



Historic Architectural Survey and Effects Report

Town of Florida, Montgomery
County, New York

Prepared for:

New York State Parks, Recreation, and
Historic Preservation

Peebles Island State Park

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Figures

Appendix B: Inventories

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ACRONYM LIST

| | |
|--------------|---|
| APE | Area of Potential Effects |
| LOD | Limits of Disturbance |
| NRHP | National Register of Historic Places |
| OPRHP | New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation |

Executive Summary

TRC Companies (TRC) conducted an architectural survey of the High River Energy Center Project (the Project). High River Energy Center, LLC, is proposing to develop a new solar energy generating center known as the High River Energy Center located in the Town of Florida, Montgomery County, New York. TRC conducted this historic architectural survey in support of High River Energy, LLC's application for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need from the New York State Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment pursuant to Article 10 of the Public Service Law and the Siting Board's Rules and Regulations under 16 NYCRR Part 1000.

The purpose of the architectural survey is to identify the presence of historic architectural resources aged 50 years or older within the area of potential effects (APE) for the architectural survey, evaluate these historic architectural resources for their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and to provide an assessment of the potential effects of the Project on those historic architectural resources that are listed in, previously determined eligible for listing in, or recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. The APE is defined later in this report.

TRC conducted the architectural survey between August 22 and 25, 2019 and identified a total of 100 architectural properties aged 50 years or older in the APE. Of those 100, three are NRHP-listed, 13 are recommended eligible for NRHP listing, and 84 are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing due to loss of integrity or lack of historical significance. TRC identified two potential historic districts during the survey that are recommended eligible for NRHP listing. Based on resource location proximal to Project structures, TRC recommends that the Project does not have the potential to directly or indirectly affect any historic architectural properties. TRC's analysis of the undertaking in relation to historic properties concludes that construction activities will not directly or indirectly affect the character-defining features that contribute to the significance of any NRHP listed, eligible, or recommended eligible architectural resources in the APE.

1.0 Introduction

High River Energy, LLC, proposes to construct the High River Energy Center (Project) in the Town of Florida, Montgomery County, New York (see Figure 1 in Appendix A). This architectural history survey of the APE was conducted to assure compliance with both state and federal laws and regulations, including historic preservation laws and guidelines.

1.1 Project Description

The Project will include commercial-scale solar arrays, access roads, buried (and possibly overhead) electric collection lines, a collection substation, and electrical interconnection facilities located within a 1,221-acre site. The proposed interconnection facilities will include a 115-kV switchyard that will be transferred to National Grid to own and operate. The substation and point of interconnection switchyard will be located on land northeast of the solar arrays within the Project Area, adjacent to National Grid's existing Stoner – Rotterdam # 12 115 kV transmission line (see Figure 2 in Appendix A).

2.0 Regulatory Framework

As part of the Project, High River Energy is seeking a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need from the New York State Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment pursuant to Article 10 of the Public Service Law and the Siting Board's Rules and Regulations under 16 NYCRR Part 1000. Because the Project will also require a Nationwide Permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the architectural survey was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. The architectural survey also followed TRC's work plan for the Historic Architectural Survey, which was developed in consultation with OPRHP and approved by OPRHP on July 15, 2019. The purpose of the architectural survey is to identify the presence of historic architectural properties aged 50 years or older within the APE and assess the effects of the undertaking on those historic architectural resources that are listed, eligible, or recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

2.1 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, 54 U.S.C. 306108, requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of undertakings they carry out, license, permit, or fund to historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. For the purposes of this architectural survey, the undertaking was defined as the construction of the Project.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has issued the regulations that set forth the process through which federal agencies comply with their Section 106 compliance responsibilities. Those regulations are codified under 36 CFR part 800. Section 106 of the NHPA identifies the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), housed within the OPRHP, as having an advisory role within the Section 106 compliance process.

2.1 Article 10 of the New York Public Service Law

New York State Department of Public Service involvement in this project is mandated by Article 10 of the New York Public Service Law. Article 10 provides guidance for cultural resources review by the OPRHP (16 NYCRR § 1001.20).

2.2 Area of Potential Effects

The APE for cultural resources is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist” (36 CFR § 800.16 [d]). Scale and nature of the project influence the APE, resulting in delineated areas of effects that may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking. Direct effects occur in the area of physical impacts associated with construction and visual effects to historic properties beyond the construction limits. Indirect effects (atmospheric, and audible) can occur beyond the construction limits, be cumulative in nature, and vary depending on the nature of the undertaking. The APE includes both categories of effects.

2.3 OPRHP Consultation

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) requested a Historic Architectural Resources Survey and Work Plan on May 10, 2019. In a phone conversation on May 31, 2019, the OPRHP requested that the work plan include a two-mile-radius study area for above-ground, historic architectural resources identification and survey. Additionally, OPRHP requested that the workplan utilize an APE based on bare-earth topography GIS modeling. Such modeling excludes visual intrusions, namely vegetation and intervening buildings.

TRC and OPRHP consulted and agreed upon the survey goals and the delineation of the APE, consistent with OPRHP guidelines for cultural resources surveys and NRHP eligibility criteria, codified at 36 CFR 60.4 (see Table 1). Therefore, the APE for the Project is defined as the area within which bare-earth topography visibility modeling suggests that the project may be visible within a two-mile radius of the Project LOD. TRC provided a work plan on July 12, 2019, that outlined the survey goals, defined the APE, and indicated how TRC would implement the architectural survey. On July 15, 2019, OPRHP concurred with TRC's workplan.

3.0 Technical Approach

3.1 Survey Design

As directed by OPRHP, TRC's historic architectural survey revisited two (2) classifications of historic properties within the APE: (1) historic properties previously listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and (2) previously identified but unevaluated resources. During the survey, TRC also identified new historic architectural properties that have not been identified in previous cultural resource surveys and appeared to meet the NRHP age criterion. TRC documented newly surveyed resources in the APE that have the potential to be determined NRHP eligible. In response to an additional request from OPRHP, TRC also included potential historic districts and cemeteries within the purview of the historic architectural survey.

For historic properties previously listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, TRC followed OPRHP guidelines to assess their NRHP eligibility based on observed existing conditions, as discussed in Field Methods below. For all architectural resources considered as part of this survey, including

those that are NRHP listed or were previously determined NRHP eligible, TRC assessed potential visual effects from the undertaking (see Table 2). Application of Criteria of Adverse Effect appears in Chapter 6 of this report.

3.2 Background Research

The architectural survey included historical research and field reconnaissance to contextualize, evaluate, and fully document all resources within the Project APE. Background research included a review of NRHP databases, OPRHP's Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) survey data, historical maps, aerial photographs, secondary historical sources, online county tax parcel data, and county histories. The historic context developed from this background research is presented in Section 4.0. Results of and updates to existing OPRHP survey data are presented in Section 5.

3.3 Field Methods

The architectural survey consisted of the physical inspection of potential historic districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects meeting the NRHP age criterion, documentation of diagnostic features, and photography of previously identified historic properties within the APE. The architectural survey was conducted according to all applicable state and federal guidelines. All cultural resources were evaluated during the course of field work, and integrity, significance, historical linkage, types of features, and potential NRHP boundaries were recorded in field notes. The results of the field work are presented in Section 5.0.

4.0 Historic Context

4.1 Introduction

The following historic overview presents historical development that has influenced the region's historic built landscape to contextualize the historic architectural resources in the APE. The built environment of the Project area has emerged through the historical process of cultural preferences and techniques that resolved demands for comfortable housing, efficient

transportation, and durable spaces for work and animal sheltering over a broad time period. The historical interaction of available building materials, improvisations of Old World construction skills, and local conditions shaped changes in Mohawk River Valley building traditions that represent the region's unique architectural history.

4.2 Contact Period

The Mohawk tribe occupied the area that would become Montgomery County throughout the seventeenth century. As members of the Iroquois League and Keepers of the Eastern Door of the Haudenosaunee, Mohawks encountered European explorers early in the period of contact. In 1609, French forces led by Samuel de Champlain joined Huron and Algonquin warriors in battle against League Iroquois in the vicinity of Ticonderoga. Armed with guns, the French overwhelmed the Mohawk warriors in that moment but created a lasting enmity among the Haudenosaunee. Mohawks soon found an ally in Dutch traders, who supplied them with guns and ammunition that they soon turned against their French enemies. Subsequently, the Dutch heavily invested in the fur trade with their League allies.

4.3 Colonial Period

The Dutch established their colony of New Amsterdam to expand their empire and defeat their European rivals. In sixteenth-century Europe, Dutch resistance to Spanish hegemony paved the way toward Dutch colonization in the New World. During the reign of Philip II, Spain's Roman Catholics engaged in a losing crusade to suppress Protestants in the Netherlands. To reclaim their autonomy and defend their faith, the Dutch openly revolted against Spanish forces in their Low Country homeland in 1566, and they declared their independence in 1581. To finance this uprising, Dutch pirates raided the Spanish fleets sailing between Latin America and Europe, learning, in the meantime, about the possibilities and advantages of controlling their own territory in the New World. The long Dutch struggle for independence, which ended in victory in 1648, also created a commercial empire in the Americas for the Netherlands, particularly at the expense of Portugal and Spain. The North American mainland offered the Dutch military posts and sources of raw materials that supported their aggressive harassment of Spanish shipping in the Caribbean, resulting in the colony at New Netherland. In 1609, Henry Hudson explored the

Hudson River with this purpose in mind. Settlement began in earnest in 1614 on the shores of Long Island Sound and around a company fort on Manhattan Island (National Library of the Netherlands, Memory of the Netherlands 2019).

The Dutch West India Company, founded in 1621 and endowed with feudal authority, directed settlements in the Hudson River valley from New Amsterdam to Fort Orange. Wheat and other food crops grown in New Netherlands would support slave plantations in the Caribbean dedicated solely to sugar production. To encourage settlement along the Hudson River by farmers whose produce also would support the Dutch fleet in their raids against Spanish merchant shipping, the company offered patroonships, large land grants with river frontage, also known as manors, for investors who styled themselves as grandees of the river valley. Although patroons were not automatically enlisted as employees of the West India Company, restrictions by the company on individual initiative, plus lack of self-government in the colony, hampered population growth and the vibrant agricultural communities. Only Kiliaen van Rensselaer's patroonship at Fort Orange endured successfully. Disaffected colonists broke away from Dutch authority at New Amsterdam, and, led by Peter Minuit, they allied themselves to Sweden and, in defiance of Dutch territorial claims, colonized the lower reaches of the Delaware River near today's Philadelphia, where they interacted with the Minqua people.

Accepting the loss of the colony on the Delaware River, the corporate directors of the New Amsterdam colony turned to the fur trade with native tribes when farming did not meet expectations for profits beyond supporting Dutch sugar colonies in the Caribbean. The trading post at Fort Orange supplied Mohawk people with guns, ammunition, and assorted European trade goods in exchange for animal skins. Beaver pelts became highly valued commodities. Expansionist Dutch policies engendered violent conflicts with neighbors, both fellow Euro-Americans and native Americans. Dutch traders at Fort Orange attempted to maintain profitable relations with League Iroquois tribes, but when Dutch troops joined Mahican warriors in battle against Mohawks in 1626, Mohawks retaliated, attacking Dutch settlements. In the 1640s, disruptive violence prevailed in the Hudson River drainage as Raritan, Canarsie, Hackensack, Tappan, Wechquasgeck, and Mohawk tribes fought among each other, as well as against the Dutch, until the Mohawk tribe enforced a regional truce in 1645 (National Library of the Netherlands, Memory of the Netherlands 2019).

Competition for furs and hunting grounds fueled these conflicts. Upriver from their maritime colonies in North America, the French had occupied the interior (*Les Pays d'en Haut*) north of the Adirondaks and into the Saint Lawrence River backcountry. Their allied tribes defended it with support from major outposts in Quebec, Fort Niagara, and Montreal. By the 1640s, once abundant game had declined noticeably, prompting Haudenosaunee warriors to expand westward in search of market furs that would be exchanged for European trade goods. With guns provided by the Dutch at Fort Orange, they extended their control of western hunting grounds through violence, initiating a period of warfare known as The Beaver Wars. During this conflict, the Cat Nation, the Susquehannocks, Hurons, Petuns, Neutrals, and other lower Great Lakes tribes suffered debilitating population and territorial loss at the hands of League warriors. After destroying the villages of their enemies, Haudenosaunee clans adopted captives into their nation to replace the loss of their own people during the war British (Hurt, 1998: 6-10; Richter, 1992: 88-89).

The disruptions of the Beaver Wars ended as popularity in Europe for beaver pelt hats faded and fell out of fashion. A new governor, Peter Stuyvesant, arrived in New Amsterdam intent on reviving the local economy and increasing its contribution to Dutch imperial ambitions. He settled a festering border dispute with Connecticut colonists (Treaty of Hartford 1650) and expelled, with minimal military force, Swedes from their Delaware River settlement in 1655. Governor Stuyvesant intensified New Netherland's role in the Dutch Caribbean slave trade and South American sugar plantation economy by promoting food exports to Dutch sugar islands and importing slaves into New Netherland. The imperial rivalry between Great Britain and Holland flared up into the Anglo-Dutch War that combined commercial ambition with military force, resulting in British conquest of New Netherland during the restoration of monarchy under Charles II, who bequeathed the colony to his brother, the Duke of York.

In 1664, Dutch Governor Stuyvesant surrendered New Amsterdam to Colonel Richard Nicolls. The colony was renamed New York, after the Duke of York (National Library of the Netherlands, Memory of the Netherlands). Albany County was created in 1683 as an administrative unit for this Project region, and it was divided multiple times throughout the eighteenth century. In 1772, Tyron County was formed from a western portion of Albany County. In 1711, the British built Fort Hunter in what would become Montgomery County, sending Anglican missionaries, traders, and settlers

to the assist and provision Mohawks. The fort was built at the request of the Mohawk, allies to the British, to prevent French Catholic missionaries and forces from raiding and gaining influence in the area. In exchange, German Palatines were permitted to settle in the area. Euro-American settlers in the area include ethnicities from the Rheinland in Germany and Ulster Scots. Indian trails bisected the area, and the economy of the area was primarily subsistence agriculture, with nascent agricultural related industries emerging along swift creek drainages (Snyder and von Hasseln 2010).

Although Dutch sovereignty had been removed, Dutch culture persevered under British authority and was never thoroughly Anglicized in the remainder of the seventeenth century. Under the Duke of York's rule through appointed governors, New Netherland became New York, and Dutch shipping disappeared from the region. Yet, Dutch building traditions persisted into an architectural legacy present in the project region today. The anchor bent heavy timber framing introduced by Dutch builders continued to be utilized. Stepped gables and parapet-gabled houses became a hallmark of Dutch style construction. The gambrel roof profile and extended ("flared") eaves presented stylistic clues to this architectural tradition (Foster, 2004: 37-41). In the project region, the Mabee Farm and numerous examples in Schenectady's Stockade Historic District, among others, reflect this architectural history.

With British rule came an intensification of land acquisition in the Mohawk River valley. Wealthy speculators sought large tracts of land that they would dispose to immigrant farmers. A large land grant (86,000 acres) to Walter Butler in 1733 include all of today's Town of Florida, when it was part of Albany County (Reid 1901: 399-400). At Cranesville, in the project area, Philip Groot acquired such a tract in 1716, and though he died on the journey, his wife and four sons settled in the area. In 1830, the Groots built a grist mill at Cranesville and sold flour to settlers along the north side of the Mohawk River (Frothingham 1882). Appointed by the British Crown as superintendent of Indian relations, William Johnson established Fort Johnson in 1742 in the vicinity of Amsterdam. From this fort, he directed British and native tribal relations and conducted treaty negotiations (Dailey 1916). When the conflict between France and Great Britain erupted into world-wide warfare, he served with distinction in British forces.

4.4 French and Indian War

Events in Pennsylvania at the Forks of the Ohio River and in the Ohio Country precipitated the French and Indian War, but major battles occurred in the vicinity of the project area that shaped the course of the conflict. Initially, as British traders expanded their marketing beyond the Allegheny Mountains, native groups began rejecting not just French trade goods, but also French authority. In an effort to regain the upper hand in the region, French colonial authorities sought to link their Louisiana colonies to their Great Lakes colonies via the Ohio Country. Their attack on Mimeskia's village of Miami and Piankashaw tribes at Pickawillany in 1752, resistance to George Washington's expeditions in 1753, and the 1755 Braddock expedition that ended in a British defeat at the Battle of the Monongahela, reflect this colonial policy. After the Battle of the Monongahela, the military activity shifted to the Great Lakes drainages. Here, British forces captured Fort Niagara in 1759, which precipitated French withdrawal from Fort Presque Isle, Fort Machault, and Fort du Portage. British troops marched up the Hudson River valley to battle French forces at Fort Ticonderoga, Lake George, and Lake Champlain. British success in capturing French forts at the mouth of the Saint Lawrence River (Louisbourg), defeating French forces on the Plains of Abraham (Quebec), and blockading the vital French port at Quiberon Bay, led to victory and French expulsion from North America (Dunn 1979; Anderson 2001). Fort Johnson, up river from the project area, reflects these events.

4.5 Revolutionary Period

As social and political tensions rose, many of the Loyalists in the region fled to Canada. During the Revolutionary War, approximately 228 military engagements were fought in New York, and New York City was occupied by the British from 1776 to 1783 (Purvis 1997). The Hudson and Mohawk Rivers were of great importance to both the British and American armies and the area surrounding the two rivers saw increased military activity as the two armies jostled for dominance. British forces destroyed Kingston in 1777. One year later, however, American forces stopped a two-pronged British invasion from Canada into New York at Oriskany and Saratoga, victories resulting in a stronger alliance with France and crucial success at Yorktown, Virginia. Located to the south and west, the project area saw hostilities primarily in the form of small skirmishes and raids by British-allied American Indians. The area also provided much needed agricultural

products to support the Revolutionary War effort (Mohawk Valley History 2019). By the end of the War, much of the area was depopulated, and farms were left abandoned as residents fled.

During the years of the Early American Republic, the town of Florida, a rural, agricultural town in southeastern Montgomery County, was established in 1793, on the anniversary of the discovery of Florida by Juan Ponce de Leon. North of the Town of Florida is Amsterdam, renamed as such in 1808 from Veddersburgh. After the Revolutionary War, Tyron County was renamed Montgomery County to honor General Richard Montgomery, who died trying to capture the city of Quebec during the Revolutionary War. Mudge Hollow along South Chuctanunda Creek became the location of a saw mill, grist mills, and a tannery (Reid 1901: 399-400). The War of 1812 disrupted the local economy, but the eventual American victory ushered in a period of prosperity, fostered in particular by the Erie Canal and other infrastructure improvements (Donlon 1973: 54-55).

4.6 The Nineteenth Century to Present

The Mohawk River Valley continued to function as a crucial trade route between the Atlantic Ocean and the interior of North America via the Great Lakes. As the only natural gap in the Appalachian Mountains was found in Montgomery County at Canajoharie, the county stood at the forefront of transportation and westward advancement. Transportation improvements, including roads, railroads, and canals, helped to further population and economic advancement. As early as the mid-eighteenth century, the idea of connecting the Atlantic Ocean and Great Lakes via canal was explored. In 1808, the New York Legislature funded a survey that would eventually lead to the construction of the Erie Canal, begun in 1817 and completed in 1825. An engineering marvel, the canal helped moved products and people through the area and spurred industrialization and immigration in the Mohawk Valley (Shaw 2014; Finch 1925; Roberts 2017). Those portions of the Town of Florida on the banks of Schoharie Creek benefited from the increased trade brought by the canal (Donlon 1973: 69-70).

The Industrial Revolution spread from England to the United States in the late eighteenth century, in part, when British textile expert Samuel Slater of Derbyshire brought Arkwright system textile manufacturing knowledge to New England in 1789. Slater contracted with Moses Brown and

William Macy, American industrialists in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, to build the first successful water-powered roller spinning textile mill in America. The success of the Slater Mill on the Blackstone River spurred the growth of the American textile industry (Roth and Roth Clark, 2016: 148-149). Mills at Chuctanunda Creek for example, formed the economic armature for much subsequent community growth and development, as forges and various mills exploited it as a power source beginning in the 1840s (Reid 1901: 399-400; Donlon 1973: 108-109).

Railroads entered the area in the mid-nineteenth century. The New York Central Railroad was constructed through the Mohawk Valley, further increasing the industrial allure of the region. While agriculture remained common in the countryside, the area surrounding the Mohawk River saw increasing industrialization throughout the nineteenth century. Fort Hunter was dismantled in 1820 during construction of the Erie Canal. The City of Amsterdam gained notoriety for its production of carpets and brooms. Factories for shoes, clothing, cooking oil, paper, iron, clothes wringers, soap, springs, coffins, wagon hubs, and buttons were also found throughout Montgomery County. The factories of Amsterdam were particularly appealing, drawing thousands of immigrants, primarily from Eastern Europe. The population of Amsterdam increased from 5,135 in 1865 to 33,524 in 1920 (Montgomery County Tourism 2019). The proposed East End Historic District's architectural fabric reflects these historic developments in its stylistic inventory and multi-family residences, along with its proximity to a historic factory site.

In 1918, the New York State Barge Canal replaced the Erie Canal. The new, larger, canal replaced much of the original route, leaving abandoned sections to fill with sedimentation, and focused on canalizing certain rivers, including the Mohawk River. The canal continues to operate, with an increasing focus on historic tourism and recreational use (Montgomery County Tourism 2019; Roberts 2017). The Project area is near the Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor and Lock 10 at Cranesville and Movable Dam No. 6 are within the project viewshed.

Although it has struggled since the last half of the twentieth century, agriculture remains an important part of the extractive economy in Montgomery County, particularly in its western quarters, with fluid milk being the dominant sector. Dairy farms constituted the majority of farm operations in Montgomery County prior to the Great Depression. The Town of Florida ranked second to the Town of Minden in the number and value of farms in 1930, but farms in the Town

of Florida were larger, on average, than farms in the Town of Minden (Bureau of the Census 1931). Farms, orchards, and dairies have continued to operate throughout the county, and now support the agri-tourism industry (Donlon 1973: 105, 137, 160). Most farms within the Project APE have been altered to accommodate updated sanitary codes and increased production capacities. Other important industries include construction, manufacturing, health care, and education. However, the flight of capital devoted to textile manufacturing, first to the South and then farther south into Mexico, brought dramatic change to the urban areas of the project area. Corporate consolidation and mergers resulted in shifting factory locations. As a result of de-industrialization, the nearby City of Amsterdam remains economically depressed, though the twenty-first century shows signs of an economic resurgence (Donlon 1973: 152).

As of the 2010 census, Montgomery County was home to 50,219 residents (U.S. Census Bureau 2010). Today, the Town of Florida has a total area of 51.5 square miles (Montgomery County Tourism 2019; Town of Florida 2018). As of the 2010 Census, the population of Florida was approximately 2,696 (US Census 2010).

5.0 Survey Results and Evaluation of Historic Architectural Properties

Survey information collected from OPRHP's online CRIS database included twenty architectural resources within the APE: three (3) NRHP listed, two (2) previously determined eligible, one (1) previously determined not eligible, and 14 with undetermined eligibility status. TRC surveyed 100 architectural resources in the APE, including the twenty previously identified resources. Eligibility recommendations for all surveyed properties are three (3) resources are NRHP listed, 13 resources are recommended NRHP eligible, and 84 resources are recommended not eligible. Eligibility recommendations for each resource are outlined in Table 1. Two (2) of the resources recommended eligible are newly identified historic districts. TRC also identified six (6) cemeteries within the APE but did not recommend any of these cemeteries as individually NRHP eligible. However, two (2) of the cemeteries within the APE were identified as contributing resources to the recommended NRHP eligible Cranes Hollow Historic District.

For the historic properties (listed, previously determined eligible, and recommended eligible) surveyed in the APE, TRC provides a preliminary assessment of Project effects in Table 2. An

undertaking has an effect on a historic property if the undertaking may alter the characteristics of the historic property that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP by diminishing its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. TRC concludes that the undertaking has no potential to alter, directly or indirectly, the characteristics, significance, and/or integrity of historic properties that qualify them for inclusion in the NRHP. Potential adverse effects to the viewsheds, integrity of feeling, and integrity of setting of these historic properties will be fully analyzed in the following sections of this report.

Table 1. Architectural Resources in the APE

| USN | Property | Address | Street | MCD | County | Status |
|--------------|--|---------|----------------|-----------|------------|--|
| 05704.000108 | Lock E-10 and Cabins | | Five S | Florida | Montgomery | Listed |
| 00104.000641 | New York State Barge Canal Historic District | | Five S | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Listed NHL |
| 05740.000058 | Vrooman Avenue School | 400 | Vrooman Avenue | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Listed |
| | Farm | 296 | Belldons Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Eligible |
| | 208 Chapman Drive House | 208 | Chapman Drive | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Eligible |
| 05740.000483 | Mohawk Carpets | 26 | Elk Street | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Previously Undetermined, Recommended Eligible |
| | New York Central & Hudson | | Five | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Eligible |

| USN | Property | Address | Street | MCD | County | Status |
|--------------|---|---------|---|-----------|------------|--|
| | River Railroad (Main Line) | | | | | |
| 05701.000045 | Movable Dam No. 6 at Lock E- 10 | | Five S | Florida | Montgomery | Eligible |
| 05740.000055 | House | 32 | Kline Street | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Previously Undetermined, Recommended Eligible |
| | House | 186 | McQuade Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Eligible |
| | Farm | 279 | McQuade Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Eligible |
| | Potential East End Historic District | | Multiple | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Eligible |
| | Potential Cranes Hollow Historic District | | Multiple along Cranes Hollow Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Eligible |
| | House | 127 | Robb Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Eligible |
| | House | 342 | Swart Hill Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Eligible |
| | Swart Hill School House | | Swart Hill Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Eligible |
| | Farm | 107 | Abraham Lane | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |

| USN | Property | Address | Street | MCD | County | Status |
|---|--------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|------------|---|
| | Farm | 110 | Abraham Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 116 | Abraham Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 155 | Abraham Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 273 | Abraham Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 299 | Belldons Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House and Garage | 414 | Belldons Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 583 | Belldons Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 128 | Beyer Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 560 | Bulls Head Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 740 | Bulls Head Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 807 | Bulls Head Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 810 | Bulls Head Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 905 | Bulls Head Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 909 | Bulls Head Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| 05704.000159, 05704.000160, 05704.000161, 05704.000162 | Persons Farm | | Bulls Head Road | Florida | Montgomery | Previously Undetermined, Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Telephone Building | | Bulls Head Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |

| USN | Property | Address | Street | MCD | County | Status |
|--------------|------------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|------------|--|
| | Saint Michael Cemetery | | Cemetery Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 699 | Covey Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 270 | Dorn Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| 05740.000054 | House | 6 | Eagle Street | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Previously Undetermined, Recommended Not Eligible |
| 05740.000050 | House, duplex | 26 | Eagle Street | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Previously Undetermined, Recommended Not Eligible |
| 05740.000360 | House, demolished | 285 | East Main Street | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Previously Determined Eligible, now demolished, Recommended Not Eligible |
| 05740.000052 | House | 316 | East Main Street | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Previously Undetermined, Recommended Not Eligible |
| 05704.000154 | Hutchinson Dairy Farm | 190 | Hutchinson Road | Florida | Montgomery | Previously Undetermined, Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 138 | Kazala Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| 05740.000062 | House | 25 | Kline Street | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Previously Undetermined, Recommended Not Eligible |

| USN | Property | Address | Street | MCD | County | Status |
|--------------|----------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|------------|---|
| 5740.000077 | House | 27 | Kline Street | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Previously Undetermined, Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 155 | Kruger Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 167 | Krutz Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 118 | Krutz Street | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 720 | Langley Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 724 | Langley Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 798 | Langley Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 828 | Langley Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 831 | Langley Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| 05704.000114 | Grey District School House | 853 | Langley Road | Florida | Montgomery | Previously Undetermined, Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 862 | Langley Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 870 | Langley Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 892 | Langley Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 939 | Langley Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| 05704.000158 | Hutchinson Farm | 124 | Leahey Road | Florida | Montgomery | Previously Undetermined, |

| USN | Property | Address | Street | MCD | County | Status |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------|-----------|------------|--|
| | | | | | | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 215 | Mohr Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 266 | Mohr Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 252 | Pattersonville Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Barn | 489 | Pattersonville Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 795 | Pattersonville Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| 05704.000164, 05704.000165 | Building 6 & Building 7 | | Pattersonville Road | Florida | Montgomery | Previously Undetermined, Recommended Not Eligible |
| 05704.000157, 05704.000163 | Christopher Persons Farm | 152 | Persons Road | Florida | Montgomery | Previously Undetermined, Recommended Not Eligible |
| 05704.000155 | Phillips Dairy Farm | 123 | Phillips Drive | Florida | Montgomery | Previously Undetermined, Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Valentino's Restaurant | 119 | Riverview Drive | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 127 | Riverview Drive | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 133 | Riverview Drive | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 137 | Riverview Drive | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 141 | Riverview Drive | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |

| USN | Property | Address | Street | MCD | County | Status |
|-------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|------------|---|
| | House | 143 | Riverview Drive | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 147 | Riverview Drive | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 149 | Riverview Drive | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 157 | Riverview Drive | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 195 | Riverview Drive | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 201 | Riverview Drive | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 205 | Riverview Drive | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 213 | Riverview Drive | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 237 | Robb Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House and Barns | 119 | Schuyler Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| 5704.000156 | Severin Road Farm | 158 | Severin Road | Florida | Montgomery | Previously Undetermined, Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 269 | Swart Hill Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 274 | Swart Hill Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 358 | Swart Hill Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 371 | Swart Hill Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 413 | Swart Hill Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |

| USN | Property | Address | Street | MCD | County | Status |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | Farm | 188 | Thayer Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 259 | Thayer Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 263 | Thayer Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 368 | Thayer Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 546 | Thayer Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 612 | Thayer Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | House | 736 | Thayer Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Kietzmann Dairy Farm | 819 | Thayer Road | Florida | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Farm | 836 | Touareuna Road | Glenville | Schenectady | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Our Lady of Mount Carmel Cemetery | | Truax Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Anostario Farm | 195 | Waterstreet Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Saint John's Cemetery | | Widow Susan Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |
| | Saint Casimir Cemetery | | Widow Susan Road | Amsterdam | Montgomery | Recommended Not Eligible |

5.7 NRHP Listed Resources

TRC identified three (3) NRHP-listed architectural resources in the APE. These previously listed historic properties maintain their integrity and continue to convey their historic significance.

5.7.1 Lock E10 and Cabins



Lock E-10 (USN 05704.000108, USN 00104.000641, and 14NR06559) is also named the Cranesville Lock and was constructed in 1914. Its depth is 15 feet. The complex, which includes Lock E10, Movable Dam E-6, and a non-contributing lockhouse, contributes to the New York State Barge Canal Historic District (National Register of Historic Places 2014). A 2-story, concrete

cabin is present at each corner of the lock chamber, four in total, built to keep the electric motors and switchgear mechanisms above normal flood waters. These four buildings have a coved cornice and a flat roof. Their fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The lock tender's residence is a hipped roof building with an internal, central, brick chimney stack. The exteriors are stuccoed with a stringcourse. The fenestration consists of 6/6, double-hung, wood sash windows. Concrete steps with steel hand rails on the front and rear of the house lead to covered entries. The south elevation has a half-hipped roof porch support by two posts. This historic property is significant under Criteria A and C. Its period of significance ranges from 1905 to 1963. Its areas of significance are: engineering, transportation, commerce, and maritime history. The riparian setting around the canal contributes to its significance.

5.7.2 New York State Barge Canal Historic District

The New York State Barge Canal system (USN 00104.000641 and 14NR06559) is a modern, engineered waterway utilizing historic canals, canalized rivers, and lakes that connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. The barge canal lacks tow paths and was designed for use by self-propelled vessels. The system features numerous locks and dams. The period of significance for



the property is 1905-1963. The property is nationally significant as an early twentieth century engineering innovation that influenced transportation and maritime commerce in the eastern United States, was listed in the NRHP in 2014, and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 2016. The system, which at completion consisted of 57 locks, dedicated power plants,

8 movable dams, 15 lift bridges, and dozens of highway bridges, embodied Progressive Era belief in public works and public transportation infrastructure (National Register of Historic Places 2014). Thus, features contributing to the system's historic significance include the operable physical structures that comprise the system, extant in their original location, and the setting along the original waterways of the system. This historic property is significant under Criteria A and C. Its period of significance ranges from 1905 to 1963. Its areas of significance are: engineering, transportation, commerce, and maritime history. The riparian setting around the canal contributes to its significance.

In the project area, the barge canal utilizes the Mohawk River in the vicinity of an abandoned section of the historic Erie Canal. This section of the barge canal maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and as it is still operable, continues to convey its engineering and commercial significance.

5.7.3 Vrooman Avenue School

The Vrooman Avenue School (USN 05740.000058 and 90NR01544) is a two-story, simplified Neo-Classical Revival style, yellow brick building built in 1910 on a two-acre parcel with landscaped lawn and mature trees and surrounded by an iron fence. The flat-roofed building has a symmetrical H-shape plan with an elevated sandstone basement. The building features a brick parapet, simple, yet deep, tin cornice, stone beltcourse and water table, 1/1 double-hung, metal



sash windows grouped in banks of five, and three identical entrance doorways with glazed paired doors and broad transoms. The primary entrance, on Vrooman Avenue, features a slight projection from the building's façade, with crowstep parapet detail, stone frame, and an elaborate sandstone carving. The Vrooman Avenue School is significant under Criterion C as an intact example of Georgian Revival

architecture and under Criterion A for its historic association with Amsterdam's early twentieth century industrial expansion, resulting population growth, and investment in the city's school system. The property, listed in 1983, is now used as apartment housing and maintains its integrity of materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling. Features contributing to the property's historic significance are limited to the physical structure and its parcel in the City of Amsterdam.

5.8 Resources Recommended Eligible for NRHP Listing

TRC recommends 13 surveyed resources eligible for listing in the NRHP. Only one (1) historic property in this category has been previously determined eligible for NRHP listing: Moveable Dam No. 6. This historic property maintains its integrity and continues to convey its historic significance. The remaining properties in this category are recommended eligible by TRC. Those properties without USNs are newly surveyed properties.

5.8.1 Farm at 296 Belldons Road

This is a circa 1850 farm complex with 2½-story Greek Revival style frame house with basement level and a frame barn. The five-bay symmetrical façade features 6/6 double-hung sash windows with wood surrounds and decorative wood and masonry headers, some being replacement windows; a recessed single-story entry porch with simple entablature, single wood panel door, sidelights, glazed transom, and square pilasters; and a standing seam metal roof. Clad with



weatherboard and with a masonry foundation, the house features decorative corner posts, two interior brick chimneys, unadorned wide cornice, and a set-back gabled addition on the west side, which connects to a timber frame front-gabled, two-bay garage with modern garage doors, converted from an old loft barn. The gabled frame barn is located to the north of the house. The property is

recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A for nineteenth-century agricultural patterns and practices in Montgomery County and the Mohawk Valley and under Criterion C for its nineteenth-century architecture. The rural nature and rolling hills of the property's setting contribute to its significance.

5.8.2 House at 208 Chapman Drive

This is a circa 1880, 2½-story Queen Anne style brick residence with a cross-gables on a hipped



roof and three-story tower on the east side of the façade. Features of the house include: decorative shingles in the gable fields and cladding the third story of the tower, 1/1 sash windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels, a curved wrap-around porch supported by replacement posts, one exterior brick panel chimney, and eave brackets. A two-story, full-width, narrow hipped-roofed

addition is located on the north elevation. This property is recommended eligible under Criterion

C for its late nineteenth century Victorian architecture. Features contributing to the property's significance are limited to the architectural details of the house.

5.8.3 Mohawk Carpets, 26 Elk Street



This complex of 6-story, steel and reinforced concrete industrial buildings with rectangular plan, most recently home to the Fownes Brothers Warehouse, were constructed circa 1920 to circa 1950. This resource includes six (6) buildings interconnected by full-height hyphens and two (2) outbuildings, one of which has a tall smokestack. These are daylight warehouse buildings, noteworthy

in their design and history. The eastern most building is only 2-stories tall has skylights on its roof. The fenestration consists of industrial metal sashes glazed with wire reinforced glass. These textile manufacturing buildings contribute to the potential East Main Street Historic District. This complex of buildings conveys strong local history associations to textile manufacturing and are recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A and C. Setting is a character-defining element of this historic property. Features contributing to the property's significance are limited to the built structures that comprise the complex and a buffer of land contained within the current tax parcel.

5.8.4 New York Central & Hudson River Railroad (Main Line)

The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad lines the north bank of the Mohawk River through the project area and consists of two sets of steel tracks. These lines carry freight traffic between Syracuse and cities along the Hudson River, as well as passengers. This railroad system dates to the 1850s, when the Vanderbilt family invested in railroads to extend their transportation enterprise westward. The Harlem River Railroad, acquired by the Vanderbilts in 1863, connected Amsterdam to Manhattan and contributed to the development of New York State as a central



railroad node and trans-shipment port, which led to sustained economic, industrial, transportation, and social advancement from the Gilded Age to the last half of the twentieth century. The main line through the project APE is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A at the local level for its historic association with local transportation and industrial

growth.

5.8.5 Movable Dam No. 6 at Lock E-10

This NRHP-eligible Movable Dam No. 6 (USN 05701.000045) is part of the New York State Canal



System and was constructed starting in 1906 when the canal system was expanded to accommodate larger barges. The dam regulates water flow on the canalized Mohawk River. Dam gates lower in the summer to create navigable sections of water and are pulled out of the water in the winter, creating space for ice and flood waters. The dam features three (3) Parker type

trusses standing on four (4) reinforced concrete piers. A fifth pier supports a plate girder stringer beam over the lock. This structure supports operation of the dam's operable sluices, Boulé gates.

The canal system is significant under Criteria A, C, and D for: its role in the nineteenth and twentieth century growth of the state, its impact in developing the civil engineering profession, progression of engineering techniques, as a multi-faceted navigation system, and for its potential to yield additional information about early engineering techniques, transportation systems, maritime areas, and the state's social history. The riparian setting around the canal contributes to its significance.

5.8.6 House at 32 Kline Street

This two-story, brick Italianate residence (05740.000055), built circa 1901, has a rectangular plan and flat roof with bracketed cornice. Previously surveyed with an undetermined NRHP status, the house conveys the hallmarks of its style. The three-bay-wide façade features 1/1 replacement



sash windows in arched apertures with brick window crowns and a gabled entry porch supported by turned posts with scroll-sawn brackets and vinyl-clad bulkheads. The northeast elevation features a partial-depth porch on both stories, with flat roof, turned posts, and vinyl-clad bulkheads. The house is recommended individually eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C for its turn of the century residential

architecture and contributes to the proposed East End Historic District.

5.8.7 House at 186 McQuade Road



This is a circa 1890, single-story house with rectangular plan, side gable roof, and clad with weatherboard. The five-bay-wide façade features a central paneled door flanked by four 8/12 double-hung wood sash windows, and a three-bay shed-roof porch supported by square columns. Features of the house include an unadorned frieze, a central masonry chimney, and a side-gabled southern wing with two-pane frieze windows. A side-gabled, timber frame, ground barn is located on the property to the north of the house. The property is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C as an example of late nineteenth century rural residential architecture, typical of the region.

5.8.8 Farm at 279 McQuade Road



The farm complex at 279 McQuade Road includes a circa 1930 Tudor Revival style house with brick veneer, side gable roof, rear gabled wing, prominent mid-façade sweeping gable, and front chimney with decorative brickwork. The single paneled door, with unadorned entablature and pilasters, is centrally located within the prominent front gable, with an octagonal light above. A gabled dormer with open pediment, clad with siding, and with 2/2 sash windows is located on each side of the rear wing. The farm includes two, large Wisconsin style barns, one positioned east-west to the north and one north-south to the west of the house, in close proximity. The single-bay, east-west oriented barn features an

arched roof with asphalt shingles, nine paired 1/1 windows with pent roofs and three pointed arch dormers with a single 6-pane light on the north side. On the south side are two arch-roofed entry bays. The second barn, a dairy barn, features an arched roof; irregularly spaced, paired 9-pane lights, arched dormers with single lights, and three rooftop ventilators. This frame barn has weatherboards covering its exterior. The property is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A for nineteenth century agricultural patterns and practices in Montgomery County and the Mohawk Valley and under Criterion C for its nineteenth century architecture. The rural nature and rolling hills of the property's setting contribute to its significance.

5.8.9 East End Historic District



Mathias Ave. at Franklin St., facing southwest



East Main Street at Elk Street, facing northwest.

The potential East End Historic District is recommended NHRP eligible for its association with the growth and development of Amsterdam's East End and its historic architectural fabric that dates, roughly, between 1875 and 1970. The historic district reflects architectural styles used for worker housing that burgeoned into middle class housing preferences as the city's textile mills established a pattern of prosperity that endured until the decades after World War II. The potential

historic district includes such architectural examples as industrial, ecclesiastical, social, commercial, and residential. The rectilinear grid of streets remains intact. The range of architecture includes the manufacturing warehouses and factories on Elk Street, on the north side of the Mohawk River, to suburban house types in the vicinity of Catherine Street. The potential historic district contains 619 resources. TRC



Mason Ave. at Frederick St., facing west.

recommends further research into the community builders that envisioned this section of Amsterdam as an outgrowth of the city’s prosperity. Table 19 in Appendix B lists the 574 contributing and 45 non-contributing resources within the potential historic district.

5.8.10 Cranes Hollow Historic District

The potential Cranes Hollow Historic District consists of approximately 45 resources that range in date from 1830 to 1960. The majority of the resources within the potential historic district are residential in character. The potential historic district also includes two cemeteries and one church. These buildings reflect local historic development. Local historians assert that Cranesville dates from the 1716 purchase of Mohawk land by Philip Groot. By 1730, his descendants had



Mid-block near 133 Cranes Hollow Road, facing west.

established a grist mill on Eva’s Kill Creek at this location. The Reformed Church of Cranesville dates from 1871. By 1890, the hamlet featured a post office and a hotel (Frothingham 1892: 173, 178, 179, 180). The district is

recommended eligible under Criteria A and C for late-nineteenth mid-twentieth-century residential architecture that follows the progression of the area's development as a hamlet of the City of Amsterdam. The recommended NRHP boundary includes buildings that front Cranes Hollow Road from 101 Cranes Hollow Road to 378 Cranes Hollow Road. Table 20 in Appendix B lists the 34 contributing and 11 non-contributing resources within the potential historic district.

5.8.11 House at 127 Robb Road



This is a circa 1890, 2½-story vernacular style frame residence with gable-front and wing form, clad with painted shingles. Windows are 1/1 replacements with diagonal muntins in the upper pane, each with louvered shutters. A recessed, pedimented entry is located on the south end of the three-bay front gable section. A second entry is located on the wing, with modern entry porch with

simple wood balustrade. The house possesses architectural distinction and further research may reveal historical merit. The property is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C as an example of late nineteenth century rural residential architecture, typical of the region.

5.8.12 House at 342 Swart Hill Road



This is a circa 1930 frame residence with wide front-gable roof, rectangular plan, weatherboard cladding, and a single shed-roofed dormer on the south elevation. The house features varied fenestration, including paired 4/4 sashes in the half story gable end, 4/4 double-hung sashes in the side dormer, 2/2 sashes, and 1/1 sashes, with some replacements. Other features include a central brick chimney, exposed rafter tails, an enclosed shed-roof porch with shingled

bulkhead and five grouped 1/1 sash windows. The house possesses architectural distinction and further research may reveal historical merit. The property is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C as an example of early twentieth century rural residential architecture, typical of the region.

5.8.13 Swart Hill School House



This circa 1890 brick schoolhouse with front gable roof and rectangular, one-room plan is located on the south side of Swart Hill Road, set into a wooded area. Windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sashes with stone sills. An exterior brick chimney is located on the west elevation. The school house possesses architectural

distinction and further research may reveal historical merit. Thus, the property is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C as an example of late nineteenth century schoolhouse design and Criterion A as an example of typical rural educational development.

5.9 Resources Recommended Not Eligible for NRHP Listing

TRC recommends 84 resources not eligible for NRHP listing. Resources without USNs are newly surveyed resources, identified by TRC during the field survey. These resources meet the NRHP age criterion, but they lack requisite integrity, historical significance, and architectural distinction.

5.9.1 Farm at 107 Abraham Lane, Florida



This is a circa 1880 farm complex with a single-story side gable, timber-frame house and two gabled timber frame barns. All structures are in a deteriorated condition.

5.9.2 Farm at 110 Abraham Road, Florida



This circa 1800 farm complex includes a house and four frame barns. The 1 ½-story frame house with gabled roof features replacement 1/1 windows on the gable ends, replacement tripartite windows,

and upper awning windows. A hip roof porch is present on the east elevation, supported by round columns. Other features of the house include an interior brick chimney, a northern gabled ell, and

attached gabled garage. The four weatherboard-clad frame barns are relatively equal in size, with 6/6 double-hung sash windows, gable roofs, and crimped metal roofing.

5.9.3 Farm at 116 Abraham Road, Florida



This is a circa 1870 farm complex with a two-story gable-front and wing frame farmhouse with two interior brick chimneys, simple front porch. The house lacks detail associated with a specific architectural style and has altered window openings and replacement windows. A frame barn structure with gable roof and cupola likewise has altered wall openings and fenestration.

5.9.4 House at 155 Abraham Road, Florida



This property includes two residential structures, a gabled timber-frame barn, and two timber frame accessory structures. One house is a circa 1880 1 ½-story frame structure with rectangular plan and side gable roof. It features a symmetrical three-bay façade, an interior brick chimney,

and rear gabled ell. Windows and roofing materials are replacements, and the house is in a deteriorated condition. The second house is a single-story frame building with a rectangular plan and front-gable roof, masonry chimney, exposed rafter tails, and altered fenestration. Both houses lack details of a specific architectural style.

5.9.5 Farm at 273 Abraham Road, Florida



The farm complex at 273 Abraham Road includes a circa 1880 Greek Revival style gable-front and wing house, a deteriorated gabled timber frame barn, and modern shed buildings. The two-story frame house retains no integrity due to

significant loss and removal of original cladding, windows, roofing materials, and a rear addition.

5.9.6 Farm at 299 Belldons Road, Florida



This circa 1900 farm complex includes a three-bay, gable-front, frame vernacular house, a gabled timber frame barn with modern garage doors, and several altered or deteriorated frame barn and utility structures. The two-story house has vinyl siding and an

altered entrance opening, replacement windows

5.9.7 House and Garage at 414 Belldons Road, Florida



This is a circa 1900 two-story, frame vernacular house with an altered, irregular plan under a front-gable roof, and a full-width, shed-roof porch. All siding and fenestration are synthetic replacements,

and some window openings have been altered. A four-bay frame garage is also highly altered.

5.9.8 House at 583 Belldons Road, Florida



This is a circa 1890 two-story gable-front and wing vernacular farm house with large rear wing, forming an irregular plan. All cladding has been removed, fenestration openings have been altered and have modern replacements, and original roofing has been replaced with a modern

standing seam metal roof. The house retains no historical integrity.

5.9.9 House at 128 Beyer Road, Florida



This is a circa 1900 residence altered to an extent that obscures its original form. The primary residential block is a 1 ½-story gabled structure, clad with brick, with a 1-story shed addition and half story flat-roof addition. A brick-clad, frame and masonry garage is appended to the residence. The

complex is in a state of deterioration.

5.9.10 Farm at 560 Bulls Head Road, Florida



The farm complex includes a circa 1880 Federal style house and two frame barns. The 2 ½-story house with side gable features two exterior brick chimneys; replacement 6/6 sash windows replacement roof; a recessed entry with rectangular surround, square pilasters, and sidelights; denticulated cornice; and single-



story rear ell. The house has been re-clad with asbestos siding. The two frame barns are common and undistinguished in form and style.

5.9.11 Farm at 740 Bulls Head Road, Florida



This farm includes a circa 1910 frame vernacular residence with side gable roof and rear gabled ell, a modern garage complex to the rear of the house, and several altered frame barns. The house and farm accessory structures altered with additions and replacement materials and are undistinguished in style and form.

5.9.12 House at 807 Bulls Head Road, Florida



This is a circa 1880 frame house under a side gable roof that is highly altered. The house has a rear cross-gable addition wider than the original house form, and the hip-roof, partial width front porch has been enclosed. Cladding, roofing, and all windows and doors are replacement. A modern three-bay garage and

modern frame shed are also part of the property.

5.9.13 Farm at 810 Bulls Head Road, Florida



The farm property includes a circa 1910 vernacular residence, altered, with six farm accessory structures, including barns and sheds. The 2½-story frame gable-front and wing house has reduced integrity due to alterations to window openings, cladding, and by enclosure of the front porch.



The timber frame barns and sheds are a common and undistinguished type and in a state of deterioration.

5.9.14 House at 905 Bulls Head Road, Florida



This is a circa 1950, 1-story minimal traditional frame residence, with a side gable roof and a large gabled addition on the southwest end. Siding, windows, and front door are all synthetic materials. A 1-bay gabled masonry detached garage is located at the northeast end of the house.

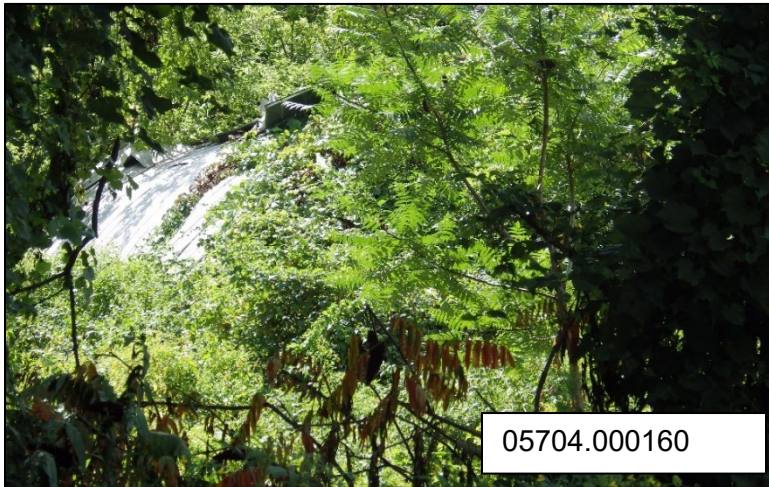
5.9.15 House at 909 Bulls Head Road, Florida



This is a circa 1920, 1½-story minimal traditional frame residence, with a side gable roof, two gabled roof dormers, and a 1-bay garage attached to the northeast end of the house by an extended hyphen

addition. The central entry features a gabled entry porch with simple square posts, and currently lacks steps to the door. Windows on the first story of the house are 1/1 paired replacement sashes, while the dormers have a single 1/1 sash each.

5.9.16 Persons Farm (05704.000159, 05704.000160, 05704.000161, 05704.000162)



The Persons Farm includes four (4) buildings that are visible from public roadways. The buildings lack integrity and architectural distinction. The buildings fronting Bulls Head Road are deteriorating. Persons Farm Building 1 (05704.000159) is a 1-story storage building made of pre-crimped metal sheeting located along Bulls Head Road at the north end of the property. It is currently overgrown with vegetation.

The construction date of the shed is circa 1900. Persons Farm Building 2 (05704.000160) is a storage building made of pre-crimped metal sheeting located along Bulls Head Road at the north end of the property. It is currently overgrown with vegetation and fully collapsed.

Persons Farm Building 3 (05704.000161) is a 2-story, circa 1900, frame farmhouse with an altered gable-front and wing form with rear ell. Other alterations include installation of synthetic siding, vinyl windows, and vinyl door. The house is located on the east side of the property, along

Mohr Road. Persons Farm Building 4 (05704.000162) is a circa 1900 barn, silo, and granary located on Mohr Road, southeast of the farmhouse. The barn is a 2-story extended gable roof timber frame structure with prefabricated metal sheet roofing and in slightly deteriorated condition. Attached to the barn is a modern shed roof equipment shed. A single silo is located to the west of the barn, and a steel granary structure to the east.

5.9.17 Telephone Building, Bulls Head Road, Florida



This is a circa 1940 one-story brick structure with square plan and a pyramidal roof, located on the north side of Bulls Head Road. The building features a stone water table, denticulated cornice, inset brick corner detailing, and a metal door with stone door surround.

5.9.18 Saint Michael Cemetery, Cemetery Road, Amsterdam



Saint Michael the Archangel Cemetery, established circa 1945, is located on a parcel of land surrounded by woods originally with a church structure, no longer extant. A small network of paved roads, some lined with deciduous trees, create rectangular sections of gravesites. Two modern buildings are present on the property.

5.9.19 Farm at 699 Covey Road, Florida



This farm, located on both sides of Covey Road, includes a circa 1935 frame house and approximately six farm accessory structures, including one modern shed. The gable-roof house features a shed-roof porch with modern deck, replacement vertical plank siding, a pre-crimped metal sheet roof, altered window openings, replacement modern windows, and concrete block barn. The gabled, timber frame, pole barns are undistinguished.



5.9.20 Farm at 270 Dorn Road, Florida



The farm, located on the west side of Dorn Road, includes a circa 1900 frame vernacular house, a frame barn, and a silo. The two-story side-gable house is clad with synthetic siding and has a rear extension, 1/1 sash windows, and a slightly recessed entry with paneled door and sidelights. The timber frame barn has a cross gable roof and ell plan, with



modified openings, hayloft, and sheet metal roof.

House at 6 Eagle Street, Amsterdam (05740.000054)

5.9.21 House at 6 Eagle Street, Amsterdam (05740.000054)

This is a circa 1880, two-story frame vernacular residence with front-gable roof and rectangular



plan, and a single-story rear addition. The house features a partially enclosed wrap-around porch with turned posts, aluminum siding and windows, and a central brick chimney. Although it is not recommended individually eligible for NRHP listing, the property contributes to the East End Historic District.

5.9.22 House at 26 Eagle Street, Amsterdam (05740.000050)



This circa 1910, 2½-story frame vernacular residence has a gable roof and rectangular plan. The full-width front porch has been enclosed and has a modified entrance pattern and roof form. The house has aluminum siding and windows, and a central brick chimney. Although it is not recommended individually eligible for NRHP listing, the property contributes to the East End Historic

District.

5.9.23 House at 285 East Main Street, Amsterdam (05740.000360) (demolished)



The location is an empty lot. The house previously standing at this address has been demolished. This house had been determined eligible for NRHP listing; however, demolition has compromised its integrity irrevocably. It is not eligible for NRHP listing.

5.9.24 House at 316 East Main Street, Amsterdam (05740.000052)



Located on the north side of East Main Street and set on a slight rise, this is a circa 1895 Queen Anne style brick residence with front gable roof and rectangular plan. The façade includes an enclosed, full-width porch with synthetic siding and a second-story, projecting polygonal bay window. Windows are aluminum 1/1 sashes with stone sills and lintels. Replacement doors have been

installed. A second story side addition extends from the north elevation. Despite its deteriorating condition, the property contributes to the East End Historic District. It is not recommended individually NRHP eligible under any criterion.

5.9.25 Hutchinson Dairy Farm, 190 Hutchinson Road, Florida (05704.000154)



The Hutchinson Dairy Farm property includes a circa 1890 frame vernacular farmhouse, two gambrel-roof frame barns with steel granaries, a concrete silo (with missing roof), two frame sheds, a four-bay frame equipment shed, and two modern metal frame and prefabricated sheet

metal equipment sheds. The 2½-story house has a cross-gable roof with altered window openings, vinyl windows, and a modern standing seam metal roof, and is missing part of its original weatherboard cladding.



5.9.26 Farm at 138 Kazala Road



This farm includes a circa 1850 frame farmhouse, two timber frame barns, and three modern sheds with prefabricated metal sheet exteriors. The



1½-story house with gabled roof is altered by a one-story gabled extension on the east side, possibly used as a workshop, and asbestos siding. The house is obscured by vegetation growth and is in a deteriorated condition.



5.9.27 House at 25 Kline Street, Amsterdam (05740.000062)



This is a 2½-story, circa 1880 frame residence with a front gable roof and rectangular plan. The house has been altered by reconfigured fenestration pattern, installation of aluminum siding and vinyl windows, and conversion into a duplex. A modern two-bay garage is located at the rear of the property. This property contributes to the East End Historic District.

5.9.28 House at 27 Kline Street, Amsterdam (5740.000077)



This 2½-story, circa 1900 Queen Anne style frame residence features a front gable roof and rectangular plan. It is clad with vinyl siding, has replacement windows, and an altered full-width hip-roof front porch with replacement posts and vinyl-clad bulkhead. The house, which also features a three-story tower with pyramidal roof and bracketed cornice, has been converted into a

duplex. This property contributes to the East End Historic District.

5.9.29 Farm at 155 Kruger Road, Florida



On the east side of the road is a circa 1900 two-story frame residence with cross-gable roof, synthetic siding, and modern integrated two-bay garage. Fenestration is altered and a modern deck is attached to the east elevation. A modern pole barn is present to the southeast of the house.

A horse farm is located on a separate parcel, on the west side of the road, and includes three circa 1960 frame barns, one integrated silo, one machine shed, and one vehicle canopy. The structures are timber frame with gable roofs and pre-crimped metal roofing. Two modern farm accessory structures

are also present. This resource lacks architectural merit and historical significance.

5.9.30 Farm at 118 Krutz Street, Amsterdam



This is a two-story, circa 1890 frame farmhouse with gable-front and wing plan, vinyl siding, 6/6 vinyl sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney. The front porch has replacement turned posts and balustrade. A two-bay gable roof with shed addition garage, clad with asbestos siding, is located to the east of the house, and a group of

frame and metal sheds in deteriorating condition are located to the northwest of the house.

5.9.31 House at 167 Krutz Road, Amsterdam



This is a circa 1900 frame vernacular house with a front gable roof, rectangular plan, weatherboard siding, and replacement windows. The façade features a full-width, hip-roof porch with replacement square posts and weatherboard-clad rail. A gabled wall dormer and exterior brick chimney are present on the west elevation.

5.9.32 House at 720 Langley Road, Florida



This altered, circa 1945 one-story frame vernacular residence features a side gable roof and rectangular plan. Alterations to the house include enclosure and modification of the full-width front porch, replacement vertical plank siding, modern window replacements, roof modification and replacement roof material.

5.9.33 House at 724 Langley Road, Florida



This is a two-story, circa 1850 frame residence with side gable roof and rectangular plan. Alterations to the structure include replacement windows and siding, removal of characteristic features of its type and original Greek Revival style, and modified roof form and replacement roofing. A modern 1½-story, two-bay cinder block garage is located to the south of the house.

5.9.34 House at 798 Langley Road, Florida



This circa 1930 Craftsman style house features a clipped front gable roof, rectangular form, and altered full-width, flat-roof front porch. Other features of the house include weatherboard and shingle cladding, an exterior stone chimney, two hip-roof wall dormers on the side elevations, an attached garage, rear addition, and replacement windows.

5.9.35 House at 828 Langley Road, Florida



This circa 1938 frame vernacular house with modified gable-front and wing form is obscured by overgrown vegetation and in deteriorating condition. The house is clad with weatherboard and features wood sash windows, a gabled entry porch, gabled dormer on the façade, and addition on its northeast corner.

5.9.36 House at 831 Langley Road, Florida



This is a circa 1935 frame vernacular house with front gable roof and rectangular plan, weatherboard, and 1/1 wood sash windows, in deteriorating condition. A circa 1935 gabled one-bay frame garage is located to the northwest of the house, and a modern house on the property with an old garage.

5.9.37 House at 862 Langley Road, Florida



This is a minimal traditional frame residence, built circa 1950, with a side gable roof, rectangular plan, and gabled entry projection. The house is clad with vinyl siding, and has vinyl windows, replacement standing seam metal roof, an interior brick chimney, and two attached garages.

House at 870 Langley Road, Florida This is a circa 1940 frame minimal traditional house under a side gable roof that has been extended on the southeast end, maintaining the original roof level. The house is clad with vinyl siding and has vinyl windows, an interior brick chimney, an altered and enclosed gabled entry porch, and a second, hip-roof addition. An altered two-bay frame garage is located to the south of the house.

5.9.38 House at 892 Langley Road, Florida



This circa 1940 minimal traditional house with side gable roof, aluminum siding, and central brick chimney features a recessed entry and a vinyl tripartite picture window on the façade. A shed-roof addition is located on the southwest end. A gabled two-bay frame garage is located to the northeast of the house.

House at 939 Langley Road, Florida This is a circa 1920 frame vernacular house with altered hip roof, wide eaves, and rectangular plan, clad with asbestos siding and featuring a projecting hip-roof porch on the south elevation. The house has 1/1 vinyl sash windows and a recessed entry with single paneled door, sidelights, and transom. A gabled frame garage/shed structure is attached to the southwest corner of the house. Aerial imagery indicates several frame barns and a silo on the property, obscured from the roadway by mature trees along the property line.

**5.9.39 Gray District School/Thayer Elementary School, 853 Langley Road, Florida
(05704.000114)**



The Gray District School House is a one-story circa 1930 vernacular brick structure, undistinguished in style and form, with irregular plan composed of two hip-roof masses. Four large multi-pane classroom windows with concrete sills are covered with plywood, and glass block detail is visible above the boarded-up door opening. The school is abandoned, overgrown with vines, and lacks a defined architectural style. There is no known historical significance of the property.

5.9.40 Hutchinson Farm, 124 Leahey Road, Florida (05704.000158)



This is a circa 1800, 2½-story, gable-front and wing frame house, with aluminum siding, 1/1 replacement sash



windows, and a modern standing seam metal roof. A re-clad exterior brick chimney is present on the east elevation, and additions on the north and east elevations. Older frame agricultural accessory structures are present on the property.



5.9.41 Farm at 215 Mohr Road, Florida



This circa 1930 farm property includes land on the north and south sides of Mohr Road. On the north side is a circa 1930 frame vernacular house with front gable roof and modern side addition, a circa 1980 split-level residence, and a metal frame equipment shed. On the south side of the road is a complex of barns composed of a multi-wing frame stable barn, old and modern silos, and circa 1930s



frame barns with gable roofs and sheet metal additions.



5.9.42 Farm at 266 Mohr Road, Florida



This circa 1860 farm complex includes an altered frame farmhouse under a side gable roof, with synthetic siding, crimped metal roof, side gabled addition, and exterior brick chimney and several farm accessory structures. Farm garages and sheds are either wood or metal frame, with gabled and gambrel roofs, all in altered condition.



5.9.43 Farm at 252 Pattersonville Road, Florida



This circa 1880 farm property is located at the intersection of Pattersonville Road and Hutchinson Road. On the north side of Pattersonville Road is three timber-frame barns with gable roofs and a concrete silo. On the southwest side of the intersection is a frame vernacular house with gable-front and wing form, aluminum siding, replacement windows and doors, and an



enclosed front porch. On the southeast side of the intersection is a large gable-roof, timber-frame barn with modified openings and a modern garage door.



5.9.44 Barn Complex at 489 Pattersonville Road, Florida



A circa 1940 stable barn with gabled frame addition and two concrete solos are located on a small agricultural parcel with a modern house built in 1988.

