

Canajoharie Historic District  
Name of Property

Montgomery County, NY  
County and State

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### **Narrative Description**

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

### **Summary**

The Canajoharie National Register Historic District encompasses most of the Village of Canajoharie in western Montgomery County, New York. The village lies entirely within the Town of Canajoharie located on the south bank of the Mohawk River. The Village of Canajoharie occupies the flats enclosed by a low limestone bluff adjacent to the river and spreads over the surrounding hillsides flanking the ravine cut by the Canajoharie Creek as it descends from the Allegheny Plateau. Historic mill sites representative the area's early development by Euro-Americans are located along the creek.

A variety of historic transportation opportunities, which led to the rapid expansion of the village from the second quarter of the 1800s through the mid-1900s, are represented in the street plan of the village. These include the generally east-west alignments of an eighteenth-century pathway paralleling the river, the first (1820s) and second (1840s) prisms of the Erie Canal codified in the village street plan, the route of the West Shore Railroad (1883), and the New York State Thruway (1953). These are connected northerly by a bridge over the Mohawk with antecedents going back more than two centuries to an early land route along the river's north bank and the New York Central Railroad (1833). The right-of-way and bridge of the West Shore Railroad (1883-1981) carve a swath through the village streets west of the creek; an additional bridge connects the Beech-Nut complex with the main line. The Cherry Valley and Canajoharie Plank Road (now NY 10), which overlaid an earlier route when opened in the 1840s, descends the slope west of the creek in sweeping curves to the flats alongside the river. A similarly early route ran southwesterly towards the settlement of Springfield (now Otsego County) overlooking Otsego Lake and source of the Susquehanna River.

Commercial and industrial infrastructure is located on the flats adjoining the east-west transportation routes; additional industrial infrastructure lines both banks of the Canajoharie Creek, which rushes through the heart of the village. A generally rectilinear network of streets adjoins the west bank of the creek on the flats; post-World War II industrial infrastructure now occupies most of the low land east of the creek.

Canajoharie preserves five nineteenth-century churches constructed using local limestone and representing a variety of tastes popular from the 1840s through the turn of the century. A sixth church, the Methodist, is a neo-Gothic example constructed of textured buff brick in 1916 to replace one that burned on the same location. The towers of these buildings and the West Hill School, also built of local limestone in 1892, punctuate the village's skyline; no later construction alters this pre-industrial profile.

Domestic buildings compose the great majority of properties within the historic district. Relatively few houses remain in the commercial and industrial core due to a series of historic period conflagrations and the creation of the West Shore Railroad right-of-way. A row of tenements overlooks the creek at the north end of Mill Street, and there are additional flats located in the upper stories of downtown buildings. In general, however, residential streets are located to the south, first lining the low bluff dividing the floodplain along the Mohawk Valley from the rising land south of the river, and then in streets ascending the surrounding slopes.

Individual dwelling houses located on single lots characterize most residential buildings in Canajoharie. A single row of attached houses on Barclay Street, a few tenements, and a handful of duplexes are exceptions to this strong pattern. Streets at lower elevations are generally older with earlier houses; those higher up the

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hillsides were generally built later as new streets opened. The exceptions here include farmhouses dating to earlier agricultural land use that was later absorbed and subdivided by growing village development and older houses moved to newly subdivided lots. Most streets present a coherent neighborhood appearance even though it is apparent that lots were often gradually developed during the historic period leading to streetscapes where stylistic tendencies vary. In all cases, however, the density, massing, scale, and setbacks date to the pre-1900 era, when streets were laid out and frontages subdivided. Streets at the perimeter where later patterns predominate are outside the historic district boundary.

Residential architecture in Canajoharie dates to all periods of Euro-American settlement in the area, from the stone gambrel-roofed Van Alstyne house on Moyer Street built in the mid-1700s through the post-World War II period. They are constructed using a variety of materials, including wood, stone, and brick. Stylistically, most embody vernacular interpretations of tastes popular from the 1830s through the 1940s and illustrate patterns common among both New English and German immigrants.

The Prospect Hill and Canajoharie Falls cemeteries, located adjacent to each other at the southern end of the district, form a large and highly intact necropolis laid out in the tradition of the rural cemetery and command the high ground overlooking the village below and provide a sweeping view of the larger Mohawk Valley. They also delineate a boundary between the surrounding rural landscape and the densely developed village.

The district encompasses several previously listed individual properties. These include the Bragdon-Lipe house (17 Otsego St), the Van Alstyne house (42 Moyer St), the West Hill School (3 Otsego St), and the United States Post Office (50 W Main St). The last is nominated under an MPDF documenting Works Progress Administration-era post offices. The district abuts a portion of the previously listed New York State Barge Canal historic district; in addition to the canalway itself, the Canajoharie terminal and Lock E14 are located near the Canajoharie historic district.

### **Natural setting**

The Village of Canajoharie is located on the south bank of the Mohawk River at the mouth of the Canajoharie Creek in the western part of Montgomery County. The river flows east in wide curves through a broad and ancient floodplain to the Hudson River north of Albany from a summit near the City of Rome in Oneida County. To the north and south, the valley is enclosed by escarpments revealing layers of shale overlying limestone shot through with occasional seams of marble. Beyond these steep slopes, the land levels out in rolling plateaus supporting farms and second-growth woodlands. The section south of the river is called the Allegheny Plateau; the region north quickly ascends to the lowlands of the Adirondack region. Creeks descend at regular intervals, and most Mohawk Valley villages and cities lie at the mouths of these creeks, which function as avenues reaching the larger corridor provided by the river and its adjacent transportation offerings. The Village of Canajoharie is located about three miles west of a landmark geological formation known locally as the Noses. Here two prominent and offset headlands between 400 and 500 feet high face each other across the river. A small island near the north bank of the river is located nearly opposite the village.

The north-flowing Canajoharie Creek rises near the hamlet of Salt Springville on the Otsego-Montgomery county boundary about 900 feet above sea level and wends its way easterly over the gently tilted plateau. About two miles east of the hamlet of Marshville, the creek turns abruptly north and rapidly descends more than 300 feet in short reaches punctuated by rushing falls through a steep ravine to the Mohawk River.

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The creek is sometimes referred to historically as Bowman's Creek, but the latter name is more correctly attached to a tributary of the Canajoharie that originates near the Village of Cherry Valley in Otsego County.

The Village of Canajoharie spreads over the floodplain (about 300 feet above sea level) adjacent to the creek south for nearly a mile. A low limestone bluff of about 60 feet delineates the southern extent of these flats along the Mohawk River. This bluff is matched on the north bank, the site of the Village of Palatine Bridge, but there it is not associated with the broad floodplain, or flats, found on the south bank. The bluff acts as a natural retaining wall for a relatively level section extending southerly for roughly a quarter-mile on both sides of the Canajoharie Creek before the land begins rising steadily to the village boundary. Mount Prospect and Canajoharie Falls cemeteries, at the southern edge of the village, occupy rolling land about 500 feet above sea level, nearly 200 feet higher than the floodplain to the north.

### **Historic-period Infrastructure**

The topography of the Mohawk River valley and the Canajoharie Creek ravine has shaped human development patterns in the Village of Canajoharie. Its unusually diverse street plan and its associated transportation infrastructure are oriented both to the creek and to the valley. Early paths paralleled both banks of the river: the routes of NY 5 (part of the Mohawk Turnpike when it opened in the early 1800s) and NY 5-S preserve portions of these land routes. Little evidence remains of the earliest use of the Mohawk River to carry freight traffic, common through the early 1820s, except the crossing between the villages of Canajoharie and Palatine Bridge on the north bank. The earliest bridge was thrown over the river here in 1803 to allow agricultural products from both north and south to be shipped on the river from the low-lying south bank. The opening of the artificial waterway of the Erie Canal re-oriented subsequent development, and Canajoharie, like all Erie Canal villages, turned its back on the river. Later development reinforced this orientation, and today it takes some effort to reach the natural watercourse, even though it was canalized as part of the New York State Barge Canal, which opened fully in 1918.

The Barge Canal engineered the Mohawk River with dams and locks—altering the numerous rifts, or rapids; removing islands; and bypassing falls—to create a reliable water route able to move much larger amounts of cargo than the earlier Erie Canal. Dam 10, one of eight movable dams on the river, is located just west of the Canajoharie Creek. This is associated with Lock 14, which is entered adjacent to the north bank of the river.<sup>1</sup>

The original (1820s) and second (1840s) Erie Canal alignments, however, are both incorporated into the village street plan. East of the creek, where the older route was straight, it was simply widened and deepened. On the west side, the earlier sharp curve marked by the alignment of Mohawk Street was softened to allowed easier maneuvering of longer, wider boats. Erie Boulevard follows the later course. Near the west boundary of the village, the earlier alignment alongside the bluff was never altered. A short length of later prism is preserved in a park on the north side of Erie Boulevard. The first iteration of the canal simply crossed the creek at grade, which required a dam and guard locks downstream to impound enough water to float the shallow draft boats. The early basin for mooring to load and unloading was south of the crossing, and remnants of the dry laid stone guard walls constructed along the creek remain south of Little Mohawk Street as far as the north end of Mill Street. This basin was superseded by a stone-faced one adjoining an aqueduct, which carried the later

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<sup>1</sup> Whitford, 238.

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widened and deepened waterway over rather than across the creek. These structures were removed when the canal was covered over in 1917 in anticipation of the new Barge Canal opening.

The bridge over the river served to carry passengers and, somewhat later, freight to the Utica and Schenectady Railway (absorbed and re-chartered several times and now part of CSX), opened in 1836, which paralleled the north river bank. Not until 1883 did the West Shore Railroad open on the south bank of the river. Its grade level right-of-way cut through the early residential area on the floodplain west of the commercial district in Canajoharie. The section cleared for the route remains open, although the tracks and associated depots and shops were removed after the route was abandoned in 1981. The steel plate bridge that carried the main route over the creek remains, as does the narrow iron through-truss bridge built by Beech-Nut to carry a siding to its Factory No.1. The Beech-Nut train shed associated with the railroad is part of the complex on the east side of the creek. On that side of the creek, where the railroad paralleled East Main Street, its right-of-way is now the Canalway bicycle path.

Historic overland routes connect Canajoharie to the agricultural land south of the village on the Allegheny Plateau. The main overland route (NY 10) accessing the village from the Allegheny Plateau overlies the route of the Cherry Valley and Canajoharie Plank Road as it descends into the village in hairpin turns (Reed, Wheeler, and Rock streets) over the steeply falling land on the west side of the creek. Clinton Road connects Canajoharie with the hamlet of Salt Springville and eventually Otsego Lake, the source of the Susquehanna River. East of the creek, Maple Avenue ascends East Hill more gradually. Maple Avenue ended where it met Montgomery Street, known in the early period as Mapletown Road. This route originated at the east bank of the creek, where it is now carried across the watercourse on a Modernc-style concrete bridge with lampposts at each end to the intersection of Church and Mohawk streets west of the creek.

In response to the steep grades within the village, retaining walls and sharp cuts support segments of village streets. Canajoharie residents have used the large quantities of high grade limestone found locally to lay high retaining walls to enhance and create level building sites as well as banked foundations with dramatic differences in height. The Shaper Quarry on Cliff Street, which opened in the late 1850s, was the largest quarry in Canajoharie. Evidence of other quarrying remains at the base of West Hill on Mill and Rock streets, at the east and west lines of the village just beyond the historic district boundary, and in a smaller site on the south side of Wheelock Street on East Hill.

The internal street plan of the Village of Canajoharie displays a rectilinear organization constricted by the early transportation corridor paralleling the curvilinear banks of Mohawk River and adjusted to steep, irregular contours. The tidy rectilinear tendency is preserved in the commercial district centered on Church and Main streets. Church Street is the north-south thoroughfare connecting Canajoharie with the Village of Palatine Bridge on the north side of the Mohawk. Canal Street, now located within the Beech-Nut boundary, extends east to the creek nearly opposite the westbound T-junction formed by Eric Boulevard. Main Street (NY 5-S), designated East and West, crosses Church Street south of the former Erie Canal alignment. To the east it is carried by a steel plate-and-girder bridge over the creek; at its west end, it meets Eric Boulevard. Mohawk Street forms a second westbound T-junction with Church Street farther south. Nearly opposite Mohawk Street, Little Mohawk Street angles northeast to the creek bank and old West Shore Railroad Bridge and Montgomery Street originates in an eastbound T-junction is carried over the creek. Church Street ends at Cliff Street where the latter begins its ascent to the bluff on West Hill. Additional grid-plan streets were laid out east of the creek

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and north of Main Street during the nineteenth century, but these were gradually overlaid as Beech-Nut expanded east of the creek.

Moving south from the commercial and industrial sections of the district, Mill Street on the west bank of the creek and Mitchell and Creek streets on the east bank are narrow thoroughfares paralleling the watercourse upstream from Main Street. Front Street on East Hill and Cliff Street on West Hill align with the top edge of the limestone bluff overlooking the river and the adjoining flats. These two streets represent the earliest forays village residents made away from the flats onto the surrounding agricultural land. Some of the houses associated with turn-of-the-nineteenth-century farms survive as the oldest buildings within these entirely residential streetscapes.

On West Hill, newer residential streets—Otsego and Walnut—are aligned nearly perpendicular to Cliff Street. Walnut and Otsego streets cut through the winding curves of the Cherry Valley Plank Road (NY 10), which changes local street names at each bend. The highway begins as Rock Street where it meets Church and Cliff streets, climbs steeply and bears westward as Wheeler Street, and finally swings southeast as Reed Street to climb past the cemeteries at the village boundary. Shaper Avenue, which parallels Otsego and Walnut streets, later extended the residential area westward.

The farmland on East Hill, which was more distant from the commercial district, was platted somewhat later. Moyer Street began wrapping the western edge of the headland overlooking the creek by the late 1860s. Schultze, Prospect, Abelung, Garlock, and Burch streets were staked in terraces meeting Maple Avenue at right angles that extended the village plan eastward south of Montgomery Street. Here, too, early farm dwellings and possibly a few outbuildings remain amongst later village dwelling houses. The rectilinear tendency exerts itself in the layout of Wheelock and Orchard, Barclay and Third streets, which subdivided the old Moyer Farm between Moyer Street and Maple Avenue.

Streets at the highest elevations within the village achieved their present density of development later. Within the historic district, these include Highland Place, Smith Street, and Pleasant Place on West Hill. Highland Place fits within the generally rectilinear plan of streets, while Smith and Pleasant fill spaces at the edges of the established plan. All retain the traditional lot proportions with narrow frontages and deep yards typical of pre-World War II subdivision. This allowed access to more properties for a lower cost of street maintenance, and it creates a fairly dense streetscape. On East Hill, lots on Third Avenue and Phillips Street have similar proportions. The earlier strictly linear subdivision of these streets laid out by 1905 was overridden by a curvilinear plat hewing to the contours of the land to create pleasant views for these lots when they were developed in the early 1920s. Finally, Floral Street, which descends from Moyer Street to the east bank of the creek, is a largely undeveloped subdivision, which appears to have been platted for working class dwellings associated with the Arkell & Smith mill in the late 1800s.

### **Built environment**

The Canajoharie historic district numbers more than 600 parcels (585 with contributing main buildings; 41 with non-contributing main buildings; and some vacant parcels within the boundary), the great majority with buildings antedating World War II. These include numerous domestic structures and associated outbuildings, brick and stone commercial buildings, several groupings of large brick and concrete industrial buildings, a multi-story stone school building, brick and stone civil buildings, five stone churches, and one brick one.

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Additional construction between the end of the war and the end of the period of significance (1964) includes a handful of infill commercial structures located mainly on Erie Boulevard and negligible residential infill.

The two- and three-story brick and stone commercial blocks forming the heart of Canajoharie's business district line both sides of Church Street from Erie Boulevard to the large open lot at the northeast corner of Mohawk St, which was occupied by successive hotels until recently. On the east side, several stone buildings constructed in the second quarter of the century, including two rough-coursed stone buildings south of Main Street and the smooth-faced stone bank built as a store and warehouse, are survivors of several fires. Its front façade was remodeled in the Classical Revival style in the early 1900s, but its back wall with its stepped gable reveals that this building is older than those farther north. Other commercial buildings, including two more buildings on West Main Street, replace buildings lost in 1877; these were built in the popular Italianate style and generally retain regular upper-story fenestration capped by bracketed cornices. Most of the Church Street buildings have recently renovated street-level facades with large display windows and stylistic details designed to resemble or replicate their historic schemes (2006 FEMA program following heavy flooding).

West Main Street retains additional downtown buildings, including the single-story brick Colonial Revival-style post office (built 1937; NR-listed) set on an English basement; the single-story Moderne-style telephone exchange is two doors farther west; and across the street and farther west, the stone firehouse constructed in 1845. Other civil buildings ranged around the periphery of the commercial district include the stone library with a gambrel-roofed form similar to the mid-eighteenth-century Dutch Van Alstyne farmhouse on Moyer Street. This stands at the northwest corner of Church Street and Erie Boulevard facing the Beech-Nut No. 1 Plant. A formal garden adjoins the north wall of the library, and the recently built Arkell Museum, with glazed white brick walls, extends west and north from the library and garden. The two-story brick neoclassical Masonic Hall faces the museum on Erie Boulevard. West Hill School, built in 1892, is a large Romanesque Revival building constructed of local limestone on Cliff Street to replace an earlier stone school, which replaced an even earlier frame academy. The Colonial Revival-style brick village hall (built 1941) and adjoining three-bay brick firehouse stands a short distance west near the boulevard's junction with West Main Street.

A number of brick and concrete industrial buildings constructed during the period 1870 through the early 1950s represent a variety of endeavors successfully executed in Canajoharie during that period. The three-story brick factory where Arkell & Smith made paper and cotton flour sacks is on Mill Street on the west bank of the creek at the bottom of Hill Street. An additional brick mill faces the multi-story, multi-building plant across the creek. Farther north, also on the opposite bank, stands the former glazed brick Moderne-style creamery. The Beech-Nut No.1 Plant occupies a 27-acre lot straddling the creek and spanning the area east of Church Street and north of Main Street. This plant comprises many adjacent, often connected, buildings constructed over a half-century. The oldest sections are multi-story brick and concrete buildings west of the creek. A single-lane iron through-truss railroad bridge linked this part of the property with the main line of the West Shore Railroad on the east side of the watercourse. The post-World War II buildings constructed east of the creek are generally lower in profile and feature few architectural details. The entire complex is painted white. Beech-Nut's former No. 2 Plant, a flat-roofed concrete panel and girder building on Erie Boulevard, is the only part of the Beech-Nut complex still in use (owned by Richardson Brands). Abandoned quarries south of Wheelock Street and the former Shaper Quarry on Cliff Street near Shaper Avenue (a dugway accessing the canal) present additional evidence of industrial activity in the village. The former malt works building, a single-story, gable-roofed stone building next to Beech-Nut's No.2 Plant, faces Erie Blvd.

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Except for the multi-story Beech-Nut No.1 and No.2 plants, Canajoharie's church and school towers are its most visually prominent landmarks. These project above even the factory buildings on the village skyline. All of Canajoharie's churches were sited within or adjacent to residential streets. In the case of Methodist and English (St. Mark's) Lutheran churches, the surrounding neighborhoods changed with the growth of Beech-Nut's No.1 Plant in the early twentieth century. Except for the Methodist church, all are constructed of locally quarried limestone. East of the creek, the Reformed church (built 1842) on Front Street is the oldest church building in Canajoharie. It illustrates the meetinghouse form with classical detailing popular in the 1830s and 1840s. Nearby at the corner of Montgomery and Barclay streets, the former German St. John's Lutheran church (built 1871; now used as a clinic by Bassett Healthcare) retains a simple Italianate-style decorative scheme. Built a few years later in 1874, the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd on Moyer Street resembles an English parish church. West of the creek, St. Mark's Lutheran occupies the oldest continuously used church site in the village on what was a prominent lot on Church Street until the construction of the berm carrying I-90 was constructed in the mid-1950s. Until then, the current Victorian Gothic stone church (built 1871) and its frame predecessor marked the entry to the village from the bridge over the Mohawk River. The textured brick Methodist Church (built 1916 to replace a church that burned in 1915) is tucked into the densely developed area between Church Street and the west bank of the creek. The limestone Roman Catholic Saints Peter and Paul church (built 1862 and largely rebuilt in the Romanesque Revival taste in the 1890s) stands at the corner of Cliff and Walnut streets. The former West Hill School (built 1892; NR listed), a commanding Romanesque Revival building with a massive bell tower, stands one block farther east at Cliff and Otsego streets.

Domestic architecture representative of all socio-economic strata in Canajoharie survives in generally intact streetscapes where density of development and the mass and scale of individual buildings within the larger streetscape provide a historically intact sense of place. With few exceptions, Canajoharie preserves residential areas separate from its commercial and industrial sections, and so most of its coherent neighborhoods are located south of the bluff overlooking the river and floodplain in the northern part of the village.

Due both to fires on the flats in 1840, 1870, and 1877 and to later redevelopment of the area adjacent to the alignments of the waterway and the West Shore Railroad, the survival rate of Canajoharie's earliest dwellings varies. A few simply constructed houses survive amongst later dwellings on Mohawk Street. Larger numbers are found in the residential districts on Front Street east of the creek and on Otsego, Walnut, and Cliff streets west of the creek. These are mainly vernacular examples of the late Federal and Greek Revival styles popular during the first half of the nineteenth century. Some are built of neatly cut and fitted local limestone; others are frame examples. All feature gabled roofs, regular fenestration, and generally restrained classically derived trim schemes.

A number of these early period houses were constructed on fairly large lots, which were subsequently subdivided. Thus, many early Canajoharie dwellings on these streets are flanked by later, mainly Italianate-style examples. Like earlier Federal and Greek Revival-style examples, these low or flat-roofed houses with their blocky forms tend toward vernacular rather than high style design. By this period, some people built in brick in addition to the stone and wood of earlier times. The east frontage of Otsego Street and the west frontage of Walnut Street present highly consistent streetscapes of Italianate houses on generous lots; additional examples face onto the old Cherry Valley Plank Road (now Reed and Wheeler streets). East of the creek, Italianate-style houses occupy lots on Moyer and Montgomery streets and the north end of Maple Avenue.

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Streetscapes in the residential section east of the creek and south of Front Street feature houses influenced mainly by late Victorian and early twentieth century tastes. Large stylish examples on capacious lots flank the west end of Montgomery Street overlooking the commercial district north and west. These include the stone façade (laid over a frame Queen Anne-style house) of the Arkell mansion, a frame Queen Anne opposite, and a second Queen Anne remodeled in the Tudor Revival taste in 1935. On Montgomery, Schultze, Abeling, and Prospect streets at the east end of the village, earlier examples of vernacular Queen Anne single houses and some Italianate-style houses are located closer to Maple Street, an earlier thoroughfare. This blend also characterizes frontages on Barclay and Orchard streets. Stylish and modest examples are located on West Main Street, and a few additional examples stand on Cliff Street and farther south on West Hill.

On East Hill between Barclay Street and Maple Avenue, curvilinear Phillips and Third streets and poker-straight Wheelock Street feature coherent bungalow and American Four-square neighborhoods. On West Hill, a row of bungalows lines Smith Street adjacent to Reed Street. Highland Lane, and the upper portions of Otsego and Walnut streets present similarly coherent streetscapes. On Reed and Wheeler, houses in these tastes are located on lots subdivided from earlier larger ones. There are additional single bungalows and four-squares, mainly frame examples, in older neighborhoods throughout Canajoharie, as well as individual examples on Erie Boulevard.

Within the historic district, two individual dwelling houses are previously listed in the National Register of Historic places. The Van Alstyne house is a mid-eighteenth-century gambrel-roofed stone farmhouse overlooking the east bank of the creek. Its form and construction are characteristic of houses built by Germans and their descendants farther east. The Bragdon-Lipe house is a large, stylish frame Italianate dwelling on Otsego Street, which was a fashionable address in this period.

### Building List

Dates in parentheses list references to published mapping episodes in the Village of Canajoharie. These include the 1853 Geil map, 1857 Slator map, 1868 Beach Nichols atlas, 1895 New Century atlas, and Sanborn fire insurance maps surveyed in 1884, 1891, 1897, 1902, 1908, 1915, 1926, and 1941/8. Each property's county tax identification number (a.k.a. SBL number) is provided as a cross reference in parentheses at end of the main building section of each entry. Names currently in use for the property follow the street address. In a few instances, additional information is included that was collected in a walking tour of the village developed using a grant called "Sense of Community: Diversity and Change" in the mid-1980s. All buildings are contributing unless otherwise noted.

### Abeling St

**11 Abeling St:** Single-story, side-gabled frame house with shed-roofed back ell; rests on banked concrete block basement with two garage doors and a person door in its west wall. Center entrance has open, shed-roofed porch. House has vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one sash except for single-light fixed window in front façade west of door; door replaced with insulated metal example. Built 1945 (tax record). (63.72-2-25)

**12 Abeling St (1905; Bartholdi):** Two-story, three-bay, frontal-gable frame house with two-story, flat-roofed back ell and open hip-roofed porch spanning front façade. Porch retains period roof, but posts and railings replaced with recently added dimensional lumber. Vinyl siding replaces or conceals earlier finish; vinyl one-over-one sash inserted in original wood casings and insulated steel doors, thus retaining most or all of original fenestration. Stone foundation. Built ca.1880-1900. (63.18-3-28)

*Outbuilding:* Frontal-gable frame garage with upward sliding vinyl door; vinyl siding. Built ca.1970. Non-contributing.

**15 Abeling St:** Single-story, side-gabled frame house on banked concrete block basement with garage opening in its west wall. Small, enclosed shed-roofed entrance porch centered on west gable wall. Main entrance is asymmetrically placed