

OFFICE COPY

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE NEW YORK

Date Entered SEP 15 1976

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Stuyvesant Falls Mill District	Stuyvesant Falls Columbia County

COPY OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION

Also Notified

Hon. Jacob K. Javits
Hon. James L. Buckley
Hon. Edward W. Pattison

rec'd 29 sep + 1976
HL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Stuyvesant Falls Mill District
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
New Street and County Route 22
CITY, TOWN
Stuyvesant Falls
STATE
New York
VICINITY OF
29th
COUNTY
Columbia
CODE
36
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
021
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Multiple Private
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
VICINITY OF
STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Columbia County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Hudson
STATE
New York

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
New York State Historic Resources Survey
DATE
1968

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS
NYS Division for Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN
Albany
STATE
New York

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

From its source in eastern Rensselaer County, Kinderhook Creek flows in a southwesterly direction through Columbia County to its confluence with the Hudson River. At a point three miles from this juncture, known since 1823 as Stuyvesant Falls, the creek drops seventy feet over two natural falls separated by a rapid. The potential water power generated by the falls brought entrepreneurs to the site late in the eighteenth century, and into the twentieth century the rocky gorge at Stuyvesant Falls remained the focus of water-powered grain, paper, textile, and hydroelectric industries. The boundaries of the Stuyvesant Falls Mill District encompass the remains of this industrial activity both in the form of extant structures and archaeological sites. Included within the district are the Upper and Lower Falls and mill dams; the east bank of Kinderhook Creek, on which are located the sites of a grist and paper mill (with auxiliary structures), cotton mill, woolen mill complex, and an extant hydroelectric plant; the west bank of the creek, encompassing three extant nineteenth-century cotton mills and several dwellings; and an iron truss bridge erected across the creek in 1899.¹ The mill district includes the industrial sites and power sources from which the adjoining village of Stuyvesant Falls derived its livelihood, but does not include the village, as this must be the subject of separate historic resources survey.

Mill Site A (East Bank at Upper Falls)

Situated on a rocky prominence on the east side of the Upper Falls is the site of the Pitkin and Edmonds paper mill (1801) and of the Abram Van Alen cotton mill No. 1 (1827). The site presently contains no visible remains of either enterprise, but appears to be an undisturbed archaeological site. Documentary evidence reveals that the cotton mill was a three-story wood frame structure which in 1836 housed 1500 spindles and forty looms.¹ A lithograph of Stuyvesant Falls dating from about 1880 indicates the mill had a gable roof, several attached wings, and a stair tower at its west gable end.²

¹Thomas F. Gordon, Gazetteer of the State of New York (Philadelphia, 1836), 411.

²"Stuyvesant Falls, N.Y.," undated lithograph in possession of Stuyvesant Falls Volunteer Fire Department.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER #7 PAGE 2

The dam at the Upper Falls which supplied power to these mills was constructed circa 1827 to a height of seven feet.³ During the twentieth century the stone dam has been maintained to supply water through a dual underground conduit to the brick hydroelectric plant located 1000 yards downstream.

The Upper Falls mill site is reached by a dirt road known during the nineteenth century as Back Street. The road parallels Kinderhook Creek along the east bank from its intersection with present County Route 22 to the rocky prominence. Four structures owned by the A.A. Van Alen Company originally stood along the west side of the street, and a blacksmith shop stood west of the intersection of Back Street and County Route 22, adjacent to a wooden covered bridge which crossed the creek at that point.

Mill Site B (Lower East Bank)

There are no visible remains on the wooded east bank of Kinderhook Creek to indicate the former location of a group of structures which comprised the Columbia Woolen Mill. Erected as a fulling mill by William Van Hoesen about 1800, the factory derived its power from a dam erected across the east channel for the purpose.⁴ Late nineteenth-century maps and the undated lithograph depict a complex of industrial structures at the south end of Glen Street. The woolen mill was a four-story gable-roofed structure with a series of wings attached to its south side. The company office was a two-story building with flat roof, and the millowner's residence was a two-story, gable-roofed rectangular dwelling with a wing on its south side. Two flat-roofed buildings which may have been worker's houses were located near the midpoint of Glen Street on the west side of the road.⁵

A brick hydroelectric plant erected about 1900 and presently owned by the Niagara-Mohawk Power Corporation stands just south of the Columbia Woolen Mill site. Set in the walls of this rectangular gable-roofed structure are ranges of tall arched windows, eleven bays on the north and south elevations, three on the east and west.

³Franklin Ellis, History of Columbia County (Philadelphia, 1878), 357.

⁴Record Printing and Publishing Company, Columbia County at the End of the Century (Hudson, 1900), II, 639-641.

⁵Beers, Ellis & Co., Atlas of Columbia County, New York (New York, 1888), 115.

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Mill Site C (West Bank, adjacent to Lower Falls)

Located on this site is a complex of two extant cotton mills erected between 1827 and 1888. The first of these mills to be constructed was the Waddell Mill. This five-story stone structure was built to dimensions of sixty-six by forty-two feet in 1827. By 1836 Waddell's Mill was equipped with 2000 spindles and fifty looms and turned out 375,000 yards of cotton cloth annually.⁶ The walls of this gable-roofed mill are three and one-half feet thick at the foundation, decreasing in thickness approximately five inches per story. The former machine rooms remain largely unpartitioned.

Standing at right angles to the north end of the stone mill and attached to it is a brick addition built in 1888 by A.A. Van Alen & Co. This became the firm's No. 2 mill, producing finished cotton cloth. The original fabric and design of the building's interior is unaltered: chamfered beams and wood supporting columns provide the large open spaces typical in mills of this type.

Several small frame and brick auxiliary structures are clustered east of Van Alen Mill No. 2. These are simple gable-roofed structures with the exception of the polygonal frame company office building adjacent to County Route 22.

A second cotton mill, the Van Alen No. 3 mill (erected in 1845), is located a short distance to the south of the Waddell mill. This mill is also a five-story gable-roofed structure, built of brick on a stone foundation, with a bell and stair tower at its east end. Most of the interior work space remains unpartitioned, and ranges of octagonal wood columns support the interior framing and floors.

The former Waddell and Van Alen cotton mills are currently owned and operated by the Chemetron Corporation, which uses the facilities for the manufacture of gases used in medical practice. The mills have experienced minor structural alterations (such as installation of garage bays at the first floor level) to accomodate Chemetron's manufacturing processes.

⁶Gordon, 411.

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Situated immediately above the Lower Falls is a five-panel iron truss bridge across Kinderhook Creek at the site of the earlier covered bridge. Built by the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, Berlin, Connecticut in 1899, this through-truss structure measures 204 feet in length, and is the longest iron bridge of its type extant in Columbia County.

A short distance northeast of Mill Site C stands a modern warehouse used by the Chemetron Corporation. The structure is built of structural steel framing sheathed in corrugated iron siding. The warehouse represents an intrusion within the historic district.

Residences (West Bank)

North and northwest of Mill Site C on the west bank stood a number of residences and shops associated with the Van Alen mill complex. Of these structures only three dwellings and their immediate dependencies remain. On the rise of ground at the intersection of Route 9 and Frisbee Lane stands the Van Alen millowner's residence, occupied by the family since 1847. The house is a two-story rectangular stone dwelling enlarged about 1890 by the addition of a two-story, gambrel-roofed, clapboard frame wing. South of the millowner's house stands a two-story shingled frame house (1903), and to the east along Route 22 at a point nearly opposite Mill Site A is a one and one-half story clapboard on frame dwelling, three bays by two bays, which is a vernacular adaptation of Greek Revival domestic architecture.

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Stuyvesant Falls Mill District

List of Properties

East Bank - Kinderhook Creek

Extant Structures:

Brick Hydroelectric Plant (1900)

Archaeological Sites

Pitkin and Edmonds Paper Mill Site (1801)

Van Alen Cotton Mill No. 1 (1827)

and Dependencies Sites

Columbia Woolen Mill Complex (1800)

and Dependencies Sites

West Bank

Extant Structures:

Waddell Cotton Mill (Van Alen Mill No. 2), (1827 and 1888)

Van Alen Cotton Mill No. 3 (1845)

and Dependencies

Van Alen Millowner's Residence (1847)

Shingle on Frame Dwelling (1903)

1 1/2-story Greek Revival Dwelling (Early 19th c.)

Kinderhook Creek

Extant Structures:

Upper Falls Dam (1827)

Steel Truss Bridge (1899)

Archaeological Sites:

Lower Falls Dam Site

Van Hoesen Dam Site

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located on the east and west banks of Kinderhook Creek in Columbia County, the Stuyvesant Falls Mill District illustrates a significant phase of the county's economic history, and typifies the burgeoning industrial communities which sprang up at the sources of water power throughout much of nineteenth century America. A center for local industrial enterprises since the eighteenth century, the Stuyvesant Falls Mill District encompasses an unaltered rural environment, archaeological sites of early mills, and extant mill buildings and dwellings erected during the last three-quarters of the nineteenth century.

The architecture and the geographical organization of the Stuyvesant Falls mill complex are typical of local industrial communities which developed along the rivers and streams of New York State during the early nineteenth century.

Among the most notable structures within the district are the Waddell Cotton Mill (1827) and the Van Alen Cotton Mill No. 2 (1845 and 1888), a five-panel iron truss bridge (1899), and a hydroelectric generating plant built about 1900 which continues to supply power to area residents. On the west bank of the creek, much of the "company town" associated with the Van Alen mill complex no longer remains, although the millowner's residence (1847) survives as a prominent feature of the district.

Established at a point on Kinderhook Creek where two falls produced a combined drop of seventy feet over less than a quarter mile, the village of Stuyvesant Falls (formerly "Glencadia") was a bustling hub of rural industry by the second quarter of the nineteenth century. A gazetteer of 1836 noted the presence of two large cotton factories, two sawmills, a grist mill, plaster mill, paper mill, satinnet factory, three stores, two taverns and forty-nine dwellings. The account concluded, "There is much and valuable hydraulic power for sale here."¹

¹Thomas F. Gordon, Gazetteer of the State of New York (Philadelphia, 1836), 411.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER #8 PAGE 2

Although tradition maintains that some type of water-powered industry was located at this site from the earliest European settlement of Columbia County, the earliest recorded industry at Stuyvesant Falls dates from 1801 when the partners Pitkin and Edmonds converted a grist mill on the east bank of the Upper Falls to a paper mill (Mill Site A). The Pitkin and Edmonds paper mill is reputed to have been the first such enterprise in Columbia County. No visible trace of the paper mill remains at its former site.

Also about 1800, William Van Hoesen built a dam across the Kinderhook's east channel below the Lower Falls in order to furnish water power to the fulling mill he erected on the east bank (Mill Site B). The mill soon began manufacturing satinets on hand and power looms. In 1837 the factory became the Columbia Woolen Mill, under the management of A.W. Van Hoesen, and by the middle of the century was producing fine grade woolen goods at a rate of ten thousand yards per month. At this time the entire product of the mill was being shipped to A.T. Stewart & Co., New York City. The Stewart interests actually operated the mill for two years after Van Hoesen's retirement in 1872, but the property was subsequently abandoned as unprofitable. About 1900 the Albany and Hudson Railroad and Power Company purchased the site and demolished the woolen mill buildings to make way for a brick hydroelectric plant which it erected on the site the same year.² This extant generating plant supplied the electricity used to operate the railroad between Hudson and Niverville, and subsequently provided power to local mills and residences.

Early in the nineteenth century, two cotton manufacturing enterprises chose Stuyvesant Falls at the site for their mills. In 1827 Abram Van Alen built a wood frame cotton mill on the east bank of the Kinderhook at the Upper Falls, increasing the water power by building a seven-foot high dam across the falls (Mill Site A). No portion of this, the Van Alen No. 1 mill, survives at the Upper Falls site. In the same year, 1827, John and James Waddell built a large stone cotton mill on the west bank at the Lower Falls (Mill Site C). Within a decade the Waddell Mill was employing eighty workers and producing 375,000 yards of cloth annually.³

²Record Printing and Publishing Co., Columbia County at the End of the Century (2 Vols., Hudson, 1900), II, 641.

³Gordon, 411.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER #8 PAGE 3

In 1841 A.A. Van Alen & Co. absorbed the Waddell operation as its own No. 2 mill, and in 1845 expanded the complex at the Lower Falls by erecting the Brick No. 3 mill slightly south of the existing stone mill. By 1878 the three Van Alen cotton mills employed 225 hands, operated 16,000 spindles and 352 looms, and produced 100,000 yards of finished cotton cloth per week.⁴

The history of Stuyvesant Falls in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries resembles that of innumerable other rural manufacturing communities located along water courses near the Hudson Valley. As the textile industry increased in scale, concentration of manufacturing processes at urban market centers

and transportation terminals relegated the mills of villages like Stuyvesant Falls to marginal status. The successor to the Van Alen firm, the Frisbee Manufacturing Company, continued to operate the No. 2 and No. 3 cotton mills until 1924, when the plant was converted to produce finished steel castings using electric power. The latter operation proved of short duration, and the plant remained idle until 1940, when the Stuyvesant Steel Products Company briefly used the facilities to manufacture nickel alkali storage batteries. In 1946 the firm of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. purchased the former Van Alen mill complex and transferred its manufacture of anesthetics and allied products from its E-K Chemical Plant at Silver Lake, New Jersey, to Stuyvesant Falls. As the property of the Chemetron Corporation, the plant continues to manufacture gases used in the medical profession, notably boralyme. The electric power required to operate production equipment in the surviving mill structures is still generated by the brick hydro plant of 1900 on the east bank of the Kinderhook, now operated by the Niagara-Mohawk Power Corporation.

The mill buildings and dwellings of the Stuyvesant Falls Mill District are typical, albeit well-preserved examples of industrial and domestic architecture as found in numerous rural mill towns established during the early nineteenth century. These extant remains, coupled with the archaeological remains of earlier industries along Kinderhook Creek, together give Stuyvesant Falls Mill District significance as a site reflecting the rise, importance, and gradual decline of water-powered industrial communities in rural eastern New York State.

⁴Franklin Ellis, History of Columbia County (Philadelphia, 1878), 358.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 22 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	18	604510	4690180	B		604240	4689380
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C		603970	4689820	D		604320	4690380
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Raymond W. Smith, Historic Preservation Program Assistant

ORGANIZATION NYS Office of Parks & Recreation
Division for Historic Preservation

DATE March, 1976

STREET & NUMBER Empire State Plaza, Agency Bldg. #1

TELEPHONE 474-0479

CITY OR TOWN Albany,

STATE New York 12238

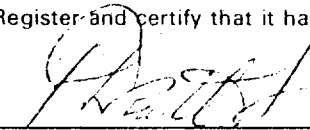
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL XX

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

DATE 5/20/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

TEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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CONTINUATION SHEET Bibliography ITEM NUMBER #9 PAGE 1

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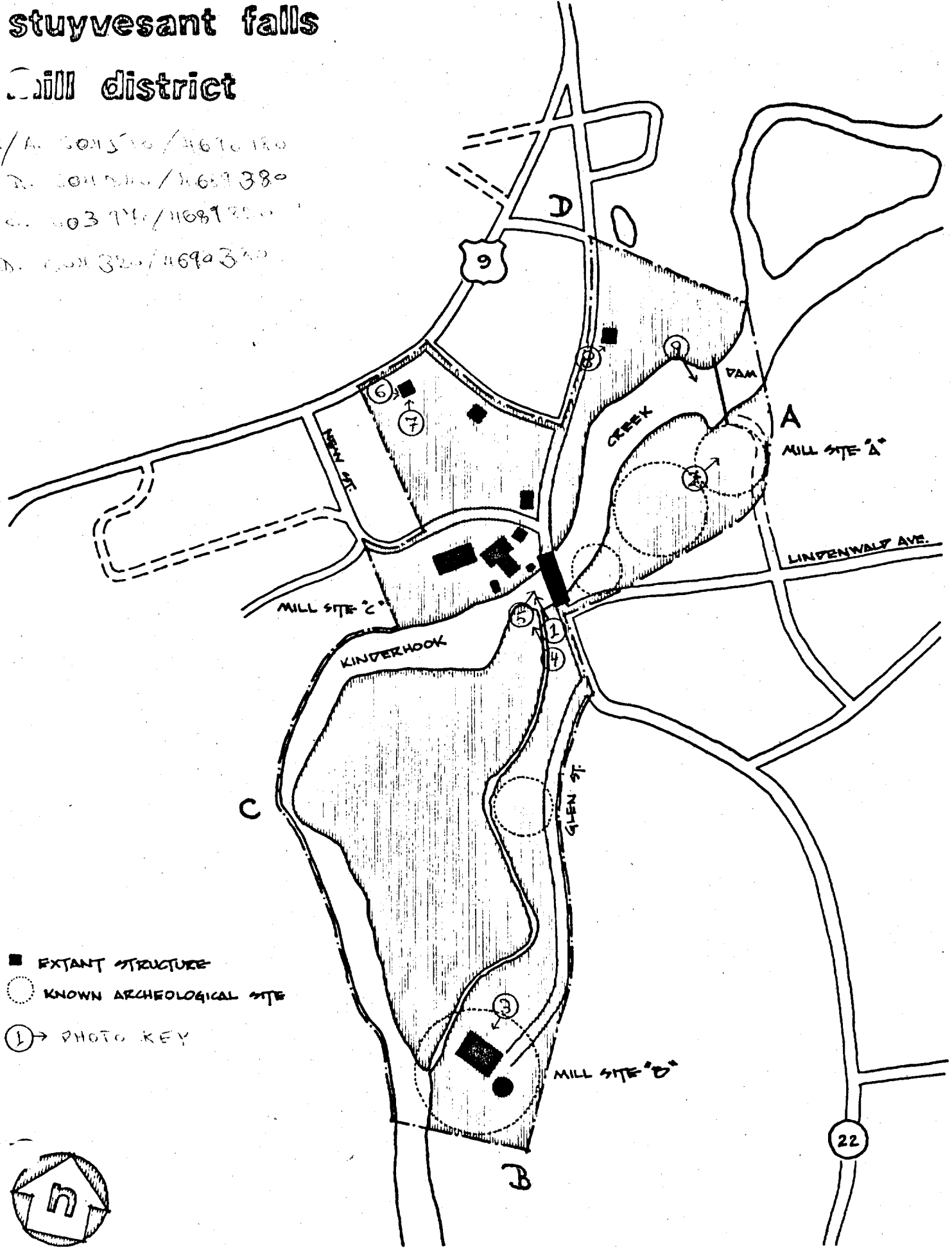
Verbal
CONTINUATION SHEET Boundary ITEM NUMBER #10 PAGE 1

From a point on the east bank of Kinderhook Creek located 200 feet south of the brick hydroelectric plant, the district boundary crosses the creek and proceeds north along the west bank for a distance of .3 mile. At a point 200 feet southwest of the former Van Alen Mill No. 3 the district boundary turns north, intersects with New Street and proceeds right 100 feet along the center of the road, then turns north and proceeds across open space for 500 feet until it intersects with Route 9. The boundary follows Route 9 a short distance east, then turns south along the center of Frisbee Lane until it intersects County Route 22. The boundary again turns north along the center of Route 22 and continues 550 feet to a point at the south end of a pond located just east of the road. From this point the boundary turns southeast along a straight line, crossing the creek at a point 100 feet north of the Upper Falls dam. From its point of contact with the east bank the boundary follows a utility access road a distance of 250 feet, then proceeds diagonally south to the intersection of Lindenwald Avenue and Route 22, encompassing archaeological sites along the creek bank. From the above intersection, the boundary proceeds in a southerly direction along Route 22 to Glen Street, then follows the east side of Glen Street to the bend near its south end. Extending the Glen Street boundary south to encompass archeological sites at the street's lower end, the line proceeds 400 feet from the bend to a point parallel to and east of the boundary's point of origin. From this point, the boundary turns west and proceeds to the creek bank and joins the initial point.

stuyvesant falls

Mill district

- 18/A 301510/11670120
- 20 301510/11681380
- 21 303110/11681250
- 22 301320/11690340



- EXTANT STRUCTURE
- KNOWN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
- ① → PHOTO KEY



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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC Stuyvesant Falls Mill District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Stuyvesant Falls VICINITY OF COUNTY Columbia STATE New York

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE United States Geological Survey, 7.5 Minute Series

SCALE 1:24,000 DATE 1953

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTILITY REFERENCES

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1 NAME

HISTORIC Stuyvesant Falls Mill District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Stuyvesant Falls VICINITY OF COUNTY Columbia STATE New York

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE Sketch map (Robert Meden, Division for Historic Preservation)

SCALE None DATE 1976

4 REQUIREMENTS

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
 2. NORTH ARROW
 3. UTM REFERENCES

9268 (V NE
(RAVENA)

607 UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

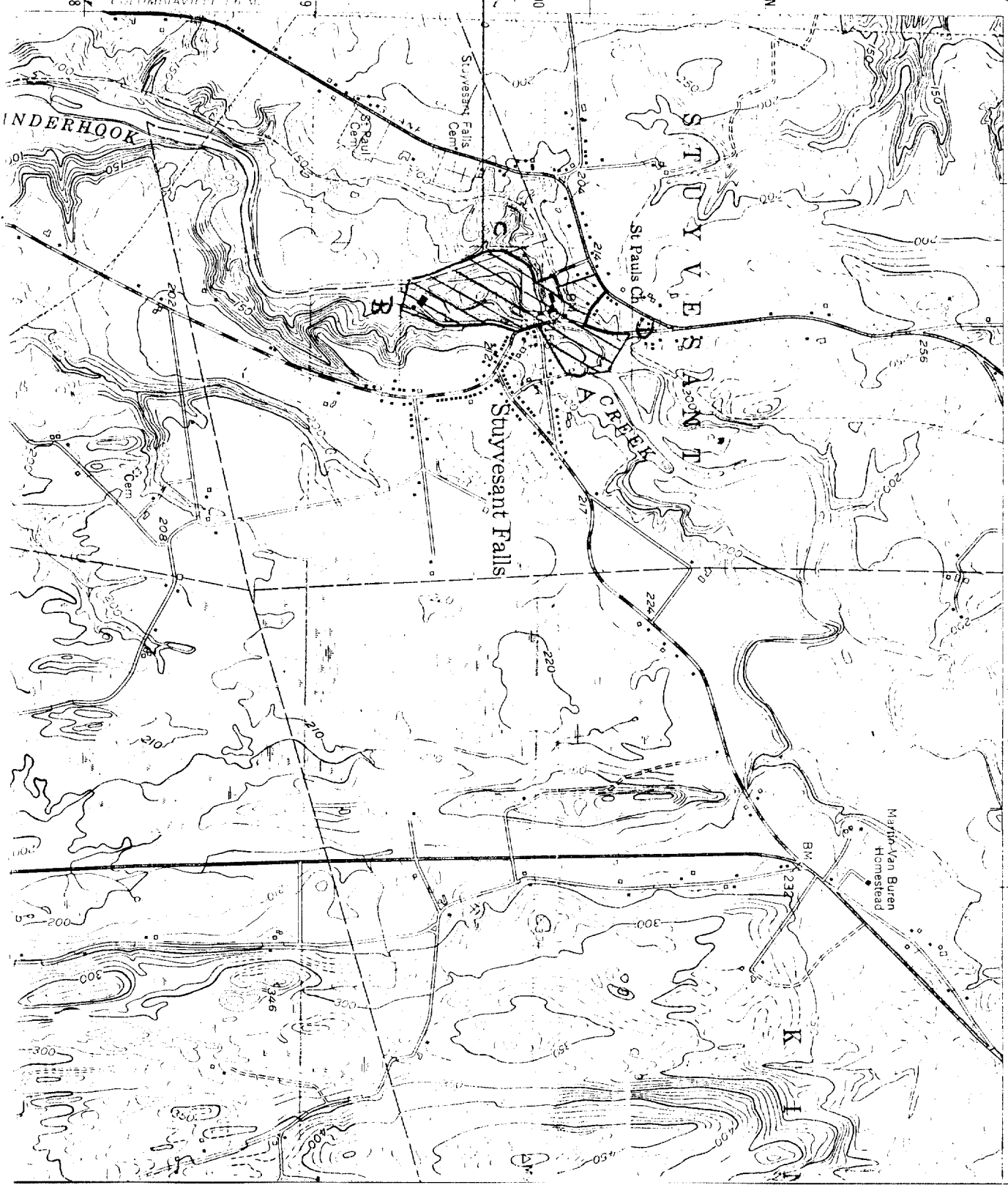
42°22'30" N
73°45'

604,000m E

42°30' N

604,000m E

Stuyvesant Falls
St. Paul's Ch.
Stuyvesant Falls
St. Paul's Ch.
Stuyvesant Falls
St. Paul's Ch.



4888

4889

4890

4891,000m N

CLIMBVILLE T.M.

ANDOVER

Stuyvesant Falls

STUYVESANT FALLS

Stuyvesant Falls

St. Paul's Ch.

Marjo Van Buren Homestead

BM 2337

K

I

1