

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME Multiple Resources of The Village of Montgomery:
 HISTORIC 1) The Union Street-Academy Hill Historic District 4) The Crabtree-Patchett House
 2) The Bridge Street Historic District
 3) The Johannes Miller House 5) The Montgomery Worsted Mills
 AND/OR COMMON

Montgomery Village Multiple Resource Area

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER various see #7
 CITY, TOWN Montgomery VICINITY OF 26
 STATE New York CODE 36 COUNTY Orange CODE 71

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership - see attached list
 STREET & NUMBER
 CITY, TOWN STATE
 VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Orange County Courthouse
 STREET & NUMBER 101 Main Street
 CITY, TOWN Goshen STATE New York 10924

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE New York State Inventory of Historic Resources
 DATE 1978 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS N.Y.S. Department for Historic Preservation
 CITY, TOWN Albany STATE N.Y. 12238

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Village of Montgomery Multiple Resource nomination consists of two historic districts, the Bridge Street District and the Academy Hill-Union Street District, plus three individual properties: the ~~Patchett~~ ^{SEE 1/11/80 RECORD} Crabtree House, the Montgomery Worsted Mill, and the Johannes Miller Farmhouse. The village is set on gently rolling lands along the Walkill River, surrounded by farm lands. It has grown along two major roads, now Route 211 to Middletown and Route 17K to Newburgh, which follow the course of earlier thoroughfares. Montgomery's distance from these urban centers has kept its development at an even pace so that the village retains the visual character and modest scale of a rural crossroads community.

Bridge Street Historic District

The Bridge Street District is the smaller and older of the two districts. Situated near the river, where the first development occurred, it is characterized by homogeneous streetscapes of small Federal period residences; most of them are simple, vernacular structures. Only two of its twenty-eight buildings are geared for commerce. In addition, there is one barn, one small hotel and two row houses.

Elizabeth Street. All these houses are on the river.

1. F. Percy House (40 Elizabeth Street): c. 1840, Federal, 2½-story, rectangular, gable roof, 6/6 windows. Owner: Julius F. and Ida A. Laczko.
2. Evanyke House (42 Elizabeth Street): Photo number I, c. 1840, frame, Federal, period, 2½-story, brick foundation above ground, 6/6 windows, tin roof. Moved in 1920 from Bridge Street. Owner: Michael A. Evanyke.
3. Toombs House (44 Elizabeth Street); Photo number I, c. 1885, 2½-story, frame, 6/1 windows, modern siding. Owner: Roy H. and Joanne E. Toombs.
4. Joseph V. Whalen House (46 Elizabeth Street): Photo number I, c. 1850, 2½-story, frame, vernacular, coursed rubble foundation. Served as first Catholic church. Owner: Bruce W. and Janet Lee Yare.

Bridge Street.

5. The Colwell-Low House (2 Bridge Street): Photo number II, 1810, frame, steep gable converted from gambrel, slate roof, tripartite window, double door entry with transom, original windows, fine interior detailing. Owner: Charles E. and Eleanor H. Wille, R. D. 2, Kaisertown Road.
6. Weller House (4 Bridge Street): Photo number II, c. 1813, Federal, 1½-story, frame, interior end chimney, 9/6 and 12/8 windows, bay window added, vernacular, Federal entry with cornice, pilasters and sidelights. Owner: Charles E. Wille, R. D. 2, Kaisertown Road.
7. Pitts House (6 Bridge Street): Photo number II, 1883, 2½-story, L-shaped, interior chimney, bargeboard. Owner: William and Bonnie Hoffman.
8. The Isaac Jennings House (10 Bridge Street): Photo number III, 1780. Greek Revival, 2½-story, American bond brick, cut fieldstone foundation, cornice returns,

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elaborate frieze, 6/6 windows with flat arch lintels, sandstone keystones and sills, elaborate interior molding and mantles in good state of preservation. Owner: Emma Locke.

9. Johnston House (14 Bridge Street): Photo number III, c. 1820, Federal, 2½-story, end interior chimneys, 6/6 windows, fine entry with sidelights. Owner: Earl B. and Catherine Monroe.

10. Lindsay-Morrison House (18 Bridge Street): Photo number IV, 1792, redone in 1882, combines detailing of both periods, tripartite window, elaborate window hoods, bargeboard, arched transom light over front door and etched ruby glass sidelights. It was the home of the first mayor. Owner: Samuel and Dorothy Wells Groome.

11. Sparks House (24 Bridge Street): Photo number IV, c. 1870, 2½-story, frame, central chimney, stone foundation, window cornices, bargeboard, fretwork on porch. Owner: Fayette Sparks.

12. Thompson-McKinney House (26 Bridge Street): Photo number IV, c. 1880, 2½-story, intersecting gables, central chimney, coursed rubble foundation, window cornices, Eastlake porch details. Owner: Lloyd H. and Dorothy M. Knapp.

13. Pangia House (28 Bridge Street): 1838, 2½-story, gable roof, end interior chimney, modern siding, windows and porch, listed as a tobacco shop in 1859. Owner: Anthony and Carmela Pangia.

14. Smith House (9 Bridge Street): Photo number II, c. 1780, vernacular, 1½-story, central chimney, coursed rubble foundation, restored exterior, possible site of village incorporation. Owner: Charles F. and Carol L. Judson.

Clinton Street.

15. The Winfield-Taft House (60 Clinton Street): 1841, Greek Revival house with later Mansard roof and square tower. Used as a newspaper office during late 19th century. Owner: Daniel F. and Mary Hawkins Taft.

16. Abner Bookstaver House (62 Clinton Street): c. 1830, 2-story, Greek Revival row house, end interior chimney, 6/6 windows, entry with transom and sidelights, updated in the late 19th century, asbestos siding. Owner: Donald S. Armour.

17. Joseph Wilkin House (64 Clinton Street): c. 1820, 2½-story, Federal row house, gambrel, double end interior chimneys, fieldstone foundation, 6/6 windows, exposed brick hearth walls, modern dormer. Owner: Charles E. and Eleanor H. Wille, R. D. 2, Kaisertown Road.

18. Alonzo Smith House and Barn (70 Clinton Street): c. 1850, 2½-story, intersecting and projecting gables, central chimney, window cornices, bargeboards, entry with sidelights and transom. The property also includes a frame barn (Ward Street): c. 1850, with a coursed rubble foundation, pointed arch window trim, and bargeboards. Owner: Harry and Cecilia F. Gutkaiss.

19. Smith Commercial Building (72 Clinton Street): c. 1813, 2½-story, frame, central chimney, window cornices, cast-iron store front, modern novelty siding. Owner: Michael M. Brennan, R. D. 3, Grove Street.

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20. Hewitt House (80 Clinton Street): c. 1840, 2-story, frame, vernacular, Greek Revival, cut fieldstone foundation, aluminum siding. Owner: Herbert F. and Christine L. Rosenberg.

21. Commercial Building (84 Clinton Street): c. 1840, Greek Revival, 2½-story, frame, cornice returns, wide frieze, 8/8 windows with cornices, late 19th century store front with double front doors and transom, modern novelty siding. Owner: Jellema Cabinet Company, Inc., c/o August Jellema, 100 Ward Street.

22. The B. B. Johnson House (88 Clinton Street): c. 1840, 2-story, three-bay side entry, broad frieze, pilasters, window cornices, portico with entablature and Doric columns, vernacular Greek Revival style front entry with transom and sidelights. Owner: John and Gail Delessio, 3 Hill Street, Newburgh, New York.

23. Post Office (59 Clinton Street): c. 1820, 2½-story, saltbox, Federal row house, attached, fieldstone foundation, 6/6 and 6/3 windows, mid-19th century double front door and first floor sash, tar paper siding. Owner: James H. Merritt, 412 Ehrnhardt Drive, Pearl River, New York, 10965.

24. Row House (61 Clinton Street): c. 1820, 2½-story, attached, central chimney, fieldstone foundation, broad frieze, 3-paned eyebrow windows, cornice trim on second floor windows, simple entry with transom. Owner: James H. Merritt, 412 Ehrnhardt Drive, Pearl River, New York, 10965.

25. Row House (63 Clinton Street): c. 1820, 2-story, attached, interior end chimney, 6/6 windows, Federal entry with sidelights, asbestos siding. Owner: James H. Merritt, 412 Ehrnhardt Drive, Pearl River, New York, 10965.

26. Minnehaha Hotel (71-73 Clinton Street): 1790, 2½-story, second story verandah, interior end chimneys, built in numerous sections, modern siding, windows altered. Possible site of village incorporation. Owner: Lenhard and Arnita M. Tennyson Eifler.

Ward Street.

27. Wade the Tinsmith's House (77 Ward Street): c. 1831, Greek Revival, 2½-story, frame residence, double end interior chimneys, cornice returns, 6/6 windows with cornices, square columns with capitals, elaborate entries with sidelights and transom, interior moldings, doors, mantels and hardware intact. Built by Abner Bookstaver, member of one of the original village families. Owner: Marion and Barbara Ann Horton.

Academy Hill-Union Street Historic District

The Academy Hill-Union Street District begins on a hill, near the river, which can be regarded as the heart of the village. It includes several of Montgomery's most

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architecturally and historically significant buildings. The village radiates in a grid from this point and its 19th-century development can be clearly read from the progression of architectural styles. Larger and more architecturally varied than the Bridge Street District, its streetscapes are characterized by a homogeneity of scale which dominates the diversity of styles. Although predominantly residential, the district also contains four churches, and several inns, municipal buildings and commercial structures.

Academy Hill.

28. The Montgomery Academy (133 Clinton Street): Photo number V, 1818, American bond brick, 2½ story, hip roof, Roman arch windows, tracery, sandstone lintels with keystones, Eastlake style porches added later. The second oldest chartered academy in New York State. Its conversion to use as the library and Village Hall is a good example of adaptive re-use. Owner: Village of Montgomery, c/o Board of Trustees, 133 Clinton Street, Montgomery, New York, 12549.

29. The First Presbyterian Church (Clinton Street): Photo numbers V, VI, VII, XIII, 1830, 1½ story, rectangular Greek temple design with tower and belfry, Ionic columns, elaborate cornice details, variant Palladian window in pediment, stained glass windows. Well-maintained Greek Revival Church with fine detailing. Owner: First Presbyterian Church, c/o Donald R. Repsher, 100 Union Street, Montgomery, New York, 12549.

30. Montgomery Fire House (141 Clinton Street): 1914, Colonial Revival Style, flat roof with parapet, four-sided tower with dome and arched-louvered vents, tudor arch doors, Roman arch windows, brick and stone lintels, ornately bracketed shed over front door. Owner: Village of Montgomery, c/o Board of Trustees, 133 Clinton Street, Montgomery, New York, 12549.

31. General Charles Borlund House (130 Clinton Street) and Law Office (132 Clinton Street): c. 1820, 2½-story, three-bay with 1½-story side wing, panelled frieze, window cornices, Doric columns, identical ornate entry with sidelights, transom, tracery and pilasters in front and rear. Traditionally one of the most prestigious homes in the village, this Greek Revival style residence retains a high degree of integrity. The small, frame law office dates to 1810. It has had a shop window installed at street level. Owner: Henry R. and Gladys R. Hintze.

32. The Montgomery Methodist Church (Clinton Street): 1828, vernacular Greek Revival style, frame, square tower with four pointed spires, pediment set on Doric columns, pilasters, stained glass windows. Owner: First Presbyterian Church, c/o Donald R. Repsher, 100 Union Street.

33. Mead Tooker House (134-138 Clinton Street): Photo number IV, c. 1800, 2½-story, Federal row house with 1½-story rear wing, gambrel roof, wide double end interior chimneys, unusual coursed rubble foundation with pebbles set in mortar, 6/6 windows, bay window addition, two vernacular doorways, one Federal and one Greek Revival, exposed brick firewalls, tin roof, early Franklin-type fireplace. Served as

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girls' dormitory and residence for the headmasters of the Montgomery Academy, the most notable of which was J. H. Tooker, a significant figure in New York State education. Owner: Charles E. and Eleanor H. Wille, R. D. 2, Kaisertown Road.

Ward Street.

Ward Street, running next to the river, was an area of early development. Original name: the Cochection Turnpike, it was the main artery to Newburgh.

34. Wilber House (112 Ward Street): 1846, 2-story, Italianate, square tower, cut stone foundation with brick quoins, frieze, flat roof, extended eaves, elaborate window cornices, pilasters, entry with transom, sidelights and pilasters, square columns with bracket design which is repeated on scroll brackets and pilasters. A unique house in the village, it retains a high degree of integrity. Owner: Gary M. and Jean E. Cook.

35. Brownson-Lodge House (131 Ward Street): 1844, 2½-story, L-shaped, intersecting gables, cornice returns, window cornices, Greek Revival entry, modern siding. Owner: Charles V. and Julianna R. Wallace.

36. Wade the Tinsmith's Store (134 Ward Street): 1840, Greek Revival, 1½-story, gable roof, eyebrow windows, frieze, additions to front and side. Owner: Frank S. and Clara Cole.

37. Empire House (Ward Street): 1820, 2½-story, rectangular block, 6/6 windows, modern siding and porch, formerly a tavern on widely travelled 19th-century thoroughfare. Owner: Leroy Lee and Ruth Ann DuBois, Box 392.

38. Cabinet Shop (3 Wallkill Avenue): c. 1840, Greek Revival, 2½-story, gable roof, 3/3 half story windows, 6/6 windows with cornices, cornice returns, frieze panel, pilasters, operated as cabinet shop during 19th century. Owner: Helen Lorrain.

Union Street.

Union Street is the main north-south street running through the village, linking the road to Middletown and Goshen to the Cochection Turnpike (Ward Street).

39. F. Bodine Blacksmith Shop (34 Union Street): c. 1810, 1½-story, frame, gable roof, modern siding. Owner: Karl Hans Bazlent, Old Route 202, Pomona, New York 10970.

40. F. Bodine House (36 Union Street): Greek Revival, 3-bay, 2-story, cut stone foundation with brick quoins, simple cornice, elaborate entry with sidelights and medallions, aluminum sided. Owner: Genevieve D. Navæ.

41. Hart House (38 Union Street): 1810, 1½-story, 5-bay, frame, modernized in the 20th century. Owner: Estate of Philip and Elizabeth Mohr.

42. Pinkerton-Holbrow House (44 Union Street): c. 1820, built by Benjamin Sears, 2½-story, 3-bay, frame, cut stone foundation, end interior chimney, Greek Revival entry with sidelights, tin roof, aluminum siding. Owner: Andrew J. and Marion M. Wild, 42 Union Street.

43. Holbrow House (46 Union Street): c. 1820, 1½-story, shed roof addition, coursed rubble foundation, modern windows and siding. Owner: Caroline M. Glorie, 100 Railroad Avenue.

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44. Hiram Weller Tenant House (48 Union Street): c. 1810, 1½-story, 3-bay, with rear shed added forming high stone foundation, saltbox, 6/6 windows, Greek Revival entry with sidelights and medallions, aluminum siding, picture window. Owner: Joseph W. and Joyce W. Greak.

45. Dr. Milspaugh House (54 Union Street): c. 1800, 2½-story, 3-bay, attached, frame, 1 story side section, interior end chimney, vernacular Federal style entry, part of Federal row house, aluminum sided. Owner: George A. and Shirley W. Rankin.

46. Milspaugh-Horton House (56 Union Street): c. 1800, 2½-story, attached, central chimney, frieze, cornice return, modernized, part of Federal row house. Owner: Joseph and Susan Ancona, P. O. Box 164.

47. Chandler Carriage Shop (58 Union Street): 1820, 2-story, frame, interior end chimney, window cornices. Owner: Margaret Powers.

48. Sears House (60 Union Street): 1812, 2½-story, frame, arched window cornices, interior end chimney, coursed rubble foundation. Owner: George F. and Lillian J. Wheeler.

49. Senior House (64 Union Street): c. 1820, Greek Revival, 2½-story, 3-bay with side addition, high coursed rubble foundation, window cornices, unusual fanlight windows in gable, elaborate entry with sidelights, louvered shutters, tin roof. Has remained in Senior family for a century. Owner: William D. Senior.

50. Thomas Goldsmith House (70 Union Street): c. 1820, 2-story, 3-bay, frame, coursed rubble foundation with brick quoins, double interior end chimneys, modern shingles, louvered and plank shutters, 6/6 windows, 6-panel front door with transom. Owner: Jay D. and Karen M. Aiello.

51. Mrs. H. Harris House (72 Union Street): c. 1840, 2-story, 3-bay, Greek Revival house with original doorway, windows, porch and siding have been changed. Owner: Ralph and Mary Ann De la Rede.

52. Gilchrist House (76 Union Street): c. 1840, completely disguised by Chauncy Brooks' Queen Anne style additions, central block with wing, 2½-story, square bay extension, varied shingling. Owner: Cornelius and Jennie Malley.

53. Overhiser House (78 Union Street): 1830, Greek Revival, 1½-story central block with lower 1½-story side wing, coursed fieldstone foundation, frieze, pilasters, 3-paned and 3/3 eyebrow windows, cornices, square columns, entry with transom and sidelights. This well-maintained house has remained in the same family. Owner: Ruth Overhiser.

54. Pierson House (82 Union Street): Photo number VIII, c. 1890, 2½-story, Queen Anne style, ashlar foundation, intersecting gables with peaked gable dormers, eyelid window, finials. Only village structure with Shingle style detailing, and one of few with Queen Anne style detailing. Owner: Joseph and Anne B. Stack, c/o John Burns.

55. Faulkner House (86 Union Street): c. 1905, 2-story, frame, modern siding, built by Chauncy Brooks. Owner: Roy Kent and Mary Faulkner.

56. William Cowan House (90 Union Street): Photo number VIII, 1900, 2-story, L-shaped, hip roof, high interior end chimneys with corbeled caps, hip dormer, paired square pillar porch supports, square windows with cornices. Early bungalow. Owner: Edward W. and Betty J. Gay.

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57. Hiram Weller House (94 Union Street): Photo number VIII, c. 1820, Greek Revival, 2-story, 3-bay, frame, central chimney, frieze, pilasters, 6-panel front door, sidelights, ashlar foundation, cornice return. Owner: Guy J. and Mary Bartle.

58. John and William Clark House (96 Union Street): c. 1910, 2-story, frame, hip roof. Owner: John and William Clark, 24 Cold Spring Circle, Cold Spring, New York.

59. Presbyterian Manse (100 Union Street): Photo number VIII, c. 1830, 2-story, Greek Revival, frame, central block with 2-story rear wing, brick foundation above grade, interior end chimneys, frieze panel, pilasters, window cornices, entry with sidelights and transom. Owner: First Presbyterian Church, Montgomery, c/o Rev. Donald R. Repsher.

60. Skala House (106 Union Street): c. 1905, 2-story, L-shaped, gable with dormer, central chimney, slate roof, 9/1 windows, 9-paned windows, hexagonal shingles, characteristic extended gables with gingerbread, built by Chauncy Brooks. Owner: Robert Skala.

61. Chandler House (110 Union Street): c. 1810, frame, 2-story, 3-bay, gambrel roof covered with tin, coursed fieldstone foundation, 4-paned transom over front door, wooden sunburst on cellar window. Owner: Georgia Sparks, c/o Fayette Sparks, 24 Bridge Street.

62. Gillespie House (35 Union Street): Photo number IX, c. 1810, frame, 2-story main section, 1½-story side section, tin roof, window cornices, frieze panel, louvered shutters, double windows on front door. Owner: Lewis B. Rockwell, 1013 Third Avenue, New York 10021.

63. Gillespie Blacksmith Shop (37 Union Street): Photo numbers IX, X, c. 1810, 2-story, frame, high brick foundation, saltbox, 9/6 and 6/6 windows. Many original features intact. Owner: John W. S. Eurich, Box 301.

64. Anderson House (39 Union Street): Photo numbers IX, X, c. 1840, vernacular 1½ story saltbox, frame, interior end chimney, louvered shutters, substantially altered. Owner: Joan M. Corning.

65. Mead House (41 Union Street): Photo numbers IX, X, c. 1830, 2-story, frame, gambrel roof, coursed rubble foundation, 6/6 windows with transom, sidelights, pilasters, original wooden shingles, exposed firewalls, tin roof, home of M. Mead, builder of First Presbyterian Church. Owner: David G. and Hazelann Roepe, 43 Union Street.

66. Mead Building (43 Union Street): Photo numbers IX, X, c. 1830, 1½-story, frame, high coursed rubble foundation, central chimney, 6/6 windows. Possibly served as a shop or school. Owner: David G. and Hazelann Roepe.

67. Gillespie-Van Alston House (45 Union Street): c. 1840, frame, 2-story, Greek Revival House with some modifications, Eastlake porch. Owner: Ronald S. and Kitty Edsall.

68. George Eager House (55 Union Street): 2-story, 3-bays, gambrel roof, double end interior chimneys, cut fieldstone foundation, scroll brackets, louvered shutters. Built by M. Mead, builder of Presbyterian Church, home of George Eager who photographed 19th-century Montgomery. Owner: Oscar V. and Dorothy Ehrenhaft.

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69. David Mason House (59 Union Street): c. 1800, 1½-story, 5-bay, uncoursed rubble foundation, interior end chimney, some original small-paned windows remain, louvered shutters. The left half of the house was added in the 1920's to exactly mirror the right half, forming a symmetrical facade. Also included on the property is a carriage house which faces Mead Street, Photo number XVI, c. 1850, 1½-story, board and batten, 6/6 window and 6-paned vertical window, window cornices with pointed arches, board and batten door, garage doors. Owner: Lucille C. Senior.

70. Harlow House (63 Union Street): c. 1900, 2-story, frame, L-shaped, hip roof with gable over projection, narrow windows, built by Chauncy Brooks. Owner: Mary B. Cahill.

71. Stratton House (67 Union Street): 1890, 2-story, frame, L-shaped, intersecting gables, simple frieze and pilasters, hexagonally shaped shingles, square bay extension, front entry with sidelights, louvered shutters, built by Chauncy Brooks. Owner: Thomas R. Hadaway, P. O. Box 126.

72. Smith House (71 Union Street): 18th-century, 1½-story, frame, saltbox, wooden shingles, exposed firewall, original small-paned windows, louvered shutters, doorway with pediment, moved in early 1800's. Also included on the property is a carriage house which faces Mead Street. Photo number XVI, 1½-story, rectangle with shed addition, second-story door with original strap hinges, Gothic trim, garage doors. Owner: Johanna Hensley, P. O. Box 36.

73. Clearwater House (73 Union Street): c. 1820, Federal, 1½-story, 3-bay, coursed rubble foundation, much modification. Owner: Pauline Zubowicz.

74. Beakes House (75 Union Street): Photo number XI, c. 1840, Greek Revival, 2-story, coursed rubble foundation, pilasters, door sidelights and transom, modern siding. Owner: Martin P. and Melinda Stephani.

75. John Cotsovolos House (77 Union Street): Photo number XI, 1920, 1½-story, frame, intersecting gables, central chimneys, frieze, cornice return, early 20th century cottage styling. Owner: John L. and Esti-Maria Cotsovolos.

76. Dr. E. Rose Eliot House (83 Union Street): Photo numbers XI, XII, 1890, frame, 2-story, asymmetrical with round tower and projecting gable, varied shingle textures and colors, Eastlake style porch supports, varied fenestration. One of the village's few Queen Anne style residences. Owner: Burt C. and JoAnne N. Cortright.

77. Quackenbos-Impson House (89 Union Street): Photo numbers XI, XII, c. 1860, Italianate, hip roof, slate roof, oculus windows below cornice, square porch columns. Now used as the rectory for St. Mary's Church. Owner: Msg. Owen McEnaney, P. O. Box 186.

78. Church of the Holy Name of Mary (95 Union Street): Photo number XII, 1868, brick, engaged square tower with octagonal belfry and spire, heavy gable roof with patterned slate, Gothic arch stained glass windows and entry, datestone. Owner: St. Mary's Church, c/o Msg. Owen McEnaney, P.O. Box 186.

79. Father Benjamin Brady House (97 Union Street): Photo number XII, 1866, 2½-story, L-shaped, American bond brick, hexagonally shaped slate roof, segmental arch dormers, frieze with medallions and dentiling, double front door with transom, sandstone lintels, interior detailing intact. Owner: William C. and Judith A. Noorlander.

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80. Eager House (99 Union Street): Photo number XII, 1867, identical to the Father Benjamin Brady House until part of the front porch was removed and it was painted white. Owner: James H. and Jane C. Saunders.

Wallkill Avenue.

During the last decades of the 19th century, the village spread down Wallkill Avenue and began filling in Union Street. A single developer, Chauncy Brooks, is responsible for most of the residences built during this period. All his designs have similar detailing.

81. A. A. Gillespie House (22 Wallkill Avenue): c. 1900, 2½-story, frame, shingled, modern windows, used as a nursery school. Owner: Village of Montgomery.

82. D. Kolls House (24 Wallkill Avenue): Photo number XIV, c. 1870, 2-story, frame, simple cornice, modern siding. Owner: Camille Colleary.

83. Montgomery Grange Hall (Wallkill Avenue): Photo number XIV, 1900, 2-story, frame, hip roof, asymmetrical facade with two recessed double door entries, 2/2 vertical windows, frieze panel, corner trim, front windows with cornice and panel trim below. Owner: Montgomery Grange, c/o Ann Matthews, 190 Clinton Street.

84. J. Lawson Blacksmith Shop (Wallkill Avenue): Photo number XIV, 1870, 1½-story, brick, 6/6 windows with segmental arch lintels and projecting sills, board and batten door, second story door with hoist. Owner: Donald William and Laura B. Rowe, 129 River Road.

85. W. Titus House (41 Wallkill Avenue): Photo numbers XIV, XV, 1866, 2-story, frame, central chimney, ashlar foundation, frieze panel with brackets, 2/2 windows with cornice, arched-porch supports, louvered shutters. One of four identical houses forming an early "development" which were the first buildings on Wallkill Avenue built by Chauncy Brooks. This one has the most integrity of the four. Owner: Muriel Kniffen.

86. Mrs. Ella Overhiser House (43 Wallkill Avenue): Photo number XV, 1866, second of four identical houses. Much modified. Owner: Mark Green.

87. Thomas Senior House (47 Wallkill Avenue): Photo number XV, 1867, third of four identical houses, some modifications. Owner: Dorothy Rudolph.

88. Daniel Carvey House (49 Wallkill Avenue): Photo number XV, 1868, fourth of four identical houses, modern shingle siding. Owner: Alton R. Haskin.

89. Flagler-Frazier House (42 Wallkill Avenue): 1870, 2-story, 3-bay, frame, full width porch, built by Chauncy Brooks. Owner: George H. Timke, c/o Janet T. Schmidt, 93 River Road.

90. Chauncy Brooks House (48 Wallkill Avenue): 1865, 2-story, frame, projecting bays, 2/2 windows, central chimney, paired ornate scroll brackets, projecting wing with bay windows, finials, wrap-around porch with decorative trim, rear porch with arched supports. This house was built as Brooks' residence, displays many characteristic details. Owner: Donald Romme.

91. Leroy House (64-66 Wallkill Avenue): 1920, 2-story, frame, intersecting

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gable, stone foundation, cornice returns, door sidelights, asymmetrical fenestration. Owner: Raymond S. Leroy.

92. Cross House (69 Wallkill Avenue): c. 1890, 2-story, frame, tin roof, central chimney. Owner: Cora Cross.

93. Fitzpatrick House (70 Wallkill Avenue): c. 1920, 2-story, frame, altered, Owner: John Fitzpatrick.

94. Cunningham House (72 Wallkill Avenue): c. 1920, 1½-story, gambrel, frame, cornice return, bungalow. Owner: James Cunningham,

95. Sutter House (73 Wallkill Avenue): c. 1905, 2-story, intersecting gables, slate roof, hexagonal shingles, frieze, cornice, pillar porch supports, bay extension with gable, built by Chauncy Brooks. Owner: Lorenz and Jean Sutter.

96. St. Andrew's Chapel (75 Wallkill Avenue): 1906, frame with shingles, belfry with small steeple, trefoil eave decoration, Gothic arch stained glass window. Owner: St. Andrew's Church.

97. Karsten House (79 Wallkill Avenue): c. 1910, 2-story, frame, central chimney, unusual paired window design. Owner: Agnes Karsten.

98. Mrs. J. O. Miller House (Wallkill Avenue): c. 1810, 2½-story, gable, bargeboard, Greek Revival entry, window cornices. Moved to current location in 1890's, new siding. Owner: Edward Devitt.

99. Showers House (83 Wallkill Avenue): c. 1920, 2-story, frame, with four hip dormers, central chimney, cobblestone first floor, louvered shutters, slender paired column porch supports. Beautifully detailed. Owner: Col. Lester and Marion Showers.

Mead Street.

Mead Street, running parallel to Union Street and Wallkill Avenue between Mason and Boyd Streets was formerly called Mead Alley; the majority of its buildings still serve as carriage houses for homes on the other streets.

100. Neely House (37 Mead Street): c. 1840, vernacular, 2-story, frame, 3-bay, central chimney, 6/6 windows. Owner: Mary Donner.

101. Sullivan House (41 Mead Street): c. 1840, 2-story, 4-bay, frame, stone foundation, interior end chimney, 6/6 windows with simple cornice, frieze. Owner: Louis J. and Marilyn A. Graziano.

102. Mead Barn (40-42 Mead Street): c. 1840, 2-story, frame, stone foundation, interior end chimneys, 2 bays. Heavily altered barn converted to residence. Owner: Eugene Orzechowski, R. D. 1, P.O. Box 70, South Berlin, New York 13211.

Charles Street.

103. "Prairie Style" Bungalow (125 Charles Street): c. 1920, 1-story, hip roof with hip dormer, varied fenestration, square post porch supports, square brick buttresses, louvered shutters with half-moon cut-outs. The sweeping horizontal lines

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of this house, in contrast with its earlier neighbors, clearly illustrate the revolution in the conception and arrangement of space which became popular in the first decades of the 20th century. Owner: Alfred F. Kniffen.

104. Sears-Rowe House (129 Charles Street): c. 1860, 2-story, 3-bay, frame, double end interior chimneys, 6/6 windows, ornate scroll brackets on eaves and porch. Early Victorian home with high degree of integrity. Owner: Donald W. and Laura B. Rowe, R. D. 2, River Road.

105. Harding House (131 Charles Street): c. 1860, renovated 1930's, 1½-story, frame, heavy intersecting gables, hexagonally shingled portico over porch, double front doors, art deco porch railings, happy blend of two periods; only art deco detail in village. Owner: Bernard and Alma Jeltsche.

106. Crist-Squires House (133 Charles Street): 1865, 2½-story, 3-bay, mansard, frame, gable dormers with round arch windows and shutters, ornate scroll brackets, porch trim, interior detailing intact; excellent period house of high degree of integrity. Crist is one of the oldest families in village history. Owner: Louis E. and Corrinne Brown.

107. James Vanderhoef House (137 Charles Street): 1870, 2-story, 3-bay with side wing, slate roof, central chimney, frieze, paired scroll brackets, 2-story bay with 6 windows on each level, arched brackets on porch, square columns with capitals, double front door with windows. Built by Chauncy Brooks' partner, James Vanderhoef. Owner: Lemma Suydam, 34 Wallkill Avenue.

Mason Street.

108. Emma W. Anderson House (129 Mason Street): 1890, frame, 2-story, intersecting gables, slate roof, central chimney, hexagonal shingles, round arch gable windows, projecting bays. Owner: Albertus and Norma Paules, P.O. Box 66.

109. John J. Vanderhoef House (139 Mason Street): 1900, frame, 2-story, intersecting gables, 3 interior chimneys, hexagonal shingles, 3-sided bay with extended gable. Owner: Flora Wade.

110. Decker House (128 Mason Street): 1880, 1½-story, mansard roof with central peak, shed dormers, 6-panel door with transom, decorative porch trim. Owner: Michael A. Fernandez.

Boyd Street.

111. Crist House (123 Boyd Street): c. 1930, 1½-story, gambrel, unusual dormer detailing, wrap-around porch, intact "Dutch Colonial" inspired bungalow. Owner: George and Virginia Crist, P.O. Box 211.

Non-contributing recent structures in district.

112. Ranch house (42 Union Street): 1955, 1-story. Owner: Andrew Wild.

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- 113. Ranch house (131 Mason Street): 1953, 1-story. Owner: Frank Furman.
- 114. Cape Cod house (137 Mason Street): 1952, 1-story. Owner: Frederick Selfridge.
- 115. Ranch house (63 Wallkill Avenue): 1955, 1-story. Owner: Thomas Ritchie.
- 116. Ranch house (132 Boyd Street): 1950, 1-story with side wing. Elena Semihitis.
- 117. Church of the Holy Name of Mary Recreation Hall (Boyd Street): 1975, 1-story, vertical siding, ornate masonry, varied fenestration. Owner: St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, P. O. Box 186, c/o Msg. Owen McEnaney.

Besides the two districts, three individual properties within the boundaries of the village of Montgomery are also included in the nomination.

118. Johannes Miller Farmhouse, also known as Montgomery House or Saratoga Farms (272 Union Street, approximately 1/4 mile south of the district) two sections, 1771, 1790, 1835. The main block is 2-story frame, 5-bay, side entrance, 12/12 windows, Palladian windows, cornices, plain entablature, round arch entry with original lead tracery in transom light. Interior: 2 1/2-story open staircase, some original mantles, both Federal and Georgian in style, plaster cornices, flooring with hand-wrought tacks, two original box locks. The older, 1-story section has original beaded siding on front. The large section of this house was built in 1790 and remodelled in 1835 when the Greek Revival detailing was added. In the 20th century it fell into disrepair and was restored in the 1970's. The interior remains substantially intact. No alterations have been made in the floor plan, door openings, or fenestration. Most of the original farm was sold to make the Orange County airport, next door, but the remaining 3 acres are well-tended and include formal gardens, a pond, and a stone springhouse built c. 1835. Owner: Robert L. Wiggins and George Suttle.

119. The Montgomery Worsted Mill (Factory Street about 1/4 mile east of the historic district) originally built in 1818, rebuilt in 1892 after being destroyed by fire. Three stories, L-shaped, one-story gabled entry, shallow pitched gable roof, brick, corrugated steel roof, 12/12 windows, fire brick smoke stack approximately 90 feet high with corbeled cap, arched brick lintels, hydro plant, water tower. The mill is set on 21.8 undeveloped acres along the river. The mill race is slightly west of the mill building (see attached site plan). Owner: Montgomery Worsted Mills, Inc. P. O. Box 38, Factory Street.

see p. 12/12

120. The ~~Patchett~~ Crabtree House (232 Ward Street) 1812, brick, 2-story, 5-bay, center entrance, rear wing, Victorian and Colonial Revival dormer windows,

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imbricated windows in pediment, flared gable ends with scroll brackets, panelled shutters with half-moon slits and original hardware. Colonial Revival portico with Doric columns, double door with elliptical transom and stained glass sidelights and pendant. Built in the Federal period and renovated in the Victorian and Colonial Revival eras; interior detailing from all three styles remains intact. In the entrance hall, for example, there are Victorian double doors with etched glass panels, Federal door frames and doors, a Federal keystone arch with Colonial Revival pilasters and a Victorian staircase; mantles include Victorian style marble mantles, a Colonial Revival "open book" design mantle, and a Federal style mantle in dining room. Victorian kitchen is in excellent condition; bedrooms retain Federal woodwork, flooring and doors, but locks are Victorian. The house is set on 3.1 acres and has a frame carriage barn behind with vertical siding and a small side addition with a garage door. The surrounding area on Route 17K is heavily industrialized. Owner: Estate of Emma Patchett, c/o Orange County Trust, 75 North Street, Middletown.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PRE-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

1. The village of Montgomery grew up around the woolen mill and the intersection of the Minisink and Cochection Turnpikes. It is located on portions of two adjacent patents, the 10,000 acre patent granted to Jeremiah Schuyler and Company in 1719, and the 5,000 acre patent granted to Francis Harrison and Company in 1720. The fertile farmlands of the area attracted settlers, particularly those from agrarian European countries. By 1730 there were sizable settlements surrounding what would eventually be established as the village.

The Palatines, Lutherans from Germany, settled on the Harrison tract, south of what is now the center of the village, near the site of the Johannes Miller House, #118. Johannes Miller, who built the first house on that site, constructed the road which connected them to the Palatine settlement in Newburgh. His son, Johannes Miller, Jr., was to become one of the village's most significant residents. He quartered soldiers during the Revolution and entertained Lafayette. He was involved with the establishment of the academy, the construction of the turnpikes, the incorporation of the village, various farmer's associations, the Presbyterian Church and he became first owner of the site of the Montgomery Worsted Mill, in 1813.

A predominantly Dutch settlement grew up north of the village; mainly Scotch-Irish settled to the east, and toward the north, English settlers under the leadership of Hadwallader Colden. In the 1730s, several of these settlers built a mill on the bank opposite the village. A settler on the Schuyler tract, Jeronimus Mingus, built the first mill on the village side of the Wallkill. It was purchased in the 1740s by James Ward, who constructed the first bridge and gave the village its first name, "Ward's Bridge."

This mill was a focal point for the outlying farms and the highways were diverted to cross the bridge. There was soon a direct route from Albany to New York and Philadelphia through Ward's Bridge. After the Revolution, the name was changed to Montgomery in honor of General Montgomery. A group of men and a woman purchased James Ward's 200 acres (the bridge had already been turned over to the township) and hired the surveyor James Clinton to lay out the streets of the village. These early promoters (few of them ever lived within the village), are responsible for an essential characteristic of Montgomery's streetscape - the grid plan. Their plan and the street names are the basis for the village as it is now. In 1791, the Montgomery Academy was incorporated. It had been petitioned for in 1787 by one hundred and twenty-five area residents, only a few of whom lived within the village limits, furthering the village's position as the center of a large farming community.

The roads which had been the basis for the settlement of Ward's Bridge were improved by the introduction of the concept of the turnpike - roads built by chartered stock companies. The Cochection Turnpike, from Cochection to Newburgh was chartered in 1801. Ward Street currently follows this road. The Minisink-Montgomery Turnpike, chartered in 1809, began at the New Jersey state line and met the Cochection Turnpike

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at Montgomery. In 1811 a third turnpike was chartered to run to Pennsylvania. The village incorporation took place in 1810 in Widow Smith's Tavern, a seemingly popular site. Its exact location is still unknown.

The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad was chartered in 1832 and opened section by section from 1841-1850. It ran to Goshen and it was not until after the Civil War that a group of Montgomery businessmen built the Montgomery-Goshen Railroad. Opened in 1867, the 10.2 mile line cost \$288,930.83 to build. From that time more railroad lines began to radiate from Montgomery and the area revitalized in terms of dairy farming and as a summer resort.

Montgomery Worsted Mill

According to the "History of Montgomery's Worsted Mill," an unpublished paper written by one of the mill's owners, John A. Crabtree, the first mill was built on the site of the present Montgomery Worsted Mill c. 1813. It is known that Johannes Miller was involved in this endeavor; according to Samuel Eager, however, the factory did not commence production. Sources indicate that there were three or four mills operating in Montgomery throughout the 19th century, but nothing was done on this site until it was purchased by an Englishman, Edmund Ackroyd, in 1870. Using the original cotton factory building, he added a 3-story brick structure and opened the Montgomery Worsted Flour and Grist Mill in 1873. In 1880 he sold the property to William Crabtree and Arthur Patchett, who were brothers-in-law. Bringing with them design and processing ideas from England, they changed machinery and confined themselves to the manufacture of worsted yarn to be used for knitting and weaving.

A strong family industry was created with these men; their sons and grandsons continued the business. Fortunately, William Crabtree was an amateur photographer. There is much documentation available. The mill building was completely destroyed in 1891 and rebuilt in 1892. A brick wing was added in 1906 and it was sold out of the family in 1939. The 1891 turbines and shafting are intact as are the insurance schematics. It is currently the only worsted mill in New York State and the last mill of any sort still functioning on the Wallkill River.

SEE 1/12/82 LETTER REQUESTING NAME CHANGE

~~Crabtree~~ Patchett House

Arthur Patchett and his wife purchased the brick inn on the Cohecton Turnpike near the mill, the Patchett homestead, in the 1880s. They are responsible for the first major remodelling of the Federal style building. The second occurred about 50 years later. The Patchett House is in pristine condition, having been owned by Arthur Patchett's granddaughter, Emma Patchett, until her recent death. Its industrial surroundings make it undesirable as a dwelling, but it is hoped that a commercial enterprise could be found that would utilize its architectural uniqueness and preserve its integrity.

The late 19th century growth of Montgomery was dominated by one builder. Chauncy Brooks, a carpenter, came to Montgomery in 1867 and "purchasing a tract of land in connection with James Vanderhoef, plotted town lots and erected a number of residences

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thereon. He takes contracts for the erection of houses, doing the work from ground up and giving employment to ten or twelve men. A practical, original architect, he has drawn many plans for private residences and public buildings." (Portrait and Biographical Record, p. 240.) He is responsible for twelve houses, virtually all the houses that were built in Montgomery from 1867-1905. All of his designs have similar detailing although they range in scale from modest one-story "development" houses to the substantial residences built for himself and his partner. He opened up Wallkill Avenue and filled in Union Street. Since his designs are modest for this stylistic period, he is a strong contributing factor to the homogeneity of the streetscape. His houses are: Gilchrist House, 76 Union Street; Faulkner House, 86 Union Street; Skala House, 106 Union Street; Harlow House, 63 Union Street; Stratton House, 67 Union Street; W. Titus House, 41 Wallkill Avenue; Mrs. Ella Overhiser House, 43 Wallkill Avenue; Daniel Carvey House, 49 Wallkill Avenue; Flagler-Frazier House, 42 Wallkill Avenue; Chauncy Brooks House, 48 Wallkill Avenue; Sutter House, 73 Wallkill Avenue; James Vanderhoef House, 34 Wallkill Avenue.

There have been several extremely bad fires in the village, the last and worst being in 1913. A number of houses have been moved and the result is some surprising combinations in the streetscape.

The character of the village of Montgomery is unusual. It grew up as a planned small-scale industrial community, rather than as a farm community, like most of the villages of Orange County, and without the large factories that characterize Walden, for example, the other village in the town of Montgomery. The streetscapes clearly show this. They are characterized by a modesty of scale, that combines with the regularity of the street arrangement. The two districts were designed to exclude the central business section which has seen extensive and unfortunate modernization. In contrast, the residential areas display more integrity of materials, design, setting and association.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

see attached sheet

UTM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

see continuation sheet

QUADRANGLE NAME _____

QUADRANGLE SCALE: 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See attached tax maps and districts map.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

Contact: Larry E. Gobrecht, 518-474-0479
Division for Historic Preservation

NAME / TITLE

Enid J. Wolfe, Consultant

5/79

ORGANIZATION

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

Wheeler Road

TELEPHONE

651-4295

CITY OR TOWN

Florida

STATE

New York

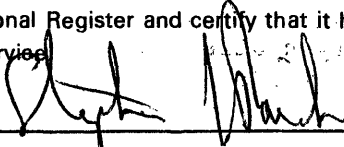
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE Director, Historic Preservation Field Service Bureau

DATE

9/26/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER



KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

10/21/80

ATTEST:

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

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