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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1092

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name **SEARLE, GARDNER & COMPANY CUFF AND COLLAR FACTORY**

other names/site number Marshall Ray Building

2. Location

street & number 701-715 River Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Troy ☐ vicinity

state New York code NY county Rensselaer code 083 zip code 12180

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination __ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets __ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

__ **national** __ **statewide** X **local**

Robert Purpent DSHPO 11/16/13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property __ meets __ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X __ entered in the National Register __ determined eligible for the National Register

__ determined not eligible for the National Register __ removed from the National Register

__ other (explain:)

for [signature] 1-15-14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

TEXTILE FACTORY BUILDINGS IN TROY, NEW YORK, 1880-1920

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:
manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant / not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE
walls: BRICK
roof:
other: GLASS, METAL, WOOD

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Searle, Gardner & Company Cuff and Collar Factory at 701-715 River Street, known otherwise as the Marshall Ray Building, is a former textile factory building located in the north central section of Troy, Rensselaer County, New York. The property is bounded by River Street to the east, President Street to the south and west, and Ingalls Avenue to the north. The building, which is situated on the east side of the Hudson River, has a load-bearing masonry envelope with heavy interior wood framing. It is a characteristic example of so-called "mill construction" and exhibits many distinctive features associated with that industrial typology. Exterior ornamentation is somewhat restrained and eclectic in nature and includes features associated with the Romanesque and Renaissance Revival modes. The Searle, Gardner & Company Cuff and Collar Factory is one of a number of large-scale, turn-of-the-twentieth century industrial buildings which represents the Troy's national preeminence in the collar-and-cuff manufacturing industry at that time. It was constructed ca. 1898-99 as a response to the increasing demand for factory-style manufacturing of detachable collars and cuffs for men's clothing, and it was augmented during the first half of the twentieth century. It continued to function in relation to textile production until the mid-twentieth century.

Narrative Description

The Searle, Gardner & Company Cuff and Collar Factory consists of two principal flat-roofed sections, foremost of which is the five-story main block, which was built on a rectangular plan above a raised basement and oriented towards River Street. There is additionally a two-story block, also built over a raised basement, which adjoins the main block on the west and north elevations. These combine to create a modified L-shaped plan. That portion of the two-story section which is north of the main block was added after the building's recordation in the 1903-04 Sanborn map; it is shown on the 1903-1951 Sanborn map and indicated at that time as the "North Annex," the remainder being shown as the "West Annex." There was also a single-story boiler room and coal shed indicated on both maps, though this feature was reconfigured in the period ca. 1903-1951, as per its depiction on the Sanborn maps. The south elevation of the main block features a full-height stair tower, situated at the southwest corner; a second corner tower, located on the northeastern corner of the main block, was later subsumed within the addition to the building's north elevation, the so-called north annex. Fenestration includes windows with both round-arched and segmental-arched heads, in addition to those with square heads. Little has been done to significantly alter the original features or layout of the building since the early 1950s; it retains its overall historic character and physical integrity to the cited period of significance, save for the loss of the crowning stage of the southwest tower at an unknown date.

The façade of the main block, the east elevation, is 18 bays wide and faces River Street. The three northern- and southernmost bays extrude slightly from the remainder of the elevation. The basement window openings are smaller than those on the stories above and are spanned by five-part rusticated brick lintels with a central keystone

motif; square in profile, they have segmental-arched heads and are set within rusticated horizontal brick banding that defines the basement level on the exterior. A simple cut bluestone belt course is present above the basement windows and serves as a continuous sill for the first-story windows. The extruded sections have rectangular window openings with transom lights at first-story level. The northern extrusion has an infill metal door set within an arched opening with a two-light transom above. The twelve-bay center section features two-over-two double-hung windows (where they survive) with segmental-arched heads at second, third and fourth story level, and at fifth-story level between the extruding ends. Above the first-story window openings is a continuous pressed metal cornice below which is a band of brick dentils. At third and fourth story level, the window sills are formed of cut bluestone. A second continuous pressed metal cornice is found above the fourth-story windows and acts visually as the sill for the fifth-story windows. The fifth-story windows on the two extruded sections feature five narrow double-hung windows with round-arched heads and corresponding archivolts. The upper stories give way to a brick frieze with polychrome diapering, above which is a pressed metal cornice. The roof of the main block and other sections are covered with membrane.

A vertically mounted sign with white letters against a blue background reads “BOARDWALK CENTER” and is suspended from the southeast corner of the building; it dates to when the building housed multiple businesses and shops, the building being known by that name.

The north elevation faces the building on the adjoining property; it consists of the two-story addition, 13 bays wide on this elevation, set back from which are the three upper stories of the main block. On the two-story section, the decorative brick banding, bluestone belt course and dentil work extend from the east elevation only as far as the first two windows on the northeast side. All windows have eight-over-eight double-hung sash with arched heads. The two basement windows on the east side of this elevation have the same vertical five-part brick lintels as on the east elevation. Window vents have been placed in a few of the windows. Each individual window sits on a bluestone sill. The northeast section of the main block’s fourth and fifth stories extends beyond the rest of the elevation, corresponding with what was the original northeast tower. There are two bricked-in windows on the fourth-story with decorative brickwork above which appear to employ the same brick as the rest of the building, suggesting they could have been constructed this way. The bluestone belt course continues from the east elevation onto this side between the fourth and fifth stories. Three smaller one-over-one double-hung windows with round-arched heads and corresponding archivolts correspond with the fifth-story extruded section. The main block’s fourth and fifth story windows, which are fitted with eight-over-eight double-hung sash, are set within segmental-arched heads, six bays per floor.

The west elevation is characterized by the interplay of the five-story main block and two-story section. The seven northernmost bays of the main block are engaged with the lower section, while the remaining eight bays have additions which engage the basement and first story. The west elevation of the lower section is 11 bays wide, the windows at first and second-story level having eight-over-eight double-hung windows with segmental-arched

openings. A dilapidated shed extends out from this section, corresponding with the third, fourth, and fifth bays moving northward. The main block has both one-over-one and eight-over-eight double-hung windows, many of which have been boarded up or otherwise bricked in. A brick chimney stack rises between the eighth and ninth bay of the main block, moving northward, corresponding with the position of the boiler room projection. Each of the main block's rear windows sills have bluestone sills, except at fifth-story level, where a continuous brick sill is present, interrupted only by the chimney and a door opening corresponding with the third bay moving northward. Door openings are aligned vertically in this bay and present also at second, third and fourth-story levels; the second-story door has been bricked in while the others are broken or appear to have been replaced with windows. Each doorway has a four-light transom above. The southwest corner of the main block is occupied by the five-story stair tower, which prior to losing its upper stage housed a water tank. A vertical recess is carried up the center of the tower on its east and west elevations; on the east elevation it is punctuated by windows at the second, third, fourth and fifth-story levels, while on the west side it is blind except for a single arched window corresponding with the top story. Decorative pressed-metal cornices and turrets are employed at the top of the tower, which is further embellished by a paneled brick frieze. It is covered by a pyramidal roof. There is a single-story brick and concrete section that extends outward from the west elevation of the main block between the center chimney and the stair tower; it appears to incorporate within it the boiler house projection and coal room shown on the later Sanborn map.

The south elevation features partially exposed paired one-over-one double-hung windows at basement level with segmental-arched openings. The first story also has paired one-over-one double-hung windows with a transom above. Third and fourth story fenestration consists of paired one-over-one double-hung windows in an arched frame and opening. These windows each have simple arched brickwork above and sit on bluestone sills. The fifth-story has paired one-over-one double-hung arched windows with brick archivolts above. The bluestone banding and pressed metal cornices employed on the east elevation are continued onto this elevation. At the southwest corner is the tower, the windows of which on the south facet are placed so as to follow the course of the stairs inside; these are placed in two vertical recesses terminated by archivolts at the fifth-story level and have one-over-one double-hung sash with segmental-arched frames and brickwork, except for the two windows at the fifth-story level, which are round-arched.

The interior framing of the building consists of wood posts, or columns, which, along with the exterior brick envelope, sustain large beams, upon which the wood flooring was laid. Each level is open with only the support columns intruding on the space; natural light is provided for by the abundant window openings.

The basement is open and defined by the exposed wood framing, cement floor, wood decking that forms the ceiling, and the brick walls. The wood framing components are in good condition; the wood ceiling is in fair condition except for the northwest corner, which is badly deteriorated and where a section of floor has failed. The brick walls show some efflorescence. Historically, the basement served as cutting and storage space for the collar-and-cuff manufacturing process

On the first floor, the east side is in fair condition; however, the west side of the main space displays significant deterioration. Some areas of flooring in the northwest corner have failed and fallen through to the basement. Flooring in the center and on the east side of the main space is in fair condition. The wood decking that forms the ceiling in the northwestern section of the space has also failed, and as a result a large area of the second floor can be viewed through the opening. The ceiling in the main space has areas that are covered in ceiling tiles; however, these are now peeling and in unsalvageable condition. These tiles are not original and this is the only floor they are found on; they may have been used in a former office area. The wood decking above the tile is also highly deteriorated. Most of the window frames and sash are in fair shape with minor signs of deterioration and a few missing and/or broken glass panes. A brick bearing wall separates the main section from the northern two-story section. This wall contains windows and doors; the windows that retain glass have been painted, though most have missing or broken glass. The condition of the northern section of this floor is very poor. Large portions of the ceiling have collapsed; the post-and-beam supports have deteriorated much more than those in the main space. The wood plank floor in this space is also highly deteriorated and in some spots not repairable.

The main space of the second floor is in fair condition, as a majority of the flooring and system of posts, beams and wood decking are still intact. Like the first floor, the northern and western sections of the space are highly deteriorated with floor failure and visibility through to the first floor. The western exterior wall has an original pair of doors with transom window above; however, the doors have been bricked in. These doors are in poor condition with broken glass. The brick walls on the north and west sides have a high amount of efflorescence. Beams in these outer sections are intact, but in poor condition.

Overall, the third floor is in fair condition. The main space has varying floor finishes on the eastern side and plank flooring on the western side. Like the floors below, the northwestern section of the space has advanced deterioration, though not as severe as the first and second floors. Wood posts and beams are in fair condition. The wood deck ceiling is in fair condition, though some areas are more advanced in deterioration than others. Many windows on the south and west walls have been boarded up with plywood panels.

The fourth floor is in fair condition. The wood plank flooring is deteriorated with some areas displaying water damage. While the floor is fully intact, there is a cut-out for an exposed shaft in the northwest corner. Wood posts and beams are in good condition and the original wood decking is in fair condition. Many of the windows on this level are boarded with plywood panels where glass is missing. Efflorescence on the brick walls can be seen mainly around windows and where the wall and ceiling meet.

The fifth floor is in poor to fair condition. The windows along the east wall are all boarded with plywood panels. Little natural light infiltrates this floor due to the boarded up or otherwise covered windows. Original wood window sills and frames are still intact and in fair condition. Debris clutters areas on the floor and furniture from previous

occupants remains. Wood posts and beams are in fair condition, but more advanced in deterioration than those on the lower levels.

Overall, both the interior and exterior suffer from mild to severe deterioration of window frames, window sash, flooring, and paint finishes. Most of the damage and deterioration have been caused by lack of use and missing windows, allowing outside elements to affect interior conditions. Original materials, such as window frames, flooring, and structural elements, are, nevertheless, still largely intact but in need of repair. Debris left by previous tenants is scattered on some floors.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1898 - 1963

Significant Dates

ca. 1898-99

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)
The dates listed for the period of significance correspond with the years the nominated building was constructed and utilized as a collar-and-cuff manufacturing plant or related clothing factory.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph
Preeminent among the City of Troy's nineteenth and early twentieth century manufacturing interests was the cuff-and-collar industry, which the nominated building shares strong historic associations with. Troy's geographic position proved an ideal location for manufacturing, being disposed as it was along the northernmost navigable parts of the Hudson River and near both the Champlain and Erie canals, all affording it communication with distant markets for its products. The former Searle, Gardner & Company Cuff and Collar Factory is being nominated for National Register of Historic Places listing under Criterion A, in the area of industry, for its association with the detachable cuff and collar industry, and additionally under Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as an important example of "mill construction." It is being nominated in association with the Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Textile Factory Buildings in Troy, New York, 1880-1920." The significance of this building centers on its role as a collar and cuff manufacturing plant and its construction and occupation by some of Troy's most prominent manufacturing companies. The building was in use as a factory for clothing items from the time it was completed until the mid-1900s.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Troy's location along the northernmost navigable parts of the Hudson River and the terminus of both the Erie and Champlain canals afforded it significant advantages in manufacturing, transportation and commerce. The use of the canal system as a viable transportation route was especially important to Troy's industries as it allowed for a convenient means of accessing distant markets. In the early nineteenth century waterways offered a vital means of transportation, as well as a means of providing power, before the growth of the railroad industry diminished the efficacy of the canal system. The watercourses that ran through Troy before meeting the Hudson River proved more than suitable for powering its first mills. This unusual combination of access to transportation and hydraulic power allowed the area to flourish, growing from a small provincial hamlet in the 1780s to a population center reaching almost 80,000 citizens at its peak in 1910.

Troy witnessed such rapid growth in both commerce and industry that by 1840 it was the fourth wealthiest city in the nation based on per capita income. The success and great opportunities the city offered drew attention from all over and began to attract ambitious businessmen. One of Troy's most notable citizens was Samuel Wilson, a meatpacker and entrepreneur, served as a model for Uncle Sam, our nation's symbol. Other interests besides manufacturing were also on the rise. In 1819 Emma Willard established the Troy Female Seminary, now known as

the Emma Willard School, the first school in the nation to use the same mathematics and science curriculum with women as was used for men. A few years later, in 1824, Stephen Van Rensselaer founded the Rensselaer School, now called Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. This was the first degree-granting engineering school program in the English speaking world. Troy was also home to the first Bessemer steel plant in the New World, which was constructed in 1865. The steel at this facility was used to make rails for the New York Central Railroad.

Troy's industrial interests gained considerable fame after the invention of the detachable collar in 1827. Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague created the collar when she became tired of washing her husband's shirts when only the collar was soiled. Montague cut off the shirt collar and reattached it after washing. The idea spread quickly around the city, and soon the detachable collar and cuffs were in high demand. Reverend Ebenezer Brown, a former Methodist Clergyman, began making the collars in his home with the help of his wife and daughters. After finding the business needed more space, he opened a small shop in the back of his store and hired women to help sew the collars. Brown sold the collars, door-to-door, around the city. It wasn't until 1851 that the idea to manufacture collars by machine rather than hand caught on. The increasing demand spurred the formation of new companies and the erection of factories, while advances in manufacturing reduced the economic efficiency of this enterprise as a cottage industry. By 1901 Troy had twenty-six collar-and-cuff makers, along with thirty-eight laundries that were supported by the industry.

Throughout the early to mid-1900s, Troy emerged as an industrial city centered on collar, cuff, and shirt manufacturing – hence its well-earned nickname, the "Collar City." The industry is attributed with creating the terms "white collar" and "blue collar." White collar referred to the men who wore the highly stylized collar, usually being the owners and managers of the manufacturing companies, while blue collar referred to those who worked in the factories or in other such laborious pursuits. The terms became a way of differentiating social classes and continue to find application today. Everyday life and culture of the city revolved around the manufacturing industry of collars and cuffs. According to an article in the *New York Tribune* from July 21, 1901 "… people in all walks of life know about "turning," "pasting," "stitching," and "boxing", and the news from the collar world is interesting to everyone." The article suggested that "one would know that he was in the Collar City if he did not see, because the article and its process of manufacture are discussed so much."

The nominated building was erected in response to increasing demand and growing competition within the collar-and-cuff industry. Built ca. 1898-99, it is a characteristic example of "mill construction." It combines an exterior load-bearing masonry shell with heavy internal wood framing; the scale of the framing was meant to retard the rapid spread of flames in the event of a fire, and the beams were disposed in such a way as to allow them to collapse independently, without taking the brick envelope down with them. The open floor plan on each level was ideal for production, and the columns not only helped support the floor above but were also used as guides for machinery

set-up and circulation. Towers allowed for vertical circulation and could be isolated from the remainder of the building by fire doors. Additionally, they provided a storage area for large volumes of water which could feed the sprinkler system. Due to these buildings multi-levels arrangement, with different parts of the manufacturing being situated on different floors, it was also common to find a lift shaft for moving product and machinery throughout the building. The nominated building retains an original lift shaft in the main block. The 1903-04 Sanborn map provides a detailed description of the various functions of the building and where they were situated. The main section block housed cutting and storage operations in the basement; stamping, packing, printing and offices on the first floor; a stitching and turning machine shop on the second floor; offices and stock rooms on the third floor; cutting and turning operations on the fourth floor; and stitching and branding on the fifth floor. The two-story section on the west side of the building was used for laundry in the basement; ironing on the first floor; and starching and drying on the second floor. The northern two-story section, added after this date, functioned as a store house.

The exterior of the building features many typical details common in industrial mill construction of this era. The regulated and closely spaced system of windows allowed for sufficient quantities of natural light to penetrate the interior. Architectural detailing was somewhat restrained but nevertheless present; the building's most prominent decorative devices—such as the round-arched bays with corresponding archivolts, arranged as pairs or larger groupings, and the use of recessed bays terminated by round arches— link it to the prevailing Romanesque Revival tradition of the late nineteenth century; however, other features suggest design precedents in the Renaissance Revival style or are otherwise generic in nature. Fenestration consists of a mix of round-arched, segmental-arched, and square-headed windows; those at basement level were called out by virtue of their elaborated lintels. The decorative brickwork employed for the principal frieze, consisting of polychrome diapering, is a notable detail, as is the rusticated raised basement level, which, along with the five-part lintels, indicates Renaissance Revival influence. A view published in 1899 in the *Troy Daily Times* shows the south and east elevations largely as depicted; however, the southwest tower is shown with a prominent Romanesque Revival upper stage with corresponding turrets and high pyramidal roof. Given that both the 1903-04 and amended ca. 1951 Sanborn maps indicate this tower as being seven stories in height, it appears that it was in fact built and has since been removed.

The building was constructed as a new, state-of-the-art facility for Searle, Gardner & Company. The principal partners of this firm were Willard W. Searle, the senior partner and an experienced textile manufacturer, and George E. Gardner, who acted principally as a salesman and business agent. A deed dating from 1898 indicates that William Searle purchased the property from William and Emma Geer; the 1885 Sanborn map indicates that the land was occupied by a group of smaller buildings at that time. By 1903 George and Eva Gardner were listed as co-owners of the property. During the company's 17 years at this location it rented out space within the building to other collar-and-cuff companies, among them Holmes & Ide, a firm originally organized in 1869 by Stephen Parks, John C. Ide and Henry Holmes under the name Parks, Ide & Holmes. In 1899, when that company moved to the

nominated building, it had reorganized and was known as Holmes & Ide. They rented the third through fifth floors of the building from Searle, Gardner & Company before dissolving in 1902 under mutual consent. Henry Holmes purchased Charles Ide's interest in the business, at which time the firm took the name Henry Holmes & Son, and continued to rent space at the River Street location until 1914.

In 1916, Cluett, Peabody& Company, the largest collar-and-cuff company in Troy at the time, began to use the factory for its operations. The firm only stayed in the building for a few years before it relocated operations to other parts of the country, mostly in the Northeast. Cluett, Peabody & Company is best known for its "Arrow" brand shirts for men, which are still made today. During the 1920s, when the detachable collar was declining in popularity, there was a new market for attached collar shirts. This firm capitalized on the new trend, and from 1939 to 1945 used the former Searle, Gardner & Company factory as a warehouse. The building was also used during 1936 by the Works Progress Administration sewing project as a "sewing room," providing unemployed women with practical training in the use of sewing machines and the manufacture of clothing and bedding. It was sold multiple times during 1945 to various realty firms, and in 1946, the Berk Ray Corporation, which manufactured sportswear, moved into the building and operated there until late 1980s.

The building is commonly known as the Marshall Ray Building, the name of the sportswear company that was the last clothing manufacturer to utilize the factory. Over the past several decades the building has been sold and purchased by various parties who used the building for storage, offices, and other various temporary uses.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)
N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .57 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	**18**	**607727**	**4733485**	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary for this NRHP nomination is shown on the two enclosed maps, both of which are entitled "Searle, Gardner & Co. Cuff & Collar Factory, City of Troy, Rensselaer Co., NY." These maps are drawn at a scale of 1:24,000 and 1:3,000.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary reflects the historic boundary for the property; all of this land was associated with the nominated resource during the cited period of significance, ca. 1868-1963.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Megan Klem, Preservation Specialist; edited by William E. Krattinger, NYS DHP

organization Johnson-Schmidt & Associates, Architects date

street & number 15 East Market Street, Suite 202 telephone (607) 937- 1946

city or town Corning state New York zip code 14830

e-mail Megan@PreservationArchitects.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Photographs by Megan Klem, November 2012 TIFF format

0001 EXTERIOR, view west showing principal (east) elevation
0002 EXTERIOR, view roughly south showing east and north elevations
0003 EXTERIOR, view looking to southeast showing west elevation
0004 EXTERIOR, view looking north showing south elevation
0005 EXTERIOR, view looking east showing west elevation
0006 EXTERIOR, detail view showing windows, brickwork and cornice, east elevation
0007 EXTERIOR, detail view showing brickwork and windows, east elevation
0008 INTERIOR, basement, view showing characteristic mill construction
0009 INTERIOR, detail view showing post-beam intersection
0010 INTERIOR, view showing framing and open plan, third floor
0011 INTERIOR, detail view showing staircase

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

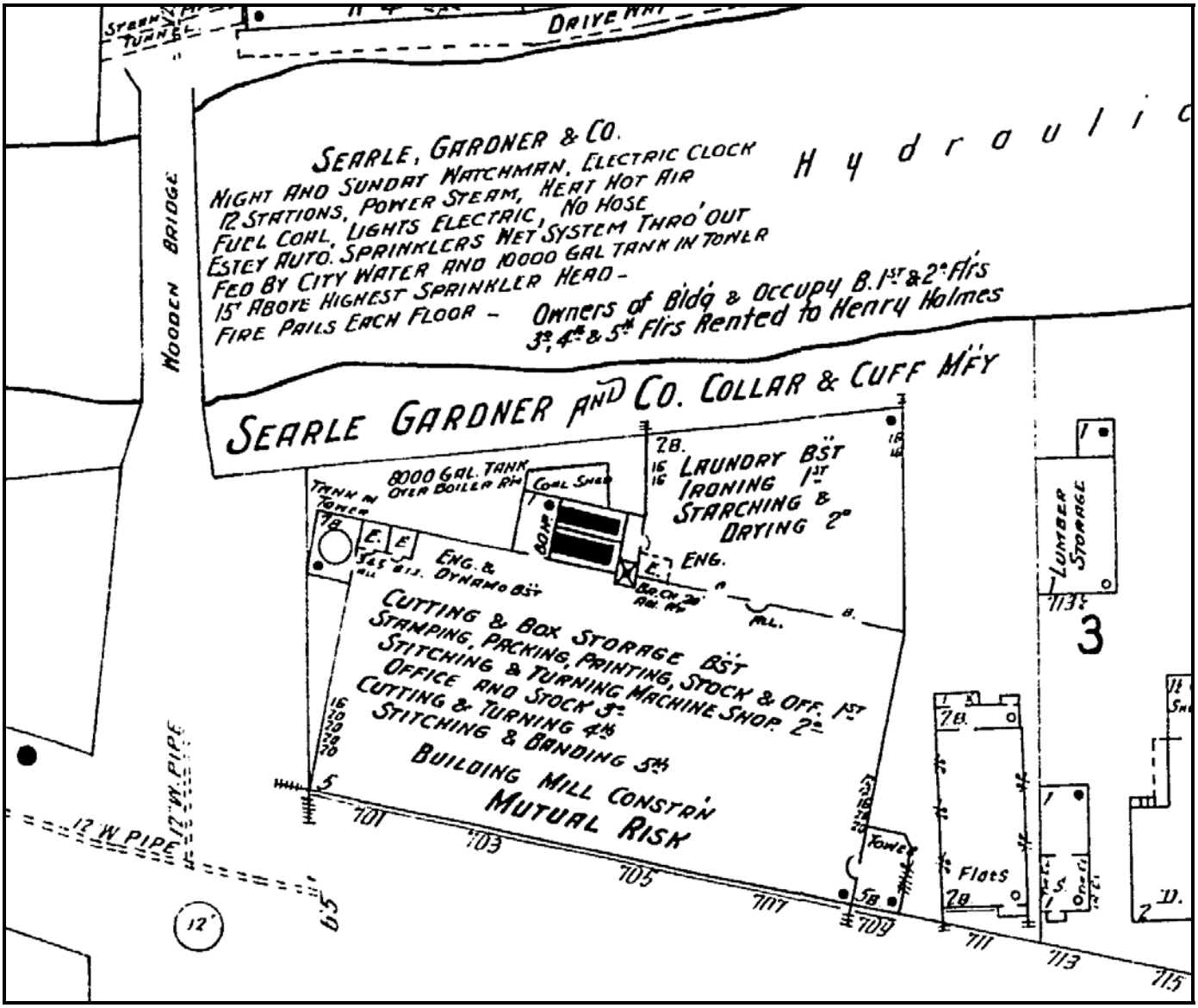
name Uri Kaufman, Manager

street & number 135 Fulton Street telephone (516) 371-6440

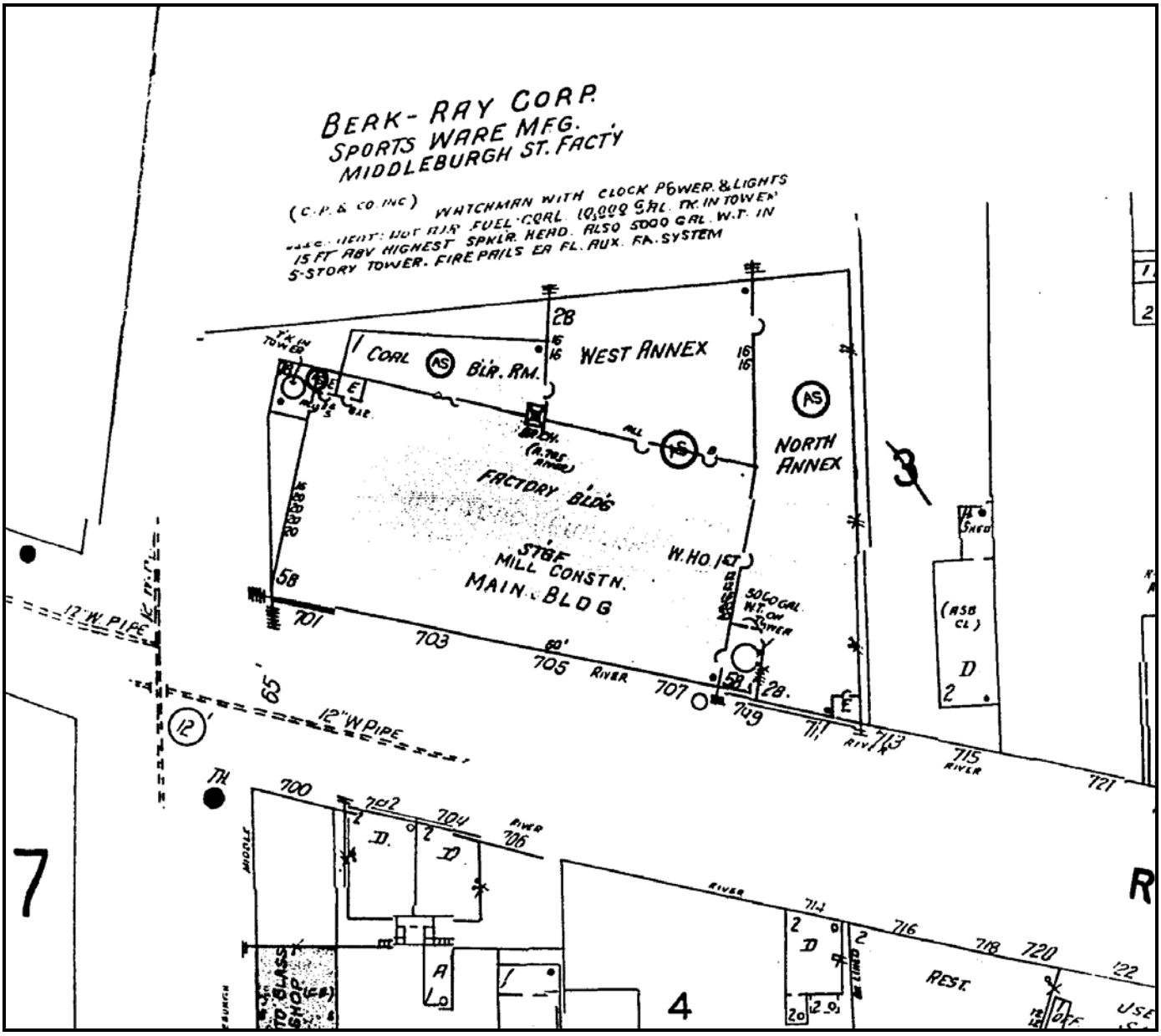
city or town Lawrence state New York zip code 11559

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



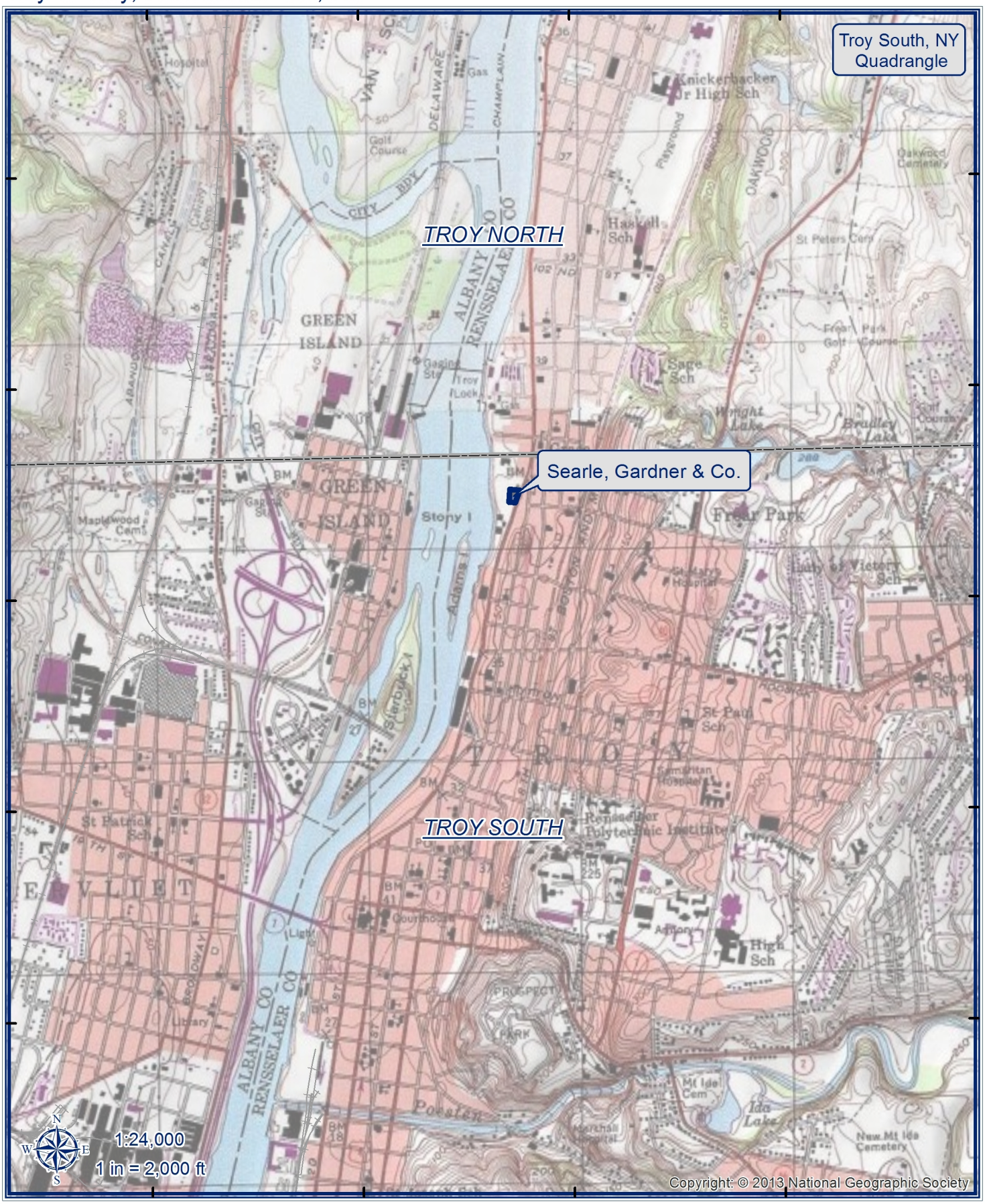
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; 1903-04, vol. 1 sheet 21



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1903- Feb. 1951, sheet 21

Searle, Gardner & Co. Cuff & Collar Factory
City of Troy, Rensselaer Co., NY

701-715 River Street
Troy, NY 12180



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 650 1,300 2,600 Feet

Searle, Gardner & Co.

USGS quad index

Tax Parcel Data:
Rensselaer Co, RPS
www.rensco.com/countymaps.asp

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NEW YORK STATE

Searle, Gardner & Co. Cuff & Collar Factory
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Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 80 160 320 Feet

Searle, Gardner & Co.

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