:
Rensselaer Co. RPS
<http://www.rensco.com/countymaps>





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY United Waste Manufacturing Company Building
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Rensselaer

DATE RECEIVED: 1/18/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/06/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000054

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 3-6-13 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.



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

11 January 2013

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

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Old Stone House Library, Washington County
Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck House, Ulster County
United Waste Manufacturing Company Building, Rensselaer County
F.L. Burt Company Factory, 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