United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places DRAFT
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           H.M. Quackenbush Factory
other names/site number
name of related multiple property listing n/a

Location

street & number 220 North Prospect Street
not for publication
city or town Herkimer
vicinity
state New York code NY county Herkimer code 043 zip code 13350

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination X 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 X 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

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:

___ 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:) 

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
### 5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)</th>
<th>Category of Property (Check only <strong>one</strong> box.)</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</th>
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<td><strong>X</strong> private</td>
<td><strong>X</strong> building(s)</td>
<td><strong>Contributing</strong> buildings 1 <strong>Noncontributing</strong> sites 0 <strong>Total</strong> 1 0</td>
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**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter “N/A” if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A 0

### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque (Section D)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**foundation:** Stone, concrete

Brick (B,C,D), Wood (A), Concrete Block

**walls:** (E,G), Metal (F)

**roof:** Tar paper (D), Slate (A)

**other:**

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**foundation:** Stone, concrete

Brick (B,C,D), Wood (A), Concrete Block

**walls:** (E,G), Metal (F)

**roof:** Tar paper (D), Slate (A)

**other:**
H.M. Quackenbush Factory

County and State

Name of Property

Summary Paragraph

The H. M. Quackenbush Factory, at 220 North Prospect Street, is located one block west of the Main Street commercial district in Herkimer. The factory was constructed within a residential neighborhood for the convenience of the eponymous founder, who lived across the street. The west side of North Prospect Street retains some of its residential character, though on the east side the factory is surrounded by parking lots and late-twentieth-century commercial structures. The extant factory was built in phases between 1874 and 1996, with a large rear addition built in 1988 and demolished in 2017. The massing reflects the organic growth of the factory with each section having a unique form relative to the whole, resulting in seven sections of varying heights, forms, materials, orientations, and detailing. Sections A-E were built during the period of significance (1874-1972) and retain their historic integrity in terms of form, massing, materials, feeling, and association. Section D stands out as an excellent example of Romanesque Revival industrial architecture and was designed by regional architect Frederick Gouge. Original exterior features include brick walls in Section B, C, and D, and vertical wood siding on Section A; concrete and stone detailing on Section D with corbeling on Sections B, C, and D; raised stone foundation on Section D; original fenestration with many intact windows and doors in all sections; a skywalk bridge connecting the third floors of Sections B and D; and a square brick chimney, though this was shortened by partial collapse. Interiors are intact with open factory plans, exposed wood and steel framing, original wood and concrete floors and ceilings, wood staircases, metal-clad doors, and the main office complex in Section D, which retains its original woodwork, floor tiling, and ceiling fresco. Sections F and G were built in 1984 and 1996 and are non-historic elements.

Narrative Description

The H. M. Quackenbush Factory is located on the east side of North Prospect Street, one block west of Herkimer’s Main Street. The building has parking lots to the north and south, and at the rear lies the concrete pad of a 1988 factory addition that was demolished in 2017. A late-twentieth-century Main Street office building abuts the southeast line of the factory property, while the northeast line abuts an empty Main Street lot. The factory faces a line of residences and smaller commercial buildings on North Prospect Street.

The factory has an irregular plan composed of seven sections of varying size, height, form, and construction. North Prospect Street runs northwest-southeast, though for ease of description it is presented here as a north-south street. Described chronologically, Section A is a two-and-one-half-story, front-gabled, frame building built in 1874. It faces North Prospect Street and forms the southwest corner of the factory. Section B (1877, 1890) is a three-story, flat-roofed brick structure that is partially attached to the rear of Section A via a narrow connector. Section C (pre-1884) is a one-story, brick structure with a shallow side gable that is oriented north-south and connects Sections B, D, and E. Section D (1890) is a three-story brick structure with a full basement and a one-room tower on the roof. Section E (1946) is a one-story, concrete block structure attached to the rear of Section C via a short connector. It has a one-story, framed addition on the north side. Section F is a metal-sided, warehouse with a shallow gable that was constructed in 1984 as a freestanding building. It was connected to the factory in 1996 when Section G, a one-story, split block warehouse, was added to the north side of Section D. The plan below shows the locations and orientations of these building sections.
Basic plan of the H.M. Quackenbush Factory showing contributing elements in green.

**Exterior Descriptions**

The following exterior descriptions are organized chronologically to illustrate the growth of the factory.

**Section A**

Section A (1874) is sided with board and batten wood that extends down to grade. The slate roof has overhanging eaves sheltering unembellished frieze boards. It is three bays wide by eight bays long and is attached to Section B by a narrow, framed connector that adds an extra bay. The windows have wooden, six-over-six double-hung sash, including the attic windows in each gable and windows on the second floor of the connector. Most of the first-story windows are either boarded, have been permanently removed and the areas are covered with siding, or have been replaced by overhead doors. There is a wide overhead door centered on the north elevation, where the grade is slightly elevated, for a concrete ramp. Similarly, two windows of the west elevation have been replaced with an oversized door, though this has been removed and the space is boarded. There is a concrete ramp for this door, as well.

A pair of concrete steps positioned at the seventh bay of the south elevation indicates that there is a retrofitted door here, though it is currently boarded. The eighth bay and the first floor of the connector are concealed behind a small, single-story brick addition with a shed roof. This addition, a pump room, was built between 1879 and 1884 and is tucked into the ell of Sections A and B. It has segmentally arched doorways in its west and south elevations that are infilled with brick and small glass-block windows.

**Section B**

Historic images and Sanborn maps show that Section B was built in stages, with the original configuration being a two-story, side-gabled building that was enlarged ca. 1890 with a flat-roofed third story. The west
elevation windows reflect the different construction episodes and their chronological relationship to Section A. The only windows on this elevation are grouped on the south portion of the wall as it extends past the rear of Section A; none were placed in the north part of the wall, which was screened from street view by Section A. The first floor has a single window opening to hold what was, in 1877, a paired window in a segmentally arched opening. This window and the two single windows on the second floor have shouldered brick framing that is one wythe thick and embellished with keystone medallions. Their sills are stone and supported by corbeled brick brackets. The double window was converted to a double door by the early twentieth century, but portions of the framing, keystone, and sill are visible behind boarding. The left side of this window’s brick frame was impacted by the pumphouse addition. The third floor was added in 1890, giving the building a flat roof with wide eaves and a frieze of corbeled bricks. The two windows on the third floor have stone sills like the windows below. Their framing is simpler, with segmentally arched, corbeled hoods, and they lack keystone embellishments.

The south elevation of Section B has irregular fenestration that also relates to the construction phases. The first and second floor have four symmetrical bays of window and door openings with segmentally arched headers, though some windows are infilled. The left (west) bay has been completely infilled with brick and the sills removed, while a second-story window was filled at a later date (probably in the mid-twentieth century) with glass block and brick. The remaining original windows have six-over-six wood double-hung sash and all are present, though the first story windows are boarded. The second floor from left has doors which are positioned slightly lower than the windows. The first-story door appears to have been widened and has steel framing, though the paneled, double wooden doors have been boarded on the exterior. The second-story door is a single paneled wood door. A ca. 1879 historic drawing of Sections A and B shows that both doors were single wide. The third floor has three, evenly spaced windows. The central window was originally an attic window, per the historic drawing. Faintly discernible differences in brick coloration in the upper corners of the wall suggest where it was enlarged to create a full three-story section.

The differences in brick color are more noticeable on the east elevation of Section B, where the wall was extended upwards by a full story. Unlike the west elevation, this side has four bays of windows that are evenly spaced across the wall. On the second floor, the south window was filled with brick to accommodate a round installation (possibly ventilation) that was later removed and filled with brick. The remaining windows on the second and third floor are intact and identical to those on the south elevation. The first floor is obscured by a full-width, plywood addition with a metal shed roof. This addition provides extra interior space but does not have an exterior door. Though this addition looks non-historic, the ca. 1879 illustration shows a shed-roofed addition in this location.

**Section C**
Section C (pre-1884) is oriented north-south; the north end abuts the eastern five bays of Section D and the south end abuts the full width of Section B. The brick wall of the west elevation extends down to grade and is divided into three slightly recessed bays by rusticated brick piers. The tops of the bays are corbeled and sheltered by the wide eave of the shallow side-gabled roof. Each bay has two openings; most are windows, but the second opening from the south is currently housing an overhead door. The windows are large with low stone sills and segmentally arched hoods of rusticated bricks and have wood-frame, six-over-six double-hung sash, though most are partially or entirely boarded. There is a line of three short chimneys protruding from the metal roof near the northern part of the west wall. Though barely visible from the ground, there is a raised skylight (currently boarded) near the center of the roof. The east elevation of Section C was altered by the addition of Section E in 1946 and the fenestration north and south of Section E has been filled; south of the addition, the Section C window has been boarded with a small window insert and the original fenestration north of the addition has been sealed.
Section D

Section D (1890) dominates the west elevation with its imposing scale and decorative grandeur. Built on a raised foundation ofashlar stone topped by a concrete water table, Section D is six bays wide and fourteen bays long, with a rectangular tower at the north corner. The flat roof of the main block is hidden by a low parapet topped by a narrow metal cornice and embellished with arcades of corbeled brick. The verticality of the tower is emphasized by its hipped roof with square corner turrets and by the north wall of the main block constricting slightly behind the tower bays. Arched corbeling wraps around the walls of the tower and each turret. The hipped tower roof is covered with red asphalt shingles, and the pyramidal turret roofs are topped with copper finials.

The fenestration in Section D is regular with varying window shapes: The first-story windows are fully arched; the basement and second-story windows are segmentally arched; and the third story and tower windows are rectangular. Brick piers supported by tapered ashlar bases extend to the top of the second story, where they terminate in an arcade of raised brick arches trimmed with an undulating string course. On the first story, the fully arched windows have wide, regular voussoirs edged with thin bands of raised brick. The rectangular windows on the third story are topped with jack-arches and are grouped into three bays united by continuous stone sills. The north bay of the third story differs to reflect the fenestration of the tower, with three narrow windows sharing one sill. Though the three tower windows have individual sills, they are united by continuous heavy stone lintels. The tower has five bays on the north elevation, where the continuity between the third story and the tower is more marked in contrast to the three bays of the first two stories. The middle bay of the first story is blind. The one-over-one vinyl replacement windows on the first story retain their wood exterior frames and their half-round transoms. The transom lights have a sunburst pattern of amber and clear glass; one on the north elevation has been replaced with a simpler muntin pattern. The upper story and tower windows are wood double-hung windows with multiple lights, though most are partially boarded. Though the tower windows have nine-over-nine double-hung sash on the north and west elevations, the five south elevation windows are twelve-light, fixed frame units. The basement windows are all boarded.

The entry is positioned in the south bay of the west elevation and is accessed by a double-sided, wood staircase leading up from the north and the south. The stair structure appears to be freestanding and has plywood walls with simple square balusters and newels. The entry has a wood paneled door with a single light and is set into a frame that includes a matching wood side panel. The door retains much of its original interior and exterior hardware. Above the door is a half-round transom identical to those above the windows. The entry is shaded by a historic (though possibly not original) metal awning with scalloped edges.

The south elevation of Section D is disrupted at the rear by Section C. The arrangement of piers, window shapes, and corbelling on the south elevation is the same as the west elevation for the first three bays. From the fourth bay to the last, the arrangement differs slightly in that the first story windows are segmentally arched to match those on the second floor, the headers are arched brick bands rather than voussoirs, and the arcade is flush with the wall rather than raised. The piers terminate at beveled concrete caps that separate each bay. The third-story windows have individual sills and are not grouped within bays as on the west elevation. Finally, the corbel table is not arcaded as on the west elevation. The north elevation east of the tower bays is identical to the south elevation, though eight of the first story windows have been filled with concrete block to accommodate the addition of Section G.

Section E

Section E (1946) juts east from the rear of Section C via a short connector that has an overhead door. It is a steel-framed, concrete-block structure with brick veneer that was built over a slab on grade. The section is five bays long and the large window openings on the south elevation have concrete sills and soldier brick headers.
concealing the steel lintels that are visible on the interior. The windows have been reduced in size with board infill, and most of the new lights are also boarded. The north side of Section E has a window-less, wood-frame, shed-roofed addition that is dilapidated with a collapsing roof. The frame addition covers much of the north elevation. West of the frame addition is a wide, doorless opening that leads to a small, open-air “courtyard” enclosed by Sections C, D, E, F, and G. East of the frame addition are a doorway and a small, high window, both of which have been sealed with concrete block. The east elevation of Section E is obscured by the remnants of the razed 1988 concrete block addition.

Section F
Section F is a non-historic metal-sided, windowless warehouse with a shallow gable that was built as a free standing building in 1984. In 1988, the north end of the east wall was removed and replaced with a narrow concrete-block connector featuring three wide doorways into the new addition. When the 1988 structure was razed, the connection was retained to avoid rebuilding the wall of Section F. The wide doorways are currently boarded, though pedestrian doors in the north side of the narrow connector and in Section F appear to be functional.

Section G
Section G is a non-historic section built in 1996 that obscures eight first-floor bays of Section D on the northeast elevation. It is an east-west oriented, split block warehouse with a shallow shed roof. Sometime after 1996, an extension of the roof was built over the west half of Section F to facilitate precipitation drainage. The north elevations of Section F and G are flush, though the latter is slightly taller. Section G has nine windows and a pedestrian door in its north elevation. The west elevation, which faces North Prospect Street, has a pedestrian door and two overhead doors with a sunken loading dock.

Interior Descriptions

The interior narrative starts with Section D, which is the largest, most decorative, and most important section of the factory, followed by the connecting Section C, which leads south to Sections B and A, east to Section E, and ends with the non-historic warehouse spaces of Sections F and G.

The west elevation entry of Section D is the primary entrance to the building. This section has a repeating floor plan for floors one through three, with some stud or paneled divisions creating variations between floors. The three bays that compose the east-west extent of the tower are the ‘front’ rooms, designated for administrative use on the first floor and light industry on the upper floors. The majority of the fourth bay has brick walls and is used primarily for circulation. The stairwell is located on the south side and the elevator is just south of the section’s mid line. The remaining portion of the fourth bay as well as bays five-thirteen are open plan factory space divided along its east-west axis by a single row of chamfered wood columns with steel capitals. Each floor has north and south doors connecting the front room to the factory floor. Bathrooms are located in the southeast corners. With some exceptions, most of the interior is characterized by exposed brick walls with corbeled end piers, segmentally arched or jack-arched window and door headers, exposed wood framing, diagonal wood floors, and wood ceilings. The doors and their casings are typically sheathed in metal on the factory side with wood, including decorative paneling, on the front side. The original metal-clad and hinged elevator doors are extant.

The foyer originally extended the length of the first three bays, though it was later subdivided to create a small vestibule. The floor appears to be linoleum and features an unusual pattern of terra-cotta colored tiling with crazed embossing and a black border. The ceiling is plastered with a full-length frescoed design incorporating geometric and floral motifs. The wood wall of the vestibule divides the fresco, but both ends are intact, though slightly obscured by a fluorescent light and a sprinkler. Much of the wall space is covered with wood, including
paneled wainscotting, heavy arched window moldings framed by classically inspired pilasters and crowned with keystone detailing, and dentil crown molding. The remaining portions of the exterior walls are plastered. The interior wall has a doorway and large windows leading into the offices. The wood door is paneled and the single light has painted letters reading “Office Entrance.” The window to the left of the door is a service window featuring an arched wooden grill for conversation and a small customer tray. Above the windows are large transoms with divided-light surrounds featuring squares of amber glass. Additional squares of colored glass compose the door transom and sidelight. The foyer terminates at the stairwell entry, which is framed with classical pilasters supporting an entablature.

The main office is three bays wide and has plastered walls with paneled wood wainscoting and dentil crown molding. The floor is wood. The ceiling is plastered and its beams are encased in wood molding. The east wall is pierced by a small window with a fully arched top that looks into the stairwell. In the center of the wall is a doorway leading to the elevator framed by pilasters and an entablature. The door is wood with a metal lining, but the doorway is sealed by brick. The northeast corner features a large, paneled wood cabinet with an entablature. The cabinet is built somewhat awkwardly into the corner by a door leading to a small hallway for north offices; it seems likely that the cabinet was a later addition to the office. The north corner office is finished similarly to the main office, though the woodwork has been painted. The third office with unpainted woodwork is located directly across from the main office doorway. The division between these two spaces was made on the blind bay of the north tower elevation.

East of the north offices is the beginning of the first-floor factory space, the north side of which has been partially subdivided with paneling into a bathroom and smaller industrial rooms. One of these rooms serves as an anteroom for Section G, the doorway of which has been inserted into one of the sealed window openings. The south side and the east end are fully open with double doors leading to the south loading dock and an internal doorway leading to Section C. The small bathrooms on this and the upper floors are built out of the southeast corners and feature divided light windows on their upper walls.

The stairwell has wood floors, stairs, and landings. Its panel railing features a square newel with chamfered post and a ball topper. A simple pipe rail has been added to the brick wall staircase.

There are no divisions within the front room of the second floor, which has exposed brick walls and framing like the rest of the industrial space. The west doorway to the elevator is sealed with brick as on the first floor, though the arched header is still visible. The factory floor has one large, paneled division but is otherwise open.

The front room of the third floor has a panel divider positioned just north of the sealed elevator door. The ceiling of the south room has a former skylight or vent that has been filled with wood and the ceiling of the north room has supplemental framing to support the tower above. The columns in the factory floor have wood capitals rather than steel as on the lower floors. The roof is slightly pitched to accommodate central roof drains, which were recently replaced. A doorway near the east end of the third floor provides access to the bridge leading to Section B.

A trap door at the top of the stairs leads to the recently repaired and tar-papered roof and provides access to the tower as well as to the brick housing for the elevator mechanism. The tower is accessed by a segmentally arched entry in its east elevation; there is currently no door in place. The tower contains a single room with a vaulted wood roof. Two massive steel beams run the length of the tower with ends on either side of the doorway and the other ends positioned between the west windows. The beams formerly provided support for a 5,000-gallon water tank.
From the first floor of Section D, a short wood staircase with pipe railings, leads down into the grade-level concrete floor of Section C, which is a large room with a temporary division built out in the northwest corner. The interior is characterized by exposed brick walls and a wood-frame roof with raised skylight. The north wall of Section C is the exterior of Section D, which differs slightly in appearance in this context. The brick piers with tapered stone bases lack the concrete trim used outside of Section C and there are no basement windows. A shallow ramp in the concrete floor of Section C leads into the basement of Section D. The non-functional chimneys seen from the exterior were built on the west wall and resemble piers. The floor features raised concrete pads that flank the entry to Section E on the east side of the section. The entry to Section B is in the south wall.

The interior of Section B is characterized by a central chimney, brick walls, wood floors, wood ceilings, and exposed wood and steel framing. The first floor was once divided by brick walls into several rooms, though only the southwest room remains intact. The base of the chimney has collapsed, filling much of the first floor with rubble. The stairs are centrally located by the chimney and illustrate the two construction phases of Section B. From the first floor, simple wood steps with a pipe rail ascend to a door opening onto a landing by the chimney, then turn alongside the chimney for the remainder of the ascent. On the second floor, there is a single line of stairs adjacent to the chimney and sheltered by a sloping roof built out on the third floor. An irregular wall constructed on paneling subdivides the north end of the second floor, while the third floor is fully open. There are doors on the north wall that lead to the second-story catwalk over Section C’s roof and to the bridge that connects the third stories of Sections B and D.

The Section A/B connector is accessed by a sliding steel fire door located near the foot of the Section B stairs. The connector and the first floor of Section A have concrete floors. The first floor is divided by drywall into two rooms and the framed exterior walls are partially sheathed in insulation. The wood structural system is composed of square columns along the walls with narrow knee braces supporting the beams. Additional support is provided by steel jack-posts.

The second-floor connector has a wood floor with a stone sill in the Section B doorway. The original window openings of the east elevation are present, though the windows have been removed and are either empty or boarded. Section A is divided into two rooms by a stud wall and has a wood floor, wood walls, wood ceiling, and wood framing. Some of the square wood columns in the center of the space have been truncated and are now suspended by cables. The front room, representing about 25 percent of the space, has been walled off and is currently inaccessible. The attic stairs are positioned along this wall; these originally extended down to the first floor.

Section E is joined to Section C by a steel-framed, concrete block annex. Section C has exposed block walls, steel framing, and poured concrete floor and ceiling. A portion of the north wall was removed to accommodate a frame addition, which is now dilapidated. In the 1980s, Section E was converted from an electroplating facility to a wastewater treatment facility. A pit holding a Lamella Clarifier is positioned in the center of the otherwise open interior.

The interiors of the non-historic Sections F and G are open spaces with exposed steel framing and concrete floors. The south wall of Section G is the exterior of Section D, though the windows are filled with concrete blocks.
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.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. **X**
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 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. **X**
- 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

1874-1972

Significant Dates
1874 (Section A), 1877/1890 (Section B), pre-1884 (Section C), 1890 (Section D), 1946 (Section E)

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation
n/a

Architect/Builder
Frederick Gouge (Section D)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance was drawn to encompass the full history of the factory during the historic period. The business was initiated and the first buildings built by H.M. Quackenbush in 1874 and the Quackenbush family still produced some its founder’s designs in the 1970s.
The H. M. Quackenbush Factory, at 220 North Prospect Street in Herkimer, New York, is historically significant under Criterion A in the area of Industry as one of the village of Herkimer’s most important industries and for its importance as a prominent manufacturer of metal products over a long period of time. For 131 years, the factory remained family owned and evolved its production from air guns to nutcrackers and, finally, metal plating. The business began in 1871, when local inventor H. M. Quackenbush formally established his own manufacturing business with the invention of the “Eureka” air gun, a mass-produced air gun used for target practice. The business continued to grow with the production of cap guns, dart guns and ammunition. Along with gun manufacturing, Quackenbush continued to invent and produce a variety of metal objects and performed electroplating within the factory. Production of the company’s most significant product began in 1878 and 1880 with the design and mass production of a spring-loaded, hand-held nutcracker, a widely popular product which was produced by the company for another ninety years. By 1923 the company was shifting away from air gun production and focusing on the nutcrackers and electroplating entirely. During the early twentieth century, the Quackenbush factory was Herkimer’s largest employer. In the 1970s the nutcracker fabrication was outsourced to a different manufacturer, and the purchase of Utica Plating Company in 1979 made electroplating the primary focus of the business. The Quackenbush family reorganized the company in the 1990s as the HMQ Metal Finishing Group LLC and expanded to factories in Oriskany and Syracuse. In 2005 the company was sold, ending the Quackenbush family ownership.

The H. M. Quackenbush Factory is also significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of a late-nineteenth century factory building that expanded and adapted to manufacture new products by adding new sections and adapting earlier sections for new uses. The factory retains many elements of American industrial design from the late nineteenth century through the late twentieth century, reflecting advances in building technologies that served the various products the company manufactured. The earliest section (Section A, 1874) is a simple, two- and one-half story wood-frame shop, while the largest section (Section D, 1890), is a multi-story brick factory in the Romanesque Revival style, using typical mill construction designed by well-known Utica architect Frederick Gouge. Exterior features include brick and wood walls, wood windows, steel bridging between Sections B and D, square brick chimney, and the stylistic elements of Section D. The interiors also retain historic integrity with intact floor plans in many locations, exposed wood and steel framing, exposed wood and brick walls in the factory spaces, intact wood flooring, intact metal-clad fire doors, and intact interior finishes including in Section D’s administrative spaces, elaborate woodwork, interior windows, and a frescoed ceiling.
Narrative Statement of Significance

Criterion A

The H. M. Quackenbush Factory is located on the historically residential North Prospect Street, one block west of the Main Street commercial district. This structure is unusually placed within Herkimer, as most nineteenth-century industrial concerns were positioned closer to the Hydraulic Canal, located two blocks east of Main Street. The Hydraulic Canal was constructed in 1835 to promote industrial growth and support the transport of lumber from the north down to the Erie Canal, located on the south side of the Mohawk River about a mile from Herkimer’s center. The first railroad in Herkimer, the Utica & Schenectady line, was also established in 1835. The tracks were positioned on Albany Street, several blocks south of the future site of the H. M. Quackenbush Factory. The location of the H. M. Quackenbush Factory was not selected for its access to transportation routes or power sources, but rather for the convenience of its owner, Henry Marcus Quackenbush.

Quackenbush was born at 219 North Prospect Street on April 27, 1847. Most details of his personal life and much of the growth of his business are known through the work of his daughter-in-law, Margaret Thompson Quackenbush.¹ As a teenager, Henry Quackenbush was less interested in his formal education than in tinkering with wood and metal in the backyard. His mother encouraged him by allowing him to withdraw from school at age fourteen and work as an apprentice at the Remington Arms Company in nearby Ilion. He soon caught the attention of the company head, Philo Remington, who was pleased by young Henry’s unusually tidy and productive workstation and gave him full employment within the gun works.

Over the next several years, Quackenbush absorbed the rudiments of gun manufacturing from his job at Remington, while in his spare time he continued to experiment with materials in his backyard. His first known product was a velocipede with an iron frame and wooden wheels. Pleased with the product, he went on to build eight velocipedes that he sold for $75 apiece². This was a substantial sum in the 1860s, even with the ten-dollar royalties he paid to the original inventor, Pierre Lallemont.³ Quackenbush’s first patented invention was an extension ladder that he designed in 1867. He did not produce the ladder, probably given the limits of time and space in his hobbyist workshop, but rather sold the patent for $500.⁴ It is believed that the proceeds of the patent sale were seed money for the development of his own business.⁵

³ Quackenbush, Life, 14-23.
⁴ Elden Wolff, Air Guns (Milwaukee: Milwaukee Public Museum, 1958) 73.
The year 1871 was important for Henry Quackenbush, as he married Elizabeth Wood, quit Remington Arms, and formally established his own manufacturing business, the H. M. Quackenbush Company. While he invented and/or produced a variety of metal objects, including machine tools, lathes, scroll saws, button hooks, stair carpet rods, and other items, the new company’s first invention was the “Eureka” air gun. He offered the 1871 patent for sale in *Scientific American* and it was eventually produced by Pope Brothers of Boston. Air guns were popular recreational arms used primarily at indoor shooting galleries. Most were handmade and were consequently expensive to produce. Quackenbush’s design incorporated several new features and improvements that simplified the design and dramatically reduced the weight of the air gun. Among the innovations was the use of a spring to launch the projectile. These modifications allowed air guns to be mass-produced at lower costs than the handmade guns on the market, with savings passed on to the consumer. An 1873 catalog advertised gallery gun rifles and pistols for fifteen to thirty-six dollars. The same 1873 catalog offered Quackenbush’s model for ten dollars. In 1875, Quackenbush received the compliments of the commander in chief of the Army, Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, who wrote about his satisfaction with the company’s first patented model of long air gun:

> Dear Sirs: I have now had the Rifle Air Pistol for nearly a month. It has a wonderful attraction. Thus far all the parts work well, and nothing is out of order. It is surely ingenious in mechanism, quite accurate in aim, and useful in preparing one for the more serious handling of the ordinary rifle. As such, I have no hesitation in recommending it as the best Parlor Pistol which I know.  

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7 Wolff, 73.
In the 1870s and 1880s, Quackenbush continued to innovate in this market by designing, patenting and producing several varieties of air gun, both pistols and shoulder guns. Among the models produced was a bicycle gun with a wire stock, cap guns, dart guns, a pop-out air gun, and a gun that used a rubber band rather than a spring. Air gun historian Eldon Wolff asserts that Quackenbush and the other air gun manufacturers of the late nineteenth century introduced manufacturing techniques, such as the use of folded metal stock, that were significantly more advanced and cost effective than those of regular gunsmiths. The Quackenbush company produced ammunition for the guns and was reputedly the largest maker of air gun darts in the world. He also invented dart-making machinery that was used by the factory for nearly 100 years.

When Quackenbush first hung his shingle in 1871, he was operating out of his boyhood workshop at 219 North Prospect Street. Within a couple of years, he had added an addition to the little shop and hired four employees. In 1874, his production needs had outgrown the backyard, so he purchased the empty lot across the street at 220 North Prospect Street. There he built a two-story, frame workshop (Section A) to accommodate his growing business. The site was apparently chosen for convenience and without obvious anticipation of the company’s continued growth and future needs for national markets and transportation. The lot was, however, big enough to contain the expanding factory. In 1877, Quackenbush erected a second building (Section B) complete with a 30-horsepower (hp) engine and a 70-ft square chimney. Though the brick building was not built as an addition to the original frame structure, the two were soon connected by a narrow, two-story annex. An 1879 drawing of the joined buildings also shows a small chimney just behind the two buildings. This may be for the 80-hp engine that is depicted in the corner of the blacksmith shop (Section C) on the 1884 Sanborn map, giving a possible date of construction for this section. At this time, Quackenbush employed about thirty workers in the factory.

Though his nineteenth-century business was focused on air gun design and manufacturing, Quackenbush continued to invent and produce a variety of metal objects. Electroplating was also performed within the factory, a technique that became increasingly important to the business in the next century. Production of what is arguably the company’s most significant products began in 1878 and 1880. Though accounts vary slightly, the general story is that in 1878 Henry Quackenbush was approached by a local dentist, Dr. Clinton Chatfield, who had designed a dental pick and wanted to produce a few picks in the factory. Quackenbush complied, but then adapted the tool’s design for use as a nut pick. In 1880, he followed this up with the design for a spring-loaded, hand-held nutcracker that he later patented. These simply designed implements became the company’s signature product in the mid-twentieth century.

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9 Wolff, 79.
The factory continued to expand upward and outward. In 1881 and 1882, he made two additions to the factory. The projects are briefly mentioned in local newspapers, but the lack of detail makes it unclear which addition was being added. A comparison of the ca. 1879 factory drawing and the 1884 Sanborn map of the “Air Gun and Novelty Factory” indicates that the additions were probably the small pump room in the south ell of Sections A and B and the former coal house. Two boilers producing 30 hp and 50 hp were positioned along the north wall of Section C with ready access to the coal house. The 1884 Sanborn map does not show a boiler in Section B (which was lettered at “G” and “E” in 1884), so the Section C blacksmith shop was the new powerhouse of the growing factory.

In 1886, Henry Quackenbush’s success was demonstrated by the construction of a brick Queen Anne home at 219 North Prospect. The family’s original house was moved to a lot on Pine Street to make way for the new home, which was designed by Utica area architect, Frederick Gouge. Unfortunately, the Gouge house was razed in the late twentieth century.

Quackenbush turned to Gouge again in 1890, when he needed more factory space. Section D not only doubled the size of the building but it was built in a commanding Romanesque Revival style that emphasized the importance of the business to all who passed by. The fashionable building included an attractive foyer and front offices. It was also equipped with a 100-hp engine, a sprinkler system, and an elevator. The latter presented

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13“Local Gossip and Home Items,” Herkimer Democrat, 3 March 1886.
some technical challenges during the construction project: “It appears, incidentally, that Quackenbush spent a considerable amount of time to make the elevator level off with the floors.” The problem he was experiencing may have informed his decision to seal up one side of the two-sided elevator shaft. The front office and the rooms above have narrow doorways that would have opened into the elevator; however, they were bricked up during construction or shortly thereafter. The metal-lined wooden door in the front office was retained to cover the brick infill and is extant, though the arched elevator entries on the upper floors were merely sealed up.

The 1890 Sanborn map shows that a portion of Section B had gained the third floor, and it is probable that the remainder of the third floor was erected around the same time as Section D was being completed. The two wings of the building were connected by a bridge, and the doorways were purposefully constructed and not awkwardly retrofitted into window openings. Though Margaret Quackenbush’s history states that the third floor was added in 1886, the evidence of the bridge and its doorways suggest that Section B grew upward in 1890. With the new production space afforded by the extra floor and a large new wing, the company was able to employ seventy people.

The 1896 Sanborn map shows that the completion of Section D allowed the company to move operations out of the twenty-year-old, wood-frame Section A. Its office space was still in use, though possibly by lower-level management, while its factory space was now used for storage. Subsequent Sanborn maps show that the use of this space fluctuated in the twentieth century. Section A was leased to an outside vendor, Herkimer Steam Laundry, in 1900 but by 1905 this wing of the factory was again vacant. In 1911, Section A was the home of the Herkimer Democrat, a local newspaper. The paper went bankrupt in 1914, and the 1923 Sanborn map shows that Section A was once again vacant. The space was not altogether useless, however, as the “garage” was often used for municipal purposes, especially as a polling station.

The 1911 and 1923 Sanborn maps describe the company as makers of “Hardware Specialties”, signaling a shift away from air gun production. The popularity of air guns declined in the early twentieth century, and gun production at the Quackenbush factory slowed accordingly. When Henry Quackenbush passed away in 1933, the company stopped producing guns entirely and sold only its stock. His son, Paul, assumed full leadership of the company upon Henry’s passing, and the business was incorporated as HM Quackenbush Inc.

In a fortunate counterpoint to the decline of the air gun, the demand for nutcrackers rose steadily in the twentieth century, showing 125 percent growth in production by the 1970s. This excludes the World War II years, when the factory solely manufactured bullet cores and other ammunition needs for the Army. This wartime shutdown spurred nutcracker demand at the onset of the Korean War, when consumers were afraid that the popular domestic tool would be once again unavailable in the marketplace. HM Quackenbush, Inc. did little direct marketing; its nutcrackers sold themselves. Bronson Quackenbush, Henry’s

14 Wolff, Air Guns, 77.
15 Quackenbush, Life, 14-23.
16 “Progressive Herkimer,” Herkimer Democrat, 25 December 1895.
grandson and the husband of family historian Margaret, had assumed the reins when his father, Paul, died in 1946. In a rare interview given in 1975, he stated, “Nutcrackers are what we call a ‘promotional staple.’ You put them over by the nuts in the grocery store, and somebody on an impulse will buy them.”

In the early 1970s, the company controlled 90 percent of nutcracker production in America, and it was still a growth industry.

The last factory expansion to occur within the period of significance was the addition of Section E, a new wing dedicated to electroplating. With the end of World War II in sight and anticipation of an economic boom, HM Quackenbush, Inc. applied for a building permit for Section E in July 1945. The addition was needed in part because the basement of Section D, where plating had occurred since the turn of the century, had poor drainage. Section E was a standalone building when completed in 1946, but by the drafting of the 1961 Sanborn map, it was connected to the rear of Section C via the short annex that exists today.

In the 1970s, the company began to shift gears. For a time, the need for more space prompted an interest in removing the business to a new location. This plan was not executed and by the late 1970s, the company decided to divide production. Nutcracker fabrication was outsourced to a different manufacturer to make more room for electroplating. The company purchased Utica Plating Company in 1979 and made electroplating the primary focus of the business. Three buildings were added in the 1980s and 1990s, consisting of two warehouses (Sections F and G) and a large plating building that was attached to the rear of the complex in 1988. This new building supplanted the operations in Section E, which was converted to a wastewater treatment plant for the factory. The Quackenbush family reorganized the company in the 1990s to be HMQ Metal Finishing Group LLC and had factories in Oriskany and Syracuse. In 2005, the company was sold, ending the Quackenbush family reign and leaving the factory empty. The 1988 plating wing was razed ten years later.

**Criterion C**

The architecturally sophisticated Section D (1890) is an excellent example of Romanesque Revival architecture; however, it also exemplifies late-nineteenth-century common mill construction. However, this was not the earliest structure in the H. M. Quackenbush Factory, which was already sixteen years old when Section D was built. The first three sections were informally planned and built, reflecting the incremental growth of what had been a relatively small business. Section A (1870) represented a small-scale, undifferentiated workshop form, a standardized building that was spacious and adequately lighted, based on common vernacular forms, and not yet the beneficiary of specialized engineering knowledge. However, in demonstrating Quakenbush’s move from a backyard industry to a formal business, the building also included a front office space to greet customers and show that the H. M. Quackenbush factory was open for business. Though the interior spaces have been altered and the first-floor windows on the façade were removed for a garage door (now boarded), the windows, siding, wood flooring, trim board under the eaves, and slate roof are largely intact.

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19 “Board Approves Permit for Factory Expansion,” *Evening Telegram*, July 12, 1945
As a brick building, Section B (1877/1890) was more suited to the industry than its wooden predecessor, though its form initially complemented that of Section A. Section B grew with the business, as it was constructed as a two-story, gabled powerhouse with a slate roof; it was later altered to a three-story, flat-roofed building devoted entirely to manufacturing. The first floor was divided into rooms by brick walls, and these likely housed the boiler, engine, and coal. Some of these divisions remain or are evident, particularly the room in the southwest corner. Coal may have also been stored in the small, shed-roofed addition that is visible on the rear of Section B in the 1879 drawing of the factory. After Section C was built, Section B was used for plating and polishing on the first floor and woodworking and dulling on the second floor. The third story appears to have been under construction in 1890, as the Sanborn map indicates that only the southern half was three stories high and all other information about window placement and room functions are unchanged from the 1884 map.

From the exterior, we see that Section B was designed as an addition despite not directly abutting Section A. Half of its west elevation faced the rear of Section A and was not given windows. This portion of the wall was concealed by a narrow wooden annex as early as 1879. The exposed half of the elevation was meant as the primary elevation, as the windows were framed with corbeled brick and stonework. On the other elevations, the windows had simple arched headers. By 1884, the framing of the double window on the first floor was partially obscured by one of the smaller structures (the fire pump room) that was added to this organically growing factory.

The exact date when Section C was built is not clear, but the 1879 drawing of Sections A and B shows a small smokestack positioned behind the junction of the two structures in the general vicinity of Section C’s engine room. The 1884 Sanborn map, which provides a terminus ante quem for Section C, describes this wing as the blacksmith shop. The shop would have been of critical importance to a factory where metal products were designed and made. Though the interior of Section C has been altered by the subsequent additions and the removal of the boilers and engine room, it still retains its concrete floors, skylight, and a row of chimneys by the
front (west) eaves. These elements are characteristic of industrial blacksmith shops. Though built very soon after Section B, the brickwork on this section differs considerably. The piers and arched window headers are made from rusticated brick, while non-rusticated bricks were used for the decorative window framing on the façade windows of Section B. The unusually bold brickwork of the blacksmith shop also included pronounced corbelling at the top of the window bays that resembled overlapping modillions.

The three sections of the factory met the needs of the H. M. Quackenbush company for ten years, but by 1890 more space and a grander presence in Herkimer was needed. Utica architect Frederick Gouge had recently designed a brick Queen Anne home for Henry and Emily Quackenbush, and he was invited back to design a new wing of the factory. In keeping with other architects who were struggling to reconcile the “architectural effect” with the functional and budgetary needs of industrial buildings, Gouge sought to adapt a recognized style to suit the needs of the Quackenbush company.

Frederick Gouge (1845-1927) was born in rural Oneida County. He attended school in Rome, New York, and received a B.A. from Hamilton College in 1870. He worked first for a civil engineering firm and then an Ithaca architecture firm before moving to Utica to set up his practice. His work in Herkimer includes not only the Quackenbush home and factory but also the Palmer House hotel at 267-275 North Main Street. His work in Utica includes several buildings individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including the Utica Daily Press Building (93NR000501), Hurd & Fitzgerald Building, Byington Mill of the Frisbie & Stansfield Knitting Company (93NR000458), Doyle Hardware Building (93NR000498), and John C. Hieber Building (07NR000756). The Commercial Travelers Building (also in Utica) is a contributing element in the Lower Genesee Street Historic District (90NR02060). Gouge was also a president of the Utica Chamber of Commerce, as well as the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

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22 Bradley, 214-215.
Frederick Gouge favored the Romanesque Revival style, using it on municipal and commercial buildings. His design for Section D features several key components of the Romanesque Revival, including the stacked arcades of arched windows on the first and second floors, the voussoirs on the first floor, the deeply recessed bays on the front section, the arched corbel table edging the cornices, and the ashlar foundation. Though only three stories tall, the building has added height with the raised foundation and the elaborate, turreted water tower. The raised piers with their stout bases appear to push the building upward, leaving a rippling string course across the upper wall of the façade. The design successfully conveys the utilitarian function of the structure while embracing a recognizable style.

Inside, Section D contains a very well-preserved foyer and suite of front offices featuring an elaborate system of windows and woodwork as well as a delicate fresco on the foyer ceiling. These richly detailed spaces conveyed the company’s prosperity to the public and the proximity to the factory floor kept Quackenbush very close to the action. His focus within the business was his lifelong passion for materials and innovations, and it seems characteristic of him to maintain his office in the factory rather than in a separate administrative building.

The factory spaces were typical of common mill construction with a central row of heavy timber posts reinforced with cast-iron capitals, paired timber beams supporting plank floors, brick walls, and metal-lined, hinged fire doors. These doors had exposed wood on their administrative sides, and the metal casing of the north fire door on the first floor was painted to appear wooden. Decorative flourishes were not needed or utilized on the factory floors, which retain their historic character. The building was equipped with Grinnell automatic sprinklers and featured a 5,000-gallon water tank on the roof inside the tower.

From the Sanborn maps, we see that the organization of production in Section D was consistent for decades. The basement was used for plating and polishing; milling and drilling occurred on the first floor; the machine shop was on the second floor; and finishing work was conducted on the third floor. This arrangement endured until Section E was built as the new plating facility in 1946. Though most of the equipment was removed after the plant closed, two machines used for nutcracker production remain on the second floor. Individual nutcracker arms, lacking their decoratively plated surfaces, are mounted in the machine.
DRAFT H.M. Quackenbush Factory

Herkimer County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Books:


Historic Maps:

Newspapers, Journals, and Internet Media:


“Local Gossip and Home Items.” Herkimer Democrat, 24 August 1881.

“Local Gossip and Home Items.” Herkimer Democrat, 23 August 1882.

“Local Gossip and Home Items.” Herkimer Democrat, 3 March 1886.

“Patent For Sale Advertisement.” Scientific American 25(11), 9 September 1871.

“Progressive Herkimer.” Herkimer Democrat, 25 December 1895.

“Q for Quality at Quackenbush.” Evening Telegram, 8 August 1968.

H.M. Quackenbush Factory
Herkimer County, NY

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.8 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the attached map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination boundary was drawn to include the largest intact parcel associated with the HM Quackenbush factory during the historic period and includes all of the contributing resources. These parcels were assembled over time and reflect the expansion and development of the company. The evolution of the company is reflected in the attached Sanborn maps.
DRAFT    H.M. Quackenbush Factory                                       Herkimer County, NY
Name of Property                                                County and State

11. Form Prepared By
name/title        Andrea Zlotucha Kozub                               edited by Erin Czernycki, SHPO
organization      Streetscape Preservation                           date       February 26, 2022
street & number   1335 Woodworth Road                                telephone  315-246-5384
city or town       Skaneateles                                      state      NY
e-mail            andrea@streetscapepres.com                        zip code   13152

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.)
H. M. Quackenbush Factory
Village of Herkimer, Herkimer County, New York

220 North Prospect Street
Herkimer, NY 13350

Area: 0.81 ac

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Coordinate Units: Meter
Parcel Year: 2021

Nomination Boundary
Tax Parcels

New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
H. M. Quackenbush Factory
Village of Herkimer, Herkimer County, New York

220 North Prospect Street
Herkimer, NY 13350
H. M. Quackenbush Factory
Village of Herkimer, Herkimer County, New York

Herkimer County, NY

220 North Prospect Street
Herkimer, NY 13350

Area: 0.81 ac
H.M. Quackenbush Factory

Name of Property:  H. M. Quackenbush Factory

City or Vicinity:  Herkimer

County:  Herkimer  State:  New York

Photographer:  Andrea Zlotucha Kozub

Date Photographed:  August 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0001
View facing east of Section D with Sections A and G visible.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0002
View facing north showing Sections A, B, and D.

NY_Herkimer County_H.M. Quackenbush Factory_0003
View facing north of Section D facade.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0004
South elevation of Section D with Section C visible.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0005
South elevation of Section B.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0006
View facing west looking at rear of Sections B, D, and E.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0007
North elevation of Sections F and G with Section D in the background.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0008
Main entry foyer.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0009
Main office, facing west.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0010
Corner office.
NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0011
First floor factory space in Section D, facing east.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0012
First floor factory space in Section D, facing west.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0013
Section A first floor, facing west.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0014
Third floor, Section B, facing south.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0015
View inside Section C facing northwest towards Section D, with basement entry located right of stairs.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0016
Factory space on the second floor of Section D, facing west.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0017
Interior of Section E, facing east.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0018
Interior of Section F (1984), facing southeast.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0019
Interior of Section G (1996), facing northeast.

NY_Herkimer County_H. M. Quackenbush Factory_0020
View from the roof of Sections F (left) and E (right). The pad of the 1988 addition is visible at the rear.
DRAFT  H.M. Quackenbush Factory  Herkimer County, NY
Name of Property  County and State
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Name of Property

Herkimer County, NY
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County and State: Herkimer County, NY
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H.M. Quackenbush Factory

County and State

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.