

4358

United States Department of the Interior  
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 Palatine Bridge Historic District

other names/site number N/A

name of related multiple property listing N/A

## Location

street & number Carman Ct, Center St., Frey Dr/Ln., Grand (E&W) St., Humbert Ln., Lafayette St., Spring St., Tilton Rd.

N/A

not for publication

city or town Palatine Bridge

N/A

vicinity

state New York code NY county Montgomery code 057 zip code 13428

## 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

R. Daniel Muebay  
Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

7/17/2019

DS-IPD  
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:)

[Signature]  
Signature of the Keeper

9/6/2019  
Date of Action

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## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

### Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
209	23	buildings
2	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
212	23	<b>Total</b>

### 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

1

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

GOVERNMENT/town/village hall

FUNERARY/cemetery

RECREATION & CULTURE/park

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing

COMMERCE/TRADE/gas station

EDUCATION/school

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

GOVERNMENT/town/village hall

FUNERARY/cemetery

RECREATION & CULTURE/park

COMMERCE/TRADE/office building

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Federal & Greek Revival;

Mid-to late 19<sup>th</sup> century Italianate, Queen Anne,  
Romanesque; Early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Craftsman,

American Four-square, Georgian Revival,

Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional (Cape Cod &  
Ranch)

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: concrete, stone

walls: wood, stone, brick, stucco, vinyl

roof: asphalt

other:

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### **Narrative Description**

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

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Village of Palatine Bridge is located in Montgomery County, New York, north of the New York State Thruway and the Mohawk River, directly across from the Village of Canajoharie. The nominated historic district encompasses resources built along two main transportation routes, West Grand Street (NY-5) and Lafayette Street, plus shorter streets extending from West Grand Street between Frey Lane to just beyond Dingman Lane. These resources represent the history of the village from its eighteenth-century settlement period through the final days of post-World War II expansion and consist of 136 contributing and seven noncontributing primary buildings, and three contributing sites of one park and two cemeteries. The nominated district also contains 135 primary buildings and 73 secondary contributing buildings, mostly garages associated with the residences. Although the village had its origins in the eighteenth century, the majority of the resources reflect its mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century period of growth and development and display architecture from the Federal period through Minimal Traditional designs of the 1950s and 1960s. The period of significance extends from c. 1739 through 1966, beginning with the c.1739 Fort Frey property through the end of the mid-twentieth century residential construction phase. With only seven noncontributing buildings, the nominated district displays a high degree of integrity, especially in terms of form, setting, design, feeling and association. Few buildings are noncontributing due to alteration with the rest dating to after the period of significance, including the sixteen noncontributing secondary buildings. Being first settled, properties along West Grand Street have varying lot sizes and building setbacks, whereas Center and Lafayette Streets are more uniform. Tilton Street is more closely settled but has fewer residences, being former agricultural and small manufacturing properties, along with the Palatine Bridge Cemetery. Two properties along Grand Street were excluded from the nominated district and include the recently built convenience store and chain drugstore. Adjacent is the site of the Webster Wagner House, which was listed on the National Register on 1973 and demolished in 2016 but is still included in the nominated boundary. The site of another previously listed resource, the Palatine Bridge Freight House, listed in 1973 and demolished c. 1980, remains in the district boundary, while a third resource, the Frey House, listed in 2002, is still extant and is also within the district boundary.

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## Narrative Description

The Palatine Bridge Historic District encompasses the historic core of the Village of Palatine Bridge, which is located on the north bank of the Mohawk River in the Town of Palatine, Montgomery County, New York. The village is named for the bridge over the river that connects the villages of Palatine Bridge and Canajoharie on either bank. The Mohawk Valley is the defining physical feature of the larger region and forms the setting and context of the Village of Palatine Bridge. The valley encloses the Mohawk River, now part of the New York State Barge Canal (NHL), which flows generally west-to-east, from the city of Rome (Oneida County) to the city of Albany (Albany County), New York, where it empties into the Hudson River at Cohoes. The river itself is a shallow watercourse and flows in broad bends punctuated by rapids, known locally as rifts, over a floodplain about one-half-mile in breadth. In the town of Palatine, the floodplain is approximately 300 feet above sea level.

The Village of Palatine Bridge is contained on its north flank by the rising land of the valley and on the south by the river. While the historic commercial core of the village of Canajoharie opposite is laid out on the floodplain, the historic core of the mainly residential Palatine Bridge conforms to a bluff about 40 feet above the river. The majority of houses in Palatine Bridge face the old river highway, the former Mohawk Turnpike, now called Grand Street (NY 5), for about a mile. These houses have handsome views across the river to Canajoharie, the south slope of the valley beyond, and the river itself. The highway is insulated from the dual track (formerly four tracks) railroad that aligns with both the river and turnpike and runs along a level bench of land midway between the river and the road. The Palatine Bridge Historic District also encompasses the intersection of the old turnpike with the ancient highway that ascends the north slope of the Mohawk Valley into the rural town of Palatine. The adjacent section of this ancient route into the interior, Lafayette Street (NY 10), is lined for a short distance by additional historic period residential development. Carman Court, an early postwar residential subdivision, forms a right angle with Lafayette Street and runs east about 200 feet. An early graveyard can be accessed at the east end of Carman Court. This *cul-de-sac* forms the northern boundary of the district.

Bridge Street, which crosses the Mohawk River to Canajoharie, bisects the essentially linear plan of the village into eastern and western sections. Within the historic district, *cul-de-sac* streets were opened during the historic period to extend the village plan and allow more frontage for house development. West of Lafayette Street, Center Street and Glen Avenue form two T-shaped junctions with West Grand Street and run northerly for short



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distances. East of Bridge Street, Tilton Lane winds north from East Grand Street ascending quickly to a narrow plateau with a few houses and the Palatine Bridge Cemetery.

On the west end of the village, Frey Lane and Spring Street run southerly from West Grand Street towards the river. The first is a private road accessing the sizable Frey Place property, which includes the c. 1808 Federal stone mansion (NR listed 2002). Nearer to the river, within the enclosure, stands the 1739 stone Palatine German house called Fort Frey. Spring Street crosses the railroad and accesses the Barge Canal lock on the north bank of the river. Hulbert Lane projects easterly from Spring Street.

Streetscapes in the Palatine Bridge Historic District generally retain historic densities and design features, such as street trees and sidewalks and quite a number of historic period outbuildings. Dwellings and associated outbuildings compose virtually the entire inventory of historic buildings in the Village of Palatine Bridge, with wood-frame construction dominating the landscape. Masonry structures of stone or brick compose nearly 10 percent of the remaining buildings in the village. Nearly all historic period buildings, however, feature foundations of locally quarried pale gray limestone laid in largely even courses.

In general, sections of the village exhibit styles popular when each area developed. In sections where development predated ca.1850, later historic period infill is evident. Between Bridge and Lafayette streets on West Grand Street, fairly modest Federal and Greek Revival houses are interspersed with larger, later ones in the Italianate and later Victorian styles on both sides of the street. The latter examples tend to be more stylistically developed than the earlier houses, but earlier houses often incorporate later wings and ells and updated decorative schemes like that seen at 18 West Grand Street. This house features a Greek Revival main block and a late nineteenth-century octagonal tower all spanned by an early twentieth-century porch. Stone houses with Grecian proportions at 25 and 45 West Grand Street were greatly enlarged with frame additions added at different times in the historic period. Large wood-frame Italianate houses are located at 27 and 31 West Grand Street, and a large elaborate turn-of-the-twentieth century house with varied stone finishes and wood shingled detailing stands at 35 West Grand Street.

West of Lafayette Street, house lots on Grand Street tend to be larger and the houses themselves tend to date no earlier than ca.1865. Few were built after 1925. Late period Greek Revival wood-frame wing-and-upright houses at 68 and 72 West Grand face opposite sizable wood-frame Italianate houses. The latter represent the

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emerging trend of the period in Palatine Bridge when people of some means built stylish new houses at the periphery of the village forming an outlying settlement of the village of Canajoharie. House lots were large enough for garden space and a carriage barn, and properties on the south side of the street commanded a handsome view of river and the old Erie Canal against the idyllic backdrop of well-managed farms on the hills rising to the south. Such houses line both sides of the highway as far west as the drive entering Frey Place at that edge of the district. Two brick houses, one a bungalow (number 96) and the other a modest Tudor Revival (number 98), each with a matching automobile garage, illustrate infill on West Grand Street from the 1920s and 1930s. Another brick bungalow stands at 124 West Grand Street, and a stucco-clad example with a matching two-bay automobile garage is located at 87 West Grand Street. The latter two rest on coursed random ashlar limestone foundations. Of similar date to the bungalows, 121 West Grand Street represents the Dutch Colonial vein of American domestic Colonial Revival architecture during the first quarter of the century. Three Mid-Century modern houses are a little farther west at 137, 147, and 152 West Grand Street. The houses illustrate the trend for low, single-story profiles and a variety of roof types popular in the 1940s and 1950s. All incorporate automobile garages into their plans.

An Italian Villa (154 W Grand Street) residence is set back from the highway on a large lot edged by a stone wall is at the western edge of the district on the north side of the street. Just east of it stands a large late nineteenth-century mansion spanned by a curving porch and featuring Chateausque details. This was built using locally quarried coursed rusticated ashlar limestone blocks. The eastern end of the district is defined by a large wood-frame house at 31 East Grand Street. This early period house was enlarged and renovated in the Georgian Revival taste in the early 1900s. Opposite is the historic Mahan Park, the surviving fragment of the place where rail travelers could rest from their journeys and is marked by a surviving Gothic-arched limestone structure protecting a water fountain.

Houses dating to the first third of the twentieth century include modest vernacular bungalows, four-squares, and duplexes drawing on Craftsman design as well as a few larger Colonial Revival examples. It is evident that there was little development of Lafayette Street (NY 10) until the early 1900s, except for buildings like the pair of large frame Italianate houses (25 and 31 Lafayette Street) associated with sizable agricultural outbuildings. A row of Craftsman-influenced wood-frame bungalows and American Four-Square houses on the west side of the Lafayette Street indicate the opening of the middle and upper ends of the street. Some of these early twentieth-century houses were constructed as duplexes; others as single-unit dwellings. Middling examples of Georgian

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Revival domestic architecture mingle with a few more Craftsman-influenced examples on the east side of Lafayette Street running partway up the hill before giving way to a few modest frame houses built in 1940s on lots subdivided from open land on that side of the highway. Craftsman-influenced houses also face Glen Avenue and the lower, or southern half of Center Street. A few feature elaborately detailed open porches with heavy timber posts and decorative details. Two smaller examples of the type stand near the top of Tilton Lane. A concrete block Dutch Colonial house stands adjacent to the open land extending northward from the village boundary and is the last house on that street.

The Carman Court subdivision is in addition to the enclaves of post-World War II houses on West Grand and Fayette Streets. This row of six modest wood-frame Cape Cod houses lines a street opened for new dwellings in the mid-1940s. The street is aligned with a single contour and forms a level terrace overlooking the river and the village below. While these houses feature some enlargement and renovation with later materials as well as the addition of automobile garages, they are easily identified as an example of housing built in the post-World War II period to accommodate a rapidly growing middle class.

Commercial buildings dating to the historic period are unusual in the historic core of Palatine Bridge due to villagers mainly crossing the bridge to shop in Canajoharie until the 1970s. Two repair garages constructed before 1940 with characteristic stepped parapets, one at the corner of Bridge Street and one farther west on the north side of West Grand Street, represent the continued importance of the Mohawk Turnpike, which was adopted as a state route in the early 1900s. Buildings designed as service stations are now used as an ambulance garage (number 46) and a non-historic convenience store, located at the intersection of West Grand and Lafayette streets. The former appears to be a pre-1940 example, but it was completely remodeled in the 1970s or 1980s and no longer contributes to the nominated district.

The former village schoolhouse, a handsome early twentieth-century limestone building with a high, hipped roof and ample fenestration, is located at 59 West Grand Street. This is the first schoolhouse constructed in the village, as earlier generations crossed the bridge to Canajoharie. The building was remodeled as an office and residence after the school district merged with Canajoharie over the river. Palatine Bridge hosted little industry in the historic period due to the lack of steady water power, and there is no later development of this type. The vestiges of a cider and vinegar works, later used as a silk factory and as storage by Beech-Nut (in the Village of Canajoharie) is set back from Lafayette Street. A neatly designed two-story, square-plan concrete block

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industrial building constructed as a chocolate factory in the early 1900s abuts the site of former Webster Wagner House (no longer extant) and faces Tilton Lane.

Throughout the district, the historic integrity of individual houses varies due to alterations representing the kinds of changes and stylistic updates people made during the historic period and later. Collectively, however, these buildings form coherent, mainly residential, streetscapes that exhibit little loss or infill in the historic core of Palatine Bridge. The section opposite the bridge to Canajoharie, where three houses were demolished, and a pedestrian mall constructed in 1975, is the salient exception, and this area is excluded from the nominated district boundary.

### **Methodology for Determining Contributing/Noncontributing Resources**

The Palatine Bridge Historic District preserves the general character of a historic residential village. The district mainly faces two important routes: the former Mohawk Turnpike, now Grand Street (NY 5) and LaFayette Street (NY 10) near the village intersection where a bridge crosses the Mohawk River to Canajoharie. The resources in the historic district mainly illustrate the development of an outlying village of the larger Erie Canal village of Canajoharie beginning in the 1830s. Palatine Bridge became an important refueling and watering stop for the New York Central Railroad before the Civil War, and this led to its gradual expansion. Without a good source of waterpower, little industry developed, and residents tended to cross the bridge to Canajoharie for banking, work, shopping, church, and socializing. Reflecting this, almost all the buildings in the nominated historic district are residences constructed between 1860 and 1940 of modest interpretations of styles popular during those years, except for the turn-of-the-twentieth-century school. The oldest resources are Fort Frey, a Palatine German house, and Frey House. The latter is the only surviving of three previously listed National Register properties in the village; the other two, the Webster Wagner House (outside the boundary), and the Palatine Bridge Freight House (within the boundary) were demolished.

The population in Palatine Bridge grew steadily throughout its existence, but the village developed in concentric rings, as seen with little infill in the area that developed before 1955. The district encompasses the first of several phases of post-World War II cul-de-sac development at the village periphery. To be considered contributing to the Palatine Bridge Historic District, the resource must date within the period of significance. Furthermore, a property must generally retain five of the seven standards of integrity (location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association). Of these, feeling and association are required. The

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nominated district contains 135 primary and 73 secondary contributing buildings, seven primary and sixteen secondary noncontributing buildings, three contributing sites, one contributing building and one previously listed property, the Frey House (NR listed 2002).

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

Integrity of design is measured in the following way:

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

## RESOURCE LIST

Dates of resources were determined by reviewing tax records, historic maps, other documentary sources and field/on-site examination. The majority of the non-circa dates are taken from the tax records. Resources are listed alphabetically by street, then by address.

### Carman Court

**3 Carman Court, c. 1947.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-46

One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, side-gabled wood-frame Cape house with center entrance and symmetrical fenestration, gabled hood supported by angled wood braces set over center entrance. House retains period partial returns; vinyl siding added later. Period six-over-six wood sash in all openings. Small wood-frame shed c.2000 on property, too small to count.

**4 Carman Court, c. 1947.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-40

One-and-one-half -story, three-bay, side-gabled frame Cape house with center entrance, gabled hood over center entrance, and symmetrical fenestration; lower one-story side-gabled wing attached to west gable wall added

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soon after original construction. House retains period partial returns; aluminum siding added later. One-over-one vinyl replacement sash in period openings.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front wood-frame garage; finishes match those of house. Built ca. 1950.

**5 Carman Court, c. 1947.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10--45

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled wood-frame Cape house with center entrance, shed-roofed hood over center entrance, and symmetrical fenestration. Rear roof face raised to two stories after period of significance. Wood-frame enclosed breezeway connects house and one-bay, gable-front wood-frame garage (added ca. 1950) on west gable wall. House retains period partial returns; aluminum siding added later. One-over-one vinyl replacement sash in period openings flanked by louvered vinyl shutters.

**6 Carman Court, c. 1947.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-45

One-and-one-half -story, three-bay, side-gabled wood-frame Cape house with center entrance, and symmetrical fenestration. Narrow enclosed side entrance porch on west gable wall also accesses one-bay, gable-front garage (added ca. 1950) with board-and-batten siding. House retains period partial returns; synthetic clapboard siding added later. One-over-one vinyl replacement sash in period openings flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; rigid awning over center entrance.

**7 Carman Court, c. 1947.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-44

One-and-one-half -story, three-bay, side-gabled wood-frame Cape house with center entrance capped by a gabled hood, and symmetrical fenestration. Brick veneer on front façade; asbestos shingles on sides. Enclosed breezeway on west gable wall attaches 1 bay, wood-frame, gable-front garage attached to house (added ca.1960); both breezeway and garage clad in vinyl siding.

**8 Carman Court, 1947.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-42

One-and-one-half story, three-bay, side-gabled wood-frame Cape house with center entrance, shed-roofed hood over center entrance, and symmetrical fenestration with a pair of gabled dormers evenly spaced on front roof face. House retains period partial returns; synthetic clapboard siding added later. One-over-one vinyl replacement sash in period openings.

**Carman Court (east end), Old Palatine Village Cemetery, ca. 1785.** 1 contributing site.

Tax ID 63.10-2-43

Small .7-acre settlement-era graveyard with a few early (ca. 1800) stones visible arranged in line in roughly family groupings. Some are enclosed with stone curbing and metal fencing. Mix German inscriptions and later English ones including marble single markers and obelisks. Victorian-era iron fence marks part of the perimeter. In 1967, 65 known burials were documented in the cemetery.

## Center Street

**5 Center St., c. 1885.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-11

Two-story, two-bay, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with full-height gable-roofed rear ell; open, hip-roofed porch with period roof and recently replaced posts and deck wraps front and south side to inside corner of L-plan. Rough coursed limestone foundation. Altered fenestration with vinyl casements, some in paired and



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tripled configurations and vinyl siding. Open deck porch projects from rear wall. C. 2000 wood-frame shed, too small to count, on property.

**12 Center St., c. 1930.** 1 noncontributing primary building due to alteration ,1 noncontributing secondary building due to age).

Tax ID 63.10-1-30

Frame-duplex residence composed of one-and-one-half story and eight-bays. North hip-roofed bungalow portion was the original house; two additions, each comprising a residential unit, to south eave wall. The southernmost of the additions appears to be a three-bay, former automobile garage, and both additions feature synthetic finishes typical of the twenty-first century. Bungalow retains open porch recessed under its main block, which was replaced with resin components. It is then extended across the eave wall front façade of the first addition and abuts the last addition. Each front roof face features a gabled dormer window and all openings now have synthetic one-light vinyl casement windows, some in double and triple configurations; original opening locations in bungalow section reused.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, wood-frame, side-gabled garage with additional shop space at south end. Wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1979.

**13 Center St., c. 1885.** (1 contributing primary building; 1 noncontributing secondary building)

Tax ID 63.9-1-10

Two-story, two-bay, side-gabled, wood-frame house with prominent Two-story wing capped by gable dormer projecting from north half of front façade. Open, hip-roofed porch set in inside corner of plan formed by wing and spans south portion of front façade; porch features period roof and recently replaced posts and railing. Generally regular period fenestration with most sash replaced with synthetic casements; insulated steel doors replace earlier ones. Wood clapboard siding with fish-scale shingles in the peaks.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage clad in T-111 siding. Built mid-1900s.

**16 Center St., 1930.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 noncontributing secondary building (due to age).

Tax ID 63.10-1-31

One-and-one-half story, three-bay, side-gabled frame bungalow with open porch recessed under extended roof face; porch posts and railing recently replaced with resin ones; two-story rear ell added ca. 2000. Prominent gabled-dormer centered above on front roof face; braces under eaves now encased in vinyl siding. Partially altered fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash in all openings. Vinyl siding; period concrete block foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage (built ca. 2000) with vinyl siding and upward sliding doors designed to resemble paired doors on hinges is attached to rear of the recently built two-story ell by an enclosed one-story passage.

**17 Center St., c. 1885.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-9

Two-story, three-bay, cross-gabled, L-plan frame house with full-height gable-roofed rear ell; open, hip-roofed Queen Anne porch with turned posts and squared, spindled railing set inside corner of L-plan. Regular period fenestration with shed-roofed bay windows added to front and south side features one-over-one window sash (various materials synthetic and wood) and period Queen Anne novelty windows with upper sash rimmed by small squared glass lights. Wood period doors with glazed upper panels. Asbestos shingle siding with raking frieze boards.

*Outbuilding:* Gable-front, wood-frame carriage barn with later added shed-roofed bay attached to south eave wall. Vertical wood board siding. Built ca. 1885.

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**19 Center St., 1885.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-8

Two-story, four-bay, gable-front, wood-frame house with slightly lower two-story wing on south side forming L-plan; three-sided bay window projects from south gable wall of wing; one-story gable-roofed, enclosed porch on rear wall. Fenestration partially altered c. 1970/1980 with large multi-light bow window on first-story front of wing and large horizontally oriented ribbons of non-historic one-light sash and casements. Roughly coursed limestone foundation; vinyl siding; newer steel roof.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built c. 1920.

**20 Center St., 1930.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-32

Two-story, hip-roofed, four-bay wood-frame house with shallow two-story, hip-roofed dormer projecting from south half of front façade; open shed-roofed porch with heavy timber period posts set on brick piers spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout; front openings flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; asymmetrically placed main entrance. Period rusticated concrete block foundation and period brick chimney; vinyl siding.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage with clipped gable on front peak; two-over-two wood sash in opening centered in peak; vinyl siding. Built ca. 1930.

**22 Center St., 1930.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-33

Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood-frame house with decorative wooden braces under deep eaves; open shed-roofed porch with period squared posts and paneled railing spans front façade. Regular period fenestration with asymmetrically placed main entrance and vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout; one-story, shed-roofed bay window projects from south eave wall. Open shed-roofed rear entrance porch added or replaced recently. Period rusticated concrete block foundation; vinyl siding; period brick chimney pierces south roof face.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage with wood novelty siding and corner boards. Built ca. 1930.

**23 Center St., c. 1908.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-7

Two-story, three-bay, pyramidal-roofed, wood-frame house with hip-roofed dormer projecting from center front roof face; open, hip-roofed porch with period paneled railing and lightly tapered posts spans front façade. Symmetrical period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and replaced door in center entrance. One-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch (added ca. 1960) with vinyl siding projects from southwest rear corner of main block.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front wood-frame garage with wood clapboard siding; shed-roofed carport (mid-1900s) added to south eave wall. Built ca. 1930.

**26 Center St., 1930.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-34

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood-frame bungalow with large gabled dormers centered on both roof faces; open hip-roofed porch with squared battered columns set on battered enclosed railing spans façade. Regular and symmetrical period fenestration with vinyl sash mimicking earlier ones with three vertically oriented lights in upper sash with single light below; period door with 15 lights in center entrance. Wood clapboards; period rusticated concrete block foundation.

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**27 Center St., 1930.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-6

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame bungalow with glazed (glazing added during historic period) porch with brick corner piers and period tripled heavy timber supports recessed under front roof face; gabled dormer centered above. Regular symmetrical period fenestration one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; period door with oblong glazed panel centered on facade. Retains exposed rafter tails on main roof, dormers, and south bay window. Vinyl siding; period rusticated concrete block foundation. One-story, gable-roofed, enclosed rear porch appears to be recent addition.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage with clipped gable on front, exposed rafter tails, and paired doors of vertical boards. Built ca.1930.

**28 Center St., 1930.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 noncontributing secondary building (due to age).

Tax ID 63.10-1-35

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, front-gabled frame bungalow with open hip-roofed porch featuring squared battered columns and battered enclosed railing spanning front façade. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; period rusticated concrete block foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, two-bay, side-gabled, wood-frame garage with additional bay housing shop space; vinyl siding. Built post-1966.

**29 Center St., 1927.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-5

Two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed, wood-frame house with hip-roofed dormer set on front roof face; open hip-roofed porch with new wooden posts and open railing (replaced ca. 2018). Main block and porch both have deep eaves. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance featuring wood door with latticed glazed upper panel; windows on front flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; rusticated concrete block foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage with door next to garage bay; wood novelty siding. Built mid-1900s.

**32 Center St., 1930.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-36

One-and-one-half story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood-frame bungalow with later-added (1960s or later) gable-roofed enclosed porch on north gable wall; open gable-roofed porch with squared battered posts and battered enclosed railing centered on main block. Symmetrical period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by vinyl louvered shutters in single and paired configurations. Vinyl siding; rusticated concrete block foundation banked to rear for full-height basement on main block.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage, matching house. A shed-roofed entrance bay added to north eave wall and a shed-roofed dormer raised from south roof face. Wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1930.

**33 Center St., 1930.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-4

Small, one-and-one-half story, three-bay, gable-front, wood-frame house with open hip-roofed porch supported by squared, slightly tapered wood posts spanning front façade; spindled balustrade replaces earlier railing. Generally regular period fenestration with period wood one-over-one sash and period door with glazed upper panel. Vinyl siding; rusticated concrete block foundation.

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*Outbuildings:* One-and-one-half-story, gable-front, wood-frame barn with loft door and wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1930 (may predate house).

**34 Center St., 1940.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-37

One-and-one-half -story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood-frame Cape house on banked foundation; enclosed gable-roofed center entrance porch. Symmetrical period fenestration with eight-over-eight replacement sash and recently replaced wood door. Vinyl siding; period brick chimney asymmetrically placed on south gable wall.

**35 Center St., 1930.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-3

One-and-one-half -story, three-bay, gable-front, wood-frame bungalow with gabled dormer breaking eave line of north roof face; open, hip-roofed porch with squared, battered columns set on enclosed piers. Generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards and raking frieze; period rusticated concrete block foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Large two-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage with loft door in peak. Finishes match house. Built ca. 1950.

**36 Center St., 1951.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-38)

One-and-one-half -story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood-frame Cape house with gable-front enclosed porch spanning center and south bay and incorporating entrance capped by open gabled porch. Generally regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; center entrance with wood period door. Open porch over side entrance centered on south gable wall matches that on front. Vinyl siding; newer metal roof. Open deck porch on north gable wall is a recent addition.

## **East Grand Street (NY 5)**

**E Grand St., c. 1981, Mahan Park.** 1 contributing site; 1 contributing object.

Tax ID 63.10-3-14

Small municipal park of less than one-acre on south side of East Grand Street with large lawn space and trees along south ridge. Scattered benches and picnic tables on concrete pads. One historic feature: Castellated c. 1880 limestone fountain with Gothic arches and hexagonal plan at west end of park.

**8 E Grand St., c. 1945. Riverview Auto Sales & Repair.** 1 contributing primary building

Tax ID 63.10-3-16

One-story, seven-bay, gable-roofed industrial building with stepped Modern buff brick façade incorporating five garage bays—two truck height and three automobile height. Two eastern bays retain garage doors while western three are built in and feature windows instead. Poured concrete lintels and sills used throughout. A row of four six-light windows in upper story front of center section of façade. Sides now clad in corrugated steel siding and recently replaced metal roof.

**15 E Grand St.** Vacant lot, not counted. Former site of NR listed Webster Wagner House, demolished 2016.

Tax ID 63.10-3-21.

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**29 E Grand St., 1951.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing structure.

Tax ID 63.10-3-18

One-and-one-half-story, two-bay by six-bay, side-gabled, wood-frame house with attached garage offset from main block and set on south gable wall; front entrance with open porch spanning north half of façade is turned 90 degrees to highway and faces east. House features neo-colonial details including partial returns and regular symmetrical fenestration with wood period sash in eight-over-eight and six-over-six configurations; three gabled dormers span front (east) roof face, and a shed-roofed dormer is centered on the west roof face. Attached garage. Wood shingle siding.

*Outbuilding:* One-story garden building with details matching house. Built ca. 1951.

**31 E Grand St., 1813.** 1 contributing primary building; 2 contributing secondary buildings; 1 noncontributing secondary building due to age). Enlargement and alterations in historic period.

Tax ID 63.10-3-17

Two-story, three-bay wood-frame house built in phases; features many historic period additions and alterations. Main block (nearest highway) features shallow-pitched, slate mansard roof with shed-roofed dormer centered above main entrance; first story entrance is flanked by three-sided, single-story bay windows. Large two-story, three-sided bay window applied to west side of house and capped by hip-roofed dormer. Lower rear ell forms L-plan, and a second entrance facing east is recessed under its main roof. Wood shingle siding; varied fenestration with both earlier wood sash and recent replacements in a variety of configurations not necessarily matching likely earlier ones. Stone foundation; brick interior chimneys pierce roof at east end and on rear wall of main block of house.

*Outbuildings:* Gable-roofed, wood-frame garage with steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof and paired six-light casements in gable wall facing highway. Built ca. 1915.

One-and-one-half-story gable-roofed wood-frame outbuilding with exposed rafter tails and paired six-light casements, and wood shingle-clad dormer windows. Wood shingle siding. Built ca. 1910–25.

One-story, gable-roofed wood-frame garden and pool shack with board-and-batten siding. Built ca. 2000, therefore noncontributing.

## **Frey Drive**

**9 Frey Dr., 1739, Fort Frey.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-36

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled, stone house with single-bay stone addition on same axes to west gable end that extends the original three-bay symmetrical plan to four bays; interior brick chimneys mark ends of earliest part of the house. Two small gabled dormers with wood shingled walls pierce in front roof face probably postdate addition as they are set evenly across the present expanse. Main entrance in center bay of earliest section features four-light transom above door; door in later addition is replaced and appears to be reduced as there is supporting arch in the stone above. Twelve-over-twelve wood sash in windows flanking main entrance; dormers have six-over-six vinyl replacements. House oriented south towards the river.

## **Frey Lane**

**Frey Ln., c. 1808, Frey House.** NR listed, 2002, not counted.

Tax ID 63.9-2-37

Property includes a two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, Federal stone main house with additions and stone foundation; a five-bay garage, c. 1930, a late nineteenth century lime kiln and a family cemetery enclosed by c. 1900 iron fence and gates.

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## Glen Avenue

**9 Glen Ave., 1904.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-25

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay gable-front, wood-frame, American Four-square house; open, shed-roofed porch with recently replaced posts and railing spans façade; one-story gable-roofed addition projects from rear (southwest) corner of house. Retains period fenestration plan with one-over-one wood period sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Aluminum siding, raking frieze, and rusticated concrete block foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage. Built ca. 1930.

**10 Glen Ave., 1915.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-21)

Two-story, gable-front, three-bay, wood-frame, American Four-square house; open shed-roofed porch spanning front façade replaces an earlier one. House retains wooden braces under deep eaves on main roof and regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash in main block; lower Two-story rear ell appears to be earlier enclosed rear porch later raised to two stories. Wood clapboard siding; rusticated concrete block foundation;

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front wood-frame garage with wood novelty siding and period sliding door made of vertical boards. Built ca. 1930.

**11 Glen Ave., 1926.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-24

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-front, wood-frame bungalow with low shed-roofed dormer windows in side roof faces; open hip-roofed porch with squared, battered columns set on flared enclosed railing spans front façade. Retains symmetrical period fenestration using wood sash with three vertically oriented lights above one-light lower sash. Aluminum siding.

*Outbuilding:* Large three-bay, one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1930.

**13 Glen Ave., 1947.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-23

One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled three-bay, wood-frame Cape house with pair of gabled dormers in front roof face and period brick stoop leading to center entrance in enclosed gable-front porch. Symmetrical fenestration featuring vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Shed-roofed glazed porch projects from southwest corner of rear wall. Vinyl siding.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay gable-front wood garage with wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1947.

## Humbert Lane

**2 Humbert Ln., 1890.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-32

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed frame house with gabled dormer on two-bay west roof face; gable-roofed enclosed entrance porch (added mid-1900s) asymmetrically placed at northeast corner of façade. Partially retains period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters throughout. Composition siding with lapped corners; deep eaves.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front wood-frame garage on high banked foundation. Finishes match house. Built mid-1900s.



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**8 Humbert Ln., c. 1850.** 1 noncontributing primary building (due to alteration).

Tax ID 63.9-2-31

Frame house composed of two-story, three-bay gable-front main block and one-story side-gabled wing; north (front) roof face of wing extended over enclosed entrance porch spanning one bay of main block. Serious loss of integrity due to remodeled in 1960s or 1970s with altered fenestration, brick exterior chimney, synthetic siding. Property contains small gable-roofed shed, too small to count.

**Lafayette Street (NY 10)**

**6 Lafayette St., c. 1900-1915.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-48

Two-story, two-bay gable-front, wood-frame house with open, shed-roofed rear entrance porch with square posts on north eave wall; raking frieze with deep eaves. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one sash, some wood period and some vinyl replacements. Asbestos shingle siding; concrete block foundation.

**7 and 9 Lafayette St., 1920.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-24

Two-story, side-gabled, two-unit with two-bays each, wood-frame house; open, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns set on clapboarded railing spans facade; large frontal-gable dormer centered on front roof face; closed shed-roofed rear entrance porches may be later additions. Most of regular, nearly symmetrical period fenestration retained with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and paired center entrances featuring period wood doors with glazed upper panels on façade. Clapboard siding with raking frieze; rusticated concrete block foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Gambrel-roofed wood-frame garage with sliding sawbuck doors on front (east) eave wall; wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1920.

**8 Lafayette St., 1920.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-26

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay gable-front, wood-frame bungalow; hip-roofed porch with tapered, squared columns resting on closed railing and later neoclassical-themed glazing spans façade; shed-roofed dormers span both roof faces. Retains regular period fenestration with wood period sash (three vertical lights over single light) in paired and single openings. Aluminum siding; period brick steps to center entrance.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front, wood garage with lower, later one-bay addition (ca. 1950) centered on facade. Built ca. 1920.

**10 Lafayette St., 1920.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-27

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood-frame house with open, hip-roofed porch on south gable wall supported by squared posts resting on clapboarded railing; open hip-roofed center entrance porch with squared posts and recently replaced resin square spindled railing. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with center entrance flanked by sidelights; all sash replaced with vinyl six-over-one and four-over-one sash in single, double, and tripled configurations; quarter-elliptical windows in peaks. Vinyl siding; concrete block foundation; exterior brick chimney centered on south gable wall.

*Outbuilding:* Two-story wood-frame garage with front gabled roof; two hatch doors centered in gable end. Panel garage door with narrow horizontal lights. Built ca. 1920.

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**11 Lafayette St., 1912.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-23

Two-story, two-bay, hip-roofed, wood-frame house with deep eaves; open hip-roofed porch featuring prominent arcade supported by squat Tuscan columns, which are set on paneled railing spanning façade; hip-roofed dormer set on front roof face. Partially altered period fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; door replaced. Asbestos shingle siding; random ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Wood-frame one-bay garage with clipped gable roof and wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1920.

**13 Lafayette St., 1910.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-22

Two-story, three-bay, two-family, hip-roofed, L-plan, wood-frame house; open hip-roofed porch with paired Tuscan columns set on piers connected by a paneled railing spans front and south side; hipped dormers project from front and south roof faces. Regular period fenestration with period one-over-one wood sash and doors with glazed upper panels. Vinyl siding.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, pyramidal-roofed wood-frame garage with deep eaves and wood novelty siding. Built 1910–25.

**14 Lafayette St., c. 1920.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-28

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood-frame house with open flat-roofed entrance porch with Tuscan columns and brick stoop. Symmetrical regular period fenestration with center entrance flanked by sidelights and wood six-over-six period sash in paired and single configurations, all flanked by shutters of battened vertical boards. Wood clapboards with lapped corners, partial returns; exterior brick chimney centered on south gable wall. Flat-roofed, one-bay garage attached to northeast corner of house.

**15 Lafayette St., 1920.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-21

Two-story, three-bay, square-plan, hip-roofed frame house with open hip-roofed porch with square posts spanning front façade; hip-roofed dormer in front roof face. Regular, mainly symmetrical fenestration with one-over-one wood period sash in most openings and period wood door with glazed upper panel. Aluminum siding; rough coursed limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gambrel-roofed wood-frame garage with pent roof over entrances. Built 1920–40.

**16 Lafayette St., 1916.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-29)

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood-frame house with open hip-roofed porch with square posts and squared spindled railing spans façade; gabled dormer centered on front roof face. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with center entrance flanked by sidelights and tripled window in upper story front; all sash replaced with vinyl ones in variety of non-period configurations, but in period openings. Asbestos shingle siding with period wood braces under eaves on gable walls; random ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front wood-frame garage with wood clapboard siding and new horizontal sliding door attached to house by an enclosed passage on northeast corner of house. Built ca. 1920.

**19 Lafayette St., 1910.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-20

Two-story, two-bay, gable-front, wood-frame house; open, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and spindled (later addition or replaced with stock spindles) railing spanning façade; two-story, three-sided bay window

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added to south eave wall; small, enclosed, hip-roofed, rear entrance porch near back corner of south eave wall. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one-vinyl replacement sash, some flanked by vinyl louvered shutters. Aluminum siding; ashlar limestone foundation.

**20 Lafayette St., 1920.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-30

Two-story, three-bay, square-plan, pyramidal-roofed, wood-frame house with deep eaves; open, hip-roofed porch with square posts, paneled railing, and splat skirting spans façade; overhanging roof; and hip-roofed dormer on front roof face. Later (mid-1900s) porte-cochère added to north wall. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in single and paired configurations. Vinyl siding; rough coursed limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage with paired period doors and wood novelty siding. Built ca. 1920.

**23 Lafayette St, c. 1910.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-19

Two-story, two-bay, hip-roofed, wood-frame house with deep eaves; open hip-roofed porch with squared, battered posts set on piers connected by clapboard railing spans façade; hip-roofed dormer centered on front roof face; small, hip-roofed enclosed porch at rear corner of south eave wall. Retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage with paired doors of vertical boards and wood clapboard siding. Built c. 1930–50.

**25 Lafayette St., c. 1870-1900.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-18

Two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, symmetrical plan, wood-frame house with low-pitched, overhanging roof; enclosed shed-roofed porch (replaced earlier period Italianate veranda ca. 2016) spans center three bays of house. Regular, symmetrical period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding; rough coursed limestone foundation.

**31 Lafayette St., c. 1870-1900.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-17

Two-story, six-bay, T-plan frame, multi-unit, wood-frame house with low-pitched, overhanging hipped roof; large two-story, three-sided bay windows project from both portions of main block and also from south wall to form an irregular footprint. Partially altered regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one wood sash (may have been replaced ca. 1900). Vinyl siding; limestone foundation.

**33 Lafayette St., 1920.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-16

One-story, hip-roofed, three-bay wood-frame bungalow with glazed porch recessed under main roof; hip-roofed dormer centered on front roof face. Retains period fenestration with wood sash featuring upper sash with vertically oriented lights over one-light lower sash in various configurations. Vinyl siding; rusticated concrete block foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage. Built ca. 1930.

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**34 Lafayette St., 1947.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-32)

One and one-half story, three-bay house composed of two side-gabled blocks with steeply pitched roofs; the smaller, one-story southern block is slightly set back and slightly lower than the one-and-one-half-story northern block; main entrance recessed under southwest (front) corner of the larger block; hip-roofed garage and enclosed rear entrance attached and set back from front wall on gable wall of south block. Period fenestration with tripartite picture window in south block and single openings otherwise. Northern block has stone veneer exterior with matching exterior chimney on north gable wall; south block and garage have vinyl siding.

**36 Lafayette St., 1940.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-33

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay side-gabled frame house with enclosed, gabled center entrance porch; open gable-roofed entrance porch on south gable wall supported by squared posts set on clapboarded enclosed railing and brick foundation; shed-roofed back ell. Period fenestration with varied configurations including tripartite window on façade and mainly one-over-one wood sash in single openings. Wood clapboard siding with lapped corners; parged foundation; exterior brick chimney asymmetrically placed on south gable wall. Small, c. 1980 prefabricated shed on property, too small to count.

**37 Lafayette St., 1940.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-15

One-story, three-bay side-gabled, wood-frame house set on high coursed limestone foundation (possibly older and reused); one-story shed-roofed addition on south gable wall above an attached, below-grade garage; open gable-front porch with square posts and square spindled railing centered on façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one sash, mainly replaced. Period wood shingle and recently replaced steel roof.

**38 Lafayette St., 1945.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-34

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay side-gabled, stuccoed wood-frame house with steeply pitched hip-roofed window projecting from north end of façade; one-bay garage with roof pitch matching main block attached to south gable wall; main entrance recessed under southwest corner of main block and capped by a small hip-roofed hood. Altered fenestration with variety of vinyl replacement sash; a modular three-sided bay window replaces earlier "picture" window in façade. Stone chimney pierces front roof face.

**39 Lafayette St., 1910.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-14

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay side-gabled, wood-frame house with gabled dormers breaking front eave line and deep eaves; open deck porch (added ca. 2000) built with dimensional lumber spans two thirds of façade; shed-roofed side entrance on north gable wall. Partially altered fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash and six-panel period wood door featuring a stock classical revival door surround; one six-light period wood casement adjacent to front door. Asbestos shingle siding; recently replaced steel roof.

**41 Lafayette St., 1940.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-13

One-story, three-bay side-gabled frame house built on high, banked coursed limestone foundation (appears to be much older than house); two-story shed-roofed addition with one story below grade that houses a one-bay garage is added to the southwest (rear) corner of house; glazed, gable-front porch with battered enclosed railing spans center bay of façade. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash on facade; wood period sash with two horizontally oriented lights on sides. Aluminum siding.

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**42 Lafayette St., 1948.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-36

One-story, side-gabled, wood-frame house with shallow, enclosed gable-front porch centered on façade; one-bay garage attached to southeast (rear) corner of main block by an enclosed passage; main entrance porch is recessed under southwest (front) corner of main block. In general, retains period fenestration with single, paired, and tripled openings with one-over-one sash. Vinyl siding; parged concrete block foundation.

**44 Lafayette St., 1978.** 1 noncontributing primary building (due to age).

Tax ID 63.10-2-37

One-story, three-bay side-gabled, wood-frame house (possibly prefabricated) with enclosed shed-roofed porch on rear wall. Front eaves projects slightly over façade. Fenestration appears to be altered and uses a variety of vinyl replacement sash. Wood clapboard siding.

**45 Lafayette St., 1920.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-12

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay gable-front, wood-frame bungalow with large, slightly offset block attached to rear wall and further addition to that; building rests on a steeply banked foundation that may predate the present house. Façade is spanned by an open, hip-roofed porch with squared, battered posts that rest on battered, enclosed railing. Regular period fenestration of single and paired openings, many with period one-over-one wood sash and others with later one-over-one replacement windows; some flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; retains period wood door with six-light upper panel and glazed storm door; first addition to rear wall of main block features a shed-roofed dormer spanning almost the entire south face of the roof. Vinyl siding; rusticated concrete block foundation; period furnace chimney on second block.

**47 Lafayette St., 1938.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-11

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay gable-front, wood-frame house on steeply banked foundation; shed-roofed dormer centered on south roof face. Partially altered fenestration with asymmetrically placed main entrance capped by a small gabled hood balanced by a large “bow” window filling south half of façade; otherwise, paired and single openings with wood period sash featuring upper sash three vertically oriented lights over one light lower sash. Aluminum siding; concrete block foundation; recently replaced steel roof.

**51 Lafayette St, c. 1920.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-10.2

One-story, two-bay gable-roofed, wood-frame commercial building with false parapet front. Generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one and six-over-one wood period sash, some paired. Wood clapboard siding with plain frieze on parapet front; recently replaced steel roof; parged foundation. Rear portion of building may be gone as footprint appears shorter than what was mapped earlier. Was built as part of a storage facility, possibly by Beech-Nut (date undetermined). In 1948, it was a sales office for the feed & grain mill on next lot north.

**59 Lafayette St., c. 1900.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 c.1970 noncontributing secondary building (due to age).

Tax ID 63.10-1-40 and 63.10-1-10.1

Two buildings located on separate properties that were once a single property; both are addressed 59 Lafayette St. The north building is older, built ca. 1900. It is a long, narrow, multi-bay gable-roofed wood-frame building on a high, banked, two-story limestone foundation with a south-facing exposure; loading dock, also with a stone foundation projects from north half of east gable wall and features a parapet roof. Regular period fenestration

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with six-over-six wood period sash in east gable wall facing Lafayette St; some other openings may have later replacements. Upper story, south eave wall retains wood novelty siding with plain frieze board at eave line; other parts of building clad in vertically ribbed metal siding resembling board-and-batten siding. Labeled as a vinegar and pickle factory in 1905, when first mapped. In 1915 Sanborn, it was "to be silk mills." In 1926, Beech-Nut was using the older, north building as a store house; a building to the south occupied a different footprint from the second building. The 1948 Sanborn labeled the property "Feed & Grain." The c. 1970 south building is a one-story, two-bay steel-side pole barn. It is hidden by the slope of the land and occupies a site farther west than an earlier building mapped in 1926 and 1948.

**63 Lafayette St., c. 1915-1930.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-9

Two-story, two-bay pyramidal-roofed, wood-frame American Four-square house with deep eaves; gabled dormer projecting from front roof face; hip-roofed porch, now partially enclosed, spans façade; attached shed-roofed garage (added after house was built) on north side. Retains four-square fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding.

**65 Lafayette St., c. 1915-1930.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-8

Two-story, two-bay hip-roofed, American Four-square, wood-frame house with deep eaves and hip-roofed dormer in front roof face; open gabled entrance porch with square posts; period shed-roofed garage with paired, folding doors of vertical boards attached to northwest (rear) corner of house. Retains period fenestration with variety of window sash, mainly one-over-one sash of varied materials; novelty eight-light casements in attic window; wood door with nine-light upper panel may be period. Vinyl siding; parged foundation.

**66 Lafayette St., 1966.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-39

Manufactured wood-frame, ranch-style house on concrete foundation with side-gabled roof and three primary bays. Off-center entrance in façade with tripartite picture window to south. One-bay garage at north end makes a fourth bay. Vinyl siding. Porch addition, c. 1990, on rear.

**67 Lafayette St., 1930.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-7

Two-story, two-bay gable-front, wood-frame American four-square house with open hip-roofed porch featuring squared, battered columns set on paneled railing. Retains period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Vinyl siding; parged foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Gable-roofed wood-frame shed with wood period door centered in east gable wall garage.  
Built ca.1930.

**71 Lafayette St., c. 1870.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-6

Two-story, three-bay, L-plan, wood-frame house with low-pitched roof and deep eaves on main block; recessed asymmetrically placed main entrance features Italianate paired doors with transom light above; recently added one-story gable-roofed rear ell on banked foundation. Altered fenestration with one-over-one replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. First story clad in aluminum siding; second story clad in vertically ribbed sheet metal; random ashlar foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, wood-frame garage with hipped roof at south end and gabled roof on north end; south section converted to dwelling space with its main entrance facing south. Garage doors in north section facing driveway. Built ca.1940.



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**75 Lafayette St., 1880.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-5

One-and-one-half-story, L-plan, frame house with steeply pitched, clipped gable roof; two-story square tower with flared pyramidal roof with a flat cap (may be missing decorative acroteria) set in corner of L-plan. Later (ca.1960) attached two-bay garage with clipped gabled roof extends south from asymmetrically placed main entrance and obscures form and massing of original building; roof face extended over main entrance (altered with recent sidelights and four-panel door) and a three-sided bay window in the north half of the façade. Retains some of period fenestration, all with multi-light replacement sash. Aluminum siding; house retains bracketed frieze on tower and scalloped trim on eaves. Non-historic wood-frame shed with T-111 siding on property, too small to count.

**77 Lafayette St., 1900.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 noncontributing secondary building (due to age).

Tax ID 63.10-1-4

Two-story, four-bay, T-plan, wood-frame house with deep eaves and raking frieze; later (ca. 1930) hip-roofed glazed front porch set at southeast corner of the plan; lower, offset gable-roofed ell projects from rear wall. Retains period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; porch retains wood sash with paired casements surmounted by three vertical lights. Wood shingle siding with raking frieze.

*Outbuilding:* Large two-bay garage with projecting pediment above upward sliding doors and false front with bracketed frieze projecting above the pediment; T-111 siding. Built ca. 2000.

**81 Lafayette St., 1885.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-3

Two-story, three-bay, square-plan, wood-frame house with low-pitched hipped roof capped with deep eaves; high banked random ashlar limestone foundation; glazed porch (added early 1900s) wraps asymmetrically placed main entrance and south side. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Retains wood novelty siding.

**85 Lafayette St., c. 1860-1885.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-1-2

Two-story, T-plan, wood-frame house with low-pitched, overhanging hipped-roof; one-story, gable-roofed ell projects from rear wall; open gabled entrance porch (built early 1900s) with vertical beadboard railing over asymmetrically placed main door on façade; hip-roofed open porch with replaced posts and railing in corner of plan. Regular period fenestration retains some period two-light wood sash; other openings have one-over-one vinyl replacements; paired period doors in recessed entrance with transom above in façade. Vinyl siding; rough coursed limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-roofed, wood-frame carriage barn opening one story below grade of house to farm drive on property west of Lafayette Street; one-story gable-roofed addition on stone retaining wall projecting from east eave wall of building. Partially reused as dwelling space and features recent fenestration. Vinyl siding. Built ca. 1885.

**97 Lafayette St., c. 1850-1900.** 1 noncontributing primary building (due to alteration).

Tax ID 63.10-1-1

One-and-one-half-story, gable-front, wood-frame house with lower, later-added one-story, gable-front wing offset on façade; entrance now recessed under roof of front wing. Partially altered fenestration with one-over-one vinyl sash of various sizes; may be moved. Vinyl siding and new soffit. Gable-roofed shed on property, too small to count.

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**98 Lafayette St., 1900.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-1

Two-story, T-plan, wood-frame house with glazed hip-roofed porch (added early 1900s) set in southwest corner of plan; one-story, gable-roofed ell set in southeast corner of plan. Retains most of regular period fenestration with mainly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; some wood sash may be retained in rear block. Vinyl siding; new soffits; parged foundation; open deck porch added ca.2000 projects from south wall.

*Outbuilding:* Wood-frame gambrel-roofed horse barn reused as a garage with doors opening in west eave wall. Finishes match house. Built ca. 1900.

**99 Lafayette St., 1890.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.6-1-10

Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan, wood-frame house with a taller, probably later, gable-front ell projecting from rear wall of house; glazed hip-roofed porch (added 1920s) set in southeast corner of L-plan. Retains most of regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding; period wood scalloped trim on eaves of cross-gabled part of house; parged foundation. Small gable-roofed shed on property, too small to count.

**101 Lafayette St., c. 1800-1850.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.6-1-11

One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame house with rear lean-to under extended rear lean-to; later (ca.1920) hip-roofed glazed porch with battered enclosed railing spans front façade; one-story, shed-roofed addition added to south side of lean-to; one-bay, shed-roofed garage (built ca. 1930) attached to north side of lean-to. Mainly regular period fenestration incorporates later, historic period alterations and includes one-over-one wood sash in most openings; three-light casements in windows under front eaves. Vinyl siding; parged foundation; brick chimney on ridgeline. Small wood-frame c. 2000 prefabricated shed on property, too small to count.

**103 Lafayette St., 1850.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.6-1-12

One-and-one-half-story, gable-front, wood-frame house with later (mid-1900s) wing on banked concrete block foundation projecting from south eave wall; two one-story shed-roofed additions to north eave wall and back (west) gable wall of main block. Symmetrical period fenestration on main block with one-over-one sash; varied fenestration otherwise. Vinyl siding on façade; aluminum or asbestos shingles on sides; recently replaced steel roof.

*Outbuilding:* Small, one-story, gable-roofed wood-frame barn located at rear of property. Built ca. 1900.

**105 Lafayette St., 1850-1880.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.6-1-7

One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled frame house with rough coursed lime stone foundation; glazed hip-roofed porch (built ca. 2000, may replace or renovate an earlier one) spans most of façade; shed-roofed dormer centered on front and breaks eave line; shed-roofed rear entrance porch projects south beyond main block of house and also opens to an open deck on rear wall of the house. Regular fenestration of single and double openings, the latter indicating an early 1900s remodeling; all sash replaced with six-over-six vinyl. Vinyl siding.

*Outbuilding:* Shed-roofed, wood-frame garage with paired period doors. Built ca. 1930.

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**107 Lafayette St., 1935.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.6-1-6

One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, wood-frame house with rusticated concrete block foundation; open gable-front porch supported by squared, battered posts set on battered enclosed railing spanning center entrance and north bay of façade; two gabled dormers in front roof face. Regular period fenestration retains mainly paired openings; combination of period wood sash with upper sash featuring three vertical lights above a lower one-light sash and six-over-one vinyl sash. Vinyl siding.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front wood-frame garage with finishes matching house. Built ca.1960.

**109 Lafayette St., 1935.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.6-1-5

One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, wood-frame house on steep, stone veneered, banked foundation with a one-bay garage one story below grade; shallow enclosed porch projects from north half of façade; open shed-roofed porch over center entrance reached by long flight of concrete steps, clad in veneer matching foundation. Generally regular period fenestration with paired and single configurations, all with vinyl replacement sash with three vertically oriented lights above a single light lower sash; those on front flanked by louvered vinyl shutters. Aluminum siding.

**111 Lafayette St., 1935.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.6-1-4

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay side-gabled, wood-frame house with partial returns, plain frieze, and period open entrance porch with segmentally arched roof supported by paired square posts; shed-roofed dormer with tripled windows centered above porch on front roof face. Symmetrical period fenestration with mainly paired openings containing six-over-one period wood sash flanked by louvered wood shutters (first-story front); wood clapboard siding with deep reveal and lapped corners. Coursed limestone foundation may be older than present house.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front wood-frame garage. Built ca. 1935.

## Spring Street

**2 Spring St., c. 1900.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 noncontributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-17

Two-story, two-bay gable-roofed, multi-unit wood-frame house with regular fenestration featuring mainly vinyl one-over-one replacement sash and variety of doors; open porch made of dimensional lumber on north eave wall near street. Wood shingle siding (added early 1900s); coursed limestone foundation; period brick chimney on ridge line.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, shed-roofed wood-frame garage with paired doors of vertical boards; wood shingle siding. Built 1920–40.

## Tilton Road

**[4] Tilton Rd., 1920.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-3-23)

Two-story, six-bay hip-roofed two-unit house originally built as a chocolate factory; constructed of rusticated concrete blocks with hip-roofed wing projecting from southeast corner of façade; flat-roofed, one-and-one-half-story garage of same material and period projects from rear wall. Retains regular period fenestration with flat topped concrete lintels with flared ends above segmentally arched openings on first story; upper story openings

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align with the eaves. Windows retain some one-over-one wood sash and some synthetic replacements; also retain some period wood doors with glazed upper panels and large opening for paired doors in center of west wall facing Tilton road; an opening for a loading door is centered above. Poured concrete water table rests on a coursed limestone foundation, which appears older.

**11 Tilton Rd., 1925.** (1 contributing primary building; 1 noncontributing secondary building (due to age.)  
Tax ID 63.10-3-24

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood-frame house (fenestration suggests built as a two-unit house) with open, hip-roofed porch spanning center bay; porch posts replaced. Symmetrical period fenestration with paired openings flanking center entrance and single openings otherwise, all with six-over-one vinyl replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding; parged foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage with T-111 siding. Built 1980–2000.

**12 Tilton Rd., 1930.** (1 contributing primary building)  
Tax ID 63.10-3-20

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay gable front, wood-frame house; shed-roofed dormers on both roof faces break eave line; open hip-roofed porch (posts replaced) spans façade. Generally regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in single, paired, and tripled configurations. Vinyl siding; altered eave treatment; parged foundation. One-bay garage attached to northeast (rear) corner of house.

**15 Tilton Rd., 1951.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.  
Tax ID 63.10-3-25

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay side-gabled, wood-frame house with open shed-roofed porch on rear wall and small enclosed gable-roofed side porch. Generally regular period fenestration with center entrance capped by small shed-roofed hood supported by curved braces; one-over-one vinyl sash in most openings. Vinyl siding.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front wood-frame garage with finishes matching house. Built ca. 1951.

**19 Tilton Rd., c. 1900.** 1 contributing primary building; 2 contributing secondary buildings.  
Tax ID 63.10-3-1

One-and-one-half-story, four-bay gambrel-roofed house built using rusticated concrete blocks; narrow gambrel-roofed wing projects from west half of south side; enclosed hip-roofed entrance porch centered on front (east; open porch on north side; open, hip-roofed porch with square posts projects from north side of house; two-shed-roofed dormers break east eave line. Retains mainly symmetrical period fenestration composed of single and doubled openings with mainly six-over-six vinyl replacement sash and some ten-light vinyl casements; openings slightly reduced to accommodate replacements but retain period concrete lintels and sills. Partial returns; parged foundation and wood shingled peaks. Small c. 1980 shed on property, too small to count.

*Outbuildings:* Gambrel-roofed wood-frame barn with doors in south end of building; clad in T-111 siding and roof features a modern soffit. Exterior finishes date to 1980–2000 that appear to replace earlier finishes. Built ca. 1950.

Two-bay, gable-front wood-frame garage with asbestos shingle siding. Built c. 1940

**[no #] Tilton Rd. c. 1855. Palatine Bridge Cemetery.** 1 contributing site.  
Tax ID 63.10-3-19

Small (.89 acres) cemetery with approximately 370 documented interments. Cemetery has characteristic of mid-to late nineteenth century cemetery that included family plots enclosed by stone curbing, obelisk and other large family monuments of marble and granite. 50 markers including obelisks and individual markers characteristic of

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third quarter of the nineteenth century. Burials are enclosed by low stone wall; entrance to circular drive on west side of property is flanked by stone posts with stone caps.

### **West Grand Street (NY-5)**

**7 W Grand St., vacant lot, not counted.** Tax ID. 63.10-2-6

**11 W Grand St., c. 1870. Village of Palatine Bridge Offices.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 noncontributing secondary building  
Tax ID 63.10-2-7

Two-story, three-bay square-plan limestone house on banked basement with low pyramidal roof featuring deep eaves supported by scrolled brackets with drops. Façade features coursed masonry and quoins at corners; side and rear of building feature more randomly coursed stone; stone water table on all sides. Regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills; front lintels have scalloped top edges; two-over-two sash are replacements in original openings; period doors in main entrance recently replaced with insulated steel single door and one sidelight. Concrete entrance ramp faced with stone spans facade and turns to meet sidewalk.

*Outbuilding:* Large, gable-front, two-bay garage with steel siding built in two phases. Built post-1966.

**15 W Grand St., ca. 1800–1900.** 1 contributing primary building.  
Tax ID 63.10-2-8

Two-story, three-bay gable-front, wood-frame former residence, now multi-use with storefronts in first story. Building features two-story, shed-roofed addition on east eave wall and one-story addition to west eave wall; shallow enclosed pent-roofed porch with faux stone veneer spans front of main block and western addition. Retains regular period fenestration in upper story with replacement one-over-one sash and period chimneys. Front of house may have turned 90 degrees to highway when constructed. All historic finishes concealed with synthetic materials, later wood novelty siding, or removed; steeply banked limestone foundation. Retains two historic period brick chimneys.

**16 W Grand St., 1930.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.  
Tax ID 63.10-2-24

One-and-one-half -story, two-bay frame Dutch Colonial house with shed-roofed dormers spanning both front and back faces of side-oriented gambrel roof; one-story enclosed porch on east gable wall with period wood six-over-one sash; asymmetrically placed main entrance capped by braced hood. House retains regular period fenestration characteristic of the style; all sash in main block now six-over-one vinyl replacements; wood door with multi-light upper panel appears to be period. Vinyl siding; roof shingled with thin material.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gambrel-roofed garage with openings in south eave wall matches house. Shed dormer spans front roof face; retains wood clapboard siding with lapped corners. Built ca. 1930.

**17 W Grand St., c. 1850.** 1 contributing primary building.  
Tax ID 63.10-2-9

One-and-one-half -story, three-bay side-gabled, wood-frame house with shed-roofed lean-to addition spanning rear wall; shed-roofed dormer (added ca. 1920) spans most of front roof and breaks at eave. Open, shed-roofed porch (added ca. 2000) with square posts and railing made of dimensional lumber alterations spans façade. Generally regular and symmetrical period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Vinyl siding.

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**18 W Grand St., 1867.** 1 contributing primary building; 2 contributing secondary buildings.

Tax ID 63.10-2-22

Two-story, four-bay, gable-front, wood-frame house with Greek Revival partial returns, frieze, and entablature with pilasters, side lights, and transom lights over asymmetrically placed main entrance in gable-front section. House enlarged ca. 1900 with full-height wing on east eave wall fronted by a two-story octagonal tower with steeply pitched roof. Open hip-roofed porch with square posts and squared spindle railing spans facade. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one wood sash dating to addition and remodeling ca. 1900.

*Outbuildings:* Large, gable-roofed, wood-frame barn on level foundation; wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1880.

Wood-frame icehouse with intact stacked doors centered on gable front; wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1880–1900.

**25 W Grand St., c. 1850.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-10

One-and-one-half-story, four-bay front-gabled stone house with Greek Revival partial returns and roof details; regular period fenestration with stone lintels and sills; recessed asymmetrically placed main entrance with paired later Italianate doors; stone water table. One-story, side-gabled, wood-frame wing with recently added board-and-batten siding with wood shingle tympanum projects from west eave wall; rests on stone foundation (differs from main block foundation) and features a three-sided projection probably designed for a bay window or porch. First-story of main block has six-over-one wood sash and six-light casement in peak; paired one-light casements in the wing.

*Outbuilding:* Small gable-front wood-frame shed on steeply banked foundation and center entrance with period wood sliding door; wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 1860–80.

**26 W Grand St., c. 1870–90.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 noncontributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-21

Two-story, six-bay, square-plan, wood-frame house with mansard roof; open shed-roofed porch replaces earlier porch centered on façade. May be an earlier house remodeled in this period. Retains regular period fenestration with six-over-six wood period sash in upper story; six-over-one sash in first story; and paired entrances with insulated steel doors centered on facade. Mansard windows are two-over-two wood sash. Vinyl siding; all other finishes replaced except for pedimented heads on attic windows in mansard roof.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage with wood novelty siding. Built post-1966.

**27 W Grand St., c. 1858.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-12

Two-and-one-half story, four-bay square-plan, wood-frame house with low-pitched hipped roof capped by cupola with paired eight-light casements; main roof features deep eaves and scrolled brackets; lower two-story, flat-roofed wing projects from west side of house. Large, open Queen Anne-style porch with wood balustrade spans main entrance and wraps east side of house. Generally regular period fenestration with linen fold caps on front of central block; some other openings altered; large two-story, three-sided bay window projects asymmetrically from front façade; main entrance retains paired heavily carved Italianate doors with initials “FS” on either panel. Wood clapboards with corner pilasters.

**30 W Grand St., 1890.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID. 63.10-2-20.

Two-and-one-half story, four-bay gable-front, wood-frame house with slightly offset prominent gabled dormers projecting from side roof faces of main block above shallow wings; two-story rear ell and hip-roofed addition to



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rear of ell. Shed-roofed porch spans front and wraps part of east eave wall over entrances under small pediments at each end of façade. House retains low-pitched pediments on all openings in main block, some with period one-over-one wood sash, but most are replaced with a variety of vinyl examples. Gable ends on main roof, porch, and dormers feature decorative vergeboards. Asbestos shingle siding; coursed limestone block foundation.

**31 W Grand St., 1835.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 noncontributing secondary building, due to age.  
Tax ID 63.10-2-13

Two-story, three-bay flat-roofed, wood-frame house with overhanging roof and narrow attic windows; two-story, three-sided bay window applied to west half of façade; open hip-roofed entrance porch with turned posts adjoins the bay; second entrance with open porch at southeast corner of building; one-story, flat-roofed rear ell. Retains most of period fenestration with later one-over-one sash. Aluminum siding. Tax records states constructed 1835; if so, house was greatly altered and expanded in 1870s or 1880s.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, gable-roofed wood-frame garage with T-111 siding. Built ca.1970–90.

**32 W Grand St., c. 1850.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.  
Tax ID 63.10-2-19

One-and-one-half -story, three-bay, side-gabled, wood-frame house with lower one-story, gable-roofed rear ell; glazed porch spans east eave wall of ell. House retains Greek Revival partial returns and symmetrical period fenestration. Open, pedimented entrance porch with recent posts and railing. Generally regular period fenestration some with one-over-one wood sash and also later vinyl examples. Aluminum siding; Coursed ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Three-bay, shed-roofed wood garage with bays opening east; asbestos shingle siding. Built ca. 1920–40.

**35 W Grand St., 1894.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 noncontributing secondary building, due to age.  
Tax ID 63.10-2-14)

Large two-story, four-bay side-gabled Shingle Style wood-frame house with circular cobblestone tower capped by a conical roof set asymmetrically on façade; tower adjoins an arched cobblestone entrance opening to a recessed entrance centered on the front wall. Additional cobblestone details include a massive corner pier supporting a Tuscan column under the northeast corner and two chimneys, one piercing the front roof and the other applied asymmetrically to the west gable wall. House retains varied period fenestration with different decorative transoms including multi-light wood-frame ones on curved windows in tower and leaded ones on oriel window project from west half of front façade. Upper story and oriel window clad in wood shingles. Stone coursing marks caps and sills of tower windows. Limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front garage with wood shingle siding. Built 1970–2000.

**45 W Grand St., c. 1850.** 1 contributing primary building.  
Tax ID 63.10-2-15

Five-bay house composed of a small limestone house (built ca. 1850) with coursed ashlar walls incorporated into a much larger, Queen Anne wood-frame house (built ca. 1900) with an irregular roof composed of gabled, hipped, and pyramidal roofs. One-story coursed limestone portion retains a Greek Revival entrance and large plain windows with stone sills. A later wood-frame upper story with a hipped roof caps east section of the stone house and features a two-story square block with pyramidal roof featuring flared lower edge at the northeast corner of the front façade; western section of one-story stone house is capped by a tall hipped roof with a gabled dormer centered on it. Later wood-frame sections featured varied period fenestration; most sash replaced with

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vinyl one-over-ones; door also recently replaced. Vinyl siding with wood trim; two Queen Anne brick chimneys. Cobblestone wall along front line of house lot. Too small wood sheds on property, too small to count.

**44 W Grand St., 1985. Cumberland Farms.** 1 noncontributing primary building (due to age).

Tax ID 63.10-2-18

One-story, flat-roofed brick veneer service station with deep pent roof projecting over front and side elevations; two gas pumps protected by canopy south of store front. Main entrance is glass and metal with large windows. Site of an earlier gas station shown on Sanborn maps in the 1920s and 1940s.

**46 W Grand St., c. 1975. Mid-County Volunteer Ambulance.** 1 noncontributing primary building (due to age and integrity).

Tax ID 63.10-1-25

Shed-roofed, four-bay wood-frame ambulance garage with prominent pent roof on façade; steel siding and vinyl one-over-one sash in most openings. May be a 1970s remodel of an earlier c 1930 gas station located at this corner.

**50 W Grand St., c. 1900.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building

Tax ID 63.10-1-26

Two-story, four-bay gambrel-roofed frame house with flared eaves; gambrel end faces highway; west eave is extended over first story to overhang a side porch; shed-roofed dormer spans much of the lower roof face. Retains generally regular, largely symmetrical period fenestration; front façade features variety of windows including a large Palladian window in attic peak, tripled, paired, and single openings, one with a round-arched panel above; most openings have one-over-one vinyl sash; main entrance centered on front below overhanging porch with recently replaced wood posts. Period wood shingle siding. Stone retaining wall along front edge of property.

*Outbuilding:* Large wood-frame shed-roofed garage; wood clapboard siding with lapped corners. Added early 1900s to northeast corner of main block.

**51 W Grand St., 1900.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-16)

Two-story, four-bay cross-gabled, T-plan, frame house on banked, roughly coursed limestone foundation; circular three-story tower capped by a conical roof centered on façade at corner formed by roof faces; open hip-roofed porch with replaced resin Tuscan columns and balustrade; open classical entrance porch appears to be a recent replacement. House retains varied period fenestration with single and paired double-hung windows and decorative Queen Anne transoms and tripled casements; sash replaced mainly with vinyl one-over-one except for curved sash in tower and novelty windows in attic; eight-light casements in windows on west end of façade. Wood clapboards with corner boards on main body of house with shingled gable ends and varied bands of shingles on tower; raking frieze and exposed rafter tails with decorative ends. Queen Anne chimney on front roof face.

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-front, wood-frame carriage barn with wood clapboard siding, two-over-two wood sash, and loading door; main doors replaced. Built ca. 1900.

**55 W Grand St., 1900.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.10-2-17

Two-story, three-bay hip-roofed, wood-frame house with prominent gabled dormer above shallow wing projecting from east end of façade; open hip-roofed porch with glazed ends and Ionic columns set on flared, wood shingled railing spans façade. Retains most of period fenestration with wood one-over-one sash;

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asymmetrically placed main entrance; shed-roofed parlor window projects from east side of house. Wood shingle siding with syncopated lower edge; high banked stone foundation slopes to rear facing river; period chimney on ridgeline.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, side-gabled wood-frame garage set one story below grade of house; wood clapboard siding. Built mid-1900s.

**56 W Grand St., 1865.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 noncontributing secondary building (due to age).  
Tax ID 63.10-1-27)

Wood-frame house composed of two-story, three-bay, gable-front main block and one-story, two-bay side-gabled wing forming L-plan; open plain hip-roofed entrance porch added 1900s over asymmetrically placed entrance in main block. Retains regular period fenestration with six-over-six replacement sash. Raking frieze; later added wood shingle siding. Exterior cobblestone chimney applied to front wall of wing, c. 1920 or later.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front, wood-frame garage with shed-roofed shop area on east eave wall. Built 1980–2000.

**59 W Grand St., c. 1900. Former School Building.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.  
Tax ID 63.9-2-29

One-and-one-half story, hip-roofed stone school building with prominent three-by enclosed gabled porch centered on front wall, capped by open belfry and flanked on each side by four windows; matching gable-roofed wings project from each side and form a symmetrical plan. Regular period fenestration with round-arched recessed front entrance capped by fanlight; stone lintels and sills on paired and single openings with wood one-over-one sash. Tympani on gable ends facing east and west feature wood shingles; raking wood friezes; stone water table. Retains low stone wall on front and sides of lot.

*Outbuilding:* One-story, wood-frame hip-roofed garage with four one-over-one windows on north side; two bays open in east wall. Wood clapboards. Built 1940–60.

**62 W Grand St., c. 1870-1890.** 1 contributing primary building; 2 contributing secondary buildings.  
Tax ID 63.10-1-28

Two-story, square-plan frame house with one-and-one-half-story wing forming an L-plan; one-story, gable-roofed back ell; open shed-roofed porch (added early 1900s) with pediment marking asymmetrically placed main entrance spans facade. Retains regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash; hip-roofed three-sided bay window added on west side ca. 1890. Vinyl siding; parged foundation.

*Outbuildings:* Two-story, gable-roofed, wood-frame carriage barn with recent garage door in west eave wall opening towards Center Street. Vinyl siding. Built ca. 1885.

Small wood-frame building, possibly a hen house. Built ca. 1920.

**68 W Grand St., c. 1865.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.  
Tax ID 63.9-1-12)

Wood-frame house composed of two-story, three-bay front-gable main block and one-and-one-half-story, two-bay side-gabled wing forming L-plan. Retains regular period fenestration with asymmetrically placed main entrance in main block and half-windows in upper story of wing; sash replaced with six-over-six vinyl sash flanked by paneled vinyl shutters; half windows retain period three-light casements slightly recessed main entrance asymmetrically placed in main block. Vinyl siding; raking frieze.

*Outbuilding:* One-and-one-half-story, wood-frame carriage barn with wood novelty siding, six-over-six period wood sash, and two sets of paired doors in east gable end facing Center Street. Built ca. 1865.

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**71 W Grand St., c. 1870-1890.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-27

Two-story, three-bay, L-plan, wood-frame house with overhanging, low-pitched hipped-roof; rear ell (may have been raised recently); open porch with squared chamfered posts and decorative scroll sawn frieze over entrance and wraps part of east side. Retains regular period fenestration (some sash being replaced with vinyl ones) and asymmetrically placed main entrance with paired period doors with glazed upper panels and transom above. House retains wood clapboards, corner boards, and deep frieze; rough coursed limestone foundation.

**72 W Grand St., c. 1865.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 noncontributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-13

Wood-frame house composed of two-story, three-bay, gable-front main block and one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled wing forming L-plan; open porch with chamfered squared posts, scroll-sawn corner braces, and squared spindled railing projects from front of wing and also covers asymmetrically placed entrance with narrow transom in main block. Regular period fenestration with vinyl six-over-six replacement sash. Vinyl siding; parged foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Small wood-frame “Amish” shed-style building, ca. 2015.

**73 W Grand St., 1900.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-26

One-and-one-half-story, here-bay gambrel-roofed, wood-frame house with gambrel wall facing highway; west roof face extended over open porch supported by squared posts on that side of house; additional shed-roofed porch features squared battered columns set on cobblestone wall forming railing spans façade. Generally regular period fenestration with shed-roofed dormers in upper story east roof face; mostly one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; neoclassical entrance with elliptically arched fan and sidelights in asymmetrically placed main entrance. Vinyl siding; exterior cobblestone chimney on east side of house.

*Outbuilding:* Gambrel-roofed garage matches style of house and features shed-roofed dormer with loft doors centered on north roof face. Built ca.1930.

**75 W Grand St., c. 1850-1875.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-25

Two-story, five-bay wood-frame house composed of two same-height square-plan blocks with low-pitched hipped roofs forming an L-plan; overhanging roof with paired scrolled brackets. Open porch with squared chamfered posts and arcaded frieze spans wing; a second porch with matching details spans much of rear wall overlooking river. Retains regular period fenestration with two-over-two wood period sash and paired period doors with glazed upper panels in both main block and wing, both asymmetrically placed; one in main block features deep oblong transom light. Wood clapboards with corner boards; period brick chimneys; banked stone foundation. Period brick chimneys on roofs of both blocks.

**76 W Grand St., c. 1900.** 1 contributing primary building; 2 contributing secondary buildings.

Tax ID 63.9-1-14

Two-story, two-unit, hip-roofed, three-bay wood-frame house with commercial storefront in first-story east bay and enclosed shed-roofed rear porch. Storefront (ca. 1900) features recessed center entrance flanked by large display windows. Retains regular period fenestration of paired one-over-one vinyl sash in upper story; first story fenestration partially altered. Vinyl siding; stone steps to both entrances.

*Outbuildings:* Gable-front wood-frame carriage barn with loft door. Built ca. 1880.

Two-bay, gable-front wood-frame garage with asbestos shingle siding. Built mid-1900s.

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**80 W Grand St., 1890.** 1 contributing primary building; 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-2

Two-story, gable-front, three-bay wood-frame house with open, hip-roofed porch spanning part of front and east side to a two-story, three-sided bay window capped by a gabled dormer; porch roof supported by Tuscan columns set on enclosed railing and small pediment marks main entrance. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one sash, some period wood and some vinyl replacements. Asbestos shingle siding with period raking frieze, full returns, and modillion blocks in frieze.

*Outbuilding:* Large two-bay, gambrel-roofed, wood-frame garage with living space above features regular period fenestration with six-over-six wood period sash. Built ca. 1920.

**83 W Grand St., 1877.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-24

Wood-frame house composed of five-bay, two-and-one-half-story, L-plan main block and lower two-story rear ell, all with low-pitched hipped roofs featuring deep eaves; main block has brackets and deep frieze. House retains regular period fenestration with decorative pedimented Italianate window heads on main block; asymmetrically placed, recessed main entrance; all sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones flanked by louvered vinyl shutters in first and second stories; doors replaced with a single opening flanked by sidelights. Vinyl siding.

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-front wood-frame carriage barn with side-gabled wing projecting from east eave wall. Retains wood clapboard siding and corner boards; Italianate cupola centered on ridge line of main block. Built ca. 1877.

**86 W Grand St., c. 1860-1875.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 noncontributing secondary building (due to age).

Tax ID 63.9-1-15

Two-story, four-bay wood-frame house with low-pitched, cross-gabled roof featuring gables on east and facade; main roof features paired scrolled brackets set under deep eaves; enclosed porch (added ca. 1915) with neoclassical details spans west half of house; mansard roofed cupola projects from east half of facade. Retains most of regular period fenestration including two-story, three-sided bay window applied to east half of facade below the cupola; most sash replaced with one-over-one wood sash with some more recent one-over-one vinyl sash. Asbestos shingle siding; coursed ashlar limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front wood-frame garage stone veneer walls. Built ca. 2010.

**87 W Grand St., 1920.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-22

One-story, hip-roofed, three-bay stuccoed house with lower, hip-roofed porches projecting from each end of front facade; east porch is an open entrance porch with tripled squared posts resting on enclosed stuccoed railing; west porch is enclosed and features tripled windows spanning front wall. Period fenestration incorporates single, double, tripled openings; center front has six-window ribbon with narrow multi-light transoms; eyebrow window centered in front roof face. Coursed limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, hip-roofed wood-frame garage with period three-panel doors featuring six-light windows in upper panels. Built ca. 1920. Matches style of house.

**91-93 W Grand St., c. 1880.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-21

Two-story, three-bay L-plan, wood-frame, two-unit house with lower two-story rear ell; all blocks have low-hipped, overhanging roofs; two-story, three-sided bay window projects from west half of facade and an open

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shed-roofed porch (wrought iron supports and poured concrete foundation added 1960s or 1970s) projects from center bays of façade. Generally regular period fenestration with paired entrances with wood doors of similar date to porch supports are centered on façade; one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Aluminum siding; slightly banked limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-front, wood-frame carriage barn with loft door in west eave wall and wood clapboard siding. Banked rough coursed limestone foundation. Built ca. 1885.

**94 W Grand St., 1957.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-16

One-and-one-half-story two-bay wood-frame Cape with enclosed gable front porch spanning two-thirds of façade; open entrance porch recessed under one corner of the porch. Regular period fenestration with mainly period wood sash in varied configurations and flanked by later louvered vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; concrete block foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, gable-front wood-frame garage with doorway adjacent to garage bay. Built ca. 1957.

**95 W Grand St., 1860.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-16)

Two-story, five-bay, wood-frame house with low-pitched, hipped roof; and deep eaves supported by a single scrolled bracket marking each bay; open gable-roofed porch (added ca.1960) over center entrance; shed-roofed back ell. Symmetrical, regular period fenestration; openings on front and side featured low pedimented caps on all openings on front and sides and one-over-one vinyl replacement sash; center entrance has recently replaced wood door flanked by sidelights. Vinyl siding; rough coursed limestone foundation.

**96 W Grand St., 1932.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 noncontributing secondary building (due to age).

Tax ID 63.9-1-17)

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay side-gabled brick bungalow with shed-roofed, wood-frame dormer clad in wood shingles centered on front roof face; roof is extended over partially enclosed brick porch spanning façade; east half features paired and tripled openings; west half is open, and corner is support by battered brick column set on brick pier. Retains period fenestration with original wood sash composed of three vertically oriented lights over a single light in mainly paired configurations. Deep eaves with no frieze below.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, side-gabled wood-frame garage. Built ca. 2000.

**98 W Grand St., 1930.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-18)

Three-bay side-gabled house with brick first story and “half-timbered” upper story with steeply pitched roof and flared eaves. Large central gable dormer breaks eave line on facade as does smaller one in west half of façade; eastern part of front roof extended over an enclosed porch with brick walls and a ribbon of four casement windows in front. Retains varied period fenestration with period six-over-six wood sash in mainly single openings; six-light and eight-light casements in ribbons; glazed, shed-roofed porch on rear wall features six-over-six wood sash. Wood shingled gable ends; large exterior period brick chimney centered on west gable wall.

*Outbuilding:* Three-bay, side-gabled with tiled main story and wood-frame upper half story; gabled dormer centered on front roof face matches larger one on house. First and third garage bays feature three-paneled period doors; center bay door recently replaced with an upward sliding door. Built ca. 1930.

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**99 W Grand St., 1860.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-19

Two-story, three-bay L-plan, wood-frame house with lower two-story rear ell; both blocks feature low-pitched, overhanging, hipped roofs with paired, scrolled brackets. Open hip-roofed porch with bracket eaves similar to main block spans front and east side. Regular period fenestration with asymmetrically placed entrance featuring paired period doors with glazed upper panels capped by an oblong transom light; wood one-over-one sash in simple Italianate period casings may be early 1900s replacements. Asbestos shingle siding; slightly banked limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-story, gable-front, wood-frame carriage barn with partial returns and loft door centered in upper story front; main entrance features nineteenth century sliding hardware and door. Wood clapboard siding; six-over-six wood sash. Built ca. 1860.

**100 W Grand St., 1930.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 noncontributing secondary building, due to age.

Tax ID 63.9-1-19)

Two-story, five-bay hip-roofed, wood-frame house with open hip-roofed porch with squared, battered columns set on enclosed railing spanning façade; hipped dormers featuring paired six-light wood casements in front and side roof faces. Retains regular period fenestration with paired entrances with period doors with glazed upper panels in center front and period two-over-two wood sash in most openings; some sash replaced with vinyl one-over-ones. Wood clapboard siding, corner boards, and water table boards; parged foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Small gable-roofed building of undetermined function with vinyl siding. Post 1966.

**101 W Grand St., 1955.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-18

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay side-gabled, wood-frame Cape-Cod style house with rear full-width dormer; metal awning over entrance; enclosed gable-roofed bay porch projects from east wall of house has an attached garage bay. Some windows altered to have vinyl casement windows. Vinyl siding.

**106 W Grand St., c. 1870/1920.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-20

Two-story, three-bay L-plan, hip-roofed, wood-frame house with shed-roofed back porch; overhanging roof now features tall hipped-roof with hip-roofed dormers on front and side roof faces; glazed porch wrapping façade and part of west façade features neoclassical details including elliptical fan windows in transom section and Tuscan columns. Regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in most openings. Asbestos shingle siding; coursed limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Large, two-bay, gable-roofed wood-frame garage with clipped ends, wood clapboard siding, and one-over-one wood sash; attached to house by an enclosed passage; garage bays open to Glen Avenue. Built ca. 1920.

**110 W Grand St., 1900.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-26

Two-story, three-bay side-gabled, wood-frame house with deep eaves supported by braces on gable ends; open shed-roofed porch supported by squared, battered posts set on shingled railing. Regular period fenestration with main entrance slightly off center and featuring wood period door with oblong glazed upper panel; wood period one-over-one sash in single and paired configurations. Wood clapboard first story with corner boards and water table boards; wood shingled upper story; rusticated concrete block foundations; recently replaced metal roof.

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*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, gable-front wood-frame garage similar in taste to house; wood novelty siding; paired four-light windows in eave walls under exposed rafter tails; retains period three-panel doors that open to Glen Avenue. Built ca.1920.

**111 W Grand St., c. 1860-1880.** 1 contributing primary building)

Tax ID 63.9-2-15.1

Two-story, three-bay T-plan, wood-frame house with flat roof; lower two-story ell spans rear wall of house; overhanging roof with brackets now encased in non-historic materials on main block; shed-roofed entrance porch on east side of house appears to replace earlier one. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash flanked by vinyl louvered shutters; two-story, three-sided bay window on east side of house. Vinyl siding; rough coursed limestone foundation.

**115 W Grand St., 1955.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-14.1

One-story, two-bay side-gabled, wood-frame ranch house with open gable-roofed porch at east end of facade. Partially altered period fenestration retains three-part window in façade and period wood door; many openings capped by collapsible awnings of similar date to the house. Vinyl siding. Attached carport, c. 1960.

**116 W Grand St., 1921. Palatine Garage.** 1 contributing primary building

Tax ID 63.9-1-27)

Front step gable-roofed six-bay service garage built of rusticated concrete blocks with asymmetrically stepped façade; west end of facade features two additional “steps” with a door and office windows; main garage bay centered under tallest step of façade. Slightly lower addition projects from rear wall and aligns with the east eave wall of main block; a more recent (post-1960) cement block wing with double garage bays projects east at rear of open lot. Eave walls of main block feature regular fenestration with concrete sills and lintels; period two-over-two wood sash.

**117 W Grand St., c. 1900.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-13

Two-story, two-bay gable-front, wood-frame house with shallow wing projecting from east eave wall to form an L-plan; two-story, three-sided bay window projects from east wall of main block; gabled dormer breaks west eave line; one-story, flat-roofed rear ell; braces, now encased in sheet metal, set under lower corners of the gables on main block and dormer window. Mainly period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash in most opening; parlor window in east end of façade retains stained glass transom. Coursed limestone foundation slightly banked to the rear of house. Vinyl siding; rough coursed limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* One-and-one-half-story, gable front wood-frame carriage barn with full-height gable-roofed wing projecting from east eave wall. Loft door centered in peak; main doors replaced with upward sliding garage doors. Vinyl siding. Built ca. 1900.

**121 W Grand St., 1917.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-12)

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay gambrel-roofed frame house with eave wall facing highway; full-height shed-roofed dormers on both roof faces; open porch with Tuscan columns projects from east gambrel wall. Regular symmetrical period fenestration with round-arched hood over center entrance and vinyl six-over-one-replacement sash in paired and single configurations, all flanked by paneled vinyl shutters. Vinyl siding; rusticated concrete block foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, wood-frame garage with vinyl siding. Built 1930–50.



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**123 W Grand St., 1910.** (1 contributing primary building, 1 noncontributing secondary building (due to age).  
Tax ID 63.9-2-11

Two-story, three-bay gable-front, wood-frame house with shallow wing on east eave wall forming L-plan; pent roof spans façade and part of east side; one-story, gable-roofed ell projects from rear wall of main block; two gabled dormers project from west roof face; later added (mid-late 1900s) exterior brick chimney on west eave wall. Partially altered fenestration with mainly eight-over-eight vinyl replacement sash flanked by louvered vinyl shutters; door also replaced. All exterior materials replaced with non-historic ones.

*Outbuilding:* One-bay, side-gabled wood-frame garage with wood clapboard siding. Built ca. 2000.

**124 W Grand St., 1920.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building.  
Tax ID 63.9-1-28

One-and-one-half-story, five-bay hip-roofed brick house with coursed limestone foundation; open hip-roofed porches with brick lattice railings and battered brick piers centered on façade and west side; enclosed hip-roofed porch projects from east side of house; hip-roofed dormers centered on front and side roof faces. Period fenestration uses variety of window configurations, almost all with tall narrow openings featuring three vertically oriented lights above single lights.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay hip-roofed garage matches house in style. Built 1930–60. Low limestone block wall with taller corner piers spans front of property.

**132 W Grand St., c. 1900.** 1 contributing primary building.  
Tax ID 63.9-1-1

Large, multi-bay two-story Richardsonian Romanesque mansion with rusticated limestone walls and irregular plan composed of gable-roofed blocks of varying heights and orientations; large three and one-half story square tower centered on façade is capped by a pyramidal roof; lower, smaller round tower with conical roof projects from west gable wall of main block. Open porch with round-arched stone arcade runs from base of central tower, where the main entrance is recessed, to southeast corner and partially wraps east side. Generally regular period fenestration incorporates a variety of windows including round and segmentally arched openings in single and triple configurations; many feature stained glass transom lights.

**136 W Grand St., c. 1925.** 1 contributing primary building, 3 contributing secondary buildings.  
Tax ID 63.9-1-29

One-and-one-half-story, four-bay side-gabled, wood-frame house with glazed porch on east gable wall and one-story gable-roofed rear ell. House features Georgian Revival decorative scheme with partial returns (friezes covered or lost by non-historic siding) and open, hip-roofed entrance porch with paired Tuscan columns and frieze mimicking triglyphs and metopes with plain trim. Regular period fenestration features mainly doubled openings, center entrance, and ribbon of quadrupled windows in dormer window all with period wood sash featuring two lights above and an elongated single light below. Vinyl siding.

*Outbuildings:* One-story, gable-roofed florist shop and greenhouse set behind house with varied fenestration included paired six-over-six wood sash and single-light display windows with awnings; entrance in west gable wall. Built mid-1900s.

One-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed barn on low foundation with paired main doors in east eave wall. Wood clapboard siding and later windows. Built 1830–60.

One-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed wood-frame house with shed-roofed enclosed porch on east eave wall. Wood clapboard siding; regular fenestration. Set back behind other buildings. Date uncertain but predates mid-1900s.

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**137 W Grand St., 1954.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-9

One-story, five-bay Mid-Century Modern wood-frame house composed of three hip-roofed blocks: center block is flanked by a wing projecting from west end of façade; a small hyphen connects center block to a two-bay hip-roofed garage; all roofs feature deep eaves. Open entrance porch is recessed under eaves of main block and west wing; main door is a single solid wood panel flanked by narrow sidelights composed of glass blocks. Period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. Period wood siding with lapped corners. House believed to have been built for a chemist working at Beech-Nut across the river in Canajoharie.

**139 W Grand St., 1923.** 1 contributing primary building, 1 contributing secondary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-8

Two-story, four-bay side-gabled, wood-frame house; open, hip-roofed porch with square posts and paneled railing spans façade; gabled dormer centered in front roof face; deep eaves. Retains regular period fenestration with one-over-one vinyl replacement sash throughout. Aluminum siding; limestone foundation.

*Outbuilding:* Two-bay, side-gable wood-frame garage with matching deep eaves and matching finishes. Built 1930–50.

**141 W Grand St., 1970.** Town of Palatine Office Building. 1 noncontributing primary building, due to age.

Tax ID 63.9-2-7

One-story, flat-roofed, brick office building with bluestone veneer on east half of facade; west half of front façade filled by steel frame windows. Entrance through steel frame door on west side of building.

**142 W Grand St., 1930.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-30

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay side-gabled brick bungalow with wood-framed peaks; flat-roofed porch with brick walls and triple windows in front and side projects from west gable wall; open entrance porch with segmentally arched frieze and squared, battered wood columns set on brick piers joined by brick railing spans east half of facade. Regular period fenestration includes shed-roofed dormer raised on front roof face and variety of window configurations (single, double, and triple) with three (vertical orientation)-over-one wood period sash. Limestone foundation.

**143 W Grand St., 1963.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.9-2-5

One-story, four-bay hip-roofed, wood-frame house on steeply banked foundation (once had a garage below); wood shingle siding. Regular period fenestration with vinyl one-over-one replacement sash throughout; recessed center entrance. Wood shingle siding with alternating rows of wide and narrow reveals.

**152 W Grand St., 1965.** 1 contributing primary building.

Tax ID 63.9-1-31

One-story, three-bay flat-roofed, T-plan, wood-frame house set on high banked foundation, which incorporates a one-bay garage under west end of house; poured concrete retaining wall on east side of driveway. Open porch recessed under deep eaves at southeast corner of house. Intact period fenestration with some or all sash replaced. Vinyl siding.

**154 W Grand St., c. 1865.** 1 contributing primary building, 2 contributing secondary buildings.

Tax ID 63.5-1-6.1

Two-story, three-bay, square-plan, wood-frame house with low hipped roof, deep eaves, and frieze with large scrolled brackets; lower two-story ell centered on rear wall and one-story gable-roofed ell attached to that.

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Symmetrical period fenestration with paired openings on façade and single openings on sides; vinyl one-over-one replacement sash flanked by paneled vinyl shutters throughout; paired doors in center entrance. Vinyl siding.

*Outbuildings:* Small gable-roofed wood-frame building with wood siding (east of house). Built ca. 1900. Gable-roofed wood-frame garage behind house, which hides it from view. Built mid-1900s.

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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.

### 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.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Exploration/Settlement

Transportation

Architecture

### Period of Significance

c. 1739-1966

### Significant Dates

1739, 1820, 1824, 1931, 1966

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

unknown

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**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period begins with the earliest known resource representing the settlement period of the village and ends with those residences that represent the final mid-twentieth century period of growth.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A**

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**Summary**

The Palatine Bridge Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of settlement and transportation, as it represents the earliest history and most important theme (transportation) associated with the development of this village during the period 1739-1966 and under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its large and intact collection of primarily domestic architecture in popular period styles surviving from the period of significance. This village's history divides into four periods, namely the early period of initial German and Dutch settlement beginning in the early nineteenth century through the post-Revolutionary War period, followed by the early-to-mid-nineteenth century, when bridges and the canal impacted the village's economy. The third period goes from the mid-through-late-nineteenth, when improvements in railroad transportation lessened the village's isolation. Finally, the last period of the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century reflects the village's residential growth as industries such as Beechnut Packing Company in Canajoharie provided employment for the residents of Palatine Bridge and attracted more workers to the area. The themes of settlement, transportation and architecture create a thread throughout the period of significance. Intact resources representing each of these periods survive on intact streets that have been little changed since they were laid out. The one section of the village where major development has occurred has been excluded from the district, which otherwise illustrates the full development of the village over more than two centuries.

The Village of Palatine Bridge was named for c. 1803 bridge over the Mohawk River that connected it to the Village of Canajoharie on the south bank of the river. The village was originally part of the 1716 Van Slyck Patent approved by the British crown and a stone farmhouse named Fort Frey, built in 1739, is the earliest surviving building that represents the settlement period. The name Fort Frey comes from the stone house being fortified during the border warfare between British and French forces and the American Revolution in the eighteenth century. The area immediately around the crossing gradually developed into a small hamlet facing the river and, while Canajoharie soon grew into a prosperous canal village, Palatine Bridge remained small and agriculturally oriented. The hamlet grew after the opening of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad in 1836 and further development of rail lines brought additional traffic through Palatine Bridge, as it was a regular stop for

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virtually all trains by the 1870s. Although it remained a small community, the village capitalized on its position on the line when it incorporated in 1867, and it extended its boundary for nearly a mile along the route. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, Palatine Bridge became a quiet, outlying residential extension of Canajoharie, where some of the well-to-do built on large lots in the village, along with more modest houses for retiring farmers from the surrounding town. By the early 1900s, New York State designated the old Mohawk Turnpike and both Lafayette and Grand Streets as state highways, which, in the short term, led to street improvements in the village and the opening of service garages and gas stations. The village continued to be almost entirely residential, retaining much of the appearance it gained by the late 1960s with the exception of a mall built in the 1970s near the intersection of Bridge and Grand streets that was opened to take advantage of traffic on the state highways that accessed the I-90 Thruway interchange across the river in Canajoharie.

The largely residential Village of Palatine Bridge attained its current appearance by the 1960s. The nominated historic district retains a representative inventory of domestic architecture from the period of significance with little infill. These buildings are set on tree-lined streets with fairly deep setbacks fringed by mature street trees. Houses illustrate characteristic patterns of residential development with the older core of the community centered along Grand Street (NY-5) and the south end of Lafayette Street. The older styles of Federal, Greek Revival, give way to Italianate and Queen Anne, followed by Arts and Crafts, Georgian Revival, and Mid-Century Modern as the distance from the historic core increased with generally intact streetscapes revealing the characteristic density of village development. The Palatine schoolhouse and the Johnston mansion illustrate the use of local limestone at the turn of the twentieth century for massive, handsomely designed buildings. A handful of post-World War II houses infill open lots in the historic area, and Carman Court, a new street with rows of Capes facing each other, was opened in the late 1940s.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **Settlement Period, c. 1716 to 1803**

The area now encompassed by the Village of Palatine Bridge is located on the north bank of the Mohawk River in the Town of Palatine, Montgomery County, New York. Geographically, the village is about five miles west of the Noses, a pair of headlands slightly offset from each other on opposite banks of the river. These rise more

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than 500 feet from the valley floor and form a prominent landmark that until the early 1700s marked the end point boundary for the British crown for settlement and agricultural development.

Around 1689, Heinrich Frey settled on a 300-acre parcel within the area now encompassed by the Village of Palatine Bridge. Frey came from Zurich, Switzerland, in 1688 and allegedly settled first in the Schoharie Valley. He built a cabin, which his son, also Heinrich, replaced with the stone house known as Fort Frey in 1739. Both the old cabin and the new stone dwelling were fortified during the episodic frontier warfare between French and British forces and their allies beginning in the 1690s and continuing into the 1750s.<sup>1</sup> By the turn-of the nineteenth century, the stone house was the oldest building within the village boundary and a rare survivor in the region. The oldest portion followed the construction used by Palatine German settlers in the first half of the eighteenth century in the Mohawk Valley and featured a narrow, side-gabled form with small symmetrical fenestration openings. These stone houses were more defensible than the wood farmhouses on surrounding properties. When the threat of invasion was high during the border conflicts of the mid-1700s, people from surrounding properties gathered at these dwellings, which were fortified with stockades rendering it, like a handful of others in the region, as touchstones of the Mohawk Valley's settlement and struggle in the colonial period. Like other examples, this house is sometimes called "Fort" Frey for this historic use. Frey descendants retained the property for about two more centuries.

Heinrich Frey, the elder, may have been exceptionally forward thinking. The combination of fertile land fronting a notable transportation corridor provided by the Mohawk River proved profitable and by the mid-1710s, Germans known as Palatines were being offered land on new patents laid out in the Mohawk Valley. The Germans settled first at Livingston Manor in the Hudson Valley, employed to manufacture the tar and pitch for rapidly growing British mercantile and military fleet. Harsh working and living conditions led them to abandon the manor in the winter of 1712–13 and cross the Helderberg hills into the Schoharie Valley where they settled on some of the most fertile land in British North America. Since the provincial government sought to entice the Germans from the Schoharie Valley, lands on both banks of the Mohawk River were offered on a fee simple basis rather than by the more typical lease.

In September 1716, Harmanus Van Slyck and Abraham dePeyster acquired a roughly triangular 2,000-acre (stated) tract on the north bank of the Mohawk River. Anthony's Nose, a headland on the river, formed its

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eastern point of reference. A line ran northwest and then north for a distance and then struck west to a place on the bank of the river west of the current village of Palatine Bridge. The tract incorporated roughly four miles of valuable river frontage.<sup>2</sup> In 1723, Nicholas Schuyler was retained to divide the tract into 16 long narrow lots, each with river access. Schuyler found that the tract actually encompassed approximately 6,000 acres, and Van Slyck deeded half of the lots to dePeyster and settled soon after on his own share of the holdings.<sup>3</sup> The Stone Arabia Patent adjoined the north boundary of the VanSlyck Patent and extended onto the fertile upland that forms much of the present-day town of Palatine. The Van Slyck Patent subsumed Frey's earlier deed of 300 acres, but he and his descendants retained ownership.<sup>4</sup>

The promise of outright ownership drew some of the Germans away from the Schoharie Creek. On their new lands in the Mohawk Valley, these people carved out successful farms that also formed an important barrier against incursion from French Canada. Germans in the Mohawk Valley grew a variety of crops, including wheat, which was so highly valued that it was commonly accepted as a form of currency.<sup>5</sup> The river was the main travel artery. Bateaux able to carry a ton or slightly more of cargo were floated downstream through the long reaches and shallow rifts, or rapids, to the falls at Cohoes. There, the cargo was unloaded and borne by wagon to the Hudson River. Boats laden with products desired by European settlers and Indians alike, especially British manufactured goods and imports such as tea, coffee, and spices, were shipped into the interior on the upstream return trip. Period accounts indicate that highways paralleled each bank, and that rough tracks extended into the interior.

Although they lived in a British province, people residing in this part of the Mohawk Valley generally spoke German.<sup>6</sup> Of their everyday buildings—wood-frame houses, barns, and smaller outbuildings—little survives above ground. By the latter part of the eighteenth century, some church congregations (Lutheran and Reformed) built handsome stone churches. In the Stone Arabia Patent, within the town of Palatine, but outside the village boundary, one of these survives. Like some of the stone houses, it too was fortified during the American

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<sup>1</sup> F.W. Beers, *History of Montgomery and Fulton counties, N.Y.: with illustrations ... and portraits of old pioneers and prominent residents* (New York: F.W. Beers, 1878), 151.

<sup>2</sup> "A map showing the correct division lines of the Harmanus Van Slyck/Abraham DePeyster Patent, the John Schuyler Patent, the Christian Garlock or Stone Arabia Patent, and the James Alexander Patent drawn on July 10, 1823 by Henry Loucks." Map #MCCO\_003382. (Fonda, NY: Montgomery County Clerk's Office), online at [http://www.fort-plank.com/Patent\\_Maps.html](http://www.fort-plank.com/Patent_Maps.html).

<sup>3</sup> Beers, 151.

<sup>4</sup> Measured drawings were taken of the building, known as Fort Frey, in 1939 by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Online at <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/ny0319/>.

<sup>5</sup> See Philip Otterness, *Becoming German. The 1709 Palatine Migration to New York* (Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 2004).

<sup>6</sup> Beers, 154.



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Revolution. Another is located at Palatine Church, earlier known as Palatine Village, where the Caroga Creek empties into the Mohawk about five miles west of the Village of Palatine Bridge.

As the American colonies inched towards war with Great Britain in the 1770s, the number of people, if only through natural increase, grew in the Mohawk Valley. To administer government functions, the province created Tryon County from the western part of Albany County in 1772, named for the royal governor of the time.<sup>7</sup> This was divided into several districts, among them the Stone Arabia district, which was bounded—easterly by a line drawn north from Anthony’s Nose, westerly by a line drawn north from the Little Falls of the Mohawk, and northerly by the “wilderness.”<sup>8</sup> A year later, the Stone Arabia district was renamed Palatine, a name retained by the present town.<sup>9</sup> After the Revolution, in 1784, the county was renamed Montgomery.<sup>10</sup>

With the end of hostilities against Great Britain in 1783, the Mohawk Valley became the avenue traveled by many new settlers moving west out of New England. They sought new land and commercial and industrial opportunities. Many prospective farmers continued west, or south and north of the valley. Those with mercantile acumen perceived the great commercial opportunity offered if the waterway were improved to allow larger boats. Such improvements were proposed as early as 1784 by Christopher Colles to the state assembly.<sup>11</sup> While the assembly agreed it was a good plan, it demurred at the notion of supporting the endeavor at public expense. In 1794, however, it chartered two private inland navigation companies. The Northern Inland Navigation Company never successfully improved a good water route from the Hudson to Lake Champlain as its president, General Philip Schuyler, had hoped it would. The Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, however, bypassed shallow water in several sections and built flights of locks at both Cohoes and Little Falls on the Mohawk River to eliminate the labor of unloading and reloading goods. By 1796, boats able to freight 15 or 16 tons of cargo plied the river as far west as present-day Rome, New York.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Thomas F. Gordon, *Gazetteer of the state of NY: comprehending its colonial history; general geography, geology, and internal improvements; its political state; a minute description of its several counties, towns, and villages ... with a map of the state, and a map of each county, and plans of the cities and principal villages*. (Philadelphia, PA: printed for author, 1836), 533.

<sup>8</sup> Washington Frothingham, *History of Montgomery County: embracing early discoveries, the advance of civilization, the labors and triumphs of Sir William Johnson, the inception and development of manufactures, with town and local records, also military achievements of Montgomery patriots, etc.* (Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Co., 1892), 317.

<sup>9</sup> J.H. French, *Gazetteer of the State of NY: embracing a comprehensive view of the geography, geology, and general history of the state, and a complete history and description of every county, city, town, village and locality with full tables of statistics*. (Syracuse, NY: R.P. Smith, 1860), 416.

<sup>10</sup> Gordon, *Gazetteer* 1836, 533–5.

<sup>11</sup> Noble E. Whitford, *History of the Canal System of the State of New York* (Albany, NY: Brandow Printing Co., 1906). Online at <http://www.eriecanal.org/texts/Whitford/1906/Chap01.html>. Whitford’s history of the New York canal system is encyclopedic and exhaustively footnoted. To compile it, he relied almost entirely on primary sources.

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.eriecanal.org/texts/Whitford/1906/Chap01.html>

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In the late 1780s or early 1790s, the Kanes, a family of several brothers from New England, opened a trading post on the south bank of the river in the stone Van Alstine house (a.k.a. Fort Renssealaer) near the mouth of the Canajoharie Creek. By about 1793, they had moved a mile or so east, where they built a dwelling and stone warehouse on a hillock overlooking the floodplain. Here they dug an access canal to their buildings from the main course of the river. They stored locally grown grain, especially wheat brought from the surrounding area on both sides of the river, and potash. It was reported in 1799 that the Kanes bought \$120,000 of these products for export.<sup>13</sup> That year, the Canajoharie District tax roll shows that James and Archibald Kane were among the wealthiest men in the district. They were assessed for \$3,300 in real estate and the very large sum of \$15,132 in personal estate.<sup>14</sup>

### **Connecting the riverbanks, 1803–1869: Bridges and the Erie Canal**

In 1803, a bridge company was chartered to cross the Mohawk River just above the Canajoharie Creek. Theodore Burr (1771–1822) of Oxford, New York, was retained to design and construct the bowstring truss bridge. Bridges had been built earlier at Utica and Little Falls, but this was the first in the middle section of the river.<sup>15</sup> The settlements at either end of the new span were at the time very small—the combined number of dwellings may have numbered fewer than 30. Thus, it seems likely that the Kanes, who had the wherewithal and stood to benefit by drawing customers from the north side of the river to their storehouses, played a financial role in constructing the bridge.

The bridge was a single span of the ambitious length of 330 feet that collapsed in 1807.<sup>16</sup> By that time, the Kanes had formed the partnership of Kane and Van Rensselaer in Utica and moved there.<sup>17</sup> Meanwhile, Burr's brother, Abram, was retained to replace the collapsed span with a covered bridge set on three stone piers. This crossing was swept away in spring floods in 1822, and David I. Zielley of Palatine organized construction of its replacement, also covered, at this location.<sup>18</sup> This span survived until 1901, when it burned in a spectacular fire. Some secondary sources report yet another loss in the 1830s and a span lost to fire even before the Burr bridge was constructed. None of these details, however, is reported in a primary source, and what seems most

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<sup>13</sup> Beers, 97.

<sup>14</sup> Tax assessment rolls for Town of Canajoharie, 1799. NYS Archives. Quoted in Philip Lord, *Canajoharie. The Archeology of Mohawk River Trade and Transport in the 1790s*. (Fort Plain, NY: Canajoharie-Palatine Tourism Committee, 1992), 14–15.

<sup>15</sup> Nelson Greene, *The Old Mohawk Valley Turnpike Book* (Fort Plain, NY: Mohawk Valley Historical Association, 1923).

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.structuremag.org/oldarchives/2004/september/great%20achievements.pdf>.

<sup>17</sup> Lord, *Canajoharie*, 19.

<sup>18</sup> Jephth R. Simms, *The Frontiersmen of New York* (Albany, NY: 1883), I:382. (<http://threerivershms.com/simms.canajbridges.htm>).

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important is that the crossing was considered both considered essential and failed several times. Whenever it failed, it was quickly replaced. Its importance is further reflected in the early adoption of the place name, “Palatine Bridge.”

Horatio Spafford’s 1813 *Gazetteer of the State of New York* failed to mention the bridge in the town entries for either Palatine or Canajoharie.<sup>19</sup> The gazetteer described the settlement by its earlier name, Palatine Village, and noted that it encompassed about 35 dwellings and centered on one of the German stone churches.<sup>20</sup> Spafford also stated that 36 charters for toll bridges were approved by the state legislature and that there were several bridges over the Mohawk downstream from Utica.<sup>21</sup> An updated 1824 edition of Spafford’s *Gazetteer* provided details of the early settlement at Palatine Bridge. It related that “the Palatine Bridge P. O. is in a hamlet of the same name, on the bank of the Mohawk, at the N. end of the bridge, between this town and Canajoharie, opposite Canajoharie Village, where are 12 or 15 houses and stores and considerable business, 5 miles E of Palatine Village.”<sup>22</sup> The majority of houses on the north bank appeared as being located west of Bridge Street along the former Mohawk Turnpike, later named Grand Street/ NY-5.

By 1824, most of the Erie Canal was open and carrying boats in the ice-free months. Part of its prism was dug on the south side of the Mohawk River at Palatine Bridge/Canajoharie. In 1825, the artificial waterway opened from Albany to Buffalo, and the cost of freight on Lake Erie and the Hudson River was almost instantly slashed to 10 percent of earlier overland rates. This single event of the canal’s opening radically altered places along the route. The canal’s opening made agriculture economically lucrative across a broad swath of Central and Western New York and drew commerce and industry to the canal corridor. Beyond this corridor, the older east-to-west orientation of overland travel shifted rapidly to the north, with south routes accessing the canal.

In Montgomery County, old hamlets and newly laid out settlements along the canal soon petitioned the state assembly for village charters. This allowed them to collect local taxes and pass ordinances governing fire protection and street and sidewalk development. The mill hamlet and travelers’ stopping place at Canajoharie

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<sup>19</sup> Horatio Gates Spafford, *A Gazetteer of the State of New-York: carefully written from original and authentic materials, arranged on a new plan, in three parts ....* (Albany, NY: H.C. Southwick, 1813). The Cherry Valley village entry noted that it was 13 miles southwest of the Mohawk at Palatine Bridge, 169. The Mohawk River entry used the bridge as a landmark for measuring distance and elevation. This entry also described improvements made by the Inland Navigation and Lock Company, 242.

<sup>20</sup> Spafford (1813), 269–70.

<sup>21</sup> Spafford (1813), 16.

<sup>22</sup> Horatio Gates Spafford, *A gazetteer of the state of NY: embracing an ample survey and description of its counties, towns, cities, villages, canals, mountains, lakes, rivers, creeks, and natural topography ... with an appendix....* (Albany, NY: B.D. Packard, 1824), 399.

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on the south side of the Palatine bridge was incorporated as the Village of Canajoharie in 1829. The settlements at the non-canal ends of the bridges, like the one connecting the towns of Palatine and Canajoharie, were economically important for farmers bringing commodities to them, but they were eclipsed for several decades by the villages directly on the waterway. This remained the case even after the Utica and Schenectady Railroad opened on the north riverbank in August 1836.<sup>23</sup> This steam-powered railway extended the horse and traction-powered Mohawk and Hudson short line, opened in 1831 for passengers on Erie Canal packets, making it among the earliest railroads in the nation.<sup>24</sup> Its charter from the state required that it purchase the rights of the former Mohawk Turnpike Company, which paralleled the north bank of the river, and that the railroad also keep the highway in good repair.

These early railroads only carried passengers and the lightest of freight because of small engines capacity and rails that were built of light stock. Sometimes iron straps were simply nailed to wood rails laid over wood ties. The state's charter of the Utica and Schenectady forbade it to carry freight, as the canal commissioners viewed the road as privately funded competition against the state-funded waterway.<sup>25</sup> This ban was lifted before 1840, but heavy, bulky items lacking tight arrival schedules continued to travel by canal for many decades to come.

When the state commissioned the comprehensive canal survey map in 1834 in advance of expansion, the north end of Church Street in Canajoharie was labeled "the Road to Palestine [*sic*] Village."<sup>26</sup> Unfortunately, the north bank of the river lay beyond the scope of the survey, so it was not mapped. Two years later, an 1836 *Gazetteer for the State of New-York* counted Palatine Bridge as one of three post villages in the town of Palatine.<sup>27</sup> It noted that both the turnpike and the railroad passed through the bridge hamlet, which included a Baptist Church, two stores, a tavern, and 25 dwellings.<sup>28</sup> In 1842, another gazetteer stated that there were "about 200 inhabitants" living in 30 dwelling houses in Palatine Bridge. The Baptist church remained, and there were now three taverns, three stores, and three groceries. There was also a stone quarry offering "a fine quality of building stone."<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Beers, 65.

<sup>24</sup> Beers, 65.

<sup>25</sup> Beers, 65.

<sup>26</sup> New York State Archives, Digital Collections. <http://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Search/Index?page=45#>. (Identifier in New York State Library catalog: NYSA\_A0848-77\_MC7\_DR9\_V9\_E9\_12).

<sup>27</sup> The others were Nelliston opposite Fort Plain and Palatine at the foot of Caroga Creek.

<sup>28</sup> Gordon, 540.

<sup>29</sup> John Disturnell, *A gazetteer of the state of New-York: comprising its topography, geology, mineralogical resources, civil divisions, canals, railroads and public institutions; together with general statistics; the whole alphabetically arranged; also, statistical tables, including the census of 1840; and tables of distances; with a new township map of the state.* (Albany, NY: J. Disturnell, 1842), 315.

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Palatine Bridge buildings from this era reflected the “American Style,” like the modest stone Greek Revival house at 25 West Grand Street. This wing-and-upright example was later greatly enlarged with a frame upper story added to the wing. Farther west, the large, earlier Federal-style Frey Place (NR listed 2002) predated the canal, built on a large park-like property that for many years bounded the western end of the growing hamlet. More typical was a small side-gabled, one-and-one-half-story frame house between the former Frey property and the bridge (still extant at 32 West Grand Street) that represents this early period of development of the hamlet.

Although Palatine Bridge was small, its proximity to a good bridge and an important highway north and south of the river made it an important stop on the railroad. The freight house represented a pattern of trade where items were transferred from railroad to canal or *vice versa*, or to overland routes ascending both slopes the valley. An 1853 *Map of Montgomery County* by Samuel Geil depicted Palatine Bridge as a small densely settled area aligned with the Mohawk River Turnpike between Bridge and Lafayette Streets with a wagon shop, a store, and a tin shop adjoining the north side of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad.<sup>30</sup> The map noted some house owner names west of Lafayette Street, including John Frey’s stone house, that are presumed to be the three wing-and-upright houses still extant at 56, 68, and 72 West Grand Street. An inset map included 40 unlabeled houses. Two long narrow buildings adjoined the north side of the paired tracks at the east end of Palatine Bridge. One of these was the old stone freight house (NR listed 1973 and later demolished).

Missing from the 1853 map were two cemeteries, one dating from the early settlement period and another well setback from Grand Street on a less than one-acre property to the east of the bridge. The newer cemetery was overseen by the Palatine Cemetery Association, incorporated in 1847, which obtained a deed for the cemetery, officially opening it to accept burials by 1857.<sup>31</sup> The small cemetery more closely resembled the more traditional layout of earlier burial grounds, featuring a rectilinear plan surrounded by a stone fence rather than the elegantly laid out path and planting plans of the popular Rural Cemetery Movement inspired cemeteries found in some other villages in the Mohawk Valley.

<sup>30</sup> Library of Congress. Online at <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3803m.la000521/>.

<sup>31</sup> A small collection of papers including Articles of Association and a deed for land are located in a box of historical items in the vault of the Village offices, 11 West Grand Street.

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In 1853, the state assembly passed an act to consolidate the proliferating and often undercapitalized railroad development of the period to form a single entity, the New York Central Railroad, connecting Albany and Buffalo. The consolidation reinforced the importance of the Mohawk Valley corridor as a connector between the eastern states and the continually opening west. As the railroad gained financial stability, it surely enhanced the local economy in north bank villages where there were passenger stations and freight depots. The cost of transferring goods changed when, in April 1859, the state assembly passed an act to eliminate tolls on the bridge over the Mohawk owned by the Canajoharie and Palatine Bridge Company. By August, the Village of Canajoharie had raised \$3,000 to subsidize the loss of revenue that supported the structure.<sup>32</sup> An adjustment to this legislation occurred in 1867, when the Village of Palatine Bridge was established. The village passed an amended act “for a free bridge over the Mohawk River” that year.<sup>33</sup> Similar state legislation eventually also eliminated tolls on the bridge built in 1829 to connect the Village of Fort Plain with the railroad and turnpike hamlet of Nelliston, which was incorporated as a village in 1878. Such tolls were viewed as onerous for individuals in Palatine Bridge and Nelliston because banks, shopping, even churches and schools, were located on the opposite bank in Canajoharie and Fort Plain.

The number of dwellings shown in 1853 was similar to that counted in an 1860 *Gazetteer* and also to those shown fifteen years later in the 1868 *Atlas of Montgomery and Fulton Counties*. The 1868 atlas revealed more detailed house ownership information, with the German names indicating ownership of surrounding farms rather than those who owned or ran businesses in the Village of Palatine Bridge. New England immigrants migrated west in the 1820s and 1830s, and their descendants were more commonly found as business owners in villages on the south bank of the river in the immediate region. This is also illustrated by the lack of businesses listed in Palatine Bridge in Child’s *Gazetteer of Fulton and Montgomery Counties* published in 1869. Child noted that by that date there were about 300 inhabitants in the recently chartered village.<sup>34</sup>

The 1868 atlas illustrated the characteristic village development with houses on deep lots and narrow frontages adjoining the Mohawk Turnpike, later known as Grand Street. As one crossed the bridge south to north from Canajoharie, the highway rose to a bluff nearly 40 feet above the river and passed over the double line of railroad tracks that ran on a level course located just above the floodplain and nearly 50 feet below the grade of

<sup>32</sup> *Minutes of Village of Canajoharie, 1855–72*. Typescript, 4. (Fonda, NY: Montgomery County Department of History and Archives).

<sup>33</sup> *Albany Journal* (1 July 1867), 1.

<sup>34</sup> Hamilton Child, *Gazetteer and business directory of Montgomery and Fulton counties, N.Y., for 1869-70, compiled and published by Hamilton Child* (Syracuse, NY: Printed at the Journal Office, 1869, 102.

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the turnpike. East of the bridge, the floodplain narrowed as the land rose sharply above the riverbank. The houses there were set very close to the old turnpike along the base of the slope. A wood-frame house, now at 31 East Grand Street, that illustrated a common pattern of enlargement and renovation during this historic period was located on the north side of the highway with a narrow sidewalk clinging to the frontage. The Palatine Cemetery, with its stone fence, was mapped on a lot on the slope north of the house. On the south side of the highway, the railroad is reached by descending a bank that rapidly steepens as one approaches the bridge.

West of the bridge, the floodplain broadens, and the highway and the railroad diverged, allowing for house lots with increasingly deep back lines going west, especially beyond the Lafayette Street. The present density of development was largely established by 1868 on this section of highway, and about half of the houses still standing clearly reflected this period. These include modest side-gabled, one-and-one-half-story wood-frame houses at 17 and 32 West Grand Street and a larger gable-front house with strong Greek Revival details and later Queen Anne additions at 18 West Grand Street. A smaller stone Greek Revival house was built nearly opposite at 25 West Grand Street and expanded with later, modest wood-frame additions. A modest gable-front building at 15 West Grand Street was altered for commercial use and stands next to D.S. Morrell's stone Italianate house, which is now used as the village hall. The economy later in the century led to more remodeling or replacement of several other buildings along this stretch of road.

In 1868, village development west of Lafayette Street was sparse. South of the turnpike there was a blacksmith's shop, a foundry, and one additional unidentified shop. On the north side, the process of subdividing the desirable frontage off from the agricultural backland was under way, but the density was yet to match that of the development between the bridge and Lafayette streets. Seven houses mapped in 1853 were on the north side of the highway and may date as early as 1840, all of them still extant.

### **Railroad village and suburban retreat, 1870–ca.1910**

The boundary established under Palatine Bridge's 1867 charter extended well beyond the densely developed core lying between Lafayette and Bridge streets to span more than a mile along the river bank from Failing Hill Road at the east end to the west edge of the Frey Place property. The line may have been drawn to take in as

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much of the railway frontage as possible to increase the tax base.<sup>35</sup> This surmise appears to be borne out in the highway tax levy enumerated in 1883, where the Webster Wagner estate developed in the interim was assessed for \$11,000 (30.8 days service), but the railroad was assessed for \$182,257.77 (507.6 days). This figure meant that the railroad paid by far the largest share of the village's tax levy. That same assessment listed 73 property owners excluding the railroad.<sup>36</sup> While not all lots within the village line included buildings, this number suggests more than a 10 percent increase in the number of houses shown in the 1868 Montgomery County atlas.

Traffic volume on the railroad had continued rising during those fifteen years. In 1874—only a year after the national financial panic brought on mainly by over speculation in railroads—third and fourth sets of rails were laid in the Mohawk Valley by the New York Central.<sup>37</sup> The earlier consolidation appears to have served the company well. The Beers county history (1878) opined,

The almost incalculable advantages to be derived from railroad facilities are offered at their best to the inhabitants of the Mohawk Valley. The creation of points of sale and shipment for agricultural produce increases the value of farm property, and Montgomery County everywhere shows, in its rich, well cultivated farms and fine buildings, the benefits of home markets and highest facilities for transportation.”<sup>38</sup>

Writing a few years later, in 1887, another writer suggested that Palatine Bridge had benefitted far beyond its relative size.

Few railroad stations along the traveled highways is so well known merely as a railroad station as Palatine Bridge on the line of the NYCRR. It may be said to be the smallest place in the world at which all trains, fast and slow, always stop. The limited expresses, which fly by chartered cities in a cloud of dust draw up under the rusty old bridge on the Mohawk river as if it were the center of the universe. ... On sultry days passengers who alight from the smutty coaches to quench their thirst at the pump near the station—a celebrated spring of sparkling, pure cold water—envy the inviting aspect of the scene, overlooking as it does the most picturesque stretch of the historic valley.”<sup>39</sup>

The Gothic-arched stone enclosure built over the “celebrated spring” near the site of the passenger station (no longer extant) survives as part of the village-owned Mahan Park.

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<sup>35</sup> It is alleged that this was the case in Nelliston, which was chartered in 1878. See: “Historic Resources of Nelliston, N.Y. (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties.” *National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form*. September 1980.

<sup>36</sup> *Highway Assessments in Village of Palatine Bridge, 1883*. (Palatine Bridge, NY: Village offices, vault)

<sup>37</sup> Beers, 65.

<sup>38</sup> Beers, 65–6.

<sup>39</sup> *Syracuse Standard* (21 July 1887), 2.



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Against this inviting aspect, the Village of Palatine Bridge's position as a "suburban" place of retirement and retreat for local people and those from farther afield increased during the 1870s and 1880s. This paralleled a similar and slightly earlier pattern in Nelliston where a row of large Italian villas overlooked the Village of Fort Plain, making Nelliston a suburb set aside from the steam mills and canal traffic of Fort Plain. A bird's-eye view taken of the sister villages of Canajoharie and Palatine Bridge in 1881 illustrates similar differences between the communities facing each other over the ancient crossing.<sup>40</sup> Canajoharie was a much larger village with mills of various types, including Arkell & Smith, the largest manufacturer in Canajoharie at the time, which made paper sacks for a variety of goods. When Canajoharie suffered a large fire in 1877, its downtown commercial district was rapidly rebuilt with connected three-story brick buildings in the latest style. Palatine Bridge featured no obvious commercial district, although there was the cider mill and vinegar factory of Beach & Cory, about one-half-mile north on the west side of Lafayette Street. The village also had a hotel and the post office.<sup>41</sup> While most people in Canajoharie lived in modest to middling houses on fairly small lots, across the river, tiny Palatine Bridge featured a dozen or more sizable residences in the earlier Italianate taste and the emerging late Victorian eclectic styles. These occupied generous lots, some with lawns, gardens, hedges, and trees.

Five of these houses were individually illustrated in the 1878 *History of Montgomery and Fulton Counties*.<sup>42</sup> A large number of vanity plates in this history for the small village as Palatine Bridge included John Stafford's Federal house, which was later updated with Queen Anne and Georgian Revival details, and William H. Davis's large Italianate house known as *Rose Lawn* (also still extant).<sup>43</sup> Another illustration showed John A. Failing's large Italianate house at 27 West Grand Street (still extant), which was built in 1870 when Failing retired from his farming.<sup>44</sup> One of the most elegant houses illustrated stood across from the bridge, purchased by banker James Spraker in 1865 when he returned to Palatine from Canajoharie.<sup>45</sup> The house of Webster Wagner was also depicted. Wagner invented the rooftop ventilator for railway cars and also pioneered sleeping car design. The latter made his fortune, but one such car also proved to be his coffin, when he died in a train wreck at Spuyten Duyvel at the outskirts of New York City in 1882. Like other owners of these houses who owned Canajoharie businesses or had retired from successful farms in the town of Palatine, Wagner was of local

<sup>40</sup> Vogt, C.H. "Canajoharie & Palatine Bridge, N.Y., 1881." Bird's-eye view. Cleveland, OH: C.H. Vogt, 1881. (Canajoharie Library; Arkell Museum)

<sup>41</sup> Beers, 65-6.

<sup>42</sup> Beers illustrated pages inserted between numbered pages of the Palatine chapter.

<sup>43</sup> Many of these illustrations were homes of patrons of the publication.

<sup>44</sup> Beers, 157.

<sup>45</sup> Beers, "The Spraker Family," after page 158.

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descent. All of these buildings survived to the present, except for the Webster Wagner House, which was demolished in 2016.

By the 1890s, rail service was being consolidated and reduced, possibly due to competition from the West Shore Railway, which opened on the other riverbank in the mid-1880s. A reporter for the *Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle* wrote mockingly, “A circular from the H[udson] R[iver] RR Company announces that the fast express will hereafter stop at Palatine Bridge Sundays only. We have never heard of a Poughkeepsian who wanted to stop at Palatine Bridge, but if one should, he can jump on the train as it flies by this city at 50 miles an hour and so get there.”<sup>46</sup> In 1900, it was proposed that a single agent manage the passenger and freight offices of the West Shore and Central Railroad stations in Fort Plain, Canajoharie, and Palatine Bridge. The intent was to do this in other places where service also nearly overlapped.<sup>47</sup>

Rail freight remained important, due in part to the shipping of high-quality limestone quarried at the west end of the Village of Palatine Bridge. An increase in the stone business on the north side of the river in this period indicated that the Pale gray limestone hauled by the rail line was in great demand and was found in the foundation of nearly every permanent building in the region from the earliest period of settlement. It also formed the walls of the distinctive German churches built in the latter part of the eighteenth century and some houses, such as Fort Frey and Frey Place in the village.

In the last decade of the nineteenth century, William N. Johnston owned the large quarry along the river at the west end of the village and built a large limestone Romanesque Revival mansion (still extant) on a large lot on the north side of West Grand Street. Johnston established Johnston & Shaper in 1888 with Henry A. Shaper, who owned another large quarry at the west end of the Village of Canajoharie. The Shaper quarry was in business from the 1870s and had good access to the Erie Canal and the West Shore Railway. When Johnston & Shaper incorporated as the Mohawk Valley Stone Company prior to 1892, the firm controlled five quarries and employed 175 workers.<sup>48</sup> Six steam-powered hoisters and sixteen derricks allowed a volume of production that supplied a number of high-profile building and engineering projects, such as the Brooklyn Bridge, the seawall at Governor’s Island in New York harbor, and considerable railroad projects. On the north bank, a three-quarter-

<sup>46</sup> *Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle* (21 January 1892), 6.

<sup>47</sup> *Otsego Farmer* (18 May 1900), 1.

<sup>48</sup> Frothingham, 182 (biographical information on William N. Johnston, b.1844 in Palatine Bridge; 288 (information on Mohawk Valley Stone). The quarry is visible in aerial photography today. Quarries were not noted in early versions of the USGS quadrangle maps, so none of the five quarries appears in the 1898 or 1902 maps.

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mile siding allowed railcars to be loaded with stone from the Johnston quarry. The founding of the Mohawk Valley Stone Company exemplified the strong and abiding commercial link between the communities at either end of the bridge. This was underscored when, in 1901, the ancient covered bridge burned and was quickly replaced with a more permanent steel truss span.

According to the 1905 New York State Census, over 30 Italian laborers, mainly men between 15 and 40 years of age, were recorded living at the “Dugway” in Palatine Bridge.<sup>49</sup> This may have adjoined the quarry area alongside the railroad siding at the west end of the village. The 1905 *New Century Atlas of Fulton and Montgomery Counties* depicted two houses with Italian owner names west of Plank Lane. In this period, Italians, usually male laborers, tended to live in marginal areas, or, in Canajoharie, lived along the canal towpath.

The 1902 USGS quadrangle, the 1905 *New Century Atlas*, and the 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map all provided a very complete picture of the Village of Palatine Bridge during the first decade of the twentieth century. The 1905 plate of the village showed that the earliest area of development between the bridge and Lafayette Street mainly retained lots with narrow frontages. Those on the south side of Grand Street extended all the way to the railroad right-of-way; the ones on the north side varied in depth. Historic photographs revealed this as an elegant, tree-lined section of the village.<sup>50</sup> Opposite the bridge and farther east, four large mansions, including the one built by Wagner, stood on the north side of Grand Street and three more occupied narrower, shallower lots between Grand Street and railroad on the south side. The cemetery was located on the rise behind the Federal-era Ellithorp house on East Grand Street.

West of Bridge Street was a large Italianate house on West Grand Street with an expansive porch that belonged to a Mrs. Fraser Spraker and stood on a double lot. Going west was a somewhat smaller Italianate on a narrower lot, followed by a Shingle Style house with cobblestone details and a tower encircled by a horseshoe drive. Facing Lafayette Street, the stone Greek Revival house at 45 W Grand Street was greatly enlarged with wood-frame Queen Anne additions. These updated older homes in Palatine Bridge set the tone for new houses built farther west on new lots surveyed on the Grand Street frontage.

<sup>49</sup> "New York State Census, 1905," database with images, Online at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MVBS-8XJ>; 19 July 2018), Palatine, Palatine Bridge Village, E.D. 01, Montgomery, New York; pp. 17-18.

<sup>50</sup> A small collection of photograph albums in the village vault illustrate this.

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This expansion of Palatine Bridge began in the 1870s and continued into the early 1900s. When published, the 1905 *New Century Atlas* provided the most comprehensive view of property within the village boundary. Continuing west on Grand Street, two new houses were built on the south side of highway. A handsome new stone limestone school was built incorporating the latest in school design with its large banks of windows, symmetrical plan, and bell tower. The building, which exemplified the best in modern academic design, occupied a sizable lot on the south side of West Grand Street. West of the school, ten houses representing both Italianate and later nineteenth century eclectic designs lined the south side of the highway. A few of these occupied unusually wide lots, but as a group they extended the coherent residential neighborhood east of Lafayette Street. More than a century later, they still compose most of that streetscape.

Development on the north side of West Grand Street was more widely spaced. The earlier wing-and-upright houses occupied lots with more frontage than those platted on the south side. Although subdivided at different times, lots on both sides of the highway were divided from larger strip lot owned by George Flume in 1905 that once stretched from the river into the interior. Flume's strip adjoined the west line of Menzo England's property located on a similar strip. England's property encompassed both sides of Lafayette Street, and Flume appears to have bought his house lot on Lafayette Street from England's frontage on the west side of the street. Perhaps he chose the lot for its handsome view of the surrounding landscape. In 1905, Flume's lot straddled the corporation boundary at that period, and his house stood nearly opposite that of Menzo England at 98 Lafayette Street.

West of three wing-and-upright houses on West Grand Street was W.N. Johnston's limestone mansion, which occupied a lot with a frontage of nearly 500 feet. This faced the open land associated with Frey Place south of the turnpike. Also, on West Grand Street was Amos Nellis's elegantly proportioned Italianate house with a frontage of about 150 feet; it was the last house at the west end of the village depicted on the map.

The 1902 USGS quadrangle surveyed both Center Street and Glen Avenue as short, densely developed streets, although the 1905 plat showed only Center Street with just four houses (5, 13, 17, and 19 Center Street) on its west side. These form a recognizable row of late nineteenth-century middle-class houses. Although the houses were altered by later porches and varied fenestration, they featured identical cross-gabled L-plans and occupied

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lots of similar dimensions. The Center Street lots were subdivided from Menzo England's property. Glen Avenue lay farther west and was staked and subdivided from George Flume's lands.

On Lafayette Street, both the 1902 and 1905 maps indicated more village expansion with a dozen properties ascending the hill on the west side of the highway. These included the cider and vinegar works at 59 Lafayette Street, which was opened more than 20 years earlier. The 1908 Sanborn Map labeled the different sections of the building, which expanded beyond the early press building and warehouse structure with a stone first story. An office projected from the east gable wall, and wings housing additional warehouse space, a second press, and an engine room connected by belts to the main press projected from it. A dozen or so large circular vinegar tanks ranged on the level ground north of the plant. This was the only industry mapped within the village boundary in the early 1900s.

Of the newer properties on Lafayette Street were two large wood-frame Italianate houses located midway between Grand Street and the vinegar works building. North of the vinegar works stood four more wood-frame dwellings that featured late nineteenth century and Italianate designs. The last of this row nearly faces the house labeled Menzo England in 1905. England's smaller wood-frame house at 98 Lafayette Street had a cross-gabled L-plan and was probably associated with the larger England property through which Lafayette Street still ran in 1905. Based on its configuration, this lot encompassed another of the long strips with river frontage surveyed in the Van Slyck patent in the 1700s. England or a previous owner apparently began subdividing house lots off the highway frontage on Lafayette and West Grand streets by about 1870. East of Menzo England lands were back portions of the earlier strip lots labeled George Tilton. Like England's lot, the street frontage adjoining the old Mohawk Turnpike was divided into house lots; however, only the concrete block Dutch Colonial farmhouse at the top of Tilton Road shown is still extant, along with a two-story concrete block garage facing East Grand Street.

The new houses indicated a strengthening economy and an increase in employment with the stone quarry being the largest employer. In 1908, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, which prepared meticulous maps of densely developed places beginning in the 1880s, surveyed the portion of Palatine Bridge directly across from Canajoharie, which showed a short section of Grand Street, from the former Webster Wagner House to four houses west of the public school. It provided footprints of the two mansions opposite the former Wagner

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House, a post office at the southwest corner of Bridge and Grand streets, and an inset offered details of J.C. Beach's cider and vinegar factory.

By 1910, a candy factory opened in the neatly constructed two-story, hip-roofed concrete block carriage house on East Grand Street, employing about 10 people in Palatine Bridge. More villagers crossed the bridge to work in the recently built Beech-Nut, opened after reorganization and recapitalization of the earlier Imperial Packing Company by owner Bartlett Arkell. A smaller number of villagers worked at the Arkell & Smith sack factory located farther upstream on Canajoharie Creek.<sup>51</sup> While construction of the new barge canal, which used the Mohawk River, was near its peak in 1910, few in Palatine Bridge worked on the project. This contrasted with the large numbers of workers from Canajoharie, most of whom were probably recent Italian immigrants. This illustrated a further difference between the two villages, as Canajoharie seemed better able to absorb new immigrant groups than Palatine Bridge. As late as 1910, the largest employer of Palatine Bridge residents was still the railroad.

## **Civil Improvements and New Industry, ca.1910–1961**

The early 1900s were a time of rapid innovation of standards for transportation, sanitation, housing, and agriculture in the United States. To improve transportation, New York State began designating state highways using a system that assigned numbers to segments of existing roads and mandated improved grading and surfacing to accommodate automobile travel. In the Village of Palatine Bridge, its two main streets were designated state highways (NY 5 and 10). The upgrade of the old Mohawk Turnpike from Fonda to Palatine Bridge (now a segment of NY 5, but numbered #5124 and 5125 at the time) was put out to bid in 1911.<sup>52</sup> In Palatine Bridge itself, #5123 began at the south end of Lafayette St and followed that highway north towards the Adirondacks. On April 17, 1914, the village board resolved to bring Lafayette Street within the corporation limits up to the standard the state applied beyond the boundary.<sup>53</sup> Due to such decisions, the village budget rose rapidly in the early decades of the century, as the municipality took on more work and raised bonds to fund it. This differed greatly from the 1873 village budget, when Palatine Bridge maintained street lamps (\$207.64); streets (graveling, \$90; work on street in front of Freight house \$31.50, and cross-walks \$25.50); and similar

<sup>51</sup> Beech-Nut suffered a major fire in 1903 and opened a new packing house in 1905; Lavina Wilson, *C. Bartlett Arkell's Beech-Nut Packing Company: A Pictorial History*. Palatine Bridge, NY: TOMCO Desktop Publishing, 2001), 31.

<sup>52</sup> State of New York Commission of Highways, *Tables Showing Status of All State and County Highways* (Albany, NY: J. B. Lyon Company, Printers, 1914), 9.

<sup>53</sup> *Village minutes*, 17 April 1914: 47. (Palatine Bridge: Village offices, vault.)

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endeavors such as cutting weeds, cleaning streets and gutters, etc. Its tax receipts of \$931.70 nearly balanced against its indebtedness that year.<sup>54</sup>

The minutes of the village trustees recorded that by the early 1910s, Palatine Bridge was maintaining its streets with oil, which Beech-Nut applied at the rate of two cents per square yard in 1914.<sup>55</sup> In August of that year, the village approved a sewer for Center Street.<sup>56</sup> Sewer costs of \$1,347.69 were fully a third of the tax levy four years later in 1917–18. Water (\$900), lights (\$702.50), and fire (\$38.97) formed much of the rest of the expenditure. Even at this date, however, the village listed a surprisingly simple list of assets, much of it related to fire fighting and the rest to highway work and included one hoe, one grindstone, two pick-axes, four shovels, two rakes, one earth pounder, one crowbar, two hydrant wrenches, 1,250 feet of four-inch hose, one wheelbarrow, two hose carts, just to name a few items on the list.<sup>57</sup> In 1923, the trustees thanked Beech-Nut for, “at its own expense...grad[ing] the street leading from the iron bridge to Grand Street and [laying] a concrete pavement and a concrete sidewalk along the west side thereof and whereas said improvements are a great benefit to the village of Palatine Bridge and have added greatly to the safety and convenience of the public.”<sup>58</sup> Once again, Palatine Bridge was indebted to the larger, increasingly industrial village of Canajoharie.

These improvements certainly made it easier for Beech-Nut workers living in Palatine Bridge to get to work at the rapidly growing packing company and possibly also improved access to the rail and highway on the north bank of the river for moving goods. In the early decades of the twentieth century, Beech-Nut offered steady employment to a growing number of people living across the Mohawk in Palatine Bridge. There were few other large employers. For a time from ca. 1916 through 1930, a silk mill operated in the former cider and vinegar works building. Little is known about this operation, which was apparently short-lived, but it may have been related to the splintering of Starin’s silk mill in the canal village of Fultonville. John H. Starin had established that enterprise about 1900, when he encouraged English weavers to move there. The Palatine Bridge mill was apparently never very large, but a few of its skilled workers were English. Silk was favored for all kinds of ladies’ undergarments in this period, but it was superseded by less costly wood-based rayon in the 1930s, and

<sup>54</sup> Report of the Trustees of the Village of Palatine Bridge for the year ending Mar. 31, 1873. (Palatine Bridge, NY: Village offices, vault).

<sup>55</sup> *Village minutes*, 15 May 1914.

<sup>56</sup> *Village minutes*, 6 August 1914.

<sup>57</sup> “Report of the Trustees of the Village of Palatine Bridge, N.Y. for year ending March 26, 1918.”

<sup>58</sup> *Village minutes*, (8 October 1923,) 145.

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the mill in Palatine Bridge does not appear to have survived the shift. While silk workers were still listed in the 1930 census, the 1926 Sanborn map showed the building owned by Beech-Nut.

New businesses oriented to automobile travel opened by the mid-1920s. During this period, automobiles were notoriously unreliable. Since NY 5 was an important through route in central New York State, repairing cars offered regular trade. Two garages were located on Grand Street in Palatine Bridge. Both Modern-style buildings featured characteristic single-story, gable-roofed blocks fronted by stepped false parapet fronts. One on East Grant Street was built on the site of an earlier house at the southeast corner of Bridge Street, and the other on West Grand Street spelled out “Palatine Garage/1924” in brick above its doors (still extant).

The increasing use of trucks over trains reduced rail freight volume, and, in 1924, the railroad proposed discontinuing use of the stone freight house. The trustees determined to petition against the action in Albany a week later.<sup>59</sup> Although Palatine Bridge’s longtime identity as a railroad village was being eroded by such decisions, the financial loss was amply met by the success of Beech-Nut. By 1925, Palatine Bridge was more and more a satellite of Canajoharie, and the populations of both villages were growing, largely thanks to Beech-nut. The 1920 census recorded 444 people living in Palatine Bridge.<sup>60</sup> An article published in 1926 in the Fort Plain newspaper noted that the “west-end four village community” of Fort Plain-Nelliston-Canajoharie-Palatine Bridge reached 7,000, with the greatest increases in the latter two villages. Their combined populations had increased 543 since the previous census in 1920, and it was acknowledged that Beech-Nut’s expansion was the primary driver of this growth.<sup>61</sup> The 1925 census bore out this assertion: better than 20 percent of Palatine Bridge heads of household worked at Beech-Nut.<sup>62</sup> A few years later, Beech-Nut’s owner, Bartlett Arkell, encouraged the sense of a four-village community by financing the setting out of trees along NY 5 between Palatine Bridge and Nelliston in 1929.<sup>63</sup>

The continued demand for housing in Palatine Bridge led to the lengthening of Center Street in 1925 to allow additional house lots to be platted.<sup>64</sup> The bungalows and four-squares that line the north end of the street were probably intended for laborers and their families. By the time the 1926 Sanborn was surveyed, wood-frame bungalows, four squares, and Craftsman houses lined much of the west side frontage at the south end of

<sup>59</sup> *Village minutes*, (10 September 1924), 159.

<sup>60</sup> United States, *Census for 1920*, Montgomery County, Town of Palatine, Population schedule.

<sup>61</sup> *Fort Plain Standard*. Quoted in *Otsego Farmer* (9 April 1926), 1.

<sup>62</sup> *Census of the State of New York for 1925*, Montgomery County, Town of Palatine, Population schedule.

<sup>63</sup> *Otsego Farmer* (27 September 1929), 1.

<sup>64</sup> *Village minutes*, (15 September 1925).



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Lafayette Street. Some of these, like 7–9 and 13 Lafayette, were designed as duplexes; another duplex was built before 1915 at 100 West Grand Street. On the east side of Lafayette Street, there were a few modest bungalows, a larger Craftsman house and two sizable Georgian Revival houses, probably designed for managers. At the west end of the village, a row of somewhat larger, neatly appointed brick houses on West Grand Street with garages seemed designed for a similar clientele. The brick houses featured details drawn from Craftsman, Georgian Revival, and Tudor Revival. Two Dutch Colonials with gambrel roofs, also on West Grand Street were built around the same time as was a neatly detailed stuccoed one-story bungalow built at 87 West Grand Street. All of these houses are still extant.

Village records recorded that Palatine Bridge increased services to the community during the 1920s in spite of high costs resulting in indebtedness. This signaled a change from the tight balance sheets of its first half-century when, in 1925, the trustees agreed to raise a bond of \$18,000 to widen Grand Street (NY 5) and meet state requirements for highway segments within village limits. The Spraker Bank of Canajoharie floated the bond, and the work was put out to bid the following year.<sup>65</sup> This was the village's first foray into such large loans to offset costly expenditure on infrastructure. About a decade later, the village took similar steps to assure reliable and plentiful water, since Palatine Bridge lacked necessary access to water in spite of being close to the Mohawk River. The Palatine Dyeing Company, which had opened in 1921, moved to St. Johnsville three years later due to a lack of water in Palatine Bridge.<sup>66</sup> In 1935, the village balance sheet recorded indebtedness of \$28,635.99, of which \$12,500 was in water bonds, \$10,000 in a highway bond, and a bank note for \$5,700.<sup>67</sup>

During the 1930s, Beech-Nut introduced new products despite falling revenues when much of the nation was suffering severe economic hardship during the Great Depression. In 1931, the company introduced baby food, which would eventually seal its brand with American buyers for future generations. Palatine Bridge residents benefitted from Beech-Nut's commitment to retaining employees during the worst years of the Depression. By 1935, the company had already recouped losses from earlier in the decade and recorded \$18,500,000 in sales.<sup>68</sup>

<sup>65</sup> *Village minutes*, (15 September 1925).

<sup>66</sup> [http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/resources/mvgw/bios/palatine\\_dyeing\\_company.html](http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/resources/mvgw/bios/palatine_dyeing_company.html) (information from Nelson Greene, ed., *History of the Mohawk Valley: Gateway to the West 1614-1925* (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1925), 740.

<sup>67</sup> "Report of the Trustees of the Village of Palatine Bridge, N.Y., From March 1, 1934, to February 28, 1935."

<sup>68</sup> *Fortune Magazine*, November 1936. Quoted in Wilson, *C. Bartlett Arkell's Beech-Nut Packing Company*, 120.

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With World War II following close on the heels of the Great Depression, the residents of Palatine Bridge endured shortages in materials and rationing and many Americans did their part for the war effort. This was reflected in the lack of development in Palatine Bridge until local manufacturing returned to consumer goods from war production in the mid-1940s. As soldiers returned home, demand for housing surged across the nation and reached Palatine Bridge. In the village, Carman Court, a subdivision of six “capes,” opened just within the village boundary off Lafayette Street before 1948 on the former Menzo England property. Similarly, a trio of capes was built on the east side of Lafayette Street as that street frontage of the property was also subdivided for house lots. Two new ranch houses were built on the north side of East Grand Street.<sup>69</sup> By the mid-1950s, Mid-Century Modern designs for new houses were common and affordable. Modest examples within the nominated district were built at 143 and 152 West Grand Street. A more stylish modern house was built on a large lot at 137 West Grand Street, designed by and for a chemist at Beech-Nut. The population in Palatine Bridge continued to rise into the 1950s, requiring new housing. In 1940, 585 residents were counted, which increased to 592 in 1950 but dipped slightly to 578 in 1960.<sup>70</sup>

Although Palatine Bridge was a small crossroads village, post-war ideas about urban renewal, Mid-Century modern design, and suburban development guided changes in the village well into the 1960s and 1970s. New streets perpendicular to Lafayette Street were opened north of Carman Court by the early 1960s, but population growth slowed and construction halted. The village boundary was extended both north and west in this period; however, many lots were undeveloped, resulting in dead end streets.

Drawn in 1867, the village line included very few houses built after 1966 and even lost a few historic buildings, largely due to neglect. Two National Register-listed properties, the Webster Wagner House and the stone Freight House, were demolished, along with two non-listed historic houses at the southwest corner of the Bridge Street intersection, for road improvements. The old metal truss bridge was replaced in the early 2000s by the present open deck bridge. The stone residence at 11 W Grand Street became the village offices, preventing its demolition. In 1970, a new post office was constructed at 141 West Grand Street following the modern designs then required by the federal government, with its flat roof and partially glazed front wall featuring enameled steel panels. The building became town offices when a new post office [outside of the district] opened in 1983 in Dutchtown Plaza.<sup>71</sup> The plaza opened in 1975 on the site of two of the large and stylish late nineteenth-

<sup>69</sup> “Map of street numbers.” Ink on linen map, 1948. (Village vault).

<sup>70</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palatine\\_Bridge,\\_New\\_York](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palatine_Bridge,_New_York).

<sup>71</sup> “History of the Post Office in Palatine Bridge.” Typescript, [1983]. (Village vault).

Palatine Bridge Historic District  
Name of Property

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century houses that overlooked the bridge. The considerable acreage associated with these houses attracted developers, who razed the buildings to provide ample parking for the open plan pedestrian mall at the village's main intersection. More recently, the intersection attracted a chain drugstore, fast-food restaurant and local chain combination convenience store and gas station.

The redevelopment of corner properties within the historic core of Palatine Bridge was the result of historically important connector routes that were codified into the state highway system and encouraged businesses catering to automobile traffic. When early twentieth century improvements were made to the NY 5, a gas station opened at Grand and Lafayette Streets that was remodeled for emergency services, losing its historic character. Another chain gas station/convenience store was built in 1985 on the east side of Grand and Lafayette, again with the intent to capitalize on traffic on the state highways that access I-90 across the river at the Canajoharie interchange. A large Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses was built in 1989 on a large lot adjoining the west boundary of the Frey Place property. The hall is just beyond west boundary of the nominated district and is not part of this nomination.

In spite of these incursions, the historic core of Palatine Bridge remains as a highly intact historic residential district with streetscapes illustrating the scale, setback, and building styles used during its period of significance from the mid-1700s through the mid-1960s. The village retains its own sense of place, which is set within the larger sphere of development radiating out from the Village of Canajoharie on the south bank of the river. The crossing, which gave Palatine Bridge its name, continues to connect these two communities, which share a single commercial district, several churches, and a central school, all located in the larger village. This preserves a relationship largely established in early in its history that was both enhanced and reinforced by subsequent transportation, commercial, and social patterns of growth and development.

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Name of Property

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Spafford, Horatio Gates. *A gazetteer of the state of NY: embracing an ample survey and description of its counties, towns, cities, villages, canals, mountains, lakes, rivers, creeks, and natural topography ... with an appendix....* Albany, NY: B.D. Packard, 1824.

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Name of Property

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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 # NY-367 Frey House  
☐ 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: Village of Palatine Bridge

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

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 135.85 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) see page 71

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>353433</u> Easting	<u>4751409</u> Northing	3	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>534487</u> Easting	<u>4750912</u> Northing
2	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>535255</u> Easting	<u>4750969</u> Northing	4	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>534172</u> Easting	<u>4750891</u> Northing
5.	18N	533866E	4750953N				
6.	18N	533879E	4751192N				
7.	18N	534041E	4751395N				
8.	18N	534241E	4751503N				
9.	18N	534813E	4751749N				
10.	18N	534853E	4751736N				
11.	18N	535174E	4751478N				

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated district encompasses the visually and architecturally intact portion of the village that was developed during the period of significance from c. 1739–1966. Palatine Bridge was crossing over the Mohawk River that gave the village its name c.1805. Its location on the Mohawk Turnpike and at the crossing gave rise to a small commercial hamlet by the early 1800s and gained importance with the opening of the Erie Canal (1824). It was the opening of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad in 1836 that encouraged greater growth on the north riverbank. Lacking good waterpower, Palatine Bridge was never an industrial center, and nearby Canajoharie provided employment and services for the residents of Palatine Bridge.

The district includes West Grand Street (NY 5) as far as the Frey Place property, developed by generations of the Frey family, who built two stone houses (1739 and ca. 1808) between the highway and the river. West of that property, which is set within acreage resembling a private park, development within the village is increasingly varied and less historically intact. The district incorporates the section of Lafayette Street (NY 10) shown as part of the village by the time the 1905 *New Century Atlas* survey was completed. It also incorporates Carman Court, a small subdivision opened soon after World War II that projects east from Lafayette Street and terminates at an early German cemetery. The district also takes

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in a small section of East Grand Street (NY 5) including Mahan Park on the south side, a few historic period houses opposite, the rural cemetery opened in the mid-1800s, and the early twentieth-century farmhouse at the top of Tilton Lane. The south boundary of the present district aligns with the north line of the railroad right-of-way, which parallels Grand Street through the village.

The boundary excludes the Dutchtown Plaza shopping mall opened in the 1970s opposite the bridge. The mall is set back on a drive and largely hidden by the steeply rising land on the north side of Grand Street. Adjacent development, including a "big box" store bordering the east side of the access drive and a local convenience store bordering the west side of the drive, is also excluded.

---

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jessie A. Ravage, Architectural Historian

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date March 21, 2019

street & number 34 Delaware St

telephone N/A

city or town Cooperstown

state NY

zip code 13326

e-mail [jravage@stny.rr.com](mailto:jravage@stny.rr.com)

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

---

### Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Palatine Village Historic District

City or Vicinity: Palatine Bridge

County: Montgomery

State: New York

Photographer: Jessie Ravage

Date Photographed: November 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 0038: Looking southeast at Village Hall (11 W Grand St.).  
0002 of 0038: East side of Tilton Rd., looking northeast.  
0003 of 0038: Mahan Park, opposite Tilton Rd, view looking east.  
0004 of 0038: Looking northeast from 31 East Grand St.

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0005 of 0038: Looking northwest at Palatine Rural Cemetery from adjacent property.  
0006 of 0038: North side W Grand St., looking northwest from #16.  
0007 of 0038: 15 & 17 W Grand St., view looking southeast.  
0008 of 0038: North side of W Grand St looking northwest from #26.  
0009 of 0038: 27 & 31 W Grand St., looking south west.  
0010 of 0038: North side W Grand Street looking northeast from #30.  
0011 of 0038: South side of W Grand St looking southeast from #31.  
0012 of 0038: 45 & 35 W Grand St., looking southeast.  
0013 of 0038: North side W Grand St., looking northwest from #50.  
0014 of 0038: West side of Center Street, viewed from W Grand St.  
0015 of 0038: 26 & 22 Center St., looking southeast.  
0016 of 0038: Northeast end of Center St. (34 & 36), looking northeast from in front of #29.  
0017 of 0038: 68 & 72 W Grand St., looking northwest.  
0018 of 0038: North side W Grand St., looking northeast from #100.  
0019 of 0038: North side of W Grand St. looking northwest from Glen Ave.  
0020 of 0038: North side pf W. Grand St., looking northeast from Glen Ave.  
0021 of 0038: 132 & 124 W Grant St., looking northwest.  
0022 of 0038: West side of Spring Street, looking southwest from W. Grand St.  
0023 of 0038: South side of W Grand St., looking southeast from #121.  
0024 of 0038: South side of W Grand St., looking southeast from #143.  
0025 of 0038: Looking south at Frey House from W Grant St.  
0026 of 0038: Looking northwest from 136 W Grand St.  
0027 of 0038: West side of Lafayette St., looking northwest from W Grand St.  
0028 of 0038: East side of Lafayette St., looking northeast from W Grand St.  
0029 of 0038: East side of Lafayette St., looking northeast from # 16.  
0030 of 0038: East Side of Lafayette St., looking northeast from #34.  
0031 of 0038: West side of Lafayette St., looking northwest from #31.  
0032 of 0038: West side of Lafayette St., looking northwest from #65  
0033 of 0038: North side of Carman Court looking northeast from Lafayette St.  
0034 of 0038: South side of Carman Court, looking southeast.  
0035 of 0038: Cemetery at end of Carman Court, looking southeast.  
0036 of 0038: West side of Lafayette St., looking southwest from #67.  
0037 of 0038: West side of Lafayette St., looking north west from #75  
0038 of 0038: 111 Lafayette St., looking northwest.

**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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Palatine Bridge Historic District

Palatine Bridge,  
Montgomery County, NY

$\Sigma = 135.85$  Acres



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

0 175 350 700 Feet

Palatine Bridge  
HD  
Contributing  
Non-Contribu...

NEW YORK  
STATE OF  
CULTURE  
Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation  
DIVISION for Historic Preservation

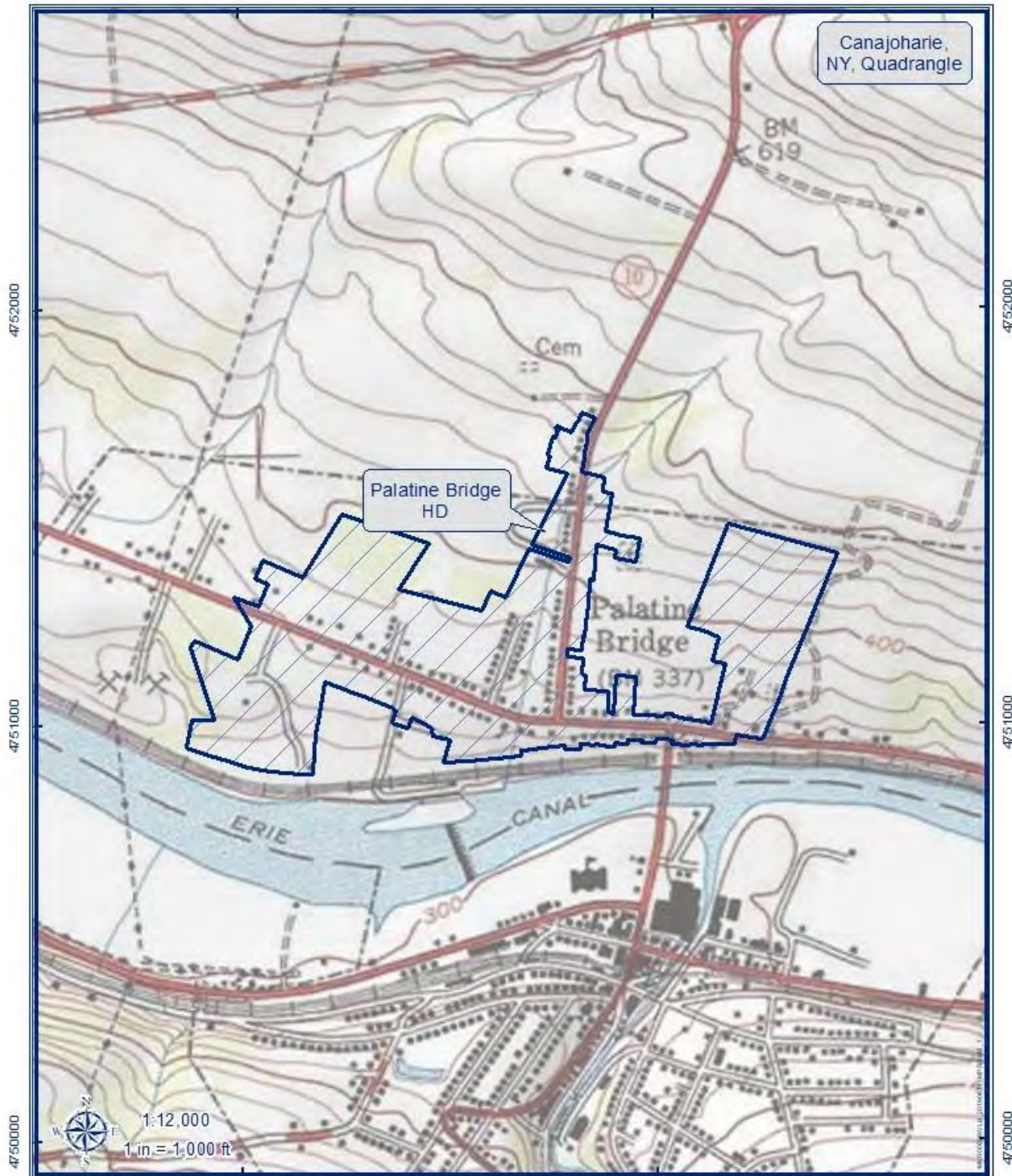


Palatine Bridge Historic District  
Name of Property

Montgomery County, NY  
County and State

## Palatine Bridge Historic District

*Palatine Bridge,  
Montgomery County, NY*



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

0 330 660 1,320 Feet

Palatine Bridge  
HD



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation  
Division for Historic Preservation

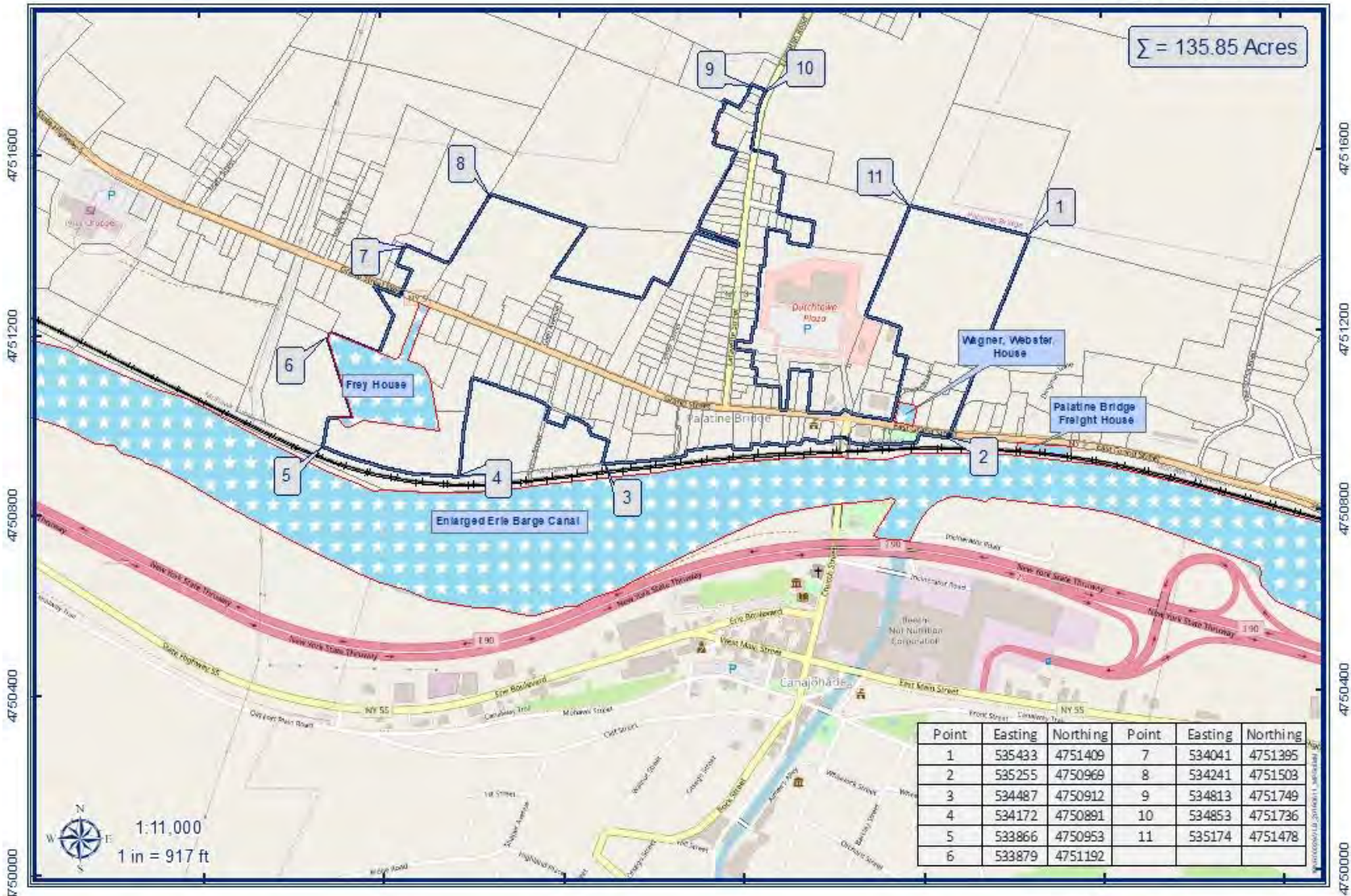


Palatine Bridge Historic District

Montgomery County, NY  
County and State

Palatine Bridge,  
Montgomery County, NY

Σ = 135.85 Acres



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

0 300 600 1200 Feet



Palatine Bridge  
HD



Adjacent NRs



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation  
DIVISION for Historic Preservation

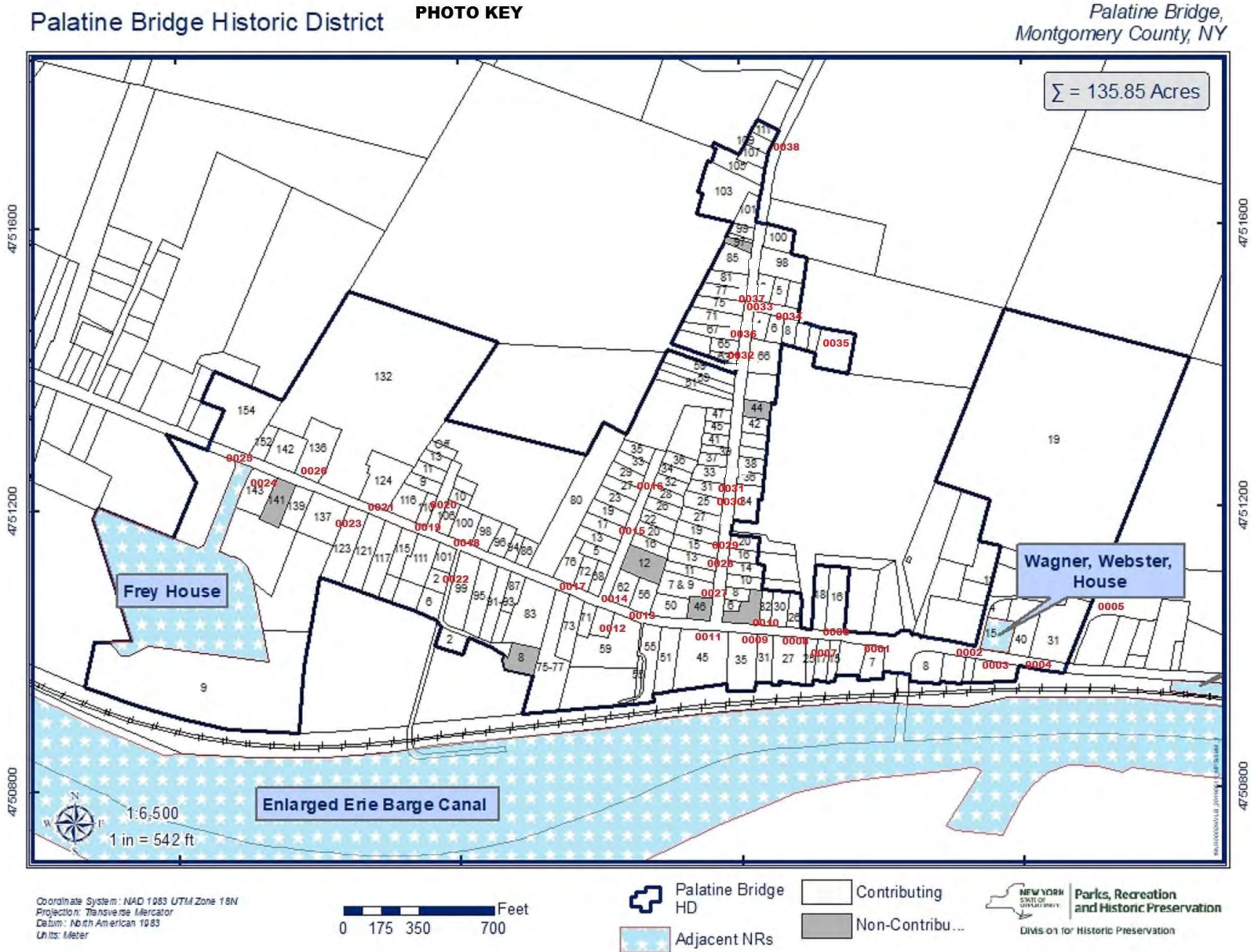


Palatine Bridge Historic District

Montgomery County, NY  
County and State

Name of Property

Palatine Bridge,  
Montgomery County, NY



Palatine Bridge Historic District  
Name of Property

Montgomery County, NY  
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6/11/2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I Fawzi Mustafa owner of Fulton Riverside object to my property at 7 West Grand St, Palatine Bridge, NY to be included in the historical district. Please contact me with any questions.

  
Fawzi Mustafa

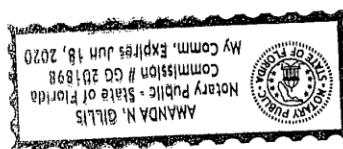
518-573-1408

6/12/2019

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
14th day of June 2019.  
by: Fawzi A. Mustafa

Signature of Notary Public

Notary's Name, Printed, Stamped or Typed  
Personally Known:        or Produced ID         
Type of ID produced       









TILTON RD  
E GRAND ST

DEAD  
END

SLOW  
CHILDREN  
PLAYING

HAVER HILL  
HILL OF HAVEN HILLS  
HILL OF HAVEN HILLS  
HILL OF HAVEN HILLS  
HILL OF HAVEN HILLS





















SPEED  
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TO  
90  
SOUTH  
10





















PONDIA H  
CANAJOHARIE E  
EPHRAIM S

30

































































VILLAGE  
SPEED  
LIMIT  
**30**

NORTH  
**10**









Stone Arabia 2  
Ephratah 8  
Caroga Lake 19



































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/24/2019      Date of Pending List: 8/9/2019      Date of 16th Day: 8/26/2019      Date of 45th Day: 9/9/2019      Date of Weekly List: 9/6/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

☒ Accept      ☐ Return      ☐ Reject      9/6/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236      Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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





**Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation**

**ANDREW M. CUOMO**  
Governor

**ERIK KULLESEID**  
Acting Commissioner



19 July 2019

Alexis Abernathy  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW  
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Palatine Bridge Historic District, Palatine Bridge, Montgomery County (245 owners, 1 objection)

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