Reconnaisance Level Survey of the Town of Bethlehem

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Introduction:

The Town of Bethlehem, New York, established in 1793, is located in located in southeastern Albany County and is home to approximately 30,000 residents. The town is bounded by the City of Albany to the north, the Hudson River to the east, the Town of Coeymans to the south and the Town of New Scotland to the west. Suburban residential development predominates in the northern half of the town and agricultural land use remains prevalent in the southern half. Industrial development is concentrated in the northeastern portion of town, near the Port of Albany, and in the center of the town along a five mile-long corridor paralleling the Conrail classification yards and shops. European settlement of the area now encompassed by the town began in the seventeenth century along the fertile flatlands adjacent to the river. In the eighteenth century, settlement expanded inland along three tributaries of the Hudson River which drain the town. Hamlets developed in the nineteenth century in association with the advent of railroads and the development of industry, and in the twentieth century, the town experienced continuing growth and development as a suburban residential community and center of industry. Today, the Bethlehem's long and diverse past is reflected in a wealth of historic buildings, farms, and potential districts from each of the major epochs in the town's history.

Local interest in the town's history has been shared over the years by several dedicated and talented individuals and by the activities of the Bethlehem Historical Association. In the 1960s and 1970s, Alison Bennett identified many of the town's most significant historic buildings and published a series of articles in the town's weekly newspaper, The Spotlight. In 1993, a committee of volunteers researched and published an extensive history of Bethlehem in conjunction with the celebration of the town's bicentennial. Additional information about historic buildings was compiled in 1994 by the Bethlehem Planning Department as part of the Land Use Management Advisory Committee (LUMAC) including a partial record of the materials on file in the State historic Preservation Office. To date, however, there has been no systematic attempt to prepare a fully comprehensive analysis of historic properties in the Town of Bethlehem eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Methodology:

The current reconnaissance level survey of the town was initiated in February 1996 by Emily McGrath, a Bethlehem Central High School senior, as part of an internship with the New York State Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau in Waterford, New York. Direction and guidance were provided by Mark Peckham, a 36CFR61-qualified member of the bureau. The scope of the survey was limited to the existing built environment and excluded known and potentially significant archaeological sites. The survey began by compiling all known source material relating to historic buildings in the town including published sources, inventory records and

determinations of eligibility on file at the Field Services Bureau. The second phase of the project involved the compilation a brief history of the town with an emphasis of the evolution of the town's built environment. The third phase of the reconnaissance survey consisted of a series of systematic field investigations conducted by automobile, airplane, and on foot which identified or confirmed earlier records of historic buildings and districts and placed these buildings in appropriate historical and architectural contexts. The final phase of the survey involved the preparation of property lists and maps and written recommendations for continuing historic preservation initiatives. These findings were presented to the Bethlehem Planning Board on May __ 1996 at a regular business meeting of the board.

(Peckham)

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Joe Allgaier, Town Historian

II. Historic Overview of the Town of Bethlehem

The town of Bethlehem has an extensive recorded history of European settlement and exploration dating back as far as the exploration of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in 1609. He traveled the length of the river in search of a northwest passage and, although he didn't find what he was looking for, he did encounter land which may have been unknown to any Europeans before him. He named it New Netherlands. In the first four years following this first expedition, several other trips were made up the Hudson. In 1614 the New Netherlands Company was established Europe.

The Mohawks and the Mahicans had been living in the area for many years. The two tribes had been at war, but in the spring of 1628 the fighting ceased due to the defeat of the Mahicans and they were forced to leave. By autumn of that year neither group was residing in the area of Fort Orange. On November 19, 1629 Kilean Van Rensselaer registered to found a colony. This could be done by any prinicpal stolkholder in the West India Company who could settle fifty people and was willing and able to purchace the land from the Native Americans. Van Rensselaer could, as the director of the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company, take advantage of the possible wealth and prestige. Rensselaer sent agents to New Amsterdam to find Indians that would be willing to sell the area around Fort Orange. The agents succeeded and in 1630, five Mahicans came to New Amsterdam to confirm the sale. (Brewer, 30-32)

The land purchaced at this time included land on the west side if the Hudson from Fort Orange to the Mohawk River, both sides of Mill Creek from opposite Castle Island to opposite Fort Orange, and the West side of the Hudsin from a point north of the Normanskill to the north point of Castle Island. The land purchaced was 24 mile in length and 40 miles in breadth. This totaled 700,000 acres. (VanLaer, 167,53)

Including an additional sale of 400 acres on April 18, 1631 Van Rensselaer now claimed

all the land on the west shore within a two day journey inland between Baron's Island and

Peeble's Island. However, there are no deeds or explanation of land purchase from Shad Island to

the Normanskill. In 1652 and 1661 additional land purchases were made with the Mahicans for

land between the Normanskill and the Vloman Kill. (Brewer, 33)

Map of New Netherland - 1656

(Hinshalwood, 30)

Following the establishment of Rensselaerwyck, the area was becoming established, and

was growing slowly, but steadily, as Van Rensselaer continued to send settlers. Spring floods in

1646 and 1647 washed away all but three structures at Fort Orange. This disaster provided

business for Bratt's Lumber Mill, controlled in 1646 by Albert Bratt, and by 1651 there were ten

mills providing supplies for local consumption and export. (Brewer, 39)

Teunis Slingerland, who first appeared in town records in 1654, purchased a deed from

the Mohawks for land on the Onesquathau Creek. (Brewer, 44) Westerlo Island was purchased by Samuel and Joachim Staats from Van Rensselaer in 1688. (Brewer, 43) The area was expanding quickly.

The name of the fast growing area would change many times due to shifting borders, growing hamlets, and change of control. The name Bethlehem, however can first be traced to a small piece of land consisting of two farms near the Vloman Kill (then called Bethlehem's Kil) within the borders of Rensselaerwyck. It obtained this name after the death of the first patroon, who named the area Blyer's Del after his late wife. (Brewer, 46)

During the seventeenth century in Europe, trade wars were heated. King Charles II of England thought that the New World was producing an unfair income for the Netherlands. In 1664, King Charles II, gave New Netherlands to his brother the Duke of York, although it was hardly his to give. That summer the Duke sent three warships over the Atlantic. On the thirteenth of August a surrender was called for, and on September 8, 1664, New Netherlands became an

Dutch Settlements 1614-1664
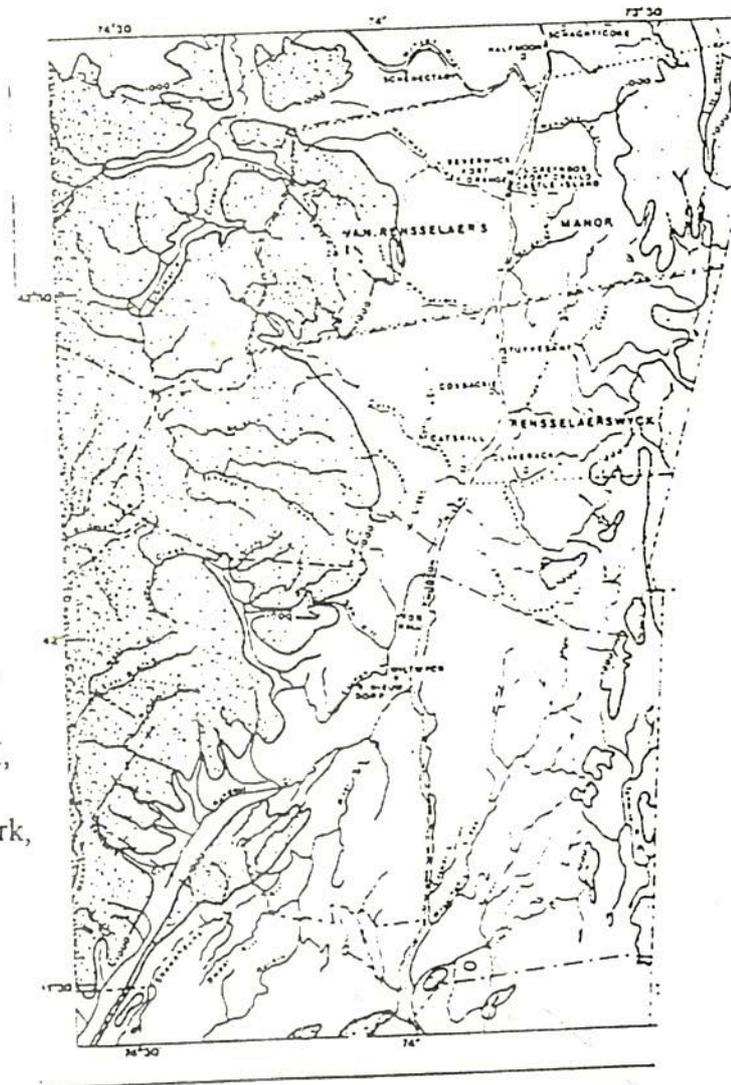
(map: Hinshalwood, 27)

English colony, known as New York. Twelve days later Fort Orange surrendered and Beverwyck was renamed Albany. (Brewer, 48)

This political turmoil left the state of the land area of Rensselaerwyck in an ambiguous position. The English recognized that Rensselaerwyck had certain rights due to its private ownership , but felt that it would be impossible to leave the second largest community in the colony in that status. In 1685 an agreement was reached, and Rensselaerwyck was given the title of an English Manor. The Manor gained its own representative to the General Assembly and its independence from Albany was recognized in exchange for a mile long strip of land between the city and the northern boundary of the manor. (Brewer, 48-49)

By this time in Rensselaerwyck, farms and mills lined the streams and the Hudson. In addition to water power, streams formed excellent corridors for transportation and communication between inland areas and the river. Early settlements followed the principal tributaries inland from the Hudson River. Evidence of this pattern is found along the Coeymans Creek and the Vlomankill.

The area had been thriving, but the recent English conquest left the area in economic, political, and emotional turmoil. (Brewer, 51) This was due to the traditionally high number of Dutch in the area. In 1697, 99% of the white population was of a Dutch, German, or Huguenot surname. In 1742 the population had changed little, 95% of the residents of Rensselaerwyck were still Dutch. Soon after this, however, the English speaking whites were increasing in number and rose to 48% of the total population. (Hinshalwood, 137)

The influence of the early Dutch on the culture of this area can be seen in the Dutch architecture of houses and barns. A typical interior of an early Dutch house was three levels: a

basement, a single room with a large fire place, and an attic for storage (Hinshalwood, 61)

(as seen to right).

Typical Interior of an Early Dutch House

The walls of the house were about two feet thick, and composed of uncoursed field stone. The mortar used between the stones was a clay, and was sometimes mixed with straw. The roof overhung the walls to protect the mortar from water erosion (as seen to right). (Hinshalwood, 61-62) This is why, typically, if the roof falls due to deterioration, the walls will soon follow. Houses were often enlarged to compensate for family growth or because of a growth in prosperity. Although brick was used in the construction of urban houses in the seventeenth century, it did not become common in rural areas of Albany County until the 1730's. Distinctive building patterns and decorative details distingish Dutch-built brick houses of the eighteenth century from those built by English settlers after the American Revolution.

Typical Exterior of an Early Dutch House

Dutch barns are also strong indicators of culture. Barns tell us much about inhabitants of an area because were these structures effected very little by trends. Often, when a need arises for a larger barn, a farmer will expand an existing barn. For this reason Dutch barn frames are often found within the envelope of a larger barn. Dutch barns are identified by their short walls, steeply pitched gable roofs, and interior H-frame. The roofs are
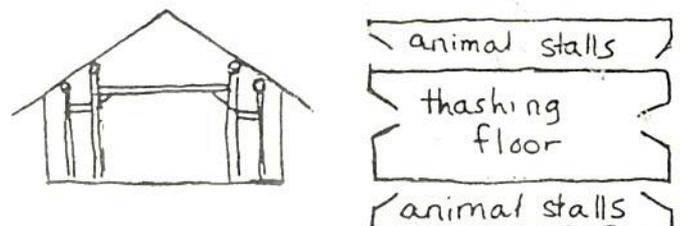
Interior Frame of a Dutch Barn

generally wood-shingled, and the exterior is covered

by clapboards (see diagram to right). (Peckham) Of

the dozens which once existed in Bethlehem, only five

remain today.

Exterior of a Dutch Barn

Business suffered due to the lack of economic contacts in England. The language that most residents spoke was not the language of the government, and residents felt like the English had not just invaded their land, but also their homes, as they were forced to house British soldiers. (Brewer, 51)

Throughout the early eighteenth century the state of the manor was improving. In an effort to increase prosperity in the local economy, which had previously had a history of deficits, the fourth patroon decided to grant lifetime leases. There were three basic terms to the lease. The first was that the tenant must give the owner a percentage of agricultural products and one day's work. The second term was that the tenant could bequeath the land to his children or sell off the parts. The third term was that transfer of the title could be obtained for one quarter the worth of the land. Under English law this gave most tenants the right to vote. The right to vote made Rensselaerwyck's lifetime leases one of the best deals in the Hudson Valley , and the number of farms grew steadily. By the middle of the Revolutionary War there were over 1,000 farms in Rensselaerwyck. (Brewer, 53-54)

Farms in this area were primarily for the cultivation of cash crops. At the end of the Seventeenth Century the bulk of agricultural income came from the export of grain and lumber to New York and Europe via the river. From the eighteenth to the nineteenth centuries, farming still sustained the local economy. Corn, rye, potatoes, apples, and oats were the principal crops

(Brewer, 63-64, 81)

Local employment also centered around agriculture. People who didn't farm worked in jobs that surrounded the agriculture of the area. Many worked as merchants such as milk peddlers, butchers, or tanners. Others worked in transport as teamsters, hay freighters or boatmen. There were also jobs supporting transport of agricultural goods such as, wagon makers or wheel writes. In addition to jobs in agriculture there were a few jobs that fulfilled the needs of people living in town like, shoemakers, doctors, lawyers, preachers, teachers and civil engineers. (Brewer, 81-82)

The Revolutionary War changed this area dramatically. As a state , New York led the opposition to a strong central government on federal and state levels. Within Albany County subdivisions were created and Rensselaerwyck Manor was divided into the East and West Districts of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. In 1788, Rensselaerwyck was reorganized from a manor and districts into towns. The West Manor became the town of Watervleit and was later split into five towns between 1790 and 1809. The East Manor retained the name Rensselaerwyck and in 1791 became part of Rensselaer County. (Brewer, 73)

The Town of Bethlehem was formed out of Watervliet on March 12,1793. In the year following the creation of the town, the citizens became involved with a town government. Philip Van Rensselaer became the town supervisor, but he was often absent due to his involvement in state and national politics. In his absence, non-patrician townspeople took control. (Brewer, 74)

The population of Bethlehem has changed throughout the years. Early in its nineteenth century history there were few immigrants (twenty-three foreign born residents in 1820), however; following the 1848 German revolution and the Irish potato famine there was a 73%

increase in population. Almost every European nationality is represented in the town population today. (Brewer, pg. 76-77)

Population Growth in Albany County 1689-1790
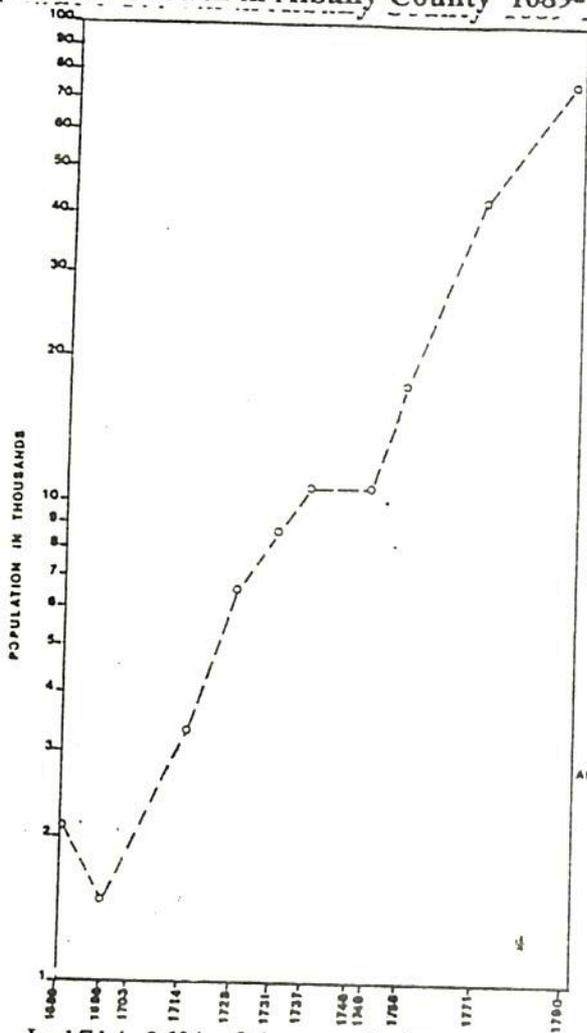
(Hinshalwood, 139)

In 1714, 36% of the population of Rensselaerwyck were slaves. In 1790, less than ten years before all newborn African-Americans were free, 55% of all Dutch households in Albany county owned slaves. (Hinshalwood, 131,136) Emancipation was gradual, but every African-American was free by 1830. After the creation of the town of New Scotland, Bethlehem had 161 black residents and 2,877 white residents. (Brewer, 76-77)

Summary of Population 1689-1771 in Albany County

	White	Black	% Black	Total
1689	2,106	------	-------	2,106
1697	1,459	------	-------	1,459
1698	1,453	23	2	1,476
1714	2,871	458	14	3,329
1723	5,693	808	12	6,501
1731	7,300	1,273	15	8,573
1737	9,051	1,630	15	10,681
1746	No	Information Due	To War	
1749	9,154	1,480	14	10,634
1756	14,805	2,619	15	17,424
1771	38,829	3,877	9	42,706

(Hinshalwood, 130,180-182)

As the population grew and technology expanded there was an increased need for roads and transportation. Most roads were not paved and a highway between Albany and New York City was not established until the late eighteenth century. Even at this late date, the primary means of long distance travel was still by sail. By the Nineteenth Century organized turnpikes and town roads were developed, and maintained by residents. Crossroads became meeting places and eventually the centers of hamlets. Tollroads were owned and operated by several railroad companies, making way for stage coaches that ran through Bethlehem Center, New Scotland, New Salem, Berne, Clarksville, Westerlo and Rensselaerville.(Brewer, 77-79) On April 9. 1804 the construction of the first turnpike in Bethlehem was enacted. This turnpike later became South

Pearl Street. A year later, an act passed the sate assembly approving a turnpike through Adamsville, Rensselaerville, Bristol, Blenheim to the Susquahana River. This was later named the Delaware Turnpike. (Brewer, 98)

In 1812, New York took the first step in the formation of school districts through the common school act, which was revised in 1814. In 1851 a state aid program funding localities was enacted in an effort to standardize education. The New York State Public School System was established and required children to attend public, private or parochial schools. By 1886 there were many one to two room schoolhouses scattered around Bethlehem. Mt. Hope, a Catholic school in Kenwood, was the only secondary school in the town. If non-Catholic students wanted to continue through high school they had to travel to Albany or further. (Brewer, 85)

There were 3,000 farms in Rensselaerwyck Manor in 1839, but despite its success the Manor was soon sold off. In 1846 a new state constitution put an end to the establishment of new manors in New York State. Although Rensselaerwyck was not directly affected, the owners sold the manor in response to the changing winds. There was a great political pressure and violent riots by "anti-renters" and they were able to scare virtually all of the landlords into selling out The anti-rent movement was started by farmers as a means of ending the aristocracy of land ownership.

Manors and Large Land Tracts in Early New York

(map: Ellis, pg. 72)
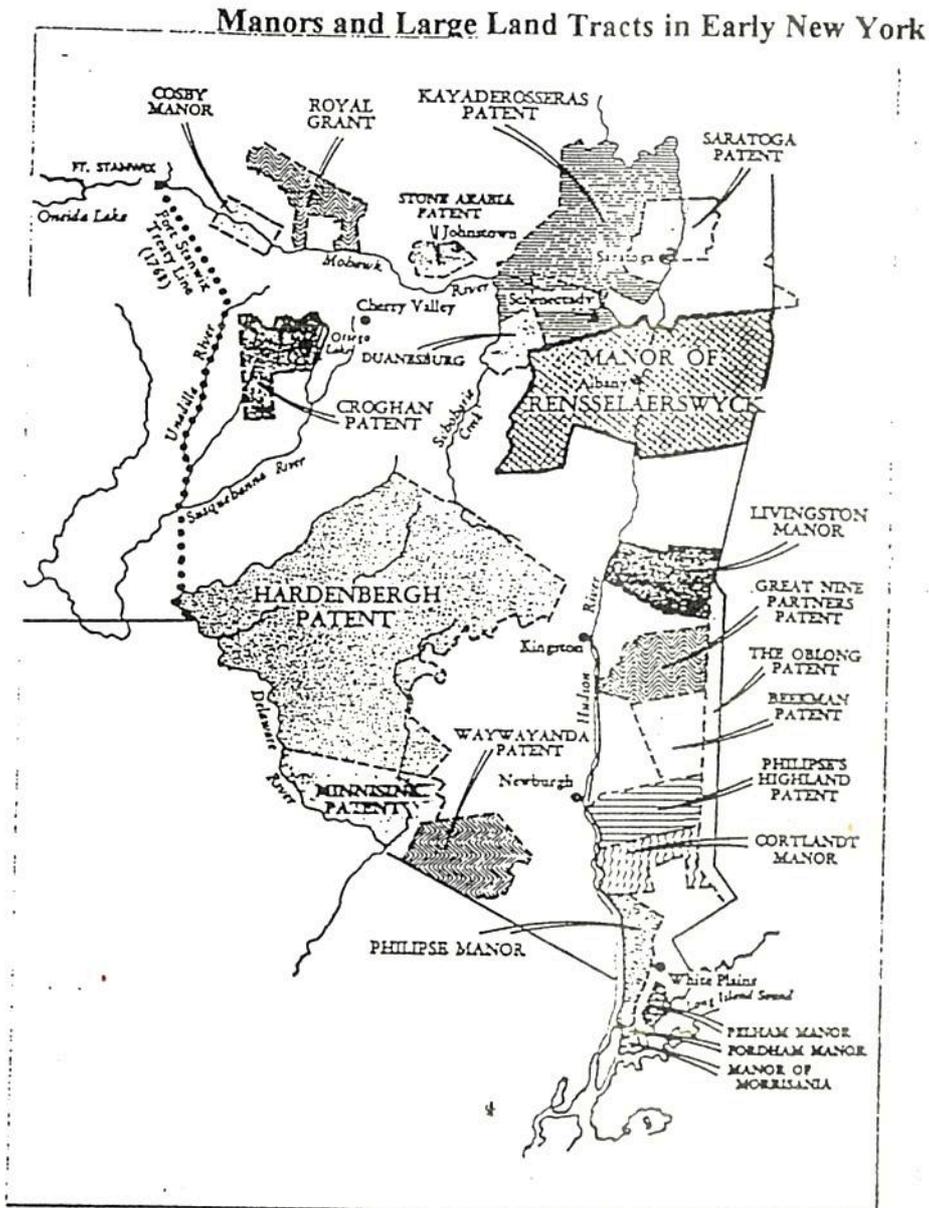
The land was sold to the Walter Church Real Estate Company, who in turn sold most of the plots to the tenants. However, some tenants continued to lease the land until the 1930's. (Brewer, 74-76)

As of 1855, there was very little industry in the town. There were five coach and wagon factories, six mills, a broom factory, a tannery and a blacksmith. All of these businesses employed a total of forty-seven people. (Brewer, 81-82)

The Industrial Revolution , in the second half of the nineteenth century brought many changes to the Bethlehem area, and the wider Albany area. In the areas north of Albany , (Cohoes, Waterford, and Mechanicville) factories became a source of employment for poorly educated and immigrant people. The changes that the industrial revolution brought to Bethlehem itself were a little more subtle. Other than the two companies on Westerlo Island, Corning Iron, Co. and Albany City Iron Works, Bethlehem remained an agricultural community throughout this era. Bethlehem found its nitch in this time period, however. (Brewer, 93-94) Throughout the industrial revolution Bethlehem mined molding sand that was used in the casting of metal. In 1897, 500,000 tons were sent to Albany for distribution. Unfortunately, the need for molding sand dropped off sharply in the Twentith Century as iron-related industries gravitated to the Ohio Valley and the Great Lakes. (Brewer, 93-94)

The industrial revolution affected the area in other ways. Business developed along the Hudson. Pleasure boats departed daily from Bethlehem docks along with boats being used for the transportation of bricks, ice, and farm produce in the late 1800's until the 1920's. (Brewer, 95)

In 1863, the first railroad through Bethlehem was built opening Bethlehem as a commuter town and paving the way toward suburbanization. By the 1920's there was a 60% jump in the town population. Hamlets began to grow and as of 1886, Adamsville (now Delmar) was the most significant. It was made up of 360 residents a cigar factory, several shops, and the Adam's Hotel. Slingerlands had 230 residents, a print shop, a cigar factory, shops and a hotel. Bethlehem Center, South Bethlehem, Normanskill-Kenwood, and Normansville each had at least 100 residents. (Brewer, 78-79) An 1865 New York State census survey showed 938 dwellings in Bethlehem. Of these five were stone, 81 were brick and 852 were wood framed. This increase in population

provided a whole new set of problems for the community, and as these problems arose, the town responded. (1865 Census)

In 1902 the Suburban Water Supply Co. started construction of a water supply. By 1940, over 5,000 residents were being served. By 1956 the construction of the Vly Creek Reservoir was begun, and additional extensions were made in the 1960's to surrounding areas. 24,000 people were being served by town water in 1990. Waste water management was another problem in the beginning of the town's trend toward suburbanization. The first sewer distinct was set up in the Delmar-Elsmere area in 1927. It was a 1.25 square mile district which served approximately 3,000 residents. By 1965, 650 miles of sewer lines were in place serving 12,000 residents or 50% of the town population. In 1969, service was further extended to residential areas which brought waste water service to 90% of the town residents. (Brewer, 105-106)

One of the strongest and most visibly evident trends in Bethlehem was suburbanization. This was a trend that was happening all over the country not just in Upstate New York. Caesar Daly, France's best known architect wanted to discover the perfect dwelling for the modern age, and he was inspired by the early suburban developments outside London, around 1850. He thought that Suburbanization was inevitable for the middle class. Fredrick Law Olmstead also saw areas that he would mimic in his later work in the outlying communities near London. Joseph Paxton designed a park, that later became the model for Central Park in New York City, surrounded by a picturesque suburb.(Fishman, 103)

Suburbanization became possible in the 19th century due to the steam ferry, omni bus, commuter railroad, and cable car. Before the turn of the century areas surrounding small cities were predominately slums, (Jackson, 20-21) but by 1875 wealth was moving out of the crowded

and congested large cities. In the late 19th century the middle class lived in the center of cities. Middle class families desired privacy, isolation and separate work and domestic lives. People also wanted to escape machine politics, mass immigration, and industrialization. In addition to these reasons, there was also an additional desire for class separation. (Fishman, 104). In the 1860's alley cottages were often built behind row houses to rent to the poor. This intentional mingling of rich and poor led the wealthy to try to ensure long term class segregation. (Fishman, 119) This was all made possible by the easy access, cheap land, and low taxes of suburbia. (Jackson, 29)

A true suburb is more than the physical area on the edge of a city. According to Robert Fishman, author of Bourgeois Utopias, a suburb is "the marriage of town and country". This stands true of the architecture as well as the spirit of the community. Suburbs were described by Fishman as achieving an "evangelical domestic ideology". This exemplifies itself through contemporary architecture and landscaping. (Fishman, 117) There was a move toward the picturesque style that manifested itself through Gothic Revival and Italianate styles, as well as Georgian and Colonial Revival.

The interior of houses idealized the search for a feeling of unity within families. Middle class houses of this period discontinued the traditional male smoking room, female parlor, and the children's nursery. They tended to have more open space and a central fireplace. (Fishman, 150)

The properties were often gently sloping and there were few fences. Instead, houses were isolated by many trees that often served to hide the house from the road. This was the dream of the now famous Olmstead, and what he felt to be a "truly civilized community". (Fishman, 125)

A major cause of suburbanization in Bethlehem was railroad development. This was experienced in many other communities and in fact, is described as the "true means of suburban

transport". (Fishman, 135) The first railroad to expand through Bethlehem was the Albany-Susquehanna Railroad which was built through Adamsville and Slingerlands in 1863. (Brewer, 100) Slingerlands still shows many of the effects of this development. It can be seen through the railroad freight building, a printing factory which produced railroad tickets and schedules. The Albany-Susquehanna has also left a row of large Victorian houses that once were owned by railroad executives on Kenwood Avenue.

A means of commutation is vital to a suburb, because a suburb relies heavily on a city for economic stability. Railroads also satisfied the need for class separation. They were easy to use if you had the time and resources, yet their costly nature served to keep the poor out and the community remained homogeneously wealthy. For this reason new roads were often resisted in suburban railroad communities. (Fishman, 135-136)

This class separation is shown quite clearly as you traveled northward from New York City along the Harlem River Train Line in the mid 19th century. Families and communities are distributed by wealth. The more money that you had the further you could afford to commute. Real estate sprang up in Rye, Tarrytown, and New Rochelle. Commutation rates were high, reinforcing the Westchester area as homogeniously wealthy. (Jackson, 36)

Hamlets were formed around early rail stations, which were built in any rural village that rails passed through. Along the tracks population grew by 50% and soon town centers were popping up. This gave railroad suburbs like Delmar and Slingerlands their appearance of a distinct center and roads and developments expanding outward.

Automobiles also strongly effected the development of the town. Although trains caused the beginning of technical suburbanization, the car truly led to what we see today as we drive

through the areas in which houses are less than fifty years old. The town is an example of a car town as described by Philip Langdon in <u>A Better Place to Live: Reshaping the American Suburb</u>. It is set up in a "street hierarchy", that is, each street is designed for a specific purpose. The first tier of the hierarchy is the limited access highway. This is used for high speed, easy access towad the city that the suburb is dependant on. The Delmar By-pass (Route 32) is the primary limited access highway of Bethlhem.

The second level of the hierarchy is the arterial roads, which provide travel throughout the town under 50 miles per hour. The land surrounding the arterial roads is prime property for big business. There is basically one arterial road for each Hamlet in Bethlehem. They provide easy access between hamlets as well as travel throughout the hamlet. Delaware Avenue and New Scottland Avenue are good examples of this type of roadway.

The third level of roads is the collector roads. They typically are the sole access from the arterial roads to subdivisions within the town. These roads are often lined with houses, but are not prime real estate due to traffic and noise.

The final tier of the hierarchy is the minor streets. These are a quiet residential neighborhood streets, free of through traffic. Some of these streets are loops and cul-de-sacs created purposely to decrease traffic from the non-residents of the street. (Langdon, 27-28)

Laying town streets in the manner of a "car town" has reprecussions on the way of life

Fictional, But Typical "Car Town"
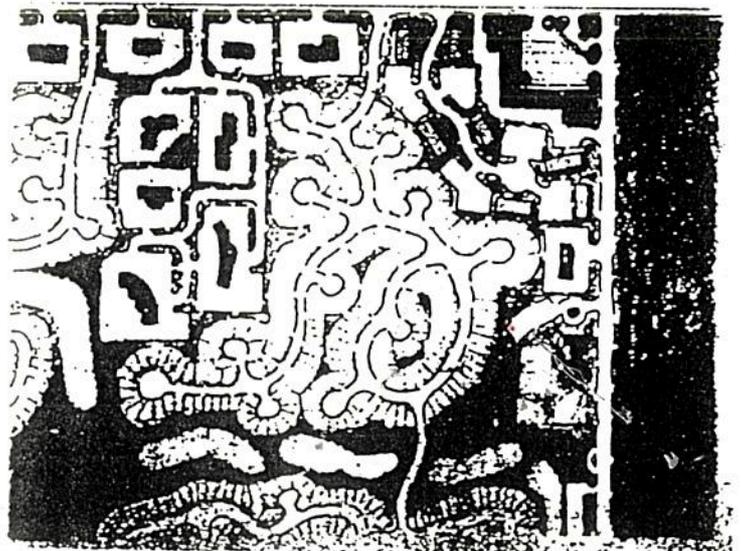
(diagram:Langdon,30)

within a town. It encourages and requires extensive travel to get to any destination, and decreases the feasability of public transportation outside the arterial roadways. Most development in suburbs from the last few decades has been built from this model.

Before World War II, most streets were designed from a grid plan. Due to the many intersections there was no way to control traffic flow through neighborhoods. A study completed in 1990 by a community planning firm in conjunction with a real estate firm concluded that motorists and pedestrians obtain less satisfaction in a modern hierarchy, than the older grid style. They also found that residents of "car towns" found travel to be less pleasurable and less efficient than residents of grid towns. Use of the street hierarchy effects more than travel. Towns are also often forced into a water and waste management hierarchy as well. (Langdon, 28-29)

Fictional, But Typical Grid Style Town

(diagram: Langdon, 30)

The use of the automobile in suburbia also impacted the role of women in the town. It increased their freedom and mobility especially with the advent of the second car in a family. Even with only one car, however, many women drove their husbands to work or the the train station (hence the name the station wagon). This allowed women to gain a new level of independence. (Stilgoe, 273)

As automobile ownership became more common there was an increased financial diversity within many towns. People were no longer tied to rialroad lines, but were free to live on and

develop land expanding laterally and perpendicularlly from the lines. (Stilgoe, 275) During this time of expansion many farms were sold off, as agriculutralists found that the land was worth more for subdivisions than for farming. (Jackson, 176)

Workers were also able to travel farther to work. This was one factor in the movement of factories and industry to the outskits of cities from metropolitan centers. Factories were also increasing in size. Prior to 1922, factories were an average size of 1,040 square feet per worker. From 1922-1945 factories grew to 2,000 square feet per worker, and after 1945 factories averaged 4,550 square feet per worker. With the use of trucking, factories were also free to move away from the rail lines. (Fishman,196)

The land value around the factories typically would plumet. Workers were not forced to live close to the factories because they could drive to work. In general no one wanted to live arround the noise and air pollution created by the factories. (Jackson, 69)

In the 1980's some companies consciously moved office buildings toward the most consciencious and stable and educated workers. At this time these were the underemployed females, as well as young men and women starting off in middle class communities on the fringe of cities. (Garreau, 112)

Another reason businesses moved out of the cities was that location was a compromise between all of the things that a company needed to survive. Some of these might have been: housing, universities, airports, and access to clients. Companies also considered proximity to things that they did not want to be near, such as high cost sewers, water, power and car insurance. Some communities offered economic incentives such as cheap land, and tax breaks (Garreau, 76-79)

In Bethlehen there were several specific conditions that led to the industrialization of the 1960's and 1970's. One of the major influences over companies was the positive environment for commercial growth created by town government. (Brewer, 117) The town population was increasing significantly and the town needed a way to support school expansion and other puplic works. Residential property taxes were simply not enough, and the town realized it needed the revenue from industry.

Construction of the Selkirk Yards started in 1922. It created hundreds of employment opportunities, and about 80% of the jobs went to residents of the capital district. Housing was constructed and made available, reasonably to workers. In 1968 the opperations were upgraded to the "most technologically advanced facility in the country". (Brewer, 116)

General Electric's construction was begun in the early 1960's. It was built on 500 acres in Selkirk, including the land of the Becker farm and homestead. G. E. had several reasons for choosing to develop in the Town of Bethlehem. The first was access to land area. The second reason was the access to the railroad and the soon to be expanded Selkirk Yards. The third reason for their choice of area was communtity acceptance. Many communties, especially farm communities that have the land, are less receptive to large scale industrialization moving into their backyard. (Brewer, 117-118)

G.E. has been interested since its conception in maintaining these positive community relations. The innitial step was saving the Becker Farm from demolition during the construction of the plant. G.E. has also made monetary grants throughout its life in the town and to various groups and activities. (Brewer, 118)

Owens Corning purchased 250 acres in 1973 in the Town of Bethlehem. They chose to

develop in the area because of low cost electric power and a good water supply. Construction was delayed early in the process due to lack of community support. Owens Corning currently empolys 450 people. (Brewer, 118)

AIRCO Industrial Gas is a smaller company than General Electric, or Owens Corning, its neighbors. It was opened in 1977 and employes 55 people. Its main focus is the production of oxygen and nitrogen. (Brewer, 119)

There are several effects that Bethlehem has encountered with its move toward industrialization. Of course there is the pollution and noise allong with decreased land value around the plants. It is also important to realize that these plants result in increased town revenue, employment oppertunities, and positive contributions to the town.

III. Architectural Overview of Building Typres Found in the Town of Bethlehem

Types of Historic Architecture Demonstrated in the Town of Bethlehem

1680 - 1730 Dutch Rural Architecture

Dutch Rural architecture is distinctive in this area
because of the large uncoursed fieldstone used in its
construction. The walls were typically two feet thick
and a clay mortar was used. The design was simple,
a rectangular single room layout with large fireplace
and bed alcove. The overhanging roof helped to prevent
erosion of the mortar. After 1730, Rural Dutch houses
joined the Dutch urban houses and were mainly constructed
of brick.
(Hinshalwood, 61-62)
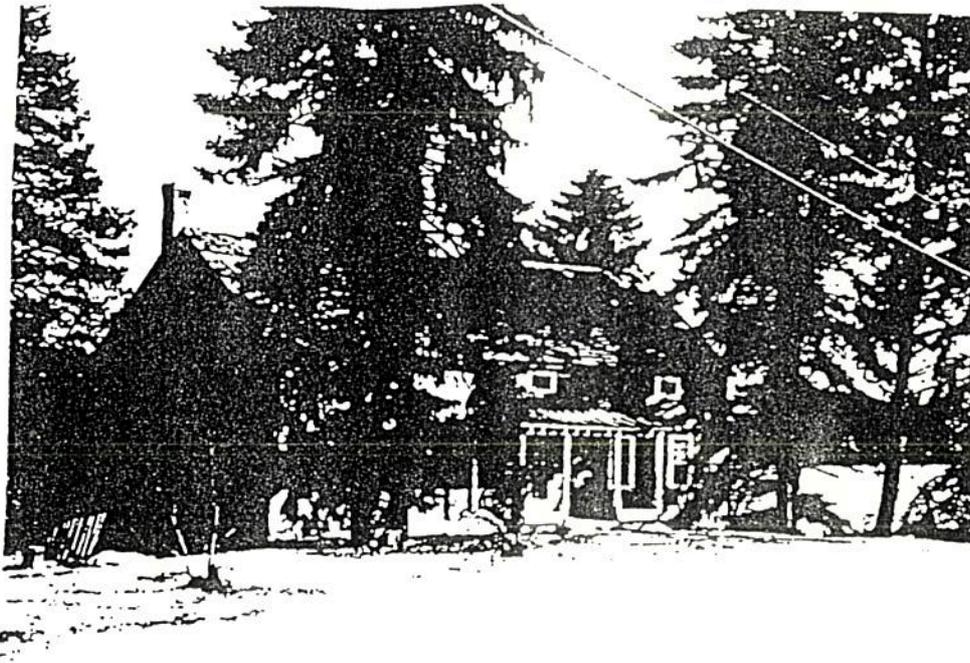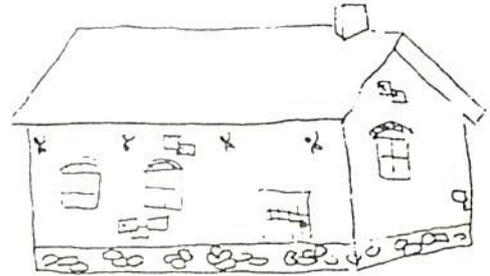
Old Quarry Rd.

1750-1830 Saltbox

The saltbox house is distinct and a clearly
recognizable vernacular house form. It has
a wood frame, plain trim, and is most clearly
noted for its asymmetrical gable.
(McAlester, 28)
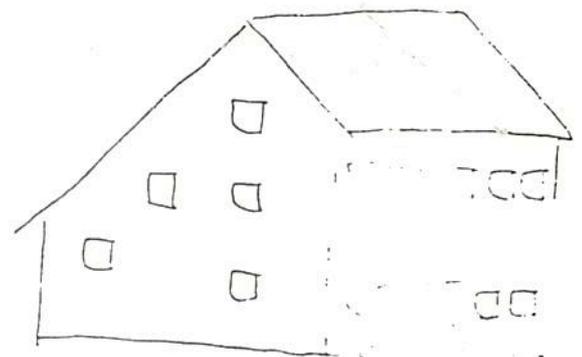
1750-1800 Georgian

Popular primarily in English-speaking colonies,
the style is recognized by its symmetry, classical
vocabularyand often use of hipped or Gambrel roofs
In some cases earlier houses were updated in the
Georgian taste, with the conversion of rooflines
and installation of panelled interior.
(McAlester, 138)
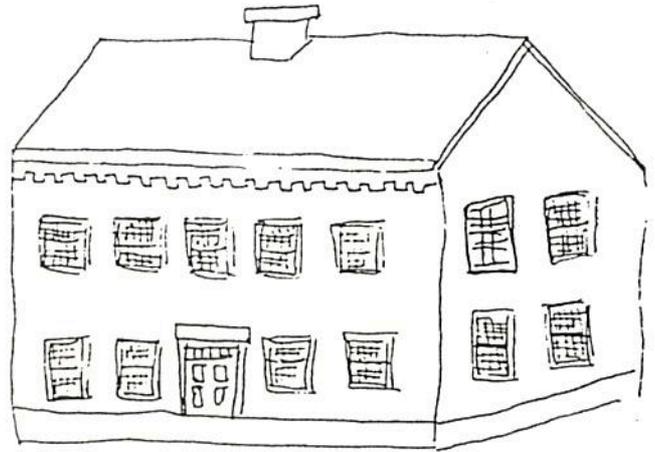
1800-1820 Federal

Adams and Jeffersonian architecture are typically grouped
into the single style of Federal for work in this area.
Federal architecture is demonstrated in lightness and
delicacy both in ornament and in columns on the building
and the porch. They often have semi-circular windows
over the front door. Houses are rectilinear in nature and
either have a two story center with one story wings on
either side, a box-like shape, or a low hip-roofed center
with pavilions.
(Whiffin, 23-35)
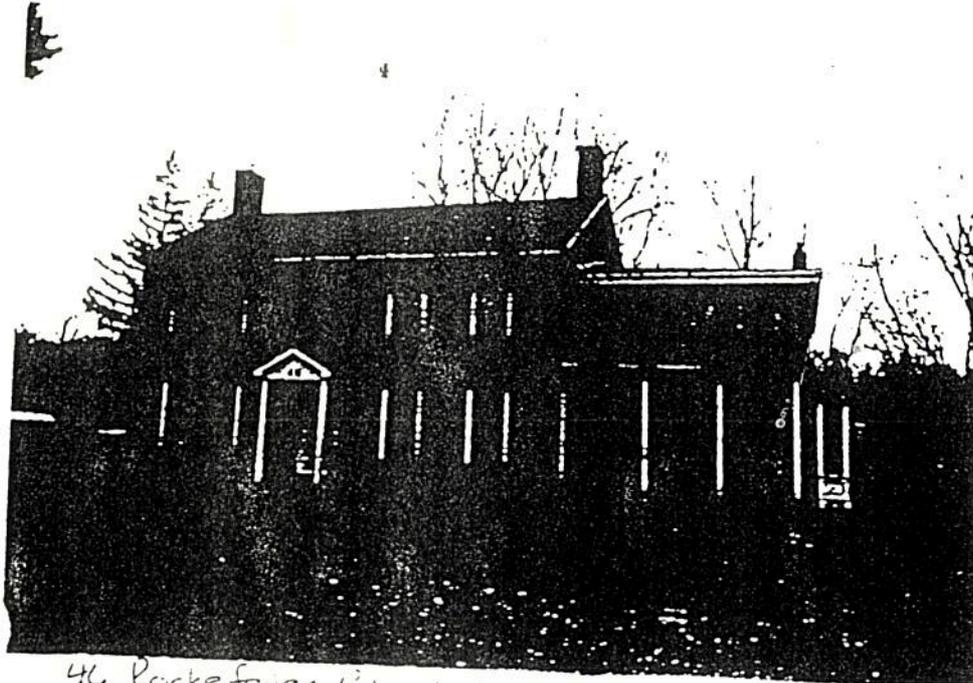
46 Rockefeller Rd.

1830-1860 The Greek Revival

The Greek Revival is demonstrated throughout the
Bethlehem area in many early farm houses. It is
known for its bilateral symmetry, and large porticos
that often extended across the whole front. Buildings
(that are not houses) are rectangular or a compilation
of rectangular blocks. The roofs are low-pitched and
the columns are heavy, bold, and simple.
(Whiffin, 38-47, McAlester, 178-186)
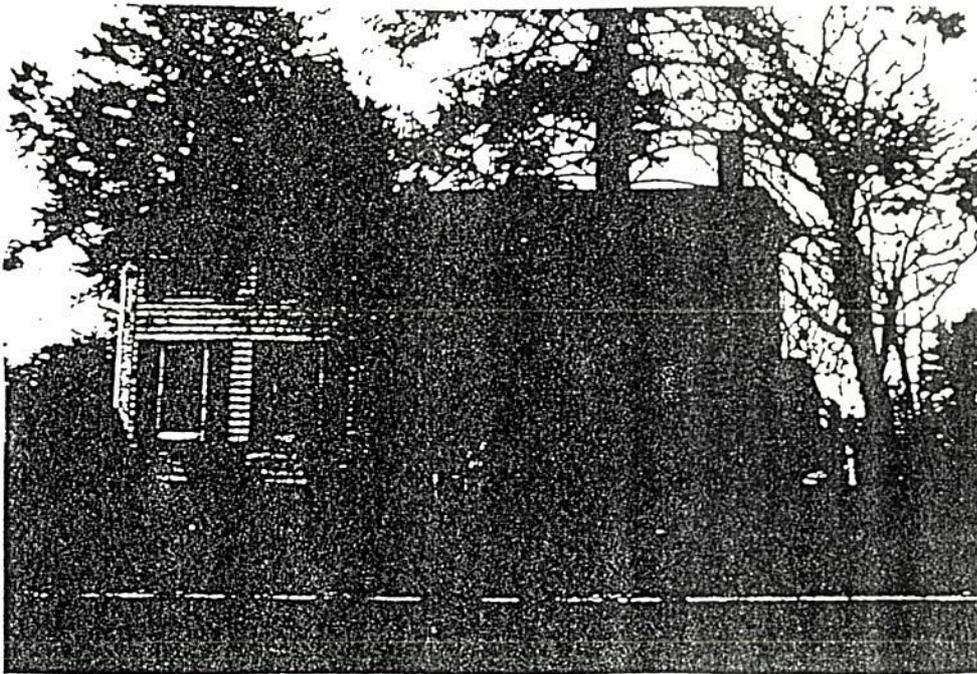
750 Rte. 9W

1840 - 1870 Early Gothic Revival

This style is known for its pointed arches, and steeply
pitched, open rake roof as well as its pinnacles, battlements,
and window tracery. It typically has a one-story porch, and
pointed arch windows
(McAlester, 197-208, Whiffin, 53-67)

953 Rte. 9W - Gothic Revival schoolhouse
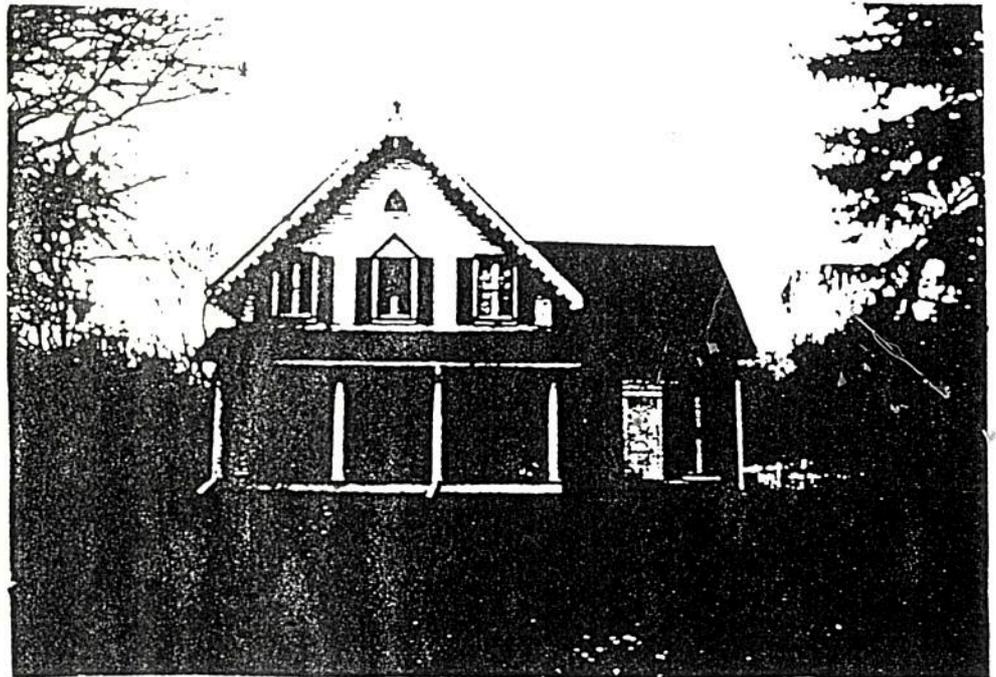
131 Kinwood Ave.

1850 - 1880 Italianate

The Italianate style was modeled after Italian Villas Although
they are not an accurate representation of these buildings they
carry over the slight pitched or flat roof. However, roofs may
also be hipped or gabbled They are sculptural ornate and have
distinctive console brackets. Windows include rectangular.
round arched. and segmentally arched designs.
(McAlester. 210-227 , Whiffin, 69-82)
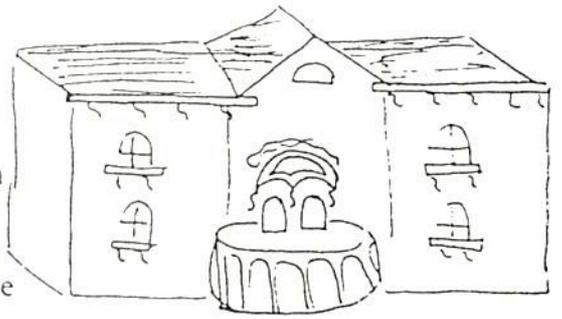
John Henry Schoonmaker House - 293 Clapper Rd
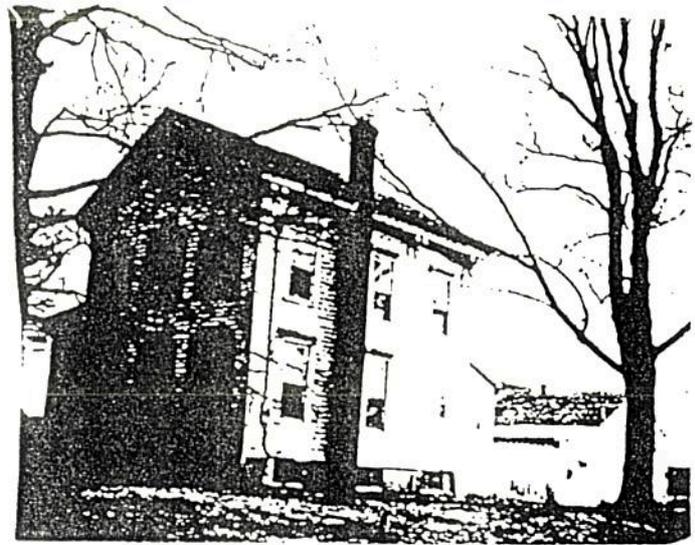
140 Meads Lane

1855 - 1885 Second Empire

This style is distinctive for its Mansard roofs. It also has
dormer windows on steep lower slope, and often has
decorative brackets.
(McAlester. 240-246 , Whiffin, 102-108)
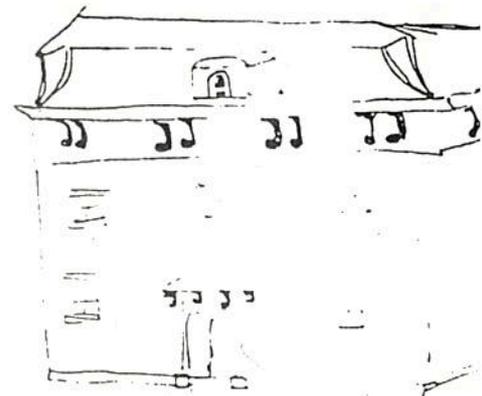
1870-1890 Stick

Stick architecture has a gabled roof.
and usually steeply pitched with cross gables It is
most distinctive characteristic is wooden wall cladding.
interrupted by horizontal. vertical and diagonal boards.
intended to suggest the structural propertiesof wood frame
construction (McAlester. 254-261 . Whiffin. 110-112)
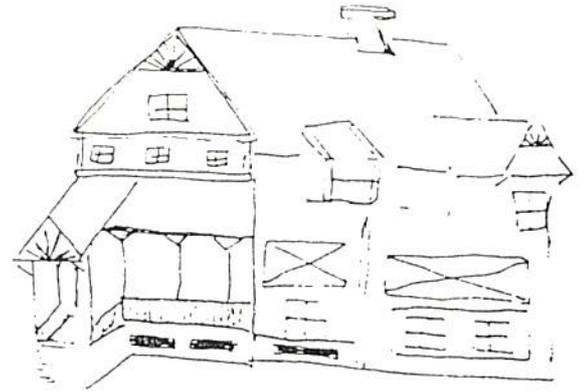
1880-1900 Queen Anne

Queen Anne has a steep roof and an irregular
shape. as well as a full one story porch. Details
include multi-sided window bays. textured masonry.
small paned windows, panelled brick chimneys. and
towers (McAlester. 254-261 . Whiffin. 114-121)
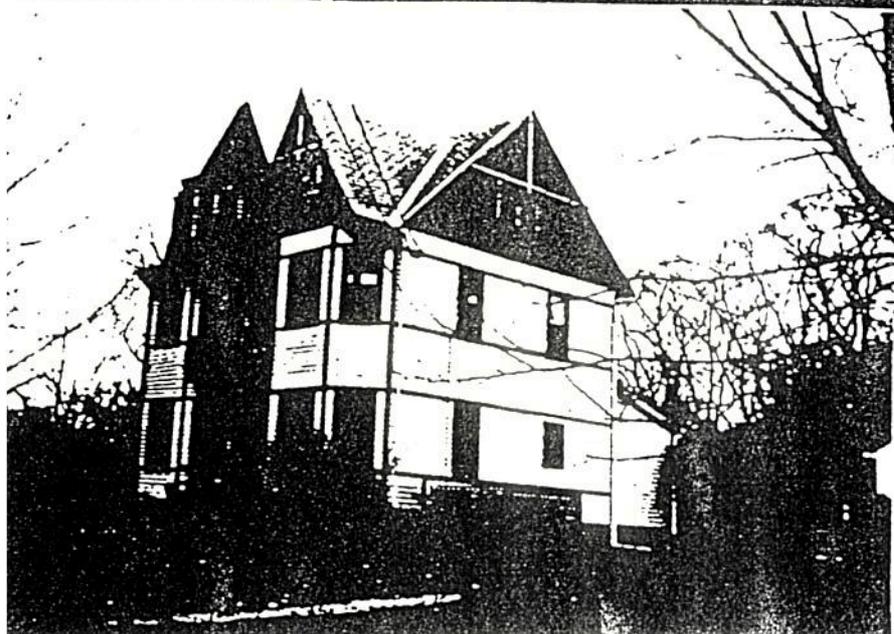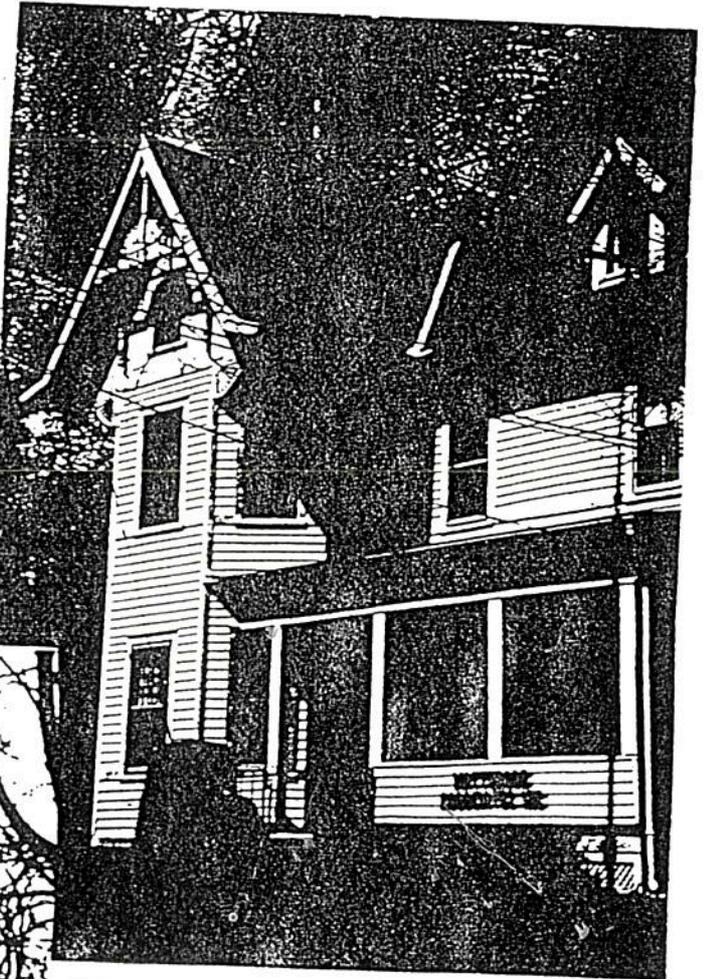
Top left 439 Kenwood
Bottom left: 142 Orchard
above 427 Kenwood

1880-1910 Shingle:

Shingle style houses emphasize broad sheltering
roofs and the extensive use of shingle exterior
cladding Often. Colonial Revival Style details
such as windows and porches are found in con-
junction with this style.
(McAlester. 288-299 . Whiffin. 127-132)
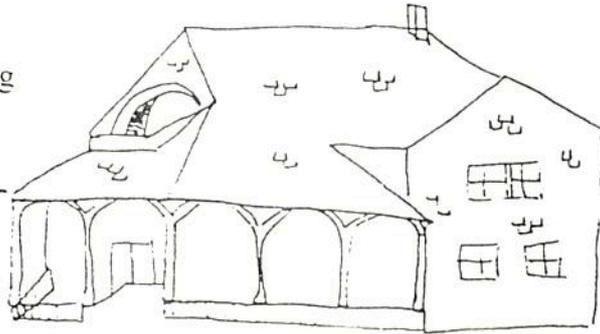
1890-1950 Colonial Revival:

Induced by a negative reaction to the architechtural
excesses of the Victorian Period. and the Industrial
revolution. the style sought to recall the simplicity
and the carchter of early American architectural forms
The front door is the most accentuated part of the
Colonial Revival house. The door typically has a
decorative crown supported by pilasters or is extended
to the porch. It is symmetrical, the windows
may be in pairs. and are often detailed with shutters.
(McAlester. 320-341)
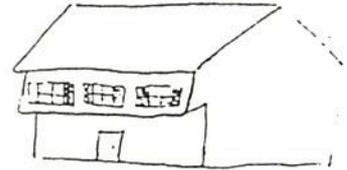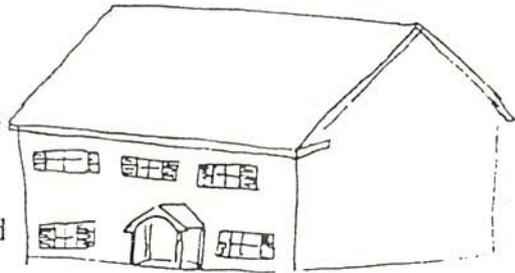
corner of Adams Place + Adams Street.

1900-1940 Tudor:

Interest in the picturesque qualities of medieval
European architecture led to widespread immitation
in America. Tudor houses have a steep roof and
very frequently are side gabled and have a very
prominent side gable. The windows are tall and
narrow and placed in multiple groups, and a massive
chimney protrudes from the roof The stucco exterior
is broken up with wood boards in immitation of
midieval half timber construction
(McAlester, 354-371)
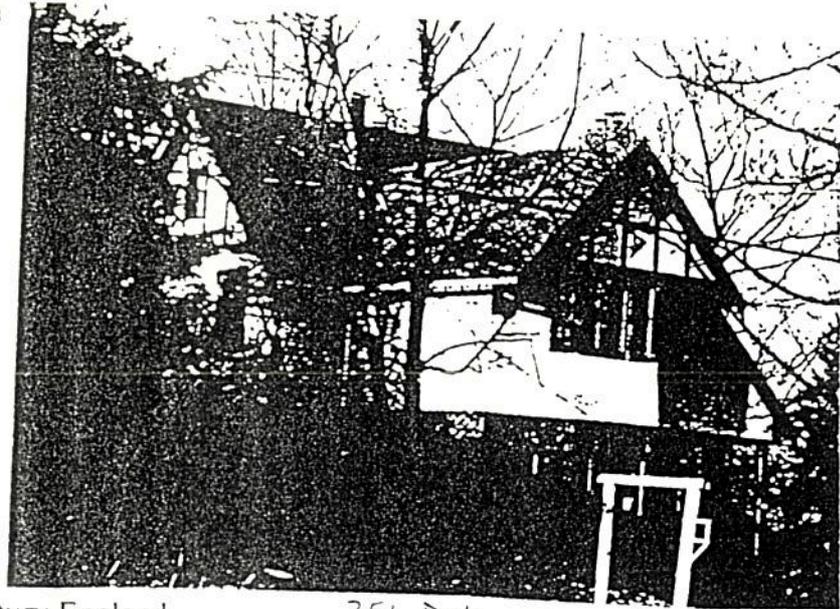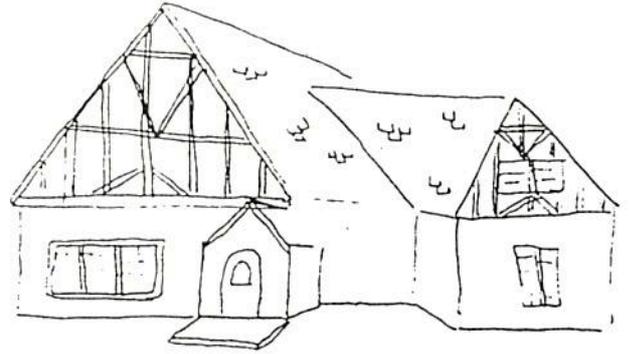
351 Delaware Ave.

Arts and Crafts:

Originating in late nineteenth century England
the movement emphasized the honedst and
expressive use of traditional building materials
They are known for their wide eave overhang,
and low pitched roof. They may have a
symmetrical or an asymmetrical fascade. As
the first phase of the modern movement, it
modernized its ornimentation. It led to the
Prarie(1910-1920) and Craftsmen (1905-1930)
Styles of the early twentieth century
(McAlester, 10,11)

1900-1920 Prarie Style

The Prarie Stlye is known for its low pitched roof. usually
hipped. It has widely overhanging eaves and its horizontal
lines are emphasized in massing and fascade detailing. It
is usually two-stories, with one-story wings or porches
(McAlester, 438-451. Whiffin, 210-208)

436 Kenwood Ave
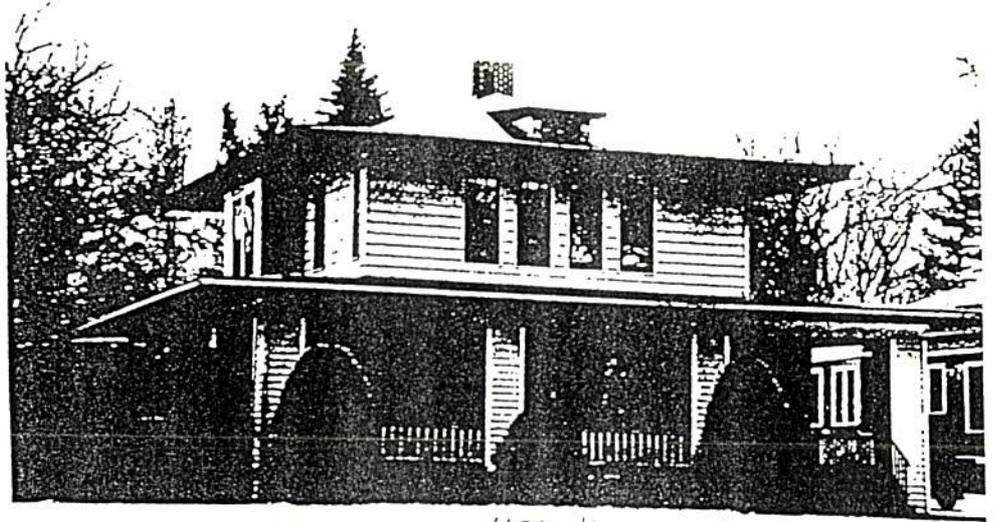
1910-1930 Bungalow

A small single-story house, with several assymetrical
gables and simple detailing. The gable is extented over
the porch and is supported by massive square columns
It is often stucco, brick and shingle combinations
(McAlester, 454. Whiffin, 217-221)

1925-present International Style

The International Style has a flat roof.
and usually no ledge at the roof line   It has an
assymetrical fascade. and the windows are flush
against the outter walls   It is very simple. with
little or no detailing   It is a fairly uncommon style
in this area and below represents the only known
example in Bethlehem.
(McAlester. 468-473 ; Whiffin. 241-246)

right Salisbury Lane
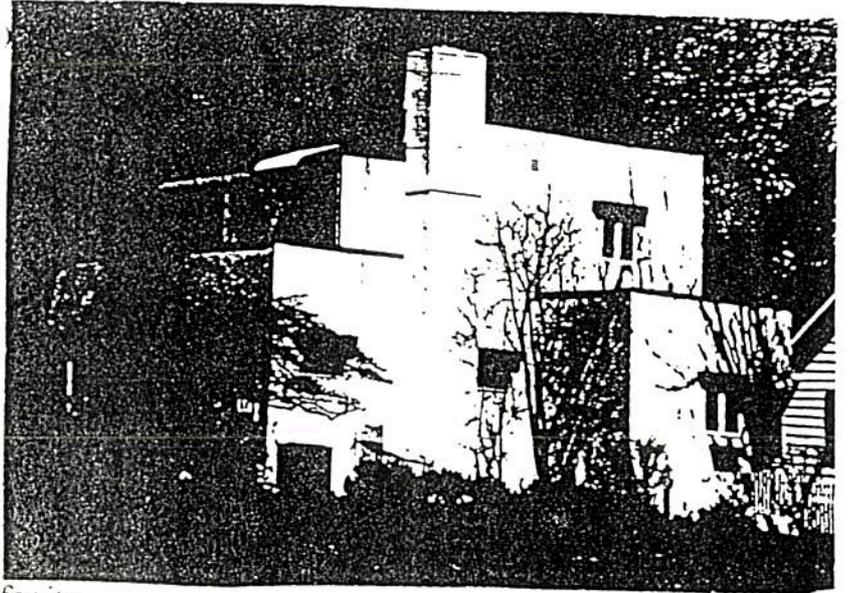
Mission Style -

Mission Style architecture is best known for its
arched and tiled roofs   The tile is often orange
and the building looks very Spanish   The walls are
smooth plastered and it is free of moldings   Balconies
towers and turrets are frequent
(Whiffin. 214)
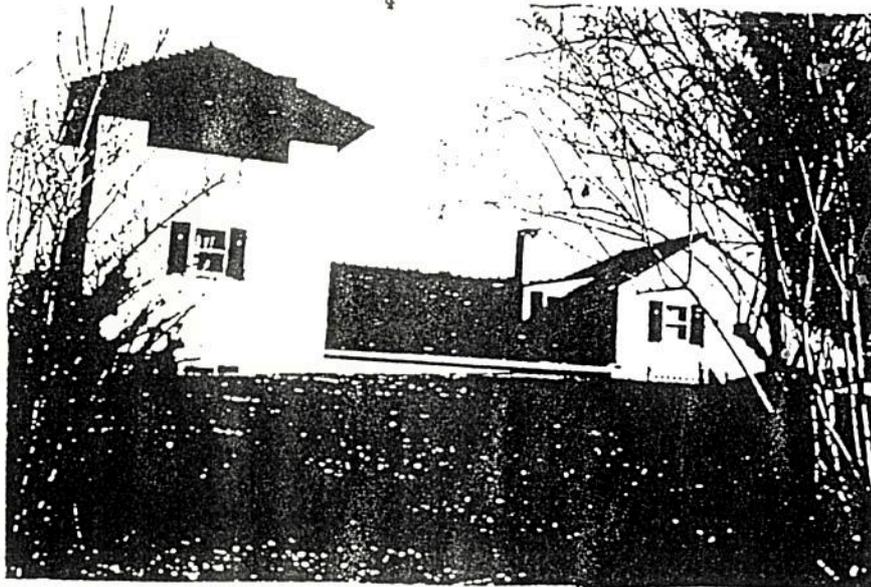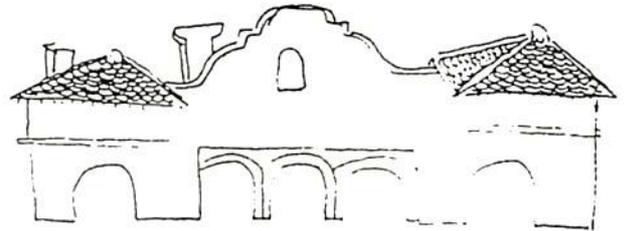
Lyons Lane

1870 - 1910 Chalet Style -

The Chalet Style is picturesque, illuding to
Alpine resorts. They have a low roof and broad
overhangs, that are often bracketed. Chalets
make common use of rustic materials, and often
have casement windows. (Peckham)

1012 River Road

IV. Town of Bethlehem Historic Properties List

Town of Bethlehem Historic Properties List

The following list represents all known properties and districts in
Bethlehem which a) have been listed to the National Register of Historic
Places, b) determined eligible for listing on the National Register as a
result of previously reviewed state or federal projects, c) appear to meet
the criteria for listing on the National Register on the basis of existing
historical information and/or obvious architectural significance observed
during fieldwork, and d) may meet the criteria for listing upon further
investigation. With the exception of several historic building ruins or
sites, archaeological sites were not investigated as part of this survey and
are not included in this list. Where properties were previously included in
the New York State Historic Resources Inventory, they are identified by a an
11-digit Unique Site Number (USN) which locates them in the state data base.
Previously listed properties also include a National Register number with
six digits and the letters "NR". Properties previously determined eligible
for listing through the official review of state and federal projects are
identified by six-digit "PR" (project review) numbers or in some cases
Department of Transportation "PIN" or "BIN" numbers. In instances where the
investigators were confident that properties met the criteria for listing,
the phrase "N.R. eligible" is included. The list is arranged alphabetically
by street name and numerically by street number where numbers could be
obtained. Where it was not possible to identify street numbers, an attempt
was made to arrange these properties in proper sequence with descriptive
locations referring to compass directions. Listed properties are included
on an attached map of the town, and most of them are illustrated by black
and white photographs included in this report.

No list of historic properties is ever absolutely comprehensive or accurate,
and many of the properties included in this list reflect subjective
assessments of age, integrity, and relative significance. As time
continues, our knowledge and understanding of history are refined, and new
properties may be suggested for inclusion, while others are deleted. In
other instances, the resources change; altered properties are restored while
others are destroyed through alteration, demolition, fire, etc. This list
is intended to serve as a useful planning tool, but its use should be
tempered by an understanding of its limitations.

Adams Pl.

     Adams St./Adams Pl. Suburban District. Concentration of approximately
     30 early twentieth century bungalows, Arts and Crafts style houses,
     Colonial Revival, and Spanish Colonial Revival style suburban houses.
     Stucco covered gateposts and small triangular pocket park at the
     intersection of Adams St. and Adams Pl. One of the earliest suburban
     neighborhoods in the hamlet of Delmar.

Adams St.

Adams St./ Adams Pl. Suburban District. (see Adams Pl.)

Barent Winne Rd.

Barent Winne Rd. at Hudson River; 19th c. site of Winne Docks.

Barent Winne Rd. at Henry Hudson Park. Unidentified wooden barge hulk approx. 250 feet in length.

144; Winne-Putney Residence. Large brick Italianate style residence built c. 1850. (on river at Paarda Hook) N.R. eligible.

85-89; George Best House. Brick Second Empire style house built in 1884; and no. 81; Best House Carriage Barn, c. 1884. The historically connected properties are N.R. eligible.

Beaver Dam Rd.

130; Mid-nineteenth century farm complex with tenant house featuring vernacular Gothic Revival details.

158; Mid-nineteenth century farm with large, with finely detailed hay barn.

163; Baily House-Samaritan Shelters. One-and-one-half story Greek Revival style frame residence with three-bay side entrance facade detailed with pilasters. Built ca. 1840. (00102.000047) Determined eligible for National Register, 1991. 91PR1502

261 or 263; R.W. Schoonmaker House. Group of brick and frame houses including a saltbox house. Built ca. 1790-1860. (00102.000160)

283; Schoonmaker House. Two-story brick farmhouse designed with a combination of Greek Revival and Italianate style forms and details ca. 1850. Three-bay side entrance facade, recessed two-bay side wing with arcaded porch. (00102.000046 and 000159) Determined eligible for National Register, 1991.

Blessing Rd.

130; Two-story frame Victorian-period farmhouse with cross gabled form and hooded windows built ca. 1880. Wreck of single engine WWII-era aircraft in side yard.

Bridge St., Rte. 396 (So. Bethlehem)

24; Bethlehem Grange. Two-story frame building with hipped roof built ca. 1900. Significant as the only intact grange hall in Bethlehem. N.R. eligible.

73; Albertus Becker Farm. Two-story brick farmhouse with five-bay center entrance facade and steep gabled roof built ca. 1800. Two large nineteenth century barns and two smaller barns. N.R. eligible.

Coeymans Creek Rural Historic District. N.R. eligible. East of hamlet of South Bethlehem along the Coeymans Creek and including properties along Bridge St., Pictuay Rd., and South Albany Rd. Significant and largely unaltered collection of historic farm properties.

281; DeFreest-Rowe Farm. Extensive farm complex containing a two-story frame farmhouse built ca. 1877, a large mid-nineteenth century bank barn, and other barns and ancillary structures. (00102.000157). Determined eligible for listing on the National Register, 1991. Contributes to potential Coeymans Creek district. 91PR1502

305; Conrad Soop House. Vernacular one-and-one-half story frame farmhouse built in 1791. Large barn. Contributes to potential Coeymans Creek district.

373; Nineteenth century frame house. Contributes to potential Coeymans Creek district.

374; P. Niver Farm. Settled in 1791, the farm contains a mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival style frame farmhouse with curving verandah and several barns. Contributes to potential Coeymans Creek district.

395; Two-story frame Victorian period residence built ca. 1875. Contributes to potential Coeymans Creek district.

515; Two-story frame Italianate-style house with elaborately bracketed porch, built ca. 1860.

South Bethlehem Historic District. Hamlet of South Bethlehem along Bridge St., South St. and Willowbrook Ave. Concentration of nineteenth century village architecture associated with local railroad and industrial development.

north side, west of South St., South Bethlehem Cemetery. Mid-nineteenth century example of planned cemetery exemplifying the Rural Cemetery Movement. Early sections retain fine nineteenth century funerary art. N.R. eligible.

687; Hugh Mosher farmhouse. Two-story frame Greek Revival style farmhouse built ca. 1830 with adjacent brick smokehouse.

south side, east of Snyder Bridge Rd. William Wiltsie / Twin Maple Farm. Settled 1795. Frame house consists of an early gabled house with a two-story Italianate style wing built ca. 1870.

south side, east of Snyder Bridge Rd. ca. 1820 one-and-one-half-story frame Federal style farmhouse with adjacent barn. N.R. eligible.

880; Mosher-Lesser farmhouse. Three-bay, two-story brick Greek Revival-style farmhouse built ca. 1840. N.R. eligible.

Bridge St., Slingerlands

14; Unevaluated, May be located in potential Slingerlands Hamlet historic district. (00102.000050) See New Scotland Rd.

18; Unevaluated. May be located in potential historic district. (00102.000051)

19; Two-story frame vernacular Victorian house. Contributes to potential historic district. (00102.000052)

23; Unevaluated. May be located in potential historic district. (00102.000054)

24; Two-story frame vernacular Victorian house. Contributes to potential historic district. (00102.000055)

26; Two-story frame Queen Anne Victorian house. Contributes to potential district. (00102.000056)

27; Two- story frame Queen Anne Victorian house. Contributes to potential historic district. (00102.000057)

28; Unevaluated. May be located in potential historic district. (00102.000053)

30; Unevaluated. May be located in potential historic district. (00102.000058)

31; Two-story frame vernacular nineteenth century house. May contribute to potential historic district. (00102.000059)

34; Unevaluated. May be located in potential historic district. (00102.000060)

36; A. Slingerland House, ca. 1850 frame Greek Revival house. Contributes to potential historic district. (00102.000061)

37; Unevaluated. May be located in potential historic district. (00102.000062)

Burhans Pl.

Burhans, Capitol, Euclid, and Salisbury Suburban District. Concentration of approximately 75 bungalow, and Colonial Revival style early twentieth century suburban houses. Streets are lined with original plantings of maple trees.

Cherry Ave.

13; Two-story frame Queen Anne style house (00102.000064)

27; Two-story frame farmhouse built ca. 1840 with an unusually distinctive Queen Anne style verandah with a corner turret, built ca. 1875. (00102.000063)

Clapper Rd.

145 and 166; Abraham Westervelt Farm. Brick Greek Revival style farmhouse built in 1840 with an exceptional bank barn and related farm buildings. N.R. eligible.

253; ca. 1800 farm with two-story frame Federal style farmhouse and a large dairy barn, possibly containing frame of an earlier barn.

298; John Henry Schoonmaker House. Two-story brick Greek Revival style farmhouse with five-bay center entrance facade and hipped roof built ca. 1840.

Capitol Ave.

Burhans, Euclid, Salisbury, and Capitol Suburban District. Refer to Burhans Pl.

Carroll Pl.

04; Two-story frame vernacular Victorian house. May be located in potential Slingerlands Hamlet historic district. (00102.000071) See New Scotland Rd.

Corning Hill Road

77; Exceptionally-fine early twentieth century bungalow. N.R. eligible.

295; Corning Estate. Unevaluated. May contribute to a potential Old Retreat House Rd. historic district.

Creble Rd.

south side at 9W. ca. 1750 Pieter Winne-Creble House. Vernacular farmhouse with Dutch-style brick facade and anchor irons. Later nineteenth century additions and alterations.

north side west of 9W. Slingerland-Winne Cemetery. Monuments marking gravesite of two Revolutionary War veterans; Tunis Slingerland and William Winne.

south side at Elm Ave. So. Winne House. Eighteenth century vernacular stone house with gable end chimneys reportedly built ca. 1735. Approached by farm road containing a steel pony truss bridge.

261; Mead Farm. Greek Revival style farmhouse and outbuildings, ca. 1850.

Delaware Ave.

231; Two-story frame Queen Anne style residence built ca. 1900 with three-sided window bay, half-round attic window with stained glass and patterned shinglework.

247; Elsmere School. Two-story brick school building constructed ca. 1927. Subsequent additions and alterations.

351; Two-story Tudor Revival house with brick and stucco exterior, built ca. 1915.

353; Two-story Tudor Revival house with brick and stucco exterior, built ca. 1915.

357; U.S. Post Office. One-story brick Colonial Revival post office building built in 1939 under the supervision of U.S. Treasury Architect Louis A. Simon. The building contains a mural by Sol Wilson (1896-1974) entitled "Indian Ladder", a romanticised depiction of a scene in the nearby Helderbergs. (00102.000179) Listed on the National Register 1988. 94NR0700

380; Former Post Office / Adams Hardware store. Two-story ca. 1840 brick building with later, Second Empire style third story, added ca. 1870. Late nineteenth century porches removed, new storefront, rear addition.

384 and 390; Delmar Reformed Church (1842 Greek Revival style church with 1927 Colonial Revival alterations) and Colonial Revival style 1935 parsonage. N.R. eligible.

393; Adams House Hotel (NYSARC). Greek Revival style brick hotel with pedimented portico at facade built in 1838. N.R. eligible.

420; Dr. John Van Allen House. Brick Greek Revival style house built in 1852.

449; Tawasentha Grange and Store. Brick building with distinctive Second Empire style mansard roof built ca. 1840 and modified ca. 1870.

527; Manser House. Two-story, five-bay center entrance house with brick facade. House appears to represent a ca. 1800 house which was extensively altered ca. 1930 in the Colonial Revival style. Requires further investigation.

Delaware Tpke

south side west of Meads Ln. John VanDerheyden House. Two-story frame Federal style farmhouse built in 1803 with Palladian window and one story stone wing at rear. VanDerheyden served as Bethlehem's first Town Clerk. N.R. eligible.

823; Two-story frame Federal style farmhouse with five-bay center entrance facade and fine period woodwork at interior. Built ca. 1810. N.R. eligible.

(Old) Delaware Tpke (Normansville)

over Normanskill; Two-span concrete arched bridge built in 1905 with yellow brick pavers on road deck. Determined eligible for National Register, 1984. (BIN 2-20030-0)

Delsmere Ave.

Elsmere Hamlet Suburban District. Concentration of approximately 60 early twentieth century bungalows, and Colonial Revival style houses, together with earlier Victorian houses along Elsmere Ave. One of the earliest neighborhoods in the hamlet of Elsmere. Includes portions of Elsmere Ave., Glendale Ave., Maple Ave., Winding Rd., Herber Ave., and Delsmere Ave.

Dinmore Rd.

70; Nicoll-Sill House. Two-story brick gambrel roofed house begun ca. 1735 and expanded and remodelled in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Significant for its rare Dutch and Georgian architectural features. (00102.000004) Listed on National Register 1973. 90NR1627

Nicoll-Sill Cemetery. Early burial ground established in the mid-eighteenth century containing approximately 70 graves.

Elm Ave.

75; Two-story frame farmhouse with five-bay center entrance facade built ca. 1810. N.R. eligible.

Elm Ave., east side, east of Elm Ave. Park. Arent Becker House. House reportedly contains elements of a ca. 1790 frame saltbox at the rear.

450: American Four Square House with well-preserved early twentieth century gambrel roofed barn.

548; J. Kimmey (Zdgiebloski) Farm. Late eighteenth century frame farmhouse and Dutch barn. (00102.000013) N.R. eligible.

Elm Ave. East

south side. Conrad Louak House site. Ruins of eighteenth century brick Dutch-style house burned in 1982.

north side. Kimmey Family Burying Ground. Associated with a historic farm complex which included a two-story frame house and a Dutch barn, demolished ca. 1972. (00102.000181) Determined eligible for National Register, 1994. 94PR2059

Elsmere Ave.

30; Queen Anne Victorian house with intact carriage barn at rear built ca. 1880. May contribute to a potential district of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings. Refer to Delsmere Ave.

east side at Poplar, south side; St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. English Gothic parish church with stucco exterior built between ca. 1925 and 1948. New, non-historic church with with A-frame configuration built adjacent to earlier church in 1957. May contribute to potential district. Refer to Delsmere Ave.

Euclid Ave.

Burhans, Euclid, Salisbury, and Capitol Suburban District. refer to Burhans Pl.

Feura Bush Rd. (NY 32)

south side west of Rt. 9W. Holy Spirit Lutheran Cemetery. Mid-nineteenth century cemetery with representative monuments and funerary art of the period.

504; Peter McHargh House. Two-story frame Greek Revival style farmhouse with barns and outbuildings, built ca. 1850. N.R. eligible.

505; Isaac Bussing House. Two-story frame Greek Revival style house built ca. 1850 with later additions at side.

530; Essex House. Two-story frame Second Empire style house built ca. 1870 with a mansard roofed tower.

563; Gothic Revival style farmhouse with intact form and front porch. Vinyl siding and replacement windows. Small barn at rear. Large dairy barn burned ca. 1970.

649; Abandoned frame house at corner of Elsmere and Feura Bush. Appears to be a ca. 1850 farmhouse altered in the Colonial Revival taste ca. 1930. Retains Greek Revival style form and a vernacular Gothic Revival style entrance.

708; Haswell Farm. One-and-one-half story frame farmhouse built ca. 1820. Determined eligible for National Register 1994. 94PR0265

808; Haswell House. One-and-one-half-story nineteenth century brick house.

842; Haswell-Houck Tavern. Temple-fronted Greek Revival style frame house and tavern built ca. 1840. Adjacent frame barn and stone smokehouse. N.R. eligible.

1031; Britt-Luke Farm. 1808 brick and stone Federal style farmhouse with adjacent barns and family burial plot. Distinctive tri-partite entrance and second story Palladian window. Built for Frederick Britt, a Revolutionary War veteran. One of the barns appears to include a modified and expanded Dutch barn. N.R. eligible.

north side, 1/2 mi. west of Waldenmaier Rd. Nicholas Perry-M.W. Moak Farm site, currently occupied by Owens-Corning Plant. Greek Revival style house and Dutch barn (00102.000011) demolished ca. 1975. Stone smokehouse from late eighteenth or early nineteenth century survives.

Fisher Blvd.

65; Fisher Farm. Greek Revival style farmhouse with various additions and period barns, built ca. 1840. (00102.000068)

Font Grove Rd.

127; Queen Anne Victorian duplex with rich architectural detailing built ca, 1880. (00102.000078) N.R. eligible.

Forest Rd.

Forest, Rowland, Pinedale, Wellington, Suburban District. Cluster of approximately 70 intact early twentieth century suburban tract houses, reflecting Colonial Revival, and English Cottage style designs.

Glendale Ave.

Elsmere Hamlet Suburban District. Refer to Delsmere Ave.

Glenmont Rd.

south side, across from Weiser Rd. St. Matthew's Lutheran Cemetery.

146; Judge Benjamin Nott House, c. 1820. Built for Judge Benjamin Nott, son of Union College President Rev. Elphalet Nott. Reportedly designed by Albany architect Philip Hooker. May have been altered in the mid-nineteenth century in the Gothic Revival style. Requires further evaluation.

151; Nineteenth century board and batten house with alterations; may have served as a nineteenth century school associated with the Nott family.

Grove St. (Slingerlands)

06; Two-story frame vernacular Victorian residence. May contribute to potential Slingerlands Hamlet historic district. (00102.000065) See New Scotland Rd.

10; Two-story frame vernacular Victorian residence. May contribute to potential historic district. (00102.000066)

18; Unevaluated. May be located in potential historic district. (00102.000067)

Herber Ave.

Elsmere Hamlet Suburban District. Refer to Delsmere Ave.

Jericho Rd.

24; George Kilmer Farm. Five-bay center entrance frame farmhouse built ca. 1801 with intact mid-nineteenth century bank barn at rear.

113; Winne-Mallory Farm. Two-story frame Italianate style farmhouse, built ca. 1860 with a distinctive bracketed porch and an intact Dutch barn. (00102.000010) N.R. eligible.

Kenwood Ave., Delmar hamlet

96; Kleinke Farm barn. Early-nineteenth century barn with a modified Dutch barn frame.

131; Gothic Revival style frame house with scroll-sawn trim built ca. 1860.

south side, west of Elsmere Ave. Bethlehem Cemetery, founded 1865. Rural Cemetery Movement characteristics and early stucco-covered stone vault.

332; Bethlehem Middle School, former Bethlehem High School. Large Georgian Revival brick school with cast stone trim, built during the WPA era in 1932-1933. Fuller and Robinson architects.

Nos 342-360; Queen Anne Victorian residential row. Row of seven late nineteenth century houses with consistent design, scale and use of materials. Some of these houses retain carriage barns.

393-399; Paddock Block. Two-story brick Colonial Revival style stores and apartments built ca. 1920.

408; Colonial Revival style dentist office, ca. 1930.

410; Arts and Crafts style house with stucco and brick exterior, built ca. 1920.

411; Kendrick Gallery. Queen Anne style house with original trim built ca. 1875 with large modern addition at the rear.

427; Queen Anne/Eastlake Victorian house built ca. 1875!

south side west of Adams St. Delmar United Methodist Church. Extensive 1920-1930 Collegiate Gothic/Tudor style alterations to a late nineteenth century frame church. Modern church education wing and cloisters.

439; Queen Anne Victorian style house with tower and sunburst gable built ca. 1880.

441; Shingle style/Colonial Revival style house with Palladian attic windows and gambrel roof built ca. 1900.

444; Queen Anne Victorian style house with tower, built ca. 1880.

450; One-story frame/stucco bungalow, ca. 1920. One of finest and most intact examples of its type in Bethlehem. N.R. eligible.

449-457; Row of five early twentieth century bungalows designed with consistent scale, materials and details. Relatively few alterations.

486; Prairie style house built ca. 1915. Altered with modern siding. Only example of its kind in Bethlehem.

488; Stucco bungalow with front columns and hipped roof built ca. 1915.

490; Italianate style farmhouse built ca. 1860. N.R.-eligible.

563; Greek Revival style farmhouse built ca. 1850. N.R. eligible.

Kenwood Ave., Slingerlands hamlet

642-698. Queen Anne style frame houses built ca. 1884 along south side of Kenwood Ave. facing the railroad right-of-way. Several of the larger houses were built for executives of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Co. May contribute to a potential Slingerlands hamlet historic district in spite of altered exterior siding, etc.; see New Scotland Rd.:

    642; (00102.000088)
    648; (00102.000087)
    652; (00102.000086)
    672; (00102.000089)
    678; (00102.000090)
    684; (00102.000091)
    692; (00102.000092)
    698; (00102.000093)

north side, east of New Scotland. D&H RR Co. Freight House, c. 1888. (00102.000094) Contributes to a potential Slingerlands hamlet historic district. See New Scotland Rd.

Krumkill Rd.

387 North Bethlehem Presbyterian Church 1835. Extensively altered Greek Revival style meetinghouse.

380 North Bethlehem Presbyterian Church Parsonage, 1838. Intact Greek Revival style house, N.R. eligible.

Lasher Rd.

21; Two-story frame Greek Revival style farmhouse built ca. 1840 with later additions.

43; Large two-story frame nineteenth century farmhouse with hipped roof.

101; Dr. John Babcock House. Brick farmhouse with hipped roof and Greek Revival style details built ca. 1840. N.R.- eligible.

Lyons Rd.

74; Two-story brick Greek Revival style house with pilasters, built ca. 1840.

41; 1887 Spanish Mission style house at the site of the Vlaumankill Falls. Falls is the historic site of Pieter de Vlamingh seventeenth century mill. Existing tile roofed house may incorporate elements of an early house or mill. Mill foundations remain near bottom of falls.

McGinty Dr.

25; Wilhelmus Westervelt House. Two-story brick Greek Revival style house on former Clapper Rd. Built 1840. N.R.-eligible.

Maple St. (Elsmere)

Elsmere Hamlet Suburban District.   Refer to Delsmere Ave.

Maple St. (Selkirk)

61; Two-story frame Queen Anne style house with projecting window bay and fishscale shingle gables, built ca. 1890.

Martin Rd.

south side, south of Rt. 32. Shanks farmhouse. One-and-one-half story frame Greek Revival style farmhouse with mid-nineteenth century hay barn. (00102.000045) Determined eligible for National Register 1991. 91PR1502

north side at Waldenmaier Ln. Snyder Hotel. Two-story brick Greek Revival style hotel in an advanced state of deterioration. Built ca. 1840. (00102.000162) N.R. eligible.

Meads Ln.

140; Two-story frame Italianate style farmhouse built ca. 1860 with mid-nineteenth century barns. N.R. eligible.

249; Two-story brick Greek Revival style farmhouse built ca. 1840 with bungalow style front porch built ca. 1925. Early but deteriorated barn. N.R. eligible.

360; Gerritt Oliver House, c. 1790. Two-story five-bay center entrance frame house with flanking wings. Abandoned and in an advanced state of deterioration. Family cemetery southeast of house. (00102.000007)

Mosher Rd. (Van Wie's Pt.)

east end. Colonial Revival style estate house and grounds dating from early twentieth century.

south side adjacent to Frothingham Lake. Unevaluated early twentieth century frame house with hipped roof, oriented toward Hudson River.

Murray Ave.

47; Patterson Farm. One-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival style farmhouse built ca. 1840. (00102.000195) N.R. eligible. 95NR0896.

220; Frame saltbox farmhouse built in late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Modern alterations to windows and exterior.

New Scotland Rd.

Potential Slingerlands Hamlet Historic District. Significant concentration of historic architecture, particularly styles popular in the second half of the nineteenth century. The potential district is closely associated with the history of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad Co. and its successor company, the Delaware and Hudson. New Scotland Avenue and Kenwood Avenue form the backbone of this district with some historic properties on adjacent minor streets. The boundaries of this study area remain undefined.

west side north of Rt. 140; Peter McCutcheon House. Brick Dutch-style house built ca. 1760. (00102.000008) Determined eligible for National Register, 1994. 94PR1384

1328; Extensively altered late eighteenth or early nineteenth century frame saltbox. (00102.000116)

1397; John I. Slingerland House. Frame Greek Revival style farmhouse built ca. 1854. (00102.000120) Determined eligible for National Register, 1990. 90PR0341

1458; Brick Greek Revival style house with elliptically-arched entrance and quoined corners. May contribute to potential Slingerlands hamlet historic district.

1465; Unevaluated. May be located in potential historic district. (00102.000124)

1499; Slingerlands Methodist Church. Gothic Revival brick church built in 1871. Contributes to potential district.

1500; Former school house. Built ca. 1900. Contributes to potential district.

1507; Methodist Church Parsonage. Brick Italianate style house built in 1873. Contributes to potential district.

1511; "Ironweed House". Queen Anne/Stick style Victorian house built ca. 1878. Contributes to potential district.

1526; Mohawk Stores Building. Brick store built ca. 1880. Contributes to potential district.

1545; Slingerlands Hotel. Three-story brick Greek Revival style hotel. Built ca. 1859. Contributes to potential district.

south side, at Kenwood Ave. Slingerland family burial vault. Contributes to potential district.

1575; William Slingerland house. Two-story Greek Revival style house, built in 1842 and incorporating a ca. 1790 rear wing. Contributes to potential district.

1599; William Miner house. 1870 Victorian house, modified in 1914 with Spanish Colonial Revival style alterations, including a tile roof. Contributes to potential district.

1620; William H. Slingerland house. One-and-one-half story brick Greek Revival style house built in 1837. Contributes to potential district.

1719; James B. Wands house. Two-story brick Greek Revival style house, with Colonial Revival Style alterations, built ca. 1841. (00102.000113) Later part of the Font Grove Estate. N.R. eligible

Orchard St.

49; Two-story Queen Anne Victorian, built ca. 1890. (00102.00126) May contribute to the potential Slingerlands Hamlet historic district. See New Scotland Rd.

142; Two-story Queen Anne Victorian, built ca. 1890. (00102.000131)

421; Daniel D. Fisher farmhouse. One-and-one-half story frame vernacular farmhouse, built ca. 1790. (00102.000137)

Pictuay Rd.

146; Farm complex with brick Greek Revival style farmhouse and barn group, which may contain a Dutch Barn. Farm complex contributes to potentially eligible Coeymans Creek Rural historic district. See Bridge St.

185; William Wagoner farm complex. Early nineteenth century farm with Federal Style two-story frame farmhouse. Contributes to potential district. See Bridge St.

Pinedale Rd.

Forests, Rowland, Pinedale, Wellington, District. (See Forest Rd.)

(Old) Quarry Rd. (Albany Co. 102)

190; Vernacular Dutch stone house, built ca. 1790, with adjacent barns on land deeded to Gerrit Houghteling from Van Rensselaer. N.R. eligible.

east side, north of Bell Crossing Rd.; Ruins of eighteenth century vernacular stone house.

313; Two-story frame late Greek Revival style farmhouse, built ca. 1860.

Rarick Rd.

Onesquethaw Valley Historic District. Listed on the National Register in 1974. 90NR2802. Majority of district in Town of New Scotland (00108.000023) (00102.000018) (00102.000037)

(Old) Ravena Rd.

56; Two-story frame Queen Anne Victorian house, built ca. 1880. N.R. eligible.

Reed Rd.

east end; Large two-story frame Queen Anne Style house with jerkin-headed gabled roofs, built ca. 1880.

(Old) Retreat House Rd.

Retreat House Road District. Potentially significant concentration of nineteenth and early twentieth century estates and houses including properties on Retreat House and Corning Hill roads.

19; Large Shingle style house, built ca. 1890. May contribute to a potentially eligible Retreat House Rd. historic district.

31/35; Emmanuel Community Center. Large Colonial Revival estate built ca. 1910 and including a two-story shingled main house and a smaller stone house to the west. May contribute to potential district.

49; Two-story frame Italianate style house, built ca. 1860. May contribute to potential district.

99; Two-story frame Colonial Revival style garrison house, built ca. 1915. May contribute to potential district.

west side, at Halter Rd., north side. Beth Emeth Cemetery.

River Rd. (NY 144)

185; Large Queen Anne Victorian style house with projecting bay and corner turret built ca. 1880.; extent of alterations undetermined.

563; Dist. No. 6 Schoolhouse. One-room brick Gothic Revival style school built 1862. (00102.000171) Determined eligible for listing on National Register, 1988. PIN 1007.09.101

593; Two-story brick Greek Revival style house, built ca. 1840.

681; One-and-one-half story frame vernacular house, built ca. 1857.

682-684; One-and-one-half story frame Italian Villa, built ca. 1850, with ca. 1875 additions; separate vernacular Victorian frame house built ca. 1875 immediately to the north.

738; Alexander-Kimmey House (Half Way Tavern). One-story vernacular eighteenth century stone house. (00102.000173) Determined eligible for National Register, 1988. PIN 1007.09.101

east side, at Clapper Rd., north side. "Guy Park". Nineteenth century estate, also known as the Cooper-Lyon Estate, established ca. 1836, altered throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Cast concrete gateposts bearing lions remain extant at River Rd. and Winne Rd. Gothic Revival style estate house destroyed.

1003; Cedar Hill School / Beth. Hist. Assoc. One-story brick Greek Revival style school with engaged pilasters and domed cupola, built in 1859. Addition, alterations by Albany architect Marcus T. Reynolds, 1907. (00102.000001) Determined eligible for National Register, 1988. PIN 1007.09.101

1012; Dr. Willis G. MacDonald house. Two-story frame Chalet style house built in 1905, and designed by Marcus T. Reynolds. N.R. eligible.

1016; Gov. Martin Glynn Estate (Elks Lodge). Two-story stucco Spanish Colonial Revival style mansion, built in 1907, and designed by Marcus T. Reynolds.

east side, at Winne Rd. South side. Glynn Estate gatehouse. Built ca. 1907. (00102.000174) Determined eligible for National Register, 1988. PIN 1007.09.101

1201; One-and-one-half story frame, Greek Revival style farmhouse.

1265; Two-story frame Queen Anne Victorian style house. — Grand View Farm

east side, south of Thruway exit 22. Jacob Baker Homestead. Two-story frame Italian Villa, largely built ca. 1850, with elements dating to 1791. (00102.000005 and 00102.000175) Determined eligible for National Register, 1988. PIN 1007.09.101

east side, southwest of Baker Homestead. Large two-story frame gambrel roofed house with L-shaped verandah oriented with view of Hudson River. Built ca. 1890.

1370; Two-story frame Queen Anne Victorian house, built ca. 1890. (00102.000172) Determined eligible for listing on the National Register, 1988. PIN 1007.09.101

east side, east of 1370. Rambling two-story frame Shingle style House built ca. 1890, oriented with long verandah facing river. Modern one-story frame storage building or garage immediately to the north.

east side, end of Rte 396 extension. Unevaluated two-story frame house oriented toward river. L-shaped floor plan, gabled dormers and long front porch facing river. Several outbuildings and barns including a very large nineteenth century hay barn.

Rockefeller Rd.

10; Normansville Community Church. Frame vernacular Gothic Revival church, built in 1889. (00102.000150) Determined eligible for listing on National Register, 1991. 91PR1650

46; Two-story brick Federal style house, built ca. 1830.

Rowland Ave.

187; Dr. O'Keefe house. Two-story brick Greek Revival style house, built ca. 1840.

Forest, Rowland, Pinedale, Wellington District. (See Forest Rd.)

Ruppert Rd.

north side, west of South Albany Rd.; Wiltsie Cemetery. Nineteenth century family burial ground established ca. 1820. (00102.000163).

north side, east of Snyder Bridge Rd. Mid-nineteenth century farm, including abandoned one-and-one-half story frame house, and large hay barn.

Salsbury Rd.

Burhans, Euclid, Salisbury, and Capitol Suburban District. Refer Burhans Pl.

47; International style stucco house, built ca. 1940.

Snowden Ave.

01; Two-story frame late Greek Revival style house, built ca. 1850.

Snyder Bridge Rd.

west side; Albany Water Filtration Plant. Ca. 1925 Collegiate Gothic style pumping station.

South Albany Rd. (Alb. Co. 53)

east side, north of Bridge St. South Bethlehem School. Two-story brick Colonial Revival style school, built in 1929. May contribute to potential Coeymans Creek rural historic district. See Bridge St.

east side, north of Rupert Rd. Two-story frame Federal style farmhouse, built ca. 1815. Extremely deteriorated condition. May contribute to potential district. See Bridge St.

east side, north of Rupert Rd. Van Derzee Cemetery, c. 1822. (00102.000158) Contributes to potential Coeymans Creek Rural historic district. See Bridge St.

368; Two-story frame, Federal style farmhouse built ca. 1815. May contribute to potential district. See Bridge St.

Selkirk Rail Road Yards. Major rail classification facility begun in 1922, continually upgraded. Several period buildings near South Albany Rd. may date from ca. 1922.

South Street (So. Bethlehem)

South Bethlehem Historic District. (See Bridge St., So. Bethlehem)

01; Olson residence. Two-story frame Italianate style village residence built ca. 1870 with a low-pitched hipped roof, bracketed cornice and projecting window bay. (00102.000048) Contributes to potential South Bethlehem historic district.

Thatcher St.

34; One-and-one-half story frame saltbox, built ca. 1790.

US 9W

223; Vanderpoel-Haswell House. Two-story brick farmhouse built ca, 1790 with five-bay center entrance facade and cross bond brick walls. Determined eligible for National Register, 1994. (91PR0531)

west side north of Bender Lane. Sheffedecker House-Mosher Dairy. Two-story brick Greek Revival style farmhouse with three-bay side entrance facade, built ca. 1850. (00102.000178) Determined eligible for National Register, 1993.

397; Bethlehem Center School. Two-story brick Colonial Revival style school with portico and cupola, built in 1925. N.R. eligible.

west side, north of Beacon Rd. Calvary R.C. Cemetery. Late nineteenth century cemetery with typical funerary art, elaborate wrought iron fence and stone receiving vault.

478; Italianate style farmhouse, built ca. 1870.

west side north of Wemple Rd. Frame Greek Revival style farmhouse built ca. 1840. (00102.000040) N.R. eligible.

east side north of Wemple Rd. Frame Greek Revival style farmhouse with a late nineteenth century porch.

716 and 722; John Kelderhouse (Heath Dairy) farm. Two-story frame farmhouse built ca. 1820. Reportedly used as a Masonic meeting place in 1824.

750: Frame Greek Revival style farmhouse. Determined eligible for National Register, 1989. (00102.000040)

777: Early 19th c. five bay center entrance farmhouse with barn.

778; Queen Anne Victorian with turrets, ca. 1885.

779; Greek Revival style farmhouse with Queen Anne style additions and trim.

east side, east of Jericho Rd. intersection. Lasher Farm. Large two-story frame residence possibly containing an early nineteenth century house with later, Colonial Revival period additions and alterations. Unevaluated.

920; Osterhaut-Rumsey farm. ca. 1840 Greek Revival style farmhouse with barn complex including large bank barn and other outbuildings. House has suffered some alterations.

922; Elmwood Cemetery. Organized in 1860, the cemetery, including early funerary art and a limestone receiving vault, represents a significant expression of the Rural Cemetery Movement. N.R. eligible.

953; Brick, Gothic Revival style schoolhouse, built ca. 1865. N.R. eligible.

977; Gothic Revival style farmhouse built ca. 1865.

west side across from Clapper Rd. Winne-Kimmey Farm (Troubadour Farms), c. 1770. Late 18th c. frame farmhouse and intact but deteriorated Dutch barn. (00102.000012) N.R. eligible.

east side north of Clapper Rd. First Reformed Church of Bethlehem (1890 Gothic Revival) and parsonage (early 19th c. Federal). N.R. eligible.

Van Derzee Rd.

east end, south of Nicoll-Sill House; Pieter Van Derzee Farm (aka Deer Valley Farm). Early nineteenth century frame farmhouse with Gothic Revival Style remodelling.

east end, north side, southwest of Dinmore Rd. One-and-one-half-story early nineteenth century house with Federal/Greek Revival style form and five-bay center entrance facade oriented toward river.

south side. Two-story frame residence with hipped roof, oriented toward river. Situated in center of an orchard. Built ca. 1910.

Van Dyke Rd.

236; Vernacular eighteenth century stone house with later frame second story, and adjacent barn site. Barn site referred to as Everet Sigsby-P.H. Bradt Dutch Barn (00102.000014).

Van Wies Point Rd.

66; Large Italianate style frame house with tower, built ca. 1860.

158; "Rockledge". Large Colonial Revival style estate house, built ca. 1890, with some Shingle style characteristics.

168; Vail Residence. Two-story frame nineteenth century frame house, with Colonial Revival style alterations. Built on foundation of the Hendrick Van Wie house (1679).

east side, at Hudson River, east of no. 168. Van Wies Dock Site. Marked by State Education marker. Site of docks owned by Peter G. and Henry Van Wie. (00102.000006)

Weisheit Rd.

119 and 123; Col. John Moore House and barns. One-and-one-half story frame Greek Revival style farmhouse built ca. 1830 (altered) with several early barns and a non-historic engine repair shop.

Wellington Rd.

Forest, Pinedale, Rowland, Wellington District. (See Forest Rd.)

Wemple Rd.

54; Sandy Creek farm. Two-story frame late Greek Revival style house, built ca. 1850, with early twentieth century dairy barn.

181; James Schoonmaker House. Two-story brick Greek Revival style house built in 1841 with 1995 south addition.

551; Westervelt house. Two-story frame late Greek Revival style house, built ca. 1860, with intact nineteenth century barns and outbuildings.

596; Two-story frame Italianate style farmhouse, built ca. 1870. Abandoned and deteriorated.

Willowbrook Ave.

51; John Baumes House. Two-story brick Federal style house, reportedly built in 1815. Contributes to potential South Bethlehem Hamlet historic District. See Bridge St.

65 and 67; So. Bethlehem Methodist Church. Frame Church building built in 1845, and altered in the late nineteenth century, in the Romanesque Revival style. Contributes to potential historic district. See Bridge St.

Winding Rd.

Elsmere Hamlet Suburban District. Refer to Delsmere Ave.

V. Recommendations for Continued Preservation of Historic Resources in the Town of Bethlehem

Recommendations

Now that the Reconnaissance Level Survey is complete, it is important to think about how the town can most benefit from the historic resources that have been identified. These can be a resource to local businesses, individual residents, and the community as a whole. The following steps will provide the greatest means of preservation of historical sites in the Town of Bethlehem.

The next step to be taken by the New York State Historic Preservation Field Service Bureau, is the completion of an intensive level survey of the sites on the historic properties list. This would include the preparation of the Building-Structure Inventory Forms. These provide detailed information on each building or historic district.

Following the preparation of the intensive level survey, National Register nominations may be submitted for properties. Those that appeared eligible in field work are noted by the phrase "N.R. eligible" in the historic properties list. If there is substantial need or interest in nominations of this kind, grants and tax incentives are available to home and business owners.

The Town of Bethlehem can help preserve historic sites by integrating the present reconnaissance survey into the land use planning process. It would be ideal for the planning board to consult the map of historic sites in the earliest possible stages of a project proposal. From there, consultation of the written information, along with current SHPO information, would result in the best informed decision by the planning board.

It is my final recommendation that the obviously dedicated Bicentennial History Committee, authors of Bethlehem Revisited, evolve into an ongoing historical association. A group of committed citizens are the best hope for historic preservation of our incredible resources here in Bethlehem.

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Pictorial Survey of Buildings Included on the Historic Properties List
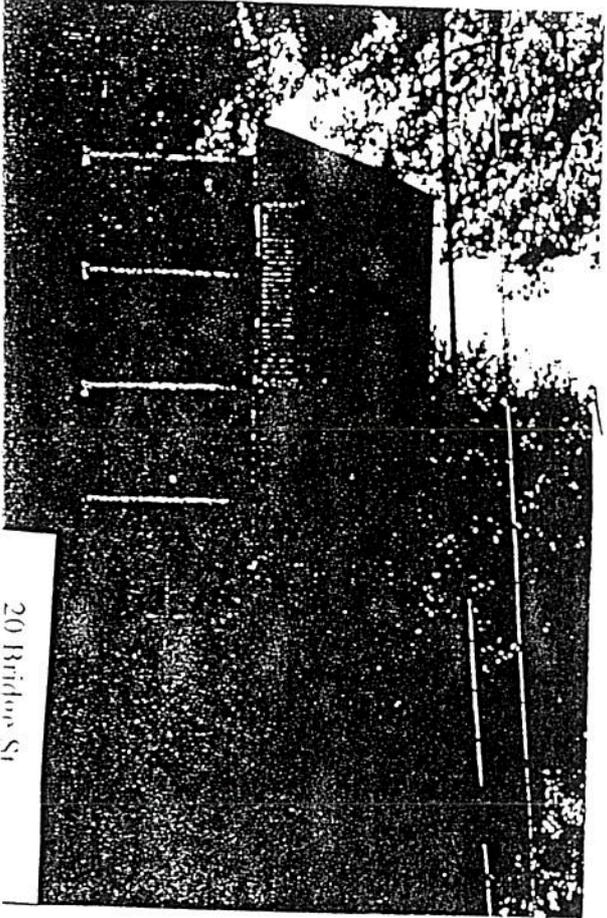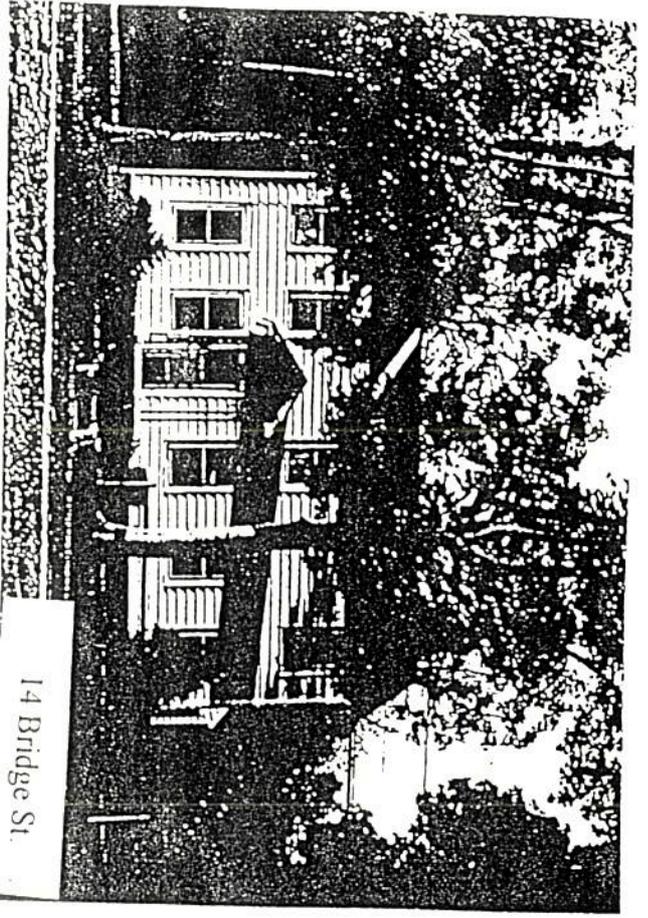
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14 Bridge St.

23 Bridge St
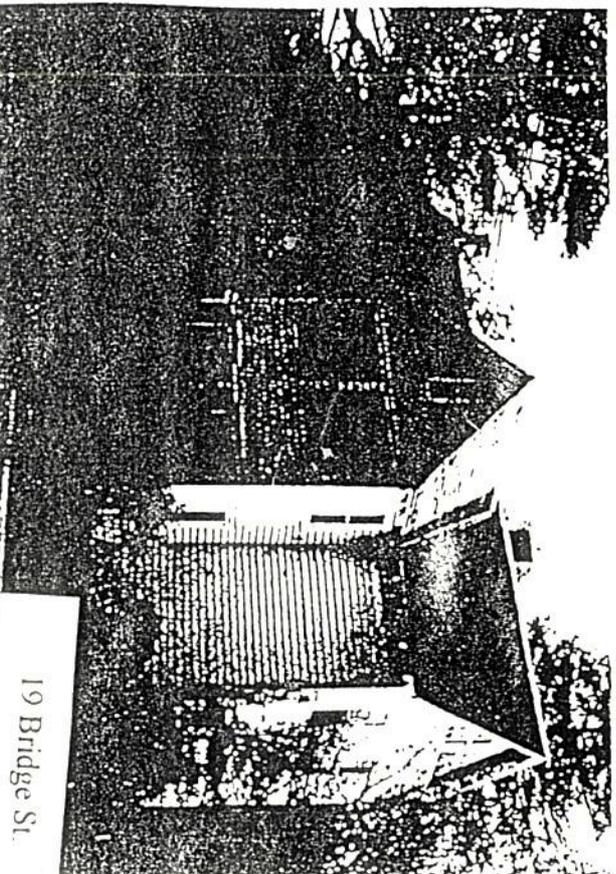
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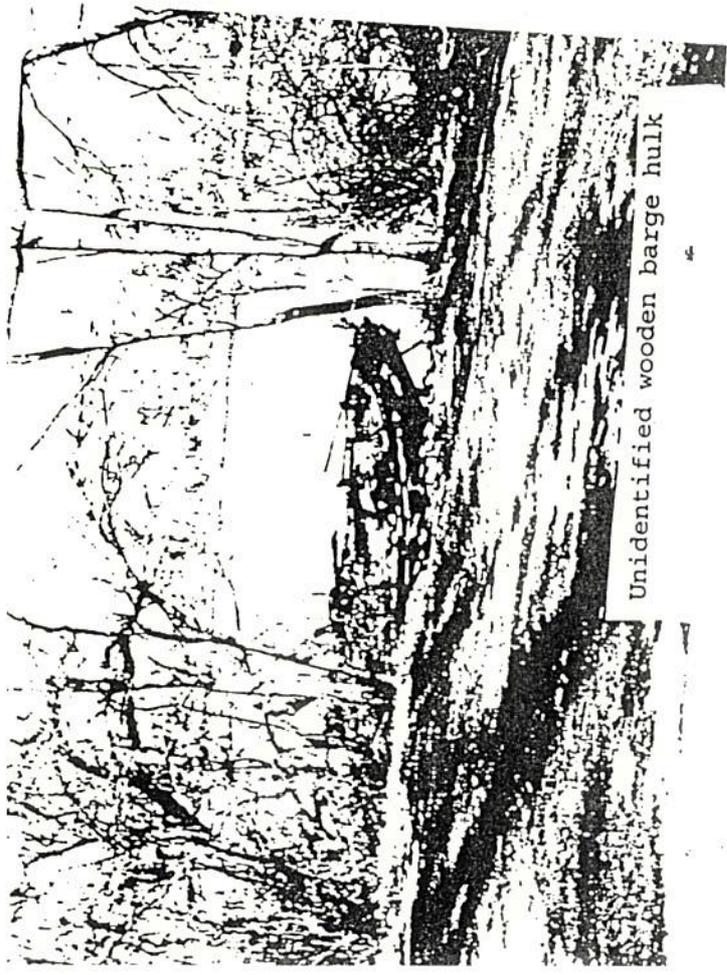
144; Winne-Putney Residence.

261 or 263; R.W. Schoonmaker House

Unidentified wooden barge hulk

85-89; George Best House

77;

253

Slingerland-Winne Cemetery
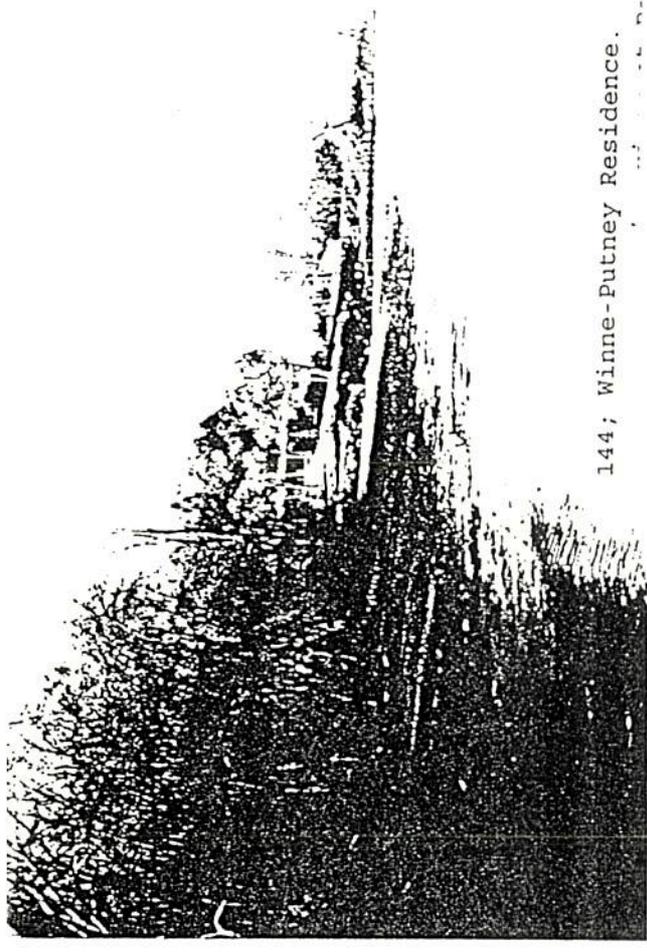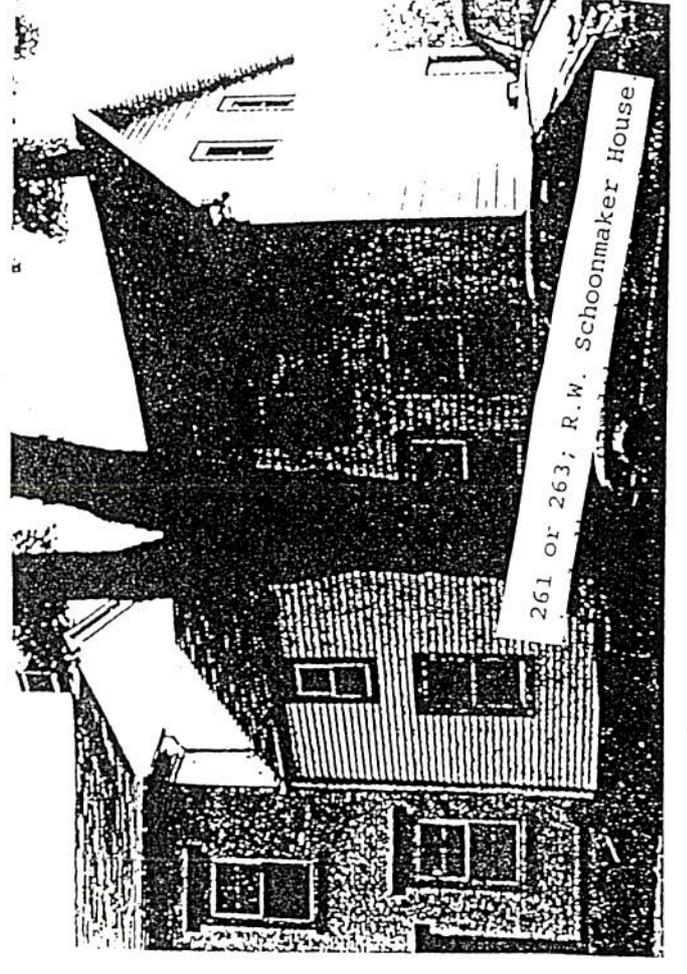
298; John Henry Schoonmaker House
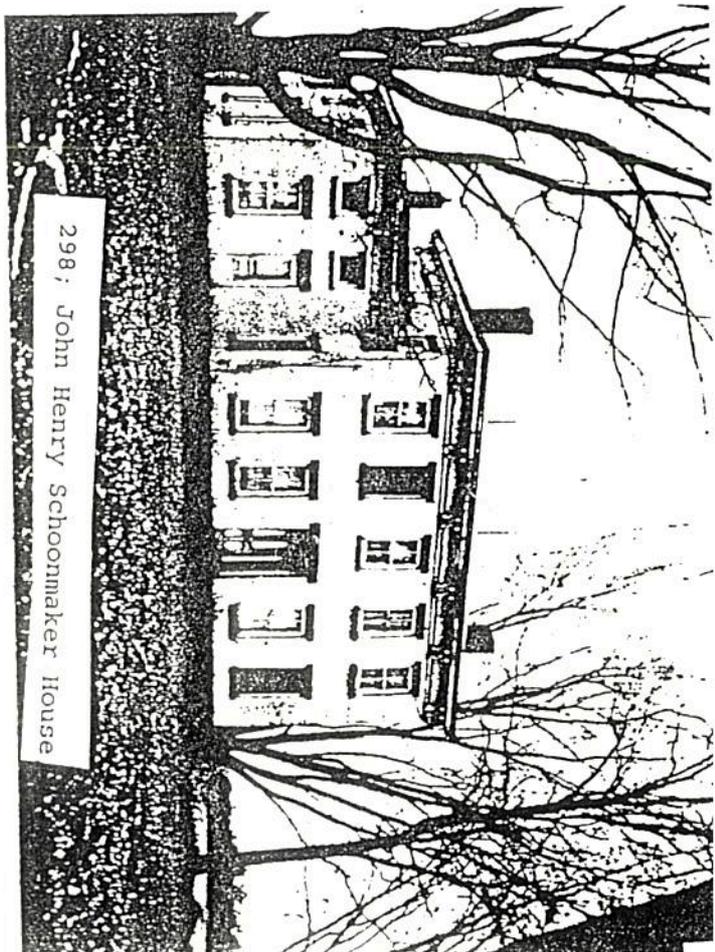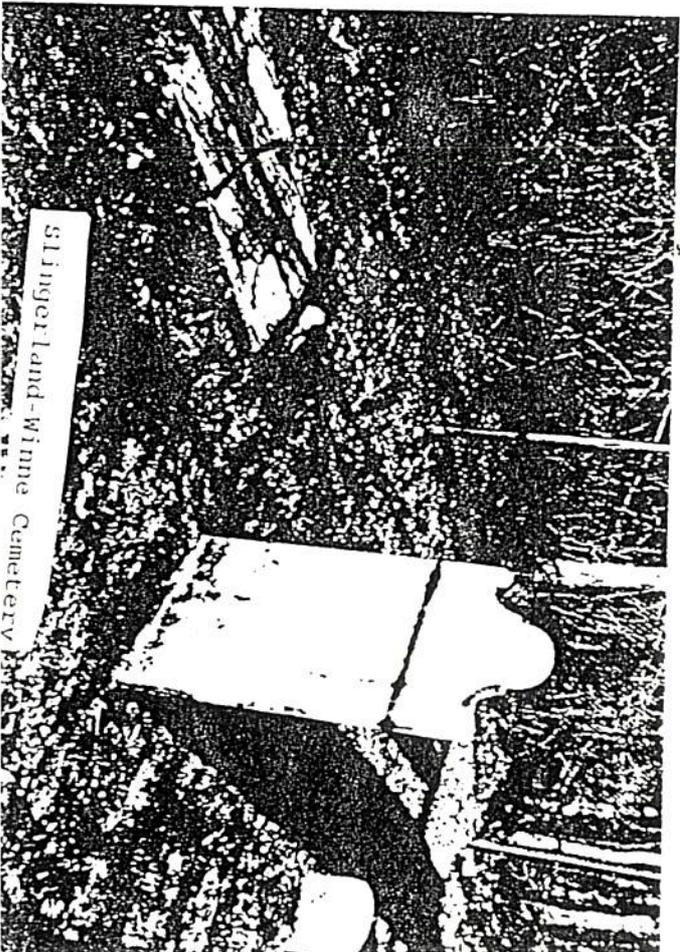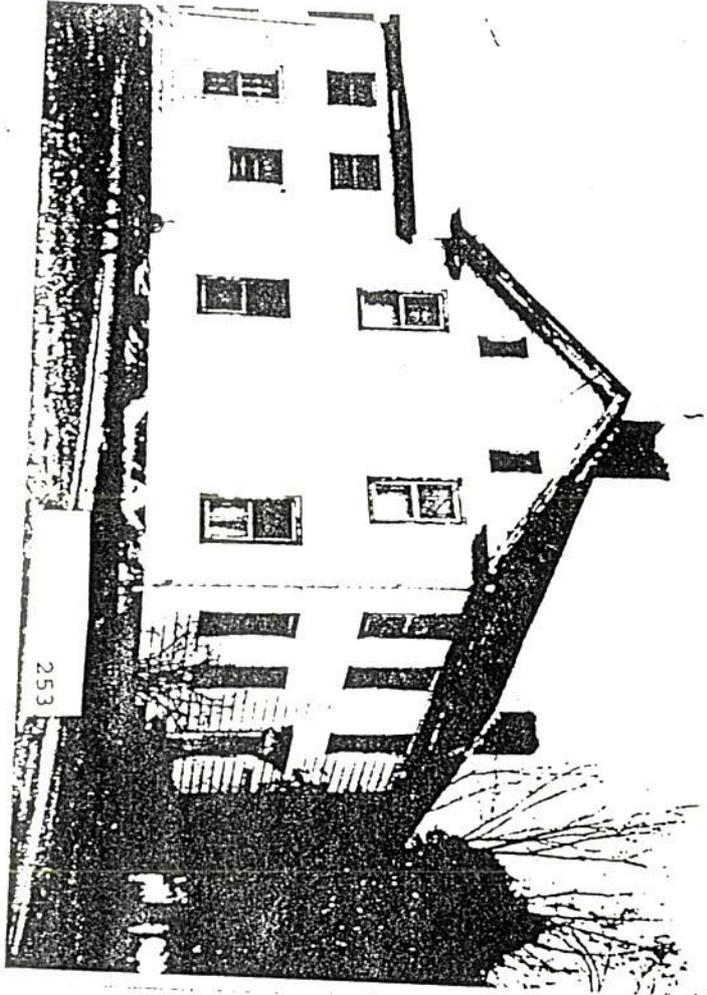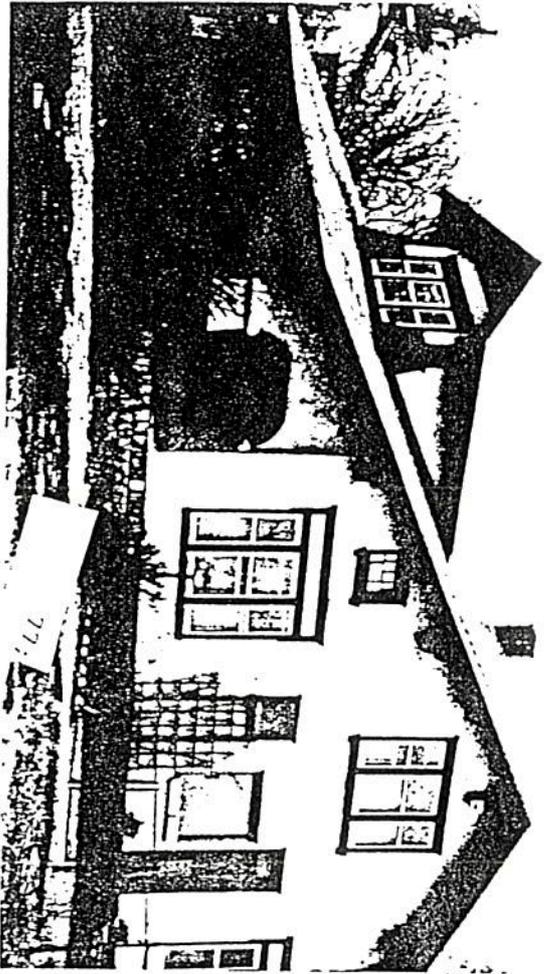
27 Cherry Ave.

13; Frame Queen Anne style house
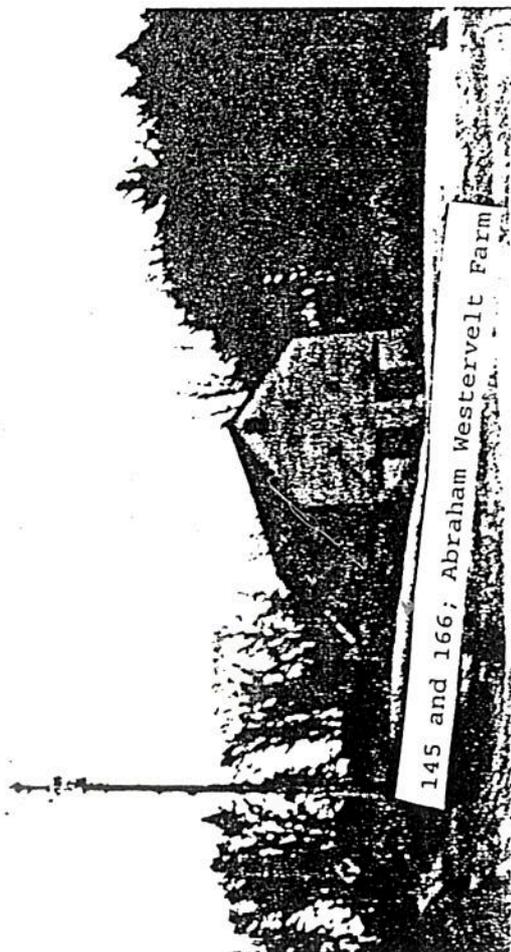
145 and 166; Abraham Westervelt Farm
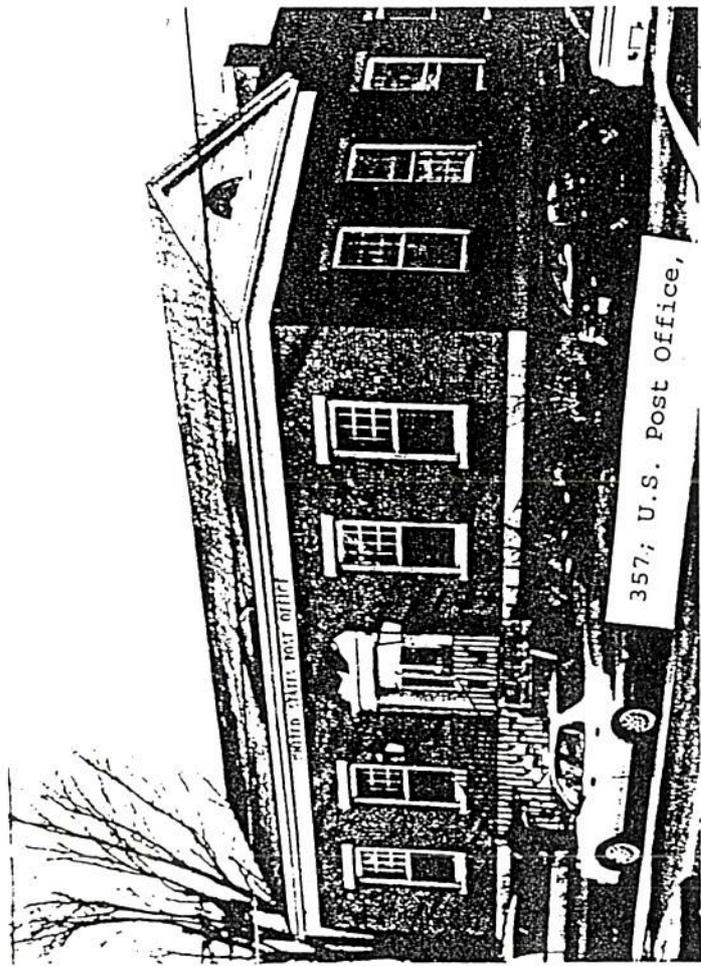
357; U.S. Post Office,
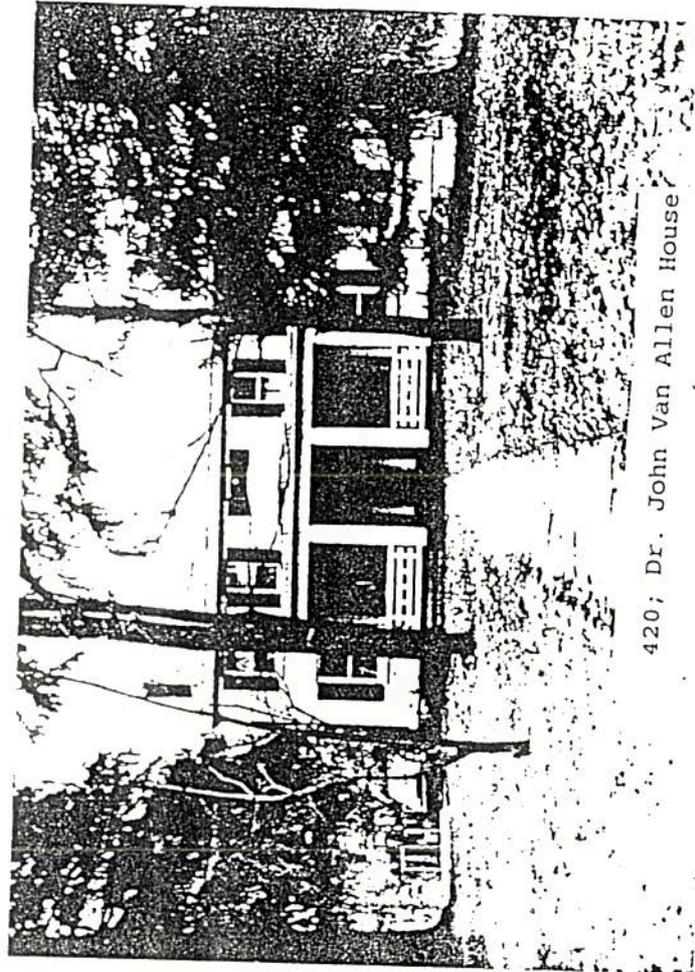
420; Dr. John Van Allen House
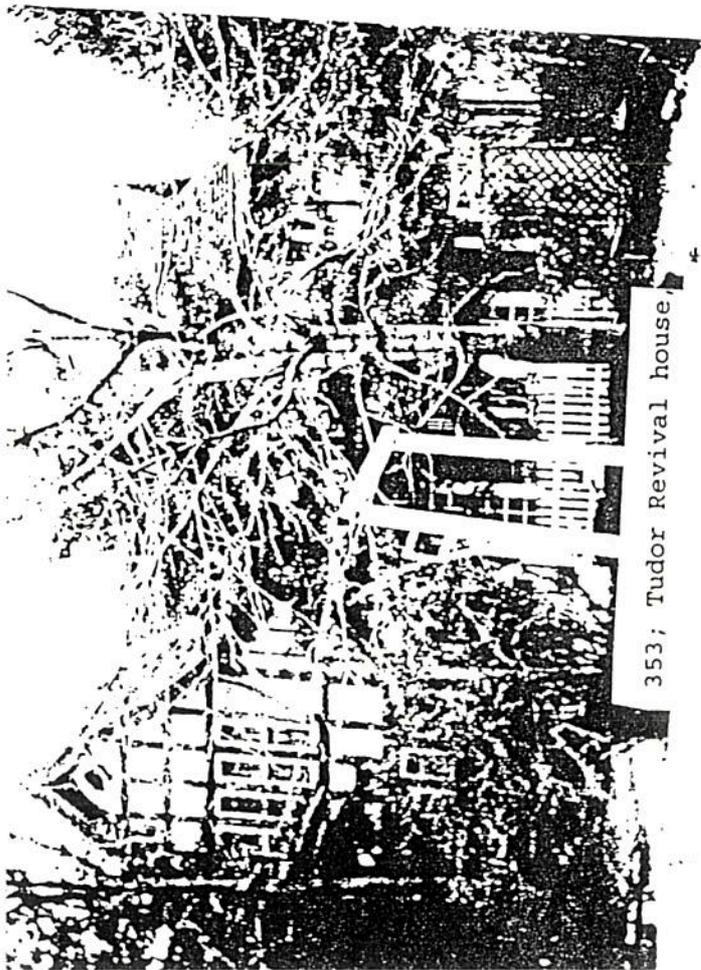
353; Tudor Revival house,
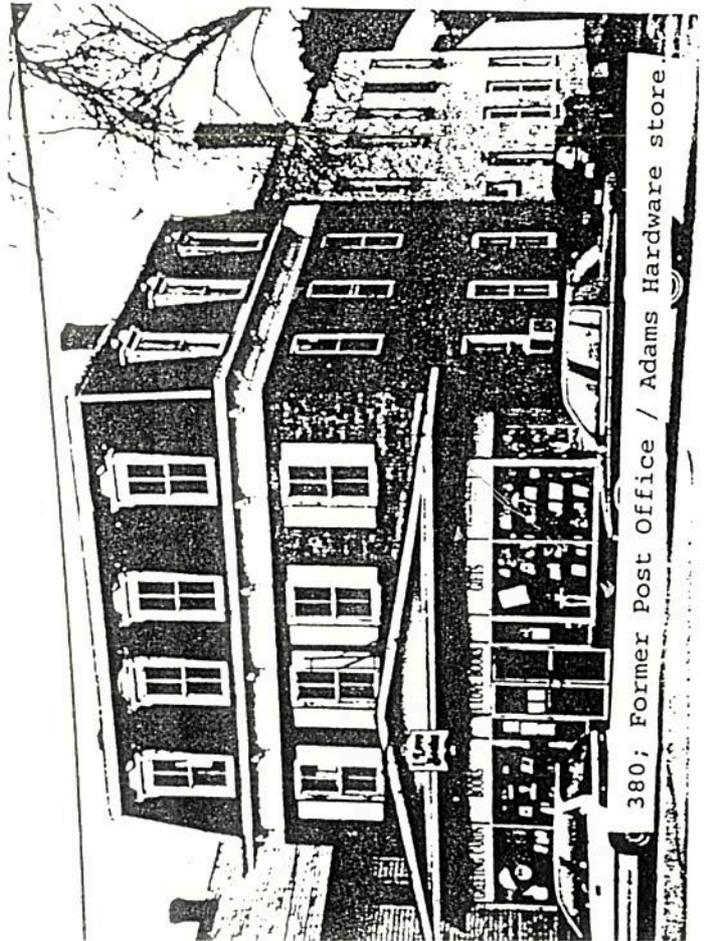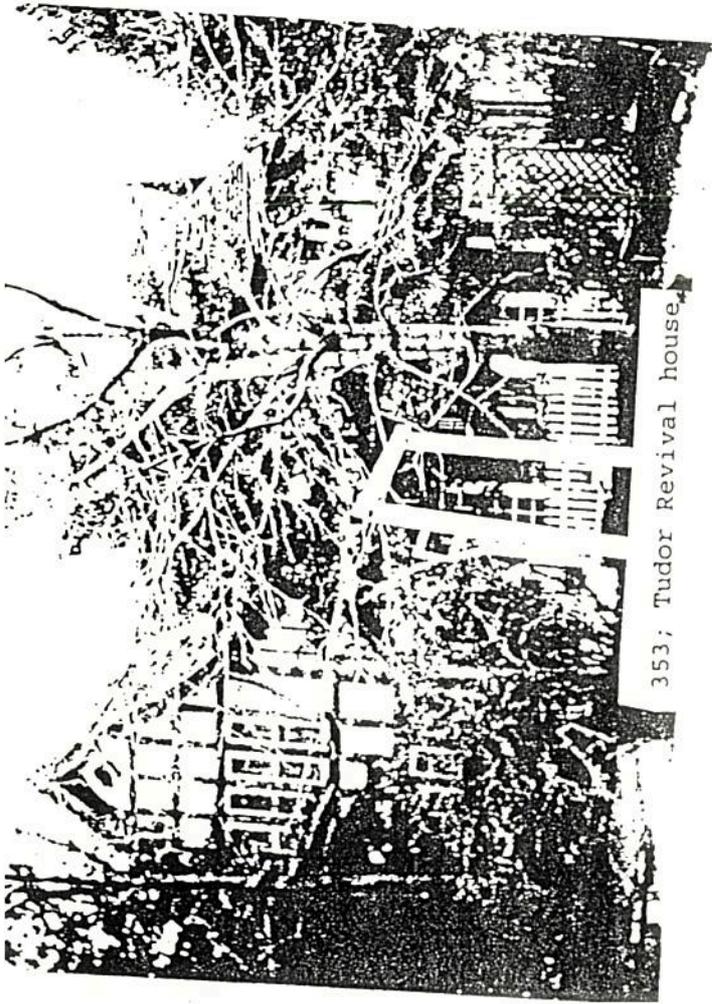
380; Former Post Office / Adams Hardware store.

357; U.S. Post Office,
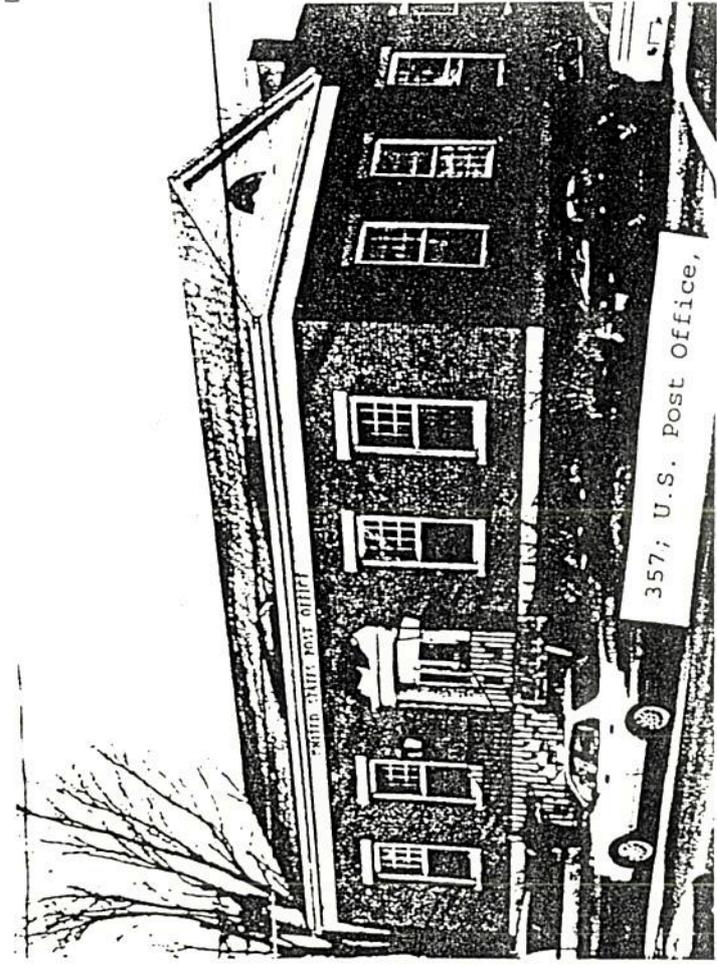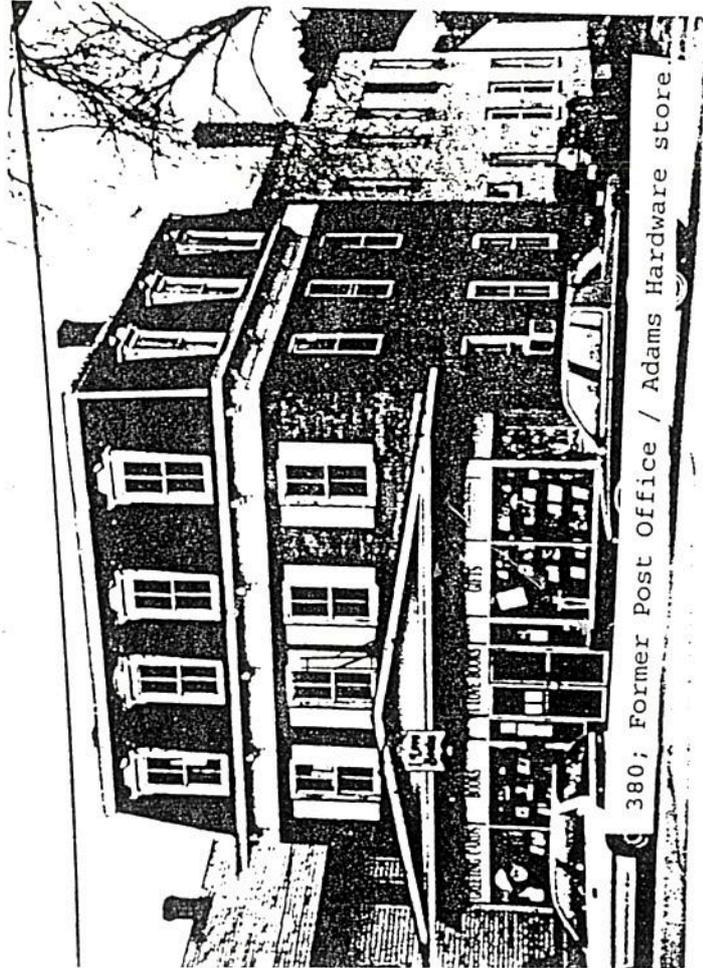
420; Dr. John Van Allen House

353; Tudor Revival house

380; Former Post Office / Adams Hardware store
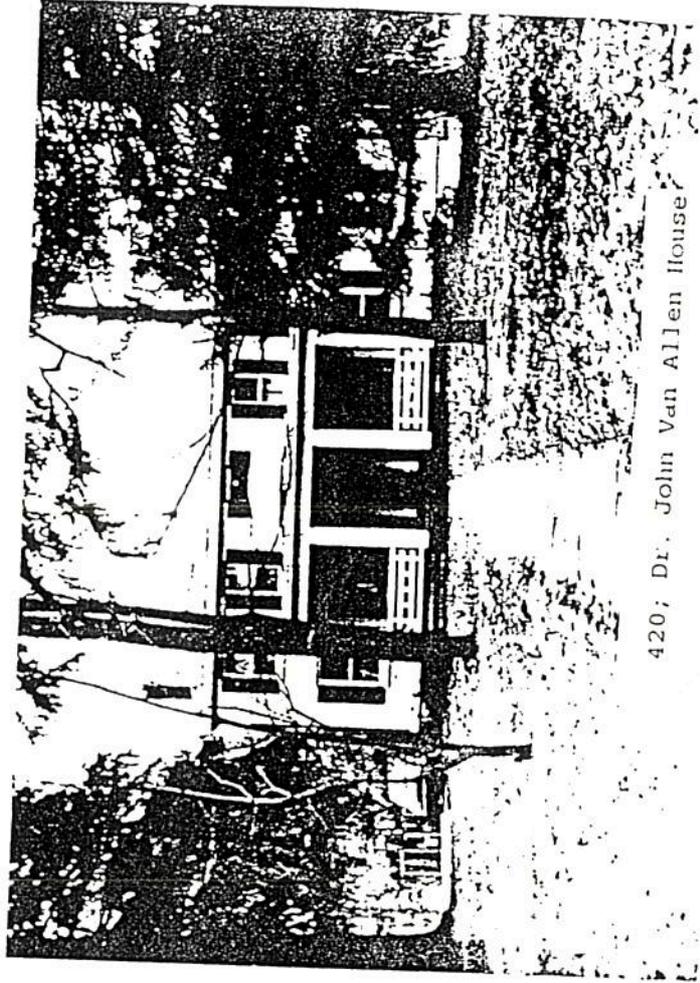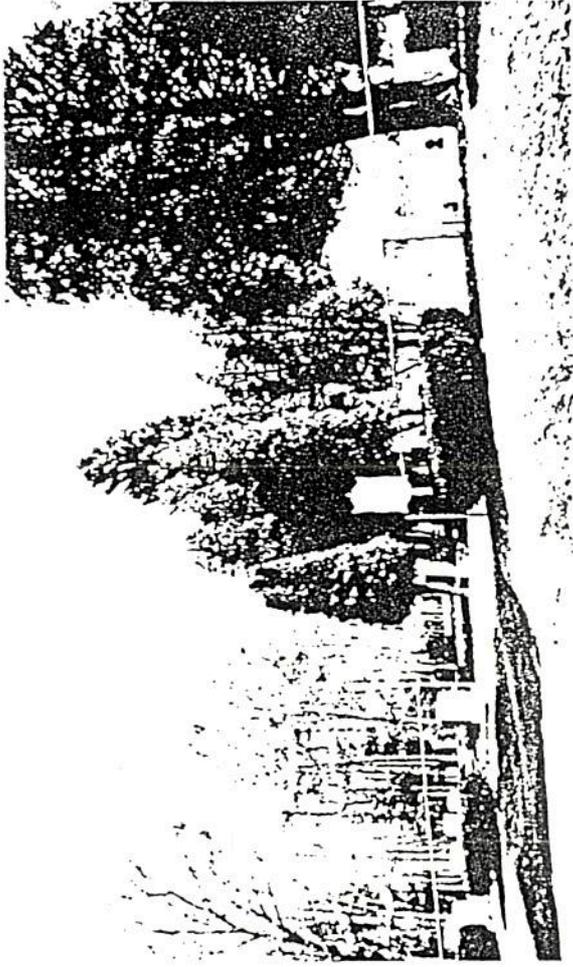
Holy Spirit Lutheran Cemetery.
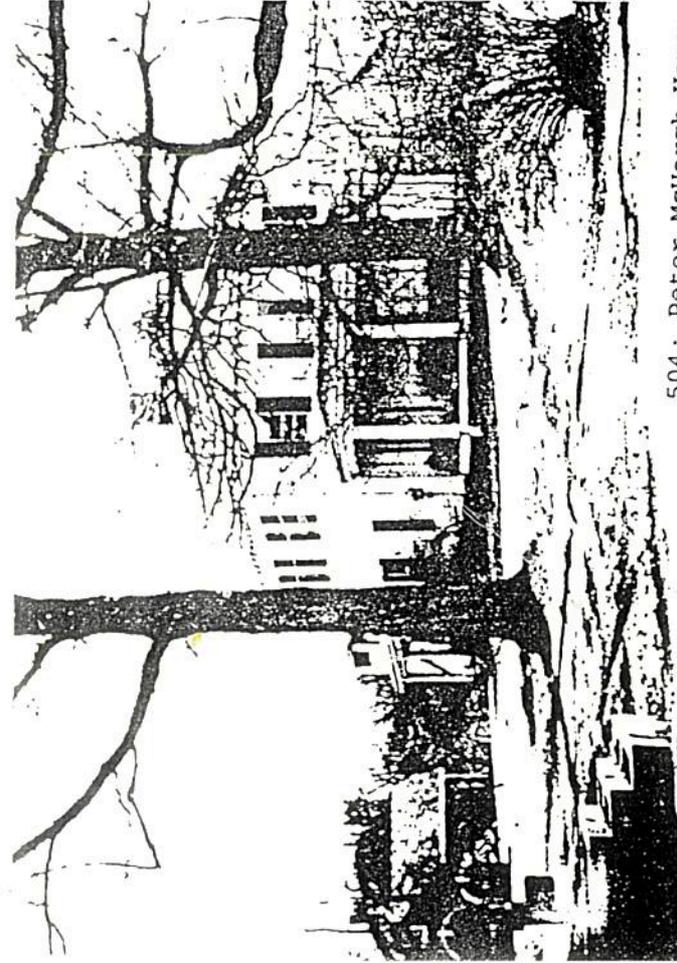
505; Issac Bussing House.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church

504; Peter McIlrath H...
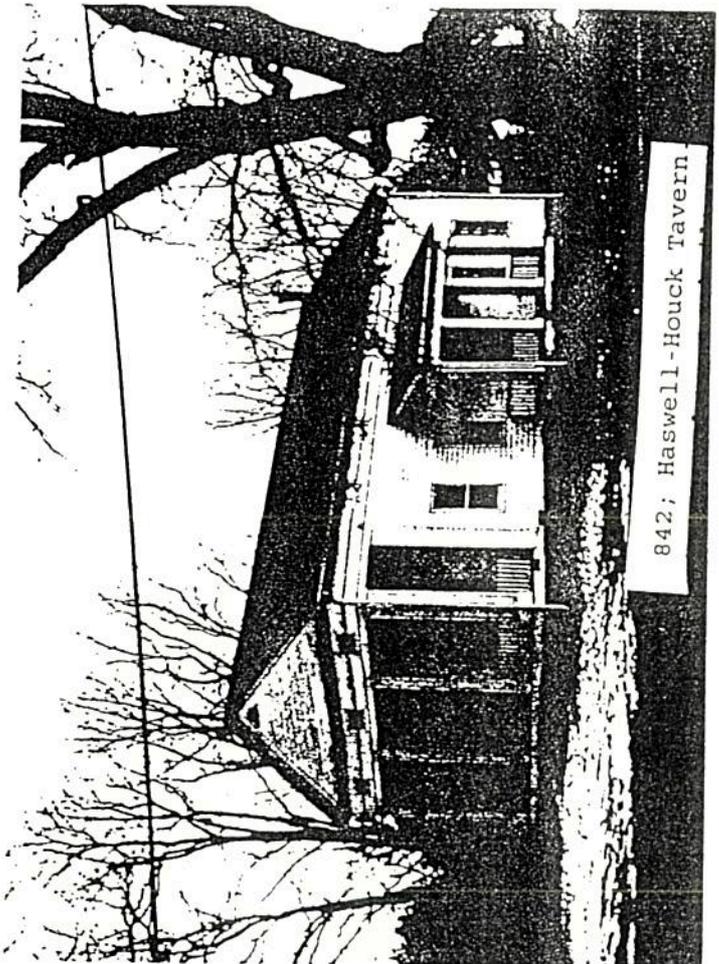
842; Haswell-Houck Tavern

127; Queen Anne View
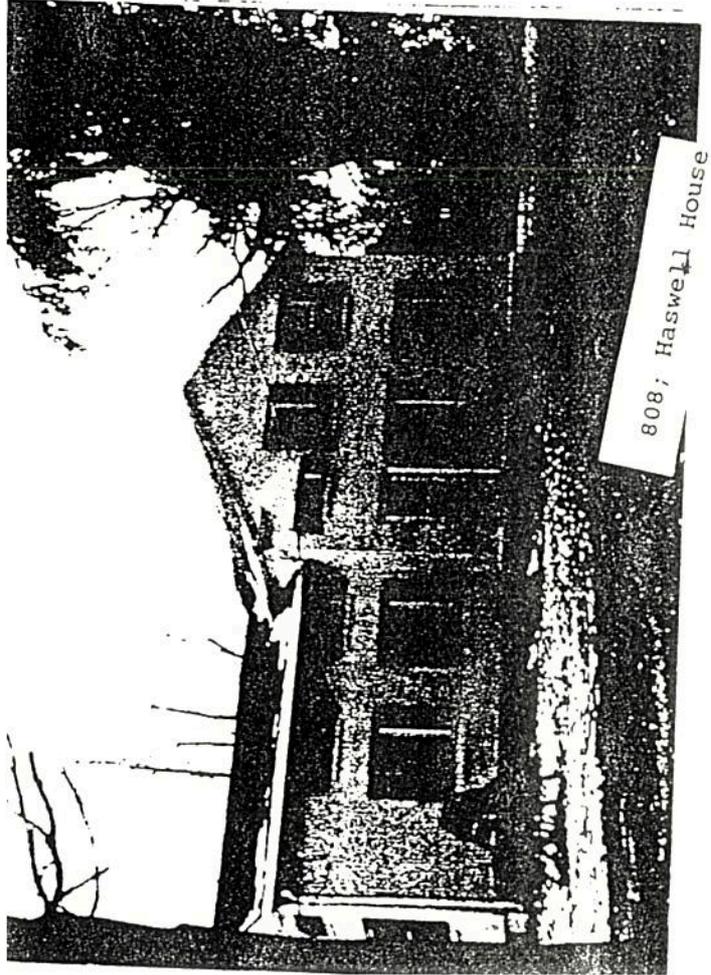
808; Haswell House

1031; Britt-Luke
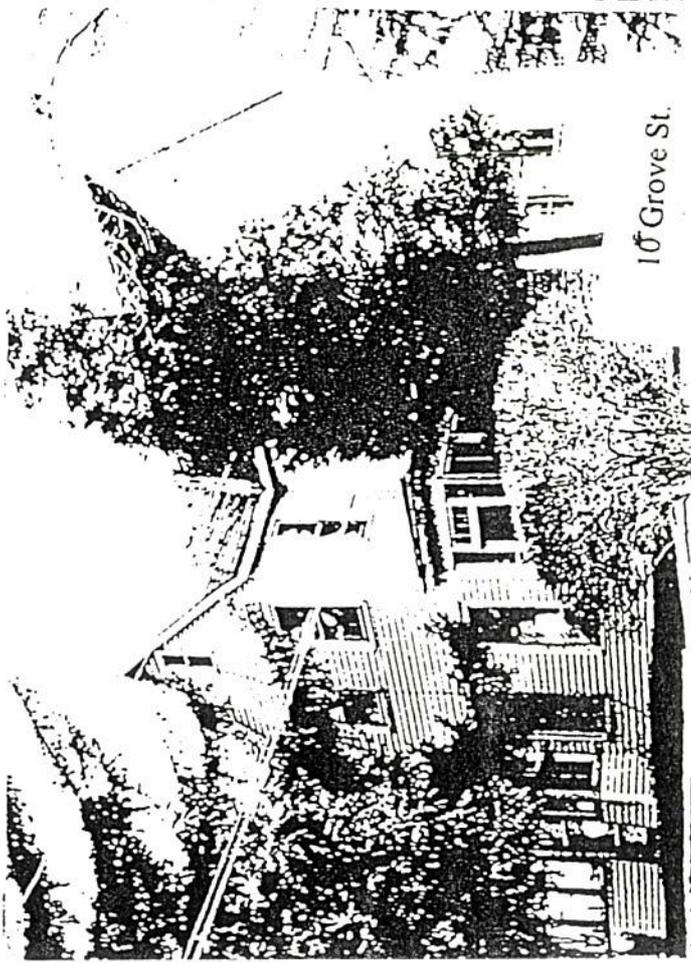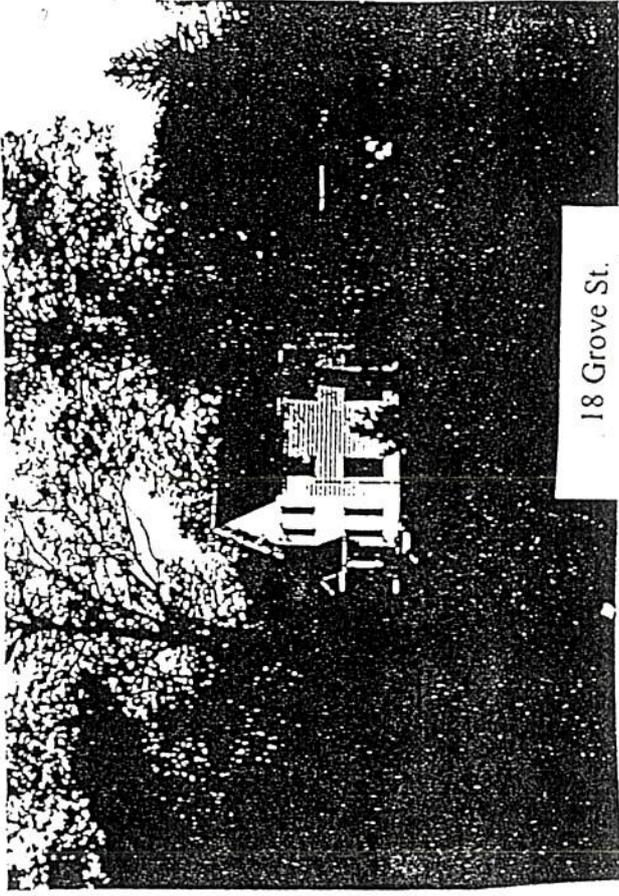
18 Grove St.
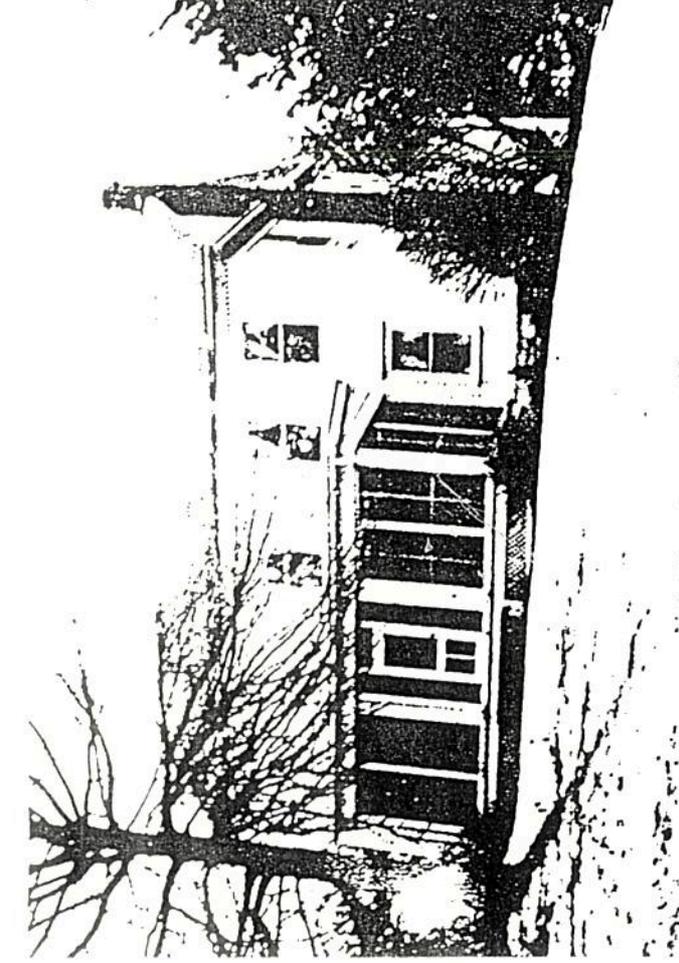
113, Winne-Mallory Farm

18 Grove St.
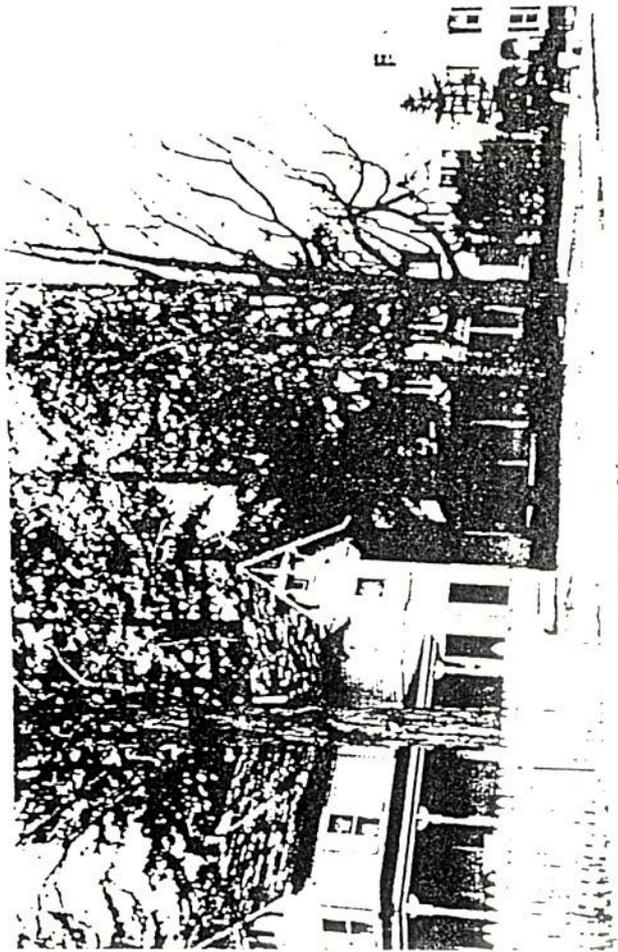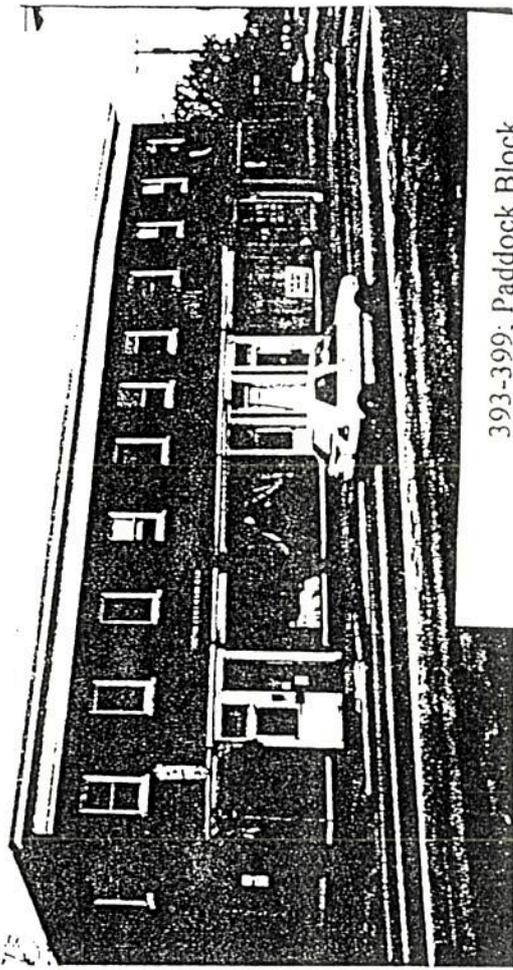
393-399; Paddock Block

410; Arts and Crafts style

Nos 342-360; Queen Anne Victorian residential row.
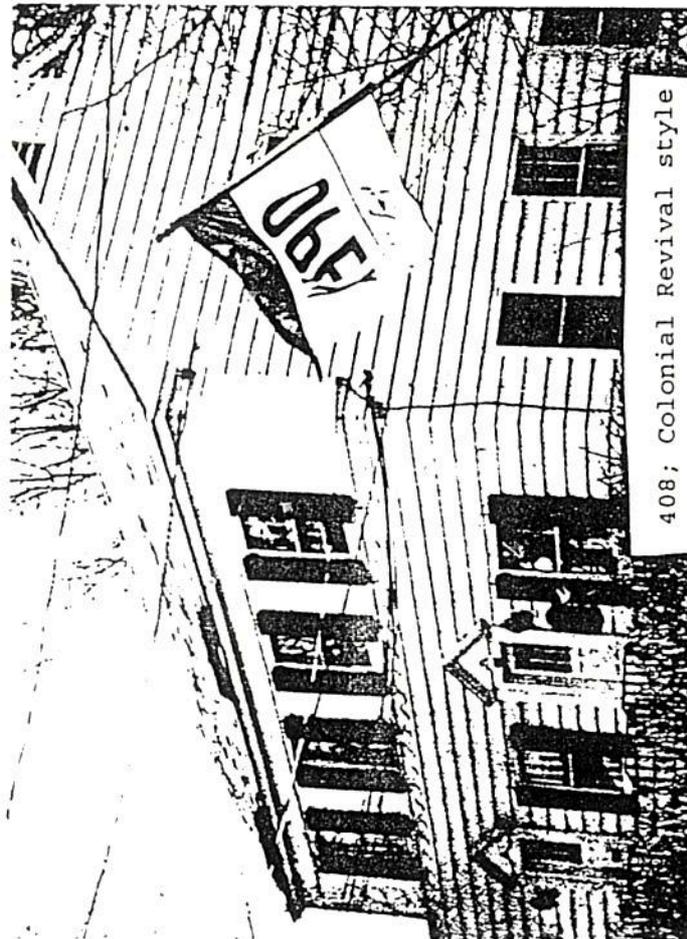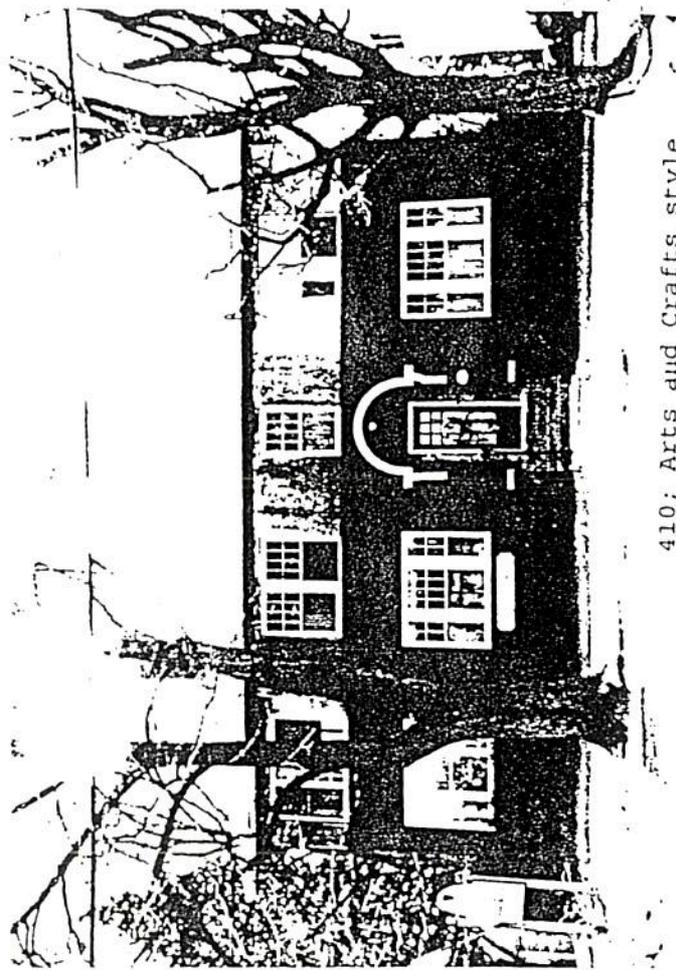
408; Colonial Revival style

444; Queen Anne Victorian style house

449-457; Row of h...

441; Shingle style/Colonial Revival style house

450; One-story frame/...
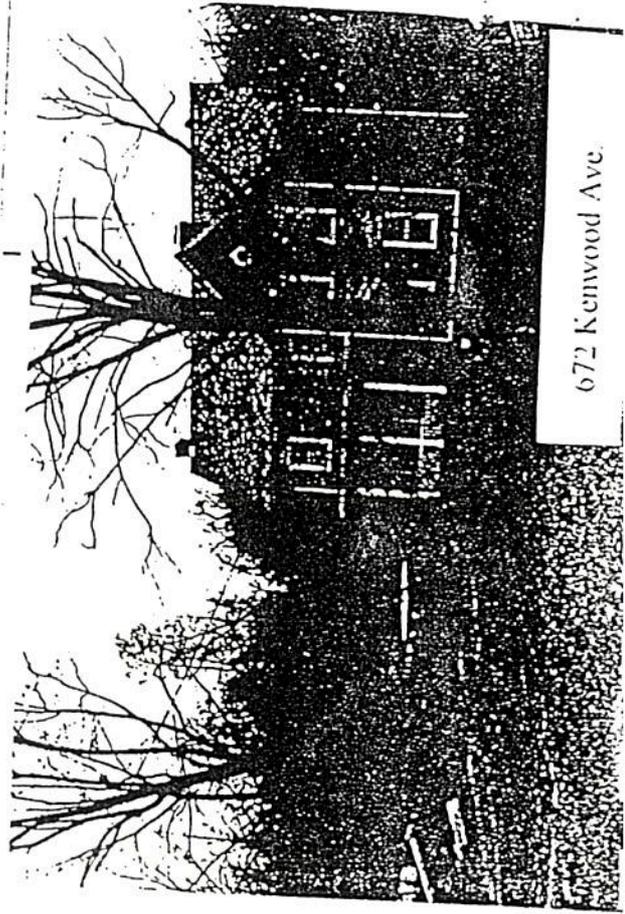
648 Kenwood Ave.

672 Kenwood Ave.

642 Kenwood Ave

652 Kenwood Ave.

74; Brick Greek Revival style house,
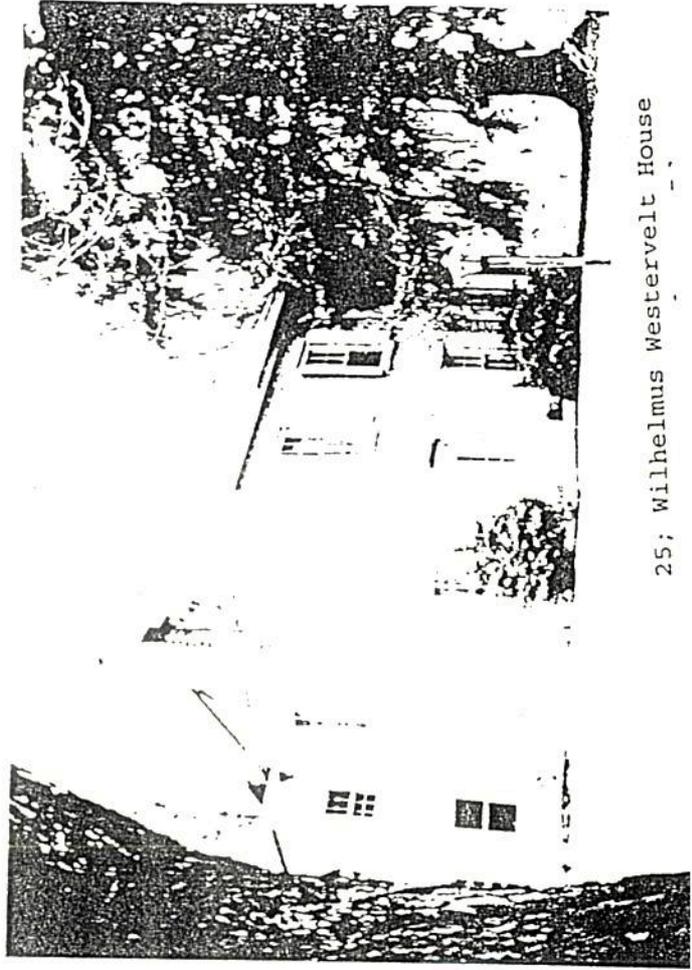
25; Wilhelmus Westervelt House

D&H RR Co. Freight House,

41; 1887 Spanish Mission style
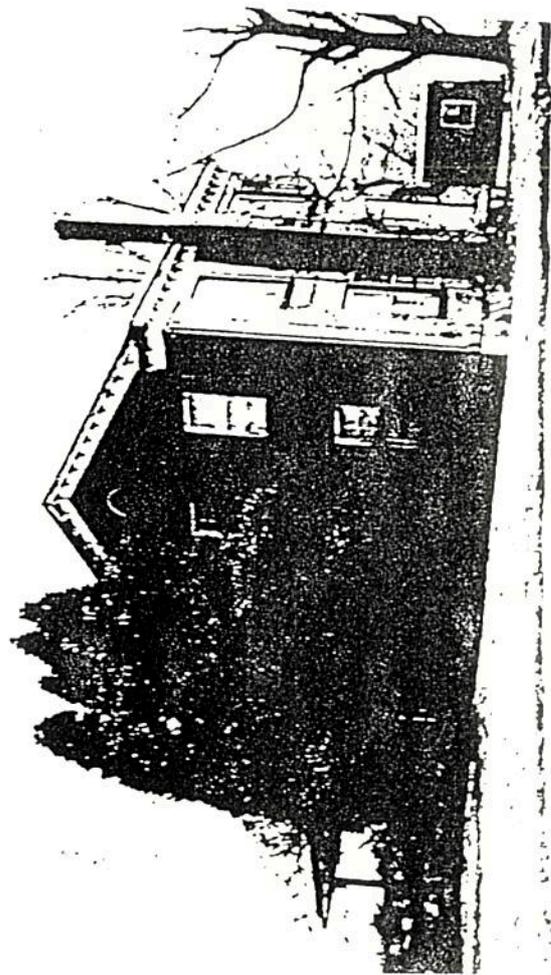
360; Gerritt Oliver House

249; Brick Greek Revival style farmhouse
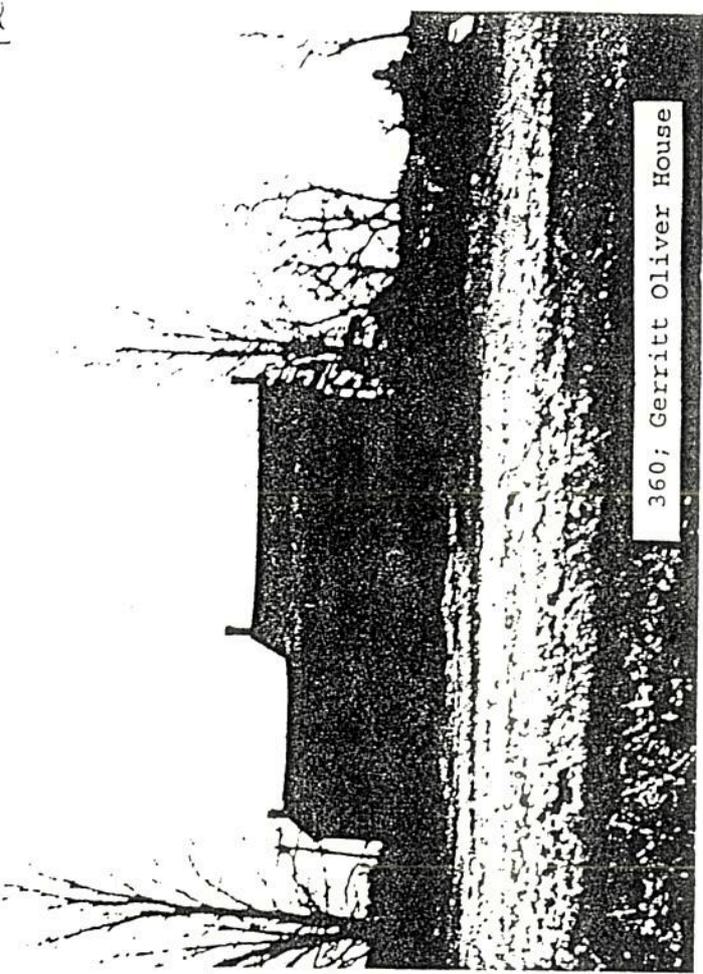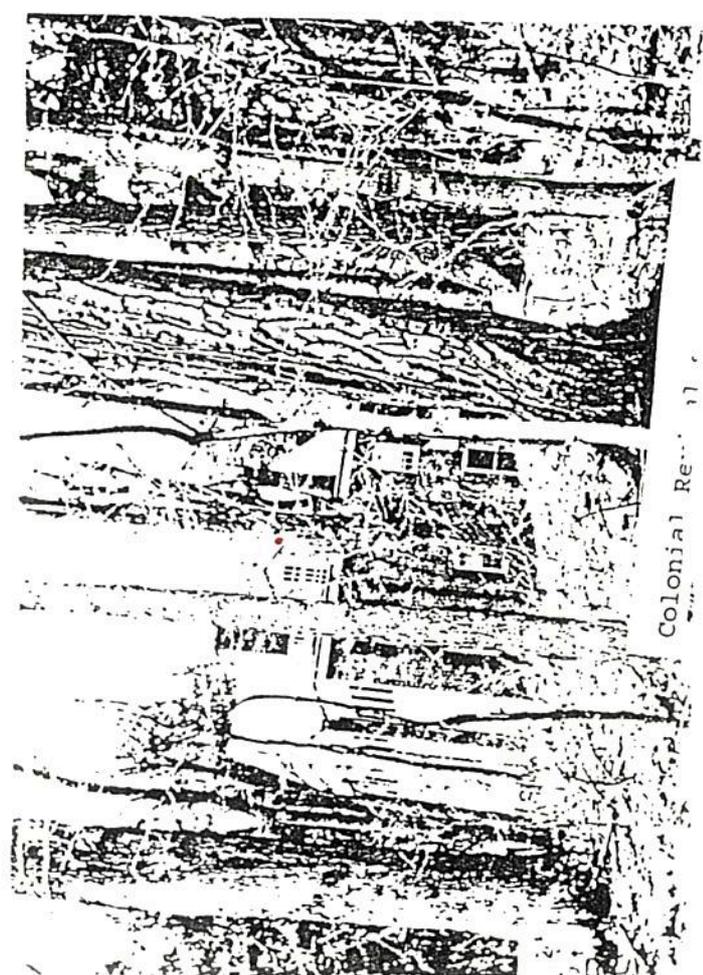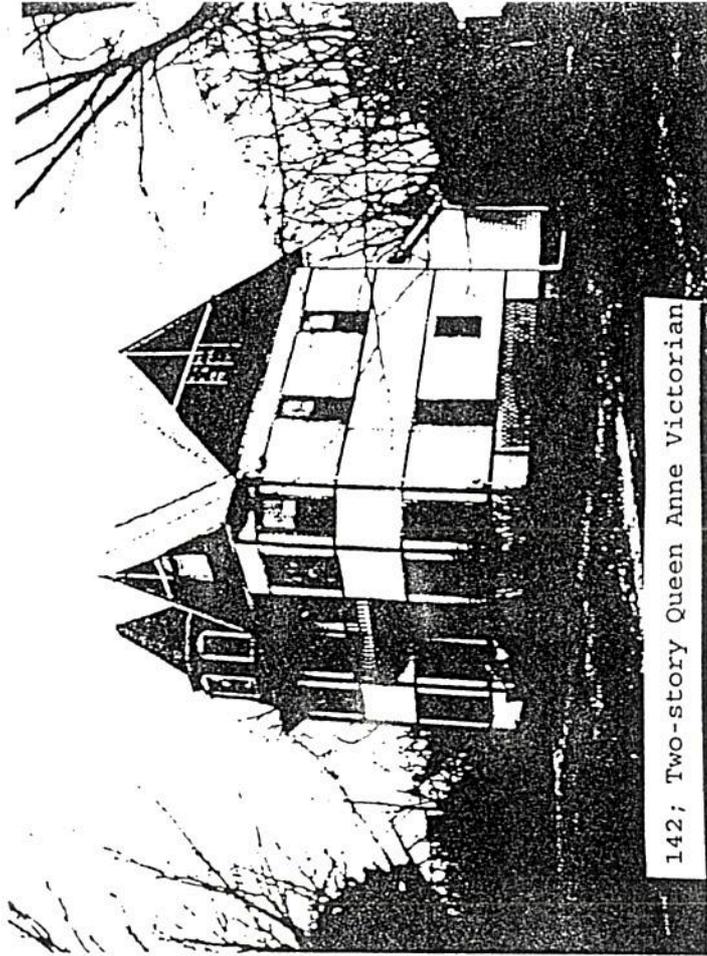
Colonial Re...

142; Two-story Queen Anne Victorian
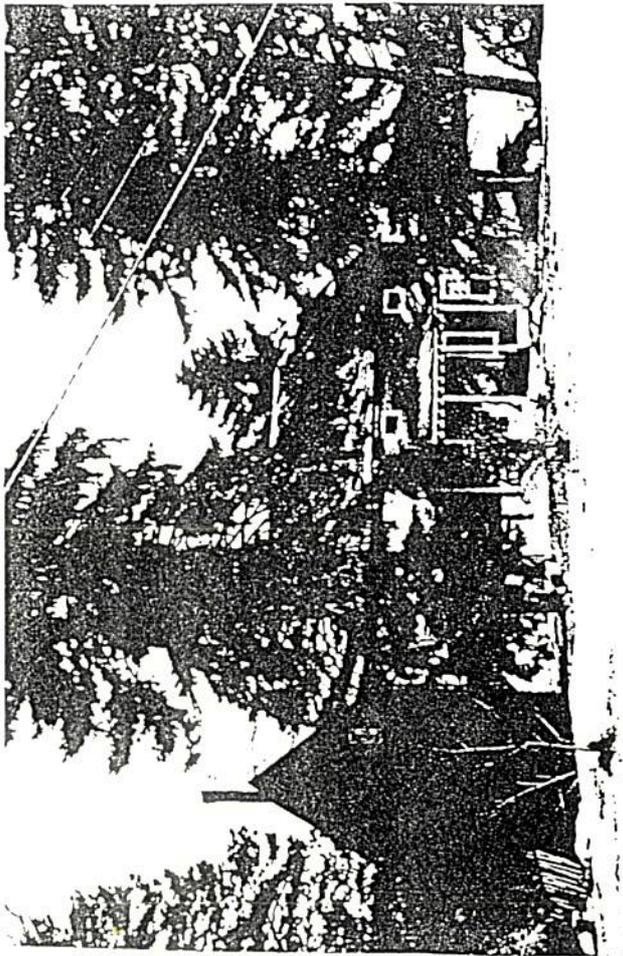
49; Two-story Queen Anne Victorian.
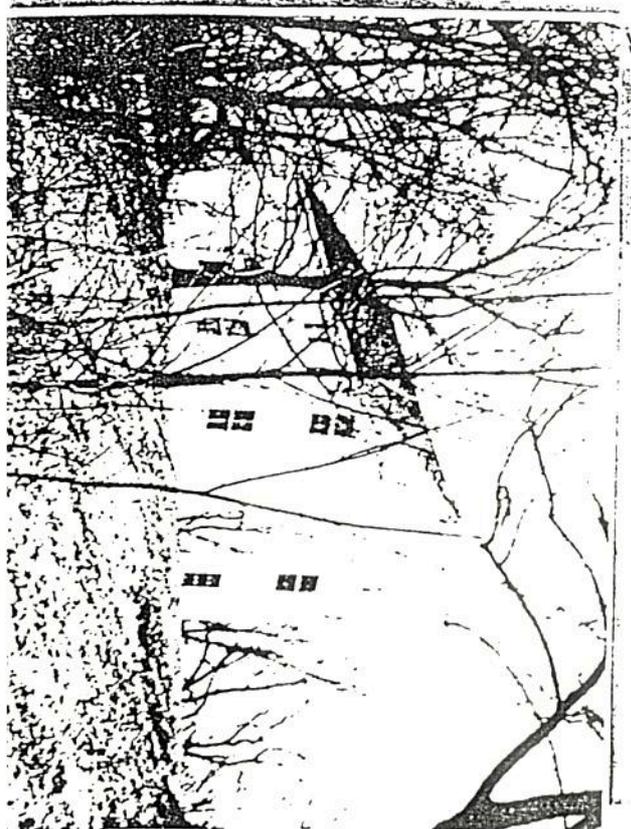
Two-story frame Colonial Revival Style

19; Large Shingle Style ho

19; Large Shingle Style house
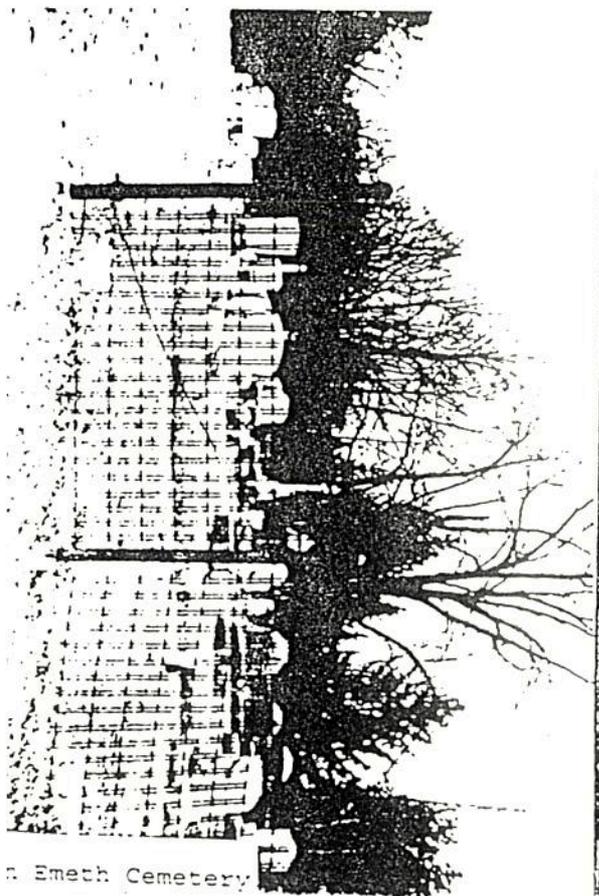
Emeth Cemetery

49; Two-story frame Italianate style house
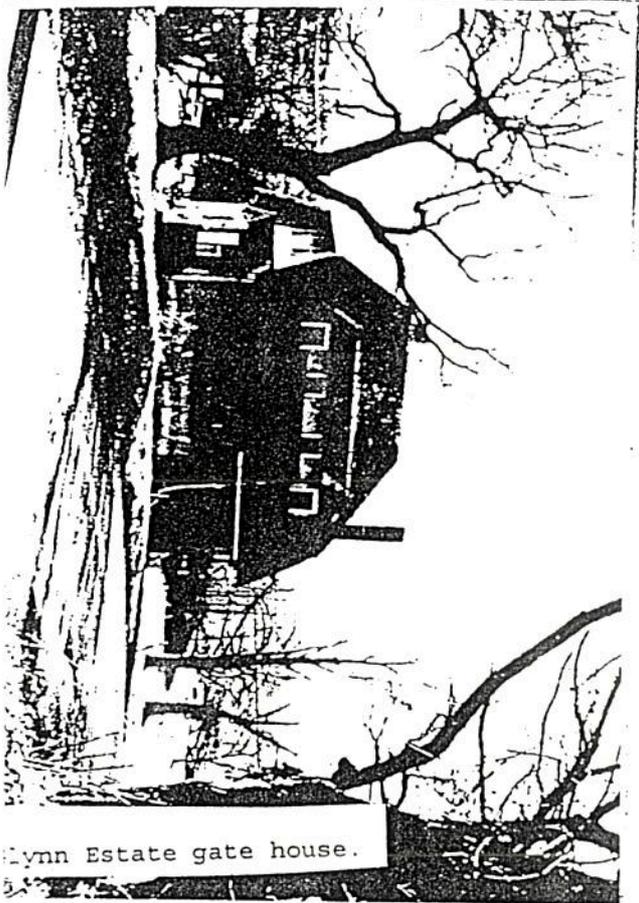
:lynn Estate gate house.
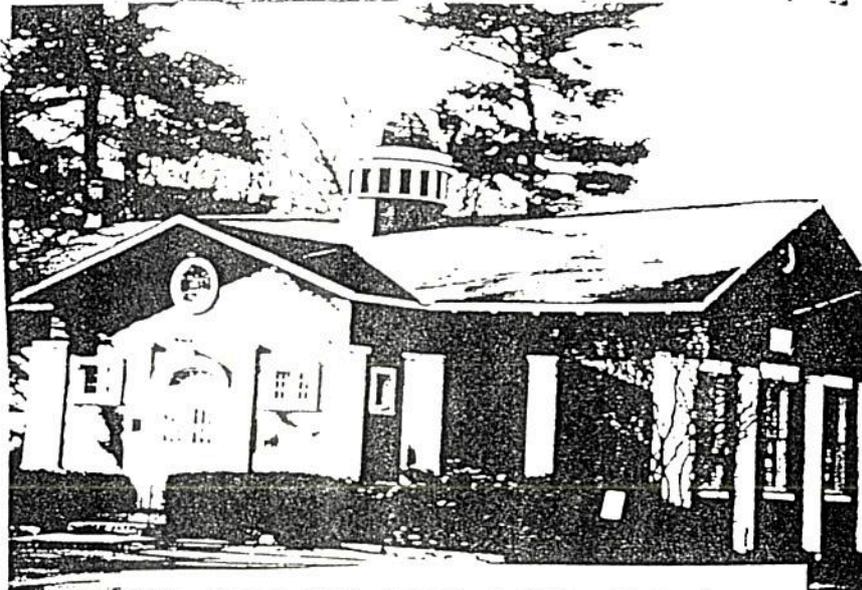
1003; Cedar Hill School / Beth. Hist. Assoc.

1012; Dr. Willis G. MacDonald house.
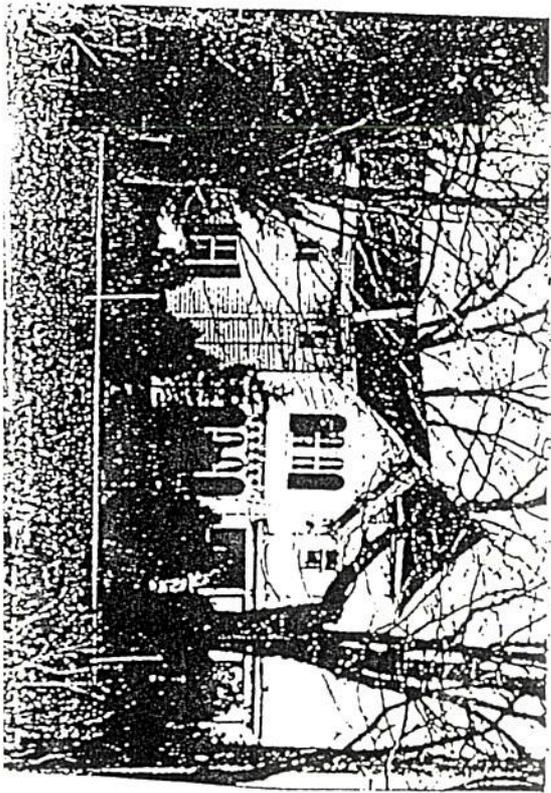
:cob Baker Homestead.

1016; Gov. Martin Glynn Estate (Elks Lodg

TRUCKS OVER 3 TONS EXCLUDED

01; Two-story frame late Greek Revival

46; Two-story brick Federal style house

187; Dr. O'Keefe hou

nne-Kimmey Farm

CAPITOL AV

47; International style stucco h
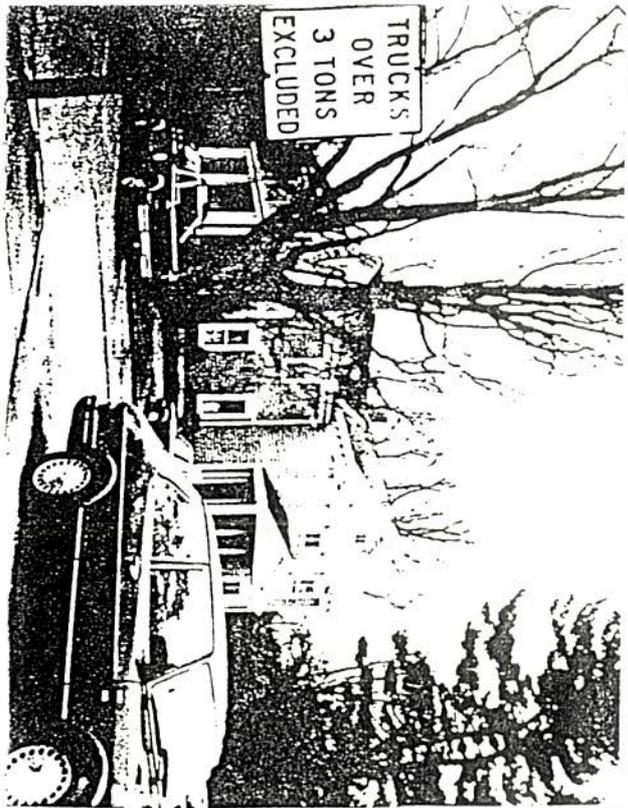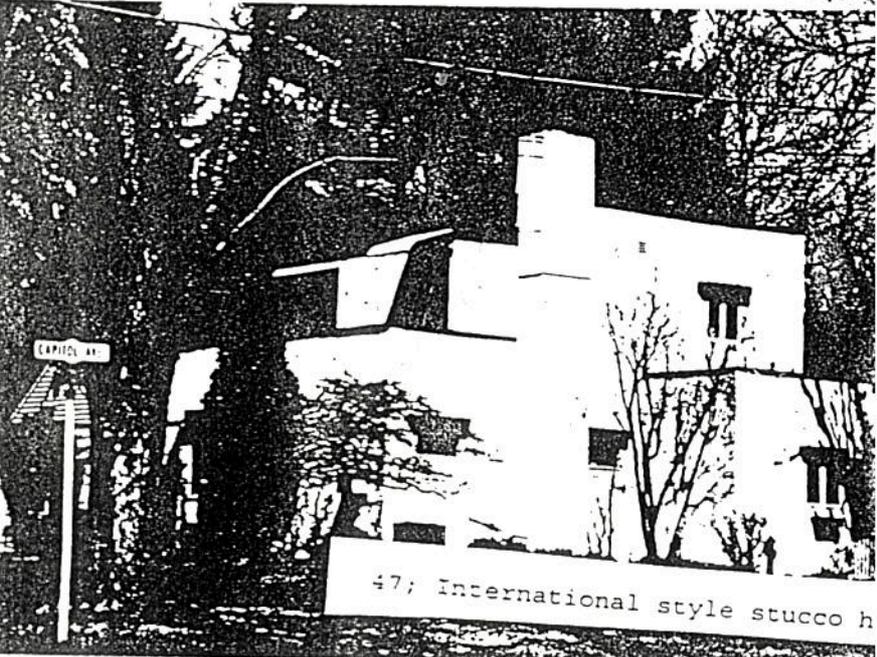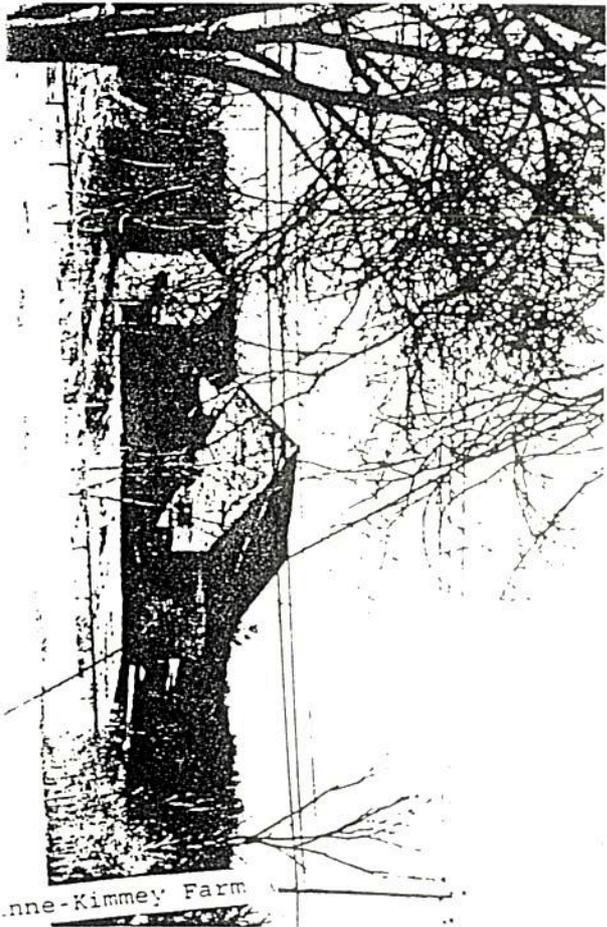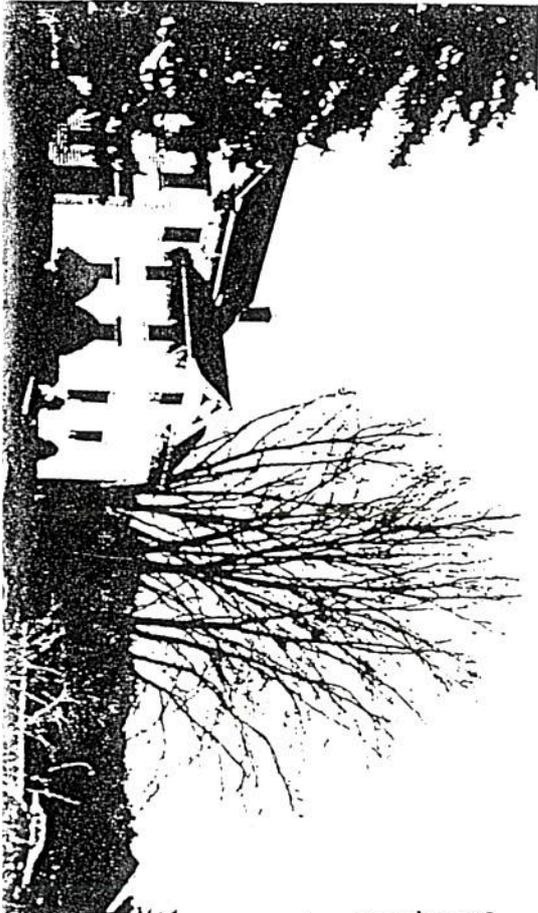
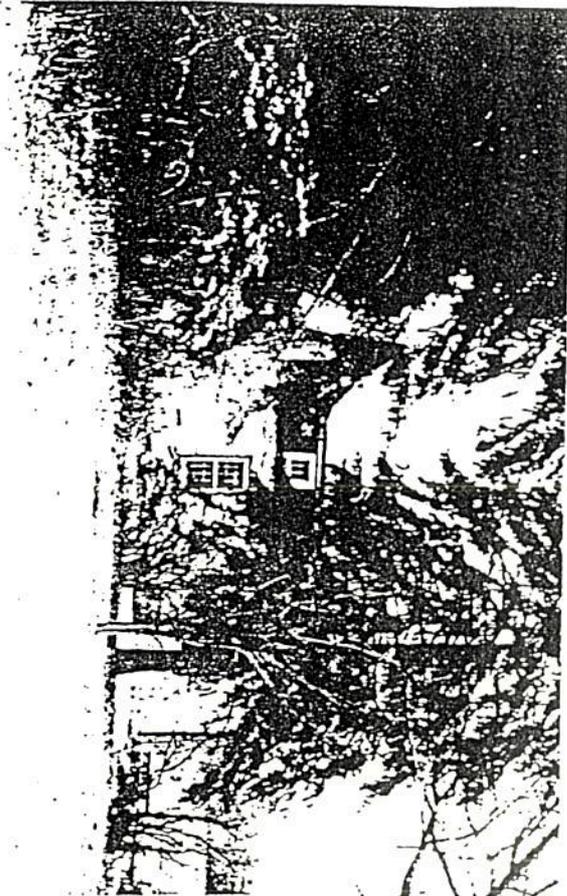W. Italianate style farmhouse
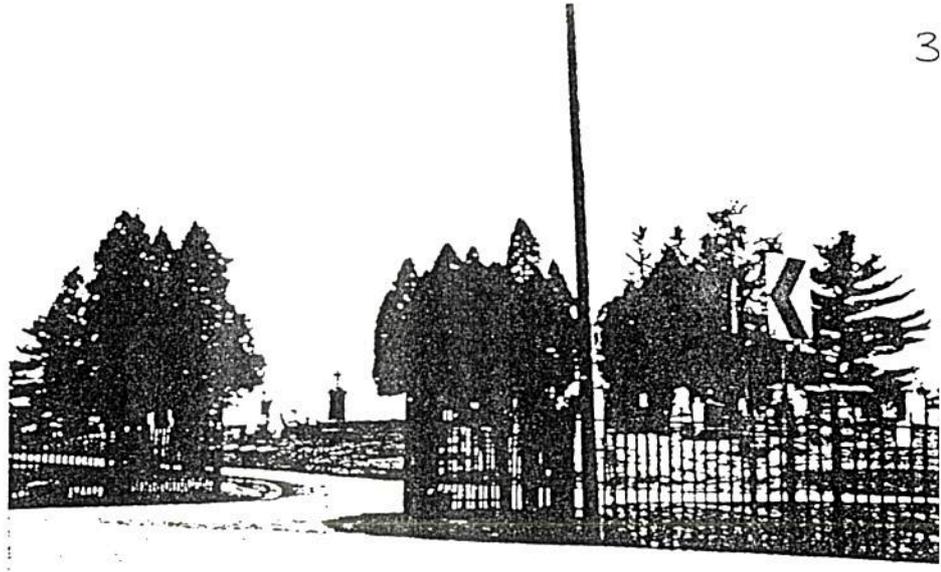
Calvary R.C. Cemeter
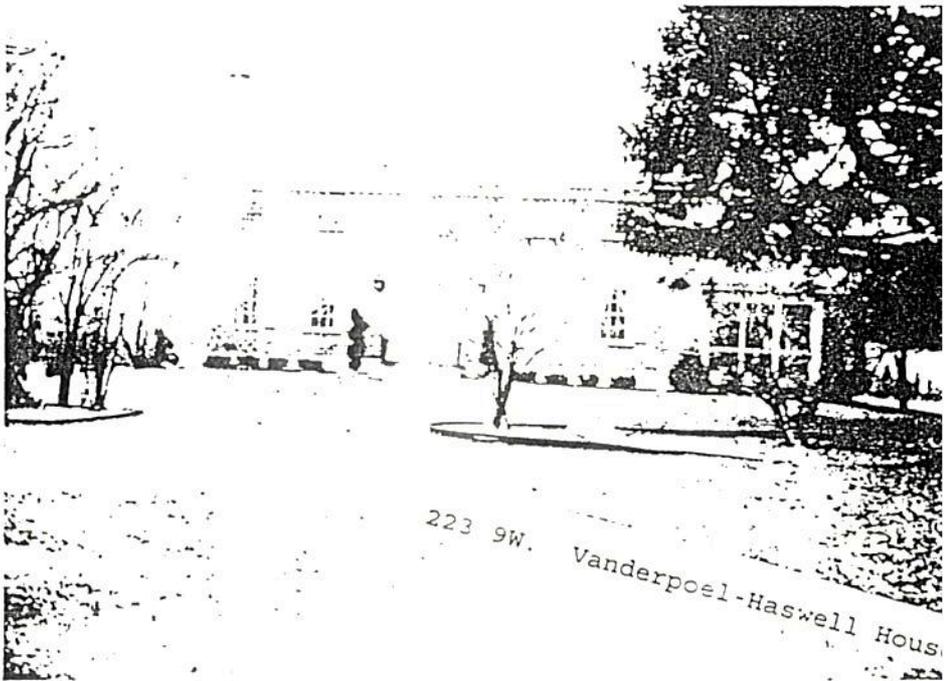
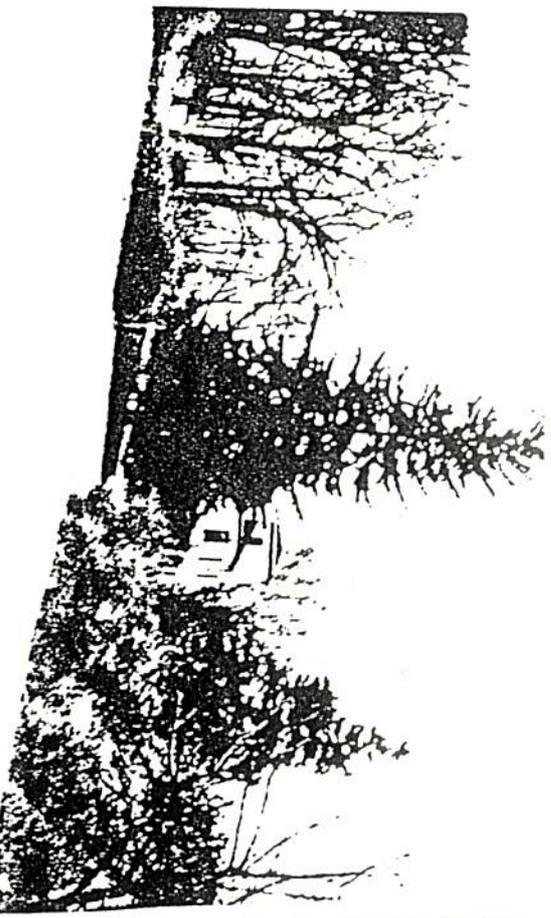223 9W. Vanderpoel-Haswell Hous

9W. John Kelderhouse
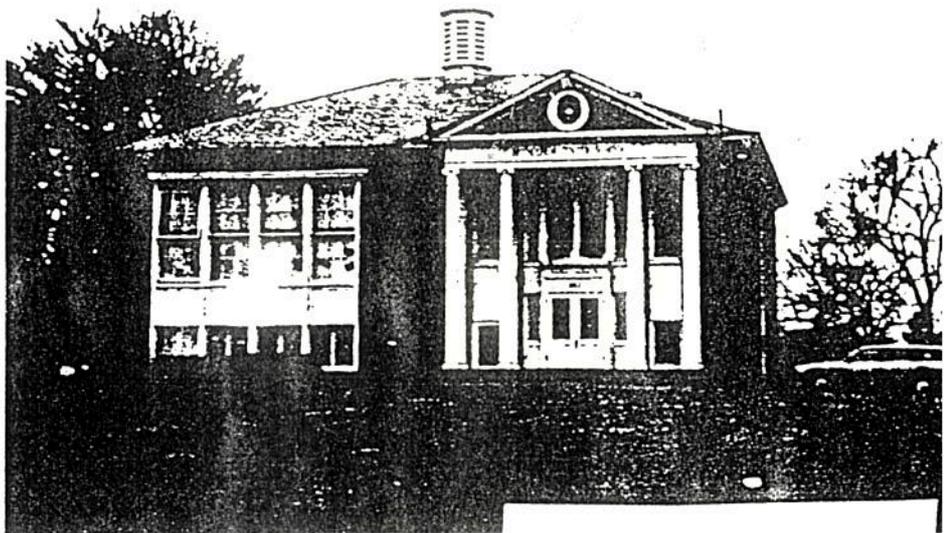
ernacular eighteenth century stone

922 9W. Elmwood Cemetery

953 9W. Brick, Gothic Revival style schoolho

Style frame house