

**Look Up,
Hudson
Valley!**

**Walking Tours of 8 Towns
on the Hudson River**

A Walking Tour of Albany, New York from **walkthetown.com**

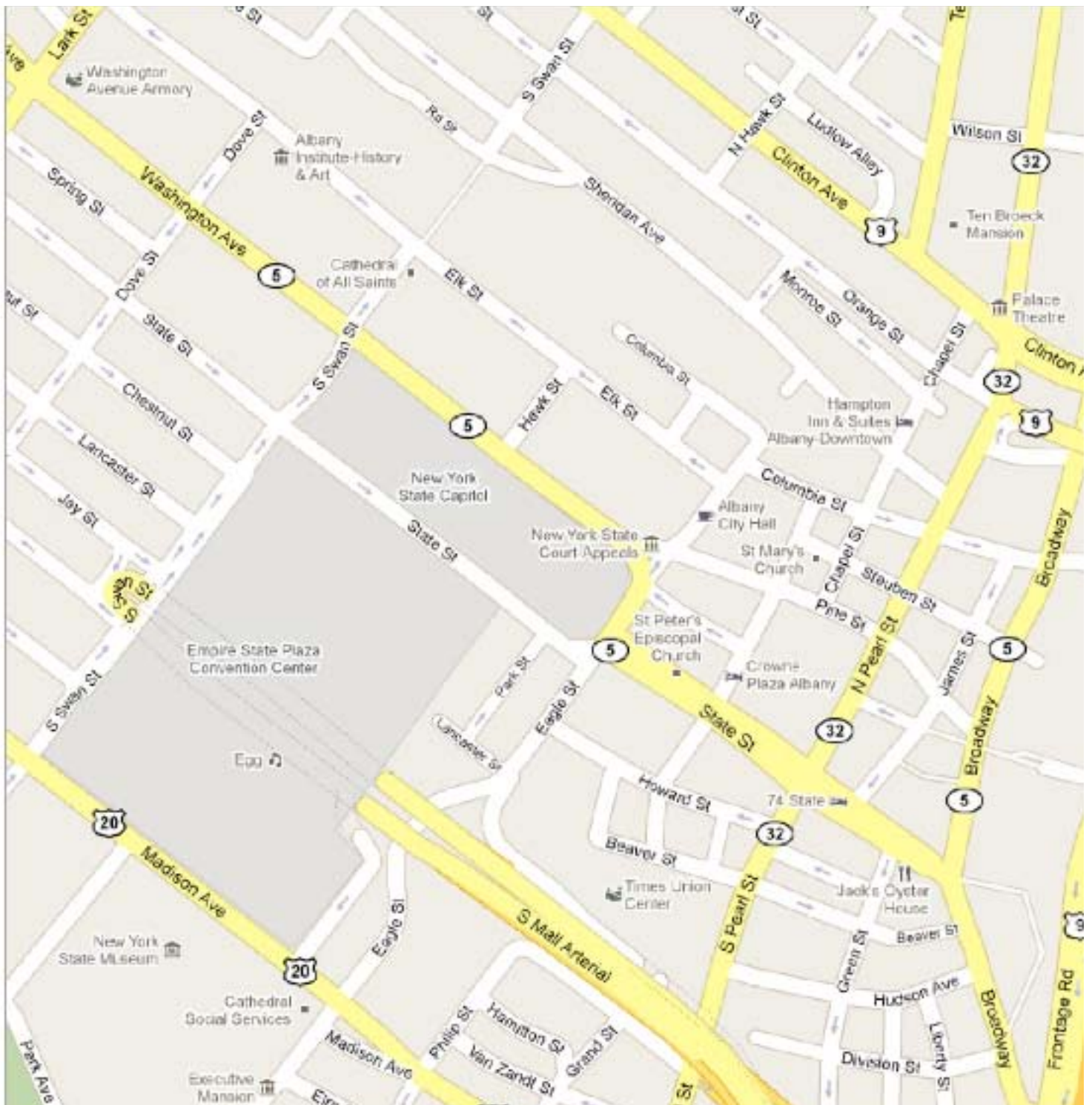
English explorer Henry Hudson, sailing for the Dutch East India Company on the Half Moon, reached this area in 1609, the furthest point north that he led his expedition. The Dutch settlement that followed was strictly about commerce - mostly beaver furs shipped out of this trading post called Fort Orange that would wind up on trendy European heads. The beaver was so all-important that when it came time to name the village that grew on a small plateau by the Hudson River it became Beverwijck, the Dutch name for the luxuriously pelted rodent. When the British took over New Netherlands in 1664 the name Beverwijck was changed to honor the Duke of Albany. In 1686 Albany was formally chartered as a municipality by provincial Governor Thomas Dongan and is today the longest continually chartered city in the country.

From the beginning Albany has been a center for transportation. During the Revolutionary War it was such a prize that on February 28, 1777 Lt. General John Burgoyne submitted a plan to the British ministry called "Thoughts for Conducting the War from the Side of Canada." The ultimate goal was to sever the American states along the Hudson River by moving on Albany. It became the basis for British military strategy, a plan that was blown up by the American victory at Saratoga that October, one of history's most influential battles.

After rotating among several towns Albany was made the permanent capital in 1797 and when America's first super highway - the Erie Canal - opened up the country's interior in 1825 Lock #1 was located north of Colonie Street. At the time of the next census, Albany was the 9th largest city in the United States. Furs and lumber and iron and cattle all flowed through Albany's port in great abundance.

In 1831, some 15,000 canal boats tied up at city wharves. By 1865, there were almost 4,000 saw mills in the Albany area and the Albany Lumber District was the largest lumber market in the nation. There was beer, too, brewed by descendants of the Dutch settlers. Beverwyck Brewery, originally known as Quinn and Nolan was the last remaining brewer from that time when it closed in 1972. And books. Other than Boston no other city produced as many books in the 19th century as Albany. Industry would eventually scatter away from the city and today's economy is driven by the government machine.

Albany has a rich architectural heritage with representative buildings from nearly every period of American design - beginning with Dutch Colonial looks from the early 1700s. The city grew up the slope from the Hudson River and we'll start our walking tour at the top, in the midst of a complex of modern American buildings that did not arrive without a whiff of controversy...



1. Empire State Plaza between Madison Avenue and State Street, Swan Street and Eagle Street



After touring the capital city on a state visit from Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands in 1959, Governor Nelson Rockefeller said, “there’s no question that the city did not look as I think the Princess thought it was going to.” He set out to make certain that no future European princess might be similarly offended. Through eminent domain Rockefeller obtained 40 city blocks south of the state capitol, displacing some 9,000 residents in the process. He sketched his vision of an outdoor plaza with offices and museums and parking garages. Seventeen years and almost two billion dollars later the Plaza was complete. The International-style buildings were placed around a row of three reflecting pools in the concourse and all sheathed in marble. The 44-story, 589-foot Erastus Corning Tower, named for the long-time Albany mayor, is the tallest of the collection.

2. The Egg Empire State Plaza



The construction of Albany’s iconic performing arts venue began in 1966 and took twelve years to complete. The Egg appears to reside on a truncated pedestal but in fact its supporting stem reaches six stories down into the bedrock. The Egg keeps its shape by wearing a girdle - a heavily reinforced concrete beam that was poured along with the rest of the shell. The Egg houses two theaters and nary a straight line or square corner is found inside.

WALK THROUGH THE PLAZA TO THE NORTH END AND THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.

3. **New York State Capitol State Street**



This is New York's third capitol building, the second in Albany. Construction began in 1867 and the official completion did not occur until the dawn of the new century in 1899. The new capitol consumed \$25 million and the talents of several of the leading architects of the day including, Thomas Fuller, Leopold Eidlitz and Henry Hobson Richardson. The chateau-like capitol most reflects Richardson's vision, a Romanesque style that was said to be inspired by the City Hall in Paris, France. His Grand Western Staircase alone required fourteen years to complete and featured 444 steps to climb 119 feet; it became known as the Million Dollar Staircase. The building of Maine white granite is 220 feet tall at its peak although a planned central tower and dome were never built; it is one of ten U.S. state capitols that does not have a domed roof.

TURN RIGHT ON STATE STREET.

4. **General Philip H. Sheridan Statue east lawn of Capitol**



Philip Sheridan spent his early years in and around Albany clerking in a general store before obtaining an appointment to the United States Military Academy from one of his customers, Congressman Thomas Ritchey. Sheridan enjoyed a somewhat troublesome and mediocre career at the Academy but began to distinguish himself in the Indian wars out West. On the battlefields of the Civil War he rose to the rank of Major General in charge of the cavalry in the Army of the Potomac. He became a career military man after the war and was promoted on June 1, 1888, shortly before his death, to the rank of General of the Army of the United States, the same rank achieved earlier only by Ulysses Grant and William T. Sherman.

That year John Quincy Adams Ward, the leading American sculptor of the day, began work on an equestrian statue of Sheridan that was intended for Washington, D.C. Ward labored to create a realistic depiction of the general whose taste for fine food and wine had nearly doubled his

weight in later years and the rendering was eventually rejected by his family - still remembering the dashing young cavalry officer - after 17 years of work. When Albany decided to erect a statue to its nominal native son famed sculptor Daniel Chester French lobbied to use his friend Ward's old work and offered to complete its installation without pay. So, in 1916, six years after Ward's death, his decades-old tribute to Philip Sheridan took its place at the capitol building.

5. Albany Main Telephone Building 158 State Street



Cyrus Eidlitz, whose father Leopold had worked on the state capitol across the street, built an architectural practice around designing buildings for the telephone companies that were coming into power in the first decade of the 1900s. Eidlitz created most of the buildings for New York Telephone before he retired in 1911. An associate, Paul Gmelin, drew up the plans for this white terra-cotta Italian Renaissance tower in 1914. Two subsequent additions came on line in 1931 and 1967.

6. Municipal Gas Company 126 State Street



Born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1869, architect Marcus Tullius Reynolds grew up with his aunt, a member of the ancient Van Rensselaer family, in Albany after his mother died in 1875. His resume included some of the city's most prominent early 20th century buildings and many classically designed banks throughout New England. This Neoclassical effort with a powerful quartet of upper story Ionic columns was executed for the gas company in 1915.

7. St. Peter's Episcopal Church
107 State Street



This is the third church for a parish that traces its roots back to 1704. The first church was a gambrel-roofed, masonry structure built in 1715 in the middle of what is now State Street just below Lodge Street. In 1802 it was replaced by a larger building that lasted 57 years. Richard Upjohn, the leading American cheerleader for the Gothic style designed this French-flavored sanctuary that was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1980. Look up to see three gargoyles, each of which weighs three tons and extend eight feet beyond the walls.

8. 74 State
74 State Street



In the early days of Albany settlement this prime real estate was controlled by the powerful Van Schaick family. In the mid-1800s a wholesale drugstore operated here, which was later expanded to five stories. In 1915 the original building was razed and replaced by the present office building, known as the Kinney and Woodward Building. The first tenant was a home furnishing store and later came a clothing emporium. In its latest incarnation it has been a luxury boutique hotel since 2007.

9. New York State Bank
69 State Street



When the present 17-story red brick office tower was erected in 1927 it replaced the original New York State Bank that had been constructed in 1803. All was removed except for the State Street facade, which now forms the main entrance. The bank was designed by Philip Hooker, one of the early notable architects in America - his name has been carved into a cornerstone. That remnant of facade enables the building to lay claim to be the oldest bank building in Albany and the oldest building in the United States erected for and continually used as a banking house.

10. Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank
63 State Street



Russell Sturgis was born in Baltimore and trained formally as an architect in Munich, Germany. He became one of the country's most respected architectural historians in the 19th century but he was a practitioner as well and this medieval castle of a bank from 1874 is one of his finest works. Constructed of brick and sandstone the building catches the eye with its corbelled corner turret and if you look down the side street you can see an ornate rose window worthy of the city's best churches. The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank was incorporated in 1811, the third bank to be established in the city.

**11. National Commercial Bank/Hampton Hotel
38 State Street**



The National Commercial Bank was created in 1825 under the pen of Governor DeWitt Clinton. English-born architect Robert Williams Gibson arrived in Albany as a 27-year old in 1881 and his work in the city over the next few years, including this building, helped launch his career in New York City. After the bank left for its Neoclassical vault a bit further up at 60 State Street the Hampton Hotel was constructed in this space in 1906, using parts of the old bank building.

**12. Albany Trust Company
35 State Street**



Marcus T. Reynolds adapted the popular Beaux Arts style for this financial institution in 1904, four years after it organized as the first bank trust in Albany. The exterior of the brick-and-stone confection features decorative flourishes everywhere all topped by an ornate dome above the rounded corner.

CONTINUE ACROSS BROADWAY AT THE FOOT OF STATE STREET.

**13. Delaware & Hudson Building/SUNY
The Plaza on State Street at Broadway**



In the early 1900s six railroads served Albany with the two most important being the New York Central, which ran up the eastern bank of the Hudson River, and the Delaware & Hudson (D&H)

whose tracks lined the western bank of the river. Each wanted to broadcast its strength through an appropriately grand terminal. The New York Central had been operating out of its impressive Beaux Arts Union Station just to the north for over 15 years when Colonel Leonor F. Loree, president of the D&H hired Marcus T. Reynolds in 1914 to improve his line's operations in Albany. Reynolds turned to the Flemish Gothic style, unusual for typically classical railroad terminals to create the D&H Building. Four stories high with a 13-story central tower and gussied up with slate roofs and ornamental windows, the granite structure on a prominent location at the Hudson River could easily be mistaken by first time visitors as a state capitol building. Surmounting the tower is a large weather van modeled after Henry Hudson's Half Moon. In 1918 William Barnes had another tower built at the south end to house his Albany Evening Journal, bringing the total length of the building to 660 feet - the length of two soccer fields. Today the space is occupied by the State University of New York.

TURN LEFT AND WALK NORTH ON BROADWAY.

14. Federal Government Building
northeast corner of State Street at Broadway



After years of getting by in rented offices around town the United States Congress appropriated \$350,000 in 1872 to erect a home for the post office, custom office and other Federal offices. The site donated by the City contained the old Exchange Building which had to be removed. The design was switched from an elaborate Gothic to Italian Renaissance. Edward Ogden oversaw the construction of the fire-proof cut-granite building with mansard roof and towers on each corner. The roof was constructed of iron, copper and tin. When all was said and done and the government moved in during 1884 the final price tag was \$627,148.

LOOK TO YOUR LEFT TO SEE...

15. Home Savings Bank Building
11 Pearl Street



When it was completed in 1927, the Home Savings Bank Building was the tallest structure in Albany; it held the title for only one year and currently ranks tenth. It is, however, the city's tallest private building. The Art Deco skyscraper is distinguished by decorative metal and terra-cotta images of American Indians and European settlers, executed by Rene Paul Chambellan.

16. James T. Foley U.S. Courthouse
445 Broadway



This splendid Depression-era Art Deco government building opened in 1934 as the home of the post office, customs house and federal courthouse. The carved frieze that bands the building depicts the various government employees in their jobs. The eagles that command each entrance stand eight feet tall and were carved from a 17-ton block of Vermont marble. Today only the federal courts remain in the building that was named for James Thomas Foley who was appointed to the Federal Court by President Harry S Truman in 1949 and served 40 years.

17. Union Station
575 Broadway



Henry Hobson Richardson, the most influential architect in post-Civil War America died prematurely in 1886 at the age of 47. The successors in his shop George Foster Shepley, Charles Hercules Ruten and Charles Allerton Coolidge continued the firm's work, which often included

large civic projects such as railroad terminals. This one was built in 1899-1900 primarily to serve the New York Central's passenger trains, although it accommodated other lines as well. Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge turned to the newly popular Beaux Arts style for Union Terminal but retained some touches reminiscent of their celebrated mentor, including its prominent trio of entrance arches. When it opened the station was shortly receiving 96 trains per day and reached its peak during World War II with more than 120 trains arriving every day. Since 1986 the building has housed bank offices.

18. United Traction Company/Pieter Schuyler Building 600 Broadway



On November 29, 1899, the Albany Railway, the Troy City Railway, and the Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad Company merged to form the United Traction Company (UTC). Their Beaux Arts headquarters building was designed by the go-to architect on Broadway - Marcus T. Reynolds. The last street railway car rolled down Albany streets in 1946.

CROSS OVER CLINTON STREET.

19. Quackenbush House 24 Quackenush Square at Broadway



This is the oldest intact building in Albany, stretching its existence back into the 1730s. Peter Quackenbush, the founder of a prominent Hudson Valley family, was known to make bricks and it is thought that those used for this house were crafted in a brickyard on site. It has managed to dodge the wrecking ball for almost 300 years, including a brush with its busy highway exit ramp neighbor in 1969. Through its lifetime the brick structure of Dutch pedigree has served many functions, including a gas station, a tavern and, most recently, a restaurant.

**20. Albany Heritage Area Visitors Center
25 Quackenbush Square at Broadway**



The Visitors Center is located in parts of two brick buildings - an 1852 townhouse and the one-time Albany Pump Station. The pump station itself consists of two adjoining buildings; the first was completed in 1874 to draw water from the Hudson River, filter it and pump it under Clinton Avenue to Bleecker Reservoir, which is now Bleecker Stadium. The entire structure was completed in 1895 and operated until 1932, moving over seven billion gallons of water annually. The massive cranes, erected in 1906 and 1909, were used to repair pump engines. They are still operational and were used to install the fermentation and serving tanks for the micro-brewery that operates in the space today.

RETURN TO CLINTON STREET AND TURN RIGHT, WALKING AWAY FROM THE HUDSON RIVER.

**21. The Palace Theatre
19 Clinton Avenue at northwest corner of Pearl Street**



When the Radio Keith Orpheum (RKO) entertainment conglomerate set out to build Albany's largest and most opulent theater in 1931 the name given the architectural style was "Austrian Baroque" but to wide-eyed patrons the design was simply jaw-dropping. John Elberson, the leading atmospheric theater architect of the day, worked without a budget in the midst of the Great Depression to install brass chandeliers, painted murals, panelled walls and golden trimmed tapestries. Despite its sumptuous amenities the Palace was one of the first victims in a nation-wide epidemic of downtown movie palaces falling prey to television and the rise of suburban malls, closing its doors in 1969. It was resurrected as a civic auditorium and in 2003 the Palace was restored to its original appearance and re-established as a performing arts venue.

TURN LEFT ON PEARL STREET.

22. Melville House
3 Clinton Square



Anchoring the southern end of this trio of Federal-style townhouses was the family home of Herman Melville from 1834 to 1838. The author of *Moby Dick* studied and worked in Albany from 1830 until 1838.

23. First Dutch Reformed Church
110 North Pearl Street at Orange Street



The congregation of the First Church in Albany is the second oldest in the state of New York; established in 1642 to serve the Dutch inhabitants of Fort Orange, the adjacent village of Beverwyck, and the patroonship of Rensselaerswyck in general. Work on this church, the congregation's fourth, began in 1797 on plans supplied by Philip Hooker. In 1858 the building underwent extensive alterations and came away with a more Romanesque appearance. The church's oaken was carved in Holland in 1656 and is the oldest pulpit in the United States.

24. Kenmore Hotel
74 North Pearl Street



Adam Blake Jr. was the son of a slave of General Stephen Van Rensselaer III who worked his way into the reputation of being “the richest and best-known business man” in Albany County in the middle of the 19th century. Blake ran the Congree Hotel before it was demolished to make way for the New York State Capitol building in 1878 and immediately built the Kenmore. Blake would

die in 1881 at the age of 51 and the hotel was operated by his widow, Catherine, until 1887. In the 1900s the Rain-Bo Room hosted big bands and was a favorite hang-out for the notorious gangster and bootlegger Jack “Legs” Diamond. The weary hotel was renovated in the 1980s and re-born as office space.

25. Steuben Street



Steuben Street marked the northern boundary of the original settlement of Albany around which a wooden stockade wall ran. The street today is still formed from cobblestones that were carried as ballast in the holds of ships arriving in the port on the Hudson River.

TURN RIGHT ON PINE STREET.

26. St. Mary's Church 10 Lodge Street at Pine Street



Catholicism in the Empire State left New York City for the first time with the establishment of this parish in 1796. The current structure is the third St. Mary's, built in 1867 in a Romanesque Revival style by architects Charles C. Nichols and Frederick Brown who were active in church building in Albany and New England in the 1860s. The final cost was \$100,000. Its open-faced tower, completed in 1894, rises 175 feet and is topped with a weathervane of Angel Gabriel.

27. Albany City Hall
southeast corner of Pine Street and Eagle Street



Henry Hobson Richardson, America's most influential architect of the late 1800s, went straight into his playbook for this municipal building in 1881 that replaced the previous city hall, designed by Philip Hooker in 1829, that had burned down. Richardson's City Hall features many of his trademark Romanesque design elements: contrasting light and dark rough-cut stone; multiple arches, often in sets of three; groups of truncated pillars, decorative gables and a tower. In an 1885 listing of the "Ten Most Beautiful Building" in America by *American Architect* magazine, the Albany City Hall was on the honor roll. In 1927 the pyramidal-roofed tower was outfitted with the first municipal carillon in the United States, equipped with 60 bells. The largest weighs 11,200 pounds.

TURN RIGHT ON EAGLE STREET.

28. New York State Court of Appeals
east side of Eagle Street between Pine and Columbia streets



The New York Court of Appeals is the highest court in the state, created in 1846 to replace both the Court for the Correction of Errors and the Court of Chancery. The eight-member body set up shop in this Greek Revival building constructed of white Sing Sing marble between 1835 and 1842. Architect Henry Rector gave the entrance an imposing six-columned Ionic portico. Inside a courtroom of carved light-brown oak is more handiwork of Henry Hobson Richardson, moved here from the New York State capitol.

29. Albany County Courthouse
east side of Eagle Street at Columbia Street



This granite and limestone building was constructed in the Neoclassical style popular for government buildings in 1916. Set into the slope of the hill, the Eagle Street facade shows four stories that become six as the building flows down the slope. Engaged Ionic columns wrap around the upper stories of the courthouse.

WALK ACROSS THE STREET INTO ACADEMY PARK.

30. Albany Academy
Academy Park



Philip Hooker, who built most of the important early buildings in Albany, was responsible for this two-story brownstone education building as well. Considered by many as his master work, it features fluted Ionic pilasters, a balustraded parapet on the roof and a graceful cupola. The building eventually became known as the Joseph Henry Memorial in honor of the early student whose experiments with electromagnets helped give rise to later inventions such as the telegraph and the transmission of electricity. On the upper floors of the Academy building Henry strung over a mile of wire and succeeded in ringing a bell through electrical induction in 1830. Henry was the first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution where a statue in his honor stands outside. His likeness in Academy Park was crafted by John Flanagan and erected in 1927. You may have an example of Flanagan's work in your pocket - he designed the bust of George Washington on the quarter.

WALK OVER TO ELK STREET ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE PARK.

31. Elk Street



As government power in Albany began to cluster around Capitol Hill in the 1820s and 1830s Elk Street evolved into the city's most desirable address, populated with handsome Federal-style and Greek Revival townhomes, many of which still survive. Several New York governors made Elk Street their home before the creation of an Executive Mansion, including Governor William L. March at #2 Elk Street.

TURN LEFT ON ELK STREET AND WALK WEST, AWAY FROM THE RIVER.

32. Cathedral of All Saints 62 South Swan Street at Elk Street



The Cathedral of All Saints was the first Episcopal cathedral in America to be conceived and built on the English model of church, hospital, convent and school. William Crowell Doane, first Bishop of Albany, set out to recreate its English prototypes right down to the ancient pavements and stones. Robert Williams Gibson was a newly minted 27-year old graduate of the Royal Academy of Arts in England when he arrived in Albany and took down America's leading architect, Henry Hobson Richardson, in a design competition for the commission of All Saints. Gibson gave the cathedral an Old World feel with its Gothic design of towers and flying buttresses. He used brick masonry and an exterior of light reddish-orange split-face sandstone from St. Lawrence County. At 320 feet in length, All Saints, whose cornerstone was laid in 1884, is the fifth largest cathedral in the nation and twenty-ninth largest in the world. After Bishop Doane's death in 1913, all work on the cathedral ceased.

33. New York State Education Department Building
89 Washington Avenue, between Hawk and Swan streets



The instant eye-catcher on this Beaux arts-style building is its block-long colonnade of 36 Corinthian columns facing Washington Avenue. It is the longest colonnade in America. Designed by Henry Hornbostel and opened in 1912, the first tenants were the New York State Museum and New York State Library.

34. Alfred E. Smith Building
west side of Swan Street between Washington Avenue and State Street



The broad-shouldered Art Deco skyscraper was built in 1928 to house the offices of the New York State government. You can look around the facade at street level and see the names of all 62 New York counties carved into the stone. Carrying the name of Alfred Emmanuel Smith, a popular four-term governor, this was Albany's tallest building at 388 feet for almost four decades.

TURN AROUND AND WALK BACK TO THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING AND THE START OF THE TOUR.

A Walking Tour of Hudson, New York

from walkthetown.com

While under Dutch rule in 1662 Jan Frans Van Hoesen bought land from the Esopus Indians here but settlement never occurred by the Dutch or the English who seized control of New Netherlands in 1666. After the American Revolution in 1783, however, New England whalers began fretting that their coastal operations were vulnerable and sought a sheltered inland location.

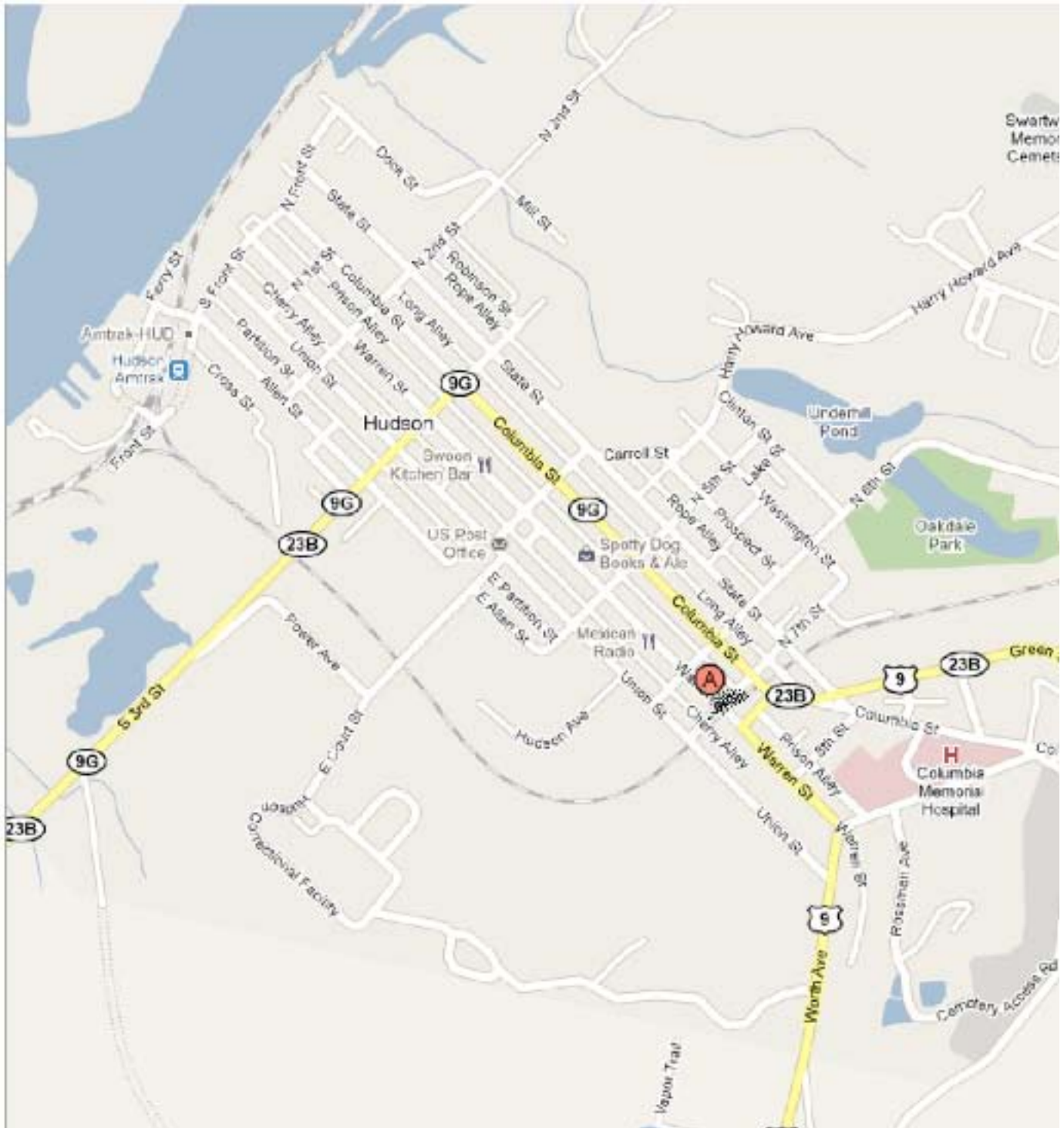
Brothers Thomas and Seth Jenkins led a group representing families from Providence, Newport, Nantucket and Edgartown and sailed up the Hudson River. Finding a harbor deep enough for sea-going vessels here in a place called Claverack Landing for its abundance of clover. The group, who called themselves the Proprietors, paid 5,000 pounds sterling for land and wharfage in 1783.

These folks were for the most part serious-minded Quakers and when they settled, they settled. Some arrived on the banks of the Hudson with pre-made houses on board ship. A grid was laid out and docks and warehouses built in short order. Some two dozen schooners in the whaling, seal and West Indies trade registered Hudson as their home port. Chartered as the first city in the new United State in 1785, it was already the 24th largest city in the country by 1790.

The whaling trade died out when oil was discovered in the Pennsylvania hills in the middle-1800s but the Hudson economy had already transitioned to light industry by that time. Hudson factories produced woolen knit goods and beer and matches and flypaper and ginger ale and cement.

In the late 19th and first half of the 20th century, Hudson became notorious as a center of vice, especially gambling and prostitution. At its peak, or nadir, Hudson boasted more than 50 bars. The officially-tolerated prostitution on what is today Columbia Street made the city known as “the little town with the big red-light district.” It took raids by Governor Thomas E. Dewey to end Hudson’s unique approach to the erosion of its manufacturing base. Today, it is genteel antique shops that churn the economy.

Hudson’s architectural stew is as rich and meaty as any in New York State. Virtually the entire downtown has been designated the Hudson Historic District and features 756 contributing properties from the founding in 1785 until the mid-1930s. Our explorations will follow the progress of that architectural catalog which begins at the edge of the city’s namesake river...



1. **Parade Hill** **west end of Warren Street at Front Street**



The Proprietors designated this hillside space as a public open space in 1785 and it has remained a passive park for 225 years. It may be America's first land set aside for a scenic view. Directly below, the island in the Hudson River is known as the Middle Ground Flats. It was here that Henry Hudson dropped anchor in September of 1609.

Downstream to the south is the Hudson-Athens Lighthouse that was commissioned in 1872 with \$35,000 to help mariner negotiate the tricky channels around the Middle Ground Flats. Pilings were driven fifty feet into the riverbed and then capped by a granite pier. In order to protect the foundation from winter and spring ice floes, the north end of the base was shaped like the prow of a ship. A two-story, Second Empire style brick structure was completed atop the granite foundation. It was put into operation in 1874 and was a manned light until 1950. In the distance are the Catskill Mountains.

2. *St. Winifred* **Promenade/Parade Hill**



New York City native John Watts de Peyster was brigadier general of the New York State Militia during the Civil War and after the conflict one of the first military critics and noted for his histories of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. One of his passions was erecting statues and here he commissioned his go-to sculptor, George Edwin Bissell, to create an image of St. Winifred.

Winifred was a fetching Welsh beauty from the 600s who rejected the advances of a suitor prince who cut off her head in a fit of spurned rage. Her uncle St. Beuno burst upon the scene and killed young prince Caradog with some choice words and retrieved Winifred's head and set it back in its rightful place. From where the head had fallen, there instantly sprang up a well of pure clear water. St. Bueno coaxed Winifred to become a nun, a life path she pursued until her death, always carrying a red mark on her neck. Bissell's rendering of St. Winifred in a 12-foot bronze imagined her either before or after her momentary beheading.

WALK DOWN THE HILL TO LEAVE THE PARK AND CROSS FRONT STREET ONTO WARREN STREET, HUDSON'S MAIN STREET. IT WAS CALLED MAIN STREET UNTIL 1799.

**3. Shiloh Baptist Church
14 Warren Street**



The first Jewish congregation in Columbia County, Congregation Ohav Sholem, was incorporated in 1868 and settled into a meetinghouse on Columbia Street. The Jewish community in Hudson endured stops and starts over the next few decades until moving into this building, designed by Henry S. Moul in 1913. Moul was one of Hudson's busiest architects. The Jewish Anshe Emeth Synagogue was sold to the Shiloh Baptist Church in 1966. The Star of David can still be seen on the building in the stained glass and stone medallions.

**4. Curtiss House
32 Warren Street**



Cyrus Curtiss built this Greek Revival house in 1834. He made his money in the whaling trade and the octagonal cupola on the roof is a remnant of the New England seafaring days when anxious wives would stare across the waves waiting for their whaling men to return. Curtiss would be elected mayor of Hudson in 1844.

5. Robert Jenkins House
113 Warren Street



This splendid survivor of the Federal age of American architecture was built in 1811 by Robert Jenkins, third and fifth Mayor of Hudson. The elegantly proportioned house sports intricately detailed fanlights and sidelights in a pattern that is continued in the iron fence on the entrance steps. Robert was the son of the town's co-founder and first mayor, Seth Jenkins. At the age of 19 Jenkins was at the head of the first cotton mill in New York; he was 39 when he built this brick house and resided here until his death on November 11, 1819. In 1900 his granddaughter Frances Chester White Hartley donated the house where she was born to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; today it houses a museum of Hudson Valley artifacts.

6. First Bank of Hudson
116 Warren Street



This three-bay Federal-style brick building housed the First Bank of Hudson when it was constructed in 1805. It features full height Ionic pilasters across the facade and matching Ionic columns on the small entrance portico. The building, currently functioning as an art gallery, is into its third century. The Bank of Hudson, however, was gone after seven years.

7. Benson House
306 Warren Street



As the town expanded up Warren Street away from the Hudson River in the mid-19th century

fashionable Italianate buildings came to dominate the streetscape. This three-story brick house was in the Benson family for nearly a century and retains its original carved stone windows and cornice.

8. Hudson Opera House **327 Warren Street**



Hudson architect Peter Avery delivered this Greek Revival building in 1855 as the first Hudson City Hall. Besides city business the first floor of the building was home to the Franklin Library and the First National Bank of Hudson. At various times the post office and police station could also be found here. The upstairs was always reserved as a performance hall and around 1880 the building - in the style of the day - took on the name of "Opera House." The stage saw everything from national lecturers like Henry Ward Beecher and Susan B. Anthony to cotillions to poultry shows. The government moved out in 1962 and the building stumbled along for 30 years, being vacant most of the time. It was rescued in 1992 by the not-for-profit Hudson Opera House, Inc. who began restoration to one of America's oldest surviving theaters to production-ready quality.

9. Register-Star Building **364 Warren Street**



Newspapers have been printed in this building for nearly 150 years but it was originally built as a jail. Set back from the street, the front yard was designed for public executions although only one criminal was ever hanged in Hangman's Square. Beginning in 1835 the building did duty as the city hall and an assembly hall.

10. First Presbyterian Church
southwest corner of Warren and Fourth streets



The congregation was formed in 1790 by the original Proprietors of Hudson. The present structure was built of locally quarried stone in 1837 on this location where the second Columbia County Court House once stood. The church's present appearance dates to the 1880s when the facade was enlivened with a rose window and piercing steeples installed under the guidance of artist Frederic E. Church. Since 1910 it has been known as the Town Clock Church.

11. Evans House
414-416 Warren Street



Robert Evans was a brewer who proclaimed his success to the town with this three-story brick house in 1861. With its ornate mansard roof, the Evans home was an early example of the Victorian-era French Second Empire style. The roof and attached tower are clad in fish-scale polychrome slate. The house was the first along upper Warren Street to be built with designed side and front yards.

Cornelius Evans inherited both the house and the brewery upon his father's death in 1868. Under the leadership of Evans the Younger the sales of its major product, Evans India Pale Ale, soared and necessitated its own bottling plant, which soon doubled in size. In his spare time Cornelius Evans served as director of National Hudson City Bank and was elected to two non-consecutive two-year terms as the mayor of Hudson in the 1870s. Prohibition in 1920 forced the brewery to close after 124 years of operation. The house was sold out of the Evans family in 1941 and later served as a synagogue and community center before returning to residential use in the 1970s when it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

12. Evans Hook & Ladder Company No. 3
440 Warren Street



This was the home of Hook & Ladder Company No. 3 for more than 100 of its 200+ years of existence. Founded in 1799, the company moved into this Romanesque-flavored firehouse in 1889 and stayed until 2002. The company was named for brewer and patron Cornelius Evans in 1868.

13. Universalist Church
448 Warren Street



This old church building was constructed for the Universalist congregation in 1869. It features early Romanesque Revival detailing in its rounded entranceway and a slender Victorian tower clad in multi-chromatic slate.

14. City Hall
520 Warren Street



Michael J. O'Connor came to Hudson in 1879 and for 50 years was the architect of choice around town. Here he executed a Neoclassical headquarters in white Vermont marble for the National Hudson River Bank in 1907. The bank traced its roots back to 1830. The entranceway is dominated by a quartet of Corinthian columns and the building is capped by a dome of large curved stained art glass. In 1962 the bank became home to the city government.

15. Farmers' National Bank
544 Warren Street



The Farmers' National Bank was organized in 1839, doing business on this block on the north side of the street. The bank prospered rapidly and in 1873 constructed an elegant banking house with a price tag of \$71,000. This Colonial Revival building appeared after fire swept away its predecessor.

16. Hudson City Savings Institution
560 Warren Street



The Hudson City Savings Institution was incorporated by special act of the Legislature on April 4, 1850 and took its first deposit - \$80 by Henry C. Hutman - on October 7 of that year. There were only 180 other savings banks in the country at the time. This domed Neoclassical vault fronted by a quartet of Ionic pillars was designed by Whitney Warren and Charles Wetmore, in 1910, two years after they rode up from New York City to create the Columbia County Courthouse. The building does duty today as county offices.

17. First National Bank of Hudson
561 Warren Street



This is the fourth of the classically-inspired banks that filled this block in the early 20th century - and the only one that is still operating as a bank 100 years later. The First National Bank of Hudson was organized on March 25, 1864 at 167 Warren Street and spent time in the Hudson Opera House before moving here. With pilasters, a recessed entrance and restrained cornice it projects

a compact strength from its corner. It is best known for its star turn in the 1959 crime caper *Odds Against Tomorrow* as the cash-stuffed target for Ed Begley, Harry Belafonte and Robert Ryan.

**18. J. C. Rogerson Company
615 Warren Street**



This has been the place where Hudson buys its hardware since 1832 when builders, blacksmiths, carriage and wagon makers found iron and steel of all kinds, nails and small agricultural implements. James Rogerson arrived from Mullingar, Ireland in 1858 to helm the business carved out by his predecessors. During his 40-year reign the Italianate-style cornice was added to the three-story Federal building.

Next door at 617 was once the Playhouse Theater. although long gone, its Art Deco facade is still visible.

**19. Granary
621-623 Warren Street on southwest corner of Seventh Street**



This rather mammoth Federal-style building required a lot of bricks to construct in the early 1800s. It was built to store grain but has always had street level openings for storefronts.

20. Diner
717 Warren Street



This prototypical World War II-era streamlined diner replaced an actual wooden sidecar diner that once operated on the park.

21. Park Theater
723 Warren Street



This late 19th-century building was adapted in 1921 for a run as the Park Theater. Nearly 100 years later it trundles on in decidedly less glamorous fashion. There was, at one time, six theaters operating in Hudson. The Park could handle 450 patrons on a strong night.

22. Warren Inn
731 Warren Street



Here is another former Hudson theater, this one built as the 600-seat Warren Theater and converted into a motel in the 1950s as one of the first - and most imaginative - adaptive reuses of a closed movie house.

WALK ACROSS THE STREET INTO THE PARK.

**23. Seventh Street Park
between Seventh and Eight streets and Warren and Columbia streets**



This public square was set out back in the 1780s but was used mostly as open space by transportation routes into the town, first by the Columbia Turnpike and then the Hudson and Boston railroad. In 1879 it was formally laid out as a park.

WALK TO THE EAST SIDE OF THE PARK (THE SIDE FURTHEST FROM THE HUDSON RIVER).

**24. J.W. Edmonds Hose Co. #1 -
10 Park Place**



Protection from fire was high on the agenda of the founding fathers of Hudson who on July 5, 1785 ordained that there “be viewers of Chymnies, Hearths, and places where Ashes are or shall be kept, who shall view and inspect the same once in every Fortnight.” Owners or tenants of every house were required to furnish leather buckets inscribed with the owner’s initials to be hung conspicuously near the front door. The first hose company organized by statute on March 19, 1794. It would eventually be named for John W. Edmonds, a local politician and the first elected chief engineer of the Hudson Fire Department in 1830. He served until 1836, leaving before Hudson experienced two of its most destructive fires in 1838 and 1844 and this Italianate firehouse was built.

The Hudson tradition of firefighting is preserved north of town in the American Museum of Firefighting, built in 1925 as a monument to the men who risked their lives to protect property and people. The museum, one of the oldest fire museums in America, owns apparatus and equipment dating from 1725. The oldest engine was imported from London to New York in 1731. On display are hand pumpers, horse-drawn ladder trucks, steamers and motorized fire trucks. Many are ornately decorated with engine art that reflects the pride of the departments using them.

25. St. Charles Hotel
16-18 Park Place



The St. Charles traces its history back to the 1860s and the days following the Civil War. One of the early proprietors was William H. Van Tassel who came to Hudson and purchased the St. Charles in 1867 at the age of 27, after engaging in hotel-keeping in Greenport and Claverack. He owned the St. Charles for two years before buying the Central House. In 1873 Van Tassel left innkeeping to become sheriff of Columbia County, an election he would seem to have had little trouble capturing as he was described thusly: “There is no business man in the city who has a broader circle of acquaintances, and one who stands higher in the estimation of the community where he is so well known. Thoroughly awake to the local and general public issues, he is always found among the active promoters of all worthy movements.”

EXIT THE PARK AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER AT WARREN STREET AND SEVENTH STREET AND HEAD DOWN SEVENTH STREET, WALKING SOUTH.

26. Iron Horse Bar
7th Street at Cherry Alley



In 1994 Paul Newman portrayed Sully Sullivan, a ne'er-do-well handyman approaching retirement age and trying to reconnect with the family he abandoned years before in *Nobody's Fool*. The fictional Hudson Valley town of North Bath was patched together from Beacon, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Hudson. Here, the Street Grill played the Iron Horse Bar where Sullivan came to play pool. After the film crews departed the proprietors kept the name of the bar that stands hard by the railroad tracks last used by Conrail. The Victorian building dates to the 1870s.

TURN RIGHT ON UNION STREET, HEADING TOWARDS THE HUDSON RIVER.

27. Terry-Gillette Mansion
601 Union Street



This Italian villa rendered in brick in the 1850s was constructed on a design by Richard Upjohn that appeared in the influential pattern book by A. J. Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850). The author called the dual-tower design “one of the most successful specimens of the Italian style in the United States.” After its days as a residence waned it served as the town Elks Lodge for a spell.

28. Emanuel Lutheran Church
20 6th Street at Union Street Lutheran



Prolific architect Michael O’Connell created one of the Hudson Valley’s finest wooden churches here with a variation of the Carpenter Gothic style.

29. Christ Church Episcopal
431 Union Street at Court Street



Episcopalians were active in Hudson in the 1790s and were worshipping in a church on Second and State streets by 1802. The current red sandstone church, one of the town’s oldest, was completed in 1857 on plans drawn by Henry G. Harrison. The cost of the Gothic Revival church, including the lots on which the chapel and rectory were subsequently erected, was \$30,000.

TURN LEFT INTO COURT SQUARE, WALKING DOWN COURT STREET ONE BLOCK TO ALLEN STREET.

**30. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church
429 East Allen Street at Court Street**



The first Roman Catholic church in Columbia County was organized in 1847 with services held in St. John's Masonic Hall. The following year the congregation was housed in a new brick meeting house. This stone Gothic church was erected in 1929.

WALK OVER TO THE COURTHOUSE IN COURT SQUARE.

**31. Columbia County Courthouse
401 Union Street**



The county seat spent its first twenty years in Claverack before moving to Hudson in 1806. This is the fifth courthouse built in Hudson, the third on this site. Its predecessors met destruction by fire and this building was constructed almost entirely of granite, sandstone and metal. Architects Whitney Warren and Charles Wetmore, most noted for their design of the New York Central's Grand Central terminal in Manhattan, gave the courthouse a grand classical appearance without overwhelming its neighbors on the square. They diminished the apparent height of the building by setting the main structure on a raised basement and stressing the horizontal appearance. The courthouse was dedicated in 1908.

WALK BACK OUT TO UNION STREET AND TURN LEFT, CONTINUING TOWARDS THE HUDSON RIVER.

32. Post Office **402 Union Street**



The first mail in Hudson was handled in a store on Warren Street in 1793. Not much changed for Hudson mail for over 100 years until Congress authorized \$75,000 in 1906 for the construction of a dedicated town post office. Supervising architect of the Treasury, James Knox Taylor, whose fingerprints are on scores of New York post offices, is credited with the basic Neo-Colonial design in brick with stone keystones and roof balustrade. He added a pair of classically-inspired Doric porticos that echo the recently built county courthouse across the square. Completed in 1911, the building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the only one in the county on the Register.

33. Nantucket House **234 Union Street**



The earliest houses built in Hudson mimicked those its New England whaling founders knew back home. Some were framed in Nantucket and shipped ready-to-assemble to Hudson. Lower Union Street was once lined with such simple frame houses, usually one-and-a-half or two stories with a three-bay facade. Most are gone, many having been lost to conflagrations that torched Hudson in 1838 and 1844 - this house from the early 1780s is a fortunate survivor.

34. Bolles House
225 Union Street



The core of this house was constructed in the 1780s by Captain Reuben Macy, one of the early money men of Hudson. Richard Bolles, a shoe manufacturer from New London, Connecticut, moved in with his second wife shortly thereafter, in 1793. Bolles died in 1836 and thereafter the house picked up its Greek Revival styling that it displays to this day. The house was in the Ryan family from 1880 until 2004.

CONTINUE TO THE END OF UNION STREET AT FRONT STREET AND TURN RIGHT TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

A Walking Tour of Kingston, New York

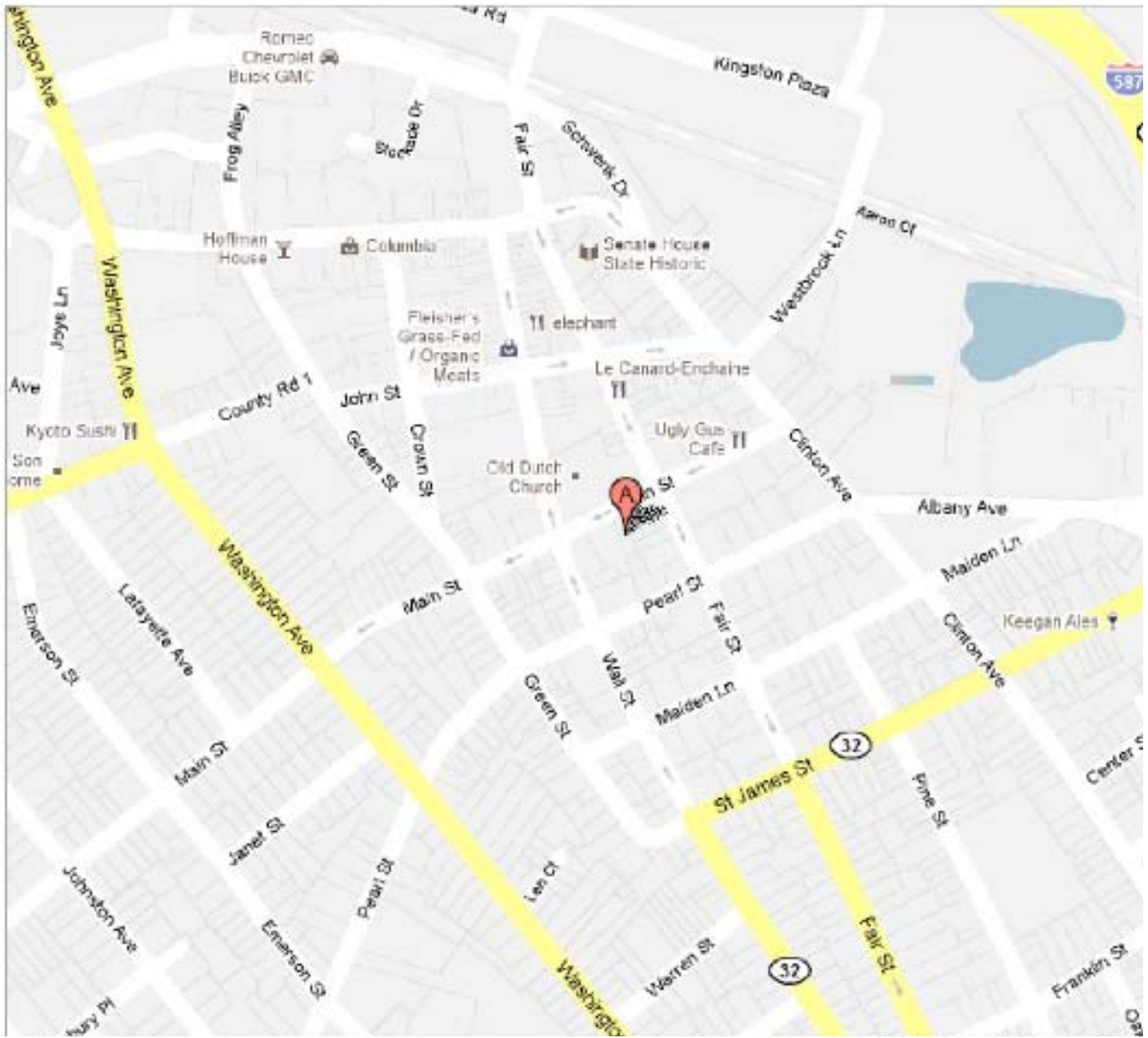
from walkthetown.com

Between the main Dutch trading post of New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island and the distant outpost of Fort Orange in today's Albany was a third 17th century settlement called Wiltwyck, Dutch for "wild woods." The wildness in the woods turned out to come mostly from the local Esopus Indians and after a few unpleasant incidents the leader of the Dutch colony, Peter Stuyvesant, built a stockade of eight-foot palisades to protect the settlers. The village remained under Dutch rule for only a dozen years before the English took over and renamed the place Kingston. Although it was no longer needed, the wooden wall remained standing until almost 1700.

As the American Revolution flared Kingston became known as "the breadbasket of the Revolution" as area farmers supplied the Continental Army with wheat. In September 1777 the nascent New York State Assembly met in a stone house to draw up a new constitution and Kingston briefly became New York State's first capital. On October 7 the legislature disbanded before the advance of a British force under General William Clinton on the way to meet troops coming down from Canada. Seeing a chance to punish Kingston, Clinton landed and put the torch to every house in the village - some 200 structures - but one. The evacuated residents returned and quickly set about rebuilding their limestone houses, many of which stand today.

In 1805, Kingston was incorporated as a village. In 1828 the Delaware and Hudson Canal opened, reaching back 107 miles to the coal fields of northeast Pennsylvania. Valuable anthracite coal shipments arrived in the town of Rondout, now a part of Kingston, which became an important freight hub as the terminus of the canal on the Hudson River. Also shipping out of Kingston was native bluestone used to create the sidewalks of New York City. The dominant industry in town was cement after deposits began being quarried throughout the valley. Cement production reached its peak about 1900, when Kingston produced 3,000,000 barrels annually. In the winter ice was cut from the Hudson River and stored in large warehouses in town to be shipped throughout the year.

Kingston has evolved into distinct neighborhoods. The uptown area, the Stockade District, and the downtown area where the village of Rondout was located are the main ones. Our explorations will take place in the stockade area bounded by Green Street, Main Street, Clinton Avenue and North Front Street but first we'll begin in a spot that was just outside the 1658 stockade where Peter Stuyvesant met with the leaders of the local Esopus Indians...



1. Academy Green Park
238 Clinton Avenue at Albany Avenue



Governor Peter Stuyvesant negotiated a peace treaty for the local settlers and the Esopus Indians on this ground and two centuries later Ulster county troops mustered here before marching off to the Civil War. The park takes its name from the Kingston Academy that was located here and who gave the ground to the City in 1918 for a single dollar.

Proudly looking over the passive grounds are the three men instrumental in the development of early New York: Henry Hudson, Peter Stuyvesant and George Clinton. The statues were installed in 1950 but actually cast back in 1898 and were destined for the scrap heap when Emily Crane Chadbourne rescued them and orchestrated their installment on slabs of native Kingston bluestone.

WALK OVER TO CLINTON AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT, CROSSING OVER THE INTERSECTION WITH ALBANY AVENUE, ANGLING IN FROM YOUR RIGHT.

2. Kirkland Hotel
2 Main Street at Clinton Avenue



This Tudor Revival commercial building appeared on the Kingston streetscape in 1899, replacing a lumberyard on this prominent corner. Under various ownership the hotel evolved into the place to gather in town, known popularly as the Dutch Rathskellar before closing in the late 1960s. The Kirkland received a \$4.7 million facelift in the early 2000s and stands as a rare surviving example of a wood-frame urban hotel.

3. Senate House
312 Fair Street along Clinton Avenue



Colonel Wessel Ten Broeck built this one-story limestone house about 1676. A century later it was the home of merchant Abraham Van Gaasbeek when the first meeting of the newly elected New York State Senate convened here. The session was interrupted on October 16, 1777 when the British plundered and burned the town. The rooms in the Senate House appear as they did in 1777; a museum in the rear features more objects relating to the government's work, including the crafting of the first New York constitution.

CONTINUE ON THE STREET AS IT BENDS TO THE LEFT AND BECOMES FRONT STREET AND YOU ENTER A COMMERCIAL AREA, SPRINKLED WITH MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY ITALIANATE STRUCTURES. CONTINUE TO GREEN STREET.

4. Hoffman House
94 North Front Street at Green Street



Although constructed in 1679, after the British replaced the original Dutch settlers, this rubble-stone house was raised in the traditional Dutch style and is a rare example of the form to survive basically unchanged. The Hoffman family occupied the house for 201 years, until 1908. Since then it has served as headquarters for the local Salvation Army and, most recently, as a restaurant.

TURN LEFT ON GREEN STREET AND TURN LEFT ON JOHN STREET AND CONTINUE ONE BLOCK TO ONE OF THE MOST UNIQUE INTERSECTIONS IN AMERICA AT CROWN STREET.

5. Kingston Academy
southwest corner of John and Crown streets



This two-story limestone structure housed New York's first academy, chartered in 1773 and opened a year later. The Academy was burned by the British in 1777 but classes were going again by the following year. Among its distinguished graduates were Governor DeWitt Clinton and painter John Vanderlyn, whose, Landing of Columbus is located in the Rotunda of the nation's Capitol in Washington, DC. After 1830 the building was no longer used as a school and has seen duty as a carpenter's shop, newspaper office, radio station and more.

6. Matthew Jansen House
northwest corner of John and Crown streets



Matthew Jansen built the core of this house with 20-inch thick limestone walls before the Revolutionary War. After the British got through sacking the town in 1777 only those walls were left standing. The house was rebuilt in 1796 and after a one-story addition came along in the 19th century the property became a favorite of town doctors. It was then commonly known as "the House of Doctors."

7. Franz P. Roggen House
northeast corner of John and Crown streets



This Dutch Colonial house was built by a Swiss emigrant, Franz P. Roggen, in 1750. It suffered the familiar British torching during the Revolution and afterwards the gutted stone shell's sturdy

wooden beams were used as an unofficial gallows. Or so the story goes. When the house was rebuilt in the early 1800s the nefarious beams remained and local lore maintains the house has been haunted ever since.

8. Matthew Person House
southeast corner of John and Crown streets



After serving in the defeated Dutch military Sergeant Matthew Person, unlike many of his fellow soldiers, decided to stay in Kingston after being vanquished by the British in 1664. His house is one of four pre-Revolutionary War buildings still standing on the corner of John and Crown streets. The Person family resided here until the 1820s.

TURN RIGHT ON CROWN STREET.

9. Cornelius Tappen House
10 Crown Street



Cornelius Tappen was the deputy county clerk when the British burned Kingston and he managed to save many of the town's records. The salt-box style house (the sloping rear projection gives it the appearance of a wooden-lidded saltbox) was the first post office in Kingston and reputedly the oldest house on town. The uncut and uncoursed stones betray this as a "rubble" house.

10. Henry Sleight House
3 Crown Street at Green Street



Filling this prominent triangular plot is a splendid stone house blending Dutch (hipped roof) and English (symmetrical five-bay proportions) elements. The original house dates to the 1690s; Hendricus Sleight, Village President, rebuilt it after the burning of the town during the Revolution.

In 1905 the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution rescued the house from the wrecking ball. The DAR hired Myron Steadman Teller to do restorations, one of the first commissions for the 30-year old architect. Teller would become Kingston's leading architect in the first half of the 20th century and cultivate a national reputation as an expert on the restoration and revival of early stone houses but at this point historical accuracy was not a priority. Teller improved the building's appearance with a Federal-style entrance and small porch.

**CONTINUE ON GREEN STREET AND CROSS MAIN STREET. AFTER ONE BLOCK
TURN LEFT ON PEARL STREET AND LEFT AGAIN ONTO WALL STREET.**

11. St. Joseph Church
242 Wall Street



The core of this building began as a Dutch Reform church in the 1830s. After putting in time as an armory during the Civil War it was converted into the church for the new St. Joseph's Parish in 1868. The original Greek Revival structure was transformed through the years; in 1898 a new facade was installed and the bell tower installed.

12. Van Leuven Mansion
63 Main Street at Wall Street



This Federal-style house was constructed by 30-year old John Sudam around 1812. A prominent attorney, Sudam was a New York State senator who entertained the movers and shakers of the day in his fashionable home.

The Van Leuven family moved in during the 1880s. It is now the Fred J. Johnston Museum of American Antiques. Johnston, one of the first consultants to the world famous Winterthur Museum of decorative arts, purchased the deteriorating house in 1938 and spent over 50 years caring for it, restoring the exterior totally and making only necessary subtle changes to the interior.

TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.

13. Wiltwyck Inn
48 Main Street



This brick building is an original creation of architect Myron Teller, not a restoration. He dipped into the Dutch architectural playbook with patterned brickwork and stepped gables although the original Dutch settlement most likely did not have any buildings with such affectations. The building was commissioned by Mary Kenney around 1910. She operated her Wiltwyck Inn that catered to the emerging automobile touring trade. The enterprise lasted only a decade or so and has operated as a commercial building ever since.

CROSS THE STREET INTO THE CHURCHYARD OF OLD DUTCH CHURCH.

14. Old Dutch Church
272 Wall Street



The congregation of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Kingston was organized in 1659 after an appeal to Peter Stuyvesant for a house of worship in his third oldest settlement in New Netherlands. The present church structure, built in 1852 of local bluestone, is the third to be sited on the same plot of land inside the original Stockade Area of Kingston. Influential early American architect Minard Lefever contributed the much-admired Classical Revival design.

The burial ground surrounding the church has existed since its inception. The earliest gravestone, preserved in the museum, dates to 1710. There are at least 71 Revolutionary War veterans interred in the churchyard and the first governor of New York, George Clinton, is also interred here. For over 175 years, Old Dutch was the only church in Kingston and spawned over 50 daughter churches throughout the Hudson River Valley.

WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED EXPLORING OLD DUTCH CHURCH WALK BACK OVER TO WALL STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

15. Ulster County Courthouse
285 Wall Street



Laws have been bandied about this site since 1683 when the newly formed County of Ulster put up a two-story stone building to serve as a jail and courthouse. The present Ulster County Courthouse was constructed in 1789. Ulster County native Sojourner Truth, the famous abolitionist and women's rights activist, successfully saved her son from slavery by arguing his case here.

16. Leventhal Building
288 Wall Street



This ornate brick building was constructed in 1888 as the Leventhal Bros. Furrier and Showroom. Note the etched stone window lintels and the decorative metal cornice at the roofline. The Leventhals switched from furs to fine casual and dress wear in the mid-1900s and remained in business until 1992.

17. Clermont Building
295-299 Wall Street at John Street



Look up above the compromised street level facade of this substantial late 19th century commercial building to see its well-preserved mansard roof punctuated by decorative gabled windows. The roof retains its fanciful metal cresting as well.

TURN RIGHT ON JOHN STREET. TURN RIGHT ON FAIR STREET.

18. Opera House Office Building
275 Fair Street



This building was constructed right after the Civil War in the 1860s and was known for years as the Kingston Music Hall. It was a second floor theater capable of seating about one thousand people and in its day was a good stage, well supplied with scenery, and hosted all the famous players of the age. The ground floor hosted various businesses and the town post office for years.

19. Volunteer Fireman's Museum
265 Fair Street



The citizens of Kingston ordered their first fire engine from England in 1754. It arrived three years later and served for two decades until the pumper was burned with the rest of the town by the British. This Italianate-flavored building was the home of the volunteer Wiltwyck Hose Company, constructed in 1857. In 1981 Kingston's firefighters, then seven companies strong, leased the old firehouse from the city and converted the first floor into a museum featuring antique firefighting artifacts and apparatus including an 1898 streamer.

20. Kingston Trust Company/Rhinebeck Savings Bank
27 Main Street at Fair Street



The Kingston Trust Company was organized in 1836 and set up shop in this Greek Revival headquarters behind a pair of fluted Doric columns. The brick building supports a wooden entablature and cornice with a classical wreath set into the frieze.

21. Saint James United Methodist Church
35 Pearl Street at Fair Street



Methodism in Kingston dates to 1810 when St. James was founded by Edward O'Neil, an native of Ireland who was converted from the Roman Catholic Church. The current Romanesque-style church was dedicated in 1894, its massive walls constructed of green serpentine stone imported from Chester County in southeastern Pennsylvania. The corner bell tower is 100 feet high and surmounted by a pyramidal roof.

22. Fair Street Church
209 Fair Street



The congregation of the Reformed Church of America organized by the Classis of Ulster on January 29, 1849 as the Old Dutch Church could no longer accommodate its 275 families. The Second Reformed Dutch was busy constructing its own Gothic Revival church a year later. It is a fine example of a spare rendering of the style in the years before the introduction of exuberant Victorian Gothic details.

TURN LEFT ON MAIDEN STREET TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN ACADEMY GREEN PARK.

A Walking Tour of Newburgh, New York

from walkthetown.com

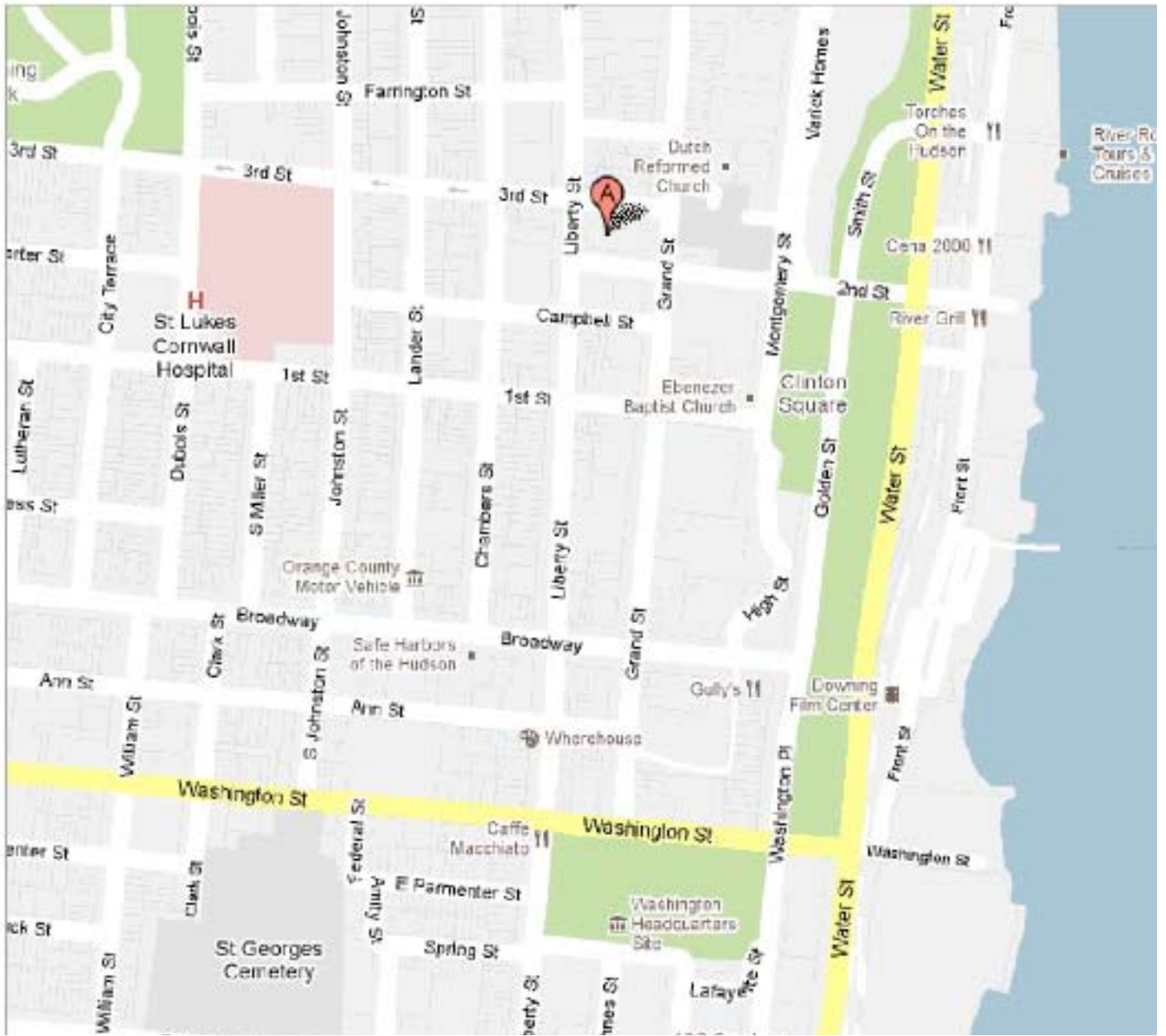
The first settlement on the site of Newburgh was made in 1709 by a band of German Lutherans led by Joshua Kocherthal in the vicinity of Quassaick Creek south of the present city center. As Scottish, Dutch and English settlers came to the western shore of the Hudson the Germans drifted further inland. In 1762 the settlement took the name of a Scottish town on the River Tay.

Newburgh experienced a brisk river trade connecting wagon trails to Western New York until this business was diverted by the Erie Canal in the 1820s. But Newburgh's prime location midway between New York City and Albany did not leave it at a disadvantage for long. Railroads connected the city to the Pennsylvania coal fields and in 1881 the city became the western terminus of the New York & New England Railroad and in 1883 the West Shore Railroad provided direct connection with New York City.

In the latter half of the 19th century Newburgh was firmly established as a transportation and manufacturing hub in the Hudson Valley. Pouring from the city's factories were paper boxes, flannels, soap, iron and wire products, paints, ice machines, perfumes, carpets bleach, lawn mowers and more. The 20th century was not so kind to Newburgh. Trucks sucked up much of the shipping traffic on the Hudson River and in 1963 the final blow was landed when the Newburgh-Beacon Bridge opened destroying ferry traffic between Newburgh and the eastern shore and carrying automobile traffic past the downtown area altogether.

Newburgh has always been at the forefront of historic preservation. The town sported the country's first state-acquired historic site in 1850 and its Historical Society was founded back in 1884 and has been rescuing threatened properties since the 1950s. Its historic district is the second largest in New York state. Despite that legacy urban renewal was eagerly embraced and voracious in Newburgh. In the 1970s the city's historic waterfront area was completely demolished.

Our tour will examine the historic architecture remaining, standing in various states of repair. And we will begin at that very first preserved historic site, now a National Historic Landmark and a site that is depicted on the city seal, on which ground it was determined that the United States would not become a kingdom...



1. Hasbrouck House
Washington's Headquarters State Historic Site
84 Liberty Street



George Washington used the house of the Widow Hasbrouck as his headquarters longer (almost 17 months) than any other building during the Revolution. Jonathan Hasbrouck, a prosperous merchant and colonel in the local militia, had finished the 1725 family home with a commanding view of the Hudson River in 1770. Hasbrouck died in 1780.

Washington arrived in April 1782 and created a significant amount of American history here before leaving in August 1783. He flatly refused the suggestion that he ascend to the head of an American monarchy in the coming new nation; he stemmed a budding mutiny at the American camp at New Windsor; he celebrated the formal treaty ending the war on April 19, 1783; and he created the first American military award - the Order of the Purple Heart. Only three were known to be given out before the long-ignored award was revived in 1932.

The Hasbrouck House became the first historic property ever purchased by a state when New York acquired the building in 1850. Constructed of fieldstone, it has been restored and furnished as a military headquarters. New York State erected the adjoining Georgian Colonial style two-story brick building in 1908 as a museum with artifacts from the Continental Army, including a piece of the boom used to protect the great chain that stretched across the Hudson River to hinder British access to West Point.

INSIDE THE GATE, WALK BEHIND THE HOUSE TOWARDS THE HUDSON RIVER.

2. Tower of Victory
Washington's Headquarters State Historic Site
84 Liberty Street



Overlooking the river is the massive 1887 Tower of Victory monument. Erected with four stone

arches, the monument commemorates the disbandment of the army, under proclamation of the Continental Congress on October 18, 1783. It is nearly the size of General Washington's headquarters.

In the open section of the tower is a life-size statue of Washington copied by William R. O'Donovan great French Neoclassical sculptor Jean-Antoine Houdon. Houdon lived from 1741 to 1828, and was one of the most celebrated sculptors of his day.

WALK OUT OF THE HISTORIC SITE ONTO LIBERTY STREET IN FRONT OF THE HASBROUCK HOUSE AND TURN RIGHT. AT THE CORNER TURN RIGHT ON WASHINGTON STREET AND WALK ONE BLOCK. TURN LEFT ON GRAND STREET AND WALK DOWN THE HILL THROUGH A VICTORIAN NEIGHBORHOOD INTO THE CENTER OF TOWN. ON YOUR LEFT AT BROADWAY IS...

3. City Hall

83 Broadway at Grand Street



Newburgh's City Hall began life a buggy-assembling factory operated in the 1880s by the Bazzoni Carriage Works. The City acquired it in 1893, and reworked it as a City Hall under the guidance of renowned regional architect Frank Estabrook. He adapted the roomy interior into a magnificent two-story City Council Chambers on the second floor.

TURN RIGHT ON BROADWAY.

4. Van Cleft Building

79 Broadway at Grand Street



Joseph Van Cleft constructed this building for his 30-year old hardware and agricultural supply business in 1893. The lower floors provided warehouse and selling space and the upper floors came to be used by the Spencerian Business College that specialized in preparing women for the rigors of the business world.

**5. Brewster Hook and Ladder
75 Broadway**



The Clinton Hook & Ladder company organized in 1852 and was named after its long-time foreman Hiram S. Brewster in 1861. A year later the company settled into a this Italianate firehouse that remained in use until 1976. Most recently it has been used as a restaurant.

WALK ACROSS THE BRICK STREET TO THE OPPOSITE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND STREET AND CONTINUE WALKING NORTH ON GRAND STREET.

**6. Columbus Trust Company
76 Broadway at Grand Street**



The Columbus Trust Company was 1893 with the board of directors taking the name of the Italian explorer who sailed to the West Indies 400 years earlier. In 1902 the bank moved to this prominent corner and renovated a family grocery store by adding a stone Beaux Arts-style wrap around the first floor facade. The bank almost made it to the 500th celebration of Columbus' first voyage but was absorbed by Key Bank in the 1980s.

**7. Masonic Temple
48 Grand Street**



The cornerstone for the mammoth 30,000-square foot Masonic temple was laid on July 10, 1914. The building blended design elements of the Georgian Revival style (corner quoins and

roof balustrade) with the Neoclassical style (small pedimented entrance and massive fluted Ionic columns). It was completed at the cost of \$160,000. The Masonic Fellowship of Newburgh sold the building in 1999 to A. Justin Sterling, a California relationship guru who used the facility for weekend retreats.

8. Wheelman's Club **49 Grand Street**



Newburgh architect Frank Estabrook outfitted this clubhouse for the city's early bicyclists in the last days of the craze for Richardsonian Romanesque buildings in 1896. The architectural style pioneered by the celebrated Henry Hobson Richardson of Boston featured such elements as rough-faced stone and the broad, powerful entranceway arch seen here. From 1948 until 1969 the building was outfitted for use by St. Patrick's Church next door as a high school. Most recently, in its third incarnation the building was restored by the Newburgh Architectural Conservancy and is used as apartments.

9. St. Patrick's Church **55 Grand Street**



Newburgh's small gathering of Catholics began assembling in area homes around 1816. Ground for a permanent church was purchased here in 1838 and construction begun by the congregation that then numbered about 200. It would not, however, be until 1849 that the church would be formally dedicated. Only ten years later the town's Catholic population had increased ten-fold and architect Rembrandt Lockwook gave the enlarged stone church a fully fresh appearance. The brick Second Empire rectory one lot to the south was completed in 1854.

10. SUNY Newburgh/YMCA 54 Grand Street



In 1858, only seven years after the introduction of the Young Men's Christian Association in America from England, Newburgh introduced a chapter and commenced meeting in a rented room at 78 Water Street. The group, 139 strong, didn't take, however, and dissolved in March 1861. The association reformed in 1868 and began a peripatetic existence around town before raising \$17,000 to construct a handsome facility at the corner of Third and Smith streets. The YMAC moved into this spacious tan brick building that blends elements of the Georgian Revival and Neoclassical styles in 1912. They remained until 1996 and on the cusp of its centennial year the building houses part of the SUNY Newburgh campus.

11. Holden Home 73 and 85 Grand Street



At #73 the wooden Federal-style house was begun around 1840 and later picked up an Italianate square tower and detailing. It evolved into an upscale boarding house popular with widows and widowers known as the Oakley. Number 85 is a Second Empire brick home started by George Kerry in the 1860s but not completed until he sold the property to Dr. Smith Ely.

Amos and Sarah Holden came to Newburgh in 1890 from Vermont where they operated several successful paper mills. They purchased #85 and renovated it as they expanded their paper empire into the Hudson Valley. They later acquired the Oakley as well, converting it into a nursing home. After the Holdens died in the early 1920s an endowment prepared both houses to become residential retirement homes.

Recently the Holden Home did a star turn in the Hollywood production of *The Return* starring Linda Cardellini and John Slattery, standing in for a depressed Ohio River town.

TURN RIGHT ON FIRST STREET.

12. Hotel Washington 84-86 First Street



In the first decades of the 20th century civic leaders of small cities felt it imperative to have an impressive hotel to impress potential business visitors. In Newburgh, the Hotel Washington was the result. Dedicated in June 1930 as the Hotel Newburgh, the name was switched to Hotel Washington after a public polling. The luxury hotel featured 148 rooms, now occupied by senior residents.

13. Ebenezer Baptist Church 76 First Street



In the 1800s, before watches and timepieces became available to the common man, one of the most important responsibilities of a town government was to provide a standard time. In 1871 the City of Newburgh spared no expense to fulfill that obligation. The city contracted with German-born watchmaker Charles Fasoldt of Albany to install one of his handmade clocks in the tower of the Union Church overlooking the Hudson River - the highest in town. The cost of the clock was \$1,750 which was quite an outlay when the entire stone church cost \$60,000. But the city got its money's worth. The elegant Fasoldt clocks employed an ingenious mechanism that made them stand out among timepieces. Rather than have the hands of the clock perpetually in advancement the minute hands of the Fasoldt clocks remain frozen for 55 seconds and then snap ahead to the next minute. There are only four clocks of this type in the world, and this is the only one still in its original location. The Ebenezer Baptist Church was organized in 1908 and now occupies the historic property.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO GRAND STREET AND TURN RIGHT, CONTINUING YOUR TOUR OF GRAND STREET.

14. Associate Reformed Church
91 Grand Street at First Street



The Associate Reformed branch of the Presbyterian church organized in 1798 and settled into a church on a hill south of town. They built it but no one came - the town expanded northward rather than to the south. So the elders had the building dismantled and re-assembled on this lot that had been purchased for \$900. The cupola for a church bell was added to the simple Federal-style church in 1834.

15. Newburgh Free Library
100 Grand Street



The first books lent in Newburgh came out of the Newburgh Academy library in 1815, considered the fourth oldest free public circulating library in New York. The Newburgh Free Library came into existence in 1852 with 2,001 volumes available; it was replaced with this ornate Victorian brick library in 1876. Busy Hudson Valley architect John A. Wood, known for his work on luxury hotels, put the decorative flourishes on the library, that wound up costing \$30,000. When the library opened in 1878 one of America's first lending card systems was put in place.

16. St. George's Episcopal Church
105 Grand Street at 2nd Street



Reverend John Brown was called as church rector in 1815 and two years later he and members of his small parish laid out the ground and hauled more than 200 loads of stone to the site to

construct the church that was consecrated in 1819. His hard work was not in vain - Reverend Brown would enjoy the fruits of the labor for another 60 years as head of the church. During his tenure the original square stone building picked up a gallery, an enlarged sanctuary and a Greek Revival bell tower. The iron fence was installed in the 1830s after being obtained from Trinity Church in New York City where John Brown had been baptized. Today St. George's is the oldest church building in Newburgh and the four glass windows nearest Grand Street are original.

**17. City Club
120 Grand Street**



This brick house was constructed in the 1850s for William A. Culbert, a physician and cultivator of grapes. The design was a collaborative effort between Andrew Jackson Downing and Calvert Vaux who, in a two-year partnership, worked on many significant projects including the grounds of the White House and Smithsonian Institution. Downing, a native of Newburgh, is often considered the “Father of American Landscape Architecture” and was largely responsible for the development of the Hudson Valley as a fruit-growing center. The city's major park, Downing Park, is a tribute to his pioneering efforts. Downing died during a fire in a steamboat accident in 1852 and this is one of the very few buildings that carries his fingerprints. Vaux included the house in his influential 1857 architectural pattern book, *Villas and Cottages*, as “Design #22.” In 1904 the Newburgh City Club acquired the property for use as its headquarters and remained until the club dissolved in the 1970s. The house was given a loving facelift in 1975 but was gutted by fire in 1981 and thirty years later the two-story hull of the house stands topless with its classical pilasters framing the windows, awaiting another restoration.

**18. Courthouse/Newburgh Heritage Center,
123 Grand Street**



Upon its creation as in 1798, Orange County courts were held alternately at Newburgh and Goshen, an arrangement that continued until 1972, when all courts were removed to Goshen. In 1841 both seats received nearly identical courthouses erected on plans by popular architect

Thornton M. Niven. Niven was considered the town's first architect and was a master stonecutter. The price tag for Newburgh's Greek Revival court house was \$13,000, the townsfolk raised the money for the surrounding open land. In 1998 the building was conveyed to the City which uses it for the Newburgh Heritage Center.

19. Dutch Reformed Church
134 Grand Street



On assignment from the Dutch Reformed Church in New York City, Reverend William Cruickshank arrived in Newburgh in 1834 to start a new church. Alexander Jackson Davis was hired to design a church for the fledgling congregation. Davis was to become one of America's most influential architects of the 1800s but at this point was still early in his career and only a few years removed from being an illustrator. He delivered a monumental Greek Revival temple, the most popular style of the day, for the church that was situated on a bluff 250 feet above the Hudson River.

The church served the congregation until 1967 when it was deconsecrated. The building soon faced the wrecking ball but efforts to save it kick-started the city's modern historic preservation movement. The face-lift, with a price tag in the millions, is still on-going and its four fluted Ionic columns were recently restored in 2006. In 2001 the church was named a National Historic Landmark as Davis' as the only surviving church in the Greek Revival style.

TURN LEFT ON CATHERINE STREET. TURN LEFT ON LIBERTY STREET.

20. First United Methodist Church
241 Liberty Street At 3rd Street



This supremely Gothic church sprung to life as the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and was dedicated on November 13, 1861. The middle tower and spire soar to a height of 180 feet and the side towers are 63 feet high. The heavily buttressed building cost the congregation, which traced its roots in town back to 1808, about \$35,000.

21. United States Post Office
215-217 Liberty Street



The first post office was organized in Newburgh in 1795. This expansive nine-bay brick building was a Depression-era project shepherded to completion in the early 1930s by James Wetmore, supervising architect for the United States Treasury Department. The two-story Colonial Revival post office, capped by a cupola, was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1989.

22. Elks Lodge
155 Liberty Street



The Elks fraternal organization purchased this property in 1909 that once housed a hospital. In 1930 the Elks hired James Riely Gordon to design a new lodge. Gordon had been in practice for over 50 years at that point and had 72 courthouse designs, including a slew across Texas, to his credit. Here he delivered a distinctive Neoclassical building with a circular facade. The stone lodge features a rusticated base, a parade of pilasters and carved window hoods. Gordon passed in 1937, the Elks have also recently moved on but the building appears as fresh as it did 80 years ago.

23. Karpeles Manuscript Library
94 Broadway at Liberty Street



While at General Electric David Karpeles was a pioneer in artificial intelligence who created the first operating optical character recognition program and who developed a program that enabled the questioning of a computer using unrestricted English language. His successes helped fuel his passion

for collecting historical documents. In 1983 the first Karpeles Manuscript Library Museum opened in California to bring these educational treasures to the public. Today there are Karpeles museums across the country that offer rotating exhibits designed to focus on no more than 25 documents at any one time. The Neoclassical building that houses the Newburgh collection was constructed for the Newburgh Savings Bank in 1923; the bank was chartered back in 1852.

TURN RIGHT ON BROADWAY.

24. Ritz Theater 107 Broadway



This block-long brick structure was constructed in 1883 for the manufacture of overalls, plumbing supplies and cigars. In 1913 part of the factory building was converted into George M. Cohan's Opera House and the greats of the Vaudeville era appeared on its stage. In 1933 Eugene Levy purchased the theater and renamed it the Ritz. Along with first-run movies the Ritz hosted the biggest live acts of the era including Ella Fitzgerald and Frank Sinatra. On December 17, 1941 Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz made their stage debut together at the Ritz with an act that would evolve into the world's most popular television show, I Love Lucy. The Ritz would close its stage in 1969 and the house struggled on as a twin cinema for a dozen more years. The Ritz was renovated in the early 2000s and its renaissance is ongoing.

25. Armory 135-147 Broadway



This fortress-like brick building was designed by John A. Wood and constructed in 1879. It served as an armory until 1931. After the guns and cannons were moved out it served as a supermarket, a billiard parlor and a bowling alley, among other uses.

TURN LEFT ON JOHNSTON STREET. TURN LEFT ON WASHINGTON STREET.

26. AME Zion Church
111 Washington Street

The Reverend George Matthews organized the church in 1827 after being sent upstate from New York City by his father. The first services were held in private homes and in the basement of the Catholic church on Liberty Street. This lot was purchased in 1833 and a church building was soon erected.

**CONTINUE ON WASHINGTON STREET TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT
WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS STATE HISTORIC SITE.**

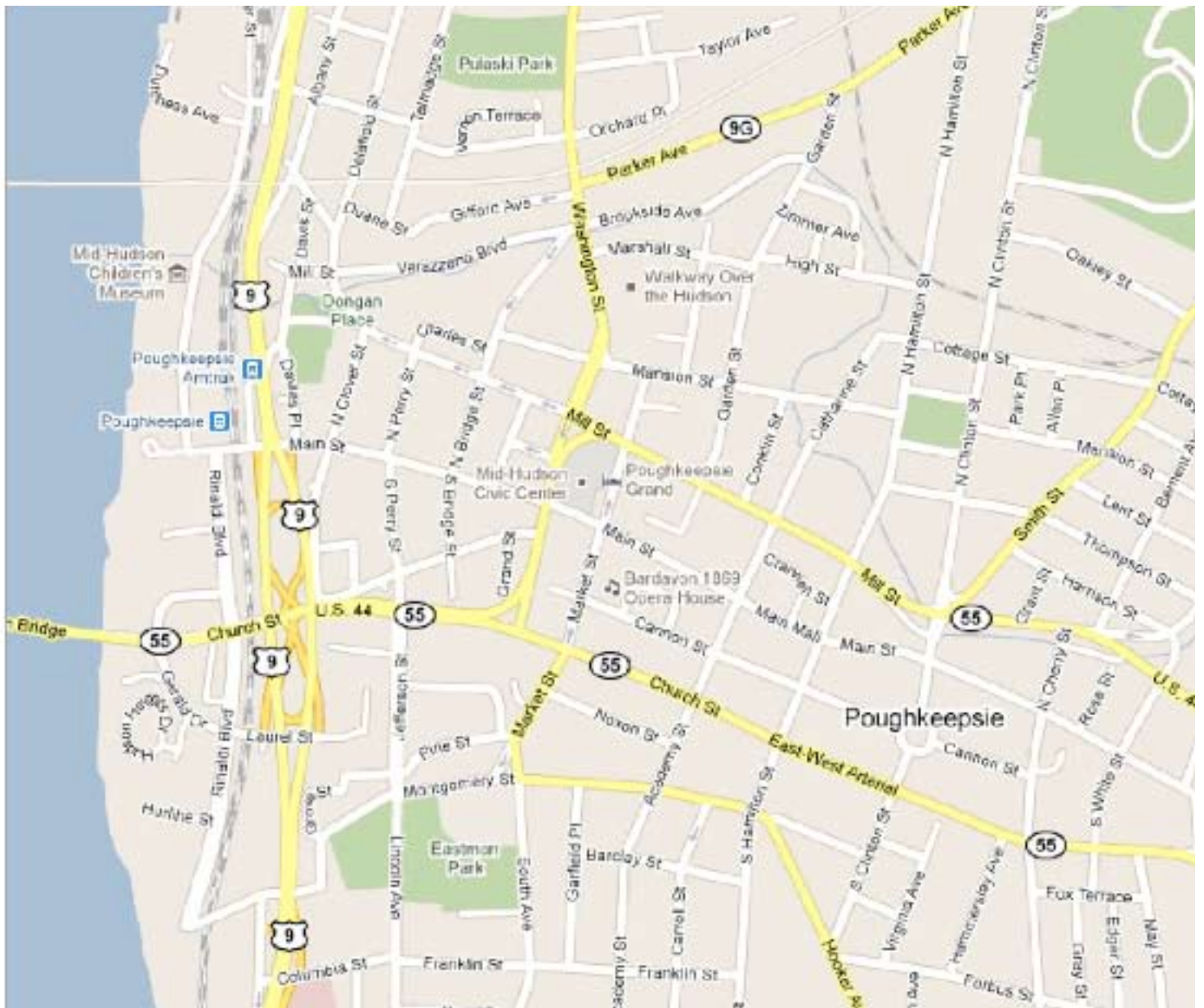
A Walking Tour of Poughkeepsie, New York **from walkthetown.com**

The town site of Poughkeepsie - the name derives from an Iroquois word meaning “the reed-covered lodge by the little-water place” referring to a small spring that fed the Hudson River - was settled by the Dutch in 1659, just a few years before the English would seize control of the entire region. Poughkeepsie would emerge as the mid-Hudson Valley’s largest and most influential city on the east bank, growing rapidly and even enjoying a two-year stint as capital of New York after the American Revolution. In addition to the Hudson River the town sat on two other important Colonial transportation routes - the Albany Post Road and the New Hackensack Road.

Lumber and grain milling were the first important industries and the town became a major center for whale rendering the early 1800s. There were also glass factories, textile mills, ball bearing manufacturers and breweries. After the Civil War Poughkeepsie experienced a period of rapid industrial expansion, with a corresponding increase in population. By 1854 Poughkeepsie’s population grew to 20,000. But the city’s economic triumphs failed to register on the national radar. Instead, as Poughkeepsie boomed, homes and businesses began constructing individual wells and cisterns for sewage disposal. This activity caused groundwater contamination resulting in epidemics of cholera, typhoid fever, smallpox and diphtheria, which claimed hundreds of victims. To the City’s embarrassment Poughkeepsie was heralded in newspapers far and wide as “The Sickly City,” even as far West as Chicago. One account called Poughkeepsie, “A fine place to live, with fine schools and churches and railroad accommodations, well governed but oh, how sickly.”

In 1870 a general election to decide the question of whether or not to develop a public water supply resulted in a vote of 544 to 43 in support of the proposal. On this basis a Water Board was formed which sought out an Engineer for the project. In 1871 progress moved dramatically forward as Harvey G. Eastman was elected Mayor. Mayor Eastman was credited as the driving force that carried out the public wishes. Through his leadership, gift of persuasion and vision the first successful slow sand filtration plant in America was placed into service July 8, 1872. The success of this project was heralded as epidemics all but disappeared. The success of the plant was copied across the land and to this day Poughkeepsie is recognized as the national leader in filtration.

Our walking tour of today’s “Queen City of the Hudson” will begin at the entrance of Harvey Eastman’s park and a memorial he donated to the city, a water-based memorial naturally...



1. ***Soldiers' Fountain***
entrance to Eastman Park
South Avenue/Market Street and Montgomery Street



Unveiled in 1870 to the memory of the soldiers of the Civil War, the ornately figured fountain is an example of folk art in cast iron. I.P Victor Andre designed the 26-foot high monument. It has been said that the square in which it stands preserves more mid-Victorian civic atmosphere than probably any other civic square in the State.

Harvey Eastman contributed the \$70,000 for its construction. Eastman began his professional career teaching at the Eastman Commercial College in Rochester, which had been founded by his uncle, George Washington Eastman. In December 1855, he founded a school of his own in Oswego and then headed west to St. Louis. His anti-slavery leanings forced him to return east to Poughkeepsie where his Eastman Business College became one of the largest commercial schools in the United States. The school made him rich, and he became one of the leading citizens of Poughkeepsie, serving as mayor from 1871-1874 and again from 1877 until his death. His tenure as mayor is most notable in his ensuring the construction of a water filtration plant that eliminated Poughkeepsie's reputation as "The Sickly City."

WALK NORTH ON MARKET STREET, AWAY FROM EASTMAN PARK, TOWARDS THE CENTER OF TOWN.

2. **Adriance Memorial Library**
93 Market Street



The French Renaissance building of white marble was constructed as the city's library in 1898. The single-story Tennessee marble domed building features a parapeted roof, projecting cornice with modillions, plain frieze and central pavilion with four Corinthian columns. Decorative panels on the facade feature torch and swag motifs.

The Adriance family, manufacturers and financiers, donated \$100,000 for its construction as a memorial to their parents. John Adriance had begun his long business career in Poughkeepsie as a silversmith's apprentice at the age of 14 in 1809. Adriance's fortune was built on his development of the buckeye plow that helped tame American soils.

Books were lent in Poughkeepsie as far back in 1839 and the library led a peripatetic existence around town until the establishment of this permanent home. The cannon of the lawn was carried on the ironclad USS Monitor that battled the CSS Virginia to a draw in the world's first battle of metal-armored warships during the Civil War. It was built through the efforts of John F. Winslow and John A. Griswold and with money furnished by them. The cannon was donated by Winslow's daughter, Mary C.W. Blake in 1926.

3. Market Street Row **west side of Market Street opposite Noxon Street**



Market is the city's oldest street, running parallel to the Hudson River since 1709 when a royal decree made it part of the King's Highway. Urban renewal and highway building in the 1970s swept away many of the surrounding homes but this little group dodged the wrecking ball. As such, the Mott-Van Kleeck House at the center of the trio is the oldest frame house in Poughkeepsie, built around 1780. The neighboring houses came along a century later, ornate Victorian structures with towers and dynamic massing. A tower was added to the Mott-Van Kleeck House, in sympathetic colors and materials. Targeted by preservationists, the three structures have been redeveloped into office space.

4. Hasbrouck House **75 Market Street**



Frederick Clarke Withers was an successful English architect in America, especially renowned for his Gothic Revival church designs. But for this red brick house built in 1885 for Frank Hasbrouck, a local judge and historian, Withers dipped into his Romanesque Revival playbook. He created the

city's most distinguished building in that popular Victorian-era style accessed via a recessed front porch with dual round-headed arches divided by a spiral column with molded floral design and Corinthian capital. On the upper stories, there are brownstone windowsills and courses around the house. Other ornaments include an oriel window on the second story, pentagonal dormer on the third, and a parapet roofline. The house was shepherded into the 21st century by the United Way.

5. Not Amrita Club
southeast corner of Church and Market streets



Poughkeepsie's most prestigious private club organized in 1873, meeting in rented rooms around the city until 1912 until it sunk \$100,000 into this Colonial Revival clubhouse. Constructed of brick, the three-story structure is trimmed in marble. The club's importance waned in the latter decades of the 20th century and disbanded in the 1980s. The building reverted to the city and endured a long spell of vacancy and has yet to regain useful footing.

6. New York State Armory
northeast corner of Church and Market streets



New York State is dotted with 19th-century armories designed by Isaac G. Perry of Binghamton, the state architect at the time. This eclectic Romanesque-flavored design from 1891 is one of his best. Crafted with red brick and rusticated sandstone, the building is still in use as an armory, as home to the Company A, 101st Signal Battalion of the New York Army National Guard.

**7. Young Men's Christian Association
58 Market Street**



After meeting for years in more pedestrian digs as the Young Men's Christian Union, the YMCA moved into this spectacular three-story Renaissance Revival home in 1908. William Wallace Smith of cough drop brothers fame covered the \$200,000 in construction costs. Smith also spent \$65,000 for an office building next door, paid to cancel the mortgage on the previous building and wrote a check for \$10,000 for pocket change. The New York City firm of Jackson & Rosencrans drew up the highly decorative plans that included a molded cornice, corner quoins a denticulated cornice and a rooftop balustrade with an elaborate cartouche. The YMCA has a glazed terra-cotta front facade, the only building in Poughkeepsie using that material.

**8. Farmer's and Manufacturer's Bank
43 Market Street at Cannon Street**



The three-bay, two-and-a-half story brick building was opened to the public in 1835, the year after it was built. It stands as one of only two non-residential Greek Revival structures in downtown Poughkeepsie. Signatures of the then-popular style include the wide frieze and pilasters on the first story, eyebrow windows, balustrade and cupola. The brick is complemented by stone trim, particularly around the windows. First-floor ornamentation includes a stone entablature with dentil molding and four laurel wreaths. Save for a front porch that was removed in 1892, the building's exterior has remained the same for over 175 years. the same could not be said for the bank; after becoming Empire National Bank it relocated.

9. Bardavon 1869 Opera House
35 Market Street



The Bardavon stands as the oldest continuously operating theater in New York State. The stage was opened as the Collingwood Opera House by its owner and operator James Collingwood in 1869. Prominent Poughkeepsie architect J.A. Wood provided the theater with a unique two-stage dome. It became the Bardavon in 1923 after being outfitted for the golden age of film and continued as a movie palace until 1975. The venerable exhibit house then faced the wrecking ball but its destiny as a parking lot led concerned citizens to save the theater and get it named to the National Register of Historic Places on August 20, 1977 — and rechristened as The Bardavon 1869 Opera House.

TURN LEFT ON EAST CHURCH STREET.

10. Poughkeepsie Savings Bank
21-23 Market Street



This was the third home for the bank that was chartered as the city's first in 1831. The plans were drawn up in 1911 by bank architects Louis Mowbray and Justin Uffinger. They delivered a Classical Revival building, with slightly trapezoidal walls reflecting the constraints of the site. Its front facade, made of Pennsylvania marble on a granite base, uses two Ionic order columns flanked by Doric pilasters. The deeply recessed entryway and vestibule is done in cast bronze and ornamental glass.

11. Smith Brothers Restaurant

13-15 Market Street

Serendipity named them Trade and Mark, and their images have been commercially reproduced more times than any others. They were so successful they spawned a spate of cheap imitators such as the “Schmitt Brothers” and the “Smythe Sisters.” They are the Smith Brothers.

James Smith was a Scot who emigrated to Quebec, Canada for fifteen years before migrating to Poughkeepsie, where he opened a restaurant on this site in 1847. he sold candy as a sideline, with his oldest son William hawking the confections so successfully he was known around town as “Candy Boy.” Legend has it that one day a peddler stopped in the restaurant, and not having the money for a meal, swapped a cough drop recipe for some food.

Whatever the origins, by 1852 James Smith & Sons Compound of Wild Cherry Cough Candy was on the market “for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, and Asthma.” The claims were later toned down, but if there was anyplace that needed such a remedy, it was the bitter, windswept Hudson Valley.

James Smith died in 1866 and the Smith brothers, William and Andrew, inherited the business. The next generation concentrated more on the cough drops than the restaurant. They converted a barn on the edge of town into the the first cough drop factory, and sold their Smith Brothers cough medicine in glass countertop jars.

To discourage counterfeiters, the brothers molded the initials “SB” on each drop - and began advertising the fact. To further thwart imitators they developed a trademark based on their own bearded visages. To announce the government protection they printed the word “TRADEMARK” on the label where it was divided: the “TRADE” by chance appearing under William’s picture and the “MARK” resting under Andrew. The labels were pasted on the glass jars.

In 1877 the Smiths produced one of the first “factory-filled” consumer products by selling their black licorice and cherry cough drops in small packages - each adorned by Trade and Mark. In their lifetime, William and Andrew Smith saw production of their cough drops soar from five pounds a day in the back of the restaurant here to five tons daily. Andrew died in 1895 and William in 1913. The business would remain in family hands until 1963, but the only Smiths anyone ever knew were Trade and Mark. The last Smith Brothers Cough Drop manufactured in Poughkeepsie was made in 1972.

12. Dutchess County Courthouse 10 Market Street at Main Street



This site has been occupied by a county courthouse for nearly 300 years; this is the third to stand here and each had about a 100-year run. The original was constructed in 1720 and served until it was destroyed by fire in 1806. During a brief moment of glory that building hosted New York's debate on ratifying the U.S. Constitution during the brief period when Poughkeepsie served as the state capital in 1788. Its replacement wore out in 1903 and was replaced with the current structure that was designed by local architect William J. Beardsley and carried a \$500,000 price tag. Beardsley gave the four-story building a Colonial Revival look with Palladian windows in the central bays and stone corner quoins and keystones over the windows. Because of a requirement in the original deed for the land, one of the original 1720 courthouse's jail cells must remain in the basement of this or any subsequent court building.

13. Church Corner 1 Main Street on southeast corner of Market Street



For nearly two hundred years this prominent downtown corner was the site of a cemetery for the original church cemetery, hence its name. The buildings that rose here in the 19th century were architecturally non-descript. The stylish Art Deco facade seen today dates to the 1930s.

TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.

14. Poughkeepsie Trust Company
236 Main Street



Local architect Percival Lloyd left nary a surface undecorated for this Beaux Arts confection for the Poughkeepsie Trust Company in 1906. The bank had started on this site five years before and was successful enough to sink \$100,000 into this ornately carved stone landmark. The ground level is totally quoined and projects, with an intricate wrought-iron gate on the main door and decorative Doric columns. On the sides, a red-and-yellow brick diamond pattern runs from front to rear at the fifth story. At six stories, it laid claim to being the Hudson Valley's first skyscraper and boasted one of the city's first elevators. The county took over after the bank departed and it now houses the district attorney's office.

15. Village Hall and Market
228 Main Street



This two-story, late Federal-style brick building was constructed in 1831 at the cost of \$20,000 to serve as both village hall and a public market. Four bays wide and seven bays deep, the building is constructed on an ashlar base and sports a brownstone belt course between the two floors. A squat wooden belltower is perched on the roof.

CROSS WASHINGTON STREET. TURN RIGHT ON VASSAR STREET.

**16. Cunneen Hackett Cultural Center
9 & 12 Vassar Street**



Matthew Vassar was born in England in 1792 but sailed for New York with his family four years later and settled on a farm outside Poughkeepsie. Vassar took over operations of the small family brewery when he was 18 and gradually increased capacity over the years. Vassar was one of the first brewers with national aspirations and he amassed a sizable fortune in the process. His wealth trickled down through the community, most notably in the founding of one of America's leading women's colleges in 1861.

These two landmark Italianate buildings were developed by Vassar's nephews, John Guy Vassar and Matthew Vassar Jr. The rambling structure at #9 was used as a home for aged men and ornate villa at #12 performed as a museum and library, now a theater. The buildings were constructed near the site of the family's landmark brewery.

**17. Second Baptist Church
36 Vassar Street at Mill Street**



This Greek Revival wooden building fronted by a quartet of fluted Doric columns has served many masters since its construction in the 1830s. The first was a splinter group from the Presbyterian Church bought it from Matthew Vassar's family. By 1842 the First congregational Church was meeting here. Later it was used by the local Masons and in the 1860s it was doing duty as a synagogue for the Congregated Brethren of Israel. The church design is based on a pattern in an 1833 builder's guide; The entablature is framed by a boxed cornice, and a small round window with segmented frame is at its center.

TURN RIGHT ON MILL STREET.

18. The Italian Center
227 Mill Street



Seeking a way to preserve and promote their Italian culture, two organizations of immigrants were formed In 1889, the “Stella D’ Italia (Star of Italy) and “The Prince of Piedmont.” The two societies merged to become “Societa Progressiva” (Progressive Society) in 1918. This picturesque Stick Style brick house was acquired as a clubhouse in 1924.

AT THE CORNER TURN LEFT ON WASHINGTON STREET. TURN RIGHT ON MANSION STREET.

19. United States Post Office
55 Mansion Street at head of Markets Street



You might think that between the Great Depression and World War II that Franklin Roosevelt wouldn’t have time for much else. Not so. Eric Kebbon, the government architect in charge of designing a new post office, submitted plans for a typical Greek Revival structure but he found his sketches rejected. Seems Franklin Roosevelt had a vision for Dutchess County and that vision involved country stone and he was going to battle for it to become a reality. President Roosevelt explained why he fought so hard for the architecture of the new buildings: “We are seeking to follow the type of architecture which is good in the sense that it does not of necessity follow the whims of the moment but seeks an artistry that ought to be good, as far as we can tell, for all time to come. And we are trying to adapt the design to the historical background of the locality and to use, insofar as possible, the materials which are indigenous to the locality itself. Hence, fieldstone for Dutchess County. Hence the efforts during the past few years in Federal buildings in the Hudson River Valley to use fieldstone and to copy the early Dutch architecture which was so essentially sound besides being very attractive to the eye.” Roosevelt laid the cornerstone himself at a dedication ceremony during celebrations of the 250th anniversary of Poughkeepsie’s settlement on October 13, 1937. Five hundred workers would labor over the next two years building the 63,000-square foot post office. The final building included a lobby with murals painted by WPA artists

depicting six scenes in local and state history and the Smithsonian Institution would choose it as one of ten New York post offices among the five hundred most beautiful in the country.

TURN RIGHT ON MARKET STREET.

20. *Poughkeepsie Journal*

85 Civic Center Plaza at Market Street



With editions hitting the Poughkeepsie streets in 1785, the *Journal* stakes its claim as the oldest newspaper in New York and one of the oldest in America. It was a weekly then and did not go daily until 1860. Although it looks as if the publication may well have spent all its 225 years in this striking fieldstone building, the *Journal* built this headquarters along the guidelines of Franklin Roosevelt's post office across the street.

21. First Baptist Church

260 Mill Street at Market Street



Poughkeepsie go-to architect James S. Post designed this red brick Gothic Revival church with a dollop of Ruskinian multi-chromatic decoration in 1875.

22. Mid-Hudson Civic Center
14 Civic Center Plaza at Main and Market streets



This 1970s project was developed as an anchor for the Main Mall that operated as an outdoor pedestrian shopping plaza along Main Street. Automobile traffic was reintroduced in 2001. The Civic Center and adjacent Grand Hotel have survived the failed experiment though. The complex includes a 3,050-seat concert hall, an ice arena and an exhibition space.

TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.

23. Elting Building
292 Main Street at Liberty Street



Roelof Elting, who came from Holland about the year 1660, was the patriarch for this venerable Hudson Valley family. The Elting building, with its unique mini-tower, was constructed in 1892 for Elting's clothing store.

**24. Luckey, Platt & Company Department Store
southwest corner of Main and Academy streets**



Charles Luckey came from Ithaca and found work as a clerk in a small dry goods store operated by Isaac Dribble and Robert Slee. In 1866, at the age of 34, he was made a partner in the concern. Elsewhere in town, in 1863, Edmund Platt was receiving a \$100,000 gift from his father for his 20th birthday. With this money, he bought into the retail business and in 1872 Charles Luckey and Edmund Platt co-founded Luckey, Platt and Co., destined to become one of the most successful department stores in the country. The emporium was an innovator in establishing a set price policy, telephone customer service, and doing business only in cash.

This massive, gray, five-story Classical Revival structure was designed by Percival Lloyd and opened in 1923. The roofline features a parapet roof with a molded cornice below featuring small lion's heads. The frieze has other features of the style, such as anthemion brackets, egg-and-dart and dentil moldings. Further down the facade are found pilasters with foliated capitals. Immediately adjacent on either street are older, more Italianate buildings which housed the store's operations before the construction of the main building. Luckey, Platt & Company was shuttered in the face of competition from suburban malls in 1981 and survived a long stretch of vacancy to be redeveloped for office space.

TURN RIGHT ON ACADEMY STREET.

**25. Lady Washington Firehouse
20 Academy Street**



The Lady Washington Hose Company was created in 1863 when the city bought new fire engines for the Niagara and Cataract companies. The firehouse was built in 1908, designed in eclectic style by local architect Percival M. Lloyd. The yellow brick building sports a corbelled soffit holding a Japanese-style tiled roof and a central bay window over the garage. A castellated side tower invokes a Gothic feel. After its days as a firehouse came to an end it performed duty as a warehouse before landing on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

26. Christ Episcopal Church
20 Carroll Street at Montgomery and Academy streets



The red sandstone tower of Christ Church, designed by William Appleton Potter, is one of the best examples of 19th Century English Gothic architecture along the Hudson River. The church was erected in 1888 and the tower was added a year later. The Tudor rectory was built in 1903. This is the third meetinghouse for the congregation that organized in 1766.

TURN RIGHT ON MONTGOMERY STREET TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

A Walking Tour of Saratoga Springs, New York

from walkthetown.com

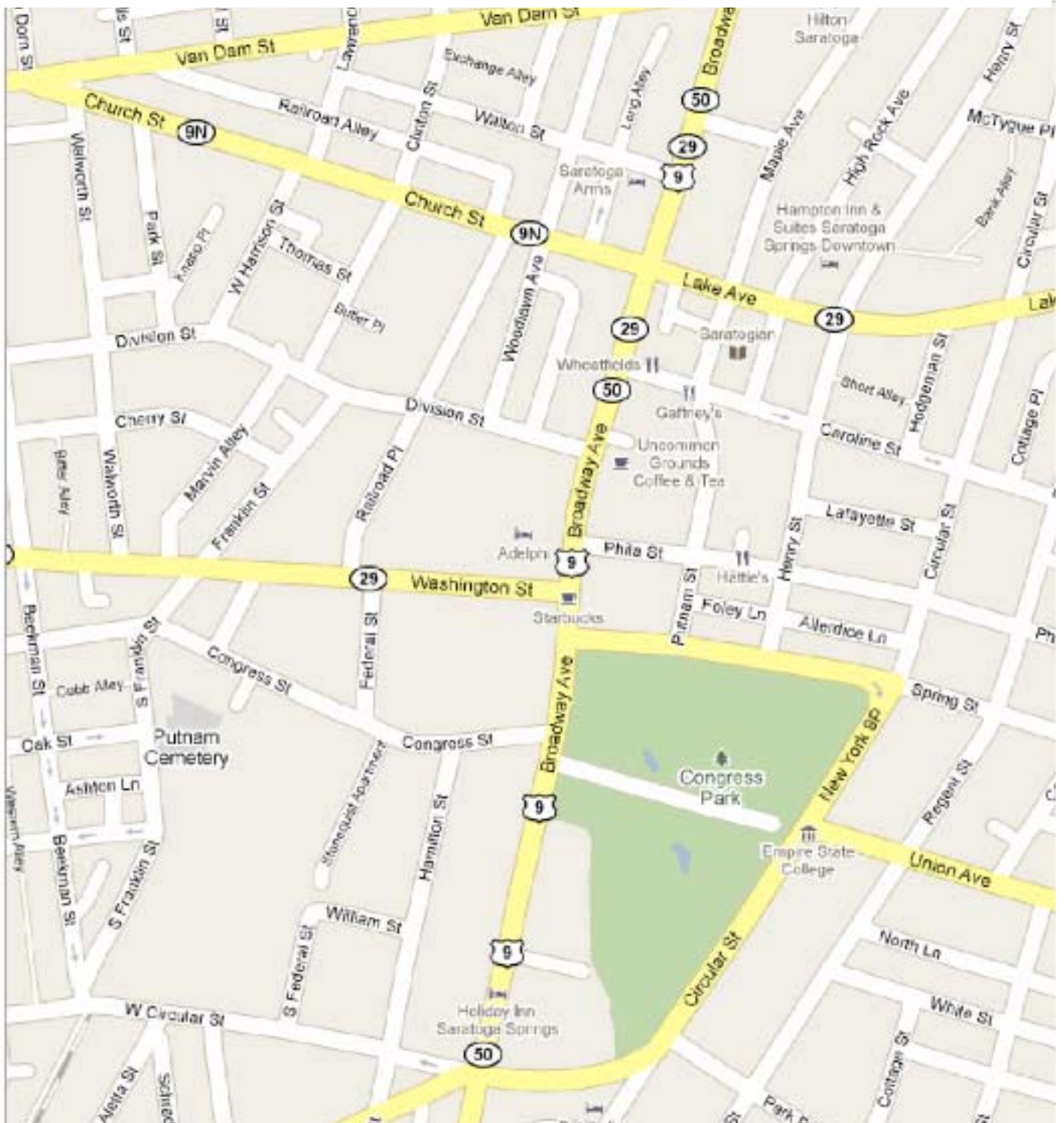
Saratoga Springs - there are 17 of the mineral springs in the town - first came to the attention of European settlers in the 1770s. From the beginning those who settled here cast an eye to catering to potential visitors to the waters than carving out farmland in the wilderness. The first permanent resident is considered to be Samuel Norton who was soon operating a crude log hotel near the High Rock Spring. As the area around this spring developed it would become known as the "Upper Village."

About a mile to the south the Congress Spring that would become the cornerstone of the village was discovered in 1792. Gideon Putnam, who had been in the area since 1789 making a living shipping wooden staves and shingles down the Hudson River, tapped the Congress Spring and constructed the Tavern and Boarding House in 1802. He then set about platting a street grid and grand hotels soon followed. By 1819 Saratoga Springs was cleaved from the Town of Saratoga and in 1826 it was incorporated as a village.

The railroad accelerated growth and in 1864 John Hunter and William R. Travers introduced thoroughbred horse racing to Saratoga Springs with a four-day meet. Gambling mixed well with the carbonated natural spring water and Saratoga moved easily to the head of resort destinations for wealthy Americans in the Gilded Age from the 1880s to the 1910s.

The glory days did not last. By the middle of the 20th century gambling was illegal and Americans had no interest in medicinal waters. The rich and famous could jet to resorts around the world. One by one the rambling luxury hotels were torn down and scores of old "cottages" were pressed into service as boarding houses, college dorms or just left vacant.

The "idea" of Saratoga Springs never died, however, and by the 1990s the appeal of a summer at the spa had returned. Much of the fabled building stock for the 19th century is gone but enough remains to experience what it was like when each summer high society settled comfortably in the "Queen of Spas." So grab a cup to sample the waters and our walking tour will begin hard by the most famous spring of them all...



1. Heritage Area Visitor Center
297 Broadway



This ornate single-story building began life in 1915 as a Trolley Station for the Hudson Valley Railroad where summer resort guests could hop the trolley and ride to the Saratoga Spa a little ways south of town. The station came from the drawing rooms of architects William Orr Ludlow and Charles S. Peabody, who were busy around New York from 1895 until 1935 and contributed several memorable buildings such as the Chase Tower, the Johns Manville Building and the New York Times Building in New York City. In 1908 Peabody had attended the famed Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts and ranked at the top of the class of 200 graduates and he applied those principles learned to the Saratoga Springs Trolley Station, creating an elegance seldom seen in similar structures. Inside, much of the original chestnut woodwork has been preserved. Exterior relief murals depict the legend of Sir William Johnson being carried to the High Rock Springs by the Mohawks, and the surrender of General Burgoyne at the Battle of Saratoga.

After the dissolution of the trolley line in 1940 the building was converted into a Drink Hall where tourists could gather and enjoy bottles of mineral water. The Drink Hall was shuttered in 1965 and eventually evolved into an informational center. In 1992 it was converted into a New York State Heritage Area Visitor Center.

WALK ACROSS THE STREET INTO CONGRESS PARK.

2. Congress Park
south side of Broadway



The current 17-acre, grassy basin park dates to 1913 when it was landscaped by Charles Leavitt and Henry Bacon. Bacon would shortly afterward begin work on the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. Congress Spring was named in 1792 when it was visited by a group that included two members of the newly established United States Congress. A decade later, in 1803, Gideon Putnam built a hotel around the spring in what was still a largely unsettled frontier and the resort was off

and running. The Congress Spring Bottling Plant would eventually operate here as well. In addition to Congress Spring, the park boasts three other naturally carbonated mineral springs - Columbian Spring, Deer Park Spring and Hathorn #1. The water is used to fill formal Italian gardens and lagoons that are decorated with sculptures, including *The Spirit of Life*, a statue by Daniel Chester French memorializing Spencer Trask, a great benefactor of the Saratoga area who founded the Yaddo writers' colony.

WALK OVER TO THE MAIN BUILDING IN THE CENTER OF THE PARK THAT IS...

3. Canfield Casino Congress Park



Irish-born John Morrissey rose from the street gangs and jails of New York City to become a much-loved United States Congressman. During a gang fight as a youth Morrissey had his back pinned against a coal-burning stove and as smoke from his burning flesh filled the room he battered his opponent, earning the enduring nickname “Old Smoke.” Morrissey found his way into the professional boxing ring and at the age of 22 in 1853 he became the American Champion. His career after boxing led into gambling and politics. He owned a stake in as many as 16 casinos, opening this one in 1866. Morrissey died of pneumonia at the age of 47 in 1878 but the casino continued in operation. In 1894, John Canfield purchased the casino and made it more luxurious than ever in the Gilded Age of Saratoga Springs. Gambling was banned in 1907, however, and Canfield retired, selling the hotel to the city. The city shortly demolished the hotel and the neighboring bottling plant and today only the brick Italianate casino with sandstone trim from 1870 is the only surviving building from the resort era. Today it houses the Museum of the Historical Society of Saratoga Springs that was founded in 1883.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE FRONT OF THE CASINO, WALK STRAIGHT THROUGH CONGRESS PARK PAST THE HISTORICAL PONDS AND UP THE STEPS TO CIRCULAR STREET ON THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE PARK. TURN LEFT.

4. Batcheller Mansion Inn 20 Circular Street



George Sherman Batcheller was born in the family village of Batchellerville in 1837 descended from Daniel Webster, America's premier orator, and Roger Sherman, the only person to sign all four great state papers of the United States: the Continental Association, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution. Batcheller wasted little time in making his own mark - he graduated Harvard Law School at the age of 19 and two years later he became the youngest member to be elected to the New York State Assembly.

In 1872 Batcheller retained Albany architects Charles C. Nichols and John B. Halcott to build the home he would call "Kaser-el-nouzha," Arabic for "palace of pleasure." Combining French Renaissance Revival, Italianate and Egyptian influences, the plans by Nichols and Halcott were considered so special they were patented. The busy Batcheller would be appointed Judge and American Representative in the Court of First Instance in Cairo, Egypt by President Ulysses S. Grant in 1875 and thereafter he and his wife and daughter spent much of the next three decades abroad. The long stretches of sitting unoccupied would prepare the house for its life during much of the 20th century. It did duty as a rooming house and retirement home and suffered periods of vacancy. In the 1980s it was rescued and rehabilitated and has operated as a boutique inn since 1994.

5. Nolan House 24 Circular Street



Michael Nicholas Nolan entered the brewing business in Albany in 1865, helming the Quinn & Nolan Ale Brewing Company. He became one of the state's leading sportsmen and horse owners while serving one term in Congress and in 1878 was elected the first Irish-born mayor of Albany. He built this splendid brick Second Empire mansion with an eye-catching mansard roof as a summer home from where he was able to oversee his stable of steeplechasers and racehorses. Today it serves as the home for the Presbyterian-New England Congregational Church.

TURN RIGHT ON UNION AVENUE. THIS TREE-LINED STREET EXTENDS FROM THE TOWN DOWN THROUGH THE HISTORIC RACE TRACK AND WAS GRACED BY ELEGANT VICTORIAN COTTAGES IN THE LATE 1800S. BEGINNING IN MAY EACH YEAR THESE HOUSES WOULD BE OCCUPIED BY THEIR OWNERS OR PROMINENT VISITORS, WHICH WERE DUTIFULLY NOTED BY PAPERS SUCH AS THE *NEW YORK TIMES*. STAY ON THE SOUTH (RIGHT SIDE) OF THE ROAD.

**6. Saratoga Race Course
Union Avenue**



William Riggan Travers, a 44-year old lawyer flush with cash from Wall Street, and his partner John Hunter founded Saratoga Race Course in 1863. The original track was built across Union Avenue but the current venue - the oldest sporting venue of any kind in the United States - was ready by the following year. Saratoga Race Course has played host to many of horse racing's most historic moments, including the 1919 defeat of the immortal Man O'War to the aptly named colt Upset. It was the only loss of his 21-race career.

The grounds at Saratoga contain several unique features. There is a mineral spring called the Big Red Spring in the picnic grounds where patrons can partake of the water that made Saratoga Springs famous. A lake in the middle of the track contains a canoe that is painted annually in the colors of the winning stable for that year's Travers Stakes winner. If the race course is not open the Main track can be viewed a little ways past the main gate from Union Avenue.

CROSS THE STREET.

**7. National Museum of Racing and Hall of Fame
191 Union Avenue**



The New York summer resort famous for its mineral spas has been synonymous with horse racing since the 1800s. The oldest continually run stakes race in America - the Travers Stakes - has been

contested each August in Saratoga since 1869. The museum began modestly in space in the Canfield Casino in 1951 and moved into this brick building four years later. The location, directly across from the race course, was first developed in 1894 by Joseph J. Gleason, a famous bookmaker of the time known as “one, two, three Gleason.” Gracing the courtyard is a statue of Triple Crown winner Secretariat. On the front lawn sits an eighth pole that was on Belmont Racetrack when Secretariat won the Belmont Stakes by a remarkable 31 lengths in 1973.

TURN LEFT AND WALK BACK UP UNION AVENUE TOWARDS CONGRESS PARK AND THE CENTER OF TOWN.

**8. The Furness House
55 Union Avenue**



R. Newton Brezee, a popular Queen Anne style architect, contributed this eclectic mansion with corner tower to the Saratoga streetscape for George Crippen, owner of a dry goods business and later a women’s dress manufacturer. It was later purchased in 1920 by Charles Furness, owner of The Glens Falls Times and spent more than 30 years as a freshman dorm for Skidmore College, which salvaged many of the crumbling Saratoga mansions. In 1992 the 91-year old house underwent a complete facelift and now operates as a guest house.

TURN RIGHT ON CIRCULAR STREET AND MAKE YOUR FIRST LEFT ON SPRING STREET.

**9. Carousel
Congress Park**



In 1910 Marcus Charles Illions carved these basswood horses using real horsehair for the tails. The carousel led a peripatetic existence around Saratoga County until 1987 when it appeared the wooden steeds would be put permanently out to pasture. The community of Saratoga Springs then offered \$150,000 to bring the carousel to Congress Park where it has since been restored.

10. Saratoga Arts Center

320 Broadway at southeast corner of Spring Street



Founded in 1986 by artists, Saratoga Arts moved into this corner home in 1997, converting the Colonial Revival brick building into a gallery and performance space.

TURN RIGHT ON BROADWAY.

11. The Adelphi Hotel

165 Broadway



This is your chance to glimpse what it meant to arrive in style in Saratoga in the glamour days of the resort in the 1800s - it is the last surviving grand hotel from the 19th century. Constructed in 1877 in the Italianate style, the Adelphi boasts a trademark three-story, 90-foot “Saratoga porch” with slender columns and open spandrels.

The Adelphi was never among the most luxurious of Saratoga’s grandest hotels, which may have contributed to its escaping the wrecking ball. In the wave of urban renewal across Saratoga in the 1970s the Adelphi presented an affordable renovation option. A century earlier it had been the dream of William McCaffery, a railroad conductor, who inherited an earlier hotel called the Old Adelpia from his wife’s family. He tore that building down to make room for his four-story inn designed in the manner of an Italian villa.

12. S.W. Ainsworth Building **456–470 Broadway**



Seymour Ainsworth was born one of twelve children - all of whom would live at least into their fifties - in Woodbury, Vermont in 1821. Trained in the carriage-making trade, he migrated to Saratoga at the age of 19. Ainsworth built his fortune peddling items of Indian manufacture - deerskin moccasins, woven baskets and the like. An energetic inventor, Ainsworth would obtain nearly thirty patents for devices and processes connected with his many lines of business. He developed a manufacturing process for creating fans from ostrich feathers and for a number of years he furnished A. T. Stewart, Lord & Taylor, and other large retail houses with all the feather fans they sold. Active in Saratoga real estate, Ainsworth constructed this ornate High Victorian brick three-story commercial block in 1871.

13. Adirondack Trust Company Building **473 Broadway**



Founded by State Senator Edgar T. Brackett, Adirondack Trust opened its doors on January 2, 1902 and by the next decade was successful enough to construct this impressive marble-faced Beaux-Arts vault in 1916. S. Alfred Hopkins, a celebrated architect who built his reputation on sprawling rural New York estates drew up the design that features Adirondack-themed decorations inside and out. More than a century after its inception Adirondack Trust is the largest independent community Bank in Saratoga County.

14. City Hall
474 Broadway



The imposing City Hall that dominates its corner today was even more impressive when it was constructed in 1871. The three-story brick Italianate building designed by Cummings & Burt of Troy originally sported a central tower that held a bell weighing 5,276 pounds. At the peak of the tower was a four-sided clock with a face six feet across. The price tag for the new government center, which included a two-story theater, was \$109,999.46. In 1934 the belltower was declared unsafe and dismantled. The bronze lions that have stood guard at the entrance since the building's completion received a restoration in 2009, along with new granite steps.

15. U.S. Post Office
475 Broadway



Treasury Department supervising architect James Knox Taylor designed this Classical Revival building in 1910. If the post office is open, walk through the bronze doors to experience what was considered the most elaborate lobby of any post office in the state in its day.

16. Collamer Building
480–494 Broadway



Stretching across 18 bays, this large 1884 commercial building festooned with tiny turrets along its roofline was constructed in 1884.

17. Algonquin Building
508 Broadway



The block-filling Algonquin Building was constructed in 1893 with Romanesque-inspired arches everywhere in the brick and stone and terra-cotta facade. From the beginning it was part of the new wave of multi-use downtown buildings that featured roomy upscale living space on the upper floors above the retail shops on the ground floor.

TURN LEFT ON WALTON STREET. TURN LEFT ON WOODLAWN STREET. TURN RIGHT ON DIVISION STREET.

18. Marvin-Sackett-Todd House
4 Franklin Square



Thomas Marvin, a nephew of the founder of the United States Hotel, one of Saratoga Springs' early resorts, built this Greek Revival house in the 1830s to the rear of the landmark hotel. In the ensuing 175 years the building has seen virtually no alterations and in 1972 was the first property in Saratoga Springs to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Franklin Square, which contains 87 mostly upscale mid-19th century residences surrounding the village railroad station, was the city's first historic district, also designated in 1972.

TURN LEFT ON FRANKLIN STREET. TURN LEFT ON WASHINGTON STREET.

19. First Baptist Church
45 Washington Street



The oldest church in town is the First Baptist church, organized in 1793 by ten members of the First Baptist church of Stillwater. This grand brick Greek Revival house of worship with a broad triangular pediment was the largest meetinghouse in Saratoga when it was constructed in 1855. The original church once boasted a clocktower on its present truncated octagonal tower.

20. Bethesda Episcopal Church
41 Washington Street



Richard Upjohn, America's leading proponent of the Gothic ecclesiastical style, came to Saratoga Springs to build this stone church for the congregation that had formed in 1830. Rockwell Putnam, son of first city planner Gideon Putnam, donated the land for the church and cleared his own house off the property to make way for Upjohn's church that was ready by 1844. Church design was fickle in the 1800s and the building was redesigned twice before the century was out, leaving it with a more castle-like appearance evocative of the Norman Romanesque conquerors of England in 1066. The different colors of the stone and the different sizes show the various renovations of the church through the years.

21. Universal Preservation Hall
25 Washington Street



Originally constructed for the Methodist church to host their annual regional meeting, the hall developed into one of the most impressive assembly places in the state. William Jennings Bryan, Henry Ward Beecher, Frederick Douglass, Senator Edgar T. Brackett and President William Howard Taft all appeared on its stage. Prominent architect Elbridge Boyden of Worcester, Massachusetts created one of his finest examples of High Victorian architecture by contrasting rose colored brick and light Ohio sandstone across the richly decorated facade. The majestic bell tower, which is the tallest structure in Saratoga Springs, houses a 3,000 pound Meneely bell cast in nearby Troy. The building was condemned in 1999 and a consortium of local citizens rallied to save the historic gathering space.

TURN RIGHT ON BROADWAY AND WALK ONE BLOCK BACK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

A Walking Tour of Schenectady, New York

from walkthetown.com

Someone who checked once counted that the name Schenectady is spelled seventy-nine different ways in the early documents. It derives from the Indian description “at the end of the pine plains” for the western end of the portage between the Mohawk and Hudson rivers. The area’s importance as a transportation route continued with the arrival of European settlers first along the river, then along the Erie Canal (entombed beneath the pavement of Erie Boulevard) and then along the lines of the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad.

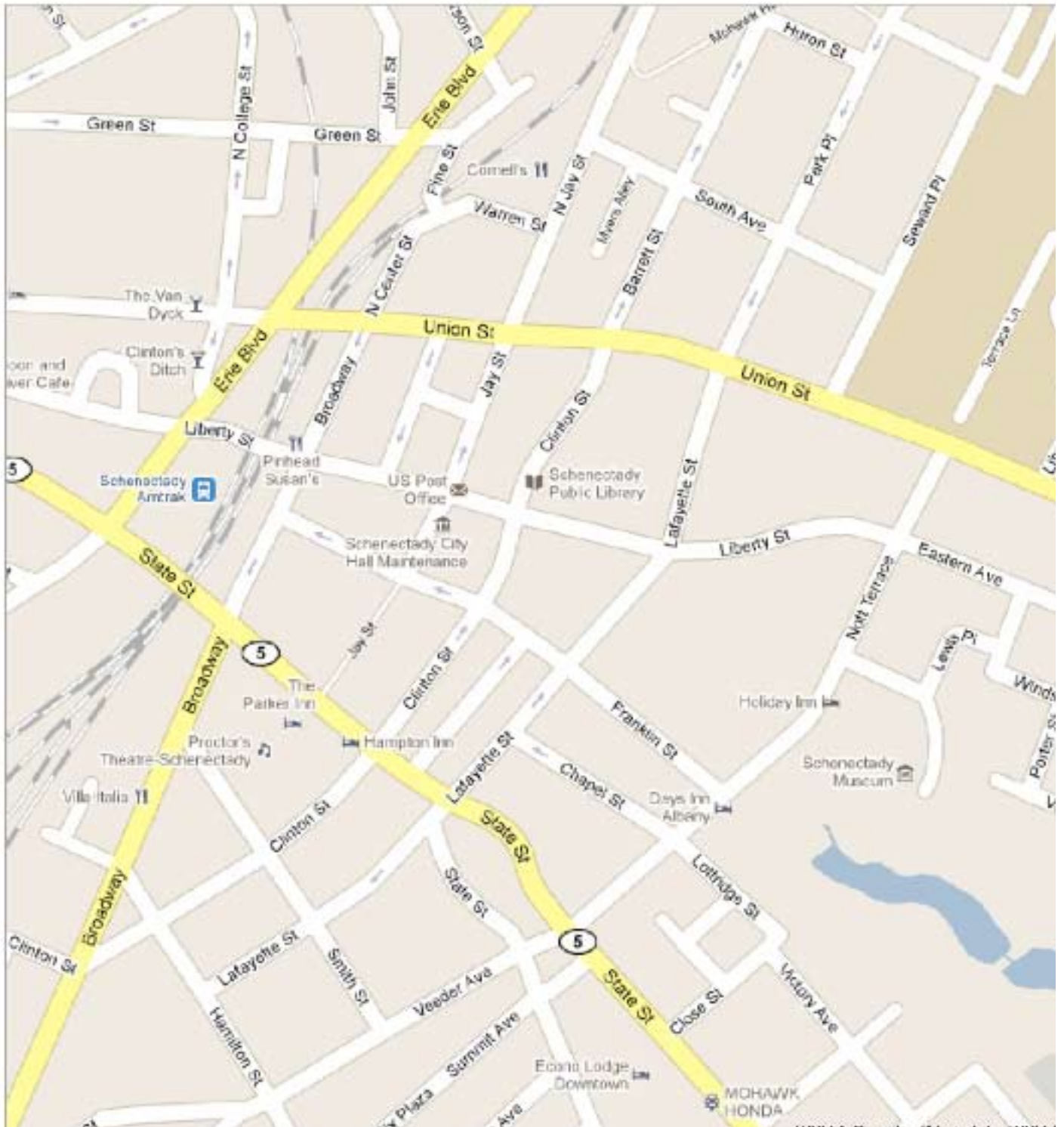
Schenectady evolved as a company town, the first being the Schenectady Locomotive Works built by Scotsman John Ellis with his master mechanic, Walter McQueen. In 1851 the 56-year old Ellis acquired a little locomotive plant in town that had managed to produce but a single locomotive, “The Lightning,” which was run for about a year between Utica and Schenectady, but was finally pronounced a failure by locomotive engineers of that day. It was the ambition of John Ellis not only to construct locomotives but to build the cars behind them and his railroad works came to rival the largest in the land. For the remainder of the 19th century “The Big Shop” carried the growth of the city on its shoulders.

But it was a couple of abandoned and unused warehouses from the railroad works that set the course for Schenectady in the following century. In the 1880s Thomas Edison was in the early stages of electrifying America around New York City when he became weary of the labor problems he was constantly butting up against. He determined to move his nascent machine works elsewhere. He heard tell of two buildings in the McQueen yard that were still not completed and came to Schenectady to inspect the facilities. He offered to buy them from the railroad men but his offer was \$7,500 below the asking price.

Schenectady businessmen caught wind of the dealings and set out to cover the difference. They struggled to raise the money and were still \$500 short with a deadline looming before Edison was to close a land deal in New Jersey. Although it was after hours the group’s leaders knocked on the door of the Mohawk Bank anyway and indeed found the son of one their group working late. He agreed to put up the last \$500 which was wired to Edison and closed the deal. The Edison works moved to Schenectady in 1886 and in 1894 the city was designated as the headquarters of General Electric.

Those two small buildings would spawn a complex of 360 buildings spread across 670 acres of land. The Schenectady plant would be the largest of more than 150 General Electric facilities around the globe, employing more than 23,000 workers.

Our walking tour of the “The City that Lights and Hauls the World” won’t find much remaining from its tow giant industries but their legacy remains and we will begin at a grand building that symbolizes those heady times...



1. Schenectady City Hall

105 Jay Street on the block between Clinton, Franklin, and Liberty streets



There wasn't much money for governments to throw around during the Great Depression but you would never know by looking at this majestic city hall. City officials threw its design open to a nationwide competition and the legendary New York firm of McKim, Mead and White (although all the founding partners were deceased by this time) won the commission. They delivered a monumental Neo-Georgian brick building with a full-height central portico on the front and a semicircular projecting wing on the rear enclosing a rotunda. Marble is used for pilasters, quoins and the rusticated raised basement. Its crowning feature is the crowning square clock tower with its gold-leaf dome and weathervane. Ground breaking was in 1931 and construction was completed in 1933.

WITH YOUR BACK TO CITY HALL TURN LEFT AND WALK DOWN JAY STREET INTO THE RETAIL DISTRICT. TURN RIGHT ON STATE STREET AND WALK UNDER THE RAILROAD TRACKS TO THE INTERSECTION WITH ERIE AVENUE.

2. The Nicholas Block

266-268 State Street at Erie Avenue



Louis and Sophie Nicholas bought an old saloon in 1895 and opened the Nicholas Hotel in 1901. The eclectic three-story brick building boasts a fanciful cornice and corner turret.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS BACK UP STATE STREET.

3. Schenectady Trust Company
320 State Street



On February 17, 1902, the Schenectady Trust Company was chartered—formed through the purchase of the assets of the Schenectady Bank that had started taking apartments in 1832. As the credit union for the General Electric Corporation the bank prospered mightily along with the ascendancy of the company and constructed this Neoclassical vault in 1919. This is the location of the Mohawk Bank where the final money to bring General Electric to town was obtained.

4. Witbeck Building
413 State Street



Clark Witbeck fashioned a long business career in Schenectady. He founded the Clark Witbeck Hardware Co. as a general hardware supplier in 1899 at 413 State Street and moved into this five-story Beaux Arts-inspired building in 1905.

5. Proctor's Theatre
432 State Street



Entertainment impresario Frederick Freeman Proctor built this as a vaudeville house in 1926 and four years later it hosted the first public demonstration of television. But mostly it was a movie palace with one of the largest screens in the Northeast. Noted theater architect Thomas Lamb designed the State Street landmark in a classical fashion. The front facade is faced in stucco with engaged Doric pilasters. Ornamentation includes garlands and paterae on the friezes. A large

marquee covers the sidewalk in front. Proctor spent \$1.5 million on his showcase in the 1920s; a recent expansion and facelift gobbled up \$24.5 million.

6. The Parker Inn
434 State Street



Now operating as a boutique hotel, this three-bay, eight story building demonstrates the popular theory for designing the new high rises of the early 20th century. Playing off the Chicago school of architecture these “skyscrapers were crafted to look like a classical column. Here you can see the base (the rusticated stone frame for the lower floors); the shaft (the relatively unadorned middle floors) and the capital (the Beaux Arts-inspired decorative cornice).

The Parker Building was built in 1906 by John N. Parker, an attorney and Assistant State Superintendent of Public Works; it was the tallest commercial building in the city for decades.

7. Citizens’ Trust Company of Schenectady
436 State Street



The Citizens Trust Company organized in 1906 with Henry S. Lansing as its chief shareholder. In 1920 the bank settled into this beautifully proportioned Neoclassical vault framed by pilasters and columns of the Corinthian order. The bank was absorbed by Key Bank in 1980.

8. Foster Building **508 State Street**



When built in 1907, it was the first building in the city to use terra cotta as its primary siding on the front facade, and the first built under the precepts of the City Beautiful movement that was sweeping America in the early years of a new century. Scarcely a foot of the battered front facade is unadorned. On the first two stories the storefront is framed with acanthus leaves and garlands with mock keystones and rectangular blocks. The windows are brass-framed glass with the two-story storefront as a whole framed in marble. Above the storefronts, the upper facade in three bays is articulated by three-story high engaged pilasters with highly enriched Corinthian capitals. Fluted Ionic half-columns divide the window bays. All four support pedimented Roman arches. Oversized brackets support the metal cornice. Decorative panels are placed between all three upper stories. In the divided central bays of the panels below the fifth story is the modeled and cast inscription “FOSTER BVILDING.” Penn Varney of Massachusetts was the architect behind this unique building that stood out from its mostly brick neighbors.

9. First United Methodist Church **603 State Street**



This church was organized in 1807, growing out of sermons by circuit-riding preachers under British rule. The cornerstone of the first house of worship was laid on July 28, 1808 with the town mayor placing the initial block. It was sited on Liberty Street and directly in the path of the Erie Canal a decade later so it was carted to Union Street. By 1836 the congregation had outgrown its building and built again on Liberty Street, a structure now known as Bethesda House, a facility that provides day care and services for the homeless in Schenectady. This is the third church to serve the congregation, dedicated on March 12, 1874.

10. Crescent Park
State Street at Lafayette Street



This sliver of greenspace, once known as Veterans Park, at the crest of the hill overlooking State Street was established in 1864. The public drinking fountain was presented to the city in 1904 by the Women's Christian Temperance Union at a cost of \$850. The memorial in the park was dedicated to Schenectadians who died in America's wars, donated by the American Locomotive Company in 1948 on the 100th anniversary of the founding of the locomotive industry in the city.

11. St. Joseph Parish
600 State Street



The town's German Catholics began assembling and planning their own church in the late 1850s and after Joseph Harreker purchased an old frame church on Center Street with his own \$2000 at sheriff's sale, St. Joseph's Church was formally dedicated in his honor on June 29, 1862. It served the budding congregation until the cornerstone for this Gothic brick church, designed by Marcus Cummings of Troy, was laid on the afternoon of July 29, 1877. With proper ceremony, the new meetinghouse was dedicated on March 3, 1878.

12. Schenectady County Courthouse
612 State Street



The Neoclassical stone courthouse rose behind a parade of fluted Corinthian columns in 1913. It replaced a Greek Revival courthouse with fluted Doric columns that still stands in the city's historic district. Tucked into 108 Union Street, it was constructed in 1831.

TURN LEFT ON NOTT TERRACE. TURN RIGHT ON NOTT TERRACE HEIGHTS.

**13. Schenectady Museum & Suits-Bueche Planetarium
15 Nott Terrace Heights**



Founded in 1934, the museum had its quarters in the one-time County Poor House until its new building opened in 1967. The Suits-Bueche Planetarium has the only GOTO Star Projector in the entire Northeast. The Museum houses the GE Photograph collection, with more than 1.6 million prints and negatives.

WALK BACK OUT TO NOTT TERRACE AND TURN RIGHT. TURN RIGHT ON UNION STREET.

**14. St. John The Evangelist Church
812 Union Street**



St. John the Evangelist Church was built in 1904 and was the first church of its size and elegance to be built in this part of the country. Designed by architect Edward W. Loth, its high, sharp-pointed arches and gables and clustered columns stamp its architecture as unmistakably gothic. The altitude from the ground to the ball surmounting the spire and supporting the cross is a trifle over 220 feet. The principal tower rises from the center of the structure. It is 12-sided and rests upon a 12-sided lantern or clear story. There are also 12-sided smaller towers, one at each corner of the building, spanning a height of 120 feet. St. John's interior is blessed with Carrara marble from Italy and stained glass from Innsbruck, Austria and Munich, Germany. Specially designed statues and stations of the cross fill this masterpiece of a building.

The French Second Empire mansion at #802 that serves as the church rectory was constructed by John C. Ellis, president of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, later to become the internationally known American Locomotive Company. After Ellis chose Union Street as the location for his palatial residence he establishing the precedent for upper Union Street's development during the forthcoming five decades as an elegant residential neighborhood.

TURN AROUND AND WALK DOWN UNION STREET, CROSSING NOTT TERRACE.

15. Webster House

Union Street at northeast corner of Seward Street



The city's first dedicated library building came by way of a \$50,000 gift from Andrew Carnegie; it was one of more than 2,000 libraries the steel magnate funded around the world. Land was obtained here with a \$15,000 gift from General Electric. The Beaux Arts confection was constructed of slender Roman bricks and boasts a classical rusticated entrance framed by slender Ionic porticos. In a trademark of Carnegie libraries, names of famous literary figures were carved along the facade. At the time of its construction in 1903 there were worries that the library was so far out of town that no one would use it but it served the city until 1973 when it was acquired by Union College to serve as a residence hall. The building honors Harrison Webster, Class of 1868, who was the eighth college president, serving from 1888 until 1894.

TURN LEFT ON CLINTON STREET.

16. Schenectady County Public Library

99 Clinton Street at Liberty Street



This is the library that replaced the old Carnegie Library. The Schenectady County Public Library, carrying a \$2 million price tag, was dedicated on April 7, 1969 after two years of construction. Local architects Feibes, Schmitt and Associates shepherded the brick, concrete and glass structure to completion, laying out over an acre of floor space.

TURN RIGHT ON LIBERTY STREET.

**17. United States Post Office
Jay Street and Liberty Street**



The first post office in Schenectady was established in 1793. Home delivery did not begin for another 100 years and townsmen followed the post office as it bounced around the city. The first permanent post office was built here in 1912, in the Neoclassical style popular for similar projects coming to fruition around America at that time. In 1933 the post office received a massive extension that came near to filling the entire block. The rectangular building is faced in limestone on the south and west with yellow brick elsewhere. A central pavilion is flanked by north and south wings, the latter of which is the main entrance. Both wings have round-arched windows divided by partially engaged Ionic columns. The former main entrance, on the Liberty Street side, has free-standing Corinthian columns. At the cornice is a balustrade.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

A Walking Tour of Troy, New York

from walkthetown.com

The flatlands around the head of navigation for the Hudson River were uneventfully farmed by Dutch settlers and their descendants for the better part of 150 years. After the American Revolution one of those farms, the Vanderhyden place, was subdivided into building lots. Streets were laid out in a grid plan based on Philadelphia's and in 1793 the new settlement was designated the Rensselaer County seat. There was a spate of classically-inspired town-naming going on in New York State at the time and the village became Troy.

During the first two decades of the nineteenth century, Troy gained prominence as an exporter of grain and vegetables. In 1822 Henry Burden, a native of Scotland, arrived in Troy as superintendent of the Troy Iron and Nail Factory. His inventive mind soon automated work that had previously been done by hand and he soon patented a process for manufacturing iron spikes for the new railroads. In 1835 Burden invented a horseshoe machine that cranked out a horseshoe every second, a technological wonder of the day. Troy had its feet planted firmly in the Industrial Revolution. Foundries were busy churning out stoveplates and casting bells.

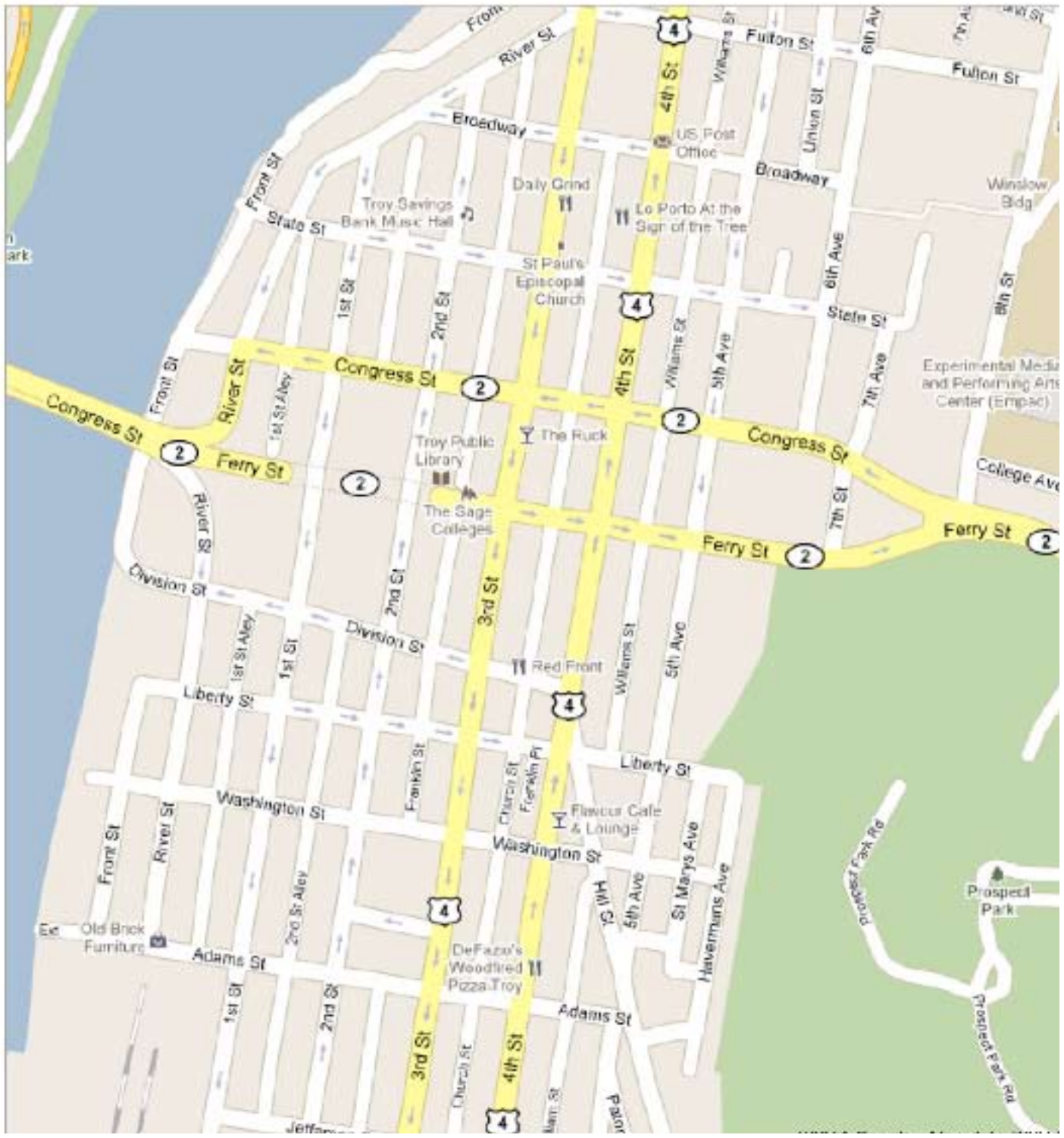
Visiting Europe in 1864, Horatio Winslow purchased the rights to manufacture and sell Bessemer steel in the United States and began production at his company's Troy works. Introduction of the metal brought a new order of mass haulage by rail, and Troy became the steel center of the country for a decade before its supremacy was eclipsed by Andrew Carnegie's Pittsburgh mills.

In the 1820s a local housewife, Hannah Lord Montague, wearied of washing her husband's entire shirts when only the collar was dirty so she cut them off and started a new industry. Ebenezer Brown began the manufacture of detachable collars in 1829 and in 1834 Lyman Bennett opened the first successful collar factory. And Troy had a new moniker: "Collar City."

While Troy's industries were propelling it to the first rank of American cities it was also a leader in education. Under the patronage of Stephen van Rensselaer, Troy was the home of the first strictly scientific academic institution in the United States, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, founded in 1824, and Emma Willard was a national leader in the education of women, establishing some of America's first and most admired women's colleges.

Troy's fall from prosperity mirrored other northern cities in the post-World War II period. The industries have mostly disappeared but the schools still thrive - Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute is the city's largest private employer. The population has dwindled to mid-19th century levels and that suits the streetscape. In 2006, *The New York Times* described the city as having "one of the most perfectly preserved 19th-century downtowns in the United States."

Hollywood has found its way to Troy to take advantage of these living set pieces and our walking tour of this by-gone world will begin with a statue dedicated to a fictional character, Uncle Sam...



1. Uncle Sam River Street and Front Street



In February 1789, Samuel Wilson and his brother Ebenezer left Mason, New Hampshire by foot to seek their fortune in Troy. The two brothers opened a brick factory and were soon in charge of a prosperous and popular enterprise; they were known around town as “Uncle Sam” and “Uncle Eben.” In 1793 the brothers went into the meat-packing business. By 1812, the E. & S. Wilson Company employed 100 people and slaughtered 1,000 heads of cattle weekly and were supplying provisions to the United States Army during the War of 1812.

During the war, so the story goes, the initials of Uncle Sam and United States became entwined by some jokester and Uncle Sam was born as a euphemism for the American government. If Sam Wilson was indeed the original Uncle Sam he didn't apparently know about it. When he died in 1854 none of the newspaper obituaries by Troy writers mentioned the Uncle Sam connection. Two obituaries reprinted from Albany newspapers did, however, talk about Uncle Sam. the most famous depiction of Uncle Sam was a recruiting poster created by James Montgomery Flagg during World War I. The face bears resemblance to the real Samuel Wilson, albeit with facial hair. Whatever the truth in the murky origins, this metal likeness of Samuel Wilson is a memorial to Uncle Sam.

WITH YOUR BACK TO UNCLE SAM, TURN RIGHT AND WALK SOUTH ON RIVER STREET (THE HUDSON RIVER WILL BE ON YOUR RIGHT).

2. The Market Block 290 River Street at River and Third streets



There were three notable public markets in Troy: Fulton Market here was the first, erected in 1841. The first floor was leased to butchers and market men and a large hall on second floor was used by theater companies. The original Greek Revival styling was updated in the late 1800s to create this three-story flat-iron shaped commercial block.

3. National State Bank Building 297 River Street at Fulton and Third streets



This junction housed a public market beginning in 1840. The market burned in 1903 and in its place rose this five-story bank designed by local go-to architect Marcus F. Cummings in the Beaux Arts style. Cummings' design reflects the practice of creating early high-rise buildings to resemble a classical column with a defined base (the rusticated stone first floor), a shaft (the ornate light gold brick middle stories) and a capital (the carved stone cornice). When Troy buildings began being listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the National State Bank Building was one of the first recognized, in 1970. The National State Bank was established in 1852 with Ralph J. Starks at its head; it became a national bank in 1865.

4. The Frear Building 2-8 Third Street



William H. Frear began his business career on March 1, 1859 as a salesman in the dry goods concern of John Flagg. He gradually progressed until he was running “the largest and leading dry goods house north of New York City.” Frear’s Bazaar featured 53 departments spreading over 56,000 square feet and employed 300 people. Sales receipts were north of a million dollars per year. In 1904 those receipts funded this splendid Neoclassical emporium, an elegant turn-of-the-century indoor shopping mall with a marble and cast iron stairway, glass dome over the atrium, plaster-work ceilings and cast iron railings throughout. The Frear building has been renovated into an office building for its second century.

WALK STRAIGHT ONTO THIRD STREET AS RIVER STREET BEARS RIGHT.

**5. Masonic Temple
19 Third Street**



Crafted in the Neoclassical style in 1924, the former Masonic lodge now does duty as a senior center. Prior to 1871 the Masons of Troy leased space on State Street after which it was determined to construct a dedicated temple. Architects Cummings and Birt of New York City designed a striking five-story structure with a polychromatic Ruskinian-Gothic facade with stores on the ground level and a stained glass window to indicate which of the city's Masons was currently meeting inside.. The building burned on February 4, 1924.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS A SHORT DISTANCE TO THE CORNER WITH RIVER STREET AND TURN LEFT.

**6. McCarthy Building
255 River Street**



When Isaac Keith was dealing furniture out of Peter McCarthy's building and W.A. Sherman was selling stoves and furnaces here back at the turn of the 20th century they could not envision the firestorm that would one day surround their retail establishment. Constructed by Charles P. Bland in 1904, the builder decorated the five-story building with white terra cotta with its most distinctive feature being a two-story carved stone entrance that resembles a proscenium arch across the three-bay facade. In the 1960s the McCarthy Building had an appointment with the wrecking ball but protests from outraged residents spawned a historical preservation movement in Troy and landed the venerable commercial building on the National Register of Historic Places.

WALK ACROSS THE STREET INTO MONUMENT SQUARE.

7. *Soldiers and Sailors Monument*
Monument Square



This was Washington Square when the *Rensselaer County Soldiers and Sailors Monument* was dedicated on September 15, 1891. The monument was created with a pedestal featuring four bronze tablets, one representing the epic battle of Civil War ironclads, the Monitor and the Merrimac, and the other three being representative of the cavalry, artillery and infantry. From the pedestal rose a granite shaft, surrounded by a bronze figure, entitled “The Call to Arms” by James E. Kelly of New York. The entire height of the monument is 90 feet.

LOOK TO THE EAST ACROSS SECOND STREET.

8. *Hendrick Hudson Hotel*
200 Broadway at northeast corner of Second Street



At seven stories, the Roaring Twenties-era Hendrick Hudson Hotel on the east side of Monument Square was the largest building ever built in the city at the time. Crafted of brick and limestone, the hotel was the must-stop location for visiting dignitaries. It soldiers on today as office space.

WALK TO THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE SQUARE WHERE BROADWAY MEETS SECOND STREET.

9. Cannon Place

1-9 Broadway, south side of Monument Square



This is the oldest building on Monument Square, erected in 1835 by noted merchant Le Grand Cannon. It is an early work of Alexander Jackson Davis who was to become one of America's leading architects in the next decade. Here Davis and collaborator Ithiel Town, one of the country's first professional architects, built a large-scale commercial building in the Greek Revival style. It stretches 22 bays across the square and stands five stories high, constructed of load-bearing brick. Such massive projects are rare to see today from the 1830s although the roof received a then-fashionable French Second Empire mansard roof after two fires in the 1860s. It still operates as a retail-office building.

EXIT THE SQUARE AND TURN LEFT, CONTINUING DOWN RIVER STREET.

10. Monument Square Apartments

2 First Street at River Street



The Monument Square Apartments began life as the Rensselaer Inn. The angled brick building, designed in a restrained Classical Revival style, was constructed in 1906. Merchant king William Frear, one of the largest landowners in the city, donated the lion's share of the building funds to bring a first class guest house to downtown.

11. Rice Building

216 River Street at First Street



Celebrated architect Calvert Vaux contributed to the design of this landmark commercial building with frontage on River and First streets. The flat-iron shaped, multi-hued structure was raised in 1871 and is a rare example of the High Victorian Gothic style in Troy. The building originally sported a sixth floor crowned by a trio of spires but they were lost in a fire in 1916. During the 1980s the building had been foreclosed for taxes and subsequently sat vacant for over twelve years. Pieces of masonry were detaching from the structure and falling to the street. Demolition appeared imminent but the building was rescued and restored to its post-1916 appearance.

TURN LEFT ON FIRST STREET. TURN LEFT ON STATE STREET.

12. Christie House

14 State Street at Second Street



John T. Christie was born in Troy in 1853; he was educated in the public schools of Troy and at Troy Conference Seminary at Poultney, Vermont. He was engaged in the flour milling business at Bristol, Vermont, for two years, when, having had his mill destroyed by a flood, he settled in Troy. In 1865 he formed a partnership with Rev. S. Parks, and was for several years engaged in the insurance business as Parks & Christie. They were state agents for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and were exceedingly prosperous. Mr. Christie continued in the insurance business until 1883, when he disposed of his interest and purchased stock in the Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company of Troy. In 1891, when that company was reorganized, he was elected president, continuing in that office until his retirement. He had this Romanesque-styled corner building constructed in 1895.

13. Troy Savings Bank Music Hall
32 Second Street at State Street



The Troy Savings Bank took its first deposits in 1823. After decades of conducting business from a series of modest banking offices plans were launched in 1870 for a grand headquarters that would house not only the bank operations but include a music hall on the upper floor. George Browne Post, whose recently constructed eight-story Equitable Life Assurance Society was the first office building in New York City designed to use elevators, won the commission for the new project as his pioneering work with metal framing was the only way to bring the structure in under budget. Post would become renowned for his ornate French Renaissance designs and the Troy Savings Bank was one of his earliest works. When completed in 1875 the final price tag for the massive, six-story bank was \$435,000. Nary a headlining act missed appearing on the celebrated Music Hall stage until the middle of the 20th century. In 1979, a group of private citizens formed the Troy Savings Bank Music Hall Revitalization Committee to restore the community jewel. Meanwhile the bank remained a going concern until 2004 when it was swallowed by First Niagara.

TURN LEFT ON SECOND STREET AND WALK DOWN HALF A BLOCK.

14. Pioneer Bank
21 Second Street



Formed by a group of printers, the Pioneer Building Loan and Savings Association opened its first bank on River Street in Troy on March 12, 1889. Then bank remains independently operated and has been a fixture on this block since 1915. Its Renaissance-inspired home quarters features a rusticated stone base, engaged fluted columns and elaborate stone carvings.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO WALK SOUTH ON SECOND STREET ACROSS STATE STREET.

15. Paine Mansion
49 Second Street



The Paine family made its money in the Troy Malleable Iron Company, one of the works that helped the city become the second largest producer of iron in America. John W. Paine was admitted as a partner in the concern in 1854. He hired Washington architect P.F. Schneider to design this mansion in 1894. Schneider's adaptation of the Richardsonian Romanesque style with its asymmetrical massing, broad arches fronting a recessed entry, corner tower and colonettes earned it the informal moniker "The Castle." Costing some \$500,000, the limestone-faced house was widely considered the most extravagant private residence in Troy.

After Paine's death the house passed through the family until there were no more heirs. Then it was handed to the butler who willed it to his daughter. Finally it was left to Russell Sage College which used it for awhile and since 1951 has been the home to the Alpha Tau chapter of the Pi Kappa Phi fraternity. You might recognize the house from its starring turn in Martin Scorsese's *Age of Innocence*. The director tapped Troy to stand-in for old-time New York City and the Castle played Miriam Margolyes' house in the movie.

16. Hart-Cluett Mansion
57 Second Street



This Federal-style townhouse, faced in limestone and marble, is considered one of the best representations of that era in Troy. Constructed in 1826, the two-story townhouse was a gift of New York City merchant and banker William Howard to his only daughter, Betsey Howard Hart. Betsey had married his friend Richard P. Hart and dad wanted her to have a taste of New York City elegance while living in Troy. Hart would later serve as president of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad and put in a stint as mayor of Troy. In 1892 the family sold it to George Cluett, a local textile magnate. The Cluett family donated the house to the Rensselaer County Historical Society in 1952; today it is operated as a house museum.

17. Rensselaer County Courthouse
80 Second Street at Congress Street



Architect Marcus Cummings was busy on this corner in the 1890s - in addition to the trio of Russell Sage College buildings across the street he designed the county courthouse here in 1894. He gave the building a Classical flavor with rusticated ground floor, a fluted Ionic portico and a richly denticulated roofline with balustrade.

WALK ACROSS THE STREET ONTO ROBISON COMMON OF RUSSELL SAGE COLLEGE.

18. Russell Sage Hall
Russell Sage College Campus
Robison Common at Congress and Second streets



Margaret Olivia Slocum Sage was the second wife of Russell Sage, New York financier and railroad baron. Sage left his family farm at the age of 15 in 1831 to begin work as an errand boy in his brother's grocery in Troy. He entered politics in Rensselaer County and eventually served two terms in the United States Congress. He subsequently settled in New York City and amassed one of America's greatest fortunes on Wall Street. His first wife died of stomach cancer in 1867. Two years later the 53-year old Sage married Margaret, twelve years his junior. Although the marriage has been depicted as loveless and arranged for appearance's sake, the union lasted until Sage's death in 1906 at the age of 90. His wife inherited his entire fortune of \$70 million; Sage wound up buried alone in a mausoleum in Troy's Oakwood Cemetery.

Margaret Olivia Sage began dispersing her money for the benefit of women's education. A graduate of the Troy Female Seminary, she founded Russell Sage College in the city in 1916, two years before her death. Russell Sage Hall is one of three buildings designed for the seminary by Marcus Cummings in the early 1890s; Plum and Gurley Halls to the rear are the others. It is crafted of golden brick and brownstone and displays classical and Tudor influences.

19. First Presbyterian Church (Julia Howard Bush Center)
Russell Sage College Campus
Robison Common at Congress and First streets



James Harrison Dakin, born in Hudson in 1806, lived only 46 years but carved an important career in early American architecture in the South. Before he left for New Orleans he designed this Greek Revival hexastyle temple in 1835. With its stout fluted Doric columns supporting a full entablature, the building crafted for the First Presbyterian Church is one of the only ten remaining examples of Dakin's Greek Revival style works in the United States. Today it functions as a lecture and performance hall for Russell Sage College.

WALK BACK OVER TO SECOND STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

20. Troy Public Library
100 Second Street



The first books were checked out in Troy in 1799. The collection then embarked on a peripatetic existence around town with stops in various houses and businesses. This classical showcase came along to house the collection a hundred years later, in 1897. Designed by New York architects J. Stewart Barney and Henry Otis Chapman, it stands as one of America's earliest examples of the Italian Renaissance style, a return to classicism that would dominate the designs of the nation's public buildings for the next thirty years. The Troy Library sports main facades of gleaming white Vermont marble, exquisite carvings and an original Tiffany window. The funds for the project came from Mary E. Hart in memory of her late husband.

TURN LEFT ON FERRY STREET. TURN LEFT ON THIRD STREET AND CROSS CONGRESS STREET.

21. First Baptist Church of Troy
82 Third Street



Silas Covell hosted the first Baptist gathering in his Troy house in 1793; afterwards he offered his warehouse for regular meetings. In 1796 Jacob D. Van der Heyden conveyed this land for a proper meetinghouse which was constructed over the next few years. Samuel Wilson, “Uncle Sam,” supplied the brick used in the building at a cost of \$457.31. The current brick church was erected in 1846 with a spire 177 feet from the ground. In the early 1880s the interior was renovated, the portico lowered and the six Ionic columns on the portico lengthened.

22. National City Bank
59 Third Street on northwest corner of State Street



The National City Bank was established in 1905 and in 1926 the banking house moved into this Neoclassical vault decorated by twin Corinthian pillars and a parade of like pilasters.

23. St. Paul’s Episcopal Church
58 Third Street at State Street



The first St. Paul’s was erected a block away at Third and Congress streets in 1804. The congregation’s exploding growth paralleled that of the young city and in 1826 ground was broken for this new house of worship. The church design by contract was intended to be an exact copy of Ithiel Town’s Trinity Church in New Haven, Connecticut, a pioneering work in the Gothic Revival style. The two historic buildings are indeed twins, save for the sheathing of locally quarried blue-

gray limestone on St. Paul's. In the intervening two centuries changes in New Haven have left the copy more closely resembling the landmark original than the original. Renovations in the 1890s brought stained glass from the studios of America's preeminent art glass designer, Louis Comfort Tiffany.

TURN RIGHT ON STATE STREET. TURN LEFT ON FOURTH STREET.

24. Proctor's Theatre 82 Fourth Street



Entertainment impresario Frederick F. Proctor opened this 2,287-seat vaudeville theater on November 23, 1914. Proctor, who had already built and operated several successful vaudeville theaters in Albany and New York City hired Arland Johnson to design the theater, hoping to make it his grandest project since he had entered the business nearly three decades before. It cost \$325,000 to construct, and when it opened in 1914 it became the largest theater in the state and was praised as “a structure ranking foremost in American theatrical circles.”

Architect Arland W. Johnson gave the five-story building a Neo-Gothic look in gleaming terra cotta to resemble a Medieval cathedral, with details such as gargoyles and masks of drama and comedy. Motion pictures were mixed with the live performances until the 1940s when Proctor's became a movie house only. The grand theater went dark in 1977 and, although it has resisted demolition, it has not found restoration dollars.

25. United States Post Office 400 Broadway at Fourth and William streets



Postal service was established in Troy in 1796 and operated from many downtown locations until moving into its first permanent home in 1894, one of America's most spectacular post offices - a granite Romanesque Revival building with a clock tower that was one of the city's most beloved landmarks. Despite local outrage it was torn down in 1934 to begin work on this two-story

building that was part of a massive public works initiative during the Great Depression. The stripped-down Classical Revival building was composed of buff-colored brick with limestone trim. At the end bays the frieze is decorated with abstract stars and stripes with winged shields at the corners and inside the post office is graced by murals from Waldo Peirce at either end of the lobby. Peirce hailed from Maine and was sometimes called “the American Renoir.” A long-time friend of Ernest Hemingway, his popularity was much greater during his lifetime than his legacy has been after his death in 1970. Troy is one of only three post offices to display his work.

TURN RIGHT ON BROADWAY. TURN LEFT ON FIFTH AVENUE.

26. W. & L.E. Gurley Building
Fifth and Fulton streets



William E. Gurley was born and educated in Troy and went to work as a surveyor in 1839 at the age of 18. In 1845, he went into partnership with Jonas H. Phelps, who had been making surveying instruments since 1838. Gurley’s brother Lewis Ephraim joined the shop as an apprentice and in 1852 Phelps sold out his interest and the business was renamed W.& L.E. Gurley. The firm still exists today as Gurley Precision Instruments. The Gurleys’ operation was crippled by the Great Troy Fire of 1862 but in just eight months this four-story red brick building rose in its place. The handsome factory, with Romanesque and classically-inspired stylings, is U-shaped around a small courtyard. The building, which has been restored and is a designated National Historic Landmark, also houses the Gurley Museum.

TURN LEFT ON FULTON STREET.

27. Illium Building
northeast corner of Fulton and Fourth streets



This five-story structure of buff-colored brick with decorative stone and terra cotta trim has anchored this block for more than 100 years. It was constructed in 1904 by the Illium Realty

Company and designed by the busy local architect Marcus F. Cummings. The Romanesque-flavored building has been preserved in its original form - look up to see carved lion heads in the stone cornice.

TURN RIGHT ON FOURTH STREET.

28. Franklin Plaza

6-12 4th Street at Grand Street



Albany architect Marcus Reynolds designed this banking palace in 1923 of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy that had been organized in 1865. The facade is ringed by two-story arched window openings framed by fluted Corinthian pillars. The exterior is composed of Indiana limestone, crowned by a roof balustrade with decorative urns. The interior is executed in rare pink marble. In 1992, the building was restored to its original grandeur to serve as a special events venue.

TURN LEFT ON MUSEUM PLACE ACROSS FROM FRANKLIN PLAZA AND TURN LEFT AT RIVER STREET TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Recognizing Early American Architecture:

Postmedieval English Colonial (1600-1700)

- * steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- * small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- * massive chimney
- * vertical board (batten) door
- * little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- * one room deep

Dutch Colonial (1625-1840)

- * side-gabled roof
- * usually one story
- * batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- * little or no eave overhang

French Colonial (1700-1830)

- * steeply pitched roof, either hipped or side-gabled
- * one story
- * tall, narrow door and window openings
- * doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- * walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

Spanish Colonial (1660-1850)

- * low-pitched or flat roof
- * normally one story
- * few small windows
- * multiple external doors
- * walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- * long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

Georgian (1700-1780)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- * row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

Adamesque (Federal) (1780-1820)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- * while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

Greek Revival (1825-1860)

- * gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- * entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
 - Doric: plain capitals
 - Ionic: capitals with scroll-like spirals
 - Corinthian: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- * narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- * cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

Recognizing Victorian Architecture:

General Victorian Features (1840-1910)

- * roof ornaments
- * bay (protruding) windows
- * three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- * gingerbread porch trim

Gothic Revival Style (1835-1875)

- * high-pitched center gables
- * pointed arch windows and doors
- * pendants and finials extending from roof

Italianate Style (1840-1885)

- * brackets under roof cornices
- * cupolas on the roof
- * narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- * tall, slender windows

Second Empire Style (1855-1885)

- * mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- * molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- * eaves normally with decorative brackets below

Stick Style (1860-1890)

- * stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- * stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- * Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- * pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- * decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- * wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

Queen Anne Style (1880-1910)

- * asymmetrical facade
- * patterned shingles
- * turned porch posts and trim
- * corner towers and turrets
- * wraparound porch
- * steeply pitched, irregular roofline

Shingle Style (1880-1900)

- * shingled walls without interruption at corners
- * multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- * extensive porches
- * walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-1900)

- * based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- * round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- * most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- * always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- * facade usually asymmetrical

Recognizing 20th century Architecture:

Colonial Revival (1885 and beyond)

- * accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- * symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- * windows with double-hung sashes
- * large dormers
- * round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

Neoclassical (1895-1950)

- * facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- * facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- * revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- * often very large

Tudor (1890 -1940)

- * massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- * facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply perched
- * decorative half-timbering often present
- * steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- * tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- * walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

French Chateausque (1890-1930)

- * busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- * steeply pitched hipped roof
- * multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- * walls of masonry, usually stone

Beaux Arts (1890-1930)

- * wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- * masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- * facade with corner quoins and columns, oftne paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- * first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- * facade symmetrical

Spanish Mission Style (1890-1930)

- * shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- * porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- * commonly with red tile roof covering
- * widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- * wall surface usually smooth stucco

Pueblo Revival (1910-present)

- * flat roof with parapeted wall above
- * stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- * projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- * wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- * unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- * tile or brick floors

Prairie Style (1900-1920)

- * low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- * two stories with one-story porches or wings
- * massive square porch supports
- * detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- * hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- * one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

Craftsman (1905-1930)

- * low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- * roof rafters usually exposed
- * porches supported by square columns
- * decorative braces or false beams under gables
- * columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- * generally one or one-and-a-half stories

Art Deco (1920-1940)

- * zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- * towers and other vertical projections
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern