

Intensive Level Survey

**Stockade Expansion Area and Albany Avenue
Kingston, Ulster County, New York**

Tony Opalka and Peter D. Shaver

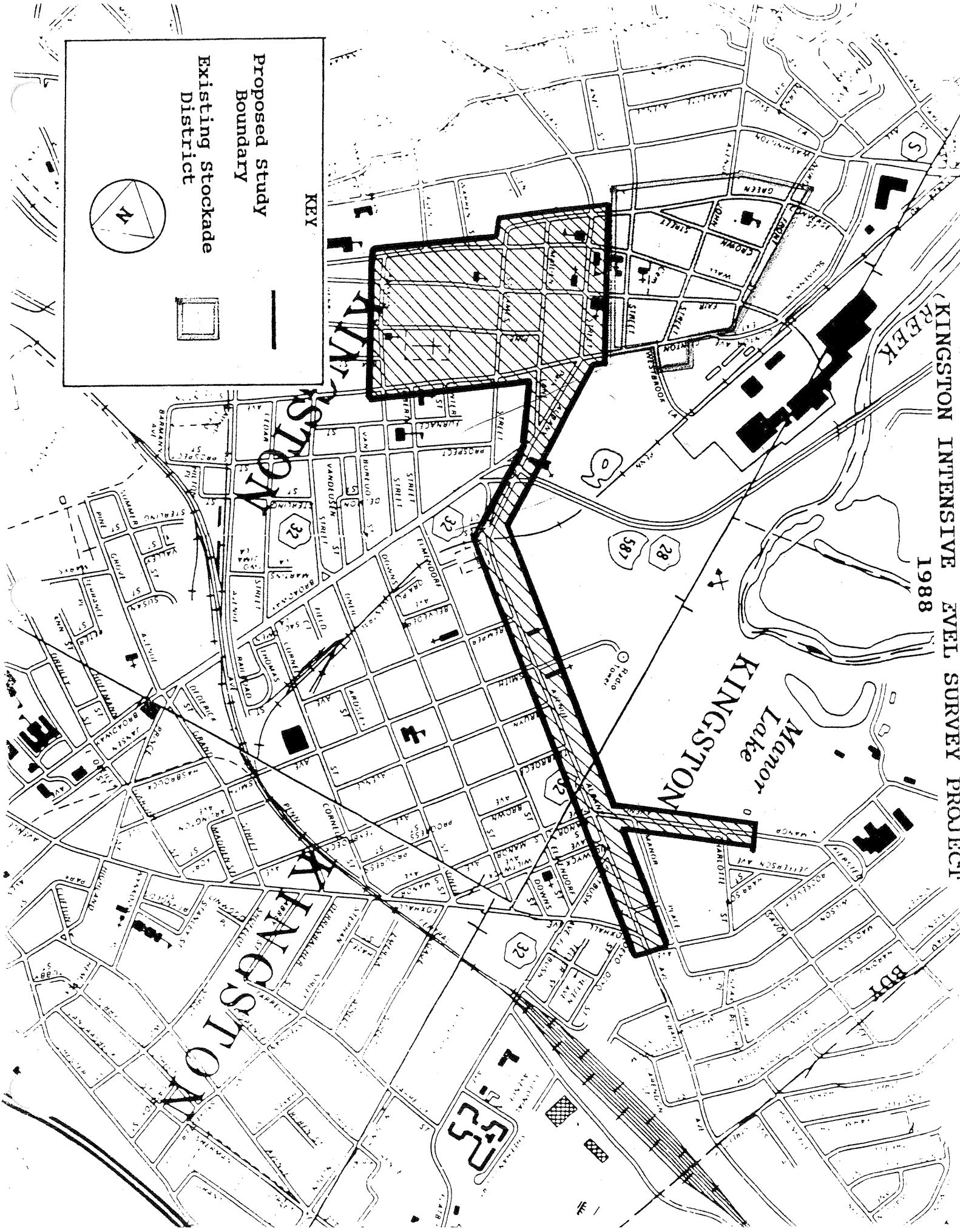
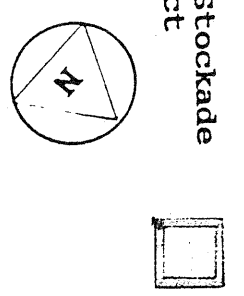
1990

KINGSTON INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY PROJECT
1988

KEY

Proposed Study Boundary

Existing Stockade District



Intensive Level Survey
Stockade Expansion Area and Albany Avenue
Kingston, Ulster County, New York

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INTENSIVE LEVEL HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY OF THE
ALBANY AVENUE STUDY AREA and
STOCKADE HISTORIC DISTRICT SOUTHERN EXPANSION STUDY AREA
CITY OF KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

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SURVEY METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this intensive level survey undertaken through the Certified Local Government Program during Fiscal Year 1988 is to identify, document, and evaluate historic resources within two specific areas in the city of Kingston and provide recommendations to the city for their preservation, including National Register eligibility.

PREVIOUS SURVEY EFFORTS

The boundary established for the Kingston Urban Cultural Park Management Plan includes most of the Stockade Expansion Study Area, with the exception of Pine Street between St. James and Franklin streets, Clinton Avenue between St. James and Franklin streets, and Franklin Street between Pine Street and Clinton Avenue.

In 1987, an intensive level survey of the Stockade Historic District was conducted for the Kingston Historic Landmarks Preservation Commission. Attached to this survey was a recommendation that the boundary of the historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places be expanded to include the area immediately south of the existing district.

In 1988, under a CLG grant, the "Reconnaissance Level Survey of Historic Resources in the City of Kingston" was prepared in order to provide a comprehensive assessment of historic resources in Kingston for planning purposes. The survey encompassed the entire incorporated area of the city of Kingston, including the Albany Avenue Study Area and Stockade Expansion Study Area. National Register listed properties identified in the vicinity of the study areas include the Stockade Historic District (N.R. listed 1975), adjacent to the Stockade Expansion Study Area. A windshield survey revealed a significant concentration of historic resources in both areas. In the Stockade Expansion Study Area, the survey reported a concentration of mid-scale and vernacular housing constructed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries of stone, brick and wood. Also

reported was a minor concentration of civil, institutional, educational and social properties. Notable buildings were indicated on Pearl, Emerson, and Johnston streets, and the Academy Green Park was also noted as being important. In the Albany Avenue Study Area, from Chandler Drive to Foxhall Avenue, the survey noted a concentration of large-scale residences constructed in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. A few earlier properties, a cemetery, and intrusions were also noted. The survey reported a general threat to the integrity of both areas from multi-family and commercial conversions of single-family residences, heavy traffic, and modern development. The survey recommended an intensive level survey be undertaken of both areas in order to determine the extent of the historic significance of the areas with the goal of preserving the historic resources.

NATIONAL REGISTER AND LOCAL DESIGNATIONS

There are no National Register listed properties in either of the study areas. There are a number of properties in the areas that have been designated as local landmarks by the Kingston Historic Landmarks Preservation Commission. These include:

- 25-35 Albany Avenue
- 151-171 Albany Avenue
- 205-213 Albany Avenue
- 227-235 Albany Avenue
- 1-7 Green Street
- 105-111 Maiden Lane
- 129 Maiden Lane
- 88 Maiden Lane
- 96 Maiden Lane
- 1-13 Pearl Street
- 15-19 Pearl Street
- 82-86 St. James Street
- 106 St. James Street
- 118-120 St. James Street
- 93-103 Wall Street
- 171-175 Wall Street

Three locally designated properties are near but outside the boundaries of the Stockade Expansion Study Area. They are:

- 57-59 St. James Street
- 109 Pearl Street
- 142-148 Pearl Street

These will be examined to determine whether or not the boundaries should be expanded to include them.

BOUNDARIES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF STUDY AREAS

The boundaries of the areas surveyed are shown on the attached map.

1. ALBANY AVENUE STUDY AREA

The boundary of this study area is based on the recommendations contained in the "Reconnaissance Level Survey of Historic Resources in the City of Kingston" (1988) and "Draft Staff-Level Recommendations for Intensive Level Historic Resources Surveys in Kingston, New York" (NYSHPO Peckham 1988). Subsequent discussions between the State Historic Preservation Office and the Kingston City Planning Office have resulted in an increase of the boundary to include two blocks of North Manor Avenue.

The Albany Avenue Study Area is located in the north central section of the city of Kingston on the east side of the Esopus Creek. It is contained within wards 5 and 7. The study area includes both sides of Albany Avenue between the Broadway/Colonel Chandler Drive intersection and Roosevelt Avenue. It also includes two blocks of North Manor Avenue. The area contains approximately 75 acres and includes approximately 125 properties, the majority of which are large-scale nineteenth and early-twentieth century residences. In general, there is a contiguous streetscape of this building type along Albany Avenue that does not relate to historic properties on adjacent streets to the east. At Roosevelt Avenue, modern development precludes the extension of the study area to the north. At Broadway/Colonel Chandler Drive is a large non-historic traffic intersection. Although the map indicates that the Albany Avenue Study Area connects to the Stockade Study Area at this intersection, a component of this project will include a recommendation as to the exact boundaries of the proposed historic districts.

A preliminary examination of North Manor Avenue reveals that, while the area contains some large-scale residences that relate to those of Albany Avenue, there are other historic residences of a more modest scale that do not. The street also contains some modern residences.

2. STOCKADE EXPANSION AREA

The boundary of this study area is based on the recommendations of a survey prepared in conjunction with the Stockade Historic District Survey of FY1986, the recommendation of the "Reconnaissance Level Survey of Historic Resources in the City of Kingston" (1988) and "Draft Staff-Level Recommendations for Intensive Level Historic Resources Surveys in Kingston, New York" (NYSHPO Peckham 1988). Subsequent discussions between the State Historic Preservation Office and the Kingston City Planning Office have altered the boundaries to those contained on the attached map.

The Stockade Expansion Area is located in the north central section of the city of Kingston immediately south of the district which had been the site of the earliest European stockaded settlement at Kingston. This area is part of the city of Kingston which is commonly referred to as "Uptown." It is contained within wards 3, 4, and 13. The study area includes the following streets:

Pearl Street between Green Street and Clinton Avenue;
 Maiden Lane between Green Street and Albany Avenue;
 St. James Street between Green Street and Clinton Avenue;
 Franklin Street between Wall Street and Clinton Avenue;
 Green Street between Pearl and St. James streets;
 Wall Street between Pearl and Franklin streets;
 Pine Street between Maiden Lane and Franklin Street;
 Clinton Avenue between Pearl and Franklin streets;
 Albany Avenue between Clinton Avenue and Col. Chandler Drive

The area contains approximately 80 acres and includes more than 350 properties, the majority of which are nineteenth and early-twentieth century residences on small lots, although several eighteenth and early-nineteenth century stone houses are also scattered throughout the area.

The northern boundary of the Stockade Expansion Area matches the southern boundary of the Stockade Historic District which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.

The eastern and western boundaries of the area are based on geography and land use. On the west, there is a natural division between Green Street/Wall Street and Washington Avenue due to the presence of Tannery Brook, except for a few cross streets. The recommendations of the Reconnaissance Level Survey proposed inclusion of properties on Washington Avenue and to the west; but discussions between the SHPO and the city of Kingston have eliminated these properties from this intensive level survey. If any of these properties are found to be contiguous with the Stockade Expansion Area, this survey will recommend inclusion in the boundary. On the east side, east of Clinton Avenue there is a general lack of architectural integrity in the historic buildings and several modern intrusions. On the south side, the boundary is arbitrary at this moment and needs to be carefully examined as to whether the boundary of the proposed historic district should include properties on or south of Franklin Street.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW: STOCKADE EXPANSION AREA AND ALBANY AVENUE, KINGSTON, NEW YORK

Tony Opalka and Peter D. Shaver

Introduction

The importance of Kingston as a thriving Hudson Valley community in the eighteenth century and the remarkable architectural survival from that period has long been celebrated by historians. The origins of the city are well known: in the 1650's the Dutch established a stockaded settlement on a high plateau adjacent to the Esopus Creek three miles inland from where the Rondout Creek flows into the Hudson River. Two major events occurred in Kingston which continue to be an important aspect of local history and lore: the establishment of the first capital of the State of New York in the village in 1777, and the burning of almost the entire village by British troops in the same year. The Stockade Expansion Area and Albany Avenue are integral parts of the development of Kingston, recalling the earliest expansion of the city outside the Stockade in the early eighteenth century through the prosperous years of the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

Stockade Expansion Area

The "Chronological Contexts in the Historical Development of the City of Kingston" outlined in the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Historic Resources of the City of Kingston (1988) are well-illustrated in the historical development of the Stockade Expansion Area, with the exception of Native American Occupation. This context will be further investigated during the archeological study of the city, to be carried out under a separate program from the current project. The history of the Stockade Expansion Area is intimately linked to that of the so-called Stockade area, so it is difficult to separate the history of the two areas, other than the fact that the latter was outside the original fortified seventeenth-century settlement. The area designated as the Stockade Expansion Area is generally bounded by Main Street, Albany and Clinton avenues, Franklin Street, and Green and Wall streets.

The contexts of "European Exploration, Trade, Defense, and Agriculture during the Contact Period," identified in the Reconnaissance Survey as spanning the years 1609-1777, are illustrated in the historical development of the Stockade Expansion Area with its early agricultural use and eventual development. During the late-seventeenth century, the area now called the Stockade Expansion Area was no doubt the location of cultivated land and pasture land used by occupants of the stockaded village and was also the location of scattered independent farms. The exact use and layout of this area cannot be determined because the earliest map of Kingston (1695) depicts only the area inside the stockade.

Two of the principal roads in Kingston that exist today traversed the Stockade Expansion Area at an early date. Broadway, which enters the area from the southeast, has been the connecting route between the Stockade area and the landing at the entrance of the Rondout Creek into the Hudson River since the earliest European settlement. This street remains today as the principal thoroughfare in the city connecting the uptown area to Rondout. Albany Avenue, so named because of its route north toward Albany, traversed the northeastern edge of the Stockade Expansion Area soon after settlement. No buildings appear to remain from the seventeenth-century in the Stockade Expansion Area.

By the early eighteenth century, threats from Indian attack on Kingston lessened, and the village began to grow. The stockade was removed and streets were extended southward within the boundary of the Stockade Expansion Area. The irregular street grid which had already been established within the confines of the stockade was simply continued on the former farmland to the south and irregularly shaped building lots were plotted within the blocks. Natural boundaries, including Tannery Brook on the west and the floodplain of the Esopus on the east, precluded building beyond the eastern and western edges of the Stockade area. By the time of the American Revolution, other roads radiated in all directions from Kingston. The village encompassed an area about twice the size of the original settlement and the old Stockade and Stockade Expansion Area had become much less distinct.

Historian Marius Schoonmaker published a map in his History of Kingston (1888) showing the extent of settlement at the time of the burning of the village in 1777. If Schoonmaker's map is accurate, it appears that large areas of land on each block belonged to a relatively small number of families, with houses and mixed residential and commercial buildings set on generous parcels. The houses were built close to the streets, with outbuildings and gardens located at the rear and sides of the lots. The extent of the streets (present-day street names) in the Stockade Expansion Area included Pearl Street between Green Street and Clinton Avenue, Maiden Lane between Green Street and Pine Street, St. James Street between Green Street and Pine Street, Green Street between Main Street and St. James Street, Wall Street from Main Street south beyond Franklin Street, Fair Street between Main Street and St. James Street, Pine Street between Main Street and St. James Street, and Clinton Avenue between Main Street and Pearl Street. Pearl Street and Linderman Avenue crossed the Tannery Brook to the west out of the village proper, and roads led inland to Hurley from the west side of the Stockade. The low-lying area to the east of Clinton Avenue and Pine Street was designated as the "Plains or Water Ploss," and a large farming area called the "Arm Bowery" was located south of St. James Street. Thirty-seven buildings, mostly residences, are plotted in the Stockade Expansion Area on the 1777 map. The density of the area was somewhat less than that of the Stockade area, and it is likely most residents had large garden plots. More substantial farming took place in the Arm Bowery or further outside the confines of the village. A "colored burying ground" is shown on Pine Street at St. James Street on the southern edge of the developed area.

The building types prevalent in Kingston during the eighteenth century were mainly residential and mixed commercial/residential buildings constructed of random-coursed native limestone. They were either one-and-one-half or two-and-one-half stories in height and often featured wide clapboard siding in the gables. Facades were often five bays wide with center entrances. Roofs featured moderately pitched gables or occasionally used the gambrel form, both of which had shallow cornices. According to local historians, outbuildings such as barns, carriage houses, and privies and a few residences were constructed of wood and did not survive the fire of 1777 and other fires during this early time. In virtually all cases, only the stone exterior walls of the pre-Revolutionary period survived. There are conflicting reports as to exactly which properties survived the 1777 fire, but it is generally accepted that only one house in the village proper survived intact. Known as the Van Steenburgh House, the house remains on Wall Street at the western end of Franklin Street (originally called Bowery Street) in the Stockade Expansion Area.

In the contexts of "Political and Military Events of the American Revolution," identified in the Reconnaissance Survey as spanning the years 1776 to 1783, the importance of the Stockade Expansion Area is clear. By the time of the war, the village of Kingston included both the original Stockade and the Expansion Area, and both areas suffered equally by the almost total destruction of the village in 1777. Under the related theme of government, the Expansion Area was the site of the first meeting of the State Assembly. Although the stone house in which the meeting took place has been destroyed and replaced by an architecturally significant nineteenth-century building, a historical marker placed by the New York State Education Department pinpoints the location of the historic meeting on the corner of Fair Street and Maiden Lane.

Between the close of the Revolution and the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, very little physical expansion took place in the village of Kingston, probably due in large part to the devastation from the 1777 fire and the lack of any major changes in the primarily agrarian economy of the area, but the village began to grow in importance as a center of trade and commerce for the surrounding agricultural area. In the period following the Revolution, the contexts of "Post-Revolutionary Trade, Agriculture, and Growth as a Regional Center of Trade and Shipping," identified in the Reconnaissance Survey as spanning the years 1783-1825, are amply illustrated in the Stockade Expansion Area. Agricultural activities by this period were, for the most part, no longer extensively carried out in the Stockade Expansion Area. While commercial activities in Kingston were always concentrated in the Stockade proper, and trade and shipping activities could be found along the landing at Rondout, proprietors of businesses in the early-nineteenth century often located their residences in the Stockade Expansion Area.

The period between the Revolution and 1820 was characterized by the rebuilding of many of the stone houses destroyed during the war, the replacement of others, and continued growth within the village. The Expansion Area, well settled prior to the American Revolution, continued to be the area where the principal expansion of the village took place, although the heart of the village was still the original Stockade area,

containing the principal church, seat of government, and commercial core along North Front Street.

A comparison of Schoonmaker's maps of 1777 and 1820 shows streets and settlement encompassing part of the former plains, as well as further subdivision of large parcels along existing streets. Lots were laid out further east on St. James Street and Maiden Lane. The plains were divided into "First Plains" and "Second Plains." Farming likely still occurred south of St. James Street and between Albany Avenue and the Esopus Creek. Also, a new turnpike, the Lucas Turnpike was built leading out of Kingston from Green Street near John Street.

The map of 1820 illustrates 59 principal buildings in the Stockade Expansion Area. The vast majority were residences, but several were either exclusively commercial or mixed commercial and residential buildings. An important point which illustrates the integration of the Stockade and Expansion Area into one village is the fact that the district school, the firehouse and the animal pound were located in the Expansion Area. (It is not clear whether the pound was housed in a building or simply an open area.) No buildings which may have housed these municipal functions survive. According to Schoonmaker, all but a few of the buildings were constructed of stone, with some brick and frame residences beginning to appear.

During this period, the architecture of Kingston became less "regional" in appearance and began to reflect the national trends of the era. Although many stone houses were rebuilt to their original footprint following the war, they began to show influences of the Federal and early Greek Revival styles, particularly in the Stockade Expansion Area. Among those rebuilt are the former Conrad Elmendorph tavern at 88 Maiden Lane, the house at 129 Maiden Lane, and the former Van Keuren homestead at 82-86 St. James, all of which feature an entablature and dormers, as well as a form which relates to the late-eighteenth century. When new buildings were constructed during this time, the incorporation of elements outside the vernacular tradition of Ulster County builders began to appear. This may be linked to the beginning of migration into the region of builders familiar with other traditions as well as the likelihood that published architectural pattern books were readily available to local builders.

The contexts of "Immigration, Population Growth, Urbanization and Industrialization" identified in the Reconnaissance Survey as spanning the years 1825-1930, are best illustrated in the steady development of the Stockade Expansion Area. In 1826, the opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal between the Rondout Creek southwest of old Kingston and the coal fields of eastern Pennsylvania signalled the beginning of a boost in the economy of Kingston. While the major impact of this event was felt in Rondout, where this minor settlement came to surpass Kingston in size and population within the next twenty years, the village of Kingston also witnessed growth related to the canal during the period.

The merchants of Kingston, although not connected in any way to ownership or operation of the canal, were quick to take advantage of the new prosperity brought to

the area by the canal. They expanded their businesses in the existing commercial district within the old Stockade, and resided in the Stockade Expansion Area in the new residences constructed along existing streets, as more of the large parcels of land were subdivided.

At the same time, a small industrial district developed outside the eastern edge of the Expansion Area, near where St. James Street intersects Broadway. A furnace maker, a carriage maker, and an iron works operated there, separated from the residential district by only a block. Some of the buildings connected with these activities remain standing although they have undergone significant alterations and are no longer easily recognizable as part of these historical developments. Also, a cemetery was established on the east side of Pine Street, south of St. James Street, probably encompassing the earlier "colored burying ground." Both suffered from neglect and some burials may have been removed. Any remnants which may have remained were replaced with a medical office complex in the 1960's.

By the time of publication of the first directory in Kingston and Rondout in 1858, the two villages had grown to a point where there was little land separating them. A small settlement called Wiltwyck existed southeast of Kingston between the two incorporated areas. Naturally, each village grew toward the other along Broadway, and a map of the villages published in 1858 illustrates the extension of all streets in the Stockade Expansion Area southward once again, into the part of present-day Kingston known as Midtown. The remaining farmland or grazing land south of St. James Street was subdivided into village lots. The triangular area between Broadway and Clinton Avenue was laid out into streets, but west of Wall Street, only old roads existed. This is probably due to the presence of the Tannery Brook between Wall Street and present-day Washington Avenue, and the fact that this area was likely flooded on a frequent basis. Also, the two triangular "plains" along Albany Avenue were developed; the first plains became the site of the Kingston Academy; the second plains was subdivided into building lots and developed.

According to Stuart Blumin in The Urban Threshold (1975), residents of Kingston and Rondout had begun to consider Kingston and Rondout as one entity; this was made legal by the incorporation of the new city of Kingston in 1872.

Although the Stockade Expansion Area continued to be the place of residence for merchants and professionals who worked in the old Stockade area, there was little physical distinction between the Expansion Area and areas adjacent to it in all directions by the time of incorporation. The Beers Atlas of 1875 illustrates a dense urbanized area with no apparent distinction between the oldest parts of the city and the newly laid-out areas.

Within the Stockade Expansion Area, the most popular architectural styles of the period between 1820 and the incorporation of the city of Kingston in 1872 are represented. Greek Revival residences, including some temple-front buildings such as 118-120 St. James Street and 22-28 Pearl Street, simple Italianate vernacular houses

including 189 Pine Street, as well as fully developed Italian villas at the southeast and northeast corners of Fair and Franklin streets were constructed. Following the close of the Civil War, Second Empire buildings, with their characteristic mansard roof, were constructed. Examples of this type include 2, 10 and 12-14 Pearl Street.

After the unification of the villages of Kingston and Rondout into the City of Kingston in 1872 the city continued to grow but at a slower pace than before. Improvements in public utilities also characterized the city after incorporation, including construction of a city water supply and sewage system, street lighting, street paving, and a streetcar system. The Kingston City Electric Railroad traversed parts of Fair Street, Clinton Avenue, and St. James Street in the Stockade Expansion Area, connecting the area to most other parts of the city. The bluestone industry in the Kingston area thrived in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries and the material was used a great deal in the city for sidewalks, curbs, carriage stepping stones, hitching posts, and in building construction, such as steps, foundations, lintels, and sills.

In the Stockade Expansion Area, most of the remaining larger lots were subdivided and filled in with residences. They were constructed on all streets, in some cases as replacements of earlier buildings, in other cases as the first buildings constructed on lots divided from larger parcels. Many were of frame construction and represented prevailing architectural styles of the day. Examples of Second Empire buildings include 106 and 110-114 Maiden Lane, and 31-33 Green, among others. The Eastlake style is represented at 135-137 Wall Street. Numerous Queen Anne style residences can be found along Fair Street, at 162, 166-168, 177-179, 181-187, 190, 194-196, while the Colonial Revival style is represented in modest examples such as 103 Franklin, and more fully developed residences such as 61 Maiden Lane and 79 St. James Street. An Arts and Crafts style house exists at 12-16 Maiden Lane.

An increasing number were built as two-family dwellings either in the form of a duplex or one flat per floor. Numerous examples of this type are found on St. James Street, at numbers 89-91, 128-130, 134-136, 138-140, 142-144, among others, as well as 67-69 and 71-73 Green. It is apparent that at this time buildings were constructed on the streets which connect Washington Avenue to Wall Street in the area of the Tannery Brook. Although those on Washington Avenue are contemporaneous in style and period to many of those along Wall Street, residences on the connecting streets appear to be of a slightly later vintage.

The 1887 Sanborn fire insurance map of the city of Kingston indicates the extent of development in the Stockade Expansion Area. Lots and building sizes and types varied to a great degree. There were approximately 130 residences in the Stockade Expansion Area, 18 commercial buildings, three churches, the Kingston Academy, one cemetery, one firehouse, and numerous outbuildings. The commercial buildings included two blacksmith shops, seven stores, one paint shop, two bakeries, one lumberyard, three sash and blind factories, one livery and one ice house.

The 1914 City Engineer's map of the city of Kingston indicates that a significant amount of residential construction had taken place since 1887. There were approximately double the number of buildings. Many more modest residences were constructed on small lots that had formerly been occupied by outbuildings of larger properties. Most of the small industries were replaced by residences. Some of the earlier residences dating from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries were replaced, often by two smaller residences.

The contexts of "Suburbanization and Urban Renewal," identified in the Reconnaissance Survey as spanning the years 1920-1970 are illustrated in the Stockade Expansion Area. While these phenomena occurred for the most part, outside the Stockade Expansion Area, changes at the fringe of the area had some effect on its character.

The Governor Clinton Hotel was constructed just outside the uptown commercial district at the intersection of Albany and Clinton avenues, as were other commercial establishments in the 1920's. Around the same time, the Kingston Academy was demolished and the former "First Plains" restored to an open triangularly-shaped space. At the end of the period identified, the construction of Colonel Chandler Drive had the effect of physically separating the Stockade Expansion Area from the remainder of Albany Avenue.

After 1940 the Stockade Expansion Area experienced a long period of general stagnation and lack of growth that has resulted in the retention of the small-scale residential character of the area and a myriad of buildings dating from the mid-seventeenth century to the 1930's. The principal change in the area has been in building use. A number of former single-family residences have been converted into either apartments or small professional offices, particularly in the blocks closest to the old Stockade area. Some buildings in the area have also been covered with modern siding materials or have had unsympathetic additions constructed, resulting in some loss of architectural integrity. Several early buildings have been replaced by either buildings or parking lots since 1940 and parking lots often encompass the entire lot of former residences where there were once lawns and gardens. Also, the burials in the cemetery on Pine Street were removed during the 1960's and two office buildings have been built on the site.

Albany Avenue

The present appearance of Albany Avenue is due, in large part, to the economic boom experienced by Kingston in the late-nineteenth century. Although the street has existed as the route northward to Albany since the time of earliest settlement, its development as a residential area for the city's upper class between 1870 and 1930 is perhaps the most important characteristic of the street. The portion of Albany Avenue under

consideration extends from its intersection with Colonel Chandler Drive to the intersection with Foxhall Avenue.

The contexts of "European Exploration, Trade, Defense, and Agriculture during the Contact Periods," outlined in the Reconnaissance Survey as spanning the years 1609-1777, are illustrated in the historical development of Albany Avenue by the early establishment of the avenue as an inland trade route north toward Albany and the presence of farms along the Esopus Creek at an early date. Although outside the village proper, the land along Albany Avenue was evidently well-suited for farming and was the location of at least one large farm in the late seventeenth century, known as Vauxhall Manor, the property of Thomas Chambers. The location of his residence is disputed, but it is known to be in the area northwest of Albany Avenue and west of Manor Avenue, along the Esopus Creek. One pre-Revolutionary farmhouse still exists several hundred feet northwest of Albany Avenue. It probably is not the house of Vauxhall Manor, but is identified as the Lefferts Homestead in Schoonmaker's History of Kingston (1888). Schoonmaker claims that this stone vernacular house survived the burning of Kingston in 1777. The siting of the structure does not relate to Albany Avenue; it was probably sited to the Esopus Creek.

The contexts of "Post-Revolutionary Trade, Agriculture, and Growth as a Regional Center of Trade and Shipping," identified in the Reconnaissance Survey as spanning the years 1783-1825, are illustrated in the historical development of Albany Avenue by the likely increase in the use of the road as a trade route and the establishment of additional farms along the street. Two stone houses that appear to date from this period still exist. The Jacob Ten Broeck House, at 151-171 Albany Avenue, was built in 1803 on the site of an earlier house, and the original part of the house at 316-324 Albany Avenue was probably built c. 1820. Both are stone houses that were likely constructed as farmhouses. The Ten Broeck House still retains 8 1/2-acres of land, mostly at the rear of the property along the Esopus Creek.

The contexts of "Immigration, Population Growth, Urbanization and Industrialization between the years 1825 and 1930 is well-illustrated in Albany Avenue. Throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, Albany Avenue continued to be the site of large farmsteads bordering the fertile lands of the Esopus Creek floodplain. In addition, a village burial ground, known as Sharpe's Burial Ground, was established in 1831 on the southeast side of Albany Avenue near the intersection of St. James Street. The map of Kingston and Rondout published in 1858 indicates that by then the large parcel of land on the southeast side of the avenue had been partially subdivided into streets and lots. By 1875, as agricultural activities were relocated to areas further away from the growing business and residential center of Kingston, the entire flat parcel of land on the southeast side of Albany Avenue between Broadway and Foxhall Avenue had been subdivided into an orthogonal grid of streets and building lots. The subdivision was bordered by an industrial district and railroad tracks to the southeast.

On the northwest side of Albany Avenue between the street and the Esopus, no additional streets were ever laid out and building lots tend to be quite large, with some

houses retaining a frontage of nearly 100 feet along the avenue. Depths of the lots vary according to their distance from the creek, with some lots extending more than 500 feet from the street to the creek. On the southeast side of Albany Avenue, building lots average 50 feet across the front and a depth of between 150 and 200 feet. The resultant density of Albany Avenue is significantly lower than that of adjacent areas.

Within this residential district, Albany Avenue was clearly the most desirable street and the building lots were larger than those along adjacent streets. Beginning in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the street became the fashionable place of residence for many of Kingston's most important citizens. Lawyers, bank presidents, merchants and others built grand mansions on spacious plots where farming had taken place only a short time before. On the streets adjacent, more modest dwellings were constructed, thereby differentiating Albany Avenue from its neighbors. In the early-twentieth century a historic church, St. John's Church, was moved to an Albany Avenue site from the Stockade Area.

As population growth continued in the early twentieth century, the area of Albany Avenue farthest from Uptown Kingston began to be developed as a planned suburban community, thus illustrating the context of "Suburbanization and Urban Renewal." The former Kiersted property at Albany and Manor avenues was subdivided in the 1920's and numerous residences were constructed as part of the Roosevelt Estates development. Scattered throughout the area closer to uptown, more modest residences were constructed along Albany Avenue as some of the larger parcels were further subdivided during this period.

The context of "Urban Renewal," as identified in the Reconnaissance Survey, while not readily apparent in Albany Avenue, is illustrated in the separation of this portion of the avenue from its historic beginning at the eastern end of the Stockade Expansion Area. During the late 1950's and early 1960's the character of the avenue was drastically altered with the insertion of Colonel Chandler Drive and the reworking of the Broadway/Albany Avenue intersection to accommodate increased automobile traffic. This event has had a deleterious effect on the avenue, as increased traffic has brought redevelopment pressures which threaten the historic character of the Albany Avenue. Also, building use on Albany Avenue has shifted dramatically. Most of the former single-family residences have been converted into apartments. One of the important estates on the northeast side of the street has suffered the loss of the main house and the construction of several apartment houses on the property.

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Maps

Ulster County Clerk's Office:

- Village of Kingston, 1886 (#138).
- Ten Broeck Lands along Albany Avenue, 1892 (#266).
- Manor Avenue Lots, 1893 (#270).
- The Plains subdivided into lots, 1831 (#28).
- Map of Lands Conveyed to St. John's Episcopal Church, 1926 (#812)
- Map of Steinbrenner Property, 1849 (#126).
- Map of Roosevelt Park, 1923 (#704).
- Map of Jacob's Valley..., 1850 (#217).
- Map of Kingston, 1851 (#285).
- Map of Kingston, 1868 (#1098).

Sanborn Insurance Maps: 1887; 1899; 1899 corrected to 1950; (current);

City Engineer's Map of Kingston, 1914.

Zoning Map of Kingston, 1986.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stockade Expansion Study Area and the Albany Avenue Study Area should be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as the first entries in the City of Kingston's Multiple Property Documentation Form. In 1988, the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Historic Resources of the City of Kingston was completed according to standards promulgated by the U.S. Department of the Interior in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms." This study provided the basis for the first intensive level study of two areas in the city which were investigated in the present survey. The boundaries of the study areas of the current study were determined as a result of communication between the City of Kingston and the New York State Historic Preservation Office.

In the current study, the Historic Overview: Stockade Expansion Area and Albany Avenue, Kingston, New York, relating the contexts enumerated in the Reconnaissance Level Survey was completed. The Overview was followed by draft significance statements and descriptions of every property within the study area boundaries.

It is clear from the intensive level study of these two areas that several parts of both areas will be determined eligible for listing in the National Register once the information is examined by officials of the City of Kingston and the New York State Historic Preservation Office. Boundaries of both areas eligible for listing should be determined and nominations for both areas prepared.

The Albany Avenue Study Area should be listed with the following recommended boundaries: Albany Avenue only, from Colonel Chandler Drive to Manor and Flatbush avenues. The Manor Avenue area outlined in the original map was examined by the consultants and discussed with Mr. Ed Ford, City Historian, and determined to be not related to the historic development of Albany Avenue. Rather, the Manor Avenue area, known as Roosevelt Estates, is an early-twentieth century planned residential development on the site of an early estate. Although it may warrant further investigation and eventual historic designation, its development is not related to the development of Albany Avenue as a fashionable late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century residential neighborhood, and its inclusion with Albany Avenue in a National Register district nomination would not be justifiable under National Register criteria.

Proposed boundaries of a district in the Stockade Expansion Area should not be determined until certain areas adjacent to the Stockade Expansion Area are investigated. Warren Street and Linderman Avenue west of Wall Street, St. James Street east of Clinton Avenue, and Wall and Fair streets south of Franklin Street related both historically and architecturally to the Stockade Expansion Area and should be examined for possible inclusion in the proposed historic district. Fair Street in particular should be included as it is already locally designated.

The southeast corner of the study area, including Clinton Avenue and Pine Street south of St. James Street appear to have serious problems of architectural integrity which may disqualify them from listing in the National Register. Parts of these streets should be excluded from the proposed historic district.

Albany Avenue is located in the northern part of the city of Kingston, Ulster County, New York. It extends in an easterly direction from the intersection of Clinton Avenue and Pearl Street at Academy Park, near the heart of the oldest part of the city (Stockade Historic District, National Register listed 1975), then turns to the northeast at the intersection of St. James Street and extends in a straight line to the northeast boundary of the city. The latter section of Albany Avenue carries New York State Route 32. Part of the first section of Albany Avenue has been included in the Stockade Expansion Area, while part of the second section is the subject of this study area. This two-third mile section extends from Colonel Chandler Drive (NYS 28 and Interstate 587) to Flatbush Avenue. The modern Colonel Chandler Drive and the rather complicated traffic islands at its intersection with Broadway and Albany Avenue form a visual boundary at this end of the Albany Avenue Study Area, while demolished buildings, modern construction, and a shift in the scale of historic buildings form a visual boundary beyond Flatbush Avenue at the northeastern end of the study area. A regular grid of perpendicular street intersect Albany Avenue along its southeastern side and extend into nineteenth-century middle-class residential neighborhoods. On the northwestern side of Albany Avenue the only street of consequence in the study area is Manor Avenue which extends to the north. Manor Avenue contains a wide variety of large-scale and small-scale historic and modern residential buildings that, for the most part, do not relate to the principal building types on Albany Avenue. A total of 58 primary historic buildings in the Albany Avenue Study Area are considered contributing buildings in the proposed historic district, including 57 residences and one church. The Albany Avenue Study Area is mostly characterized by large-scale late-nineteenth century residences on large landscaped lots with a lesser number of smaller scaled early-twentieth century residences.

There are a total of 63 properties (62 principal buildings and one cemetery) in the Albany Avenue Study Area on approximately 70.5 acres of land. Sixty-one of the properties occupy 29 acres of land, while two properties occupy the remaining acreage. The Ten Broeck House at 157-171 Albany Avenue occupies an 8.5-acre parcel and the Wiltwyck Gardens apartment complex at 187-203 Albany Avenue has a 229 foot frontage on Albany Avenue and a large parcel extending to the Esopus Creek at the rear, with a total property of 33 acres. The smallest lot on Albany Avenue is 112-by-42 feet, at 345-351 Albany Avenue. The largest lot, save the two mentioned previously, is the 110-by-800 foot lot at 269-275 Albany Avenue. Most of the lots occupied by residences built at the turn of the twentieth century or earlier were originally much larger than at present, although there are still many large lots.

Albany Avenue is paved with asphalt and is approximately 66 feet wide with two lanes of traffic and a turning lane in some places. There are sidewalks on both sides of the street and a narrow strip of green space between the sidewalks and curbs. Significant amounts of historic bluestone curbing and sidewalks remain on Albany Avenue although some have been replaced by concrete or modern bluestone. One property, number 206-214, has a pair of historic bluestone hitching posts at the curb. Otherwise, no historic objects, such as streetlights, fire hydrants, and benches are present along the street. There is only one structure on Albany Avenue - the bridge over the deeply

depressed former bed of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad. A short masonry span, it is distinguished by a slight rise on Albany Avenue and short solid wood railings on both sides of the street. Its date of construction has not been determined, but it can be assumed to be historic.

There are few large open spaces along Albany Avenue, although many of the residences have very deep rear, front, or side yards. The principal open space directly along the street is Sharpe's Burying Ground at 144-156 Albany Avenue. Although building setbacks vary, the majority of residences are deeply recessed from the street with large grass-covered front yards, foundation plantings and mature deciduous and coniferous trees. All but three of the residences are perpendicular to and face Albany Avenue. The three exceptions include: the stone house at 215-217 Albany Avenue which is situated at the end of a lane adjacent to St. John's Episcopal Church; the residence at 219-227 (rear) which also faces the church lane; and 271-277 Smith Avenue, at the corner of Albany Avenue. Most of the residences on Albany Avenue have driveways leading to garages at the rear and large rear yards. Many of those situated on corner lots along the southeastern side of the street have garages with access from the side streets.

Sixty of the 62 principal buildings in the Albany Avenue Study Area are residences. There is one historic church and one modern synagogue. Of the 60 residences, there are three non-contributing modern residences (counting the Wiltwyck Gardens apartment complex as one building) and one non-contributing historic building, the nursing home at number 162-166 which has had major modern alterations. The remaining 57 buildings are historic residences and most were built as single-family residences. Most of the larger residences have been converted to apartments and several now contain offices and apartments.

There are a number of historic outbuildings in the Albany Avenue Study Area, including a few large carriage houses that have been converted into garages (one is a residence) and approximately 20 early-twentieth century garages, mostly with two bays.

The predominant building material of the historic buildings in the Albany Avenue Study Area is wood. Approximately 44 of the principal historic buildings are of wood-frame construction. Most of these have clapboard siding, although six buildings have stuccoed facades, several have a combination of wood shingles and clapboards, and many have modern aluminum or vinyl siding. Four buildings are constructed of stone: the Jacob Ten Broeck House at number 157-171, St. John's Episcopal Church at number 205-213, the residence at number 215-217, and the residence at number 316-324. There are a handful of residences with a combination of brick and stone, frame and stone, or frame and brick construction.

Building heights vary from one to two-and-one-half stories, the majority being two-and-one-half stories in height. All of the historic residences are free standing with ample space between neighboring buildings. Building sizes vary a great deal, but there is a predominance of large-scale residences.

Most building styles prevalent in Upstate New York suburban residential areas between the mid-nineteenth century and early-twentieth century are represented along Albany Avenue, although there are a handful of residences that survive from earlier periods. These include the late-seventeenth/early-eighteenth century stone vernacular residence at number 215-217, the imposing Federal style Jacob Ten Broeck House at number 151-171, the original section of number 316-324, and two Greek Revival residences at numbers 276-278 and 280-284. The Gothic Revival style is represented only by St. John's Episcopal Church at number 205-213.

The Italianate style is represented by seven large frame residences scattered along the avenue, all slightly different interpretations of the style. Two of these, numbers 190-194 and 269-275, have an asymmetrical composition and three-story corner towers. Number 200-204 has a three-bay form and large central gable at the front, a common characteristic of residences elsewhere in Kingston. Number 99-105 is perhaps the most sophisticated example of the Italianate style, with its shallow roof, deep bracketed cornice and frieze, long first-story windows, and decorative front porch. Number 289-297 is in a full five-bay form with flanking wings and is more evocative of a farmhouse than a village residence. The only decoration on the house are the bracketed cornice and porch supports.

Five large frame residences exhibit typical characteristics of the Eastlake style including numbers 109, 178-182, 236-242, 264-268, and 299-303. Number 299-303 is a typical example of the style with simple decorative porch trim and decorated gables, while the other four residences are larger in scale with very elaborate carved exterior ornamentation, complex gable roofs, and prominent porches. Only one residence in the Albany Avenue Study Area is in the Second Empire style, the imposing brick residence at 227-235.

The Queen Anne style is represented by six large frame or brick residences, all very much different in form and massing, but displaying typical characteristics of the style. Numbers 344-350 and 345-351 have three-story corner towers with pyramidal roofs and large open porches with angled corners. Numbers 123 and 158-160 have masonry first stories and shingle-clad second stories, projecting front gables supported by brackets, and multi-paned upper window sash. Two residences, numbers 315-317 and 356-358, exhibit the typical asymmetrical Queen Anne form but have Colonial Revival decorative features.

The Colonial Revival is the most prevalent architectural style in the Albany Avenue Study Area, with 19 residences exhibiting typical characteristics of the style. Although the original section of number 316-324 was built in the early-nineteenth century, the house was remodeled and enlarged in the early-twentieth century and is now an impressive example of the Colonial Revival style executed in stone. Numbers 244-246 and 326-330 are imposing frame residences with typical Colonial Revival features such as gambrel-roofed dormers, Palladian style windows, and columned porches. Numbers 168-170 and 270-274 have porte-cocheres, a common feature of large Colonial Revival residences. Numbers 172-176 and 248-254 have particularly elaborate Colonial Revival exterior decorative trim including modillioned cornices, oval windows, and swags over

the windows. Numbers 143-145 and 256-258 Albany Avenue and 271-277 Smith Avenue (at the corner of Albany Avenue) share common Colonial Revival features such as a three-bay form, hip roof with deep overhanging eaves, and windows containing double-hung six-over-six sash. Number 151-153 is perhaps the most unusual Colonial Revival residence in the Albany Avenue Study Area with its wood quoins, shell-shaped hood over the entrance, decorative dormers, and original fence along the front. More modest examples of the Colonial Revival style include: number 219-221, a brick residence with a five-bay symmetrical facade; number 223-225, a frame residence with a five-bay symmetrical facade; number 245-253, with its broad overhanging roof and full-width front dormer; and numbers 306-308 and 319-323, both American four-square residences with hip roofs and simple decorative trim.

Four residences in the Albany Avenue Study Area exhibit characteristics of the Arts and Crafts style. the most imposing of these is number 305-309, an imposing stuccoed residence with a prominent green tile roof, hooded entrance, multi-paned sash windows, and enclosed sunrooms. Numbers 255-259 and 261-267 are also fine examples of the style, with stuccoed facades, three-part windows with multi-paned sash, and overhanging roofs with exposed eaves. Only one residence in the study area is in the Tudor Revival style, the stuccoed and half-timbered residence at number 219-227, on the lane off Albany Avenue. There are three Bungalow style residences in the study area, the most representative of which is number 286-290.

Historic and modern alterations to historic buildings are not prevalent in the Albany Avenue Study Area. the most common alteration is the diminishing of lot sizes, which occurred mostly in the early-twentieth century, when most of the smaller residences were constructed. Another typical alteration is the application of asbestos, aluminum, or vinyl siding which has occurred on 11 of the frame residences. Number 162-166, is the most altered historic frame residence in the study area, with a large intrusive modern addition across the front.

Albany Avenue Building List

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| 99-105
133 | c.1850 | Two-story frame Italianate style residence on raised brick foundation; clapboard siding; flat roof with broad overhanging cornice with paired brackets on four elevations; two prominent inside-end brick chimneys; broad three-bay symmetrical main facade with center double-door entrance flanked by French windows; second story and side elevations have double-hung two-over-two sash windows with molded lintels and louvered shutters; one-story full-width open front porch features columns resting on square bases, railings and bracketed cornice; side elevations have regularly placed windows; three-sided bay window on northeast side; house is deeply recessed from street on 58-by-145 feet lot with front yard; large hip-roof garage at rear; property is adjacent to highway. |
| 109 | c.1880 | Two-and-one-half-story frame L-shaped Eastlake style residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; complex high-pitched gable roof with decorated gable ends and gabled dormer on front; center chimney; four-bay main facade with open porch in ell; center entry and two single windows to the northeast in porch area, two-story three-sided bay window to the southwest; second story has similar configuration; porch features decorative columns, brackets, railings and pediment above stoop; side elevations have varied features including second-story porch with turned columns, multi-sided bay windows; house is deeply recessed from street on 100-by-450 feet lot with large yard; presently used as apartments and offices. |
| 115-119
117 | c.1900 | Two-and-one-half-story brick residence; gable and hip roof with clapboards on pedimented front gable; center chimney; asymmetrical main facade has two sections with main entrance and paired window to the southwest, secondary entrance and single window to the northeast in one-story section; first and second story windows have been replaced with modern sliding sash window in first-story southwest window, small windows in in other locations; most windows retain original louvered shutters; entry features single door, sidelights, and fanlight set within pedimented frame; side elevations feature regularly placed openings; house is deeply recessed from street on 80-by-375 feet lot with front yard, foundation plantings and garage at rear; presently used as office; house may have originally been frame with later brick cladding. |

Albany Avenue Building List

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| 123 | c.1890 | Two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style residence; stone first story, frame second story clad with wood shingles; complex gable roof with pyramidal cross gable toward rear on southwest side, gabled wing on northeast side; center chimney; modillioned cornice supports projecting front gable on main facade; Ionic columns flank attic window in front gable; two-bay main facade with double door entrance in northeast bay, three-part window in southwest bay; second story has three-sided bay window above door, two-part window adjacent; most windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash; some have multi-paned sash, including attic; one-story full-width open front porch with Doric columns resting on stone bases with stone railings; side elevations have numerous openings; house is deeply recessed from street on 80-by-300 feet lot with front yard and mature plantings. |
| 127-137
131 | c.1900 | Large two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on raised stone foundation; wood shingle siding; gable roof parallel to street with complex pyramidal end at northeast corner and numerous gable- and hip-roofed dormers and gables; modillions support roof overhang on southwest side; large outside-end stone and brick chimney; main facade has full-width one-story porch which has been partially enclosed and now has door and adjacent window; original double-door entrance intact in open portion of porch; second story has central bay window with curved corners and two full-size windows flanking multi-paned fixed sash window; remainder of second story has regularly placed windows of different sizes in symmetrical pattern with multi-sided pavilion at northeast corner; southwest side has two-story three-sided bay window; northeast side has numerous windows in random pattern; one-story rear wing; house is deeply recessed from street on 90-by-256 feet lot with large lawn and mature plantings; presently divided into several apartments and office. |
| 143-145
147 | c.1910 | Two-and-one-half story brick Colonial Revival residence on low concrete foundation; low-pitched hip roof with deep exposed eaves, single central dormer, and inside-end chimney; three-bay symmetrical facade with central one-bay porch supported by square brick piers which has been enclosed with aluminum and glass (originally open); single entry door flanked by sidelights; porch flanked by three-part windows with double-hung six-over-one and four-over-one sash and |

Albany Avenue Building List

- brick surrounds with keystones; second story has three-part window in center bay and single windows in end bays; very large modern rear wing and garage; house is recessed from street on trapezoid-shaped lot adjacent to sunken bed of former Ulster and Delaware Railroad; lot has 101 feet frontage and 251 feet depth.
- 144-156 early-19th century Sharpe's Burying Ground; rectangular-shaped level grass-covered lot; Victorian period iron fence extends across part of Albany Street at front; scattered burials consisting of a variety of early-nineteenth to mid-nineteenth century gravestones and monuments; about 50 marble gravestones still visible, many deteriorated or vandalized; several deciduous trees and shrubs, larger coniferous trees at rear; founded in early-nineteenth century as private burial ground became village burying ground about 1835; last burial about 1876.
- 151-153 c.1900 Two-and-one-half story frame Colonial Revival residence on low stone foundation; gable roof clad with wood shingles; three front dormers; central dormer has gable roof, flanking dormers have barrel-vaulted roofs; inside brick chimney; clapboard siding; wood quoins at corners of first story; pent roof above first story with shell-shaped hood over central entry; one-story wing with gable roof projects from end bay of main facade; windows contain double-hung eight-over-eight and six-over-six sash and louvered or panelled shutters; bay window and shallow wing at rear; wood fences adjacent to entry and at front of property match details of house; house is recessed from street on 60-by-250 feet lot; parking area at front.
- 157-171 1803 Jacob Ten Broeck House; Large two-and-one-half- story stone Federal style residence; random coursed fieldstone facades; standing seam metal gabled roof with two interior brick chimneys and denticulated cornice; symmetrical seven-bay main facade with central entrance; one-bay Greek Revival porch and single six-panel entrance door; windows with double-hung twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash and louvered exterior shutters; three-bay side facades with two small windows in each gable end; one-and-one-half story stone wing on south side, deeply recessed from main block with simpler cornice than main block; frame wing and porch at rear of main block; house is recessed from street on 8 1/2-acre property with 230 feet frontage on Albany Avenue;

Albany Avenue Building List

- landscaped front yard with low stone wall along street; garage, shed and modern swimming pool at rear.
- 158-160 c.1885
100 Two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne residence; brick first story and frame second story; L-shaped on stone foundation; gable roof; wood shingle siding on second story; two-story two-sided bay window on main facade with projecting pedimented gable roof on attic story; diamond-paned casement window in gable of attic story; one-story partial-width open front porch; windows on first story contain double-hung sash with 36 panes in upper sash and two panes in lower sash, 25 panes in upper sash on second story; two-and-one-half-story shallow wing on south side with decorative treatment similar to main facade; house is recessed from street on 50-by-270 feet lot with front yard and mature plantings; built as a single family residence, now apartments.
- 162-166 c.1860 NON-CONTRIBUTING; two-story frame Victorian period residence exhibiting elements of Greek Revival and Victorian Gothic styles; stone foundation; clapboard siding; pedimented gable roof with deep molded frieze; projecting two-story angled corner bay with shaped parapet and exterior chimney on front (altered); large one-story modern additions (1962) at front and rear of building; building is recessed from street on 60-by-270 feet lot; originally built as single-family residence, now a nursing home.
- 168-170 c.1900 Large two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence; stone foundation; clapboard on first story, decorative wood shingle siding on second story; hip roof with two gable-roofed dormers on front; full-width one-story front porch with one section enclosed c.1950; large two-story wing on north side with porte cochere on first story; large two-story bay on south side with one-story wing; windows in single, paired and three-part configuration with double-hung one-over-one sash; central brick chimney; house is recessed from street on 60-by-270 feet lot with small yard and foundation plantings; one-story frame garage at rear with hip roof; house built as single-family, now apartments.
- 172-176 c.1900 Large two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence; stone foundation; clapboard siding; high-pitched hip roof with deep modillioned cornice; two inside-end brick chimneys; three-bay symmetrical facade with projecting

Albany Avenue Building List

central bay; one-bay open front porch supported by Ionic columns, central entry flanked by large sidelights, second-story Palladian style window, and pedimented gable on attic story with decorative wood shingles and elliptical window; swag decoration above windows; bay windows on end bays of first story, three-part windows on second story with diamond-paned upper sash; two-story bay window on south facade, large contemporary two-story rear wing; building is recessed from street on 70-by-270 feet lot with front yard and parking area.

173-177 c.1890

Two-and-one-half-story brick Queen Anne style residence; high-pitched hip roof with simple boxed cornice, large gable-roof dormers, and large-inside end brick chimney; asymmetrical main facade with open wood front porch along part of first story and bowed-front section with three-part windows on first and second stories; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash of unequal size and louvered exterior shutters; house is recessed from street on 75-by-265 feet lot with front yard and mature plantings.

178-182 c.1890

Two-and-one-half-story frame Eastlake style residence; stone foundation; clapboard siding; hip roof with small dormers and bracketed cornice; facades flare at second story with bracketed cornice between first and second story; two-story bays on main, north and south sides with elaborate decorative detail including fish-scale shingles and vertical panels between windows; radiating shallow-carved triangular panels in gable ends over bays; one-story partial-width open front porch with decorative trim (originally wrap-around); double-hung two-over-two double-hung sash; second-story open front porch now filled in; house is recessed from street on 70-by-270 feet lot with front yard and mature plantings; originally constructed as a single-family residence, now two-family.

179-185 c.1890

Two-and-one-half-story L-shaped Colonial Revival residence with random-coursed ashlar stone first story and clapboard siding above; gable roof with deep boxed cornice; one-story wraparound porch that is curved at the southwest corner and is supported by slender wood columns with decorative railings; entrance with double doors, single windows adjacent, three-part window in ell; second story is flared at base and has large three-part window at front with panelled surround and swag above center window; other windows mostly in single

Albany Avenue Building List

- combinations with double-hung one-over-one sash, molded lintels, and louvered exterior shutters; three-part window in pedimented front gable; tin roof with shingle pattern; house is recessed from street on 86-by-295 feet lot with front yard and mature plantings; two-car garage at rear (1920's).
- 184-186 c.1860 Two-and-one-half-story frame Italianate style residence; brick foundation; mansard roof clad with slate; deep bracketed cornice; crockets decorate peaks of gables; clapboard siding; three-story projecting bay on front with steep-pitched gable roof, bay window on first story; partial-width open front porch with decorative wood members; windows with segmental arch surrounds, shouldered moldings, and double-hung one-over-one sash; entrance with single door, sidelights and transom; house is recessed from street on 80-by-270 feet lot; semi-circular driveway at front and narrow driveway leading to early-twentieth century frame three-car garage at rear.
- 187-203 1960's **NON-CONTRIBUTING**; apartment complex consisting of two-story brick and aluminum apartment buildings on the site of a significant Colonial Revival estate which was demolished in the 1960's; 229 feet frontage on Albany Avenue with concrete wall, gateposts and iron gate along front of property that remain from estate; property includes approximately 33 acres at rear bordering Esopus Creek.
- 188 c.1900 Two-story two-family frame Colonial Revival frame residence; rectangular in shape with hip roof and stone foundation; synthetic siding covers clapboards; two-story bay on front with pedimented gable roof and semi-circular window in gable, brackets support roof; projecting open porch with Tuscan columns; double-hung two-over-two sash; outside-end chimney; house is recessed from street on 37-by-130 feet lot; low bluestone retaining wall across front of property that extends across adjacent house to north; property was once part of 190-194 Albany Avenue.
- 190-194 c.1865 Large two-story frame Italianate style villa on stone foundation; gable roof with bracketed cornice and inside brick chimney; irregular plan with three-bay front section, three-story corner tower with bell-curved roof, rear wings and additions (c.1920's) with additional entrances from side street; asbestos siding covers clapboards; shouldered window and door surrounds; original porch removed from front and

Albany Avenue Building List

- French windows blocked; original bluestone steps (four) at front with rounded corners; windows in single, paired and triple combinations contain double-hung one-over-one and two-over-two sash; house is recessed from street on 73-by-130 feet lot; low bluestone retaining wall across front and north side of property; converted from single family to several apartments.
- 200-204 c.1860
252 Two-and-one-half-story frame Italianate style residence; stone foundation; gable roof with large front intersecting gable on three-bay main facade; synthetic siding covers clapboards and brackets removed from cornice; one-story open wraparound porch; entrance with single door, sidelights and transom; one-story wing on north side is enclosed former porch (1986); two-story bay on north side at rear; one-and-one-half-story rear wing with entry on side street; house is recessed from street on 88-by-150 feet lot; mature foundation plantings and hedge along sidewalk; house originally constructed as single family, now two-family.
- 205-213 1833-35;
1926-27 St. John's Episcopal Church; large stone Gothic Revival church which was originally built in 1833-35 in Stockade area and was moved and reconstructed and enlarged on this site in 1926-27; walls of random-coursed ashlar with evenly spaced shallow buttresses; asymmetrical facade with corner tower and spire; simple detailing on sides with five bays, each containing one round-arched window with stained glass; three-bay stone rear wing; one-and-one-half-story brick former carriage house (c.1880) attached to rear of church has hip roof with upturned eaves and paired windows (carriage house remains from house which occupied site of church); church is deeply recessed from street on 120-by-245 feet lot with bluestone sidewalks and lane on north side leading in to rear parking area.
- 206-214 c.1865
228 Large two-and-one-half-story frame Italianate style residence with major alterations; high-pitched hip roof (c.1900) with gable-roof dormers and truncated interior brick chimneys; symmetrical main facade with one-story open porch supported by Corinthian columns; three-bay projecting central section with large dormer in attic story; entrance in end bay of central section has decorative segmental arch surround and modern door; large two-story rear wing; all windows altered from original configuration (segmental arch lintels, double-hung

Albany Avenue Building List

- two-over-two sash) to modern rectangular windows; recent synthetic siding; house is deeply recessed from street on 127-by-250 feet lot; two square bluestone hitching posts at front between sidewalk and street; house originally constructed as single family, now approximately 10 apartments.
- 7001
219 215-217 17th-century One-and-one-half-story stone residence with high-pitched gable roof; built in three sections with random-coursed fieldstone walls and clapboard-covered upper gable ends; deep hood over entrance and small gable-roof dormers; two inside-end chimneys and one interior chimney; first-story windows contain double-hung twelve-over-twelve sash and panelled exterior shutters; other windows have double-hung six-over-six sash; porch at rear; one-story frame garage at side; house was purportedly constructed in the late-17th century by Captain Thomas Chambers but recent research by local historians has refuted this; completely altered in 1860's by William Hayes; sold to church in 1920's and extensively restored in 1938-39 by Myron S. Teller; house is situated on a large open parcel of land behind St. John's Church on an embankment overlooking the Esopus Creek.
- 216-218 c.1929 One-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence; gambrel roof with deep flared eaves, full-width dormers front and rear, and large outside-end brick chimney; wide clapboard siding; recessed porch on southwest corner, now enclosed; main entrance on north side on gable end; windows with double-hung six-over-one sash; house is recessed from street on 50-by-150 feet lot; driveway on north side leads to one-story garage at rear with hip roof and two bays.
- 219-221 1922 Two-and-one-half-story brick Colonial Revival residence; gable roof with two inside-end brick chimneys; five-bay symmetrical main facade with central entrance and one-bay wood porch; one-story wing on south side with flat roof and decorative balustrade; two-story rear wing with gambrel roof; windows have splayed brick lintels, double-hung six-over-one sash and paneled shutters with incised candlestick design; house is recessed from street on 60-by-379 feet lot; driveway at rear leads in from lane to adjacent church; according to owner (in 1987), house was built in 1922 for W.E. Price by Charles S. Keefe of New York City.

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- 219-227 rear c.1929 Two-and-one-half-story Tudor style residence with stuccoed and half-timbered facades; asymmetrical composition with gable roof; front section has long sloping gable roof that extends over recessed open entry porch and two-story bay window; second story projects slightly over first story on front and north sides; metal casement sash windows throughout; house is situated on irregular-shaped lot reached from lane next to St. John's Church.
- 220-222 c.1920 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence; clapboard siding; L-shaped with gable roof and deep cornice with eave returns; exterior fieldstone chimney and one-story enclosed porch on front facade; main entrance on front of ell with semi-circular pedimented lintel and pilastered surround; one-story attached garage on south side; windows with double-hung six-over-one sash, some paneled exterior shutters; quarter-round windows in front gable end; house is recessed from street on approximately 50-by-150 feet lot with front yard.
- (271-277 Smith Ave.) c.1920 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence situated on corner lot at intersection of Albany Avenue and Smith Avenue, with main facade facing Smith Avenue; hip roof with deep bracketed eaves and small semi-circular attic dormer; three-bay symmetrical main facade with one-bay central entrance porch (now enclosed) supported by Tuscan columns; windows in single and paired combinations with double-hung six-over-one sash; one-story enclosed porch on west side (facing Albany Avenue); one-story attached garage on east side; house is recessed from corner on approximately 50-by-150 feet lot with yard and mature plantings.
- 223-225 c.1920 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on low foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof with simple boxed cornice and eave returns; large outside-end brick chimney; symmetrical main facade with center doorway flanked by engaged columns, sidelights, semi-elliptical fanlight and shallow pedimented hood; single windows on first story, paired windows on second story; windows contain double-hung six-over-six sash; attic story has lunettes in gable end flanking chimney; one-story sun room on south side with multi-paned three-part windows; house is recessed from street on 55-by-279 feet lot with front yard and overgrown foundation plantings.

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- 227-235 c.1875 Monumental two-and-one-half-story brick Second Empire style residence with high-pitched mansard roof which retains both its original slate and iron cresting; stone foundation with bluestone watertable; large projecting end pavilion occupies more than one-third of the width of front elevation; front porch with chamfered columns and bracketed and denticulated cornice which matches those of one-story bay windows on front and side elevations; double doors at main entry; windows in single and paired combinations; stone belt course connects window lintels on both first and second stories; second story capped by wood bracketed cornice; mansard roof punctuated by dormers with paired and three-part windows; two round windows located above three-part window in highest part of roof; side elevations feature similar decorative treatments; large two-story rear wing with open sive porch; house is recessed from street on 110-by-500 feet lot; two large blue spruce trees in front of house. One-and-one-half-story brick former carriage house at rear with mansard roof and round-arched dormers; nine-bay frame garage adjacent to carriage house. Main house was built as single family, now approximately 10 apartments; carriage house also converted to apartments.
- 236-242 c.1885 Large two-and-one-half-story frame Eastlake style residence on stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding covers narrow clapboards; gable roof with deep eaves; asymmetrical plan with three-story circular corner tower with bell-shaped roof topped by finial, two-and-one-half-story projecting front bay with band of elaborately carved decoration above second story, one-story open front porch supported by turned posts; tall interior brick chimney, additional third-story tower at rear with faceted roof; recessed front entry with double doors and transom, later secondary entry; porch is curved at northwest corner and once wrapped around north side, now enclosed; additional entry at ground level on south side with bracketed hood; house is recessed from street on 90-by-150 feet lot; one-story, two-car garage with gable roof and entry from side street; house originally constructed as single family, now apartments.
- 237-243 1958 NON-CONTRIBUTING; modern concrete, glass and metal synagogue constructed in 1958 for the Congregation Emanuel; deeply recessed from street on 100-by-484 feet lot; building intrudes on the historic character of street.

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- 244-246 c.1895 Large two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on stone foundation; clapboard siding; high-pitched gable roof with large gambrel roof front dormer and eight-sided three-story corner tower; Palladian style window in front of dormer; large one-story open front porch extends beyond main mass of house; porch is supported by Tuscan columns and has decorative railings and small gable over central steps; recessed central entrance with double doors flanked by angled projecting end bays with large windows on front; bay window on second story supports gambrel roof dormer; two vertically placed elliptical windows between bay window and corner tower and a third of the same on the first story of the south facade (sash filled in); three-part window with semi-circular overlight on south facade demarcates interior stair hall; second-story bay window on south facade and three-part window in gable end of attic story; most windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash, larger windows have large single lower light with narrow upper light; house is deeply recessed from street on 60-by-150 feet lot with mature plantings; early-twentieth century concrete block one-bay garage at rear with entry from side street; house was originally single family, now apartments.
- 245-253 1925 One-and-one-half-story frame Dutch Colonial Revival residence; aluminum siding covers clapboards; high-pitched jerkin-headed roof with full-width dormers and outside-end chimneys; pent roofs on gable ends; symmetrical main facade with central entrance; grouped windows with multi-paned upper sash and single-paned lower sash; house is recessed from street on 125-by-481 feet lot with expansive front lawn; one-story two-car garage at rear.
- 248-254 c.1900 Two-and-one-half story frame Colonial Revival residence on stone foundation; hip roof with modillioned cornice and inside-end brick chimneys; clapboard siding first story, wood shingles second story; bands of shingles in wave pattern between first and second stories and above second-story windows; asymmetrical main facade with large central porch supported by Tuscan columns; steps lead up both sides of porch to central entry consisting of single door flanked by sidelights and surmounted by semicircular fanlight; central Palladian window on second story with elaborate molded surround; two-story bay window on north end bay of main facade; south end bay consists of first-story bay supporting

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- larger projecting second-story bay with attic gable; elliptical window in gable; two dormers on main roof of main facade with decorative pedimented gable roofs; first-story windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash, second-story windows have multi-paned upper sash with diamond-shaped pattern; house is recessed from street on 50-by-150 feet lot with front yard; one-story two-bay garage at rear with gable roof and modern door.
- 255-259 c.1914 Two-and-one-half-story Arts and Crafts style residence with stuccoed facades and gable roof with broad overhanging exposed eaves and brackets; one-story full-width open front porch with classical details; main porch supported by brick piers, projecting center bay of porch supported by Tuscan wood columns; central doorway with full-light door and sidelights; three-part windows on first story with double-hung twelve-over-one central sash flanked by double-hung six-over-one sash; windows on second story glazed in similar fashion; single dormer in roof; house is recessed from street on 80-by-481 feet lot; lush landscaped yard; garage at rear appears to date from construction of house.
- 256-258 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story brick Colonial Revival residence on brick-clad foundation; brick laid in running bond with darker stretchers around windows and decorative panels; cast-stone quoins at corners and cast-stone keystones; hip roof with deep boxed undecorated eaves and two front dormers; symmetrical main facade with large central open entry porch having brick corner piers, Doric wood columns, and modillioned cornice (probably originally had second-story balustrade); majority of windows are three part with central double-hung six-over-one sash flanked by narrow double-hung two-over-one sash; brick one-car hip-roofed garage with access from side street; house is deeply recessed from street on 50-by-150 feet lot with mature plantings; square brick posts with cast ball finials flank walkway leading in from street corner.
- 261-267 c.1916 Two-and-one-half-story Arts and Crafts style residence with stuccoed exterior and gable roof covered with pantiles; two inside-end stuccoed chimneys; symmetrical main facade with one-story full-width open front porch supported by stuccoed piers; central entry with single door flanked by sidelights and battered surround; windows grouped in combinations and feature diamond-paned upper sash; central gable on front of

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- roof has deep overhanging roof with brackets and three-part window with diamond-paned sash; house is recessed from street on 96-by-267 feet lot with mature plantings.
- 264-268 c.1890 Large two-and-one-half-story frame Eastlake style residence; multi-gabled roof with deep boxed cornice, tall decorative outside-end brick chimney on south side and interior chimney; clapboard siding with flared second story clad with fish-scale shingles at base; two-story projecting bays on front and south side with carved decorative panels and three-part windows in gables; open entry porch with decorative posts, brackets and frieze; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash and louvered exterior shutters; house is recessed from street on 64-by-150 feet lot with front yard; one-story two-car frame garage at rear with hip roof and entry from side street; house built as single-family, now offices.
- 269-275 c.1870 Large two-story L-shaped frame Italianate style residence on brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards and some decorative detailing; three-story tower at front of ell with cross-gabled roof and bracketed cornice; one-story bay window on main facade and one-story side wing which was originally an open porch; windows in single and paired combinations with double-hung one-over-one sash and lintels with rounded corners; paired diamond-shaped windows in gable ends; large rear wings; house is recessed from street on 110-by-800 feet lot with front yard; house built as single-family, now apartments.
- 270-274 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on stone foundation; hip roof; clapboard siding; full-width one-story open front porch supported by brick piers at corners and Doric columns in center, arched pediment over entrance; wide porte-cochere extends beyond porch on south side with same details as porch; projecting second-story central bay over entrance with enclosed porch and dormer above; two-story projecting bays on south and north facades with third-story gables; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash and louvered exterior shutters; house is recessed from street on 64-by-200 feet lot with front yard; large two-story frame carriage house and one-story frame garage at rear.
- 276-278 c.1840 Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding (c.1940); one-by-

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- three-bay main section with gable roof and gable end to street; recessed section north side and recessed one-story wing south side; full-width one-story open front porch supported by panelled half-square columns (appear to be early-twentieth century); central brick chimney; windows on first story of main facade contain full-length double-hung six-over-six sash; house is recessed from street on 64-by-200 feet lot with front yard; large brick and frame garage (c.1900) at rear with hip roof, front gable, three bays with added fourth bay; house was built as single-family; now appears to be two-family.
- 277-281 1925 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence; gable roof with simple boxed cornice; outside-end chimney; clapboard siding; three-bay main facade with central entrance decorated by pedimented hood; double-hung eight-over-eight sash windows with modern shutters; lunette windows in gable ends; solar collectors attached to front of roof; one-story wing and porch at rear; secondary entrance in shallow one-story bay on south side; house is recessed from street on 64-by-200 feet lot with front yard.
- 277-281 c.1960 NON-CONTRIBUTING; modest one-story modern frame residence which does not contribute to historic character of street; barely visible from Albany Avenue.
(rear)
- 280-284 c.1850 Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on stone foundation; L-shaped with gable roof and inside chimney; synthetic siding covers clapboards; three-bay front section with entry in end bay; full-width one-story open front porch (c.1900) with square piers and solid railing; entry with single door flanked by square pilasters and narrow sidelights and surmounted by rectangular transom; recessed wing on south side; windows with original double-hung six-over-six sash; house is recessed from street on 80-by-200 feet lot with front yard; large three-bay garage at rear with gambrel roof, replaced siding and doors; house was built as single-family, now two-family.
282
- 286-290 c.1920 One-and-one-half-story bungalow on rough-faced random coursed ashlar foundation; stuccoed facades; gable roof with bracketed eaves and long slope extending over full-width partially enclosed (originally open) front porch; large gable-roof dormer on front with shed-roof section in front replacing original open second-story porch; two-story wing on south side

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- with hip roof and first-story garage; exterior brick chimney and one-story bay on north side; one-story modern rear wing; house is recessed from street on 75-by-129 foot lot; paved front yard.
- 289-297 c.1870
295 Large two-story frame Italianate residence with extensive additions; symmetrical five-bay main section with central entrance and small gable above; symmetrical recessed one-story wings at each end of building; southeast wing features wraparound open porch with chamfered columns, brackets and decorative balustrade; decorative detail of this element matches that of one-bay porch at double-door main entrance; one-and-one-half-story rear wing runs perpendicular to main block of building; additional concrete block wing at rear; house is recessed from street on large lot with approximately 122 feet frontage and 800 feet depth; large yard and mature plantings.
- 298-304 c.1927 One-story frame bungalow on rock-faced concrete block foundation; low-pitched hip roof; four-bay main facade; windows with modern replacement sash and shutters; house is recessed from street on 105-by-150 foot lot; large open lawn enclosed by picket fence; large two-bay garage and attached shed at rear with entry from side street.
- 299-303 c.1880 Two-story frame Eastlake style L-shaped residence on low stone foundation; clapboard and vertical board siding; complex gable and hip standing seam metal roof; interior chimney; double-door entrance in ell with single window above; one-story open porch in ell features turned columns, balustrade, and lattice; projecting pavilion features two windows in first story, paired window in second story; double-hung one-over-one sash windows with louvered shutters; northeast elevation has one-story projecting bay window with bracketed cornice; southwest elevation has projecting two-story wing; one-story rear wings added in 1958 and 1960; house is deeply recessed from street on 68-by-171 foot lot with large yard.
- 305-313 c.1925
309 Large two-story frame Arts and Crafts style residence; stuccoed facades with sweeping green pantile hip roof; two large interior brick chimneys; symmetrical main facade with center door protected by large hood and two-part window above; three-part windows flank central bay on each story;

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- roof extends over one-story sun porches on each end; single-door entrance with multi-light door and sidelights; double-hung nine-over-one sash windows with battered architraves; original copper downspouts intact; house is deeply recessed from street on 128-by-200 foot lot with circular driveway, large lawn, and mature plantings.
- 306-308 c.1918
318 Two-and-one-half-story frame American four-square residence on stone foundation; hip roof with front dormer and outside-end brick chimney; wide clapboard siding; full-width one-story open front porch supported by Tuscan columns, wood railings with square spindles; entry with single door and sidelights; bay window on south side; windows in single and paired combinations with double-hung six-over-one sash and some exterior shutters; house is recessed from street on 50-by-150 foot lot with small front yard; one-story one-bay garage at rear with gable roof.
- 310-314 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story frame Arts and Crafts style residence; gable roof with exposed rafter ends at front and brackets on gable ends; shed roof dormer on front; central brick chimney; wood shingle siding; full-width one-story open front porch with shingle-covered piers; most windows replaced with smaller modern windows altering original fenestration; modern open deck at rear; house is recessed from street on 55-by-200 foot lot with small front yard.
- 315-317 c.1895
313 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style/Colonial Revival residence; clapboard and shingle siding; bell-curved gable roof with broad eaves; asymmetrical main facade; three-sided bay window on first story and paired three-part windows on second story; Palladian style window in front attic gable; double-hung multi-paned upper sash windows; one-story porch with Ionic columns covers part of front and side elevations; house is recessed from street on 50-by-225 foot lot with front yard.
- 316-324 c.1820;
c.1910
322 Two-and-one-half-story stone Federal style residence with major Colonial Revival additions and modifications; original three-bay section at north end, completely incorporated into four-bay early-twentieth-century section which echoes materials and form of original section; gable end of original house constructed of random coursed fieldstone with original double-hung three-over-three attic sash window;

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front of original house is random coursed ashlar and later section the same to match the original; house has gable roof with boxed wood cornice and built-in gutter; one inside brick chimney (located in south wall of original house) and inside-end brick chimney; seven-bay symmetrical facade with large one-bay open porch supported by clustered Tuscan columns; entry with sidelights and overhead; tall first-story window with double-hung six-over-six sash; short second-story double-hung windows with eight-over-eight sash; projecting two-story wing on south side with first-story wood bay window; one-and-one-half-story frame wing and enclosed porch at rear; modern attached wing and two-car garage on south side of rear wing; house is recessed from street on 138-by-250 feet lot; landscaped grounds with bluestone posts at front.

319-323 c.1900

Two-story stucco-covered frame Colonial Revival residence on low foundation; full-width open front porch featuring simple square piers and square balusters; three-sided bay window on first story with center window with leaded-glass upper sash; other windows with double-hung one-over-one sash; hip roof with exposed rafters and single front dormer; house is recessed from street on 70-by-216 feet lot with front yard and mature plantings.

325-339 c.1970

NON-CONTRIBUTING; large two-story brick Colonial style office building with gable roof; building is slightly recessed from street on large trapezoidal-shaped corner lot with 190 feet frontage on Albany Avenue.

326-330 c.1900

326

Leyden

Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on stone foundation; gambrel roof with modillioned cornice and two chimneys; narrow clapboard siding; slight flare at second story with bands of horizontal moldings; main facade consists of recessed corner front porch supported by Ionic columns, three-part window adjacent to entry with semi-circular top lights, and three-story projecting bay; additional large three-part window on second story; windows contain double-hung sash with single lower sash and multi-pane upper sash in diamond configuration; gambrel roof front dormer clad with wood shingles and with open recessed porch; ends of gambrel roof clad with wood shingles and have large recessed windows flanked by oval windows; two-story rear wing and additional modern concrete block wing at rear with access from South Manor Avenue; two-bay frame garage at rear; house is

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- recessed from street on 70-by-150 feet lot with front yard; modern bluestone posts at front, parking lot on side street; house built as single-family, now funeral home.
- 332-334 ^{#15} c.1926 ^{#18}
336 One-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on brick foundation; high-pitched gable roof with long slope facing street and wide shed roof dormers at front and rear; central chimney; roof extends over full-width open front porch supported by paired slender square posts with lattice in between; single entry door and paired window on first story; small one-and-one-half-story deeply recessed wing on south side with gable roof and dormer and sun roof on first story; most windows contain double-hung six-over-one sash, casement windows in wing; secondary entrance on north facade; small semi-circular attic window in upper gable ends; house is recessed from street on 50-by-100 feet lot with front yard and mature foundation plantings; one-story concrete block and brick garage/shop at rear has shed roof.
- 336-338 ³³⁸ c.1920 One-and-one-half-story frame bungalow on brick foundation; high-pitched gable roof with overhanging boxed eaves and long slope facing street; large central hip roof dormer on front; synthetic siding covers clapboards; roof overhangs full-width open front porch supported by heavy round columns resting on high brick piers; single entry flanked by large three-part window; other windows in single and paired combinations and contain double-hung one-over-one sash; secondary entrance on north side; house is recessed from street on 50-by-100 feet lot with front yard and foundation plantings; one-story one-car garage at rear has hinged doors, gable roof and entrance from South Manor Avenue.
- 344-350 c.1890 Large two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence with three-story corner tower having faceted conical roof; clapboard siding with wood shingles in gable ends and at base of tower; high-pitched multi-gabled roof with simple boxed cornice; one-story wraparound open front porch supported by slender Tuscan columns; small second-story porch over entry; open porch on south side with second-story porch recessed under gabled bay; windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash; stained-glass window on south side lights interior stairhall; square decorative panels on third story of tower; house is deeply recessed from street on 100-by-150 feet lot with large yards and mature plantings; one-story two-

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car concrete and brick garage at rear with access from side street; house built as single family, now appears to be apartments.

345-351 . c.1900

Two-and-one-half-story brick Queen Anne style residence; brick quoins at corners; low bluestone foundation; hip roof, wraparound porch on front and side features Ionic columns (some replaced), decorative railings; three-story, five-sided corner projecting tower with aluminum-sided third story and pyramidal roof; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; house is recessed from street on 112-by-142 feet corner lot with large yard and foundation plantings.

356-358 c.1890

Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style/Colonial Revival residence on stone foundation; hip roof with dormers and boxed cornice; asymmetrical facade with large projecting bay supporting pedimented attic gable; partial-width open entry porch supported by Tuscan columns; decorative pediment over entry and decorative panel between second-story windows; most windows contain double-hung sash with single-paned lower sash and multi-paned upper sash in diamond configuration; three-part windows in attic gable and on north facade between first and second stories; house is recessed from street on 50-by-150 feet lot with front yard and mature plantings; one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-roof garage at rear with entry from side street.

The Albany Avenue Study Area is architecturally significant as a representative example of an upstate New York fashionable residential neighborhood. Developed primarily between 1870 and 1930, the district retains architectural and spatial characteristics and historical associations which illustrate its importance as a prime residential location for the prosperous merchants and professionals of Uptown Kingston during the period. The large-scale residences along Albany Avenue illustrate the domestic architectural styles popular in upstate New York during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The relative width of the street, the size of building lots, and quality of building design clearly differentiate Albany Avenue from the streets immediately adjacent and further emphasize its significance as an enclave of the well-to-do. In addition to the large-scale residences, several earlier residences remain on Albany Avenue, recalling the early presence of farmsteads along the street. The present appearance of Albany Avenue is due, in large part, to the economic boom experienced by Kingston in the late-nineteenth century. Although the street had existed as the route northward to Albany since the time of earliest settlement, its development as a residential area for the city's upper class after 1870 is perhaps its most important characteristic. The portion of Albany Avenue under consideration extends from its intersection with Colonel Chandler Drive to the intersection with Foxhall Avenue.

Albany Avenue was established as an inland trade route north toward Albany and farms developed along the Esopus Creek at an early date. Although outside the village proper, the land along Albany Avenue was evidently well-suited for farming and was the location of at least one large farm in the late seventeenth century, known as Vauxhall Manor, the property of Thomas Chambers. The location of the site of his residence is disputed, but it is known to be in the area northwest of Albany Avenue and west of Manor Avenue, along the Esopus Creek. One pre-Revolutionary farmhouse still exists along Albany Avenue, several hundred feet northwest of the street at number 215-217. It probably is not the house of Vauxhall Manor, but is identified as the Lefferts Homestead in Schoonmaker's History of Kingston (1888). Schoonmaker claims that this stone vernacular house survived the burning of Kingston in 1777. The siting of the structure does not relate to Albany Avenue; it was probably sited to the Esopus Creek.

In the time between the close of the American Revolution and the opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal in 1826, Albany Avenue continued as an important trade route toward Saugerties and beyond to the north. During this period, additional farms were established along the street. Two stone houses that appear to date from this period still exist. The Jacob Ten Broeck House, at number 151-171, was built in 1803 on the site of an earlier house, and the original section of the house at number 316-324 was probably built c. 1820. Both were likely constructed as farmhouses with numerous outbuildings. The Ten Broeck House still retains 8.5 acres of land, mostly at the rear of the property along the Esopus Creek.

Throughout the remainder of the first half of the nineteenth century, Albany Avenue continued to be the site of large farmsteads bordering the fertile lands of the Esopus Creek floodplain. In addition, a burial ground, known as Sharpe's Burial Ground, was established in the early-nineteenth century on the southeast side of Albany Avenue near

the intersection of St. James Street. This became a village burial ground in the 1830's. The map of Kingston and Rondout published in 1858 indicates that by then the large parcel of land on the southeast side of the avenue adjacent to the burial ground had been partially subdivided into streets and lots.

By 1875, as agricultural activities were relocated to areas further away from the growing business and residential center of Kingston, the entire flat parcel of land on the southeast side of Albany Avenue between Broadway and Foxhall Avenue had been subdivided into an orthogonal grid of streets and building lots. The subdivision was bordered by an industrial district and railroad tracks to the southeast. Although the buildings in this area appear to date from the same period as many of those of Albany Avenue, they are smaller in scale and less architecturally distinguished. In addition, while the average building lot on the southeast side of Albany Avenue has approximately 50 feet of street frontage, lots on the adjacent streets are approximately half that size, resulting in a higher density. Lots on Albany Avenue range between 150 feet and 200 feet deep, while those on adjacent streets are significantly smaller. On the northwest side of Albany Avenue between the street and the Esopus Creek, no additional streets were ever laid out and building lots tend to be quite large, with some houses retaining a frontage of nearly 100 feet along the avenue. Depths of the lots vary according to their distance from the creek, with some lots extending more than 500 feet from the street to the creek.

Around the beginning of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, Albany Avenue became a fashionable place of residence for many of Kingston's most important citizens. Lawyers, bank presidents, merchants and others built grand mansions on spacious plots where farming had taken place only a short time before. Among the notable occupants of Albany Avenue in the late-nineteenth century were Alonzo T. Clearwater, a descendant of one of Ulster County's Dutch settlers and one-time Ulster County District Attorney, judge, and civic leader; Thomas Tremper, a wholesale grocer and steamboat operator who could also trace his roots back to seventeenth-century Kingston, and Wesley Ten Broeck, a retired farmer and descendant of another early Kingston family. Henry Otis, a prominent building contractor, occupied the imposing residence at number 227-235 during the last twenty years of the nineteenth century.

The architectural styles represented in the Albany Avenue Study Area are not unlike those of the Stockade Expansion area but fewer examples of earlier styles are present and the later styles are much larger in scale and more sophisticated in architectural detail. The early-nineteenth century stone residences are mentioned above. Modest Greek Revival residences exist at numbers 276-278 and 280-284. Large-scale and well-proportioned Italianate style houses include numbers 99-105, 190-194, 200-204, 269-275, and 289-297. Several large-scale and elaborately decorated Eastlake style residences are situated along Albany Avenue including numbers 109, 178-182, 236-142, 264-268, and 299-303. The Second Empire style is represented only by the magnificent brick residence at number 227-235 which features a steeply pitched mansard roof capped by iron cresting and elaborate decorative details. Large Queen Anne style residences are located at numbers 123, 158-160, 315-317, 344-350, 345-351, and 356-358.

As population growth continued in the early twentieth century, the area of Albany Avenue farthest from Uptown Kingston began to be developed as a planned suburban community. The former Kiersted property at Albany and Manor avenues was subdivided in the 1920's and numerous residences were constructed as part of the Roosevelt Estates development. Scattered throughout the area closer to uptown, more modest residences were constructed along Albany Avenue as some of the larger parcels were further subdivided during this period. By this period, Colonial Revival residences were constructed not only on a more modest scale in the new subdivisions, but on a more grand scale along Albany Avenue. Large Colonial Revival residences can be found at numbers 151-153, 168, 172-176, 244-246, 248-254, and 270-274. Colonial Revival residences on a more modest scale on Albany Avenue include numbers 219-221, 223-225, 245-253, 306-308, and 319-323. In addition, a few fine examples of the Arts and Crafts style were constructed along Albany Avenue in the early-twentieth century. They are located at numbers 255-259, 261-267, and 305-309.

Taken as a whole, the Italianate, Eastlake, Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival style residences in the Albany Avenue Study Area are an important collection of well-designed buildings which retain not only their individual architectural integrity, but their integrity of setting on large lots with spacious front yards, carriage drives and, in some cases, historic outbuildings.

At the same time of the early-twentieth century development of Albany Avenue, the old shopping district in the Stockade Area continued to develop. As a result of this development pressure a historic church, St. John's Church, was moved in 1926-27 to an Albany Avenue site from the Stockade Area.

The effects of American society's change in the mid-twentieth century toward an automobile orientation are apparent throughout the Albany Avenue Study Area. In the early 1960's, part of Albany Avenue was separated from the rest of Uptown Kingston by construction of the elaborate intersection of Colonel Chandler Drive, Broadway and Albany Avenue. This construction also resulted in demolition of an important early building where Chandler Drive intersects Albany Avenue, and the street was severed from its historic beginning at the eastern end of the Stockade Expansion Area. At the northern end of the study area, farthest from Uptown Kingston, Albany Avenue has become completely engulfed by fast food and automobile sales establishments, as well as other activities which do not relate to the historic character of the street.

Both changes have had a deleterious effect on the avenue, as increased traffic has brought redevelopment pressures which threaten the historic character of the Albany Avenue. Also, building use on Albany Avenue has shifted dramatically. Most of the former single-family residences have been converted into apartments. One of the important estates on the northeast side of the street has suffered the loss of the main house and the construction of several apartment houses on the property.

The City of Kingston has begun to consider historic designation of the Albany Avenue corridor as a way of controlling development along this important thoroughfare. While designation will not control the amount of vehicle traffic on the street, which is New York State Route 32, it may help address the negative impacts the traffic and development pressures have placed upon this important group of historic buildings.

The Stockade Expansion Area is located in the northwestern part of the City of Kingston, Ulster County, New York. The Stockade Expansion Area covers an area of approximately 80 acres and contains 332 primary buildings and one park. Of the total, 313 are historic buildings that contribute to the historic character of the area, three are historic buildings that no longer contribute to the historic character of the area due to major alterations, and 17 are modern buildings that do not contribute to the historic character of the area. Directly adjacent to the north is the Stockade Historic District (National Register listed 1975). The ten streets of the Stockade Expansion Area are laid out in a fairly regular grid pattern on a flat area of land, continuing the grid of the Stockade Area to the south. The streets follow the topography somewhat, with Wall and Green streets parallel to the western edge of level ground and Albany Avenue following the edge of the level ground on the northeastern side. Tannery Brook forms a natural boundary on the west side of the area, although the street grid extends beyond the Stockade Expansion Area in all directions. Wall Street and Albany Avenue were likely the earliest streets in the area and the other streets appear to have been laid out parallel to and perpendicular to Wall Street as the village expanded to the south. Alleys accessing the rear of properties are not present. The Stockade Expansion Area is primarily residential in character, consisting of mostly detached single- and multi-family residences. The most distinctive feature of the Stockade Expansion Area is the wide variety of building sizes and styles and the relative lack of uniformity in lot sizes and setbacks.

Lot sizes vary significantly in size and are often irregular in shape, reflecting the rather sporadic development of the Stockade Expansion Area. The smallest lot containing a building is that of 158-160 Clinton Avenue. It is 20-by-40 feet with a c.1860 commercial building occupying most of the lot. The largest lots are those of the modern medical complex on the east side of Pine Street and the Van Steenburgh house on the west side of Wall Street. The medical complex, which is a non-contributing element in the proposed historic district, occupies a lot with approximately 300 feet frontage on Pine Street and approximately 268 feet depth. The property is the site of the Hotaling Cemetery which was removed in 1965. The Van Steenburgh house is on an irregular lot with approximately 180 feet frontage on Wall Street and approximately 300 feet depth. Average lot sizes in the Stockade Expansion Area are about 50 feet wide and 150 feet deep. With few exceptions, the earliest residences once occupied much larger lots that were later subdivided.

All of the streets in the Stockade Expansion Area are paved and, for the most part, are 50 feet wide with curbs, drains, sidewalks, streetlights, and fire hydrants. There is no visible evidence of the streetcar tracks which once ran down the middle of some streets, but it is likely some of the tracks are still in place under the pavement. Also, it is likely that many of the streets were once paved with granite stones and that much of the stone remains under modern asphalt pavement. There is an abundance of bluestone curbing and sidewalks in the Stockade Expansion Area, although some modern concrete curbs and sidewalks replace the bluestone. For the most part, there is a narrow strip of green space or paved space between the sidewalks and the streets. Eight properties in the Stockade Expansion Area have historic bluestone or limestone hitching posts and/or

carriage blocks situated between the sidewalk and curb. No other historic objects, such as streetlights, fire hydrants, and benches are present along the streets.

There are few large open spaces in the Stockade Expansion Area, although many residences have very deep rear yards or large side yards. Several lots that once contained buildings are now vacant - these have often become parking lots. The only public open space is Academy Green, the triangular park bounded by Albany Avenue, Clinton Avenue, and Maiden Lane.

In addition to varied lot dimensions, building setbacks also vary a great deal in the Stockade Expansion Area. The oldest residences in the area are situated at the line of the sidewalk, as are most of the few commercial buildings. Several of the large-scale mid-nineteenth century residences, such as those on Fair Street near Franklin Street, are deeply recessed from the street with large front yards. The majority of buildings in the Stockade Expansion Area are slightly recessed from the street with front yards of a few feet in depth. Street trees are present but are relatively sporadic due to the varied setbacks. In some instances the trees are located between the sidewalk and curb. In other instances, where the buildings are set back further, the trees are often located between the sidewalk and buildings. Most buildings that are set back from the street have grass-covered front yards and foundation plantings. Driveways leading to rear parking areas or garages are present only when a particular building does not occupy the bulk of the lot width. Many of the houses have no vehicular access to the rear of their lots and some accomodate parking needs by paving one corner of the front part of the lot. Residences situated on corner lots often do not have large rear yards, while those in the middle of the blocks often have very deep back yards.

Approximately 250 buildings, or 75% of the 332 primary buildings (and Academy Green) in the Stockade Expansion Area, are historic buildings that were built as single-family residences. Of the other historic buildings, 24 are double houses (side-by-side), eight are two-family (up-and-down) residences, nine are commercial buildings, four are residential/commercial buildings, ten are religious buildings (six churches and four related buildings), one is a former industrial building, one building is a triplex, and there is one five-unit rowhouse. There are 17 modern buildings, both residential and commercial, in the Stockade Expansion Area (counting the medical complex on Pine Street as one). The commercial buildings are scattered, but are generally situated closer to the Stockade Historic District. Many of the larger single-family residences have been converted into apartments and some have been converted into offices, particularly near the Stockade Historic District. Some of the double houses appear to have contained four flats originally, while others have been either divided into four or more flats at a later date. There are a handful of "back houses" situated at the rear of lots behind other residences. Most of these are of a later date than those at the front of the lots or have been converted into residences from outbuildings. There are relatively few outbuildings in the Stockade Expansion Area. Approxiamtely half of these are modern garages. The historic outbuildings consist of several former carriage houses, early-twentieth century garages, and those converted to residences.

The predominant building material in the Stockade Expansion Area is wood with clapboard siding. Approximately 230, or 70% of the historic buildings are of wood-frame construction. The second most prevalent building material of the historic buildings is brick, with 52 buildings of that material in the Stockade Expansion Area. Ten buildings in the Stockade Expansion Area are constructed of native limestone (nine residences and one church). Eight buildings are constructed of a combination of stone and frame, stone and brick, or brick and frame. A handful of buildings have stuccoed facades (either original or later cladding) or are of concrete block construction. Most of the frame buildings are, or were originally, clad with clapboards, although there are a few with wood shingles or board & batten siding. Of the approximately 230 frame buildings, approximately 140 have had their original siding material replaced or covered with later or recent material, including asbestos shingles, asphalt singles, aluminum siding, or vinyl siding. Five of the frame buildings have had their facades clad with brick or stucco.

Building heights vary from one to three stories, with the majority two-and-one-half stories in height. Building sizes vary a great deal, from modest three-bay, one-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residences to large-scale Italianate style villas. Buildings are predominantly free standing, with the exception of the 25 double houses and a few residences that are attached to adjacent residences. Most of the buildings have ample space between them and adjacent buildings.

Most buildings styles prevalent in Upstate New York urban residential areas between the late-eighteenth century and mid-twentieth century are represented in the Stockade Expansion Area. A notable exception is the lack of bungalows in the area, although relatively few residences were constructed at that late date in the area. Unique to the Stockade Expansion Area are the nine eighteenth-century stone residences and the double houses with prominent central front gables.

The nine stone residences in the Stockade Expansion Area are vernacular interpretations of the Georgian and Federal styles and were built from c.1730 to c.1820. They are located at 93-103, 171-175, and 181-183 Wall Street; 82-86 St. James Street; 88 and 129 Maiden Lane; 1-7 and 28 Green Street; and 41-45 Pearl Street. They are mostly characterized by random-coursed native fieldstone facades with cut-stone lintels, gable roofs with inside-end brick chimneys, shallow wood cornices, and a symmetrical composition with multi-light double-hung sash. They relate stylistically to other stone eighteenth-century residences in the Stockade Historic District and elsewhere in the vicinity. Some of the stone houses, like many in the Stockade Historic District, were restored in the early-twentieth century by the removal of Victorian additions and alterations and the adding of Colonial style features. 171-175 Wall Street is a representative example of this transformation. Two of the stone houses have been significantly altered by the later covering of the stone facades with brick or wood. These are located at 41-45 Pearl Street and 181-183 Wall Street. Only one other building in the Stockade Expansion Area appears to date to the eighteenth century - a frame "back house" at the rear of 172-174 Wall Street, which was altered in the mid-nineteenth century.

The Federal style is represented in the Stockade Expansion Area by approximately 25 residences that exhibit typical characteristics of the style, such as finely molded cornices, large windows with double-hung six-over-six sash, and entrances with narrow pilasters and sidelights. Most of these are modest frame residences with three-bay facades, gable roofs parallel to the street, and modest decorative trim. The most sophisticated examples of the Federal style are the residences at 6-8 Pearl Street, 44-46 Maiden Lane, and 106 St. James Street. 6-8 Pearl Street and 44-46 Maiden Lane are of frame construction and each have well-proportioned facades, pedimented gable ends, double-hung six-over-six window sash with shutters, and elaborately decorated entrance surrounds. 106 St. James Street is of brick construction and unusual in the Stockade Expansion Area in that it exhibits an urban rowhouse form, with unadorned side facades and parapeted gable ends. A five-bay example of the Federal style is the frame residence at 188 Fair Street. Representative examples of the more modest frame Federal style residences include 123-125 Wall Street, with its stone end wall, and 155-157 Fair Street. The majority of Federal style residences in the Stockade Expansion Area have later alterations, typically a Victorian period front porch or entrance hood, replaced sash and rear additions.

The Greek Revival style is well represented in the Stockade Expansion Area by approximately 40 readily identifiable examples. The most common form of the style is a three-bay brick or frame form with a gable roof, similar to the Federal style residences, but with heavier exterior decorative elements. The most sophisticated example of the style is 22-28 Pearl Street, a temple-form stuccoed residence with a Doric portico and symmetrical side wings. 118-120 St. James Street also has a full portico with Ionic columns. There are several other fully developed examples of the Greek Revival style in the Stockade Expansion Area that are constructed of brick: 103-105 Fair Street, 105-111 Wall Street, 15-19 Pearl Street, 95-97 Fair Street, and 122-126 St. James Street are all brick, three-bays wide, and have gable roofs parallel to the street, with decorative deep cornices and friezes and entrances with engaged pilasters, sidelights, and transoms. A similar example is one in a five-bay form at 178-184 Fair Street. There are numerous more modest examples of the Greek Revival style constructed of wood frame or brick in a three-bay form. Most are two-and-one-half-stories in height with gable roofs parallel to the street, while there are a few that are one-and-one-half-stories in height with eyebrow windows in the front frieze, such as 117-119 Wall Street and 155-157 Clinton Avenue. Two unusual examples of the Greek Revival style are the residences at 206-208 Fair Street and 105-111 Maiden Lane. Both are of brick with shallow hip roofs and high basements with long windows on the first stories.

The Gothic Revival style is represented in the Stockade Expansion Area by only five buildings, including four residences and the Fair Street Reformed Church: only two of the residences retain a fairly high degree of integrity. 195 Wall Street has typical elements of the style, including a high-pitched gable roof, deep cornice, and eared lintels. 97-101 Clinton Avenue is a large rambling frame residence with similar features to 195 Wall Street but with later porches. The Fair Street Reformed Church is a large and a well-proportioned example of the use of the style in religious architecture and

constructed of native limestone.

Buildings exhibiting typical characteristics of the Italianate style are numerous in the Stockade Expansion Area and there is a wide variety of building forms and materials. An outstanding group of five Italianate style villas are located on the east side of Fair Street: 80-90, 92-98, 100-106, 120-124, and 126-128 Fair Street are all deeply recessed from the street with large front lawns, reflecting the popularity in the mid-nineteenth century of siting residences on landscaped lots. The buildings are also related stylistically, with brick construction, low-pitched gable roofs with bracketed cornices, projecting central or end pavilions, and large paired windows. Other notable examples of the Italianate style include: 201-203 Fair Street, an immense brick residence with a heavy bracketed cornice and symmetrical five-bay facade; 78 Maiden Lane, a modest villa with a three-story tower; 96 Maiden Lane, an important Federal style residence with significant Greek Revival and Italianate style alterations including a bracketed cornice and cupola; 1-13 Pearl Street, a large brick residence with a five-bay symmetrical facade, bracketed cornice, cupola, and a large central gable, a feature characteristic of many Kingston residences. A unique Italianate style residence in the Stockade Expansion Area is the brick house at 77-81 Pearl Street. The form of the house is that of an urban rowhouse with a cornice on the front only; however, it has a full-width open front porch like most other Victorian period residences in the Stockade Expansion Area. Several Italianate style residences in the Stockade Expansion Area have a three-bay form with low-pitched hip roofs and broad overhanging eaves. The most intact examples of this form are the pair of residences at 144-146 and 148-150 Fair Street, 120-122 Franklin Street, and 130-132 Fair Street. Another relatively common form of the Italianate style is a three-bay form with low-pitched gable roof perpendicular to the street, a bracketed cornice, and a decorative attic window in the front gable. Two intact examples of this form are at 20 Green Street and 72 Maiden Lane. Other variations of the Italianate style are present in the Stockade Expansion Area. One good example is the wide three-bay frame residence at 137-139 Fair Street, with a gable roof parallel to the street, bracketed cornice, and prominent bay window over the entrance porch. Another example is 108-110 St. James Street, a five-bay frame residence with a form recalling much earlier residences in the Stockade Expansion Area but with simple decorative elements of the Italianate style such as a large front gable. Many buildings built during the third quarter of the nineteenth century have the simplest decorative forms of the Italianate style, often with only a simple bracketed cornice and double-door entrance, but no other decoration.

The Second Empire style is well-represented in the Stockade Expansion Area by 12 significant and largely intact residences, all exhibiting features characteristic of the style such as a mansard roof, decorative dormers, and a heavy bracketed cornice. Most of these are large in size and constructed of brick and most have decorative window surrounds and porches. These include: 108-112, 114-118, and 202 Fair Street; 106 and 110-114 Maiden Lane; 242-244 Wall Street; 2-4, 10, and 12-14 Pearl Street; and 31-33 and 35-37 Green Street.

The Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles are represented in the Stockade

Expansion Area by approximately 75 residences in a wide variety of sizes, forms, and decorative detail. Many of the larger residences, such as 74-76 St. James Street, 181-187 Fair Street, and 30-32 Maiden Lane are basically Queen Anne in form, with complex high-pitched gable or hip roofs, gables and dormers, and an asymmetrical composition, but with exuberant Colonial Revival decorative details, such as three-part windows and classical columned porches. A purer example of the Queen Anne style is the residence at 151-155 Wall Street and a purer example of the Colonial Revival style is at 61 Maiden Lane. Many of the double houses in the Stockade Expansion Area exhibit forms and decorative elements of the Colonial Revival style. These include 134-136 and 142-144 St. James Street and 176-178 Wall Street. Perhaps the most architecturally significant Colonial Revival residence in the Stockade Expansion Area is 210-212 Fair Street, which is a finely crafted brick building with exuberant wood decorative elements derived from Georgian forms. Another exceptional and unusual example of the Colonial Revival style is the residence at 71-75 Maiden Lane. There are many more modest Colonial Revival residences in the Stockade Expansion Area, several of which are typical examples of an American four-square, possibly ordered from catalogues.

The Romanesque Revival style is represented in the Stockade Expansion Area only by St. James Methodist Church at 226-236 Fair Street, a massive building with facades of rough-faced limestone and sandstone and typical characteristics of the style such as a corner tower and decorative round-arched openings. Some later Victorian styles, such as Eastlake, Stick Style, and the Romanesque Revival styles, are not well-represented in the Stockade Expansion Area, but many residences have simple exterior decorative trim evocative of the styles.

The Arts and Crafts style is not common in the Stockade Expansion Area, with only four buildings exhibiting typical characteristics of the style: the residence at 12-16 Maiden Lane, the commercial building at 244-251 Clinton Avenue, and the small church at 30-32 Pearl Street are exceptional examples of the style.

Historic and modern alterations are very much prevalent in the Stockade Expansion Area. The most common alteration is the application of asbestos, asphalt, aluminum, or vinyl siding, as mentioned previously. Another common alteration is the replacement of original small-paned window sash by larger-paned historic or modern double-hung one-over-one sash. Early-nineteenth century residences often have Victorian period porches, while many of the Victorian period residences have either lost original porches or the porches have been partially filled in or altered by the replacement of posts or removal of decoration.

Albany Avenue Building List

Academy Green

Triangular park bounded by Albany Avenue, Clinton Avenue and Maiden Lane; present park design appears to be non-historic with large open plaza, sidewalks, benches, native plantings; reputed to be the location where Governor Peter Stuyvesant signed a treaty with Native Americans on July 15, 1660, ending the First Esopus War; site of the second Kingston Academy, demolished after it closed in 1915. Park contains the following structures of note:

- a plaque marking the location of the George Washington elm, planted by the Ulster Garden Club, 1932; (tree no longer extant);
- a plaque marking the location of the Kingston Academy, established 1774, last class 1915;
- a plaque marking the location of a tree dedicated to the memory of the Kingston Academy Faculty by the Class of 1915, dedicated 1963;
- bronze statues of Henry Hudson, George Clinton and Peter Stuyvesant, by J. Massey Rhind, Sculptor, 1898; "These statues were given to the City of Kingston by Emily Crane Chadbourne 6/4/1959." statues were recovered from a New York City office building;
- a small fountain near the junction of Albany Avenue and Maiden Lane (date unknown).

Dimensions of park are approximately 500 feet along Albany Avenue, 400 feet along Maiden Lane and 250 feet along Clinton Avenue.

1-23 c.1920

Governor Clinton Hotel; large four-story pressed brick Georgian Revival hotel with concrete base; flat roof; four-bay projecting central section with colossal three-story portico with acanthus-leaf column capitals on smooth-faced concrete columns; seven-bay symmetrical wings; modillioned and denticulated cornice across entire facade and sides matches that of portico; five small storefronts on each side of center section, most of which have been altered; center section has three entries with fanlights; second story above each entrance has iron balconies with arched windows with keystones; large four-story wing on northeast side runs perpendicular to main building and has same treatment as main portion of building with no storefronts or portico; one-story rear wing at western end; modern elevator tower adjacent to west side; presently used as senior citizen apartments; building is slightly recessed from street on 240-by-123 feet lot with hedges and mature plantings along front and parking at rear.

Albany Avenue Building List

25-35	c.1870	Masonic Temple/Union College Kingston Extension; two-and-one-half-story brick Italianate style residence on low stone foundation; hip roof with bracketed cornice and prominent central gables on front and sides; three-bay main facade with altered center entrance; casement windows on first story; double-hung six-over-one sash windows on second story decorated with projecting pedimented and arched hoods; one-story three-bay Colonial Revival porch with modillions, dentils, pediment above central steps, and Ionic columns; two-story wing on west side has Victorian period bracketed hood above secondary entrance; building is deeply recessed from street on 153-by-500 foot lot with historic fence across front with limestone corner posts and iron secondary posts and railings; presently used as fraternal hall and college offices.
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Clinton Avenue Building List

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| 93-95 | c.1830 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street with simple entablature and eave returns; inside-end brick chimney; three-bay main facade with double Victorian period doors at entrance; one-story full-width open Victorian period porch; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash and louvered shutters; side elevations have similar window treatments; two-story flat-roofed rear wing with three-sided bay window on north side; house is slightly recessed from street on 40-by-85 feet corner lot. |
| 94-96 | c.1860 | Two-and-one-half-story L-shaped frame Victorian period residence on stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof; cornice detailing removed with application of siding; three-bay main facade and two-bay wing; original three-bay porch replaced with simple stoop with canopy (c.1960); double-hung one-over-one sash windows, some original openings altered on front and side elevations; house is recessed from street on 41-by-81 feet corner lot with large open fenced yard. |
| 97-101 | c.1860 | Large two-and-one-half-story frame Gothic Revival residence on low cement-covered brick foundation; clapboard siding; multi-gabled high-pitched roof with deep overhanging eaves; main facade has one recessed section flanked by narrower projecting sections and perpendicular gabled section at south end; Colonial Revival porches at front of recessed central section as well as at south end; single-door entrances from each porch; most windows contain double-hung two-over-two sash; second-story and attic windows have pointed-arch surrounds; south porch has second story enclosed area which was added at a later date; side elevations have similar decorative features; house is recessed from street on 75-by-80 feet corner lot with modest landscaping; presently used as halfway house. |
| 98-100 | c.1860 | Two-and-one-half story frame Victorian period residence on low stone foundation; appears to have been built as L-shaped building with wing added, giving building its present U shape; clapboard siding; gable roof with interior chimneys; three-bay main facade with two-bay wing forming an ell, and additional two-bay wing; three-bay one-story porch along south facade with chamfered columns and curved braces; entrance in south bay has single door; matching porch on north wing; double- |

Clinton Avenue Building List

- hung six-over-six and two-over-two sash windows; simple treatment of side elevations; house is situated close to street on 56-by-52 feet corner lot; one-story commercial building with false front adjoins residence at rear along side street.
- 102-104 c.1850 Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street; interior chimneys; four-bay main facade with entry in south bay; simple modern gabled entrance porch; entrance has single door, sidelights, and transom; double-hung two-over-two sash windows on main facade with modern shutters; few openings in side elevations; house is situated close to sidewalk on 48-by-94 feet lot with simple landscaping and driveway.
- 103-105 c.1900 Two-and-one-half story frame two-family residence on raised block foundation; asbestos shingle siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with simple boxed cornice; central chimney; one-story full-width open porch; two separate entrances; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; identical window pattern on first and second stories of side elevations; house is situated close to sidewalk on 37-by-125 feet lot.
- 106-108 c.1840 Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; asphalt and asbestos shingles cover clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with flat-roofed recessed wing on south side; central chimney; three-bay main block with two-bay wing; entrance in north bay with modern porch; entrance with simple door and pilasters; most windows contain double-hung six-over-six sash, some with six-over-one; side elevations treated in simple manner; house is situated on 47-by-92 feet lot with small front lawn.
- 107-109 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame two-family residence on raised brick foundation; asbestos shingle siding covers clapboards; complex hip and gable roof; overhanging eaves with brackets above bay windows; central chimney; one-story open entrance porch; double-hung one-over-one window sash; identical window pattern on first and second stories of all elevations; house is situated close to sidewalk on 36-by-125 feet lot with no landscape features.

Clinton Avenue Building List

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| 110 | c.1900 | Modest two-story frame residence on low foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof in front section perpendicular to street with cross-gabled rear section; full-width one-story enclosed front porch; multi-paned windows in porch; entrance has sidelights and elliptical transom; second story has three-part window with double-hung one-over-one sash; side elevations treated in simple manner; building is deeply recessed from street on 23-by-93 feet lot with hedges and garden in front. |
| 111-113 | c.1875 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on low stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding covers clapboards; intersecting gable roof with simple entablature; central chimney; three-bay main facade has door in north bay with small enclosed entrance porch; first story has bracketed cornice above all windows which extends northward into three-sided bay window in ell; second story has open Victorian period porch at front of ell; windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash; side elevations have simple windows and large wall surfaces; house is situated close to sidewalk on 55-by-125 feet lot. |
| 112-114 | c.1850 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on high stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street; central chimney; three-bay main facade; modern front stoop replaces one-story porch; modern single-door entrance; double-hung three-over-one replacement sash windows on first story, double-hung six-over-six on second story (possibly original); modern two-story addition (1971) runs entire length of north side; side elevations have randomly placed openings; house is situated on 27-by-93 feet corner lot with small fenced front yard; presently used as four-family residence. |
| 115-117 | c.1870 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residential/commercial building on low stone foundation; exterior covered with permastone; gable roof perpendicular to street with simple entablature; building appears to have been constructed as residence with center-entrance storefront added at later date; this has since been replaced with modern picture window, entrance, and Texture 1-11 siding; double door entrance to second floor remains with original bracketed canopy; second-story facade has three-sided bay window with bracketed cornice and single window above door; one-story |

Clinton Avenue Building List

- wing on south side with French windows; building is situated close to sidewalk on 40-by-125 foot lot; presently used as business on first floor, residence above.
- 119 c.1860 Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on raised brick and stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with center gable on four-bay main facade; full-width one-story open front porch; separate entrances at each end of facade, indicating that building is now a side-by-side double house; windows contain double-hung two-over-two sash; paired round-arched window in front gable with decorative surround; side elevations have few windows; house is situated close to sidewalk on 40-by-96 feetlot with shrubs at front.
- 120-122 c.1870 Two-and-one-half-story L-shaped brick rectory which has been modernized and appended to adjacent church; gable roof; appears to have originally been two bays wide on each end of ell and a later brick addition filled the open area of the ell; presently faced with same brick veneer of adjacent church with modern double-hung nine-over-nine sash windows trimmed with concrete; east end of building has one-story modern wing which has the character of an open assembly space with brick buttresses dividing its five bays and parapet wall caps along the flat roof; building is situated close to sidewalk on corner lot shared with adjacent church.
- 120-126 c.1870 Clinton Avenue Methodist Church; Two-story brick Victorian period church with low first story, high second story; gable roof perpendicular to street with tall central wood steeple; front and part of sides of building have been covered with modern brick veneer (c.1960); original wall visible on north side features pilasters separating bays, each of which contains small stained glass window on first story, large stained glass window on second story; steeple covered with aluminum siding and features square base with pediments and pilasters, octagonal drum, tall slate-covered spire; modern one-story vestibule at front of building is connected to adjacent rectory to the south; situated close to sidewalk on 104-by-124 foot lot.
- 121 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low block foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; pedimented gable roof perpendicular to street with cross gable toward rear; main facade has enclosed one-story full-width front

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porch and one-bay porch on second story; porches appear to have been enclosed c.1930; windows on main facade contain double-hung one-over-one sash with three-over-one sash on porch; side elevations feature similar window pattern on first and second stories, suggesting two-family residence with identical flats on first and second stories; house is situated close to street on 32-by-126 feet lot with shrubs at front; original garage at rear.

123-125 c.1880

Two-and-one-half-story frame L-shaped Victorian period residence on low brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; cross-gable roof with simple boxed cornice and central chimney; two-bay main facade with single-door entry in ell; one-story wraparound porch with decorative posts, railings, and frieze; double-hung one-over-one sash windows on all elevations; house is slightly recessed from street on 35-by-126 feet lot with small front yard.

127-129 c.1860

Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on raised stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; cross-gable roof with simple entablature and inside-end chimney; main facade has three-bay section with gable roof perpendicular to street in northern half, gable roof parallel to street in southern half with two-story five sided bay at front; modern one-bay entrance porch; double-hung two-over-two and one-over-one sash windows; side elevations have broad wall surfaces with few windows; house is recessed from street on 50-by-126 feet lot with small front yard; large frame barn at rear with gable roof, converted to garage with modern doors; house presently used as multi-family residence.

128-130 c.1860

Two-and-one-half-story frame L-shaped Italianate style residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with upturned eaves; original paired brackets on cornice removed and frieze covered; central and end chimneys; three-bay main facade with one-story full-width open porch; single-door entrance; double-hung two-over-two sash windows and small circular window in attic gable; two-story wing on north end; north elevation has regularly placed openings; house is situated on 45-by-125 feet lot with small front yard; presently used as two-family residence.

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- 131-133 c.1850 NON-CONTRIBUTING; largely altered two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding and shutters; gable roof perpendicular to street; main facade has altered entrance stoop and mostly altered window openings; one-story rear wing with deep overhanging roof; house is situated close to sidewalk on 50-by-127 feet lot; presently used as multi-family residence.
- 132 c.1840 One-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street; inside end chimneys; entablature covered with siding and returns removed; eyebrow windows remain; four-bay main facade with entrance in second bay from south; two-bay, one-story porch appears to be Colonial Revival; entry has single door, sidelights, and transom; double-hung two-over-two sash windows with aluminum shutters; side elevations have two windows on each story; modern two-story and one-story rear wings; house is situated close to sidewalk on 45-by-127 feet lot with large hedges and side yard.
- 134 c.1840 One-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on raised stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street; inside end chimney; three-bay main facade with entry in north bay; simple modern stone and concrete stoop; altered single-door entry; double-hung one-over-one sash windows with aluminum shutters; side elevations feature randomly placed openings; rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 28-by-75 feet lot;
- 135-141 c.1850 Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; three-bay main section has gable roof perpendicular to street, south wing has gable parallel to street; boxed cornice and molded frieze with returns; inside-end chimney; first story of main facade has entrance in south bay protected with Victorian period bracketed hood; three-sided bay window in north bay; single door at entrance with sidelights; originally three bays on second story, now south window replaced with two small windows; wing has three-sided bay window on first story, two windows above; side elevations have fewer openings; one-story enclosed porch at southwest corner of south side; house is slightly recessed from street on 100-by-127 feet lot; presently used as multi-family residence; large eleven-bay garage at rear with hinged wood doors.

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| 136 | c.1900 | Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on raised cinderblock foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; high-pitched gable roof with cross gable centered in side elevation; overhanging eaves and prominent cornice returns; two-bay main facade with entrance in south bay; one-story full-width open front porch; pair of modern single doors provide separate access to first and second stories; double-hung one-over-one modern sash windows; two-story rear wing with open porch at northeast corner of second story; house is situated close to sidewalk on 21-by-75 feet corner lot; house appears to have been built as one-family, now a two-family residence. |
| 142-146 | c.1860 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on stone foundation with major Colonial Revival addition and alterations including porches and cornices; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street; half-round window in front gable; modillions at eaves and along raked cornice; three-bay main facade; decorative one-story one-bay entrance porch has heavy columns and modillioned cornice; double-door entry; windows with double-hung six-over-six and two-over-two sash and slightly projecting lintels; one-story recessed wing on north side with full-width Colonial Revival porch which matches entrance porch of main house; projecting sunroom and second-story bay on south side; house is situated on 75-by-100 feet corner lot with generous side yard to north and simple iron fence surrounding yard. |
| 143-145 | c.1850 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on low stone foundation; asphalt shingle siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with large center gable on main facade and simple entablature; large end chimneys, one of which is not original; five-bay symmetrical main facade with central doorway and one-bay entrance porch with decorative lattice; single door entry; original double-hung six-over-six sash windows; side elevations have few windows; rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 50-by-128 feet lot. |
| 147 | c.1850 | Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low brick foundation, with major late-nineteenth century alterations; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof intersected by two cross gables on sides; pedimented cornice at front; main facade has first-story entrance with single window above and |

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- deep two-story three-sided bay window; entrance protected by bracketed hood; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; random openings on side elevations; house is situated close to sidewalk on 30-by-130 feet lot with no landscaping; modern garage at rear.
- 148-152 c.1850 Two-story frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding covers clapboards; main block of building features gable roof perpendicular to street on northern three bays of facade, parallel to street on southern single bay; large flat-roofed rear wings; one-story full-width Victorian period front porch with decorative chamfered columns; railings removed; doorway features narrow pilasters, sidelights, and transom; double-hung one-over-one sash windows with simple surrounds; south elevation contains multi-sided one-story bay window on front of recessed wing; house is situated close to street on 75-by-142 feet lot with decorative iron fence extending to adjacent property to the south.
- 149 c.1850 Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low brick foundation; wide clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street features simple entablature with boxed cornice, frieze, and returns; lunette window in attic; three-bay main facade with entry in north bay; one-bay Colonial Revival entrance porch; single door flanked by narrow sidelights; double-hung six-over-six sash windows on second story; modern floor-length windows on front and side elevations of first story; one-story rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 33-by-232 feet lot with shrubs at front and large parking area at rear; currently used as offices and residence.
- 151-153 c.1830 Two-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with central chimney and simple boxed cornice at front; three-bay main facade with entrance in north bay; Victorian period bracketed hood above door; single door with sidelights; windows with double-hung six-over-six sash and modern shutters; side elevations have few openings; small one-story rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 34-by-120 feet lot with overgrown shrubs at front.
- 154-156 c.1890 NON-CONTRIBUTING; two-story frame and brick commercial building; modern vertical siding covers clapboard

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- of facade; asbestos siding covers clapboard of south side; flat roof; facade has large modern display windows on first story, no windows above; building is situated close to sidewalk on 45-by-350 foot lot; historic industrial building which has lost its historic character;
- 155-157 c.1835 Modest one-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof parallel to street with shallow cornice and deep frieze; eyebrow windows in frieze; inside-end chimney; three-bay main facade with entrance in south bay; one-story full-width open Colonial Revival porch; single-door entrance with sidelights; double-hung one-over-one sash windows with three-light single sash in eyebrow windows; north elevation has two windows on each story; one-story rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 43-by-125 foot lot; modern garage at rear.
- 158-160 c.1860 Two-story frame commercial building at ground level; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street; narrow main facade features wide center double door flanked by oversize double-hung two-over-two sash windows on first story, two double-hung six-over-six sash windows with louvered shutters on second story; north elevation has single door and two windows on first story, two windows on second story; various types of clapboard present on north elevation; situated close to sidewalk on 20-by-40 foot lot; presently vacant or used for storage; building is a rare surviving modest frame frame commercial building in Kingston.
- 159-163 c.1880 Two-and-one-half-story L-shaped frame Queen Anne style residence on low brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; complex gable and hip standing seam metal roof; large central chimney; typical Queen Anne style decoration in front gable; main entrance and open porch in ell; porch has decorative columns, railings, and frieze; randomly placed windows on all elevations; double door entrance; double-hung one-over-one sash windows with elaborate molded surrounds; side elevations have similar decorative treatment; secondary entrance in front of side wing; house is recessed from street on 59-by-175 foot lot with large front yard and foundation plantings.

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- 162-166 c.1860 Two-and-one-half-story frame Italianate style residence which has been covered with stucco; low brick foundation; three-bay main section with gable roof perpendicular to street; and one-bay side wing; continuous bracketed cornice along rake of gable and eaves; three-bay one-story open front porch featuring decorative columns, latticed frieze and brackets; windows with projecting lintels and double-hung six-over-six and one-over-one sash, one of which was replaced with modern shorter awning window; circular decorative attic vent in front gable; altered windows on side facades; house is recessed from street on 50-by-80 feet lot with small front yard.
- 165-167 c.1890 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; complex gable and hip roof; unusual tower in northeast corner of roof; main facade has two-bay section and recessed one-bay section with entrance; entrance has single door with hood; windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash except for attic windows which have multi-paned sash; side elevations have similar window placement on each floor, suggesting two-family interior with identical floor plans; house is situated on 50-by-153 feet lot with generous front yard; carriage block and hitching post at curb.
- 168-176 c.1910 One-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on raised cinderblock foundation; clapboard siding; gambrel roof with gabled dormer above center entrance; five-bay main facade; projecting one-story wing on south side with three-sided bay window; one-story sun porch on north side; small gable-roofed porch over entrance; single door at entrance; double-hung nine-over-one sash windows; house is situated on 51-by-117 feet corner lot surrounded by hedge; cinderblock garage on south side; presently used as office and residence.
- 179-187 c.1860 Two-story frame Victorian period residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with center gable on main facade and deep eaves; inside-end chimney; three-bay main facade with double-door entry in north bay and bay window above supported by Ionic columns; windows contain mostly double-hung two-over-two sash; side elevations have few openings; house is situated close to sidewalk on 110-by-93 feet lot; presently used as two-family residence.

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| 186-192 | c.1890 | Two-and-one-half-story frame largely altered Queen Anne style residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers original clapboards; cross-gable roof with large central brick chimney; one-story wraparound porch replaced by simple stoop; first-story windows have been replaced with sliding windows; second-story windows have double-hung one-over-one sash in original locations; south side has two-story bay window; modern one-story rear wing; house is situated on 73-by-75 feet lot; former lawn to south replaced with parking lot. |
| 189 | c.1840 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof parallel to street with inside end chimney; simple entablature; three-bay main facade with recessed entrance in north bay; entrance with single door, heavy pilasters and transom; full-width one-story open front porch supported by square piers; original double-hung six-over-six sash windows with louvered shutters; side elevations have few windows; small attic windows in gable ends; modern frame garage and passage added to north side in 1969; house is recessed from street on 50-by-150 feet lot with small front lawn and foundation plantings. |
| 193 | c.1890 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on raised stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; complex gable and hip roof with overhanging eaves; asymmetrical main facade with projecting section and recessed section with decorative front porch; three-sided bay window at south end of first story adjacent to entrance, two single windows at north end; paired windows in second story with one-bay recessed porch; windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash; random window placement on side elevations; house is situated close to sidewalk on 45-by-64 feet lot with modern wheelchair ramp leading to entrance. |
| 194 | c.1890 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers original clapboards and shingled gable area; cross-gable roof; three-bay main facade with entrance on south bay reached by modern porch; windows contain multi-paned upper sash with single-paned lower sash; similar side elevation treatments; house is situated close to sidewalk on 25-by-75 feet lot with small side yard. |

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- 205-217 c.1890 Large L-shaped two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding on first story, shingles above; complex cross-gabled roof with prominent exterior end chimney and round-arched windows in gable ends; main facade features regularly placed double-hung nine-over-one sash windows with one-story corner octagonal porch (now enclosed); horizontal banding above first-story windows and at sills and lintels on second story; wide corner pilasters; side elevations treated in similar manner to main facade; entrance on Clinton Avenue replaced with large window; house is situated on 136-by-100 feet corner lot facing Academy Green; numerous mature trees on property; house was originally constructed as single-family residence, converted for use by YWCA before 1955; large modern rear wing now connects building to adjacent small residence on Maiden Lane.
- 217-221 c.1830 Two-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof parallel to street with two inside end chimneys; simple entablature with eave returns; original section has five-bay main facade with central doorway; entrance has single door, pilasters, and transom; two-bay wing on south side with Italianate style bracketed wood cornice; modern secondary entrance in wing with transom and hood; all windows contain double-hung six-over-six sash, panelled shutters on first story, and louvered shutters on second story; side elevations have two windows on each story; house is situated close to sidewalk on 74-by-108 feet lot facing Academy Green; built as single-family residence, presently used as offices.
- 232-242 c.1870 Three-story brick commercial and residential building adjacent to former Governor Clinton Hotel; upper two stories covered with aluminum siding; flat roof; first story has center entrance with classically inspired pilasters, entablature, denticulated cornice; entrance flanked by two commercial storefronts on each side with tapestry brick, modern windows and doors; southernmost storefront has some early-twentieth century features such as concrete base and door placement; first story of south side has similar commercial character; first story of north elevation has no openings; second and third stories of main facade have two windows in end bays; siding covers central section which was originally recessed porches; second and third stories of north and south elevations have

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- numerous windows in identical locations on each story with modern shutters; building is situated close to sidewalk on 130-by-200 feet lot.
- 244-252 19th century Three-story brick industrial building with flat roof; undecorated elevations include flat stone sills and simple lintels, altered openings on first story; double-hung one-over-one sash; historic frame addition on rear has been covered with aluminum siding; large modern incompatible addition on north side; building is deeply recessed from street at rear of 129-by-254 feet lot; large Tudor Revival commercial building (demolished) was located at front of lot until 1983.
- 247-251 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story frame and brick Tudor Revival commercial building with half timber and stucco on front, asphalt brick siding on other elevations; steeply pitched hip roof with cross gables and center dormer; first story has rough brick facing with large display windows flanking recessed central entrance; gables at each end and in center of first story; second story has four double-hung one-over-one sash windows; single windows in third story gables, paired window in dormer; south elevation has several windows with similar arrangement on each story; building is situated close to sidewalk on 63-by-110 feet lot; north side of building is close to adjacent former Kirkland Hotel; building was likely built to match the similarly styled hotel; presently vacant and threatened with demolition;
- 254-256 c.1920 Two-story brick commercial building; flat roof behind angled parapet at front; hallow gable perpendicular to street; tapestry brick front, common brick side elevations; unusual front elevation features large central window flanked by full-light entrance doors; second story has unusual large window suggesting Arts and Crafts influence in multi-paned configuration; north elevation has numerous bays separated by buttresses and containing large first story windows and paired metal sash on second story; south elevation has no openings and shows evidence of demolished building adjacent; building is situated at line of sidewalk on 43-by-173 feet lot; was once a business machine equipment room; an attached brick arched opening on north side once lead to rear commercial garage.

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| 80-90 | c.1855 | Large two-and-one-half-story brick Italianate style villa on raised brick foundation; standing seam metal gable roof with two cross gables and upturned eaves; three central chimneys; bracketed wood cornice on all elevations follows rake of gables; modern aluminum trim on cornice; main facade has two symmetrical projecting pavilions flanking slightly recessed narrow central entrance bay and recessed end bays; paired flat-arched windows in each pavilion on first and second stories, paired window above entrance; small windows in both front gables; one-story open Colonial Revival porch covers entrance and extends into pavilions; modern single door at entrance with round-arched transom; double-hung one-over-one sash windows in most locations; large one-bay by two-bay recessed wing on north side with window treatments similar to main facade; south elevation features one-story bay window; other openings identical to main facade; house is deeply recessed from street on 197-by-159 feet corner lot with expansive yard and mature plantings; house was originally built as one-family residence, presently used as six apartments and offices; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District. |
| 87-89 | c.1960 | NON-CONTRIBUTING; one-story modern brick ranch house with picture window; does not contribute to historic character of street or district; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District. |
| 91-93 | c.1830 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residence which has been covered with stucco; raised stone foundation; gable roof parallel to street; interior chimney; modern chimney on front, detracting from historic character of building; three-bay main facade with entrance in south bay; modern awning above stoop; double-hung six-over-six window sash may be original; four windows on each side elevation; house is situated close to sidewalk on 53-by-87 feet lot with foundation plantings; modern garage at rear; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District. |
| 92-98 | c.1855 | Large two-and-one-half-story brick Italianate style villa on raised brick foundation; irregular shape with gable roof main block with cross gable at front and flat-roofed two-story rear wing; two central chimneys; bracketed wood cornice on all elevations follows rake of gables; asymmetrical main facade has one-bay projecting pavilion at south end containing one-story projection with Palladian style window; double-door en- |

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- trance in center bay and floor-length French window in north bay; second story has paired sash windows in most locations with asymmetrical glazing pattern and molded flat-arched stone lintels; south elevation has projecting two-story pavilion with windows of identical configuration to those of other elevations; house is deeply recessed from street on 109-by-140 feet corner lot with large yard and mature plantings; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 95-97 c.1835 Two-and-one-half-story brick Greek Revival residence on high stone foundation; gable roof parallel to street; full entablature with returns; large inside-end chimneys; three-bay main facade with entrance reached by modern stoop; entry features pilasters, sidelights, and transom; double-hung six-over-six window sash and shutters may be original; modern entrance at south side detracts from historic character of building; house is situated close to sidewalk on 46-by-90 feet lot with iron fence at front; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 99-101 c.1960's **NON-CONTRIBUTING**; modern two-story brick Colonial style residence; gable roof parallel to street; main facade features recessed entry area and historic stone inscriptions incorporated into facade; double-hung eight-over-eight sash windows with shutters; house is situated close to sidewalk on 44-by-100 feet lot; arched entry to rear yard connects to adjacent house at 95-97 Fair Street; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 100-106 c.1855 Two-and-one-half-story brick Italianate style villa on raised brick foundation with stone water table; hip roof with prominent front central gable; two central chimneys; bracketed wood cornice on all elevations; symmetrical three-bay main facade with central projecting pavilion with paired windows; single-door entry in south bay, single window in north bay; second story has paired windows in pavilion, single windows in side bays; double-hung four-over-four and six-over-six sash windows in most locations; side elevations feature randomly placed openings; two-story frame rear wing; house is deeply recessed from street on 90-by-180 feet lot with large front yard and mature plantings; built as single-family residence, presently used as office and apartments; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.

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- 103-105 c.1830 Two-and-one-half-story brick late Federal style residence on high brick and stone foundation; gable roof parallel to street; denticulated cornice with returns; three-bay main block with two-bay recessed wing on north side; prominent Colonial Revival front porch at entry and in front of wing has large Doric columns, shuttered French windows in former location of railings; entry has heavy pilasters and transom; double-hung six-over-one sash windows with modern shutters; side elevations treated in similar manner; house is situated close to sidewalk on 46-by-100 foot lot; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 107-109 c.1870 Two-and-one-half-story frame Italianate style residence on high brick foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street with deep cornice and frieze; three-bay main facade with double-door entrance in north bay; one-story full-width open front porch; one-bay second-story projecting pavilion above entry; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; house is situated on 45-by-101 foot lot with small front yard and foundation plantings; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 108-112 c.1870 Two-and-one-half-story frame Second Empire style residence on high brick foundation; clapboard siding; bell-curved slate-covered mansard roof with three arched dormers on front, two dormers on each side elevation, and two large inside-end brick chimneys; deep cornice with paired brackets; wide three-bay main facade with central entrance, paired windows to the north, one-story polygonal bay window to the south; second story has three paired windows; one-story full-width open front porch with paired turned columns, wood railings, and modillioned and denticulated cornice; double-door entrance; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; side elevations have randomly placed windows; two-story flat-roofed rear wing; house is deeply recessed from street on 67-by-234 foot lot with front yard and mature plantings; originally built as one-family residence, currently used as doctor's office and apartments; stone carriage block and hitching post at curb; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 111-113 c.1850 Two-and-one-half-story frame L-shaped Italianate style residence on high brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof; main facade features three-bay recessed section with one-story entrance porch and projecting wing with unusual and large six-sided two-story bay window at

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- front; entrance porch has bracketed cornice, simple columns, modern iron railings and double-door entrance; double-hung two-over-two sash windows; house is situated close to street on 45-by-105 feet lot; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 114-118 c.1870 Two-and-one-half-story brick Second Empire style residence; L-shaped with three-bay main section and one-bay recessed side wing; bell-curved slate-covered mansard roof with three arched dormers on front, two dormers on each side elevation, and inside-end brick chimneys; deep cornice with paired brackets; full-width one-story frame open front porch with curved section at front, square posts resting on stone plinths, deep modillioned cornice, and railings with turned balusters; three-bay main section has double-door entrance and two long windows; wing has large French window at front with multi-light transom; other windows contain double-hung one-over-one or casement sash; one-story flat-roofed rear wing; house is deeply recessed from street on 33-by-81 feet lot with front yard and mature plantings; originally built as one-family residence, currently used as doctor's office and residence; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 115-117 c.1860 Two-and-one-half-story brick L-shaped Italianate style residence on high brick foundation; gable roof perpendicular to street on front section with cross gable at rear; two inside-end chimneys; bracketed wood cornice and deep frieze on all sides; three-bay main facade with entrance in south bay; floor-length windows on first story with double-hung two-over-two sash, other windows contain double-hung two-over-two sash, flat stone lintels and louvered shutters; two round-arched windows in attic gable; one-story full-width open front porch with decorative columns and braces; recessed double-door entrance with transom; full-height windows at basement level of main facade; side elevations have two-bay configuration in cross gabled section with openings similar to those of main facade; house is situated close to sidewalk on 49-by-107 feet lot with small front yard; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 119-121 c.1860 Two-and-one-half-story frame L-shaped Italianate style residence on high stone foundation; shingle siding replaces clapboards; high-pitched gable roof with paired brackets along cornice; three-bay main facade with entrance at north end;

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- one-story open front porch with columns, arched braces, and wood railings; two-story addition at front with garage detracts from historic character of building; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; side elevations have treatment similar to facade; house is situated close to sidewalk on 47-by-110 feet lot; historic garage at rear; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 120-124 c.1850 Two-story brick Italianate style villa on raised foundation; appears to have begun as L-shaped building with late-nineteenth century wing added to north creating present U-shaped building; central portion has gable roof parallel to street with perpendicular gables on end wings; south wing has brackets at eaves; north wing has five-sided two-story bay at front with pyramidal tower roof; roof has finial and small circular dormers; large inside-end chimneys on south side and at north end of original building; main facade has entrance in recessed central portion with two-story wood porch (originally one-story) filling open area between projecting wings; original two-story three-sided bay window in front of south wing with pilasters between windows; double-hung two-over-two sash windows on front, mixture of sash configurations on sides; few openings in side elevations; house is deeply recessed from street on 65-by-213 feet lot with front yard and foundation plantings; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 123-127 c.1830 Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; flush board siding on front, clapboards on sides; gable roof perpendicular to street with pedimented front gable and full entablature with dentils; three-bay main facade with two-story wing to south; first-story sunroom in wing with multi-paned casement windows; second story in wing has broad wall surfaces and double-hung windows; single replacement door at entry with transom; most windows contain double-hung six-over-six sash with shutters; side elevations feature similar window configuration; house is situated close to sidewalk on 50-by-110 feet lot; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 126-128 c.1850 Two-and-one-half-story brick L-shaped Italianate style villa on raised foundation; gable roof parallel to street with perpendicular projecting section at south end; brackets along eaves on all sides; inside-end chimney; main facade has two bays in long portion, single bay in projection; entrance in

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corner of ell; second story has small one-bay addition in corner of ell above first story door; one-story Colonial Revival porch in ell has full entablature, columns, and wood railings; altered entrance has single door, sidelights and transom; similar opening adjacent in north bay; most other windows are in paired and single combinations, with original double-hung six-over-six and four-over-four sash; side elevations have few randomly placed openings; house is deeply recessed from street on 68-by-233 feet lot with front yard; presently used as doctor's office and residence; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.

129-131 c.1890

Large two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding and architectural detail covered with aluminum siding; decorative one-story front porch removed; numerous gable and hip roof sections and unusual projecting front dormer; main facade features center door, paired windows to north, and three-sided bay window to south; side elevations treated in similar fashion to front; windows in single and paired combinations with double-hung one-over-one sash; house is situated close to sidewalk on 54-by-116 feet lot; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.

130-132 c.1850

Two-story L-shaped brick Greek Revival/ Italianate style residence on raised brick foundation; flat roof with bracketed and denticulated cornice on all sides; main section three bays wide with entrance in north bay; two-story three-sided bay windows at front of recessed ell; Greek Revival entry features full entablature, single door, sidelights and engaged columns; early-twentieth century stone stoop and iron balconies at first-story front windows; two-story bay at rear of north elevation; full-length windows on first story on main facade; most windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash; side elevations have randomly placed windows; modern rear addition; house is on landscaped terrace on 56-by-220 feet lot; wood driveway gates on north side; carriage block at curb; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.

133-135 c.1840

Two-and-one-half-story altered frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; L-shaped with gable roof and cross gable at front; three-bay main facade has two-story full-width open porch (c.1900); double entry door on first story with entry to second-

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- story porch directly above; porch cloumns and railings replaced; double-hung one-over-one sash windows with modern shutters; house is situated close to sidewalk on 35-by-116 feet lot with adjacent parking area; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 134-136 c.1850 Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on raised stone foundation; clapboard siding; building is cross-shaped with central projecting section with gable roof perpendicular to street and recessed wings with gable roof parallel to street; deep heavily molded cornice and prominent returns; central section is three bays wide on first story with entrance in south bay, two bays wide on second story; single paired windows on front of wings; one-story U-shaped Victorian period open front porch surrounds main pavilion and covers part of each wing; porch has elaborate tracery on railings, columns, frieze and braces; entrance has pilasters and single two-light, two-panel door; double-hung six-over-six sash windows with operating louvered shutters in main section, paired double-hung four-over-four sash windows in wings; modern first-story window at rear of north wing; double-hung six-over-six and casement sash windows on sides of wings; two-story rear enclosed porch in southeast corner; house is recessed from street on 55-by-141 feet lot with front yard; historic barn at rear of lot now converted to garage; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District;
- 137-139 c.1850 Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof parallel to street; bracketed cornice; wide three-bay main facade with central entrance; one-bay Colonial Revival entrance porch with bracketed and denticulated cornice; five-sided bay window on second story above porch; entrance has sidelights and transom; double-hung six-over-six and one-over-one sash windows with shutters on main facade, no shutters on side windows; house is slightly recessed from street on 51-by-117 feet lot; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 138-142 c.1870 Two-and-one-half-story frame L-shaped Italianate style residence on low brick foundation; clapboard siding; cross gable roof with deep cornice paired brackets, and upturned eaves; inside-end brick chimney on south side; main facade three bays wide in main section, with five-sided two-story bay window at front of recessed ell on south side; one-story full-

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- width open porch on main section features decorative bracketed cornice, columns, and railings; double-door recessed entrance; double-hung one-over-one sash windows in most locations; side elevations feature few randomly placed openings; house is recessed from street on 50-by-149 feet lot with front yard and foundation plantings; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 141-145 c.1840 One-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; standing seam metal gable roof parallel to street; single chimney at rear; full entablature with eyebrow windows along front, full size windows on side elevations; three-bay main facade with one-bay wing on south side; wing has shed roof and front wall which rises above line of roof; one-bay open Greek Revival porch at entrance with square piers, wood railings, and single door; double-hung six-over-six sash windows with mix of louvered and panelled shutters; house is situated close to street on 54-by-100 feet lot with historic two-story carriage house (now used as garage) in rear yard; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 144-146 c.1860 Two-story frame Italianate style residence on high brick foundation; asbestos shingles cover clapboards; flat roof with broad overhanging modillioned cornice, deep molded frieze with denticulated molding at top; three-bay main facade with entry in north bay; one-story full-width open front porch with Corinthian columns, railings with turned balusters, and heavy entablature matching that of main roof; base of porch filled in with masonry and has windows on front and sides; entry with segmentally arched surround and transom; floor-length first-story windows; large second-story windows with casement sash; side elevations have few randomly placed openings; house is recessed from street on 44-by-143 feet lot with small front yard; presently vacant and apparently fire damaged; house was originally identical to adjacent house at 148-150 Fair Street; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 147-149 c.1835 One-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on raised stone and brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street; modern outside chimney at rear; eyebrow windows along front, full size windows on side elevations; three-bay main facade with one-bay wing on south side behind open Victorian period side

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- porch; entrance with gabled hood; double-hung two-over-two sash windows on front with panelled shutters; double-hung six-over-six sash windows on side elevations; house is situated close to street on 45-by-100 feet lot; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 148-150 c.1860 Two-story frame Italianate style residence on high brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; flat roof with broad overhanging cornice and deep molded frieze with denticulated molding at top (cornice altered by removal of modillions); three-bay main facade with entry in north bay; one-story full-width open front porch with Corinthian columns, railings with turned balusters, and heavy entablature matching that of main roof (modillions also removed); rigid metal awning added to front of porch; entry with segmentally arched surround and transom; floor-length first-story windows; large second-story windows with casement sash, louvered shutters, and rigid awnings; few randomly placed openings on south side; two-story late-nineteenth century recessed wing on north side features Palladian style window on first story, three-sided oriel window on second story with bracketed wood cornice; large two- and one-story rear additions; house is recessed from street on 40-by-140 feet lot with small front yard; house was built as one-family residence, now several apartments; was originally identical to adjacent house at 144-146 Fair Street; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 151-153 c.1830 Two-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; simple shallow cornice; two inside-end brick chimneys; present stoop replaces three-bay Victorian period porch; five-bay symmetrical main facade with recessed central entry; entry has single two-panel door, sidelights, and transom; double-hung six-over-six sash windows with panelled shutters on first story, louvered shutters on second story; side elevations have few windows; small square windows in attic gable ends; one-and-one-half-story rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 45-by-100 feet lot with side yard; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 152-154 c.1840 Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence with major later alterations; low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboard and shingle siding; cross gable roof with flat-roofed addition (c.1860) in ell; boxed cornice with returns; two

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central chimneys; main facade four bays wide on first story with entrance in north bay; second story has three bays in north section with three-sided projecting oriel window in south bay; one-story full-width open front porch (c.1860) with chamfered columns and cornice with brackets and dentils; modern double-door entrance with remnants of Greek Revival surround; floor-length windows on first story; double-hung one-over-one sash in all windows, including paired windows in front gable; side elevations have randomly placed openings; house is recessed from street on 41-by-143 feet lot with small front yard; house was built as single-family residence, presently used as multi-family residence; house was likely originally three bays wide with recessed side wing; roof appears to have been raised several feet, probably c.1900; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.

155-157 c.1820

Two-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residence on low stone foundation; wide clabboard siding; gable roof parallel to street and clad with standing seam metal; large inside-end brick chimney; three-bay main facade with entrance in north bay; entrance stoop with bracketed Victorian period canopy; single-door entry with sidelights; double-hung twelve-over-eight sash windows on first story, double-hung six-over-six second-story sash; side elevations have similar windows; two-story rear wing with bay window on south side; house is situated close to sidewalk on 52-by-169 feet lot with overgrown foundation plantings and large street tree; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.

156-158 early-19th
century

Two-and-one-half-story frame double house on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with small central brick chimneys and simple shallow cornice at front; main facade in two sections (probably originally identical); south section three bays wide with entrance in south bay; north section has large projecting bay window and entrance in north bay; one-bay Victorian period entrance porch at south bay features turned columns, braces and latticed frieze; simple hood at north entrance; modern single-door entrances in both locations; south section appears to retain original fenestration, north section substantially altered; most windows have double-hung two-over-two sash with six-over-six in some locations; side elevations have randomly placed openings; single small windows in each gable end; two-story rear wing with flat roof; house is situated close

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- to sidewalk on 48-by-85 feet lot; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
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| 159 | c.1910 | First Church of Christ Scientist; one-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival church on raised rough-cut cinderblock foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street with boxed cornice, deep frieze and pedimented front gable; lunette window in front gable; main facade features colossal panelled corner piers with Ionic columns in antis; central section of main facade deeply recessed with paired central doors flanked by small square windows; doors are set within pedimented surround; full-width steps lead to entrance; four-part window above doorway features unusual multi-paned sash in geometric pattern; side elevations each contain four tall double-hung windows with transoms, capped by shallow pedimented hoods; building is recessed from street on 36-by-90 feet lot with small front yard; church is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District. |
| 160 | c.1860 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street; exposed rafters at eaves; three-bay main facade with entrance in south bay; two-story full-width open front porch, second story porch added c.1900; first-story porch has Gothic inspired eight-sided columns, braces, and decorative railings; second-story porch has square columns, solid shingle-clad railing, and gable roof with front gable clad with singles; single-door entrance with transom; double-hung four-over-four sash windows with shallow pointed-arch lintels; house is situated close to sidewalk on 20-by-60 feet lot with narrow gangways between side facade and adjacent residences; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District. |
| 161-163 | c.1830 | Large two-and-one-half-story early-nineteenth century frame residence with major Queen Anne style alterations and additions; low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; complex gable roof with front cross gable and eight-sided three-story corner tower with highly decorative exterior brick chimney; main facade features paired windows, small multi-paned windows, and double-door entrance with bracketed hood; window configuration varies, most with multi-paned upper sash, single-paned lower sash; two-story wing at rear; house is situated close to sidewalk on 52-by-100 feet lot with modern garage at rear; |

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- house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
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| 162 | c.1890 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on raised brick foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards and shingles in gables; gable roof perpendicular to street with cross gable in rear, central chimney, and boxed cornice with upturned eaves; asymmetrical main facade has large two-story three-sided bay window in north half, entry in south half with single window above; modern stoop replaces decorative entrance porch; single-door entrance with large single window adjacent; double-hung one-over-one sash windows throughout; side elevations have few openings except for two-story three-sided bay window on north side; house is situated close to sidewalk on 34-by-60; lot; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District. |
| 164 | c.1830 | Two-and-one-half-story frame late Federal style residence on raised stone foundation; asbestos shingles cover clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with inside-end brick chimney, deep boxed cornice, shallow frieze, and eave returns; three-bay main facade with entrance in north bay; one-story full-width Victorian period open front porch with replaced columns and railings; single-door entrance with sidelights, narrow pilasters, and transom; double-hung one-over-one sash windows in all locations with modern shutters on front; side elevations have few openings except for two-story bay window on south side; two-story rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 32-by-55 feet lot with small front yard; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District. |
| 165-167 | c.1900 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers narrow clapboards; hip roof with large dormers on each side, projecting pedimented front gable above two-story three-sided bay windows; deep boxed cornice with modillion blocks now removed; single-door entry from full-width one-story open front porch which has Ionic columns on stone plinths; front windows feature small stained-glass upper sash, large lower sash; side elevations have similar window treatment; house is recessed from street on 45-by-103 feet lot with small front yard and modern garage at rear; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District. |

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- 166-168 c.1890 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding with decorative wood shingles in gables; high-pitched gable roof perpendicular to street with cross gable at rear and deep boxed cornice; asymmetrical main facade dominated by wide projecting two-story three-sided bay window with gable roof; three-part window in front gable and decorative brackets support roof; entrance in south bay with single window above; simple entrance stoop; modern single-door entrance with Colonial Revival surround appears to date from c.1950; double-hung one-over-one sash windows in most locations with original operating louvered shutters; one-story open porch on north side; house is situated close to sidewalk on 50-by-55 feet lot with small front yard and overgrown plantings; house was probably constructed as one-family residence, now two-family; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 177-179 c.1890 Large two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style residence with stone first story, brick second story; low stone foundation with stone watertable; hip roof with deep cornice and corbelled brick frieze, dormer in southeast corner, single dormer on each face, five-sided three-story tower in northeast corner; prominent corbelled brick chimney on south side; main facade has one-story porch which has been mostly enclosed; first story has rectangular windows with double-hung one-over-one sash and stone lintels and sills; second story has regularly spaced rectangular double-hung one-over-one sash windows trimmed with flat brick arches and stone sills; tower has full third story with wood pilasters between windows and pyramidal roof; side elevations have window treatments similar to front; two-story bay window on south side; house is recessed from street on 50-by-104 feet corner lot with front yard and side yards, mature landscaping; built as a one-family residence, now five apartments; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 178-184 c.1840 Two-and-one-half-story brick Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; gable roof parallel to street with two large inside-end chimneys, deep entablature with denticulated moldings and eave returns, and Philadelphia gutters; oval window in each gable end; five-bay symmetrical main facade with central entrance; one-story one-bay open Colonial Revival entrance porch features paired and single columns on panelled plinths, decorative railings, and hip roof with heavy

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entablature and central pediment; similarly detailed, but larger porch on south facade has curved corners; three-sided Victorian period bay windows located on second story over front and side porches; single-door front entrance has sidelights and transom; double-hung one-over-one sash windows with louvered shutters in all locations; three-bay side elevations similarly treated; large two-story rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 100-by-75 feet corner lot with mature street trees and hedges; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.

181-187 c.1890

Large two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style residence with stone first story, brick second story; low stone foundation with stone watertable; hip roof with single dormer on each face; deep bracketed wood cornice and denticulated frieze on all sides; asymmetrical main facade has two-story three-sided bay window at south, central entry, and elaborately decorated one-story open wraparound porch on east and north sides; porch has Ionic wood columns resting on stone plinths, deep cornice echoing that of main house, wood railings with turned balusters, and projecting pedimented section at entrance; first story has double-hung two-over-two sash windows with stone lintels and sills; second story has paired window with double-hung one-over-one sash above first-story door, single windows which relate to first-story windows in other locations; second-story windows trimmed with flat brick arches and stone sills; south side has two-story bay window; house is recessed from street on 100-by-160 feet lot with front yard and smaller side yards with simple landscaping; two-bay Arts and Crafts style garage at rear (c.1910); stone carriage block at curb; house is presently used as offices; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.

188 c.1830

Two-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof parallel to street with shallow cornice at front and two large inside-end brick chimneys; five-bay symmetrical main facade with central entrance; one-bay pedimented entrance porch supported by slender columns; single-door entry with sidelights and two-panel door which may be original; double-hung six-over-six sash windows in all locations with operating louvered shutters; two-bay side elevations with two small windows in gable ends; early one-bay-deep rear wing with shed roof and additional one-story rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on

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- 50-by-150 feet lot; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District;
- 189-191 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style double house on raised stone foundation; clapboard siding on first story, wood shingles on second story, gables, and dormers; complex gable roof parallel to street in south section, cross gable in north section; two dormers in south section of roof, three-part window in front cross gable; prominent central brick chimney; asymmetrical main facade with two entrances, each with its own porch which exhibits Colonial Revival influences; original second-story balustrade now removed from porch on north side; porch on south side has pedimented gable roof; first-story windows are generally double-hung one-over-one sash windows and randomly placed; second story features paired and single windows, some with double-hung one-over-one sash, some with double-hung six-over-one sash; attic windows are similarly glazed; wavy shingle pattern in porch gable and above second-story windows; side elevations feature similar decoration and random openings; house is recessed from street on 50-by-148 feet lot with shrubs and parking areas in front and on side; rough-cut cinderblock garage at rear; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.
- 190 c.1880 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding and shingled gables; gable roof perpendicular to street with cross gable toward rear; prominent exterior-end brick chimney and center chimney; simple deep boxed cornice; asymmetrical main facade has door in south bay with two adjacent floor-length windows, two paired windows on second story, and three-part window in front gable; simple stoop at entrance with Colonial Revival surround (c.1900); window configuration varies from multi-light casements on first story to double-hung six-over-six and one-over-one sash windows in other locations; many windows retain louvered shutters; side elevations feature similar fenestration to main facade; north side has enclosed cellar entrance; house is situated close to sidewalk on 53-by-150 feet lot; presently used as offices and apartments; modern garage at rear; house appears to have originally been almost identical to 194-196 Fair Street; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District.

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| 194-196 | c.1880 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards and shingles; gable roof perpendicular to street with cross gable toward rear; prominent inside-end and central brick chimneys; simple deep boxed cornice; asymmetrical main facade has entrance in north bay with two windows adjacent; two paired windows on second story, two-part windows in gable ends; simple stoop and small entrance porch with turned columns; single-door entrance; double-hung one-over-one replacement windows sash in all locations except attic windows which are probably original; modern shutters; side elevations feature similar fenestration; south side has canopy which protects cellar entrance from front; house is situated close to sidewalk on 44-by-111 foot lot; presently used as offices and apartments; modern garage in rear; house appears to have originally been almost identical to 190 Fair Street; house is located in locally designated Fair Street Historic District. |
| 201-203 c.1860 | | Large two-story brick Italianate style residence on raised stone foundation; flat roof with highly decorative bracketed and denticulated wood cornice with eyebrow windows set into deep frieze; two prominent chimneys on south side, each with three chimney pots; five-bay symmetrical main facade with central entrance; simple masonry entrance stoop (probably replaces wood porch); entrance with double doors and transom; double-hung two-over-two sash windows with segmentally arched cast-iron lintels and sills; very long south facade with three-sided second-story oriel window near eastern end, wide two-story projecting bay near western end; north elevation has simple decorative treatments; house is situated close to sidewalk on 59-by-120 foot corner lot with bluestone curb separating building from sidewalk; historic iron fence along north property line; foundation plantings at front; presently used as offices; built on site of Bogardus Tavern, location of first meeting of New York State Assembly, 1777; once owned by architect Myron Teller and his wife; building was rebuilt and enlarged during Teller's period of ownership; locally designated historic landmark. |
| 202 c.1870 | | Two-and-one-half-story brick L-shaped Second Empire style residence on low stone foundation; bell-curved slate-covered mansard roof with segmentally-arched dormers on front and sides; very deep wood cornice with paired brackets; three-bay main facade with entry in south bay; house originally had unusual and elaborate wraparound porch supported by |

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- brackets, now removed; entrance now reached by simple modern concrete stoop; original double-door entrance replaced by single-door entrance; double-hung two-over-two sash windows in most locations with flat molded lintels; side elevations feature similar decorative treatments of openings; house is slightly recessed from street on 40-by-100 feet corner lot with small yards; presently used as offices.
- 205-207 c.1950 NON-CONTRIBUTING; Small one-story modern brick office building on low foundation; gable roof perpendicular to street; building is recessed from street on 45-by-50 feet lot with front and side yard and foundation plantings; does not detract from historic character of street.
- 206-208 c.1840 Two-and-one-half-story brick Greek Revival residence on high brick foundation; flat roof with inside-end chimney; broad entablature with boxed cornice, dentils, and narrow eyebrow windows on front; main facade three bays wide on first story with central entry flanked by floor-length windows; second story has two small windows above entrance and single windows flanking; one-bay entrance porch has Ionic columns, denticulated cornice, and modern iron railings; Victorian period double-door entrance; double-hung two-over-two sash windows in most locations; two-bay side elevations; one-story rear wing; house is slightly recessed from street on 55-by-100 feet lot with small front yard; presently used as offices.
- 209 c.1957 NON-CONTRIBUTING; Modern three-story stone, aluminum and glass office and educational center constructed for and connected (by basement level passage) to adjacent Fair Street Reformed Church; building recessed from street and occupies almost entire 50-by-121 feet lot.
- 210-212 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story brick Georgian Revival residence with elaborate decorative details; low stone foundation; marble trim including watertable, window sills, and splayed lintels; Flemish bond brick pattern on all facades; gable roof parallel to street with two large front dormers, inside-end chimneys, and deep modillioned cornice; pedimented gable ends; three-bay main facade with entry in south bay; one-bay wood entrance porch has Doric columns and entablature with triglyphs and metopes, and modillioned cornice; entrance has single panelled door with sidelights and elliptical fanlight; double-hung nine-over-one sash windows with operating louvered shutters in all locations; three-part second story

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- window above entrance with double-hung nine-over-one central sash flanked by double-hung three-over-one sash; side elevations have similar fenestration to main facade; smooth-faced stucco in gable ends; large one-story original rear porch; house is slightly recessed from street on 57-by-142 feet lot with small front yard; presently used as offices; designed by prominent Kingston architect Myron Teller for lawyer DeWitt Roosa; later owned and occupied by Teller.
- 213-223 1852 Fair Street Reformed Church; large limestone Gothic Revival church on high stone basement; coursed cut-stone facades with shallow buttresses at corners and along north and south sides; gable roof with shallow cornice; three-part facade with 80 feet high square central tower flanked by tall pointed-arch windows with drip moldings; tower projects from facade and contains main entrance reached by wide stone steps with stone pedestals and cast-iron lamps; tall window above entrance, date stone above window, and louvered openings around top of tower; five-bay side elevations with buttresses separating each bay and tall pointed-arch windows; most windows contain diamond-paned leaded sash with wide central mullion; one-story rear wings; church is recessed from street on 150-by-170 feet corner lot with lawns on all sides, modern educational building attached to south side at basement level.
- 214-216 c.1950 NON-CONTRIBUTING; One-and-one-half-story brick and frame Cape Cod style residence on low foundation; house is recessed from street on 50-by-91 feet lot with small front yard; does not detract from historic character of street.
- 218-224 c.1840 Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street with large Victorian period cross-gabled section; central chimney; flush board siding and two-part Victorian period window in front gable, clapboard in cross gable on Pearl Street; prominent entablature across front and at sides; main facade three bays wide with entry in south bay; south wing has Victorian period five-sided two-story bay window on front; one-bay entrance porch with turned columns; single-door entrance with sidelights; double-hung two-over-two sash windows in most locations with panelled shutters on first story, louvered on second; side elevations have numerous windows in regular arrangement; house is situated close to sidewalk on 102-by-90 feet corner lot; presently used as offices.

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| 226-236 | 1893-94 | St. James Methodist Church; massive two-story Romanesque Revival Church; walls constructed of pale green sandstone with brown sandstone trim; corner entrance at Fair and Pearl streets set at 45-degree angle and surmounted by bell tower; typical features of style present in building including clustered columns at entrance, window openings with foliate carvings, round-arched windows and door openings and panelled entry doors; secondary towers at north and east corners of building; large identical round-arched windows on north and east sides with stained-glass leaded sash; two-story wing on north side; church is situated close to sidewalks on both streets on 110-by-149 feet corner lot. |
| 231-235 | 1957 | NON-CONTRIBUTING; Modern two-story brick, stone and glass office/bank building; situated close to sidewalk on 72-by-110 feet lot with parking area on side. |
| 237 | 1924 | Three-story brick commercial building; flat roof, simple deep cornice and parapet at front; first story has entrance to upper stories in north bay, recessed storefront in south area; limestone trim; prominent undecorated sign board above first story; upper stories four bays wide with double-hung one-over-one sash windows with limestone lintels and sills; side elevations have no openings on first story, undecorated openings in upper stories; upper stories were probably originally apartments; two-story rear wing; building is situated at line of sidewalk on 40-by-132 feet lot. |

Franklin Street Building List

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| 102-104 | c.1905 | Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on raised brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with central chimney and simple boxed cornice; one-story full width open front porch with round columns, modern railings, and lattice in base; main facade has entry door and two windows on first story; second story has two windows with double-hung one-over-one sash; single attic window in front gable; house is situated close to sidewalk on 40-by-80 foot lot with small front yard and early-twentieth century garage at rear. |
| 103 | c.1920 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on rock-faced concrete block foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof parallel to street; boxed cornice with returns; central brick chimney; three-bay main facade with single door entrance in west bay; double-hung six-over-one sash windows; small entrance porch with round columns and gable roof; two-bay side facades; one-story porch on east side; house is recessed from street on raised terrace; property is rear portion of lot occupied by 97-101 Clinton Avenue. |
| 105-107 | c.1860 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on low stone foundation; gable roof perpendicular to street, with simple boxed cornice and central chimney; recessed wing on east side; asbestos siding covers clapboards; three-bay main facade with entrance in west bay and simple stoop; windows with double-hung six-over-six sash; side elevations have randomly placed openings; two-story rear wing appears later than original building; house is recessed from street on 48-by-165 foot lot with small front yard; built as single family, now a multi-family residence. |
| 106 | c.1905 | Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on raised brick foundation; aluminum siding covers original clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with central chimney and exposed eaves; two-bay main facade with one-story full width open porch with square columns, wood railings, and lattice in base; large single-paned window adjacent to single-door entry on first story; second story has two single windows with double-hung one-over-one sash; single attic window in front gable; side elevations have altered openings; house is situated close to sidewalk on 35-by-55 foot lot with small front yard and modern garage at rear. |

Franklin Street Building List

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| 108-110 | c.1850 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on raised stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with two inside-end brick chimneys; wide symmetrical three-bay main facade with central entry; one-story open porch with square piers runs nearly full width of facade; entrance has single door, sidelights, and transom; windows with double-hung two-over-two sash; two-bay side elevations, single windows in gable ends; house is situated on 49-by-55 feet corner lot with small front yard, paved side yard, and small frame garage at rear. |
| 109-111 | c.1860 | One-and-one-half-story L-shaped frame Victorian period residence on high brick basement; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof with deep boxed eaves, inside-end and center chimneys; three-bay main facade with entrance in east bay; one-story full-width open porch with simple square posts and solid railing, lattice panels below; windows contain double-hung one-over-one and two-over-two sash; one-story section within ell with angled bay at front (may have once been open porch); side elevations have randomly placed windows of similar configuration to front windows; house is slightly recessed from street on 49-by-168 feet lot with hedge across front. |
| 113-115 | c.1850 | Two-story frame Greek Revival residence on low foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street, with full entablature and returns; three-bay main facade with entrance in east bay; one-story full-width open Victorian period porch with decorative turned posts and brackets; simple single door entrance with sidelights and transom; windows contain double-hung two-over-one sash; one-and-one-half-story recessed wing with later hipped-roof addition at front; four-part window on front of addition; few openings on side elevations of original building; inside-end brick chimneys at rear of main house and at side of wing; house is recessed from street on 48-by-172 feet lot with front yard; frame garage (c.1930) at rear. |
| 116-118 | c.1850 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on raised brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street; center chimney; wide three-bay main facade with central entry; full-width porch removed after 1955; entrance has single door and stoop with canopy; |

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- windows contain double-hung six-over-six sash; house is slightly recessed from street on 43-by-100 feet lot with small front yard.
- 117-119 c.1870 Two-and-one-half-story frame L-shaped Victorian period residence on low stone foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards; standing seam metal gable roof with deep boxed eaves; three-bay main section and three-bay slightly recessed wing; double-door entry in east bay; one-story open front porch extends across part of main section and part of wing; original decorative details of porch removed and replaced with square posts; plywood replaces porch railings; double-hung one-over-one replacement windows; side elevations have fewer openings than front with similar windows; single round-arched window in front gable; two-story rear wing; house is recessed from street on 51-by-177 feet lot with small front yard.
- 120-122 c.1860 Two-story frame Italianate style residence on raised stone foundation; clapboard siding; flat roof with deep covered cornice on all sides; entrance in west bay; one-story full width open front porch with decorative lattice posts and frieze; three-bay main facade with entrance and French windows on first story; second story and side elevations have windows with double-hung two-over-two sash; house is recessed from street on 45-by-100 feet lot with front yard enclosed by picket fence.
- 121-125 c.1860 Two-story frame Italianate style double house on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; flat roof with bracketed cornice at front; six-bay symmetrical main facade with entrances at each end; one-story full-width open front porch with replaced posts; double-hung one-over-one sash windows on first story, double-hung two-over-two sash windows on second story; side elevations have no openings; house is situated close to sidewalk on 51-by-182 feet lot.
- 124-126 c.1850 Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on low stone foundation; board and batten siding; gable roof perpendicular to street; three-bay main facade with entrance in east bay; modern door; windows with two-over-two sash; randomly placed smaller windows on side elevation; house is recessed from street on 48-by-140 feet lot with mature trees surrounding house.

Franklin Street Building List

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| 127-133 | 19th-century | Two-and-one-half-story frame church on low brick foundation; clapboard and asbestos siding; gable roof perpendicular to street, with simple boxed eaves and inside chimney near front; two-bay main facade with entrance in east bay; small modern entrance vestibule; long side facades with pointed-arch windows containing stained glass; second-story windows mostly rectangular with double-hung sash in most locations, small octagonal replacement windows in other locations; two small windows in front attic gable; building is set back slightly from street on 90-by-100 feet lot with hedge at front; no building shown at this location on 1887 map; 1914 map shows "shop" building situated differently on lot which may be present building before conversion to church; known as Alliance Gospel Church in 1950's; after 1966 known as The Paradise Soul Saving Station for Every Nation. |
| 128-130 | c.1850 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period L-shaped residence on low foundation; gable roof perpendicular to street in main section, recessed wing west side; simple boxed wood cornice; three-bay main facade clad with modern brick; full-width modern open brick front porch; windows with two-over-two sash and modern plank shutters; front gable clad with modern wood siding; side elevations clad with asphalt shingles and have few openings; house is slightly recessed from street 52-by-139 feet lot. |
| 135-137 | c.1910 | One-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on raised stone foundation; clapboard siding intact on first story; aluminum siding covers clapboards and wood shingles on second story; high-pitched gable roof parallel to street with large front dormer and gabled front bay; boxed cornice with eave returns; main facade features open entrance porch under long main roof and paired windows in adjacent two-story section; single-door entrance; six-over-one and nine-over-one sash windows; side elevations have randomly placed openings and three-sided bay window; house is recessed from street on 45-by-110 feet corner lot with tall hedges and mature trees. |
| 136-138 | c.1900 | Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on raised foundation; wood shingle siding; cross-gable roof with broad eaves and returns; central chimney; main facade has one-story open wraparound porch with shingle-covered piers and solid railings; slightly projecting gabled bay on second story over entrance; simple single-door entrance; windows with one-over- |

Franklin Street Building List

- one sash; side elevations feature randomly placed openings and similar decorative treatments; house is recessed from street on 50-by-100 feet corner lot with front and side yard and hedges; house was originally almost identical to neighboring residence at 140 Franklin.
- 139 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on raised brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; wood shingles remain in gables; high-pitched gable roof perpendicular to street; central chimney; main facade features entrance in west bay and three-sided bay window on first story, projecting bay and two windows on second story; diamond-paned windows in front gables; one-story full-width open front porch with shingle-covered solid railing and turned posts; single-door entrance with small window adjacent; most windows contain nine-over-one sash; side elevations have randomly placed openings; house is recessed from street on 35-by-110 feet lot with small yard and hedges at front; modern garage at rear.
- 140 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on raised foundation; aluminum siding covers wood shingle siding or clapboards; cross gable roof with broad eaves and returns; center chimney; main facade has one-story full-width open porch with square piers and solid railings; slightly projecting gabled bay on second story; simple single-door entrance; windows with one-over-one sash and modern shutters; side elevations feature randomly placed openings and similar decorative treatments; house is recessed from street on 40-by-100 feet lot with small front yard and hedges; house was originally almost identical to neighboring residence at 136-138 Franklin Street.
- 141-143 c.1930 Two-story frame Colonial Revival residence on raised rock-faced cinderblock foundation; narrow clapboard siding; hip roof with deep eaves; three-bay main facade with one-story modern enclosed entrance porch; windows with one-over-one sash and louvered shutters; side elevations have two bays with similar window treatments; one-story rear wing; house is recessed from street on 60-by-110 feet lot with attached garage.
- 142-144 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival four-square residence on raised stone foundation; original narrow clapboard siding; hip roof with single dormer on each face; broad overhanging eaves; main facade two bays wide with

Franklin Street Building List

full-width one-story open porch supported by square columns and with projecting pediment over entrance; projecting entry features single door, pilasters, and sidelights; first story window has leaded glass upper sash, large single-light lower sash; similar window configuration on three-sided bay window and single window on west elevation; all other windows contain one-over-one sash; house is recessed from street on slight rise on 45-by-100 feet lot with small front yard and foundation plantings.

145-147 c.1910

Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on raised rock-faced block foundation; narrow clapboard siding; high-pitched gable roof with single jerkin-headed dormer on west side; main facade two bays wide with entrance in east bay; one-bay entrance porch with original columns, balustrade, and flat roof; single-door entrance; windows with one-over-one sash on all elevations; side elevations have regularly placed windows, one-story three-sided bay window on west side; house is recessed from street on 48-by-110 feet lot with small front yard and mature plantings.

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| 1-7 | 18th-century | Tobias Van Buren House; two-and-one-half story stone residence on low foundation; gable roof parallel to street with inside-end chimney on each end; shallow boxed cornice with molded frieze; five-bay symmetrical main facade with recessed central entrance; single panelled door with exterior shutters; double-hung six-over-six sash windows with panelled shutters on first story, louvered shutters on second; south elevation has no openings except two small windows in attic gable; north side has one on each story and in attic gable; modern one-bay garage on south side with shed roof; house is situated close to sidewalk on 77-by-137 feet lot facing St. James Street; locally designated historic landmark; house was likely built soon after burning of Kingston in 1777. |
| 8-10 | c.1880 | Two-and-one-half-story frame double house on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with large central cross gable on main facade; two inside brick chimneys; six-bay symmetrical main facade with entries in each end bay; single-door entries with simple gable-roof hoods; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; single window in each attic gable; side elevations two bays wide; house is situated close to sidewalk on 50-by-65 feet corner lot; |
| 9-11 | c.1840 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street; slender boxed cornice with returns, now covered by aluminium siding; central chimney; three-bay main facade with entry in north bay; original one-bay open entrance porch with square piers, pilasters, and flat roof; single door with transom; double-hung six-over-six sash windows; one-story partially enclosed porch on north side with secondary entrance; Victorian period three-sided bay window on second story over porch; house is situated close to sidewalk on 61-by-150 feet lot; historic garage at rear with modern garage door. |
| 13-15 | c.1830 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residence on low foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street; two inside-end brick chimneys; three-bay main facade with entry in north bay; entrance obscured by modern glass enclosure; one-story partially enclosed porch on south side; replacement sash windows with rigid metal awnings and louvered wood shutters; side elevations have few |

Green Street Building List

- openings; two-story flat-roofed rear wing; house is recessed from street on 50-by-160 feet lot with front yard enclosed by picket fence, foundation plantings, and historic stone hitching post at curb.
- 14 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame L-shaped two-family residence on raised rock faced cinderblock foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; complex gable roof with gabled dormer in front; simple boxed cornice with eave returns; rear and central chimneys; asymmetrical main facade has two central entrances, two-story three-sided by window to the south, and single window to the north; two-story full-width open front porch supported by round columns, with open railing on first story, solid railing on second story; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; side elevations feature numerous windows in identical locations on each story, suggesting identical interior floor plans; house is situated close to sidewalk on 40-by-70 feet lot.
- 17-19 c.1835 Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street on main block with deep boxed cornice and two inside-end chimneys; three-bay main facade with entrance in north bay; entrance has single door, slender pilasters, sidelights, transom, and shouldered surround; double-hung six-over-nine full-length sash windows on first story with louvered wood shutters; double-hung six-over-six second story sash windows, also with shutters; two-story two-bay flat-roofed recessed wing on north side with windows similar to that of main block; one-story shed-roofed wing on south side with modern secondary entrance; house is recessed from street on 55-by-135 feet lot with small front yard and foundation plantings.
- 20 c.1850 Two-and-one-half-story frame Italianate style residence on raised brick foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street; bracketed cornice on all sides with panelled frieze; main section three bays wide with entrance in north bay; one-story open front porch extends beyond main section of house across the front of recessed symmetrical one-story flat-roofed wings on south and north sides; porch has eight-sided columns, decorative railing, and bracketed cornice; single-door entrance; French windows on first story, double-hung six-over-six sash windows in all other locations; round-

Green Street Building List

- arched window in front gable with decorative mullions; side elevations have few openings; later rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 102-by-73 feet lot with side yard; historic stone carriage block and hitching post located between sidewalk and curb; modern garage in side yard.
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| 21 | c.1910 | Two-and-one-half-story frame two-family residence on stone foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with gabled dormer on north side and simple deep boxed cornice and plain frieze; three-bay main facade with central entrance flanked by single windows; two-story full-width open front porch with simple round columns and wood railings; double-hung one-over-one sash windows in all locations; two-story three-sided bay window on north side; identical window pattern on first and second stories, suggesting identical interior layouts; house is recessed from street on 40-by-90 feet lot with small front yard. |
| 22-24 | c.1900 | Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on raised brick foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards and shingled gables; gable roof perpendicular to street with projecting gabled pavilion at front, cross gable on side, shallow boxed cornice with eave returns; central chimney; asymmetrical main facade has three-sided bay window on first story with entrance in south bay; two single windows in second story; one-story one-bay open entrance porch; single door entrance; double-hung one-over-one sash windows in all locations with louvered shutters on second-story front windows; side elevations feature randomly placed windows; house is recessed from street on 46-by-75 feet lot with small front yard. |
| 23 | c.1890 | Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street with inside-end chimney, simple boxed cornice, and plain frieze; main facade three bays wide on first story with single door entrance in south bay, two bays wide on second story; single window in attic gable; one-story full-width open front porch with square replacement columns and no railing; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; metal fire escape on main facade; house is situated on 40-by-40 feet lot at rear of 21 Green Street. |
| 25-29 | c.1900 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival two-family residence on raised stone foundation; clapboard siding with |

Green Street Building List

shingled second story porch railing and gables; complex hip roof with two symmetrical front gables and cross-gable at rear; central gabled dormer on front; main facade has central entrance with double door and two-story three-sided bay window to the north, secondary entrance on south side; first story has wraparound porch on east and south sides with slender columns, full entablature and wood railings; second story has porch on front only; double-hung one-over-one sash windows, some with diamond-paned upper sash; house is recessed from street on 89-by-139 feet lot with small front yard.

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| 28 | c.1730/
after 1777 | <p>Cornelius Van Buren house; one-and-one-half-story stone vernacular residence on low foundation; random-coursed fieldstone facades; gable roof parallel to street with inside-end brick chimneys and shallow cornice; symmetrical five-bay main facade with recessed central entrance and simple stoop; double-hung twelve-over-twelve sash windows on first story with panelled shutters, nine-paned windows with panelled shutters on second story; double-hung six-over-six sash windows on side elevations; side elevations two bays wide with clapboard in upper part of gables; one-and-one-half-story frame rear wing with shed roof; house is situated close to sidewalk on 64-by-81 feet corner lot with foundation plantings; locally designated historic landmark; one of several stone houses in Kingston which were rebuilt after the burning of the village in 1777.</p> |
| 31-33 | c.1870 | <p>Two-and-one-half-story frame Second Empire style residence on raised stone foundation; flush board siding on first story front, clapboard siding in all other locations; high-pitched slate-covered mansard roof with four bracketed and pedimented dormers on front; two prominent chimneys and paired dormers on north side; bracketed wood cornice on all sides; four-bay main facade with entry in second bay from south; one-story full width open front porch with eight-sided columns, decorative frieze, and wood railings; recessed double-door entrance with French windows on first story; double-hung two-over-two sash windows in all other locations; side elevations feature few randomly placed openings; two-story rear wing (1930); house is recessed from street on 60-by-147 feet lot with small front yard.</p> |

SECTION B

Green Street Building List

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| 33 | c.1880 | Modest one-story brick residence on high basement fully exposed at south side; flat roof with shallow cornice and deep frieze at front; two-bay main facade with high modern entrance stoop; side elevations have randomly placed openings; house is deeply recessed from street and is part of property of 31-33 Green Street; may have been built as office. |
| 35-37 | c.1870 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Second Empire style residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; bell-curved mansard roof with two dormers on front, three on sides; two prominent inside-end brick chimneys; deep cornice with paired brackets and aluminum-covered frieze board; three-bay main facade with single-door entry in north bay; one-story full-width open front porch with eight-sided columns, wood railings, and slender curved braces; double-hung two-over-two sash windows; side elevations have randomly placed windows; three-story rear wing with flat roof; house is recessed from street on 40-by-160 feet lot with small front yard; garage (c.1930) at rear. |
| 39-41 | c.1840 | Two-and-one-half-story brick Greek Revival residence on low brick foundation; gable roof perpendicular to street with deep denticulated cornice and eave returns; house was originally L-shaped with a two-story addition now filling in front of ell; hip roof on rear part of ell, flat roof on addition within ell; central chimney; three-bay main facade with double-door entrance in north bay; double-hung two-over-two sash windows with shutters; randomly placed windows on north side, no openings on south side; modern dormer; modern one-story rear addition; house is recessed from street on 54-by-165 feet lot with small front yard and tall evergreen hedge. |
| 43-45 | c.1900 | Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on rock-faced cinderblock foundation; clapboard siding; hip roof with front gable projecting over three-sided bay window; deep boxed cornice; two-bay main facade with single-door entrance in north bay; entrance has sidelights and single window adjacent; second story has single window and three-sided bay; one-story full-width open front porch with modern iron replacement columns and railings; side elevations have randomly placed openings; two-story bay window on south side; house is recessed from street on 35-by-100 feet lot with small front yard. |

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| 44 | c.1830 | Two-and-one-half-story frame late Federal style residence on raised brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with inside-end chimney, boxed cornice, and eave returns; frieze now covered by siding; three-bay main facade with entrance in south bay; one-story full-width open front porch with historic square columns replaced by modern simple posts; single door at entrance with sidelights and transom; double-hung six-over-six sash windows; side elevations have few randomly placed openings, including single attic gable windows; house is situated close to sidewalk on 30-by-77 feet lot. |
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| 47-49 | c.1910 | Two-and-one-half-story frame double house on raised rock-faced cinderblock foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; metal shingle-clad gable roof parallel to street with large cross gable in front; asymmetrical main facade has two central entrances, single window to the north, and three-sided bay window to the south; two-story full-width open front porch; entrances have single doors containing oval windows; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; side elevations have regularly placed openings in identical locations on first and second stories, suggesting identical interior layouts; house is recessed from street on 48-by-140 feet lot with small front yard. |
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| 51-53 | c.1920 | Two-and-one-half-story frame four-square residence on raised cinderblock foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards; hip roof with large single dormer on front, cross gable at rear; three-bay main facade with single-door entrance in north bay; three-part window to the south of entrance; second story has two paired windows; one-story full width open front porch; double-hung one-over one-sash windows; side elevations have randomly placed openings; house is recessed from street on 50-by-140 feet lot with small front yard. |
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| 55-57 | c.1820 | Two two-and-one-half-story frame residences which have been combined into one parcel and one building; low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof parallel to street; original end chimney of #55 now in center when fourth bay was added to connect #55 with #57; original facade of each building three bays wide; entry in south bay of #55 has single door, pilasters, sidelights, transom, and bracketed hood; altered entry in south bay of #57 has single door; both entrances protected by Victorian period bracketed hoods; |

Green Street Building List

both buildings have double-hung one-over-one sash windows, deep frieze, and boxed cornice; frieze of #57 has geometric applied decoration; north bay of #55 has single door and modern window which replaces three-sided bay window on first story; historic single window above; corner bay of #57 had angled entrance (shown in 1955 photograph), since removed; #57 Green has large two-story later addition on brick foundation extending off west side along Pearl Street; addition features two three-sided oriel windows on second story, numerous double-hung one-over-one sash windows; buildings are situated close to sidewalk on 55-by-70 feet corner lot.

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| 59-61 | c.1850 | Two-story frame Italianate style residence on raised stone and brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; low-pitched hip roof with bracketed cornice on all sides; altered three-bay main facade has two single-door entrances and one replacement window on first story, three windows above; one-story full-width open front porch with replacement columns and no railings; double-hung windows have single-paned replacement sash or one-over-one sash; side elevations have regularly placed openings, including those in added wings on south side; house is situated close to sidewalk on 53-by-130 feet corner lot; presently used as offices. |
| 63-65 | c.1910 | Two-and-one-half-story L-shaped Arts and Crafts style residence on low stone foundation; wood shingle siding with flared base at foundation; complex gable roof with large cross gable in rear of south side; large outside end brick chimney; one-story full-width open front porch; windows contain double-hung twelve-over-one sash or six-over-one sash, or are multi-paned casements; some modern replacement sash; south facade has casement window with bracketed canopy; secondary entrance on north side with projecting bay above; house is recessed from street on 40-by-129 feet lot with small front yard. |
| 66-68 | c.1860 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Italianate style residence on low brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards and decorative details; gable roof perpendicular to street with boxed cornice; large inside-end brick chimney; three-bay main facade with entry in north bay; one-story full-width porch with square columns and solid railing which replaces historic porch with turned columns and balusters; second-story room added |

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- above porch entrance; Colonial style entrance replaces original double-door entrance; double-hung two-over-two and one-over-one sash windows; south elevation features two-story three-sided bay window; two-story rear addition and modern wing on north side; house is slightly recessed from street on 40-by-77 feet lot with small front yard.
- 67-69 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story frame double house on cinderblock foundation; clapboard siding; hip roof with cross gables in front and central dormer; two single central entrances flanked by two-story three-sided bay windows; one-story full-width open front porch with replacement columns and railings; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; regularly placed windows on side elevations in identical locations suggesting identical interior layouts; house is recessed from street on 45-by-127 feet lot with small front yard.
- 70-72 c.1860 Two-and-one-half-story frame Italianate style residence on low brick foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards and shingles; gable roof perpendicular to street with deep boxed cornice with upturned eaves, deep plain frieze, and rear cross gable; central chimney; main facade has major early-twentieth century alterations including two-story three-sided bay window at the south, two-story one-bay entrance porch, open on first story, enclosed on second story; double-door entrance; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; two-story three-sided bay window on south side; house is slightly recessed from street on 40-by-77 feet lot with small front yard.
- 71-73 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame double house on brick and rock-faced cinderblock foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; complex gable and hip roof with two small front gables; single door entrances in end bays; two single windows in center bays; one-story open corner porches with columns and railings; small recessed porches on second story above each entrance porch; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; side elevations have identical window placement on each story, suggesting identical interior layouts; house is recessed from street on 43-by-125 feet lot with small front yard.
- 74 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on raised rock-faced cinderblock foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards and shingles; high-pitched gable roof

Green Street Building List

- perpendicular to street with central chimney, boxed cornice and flared eaves; asymmetrical facade with single door to the north, three-sided bay window to the south; second story has single window to the north, circular window in the center, multi-sided tower on south corner with turret roof; one-story full-width open front porch with wood columns and railings; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; side elevations feature randomly placed windows; house is slightly recessed from street on 35-by-97 foot lot with small front yard; former garage at rear built 1924 and now in use as residence.
- 75-77 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on raised cinderblock foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street; three-bay main facade on first story with single door entrance in center bay; two bays on second story; full-width one-story open front porch; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; randomly placed openings on side elevations; paired window in front gable with double-hung six-over-one sash; secondary entrance on south side; one-story rear wing; house is recessed from street on 43-by-123 foot lot with small front yard; presently used as offices.
- 76 c.1840 Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with boxed cornice, eave returns and deep plain frieze; three-bay main facade with entrance in north bay; single door main entrance with door c.1900; historic porch now removed; double-hung two-over-two sash windows, all with modern rigid metal awnings; north side has no openings; south side has one-story wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 34-by-48 foot lot with hedge at front.

Maiden Lane Building List

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| 2-6 | c.1920 | One-story masonry commercial building constructed as car dealership; trapezoidal shape with flat roof not visible from street; bell-curved faux-mansard roof along two main facades, clad with glazed pantiles; main facades composed of three wide bays along Maiden Lane and two wide bays along Albany Avenue; bays once held large plate glass display windows, now filled in with Texture 1-11; center bay on Maiden Lane remains as principal entrance to building; gambrel-roofed dormers located on roof in center of each facade, each with half-timbered decoration; building is situated at sidewalk on 63-by-90 feet lot with no landscaping; building faces Academy Green and busy intersection of Albany Avenue, Broadway, and Chandler Drive; currently vacant. |
| 8-10 | c.1860 | Two-story frame Italianate style double house on low brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; flat roof with shallow bracketed wood cornice; symmetrical six-bay main facade with double-door entrances at each end; historic full-width front porch removed and replaced with simple modern stoops with canopies above entries; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; few openings on side elevations; building is slightly recessed from street on 54-by-156 feet lot facing Academy Green; presently used as multi-family residence. |
| 12 | c.1915 | Two-and-one-half-story Arts and Crafts style residence on low foundation; stucco-covered facades; high-pitched slate-clad gable roof perpendicular to street, with single dormer at front and inside-end chimney; main facade has recessed corner entry and three-sided bay window on first story, two single windows on second story; single door at entrance with two long panels and nine-light sash; bay window features fifteen-light fixed sash on sides, twelve-over-one sash in center, and bracketed canopy; second-story windows contain eight-over-eight sash; nine-light fixed sash in dormer; side elevations feature randomly placed windows; house is slightly recessed from street on 27-by-156 feet lot facing Academy Green. |
| 14 | c.1850 | Two-and-one-half-story attached frame residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with center cross gable and shallow boxed cornice; three-bay main facade with single door in west bay; simple stoop; six-over-six replacement sash windows; east elevation has two bays; two-story rear wing with flat roof; house is situated close to |

Maiden Lane Building List

- sidewalk on 47-by-151 feet lot shared with attached residence to west; faces Academy Green.
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| 16 | c.1830 | Two-and-one-half-story attached frame Federal style residence with later nineteenth century alterations; low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with Victorian period bracketed wood cornice on main facade; three-bay main facade with recessed entry in east bay; six-over-six sash windows with modern shutters; single door entrance with modern sidelights; house is situated close to sidewalk on 47-by-151 feet lot shared with attached building to east; west side of building close to adjacent building on west side; house faces Academy Green. |
| 18-20 | c.1830 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residence on low stone foundation; wide asbestos shingles cover clapboard siding; gable roof parallel to street; simple shallow cornice with returns; five-bay symmetrical main facade with central entrance; entrance has simple stoop, single door, sidelights, and transom; six-over-six sash windows with panelled shutters; side elevation have few openings; two small windows in attic gable ends; house is lightly recessed from street on 50-by-156 feet lot facing Academy Green; presently used as offices. |
| 22-24 | c.1850 | Two-and-one-half-story frame double house on low stone foundation with mid-20th century alterations; asbestos siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street; two perpendicular gables in front, each with lunette window; main facade appears to have originally contained six bays including two doors and four windows; windows have been replaced by picture windows on first story; six windows present on second story, although two have been diminished in size; two-single door entries, one with sidelights and transom, the other with transom only; both entrances have shallow pedimented hoods; side elevations have random openings; building is slightly recessed from street on 46-by-156 feet lot facing Academy Green; mature foundation plantings surround house; presently used as multi-family residence. |
| 26 | c.1850 | Two-story brick Italianate style residence on low foundation; hip roof with bracketed wood cornice along all four sides; three-bay main facade with simple single-door entrance in east bay; one-story full width open front porch with modern metal posts replacing historic wood posts; full-length French |

Maiden Lane Building List

- windows on first story, one-over-one sash in all other windows; two-bay side elevations; house is deeply recessed from street on 28-by-155 feet lot facing Academy Green; modern garage at rear.
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| 28 | c.1900 | Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with pedimented cross gable on front over end bay; shallow boxed cornice; main facade has random fenestration pattern with three windows and entrance on first story, two windows on second story; two-bay entrance porch with deep cornice and slender columns, modern rigid awning; single-door entrance; one-over-one sash windows; small diamond-paned window in front gable; side elevations have regular fenestration pattern; two-story rear wing; house is recessed from street on 30-by-155 feet lot facing Academy Green with front yard and foundation plantings. |
| 30-32 | c.1910 | Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on stone foundation; Queen Anne form with exuberant Colonial Revival decorative features; clapboard siding; hip roof with front gable, dormer on west side, and deep modillioned cornice and denticulated frieze on all sides of building; two-story flat pilasters on corners of building; main facade features full-width one-story open porch with Ionic columns, modillioned cornice, projecting pedimented section over entrance, and wood railings; single-door entrance and three-sided bay window on first story; second story features three-sided bay window and single window; front windows have one-over-one sash with small top sash and large bottom sash; side elevations feature randomly placed two- and three-part windows; two-story three-sided bay window at front bay of west facade; house is recessed from street on 39-by-168 feet lot facing Academy Green; small front yard and mature foundation plantings. |
| 34-36 | c.1910 | Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low stone foundation; Queen Anne form with Colonial Revival decorative features; clapboard siding; hip roof with small pedimented front gable on end bay, pedimented cross gable on east side; boxed cornice with slightly projecting eaves on all sides of building; main facade features partial-width one-story open entrance porch with Doric columns and adjacent three-sided bay window; single-door entrance with adjacent single window; second story features two single windows with |

Maiden Lane Building List

- louverred shutters, one of which is in slightly projecting bay; windows contain one-over-one sash; side elevations feature projecting bay on east side and randomly placed openings; house is recessed from street on 52-by-168 feet lot facing Academy Green; small front yard with foundation plantings and large rear parking area; presently used as offices and known as Academy Green Professional Building.
- 38 c.1880 Two-and-one-half-story brick Queen Anne style residence on stone foundation with stone watertable; complex hip roof with small gables on all faces and at peak of roof; prominent brick chimneys; four-bay main facade with two-story frame projecting bay at 45-degree angle in northwest corner; one-story wraparound porch along front and east side features turned columns and decorative railings; side elevations feature randomly placed openings; secondary entrance west side with original porch; one-story rear wing with bay window on west side; house is recessed from street on 77-by-118 feet corner lot facing Academy Green; presently used as offices; house was probably built for a dentist, Dr. Hyman Roosa, and owned by he and subsequent dentists for 75 years.
- 44-46 c.1825 Outstanding two-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residence on high stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof parallel to street, with boxed cornice and deep molded frieze, pedimented gable ends, and inside-end brick chimney; corner pilasters with molded capitals; three-bay main facade with entry in west bay reached by stone steps; entry has highly decorative surround consisting of single door flanked by slender pilasters, leaded glass sidelights, and elliptical fanlight; windows have decorative surrounds, six-over-six sash, and louvered shutters; recessed two-and-one-half-story wing on west side with similar decorative treatment; secondary entrance in wing with single door and arched hood; four-bay east facade faces side street and has identical window treatment to main facade; flush board siding and small attic windows in gable end; house is situated close to sidewalk on 53-by-105 feet corner lot; presently used as offices.
- 48-50 c.1830 Two-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residence which has been covered with brick veneer; gable roof parallel to street with shallow cornice and inside-end brick chimney; five-bay symmetrical main facade with central entrance featuring single door, slender engaged columns, and transom; six-over-

Maiden Lane Building List

- six window sash may be original; modern louvered wood shutters; side elevations two bays wide; flush board siding in gable ends with two small attic windows; house is situated close to sidewalk on 72-by-150 feet lot.
- 51 c.1820 Modest two-and-one-half-story brick Federal style residence set close to ground with no visible foundation; stone water table; gable roof parallel to street with simple unadorned entablature, eave returns, and inside-end chimney; three-bay main facade with entrance in west bay; Italianate style double-door entry with transom; two-over-two sash windows with louvered shutters; side elevations have no windows except single windows in attic gables; two-story rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 35-by-99 feet lot; became part of YWCA complex in 1959 and now attached to historic building on Clinton Avenue with large modern wing of YWCA.
- 52-54 c.1890 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on high stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; cross gable standing seam metal roof with three-story octagonal corner tower; main facade features three-bay gabled main section adjacent to tower; one-story wraparound porch, partially enclosed at west corner; some columns and railings remain in central portion of porch; double-door entrance; windows contain one-over-one sash; side elevations have regularly spaced openings; house is situated close to sidewalk on 40-by-155 feet lot; historic two-story frame barn/carriage house at rear.
- 60 c.1890 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on raised stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with cross gable and deep boxed cornice; asymmetrical main facade with central entrance, two-story three-sided bay window to east, paired window to west; historic one-story full-width porch removed and replaced with simple stoop and canopy at single-door entrance; one-over-one sash windows in all locations; regularly placed openings and two-story bay window on west elevation, randomly placed openings and secondary entrance on east elevation; house is situated close to sidewalk on 45-by-67 feet lot; presently used as offices.
- 61 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding with corner pilasters;

Maiden Lane Building List

- hip roof with modillions and deep denticulated cornice; five-bay main facade with principal entrance in center bay and secondary entrance in west bay; main entrance in Greek Revival style with single 6-panel door, sidelights, transom, pilasters, and deep entablature; windows contain twelve-over-twelve sash with louvered shutters; side elevations feature similar windows; three-sided two-story bay window on east elevation; house is recessed from street on 72-by-150 feet lot with front yard and mature plantings; presently used as offices.
- 64-68 c.1950 **NON-CONTRIBUTING**; two-and-one-half-story modern brick residence; gable roof perpendicular to street with clapboards in gable; window configuration varies, including six-over-six sash and bow windows; one-story enclosed porch on east side, attached garage on west side; house is recessed from street on 64-by-119 feet landscaped corner lot; does not detract from historic character of street.
- 65-69 c.1890 Large two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards and shingle siding; high-pitched gable roof parallel to street with large pedimented cross gable at front, front dormer with faceted roof, two inside-end brick chimneys exposed on first and second stories; main facade features central entrance with paired window in west bay, single window in east bay on first story, projecting five-sided bay window on center bay of second story; two round-arched windows in front gable; one-story full-width open front porch with turned columns, brackets, and railings; double door entrance; most windows have one-over-one sash; multi-paned sash in attic windows; side elevations have regularly placed windows, one-story bay windows on east and west sides; one-story rear wing; house is recessed from street on 73-by-150 feet lot with front yard and hedge; presently used as offices of engineering firm.
- 71-75 c.1930 Two-story brick L-shaped Colonial Revival residence set at ground level: standing seam copper hip roof behind high parapet walls; three-bay main facade with entrance in west bay; horizontal brick bands mark each story; brick panels in parapet above each bay; single door entrance with small flat-roofed porch supported by Doric columns; six-over-six sash windows; side elevations have similar decorative treatment; recessed two-story two-bay wing on west side; house is deeply

Maiden Lane Building List

- recessed from street on 78-by-100 feet lot with large front lawn; modern garage in rear; presently used as office and residence.
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| 72 | c.1860 | Two-and-one-half-story T-shaped frame Italianate style residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street with cross-gabled rear section; paired brackets on cornice on all sides with upturned eaves; central chimney; three-bay main facade with modern Colonial style entrance in west bay; two-over-two floor-length windows on first story, two-over-two sash windows above; all windows have segmentally arched lintels and shutters conforming to shape of openings; house probably originally had full-width porch; side elevations feature similar windows; small pointed-arch window in front gable; modern one-story rear wing; house is recessed from street on 43-by-118 feet lot with small front yard; presently used as offices. |
| 76 | 1966 | NON-CONTRIBUTING; small one-story modern brick office building with low gable roof perpendicular to street; building is recessed from street on 45-by-150 feet lot; general style of building detracts from historic residential character of street. |
| 77 | c.1850 | Two-story largely altered frame residence on low foundation; gable roof perpendicular to street; facades now clad with brick (probably c.1950); main facade has three bays on first floor with entry in east bay; second story has two bays; simple single-door entrance with simple hood above; nine-over-nine floor-length sash windows on first story, six-over-six sash on second, all with louvered shutters; side elevations have randomly placed openings; house is recessed from street on 25-by-100 feet lot with hedge along driveway to adjacent property. |
| 78 | c.1860 | Two-and-one-half-story frame L-shaped Italianate style villa on raised brick foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards; hip roof with boxed cornice and central chimney; three-story tower in ell; main facade features two-story three-sided bay window in eastern end, double-door entry in tower set at 45-degree angle, single window in west bay; similar treatment on second story (single window in tower), and paired round-arched windows on third story of tower; open entrance porch in ell features original posts, braces, and decorative cornice and railings; side elevations have symmetrically placed |

Maiden Lane Building List

- openings; two-over-two sash windows in most locations; double-hung one-over-one sash in top story of tower; house is recessed from street on 40-by-100 feet lot with small front yard, mature trees and hedges; presently used as offices.
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| 79-81 | c.1860 | Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low stone foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with shallow boxed cornice and central chimney; three-bay main facade with entrance in east bay; simple stoop probably replaces full-width porch; single entrance door; floor-length double-hung one-over-one sash windows on first story, double-hung one-over-one windows on second story, with window above door now diminished in size; side elevations feature regularly placed windows with one-story three-sided bay on west side; cross gabled rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 40-by-100 feet lot with driveway on west side. |
| 88 | late-18th century | Cornelius Elmendorf House and Tavern; two-and-one-half-story stone residence set at ground level; random-coursed fieldstone facades with flat rectangular cut-stone lintels on all openings; gable roof parallel to street with shallow cornice at front, three segmentally-arched dormers, and inside-end brick chimneys; three-bay main facade with central entrance; shallow Victorian period bracketed hood above single door; double-hung six-over-six sash windows on front and two-bay side elevations; panelled first story shutters, louvered shutters on second story; two-story two-bay rear brick wing; house is situated at sidewalk on 55-by-110 feet corner lot; locally designated historic landmark. |
| 96 | c.1800 | Large two-story stone Federal style residence on low stone foundation; stuccoed facades; low-pitched hip roof clad with standing seam metal; central Victorian cupola, single dormer, and inside-end brick chimneys; Italianate style bracketed wood cornice with dentils and panelled frieze; five-bay symmetrical main facade with central entrance featuring Greek Revival surround consisting of columns, sidelights, and transom; doorway enframing features heavy engaged columns and full entablature; three-sided Victorian period bay window above entrance; two-story recessed wing on west side features three-part and single windows; modern double-hung one-over-one sash windows on all elevations, with snap-in grids; unusual classically derived cast-iron iron lintels and sills |

Maiden Lane Building List

- (c.1840); finely detailed original interior woodwork in some rooms; building is situated at sidewalk on 110-by-102 foot corner lot; presently used as offices; one-story altered brick outbuilding at rear with broad gable roof; most of rear yard now a parking lot; locally designated historic landmark.
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| 100 | c.1900 | Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; hip roof with single three-sided dormers on front and east elevations, deep simple cornice and outside-end chimneys; asymmetrical main facade features central entrance, bow-front window in east section, single window in west section; second story has paired window and two single windows; two-bay open porch at western portion of facade; single-door entrance; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; side elevations feature various openings, including one-story bay window on west side and two-story bay on east side; house is recessed from street on 75-by-125 foot lot with front yard and mature landscaping; presently used as offices and residence. |
| 105-111 | c.1840 | Outstanding two-story brick Greek Revival residence on high brick foundation; flat roof with four prominent chimneys, deep frieze, and denticulated cornice; three-bay main section and recessed one-story one-bay symmetrical wings on east and west sides; entry features single multi-light door with sidelights and transom; one-bay one-story Gothic Revival wood entrance porch with elaborate decorative trim; decorative iron railings extend across main facade to form balcony; floor-length windows on first story with double-hung six-over-nine sash and flat stone lintels; double-hung six-over-six sash windows on second story and wings; side elevations feature some altered openings; double-hung three-over-three sash windows on basement on all sides; house is recessed from street on 100-by-150 foot lot with front yard; historic brick outbuilding at rear; locally designated historic landmark. |
| 106 | c.1870 | Two-and-one-half-story brick Second Empire style residence on low brick foundation; mansard roof with three dormers on front, two dormers on side, and colored slate shingles; deep cornice with paired brackets on all sides of building; five-bay symmetrical main facade with central entrance; original entrance replaced by modern single-door with sidelights and oversize transom; original full-width open front porch now removed; double-hung two-over-two sash windows with |

Maiden Lane Building List

- segmentally arched cast-iron lintels and plain sills; three-bay side elevations each have one-story three-sided bay windows with bracketed cornices, regular fenestration in other locations; one-and-one-half-story rear wing; house is recessed from street on 74-by-150 feetlot with front yard and foundation plantings; house was originally identical to 110-114 Maiden Lane.
- 110-114 c.1870 Two-and-one-half-story brick Second Empire style residence on low brick foundation; mansard roof with three dormers on front, two dormers on side, colored slate shingles, and two large inside brick chimneys; deep cornice with paired brackets on all sides of building; five-bay symmetrical main facade with central entrance; original full-width open front porch now removed; double-door entrance with deep bracketed hood; double-hung two-over-two sash windows with segmentally arched cast-iron lintels and plain sills; three-bay side elevations each have one-story three-sided bay windows with bracketed cornices, one converted to secondary entrance; regular fenestration in other locations; one-and-one-half-story rear wing; house is recessed from street on 80-by-150 feetcorner lot with front yard and foundation plantings; house was originally identical to 106 Maiden Lane; house was built for Daniel Johnston, Wall Street merchant and one of Kingston's first real estate developers; later home of Dr. Mark O'Meara, well-known physician and one of founders of St. Benedictine Hospital in Kingston.
- 113-115 c.1950 NON-CONTRIBUTING; one-story modern L-shaped brick residence; low hip roof; metal casement sash windows; house is recessed from street on 64-by-102 feet lot with small front yard; built on lot formerly part of 105-111 Maiden Lane; does not detract from historic character of streetscape.
- 129 c.1800 John McLean House; two-and-one-half-story stone Federal style residence on low stone foundation; random-coursed fieldstone facades; gable roof parallel to street with three Victorian gabled dormers on front, deep boxed Victorian cornice, inside-end brick chimneys; five-bay symmetrical main facade with central entrance; entrance features recessed single panelled door, wood surround with pilasters and elliptical panel above, and rectangular cut-stone lintel; one-story open Victorian porch on east side has turned columns, brackets, and wood railings; double-hung one-over-one sash

Maiden Lane Building List

windows in all locations; side elevations two bays wide; one-and-one-half story frame rear wing set perpendicular to main house; house is situated at sidewalk on 80-by-112 feet lot with large side yard surrounded by iron fence, mature trees, plantings in yard; locally designated historic landmark; house was burned by British in 1777 and later rebuilt; at one time owned by Everet Fowler, prominent lawyer and political figure.

Pearl Street Building List

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| 1-13 | c.1870 | Large two-and-one-half-story brick Italianate style residence on stone foundation with stone watertable; sandblasted facades; cross-gable roof with central cupola; inside-end chimneys; deep bracketed wood cornice on all facades; Colonial Revival porte cochere on west side; five-bay main facade with central one-bay Colonial Revival porch and original double-door entrance; three-sided oriel window above entrance; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash, segmentally arched cast-iron lintels, and wood shutters; paired windows with round-arched lintels in gables, single round-arched windows in cupola; house is recessed from street on large trapezoidal-shaped corner lot with 162 feet frontage and approximately 110 feet deep; once had carriage barn at rear of property, now surrounded by parking areas; currently owned by County of Ulster and used as offices; locally designated historic landmark. |
| 2 | c.1875 | Two-and-one-half-story brick Second Empire style residence on low brick foundation; slate-covered mansard roof with two dormers on front facade, three dormers on side elevations; prominent paneled brick chimneys on east elevation; deep bracketed wood cornice; main facade three bays wide with central entrance; one-story one-bay entrance porch with columns, bracketed cornice and railings; enlarged first-story windows; all others appear to be original size, with double-hung one-over-one sash and original louvered shutters; side elevations three bays wide; one-story open porch and polygonal wing on east facade; house is situated close to sidewalk on 50-by-100 feet corner lot; presently used as offices and apartments. |
| 6-8 | c.1825 | Outstanding two-story frame Federal style residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof parallel to street, with pedimented gable ends, finely molded entablature, and inside-end brick chimneys; symmetrical five-bay main facade features central entrance with ornate surround including engaged Ionic columns, two-panel Greek Revival door, sidelights, rectangular transom and fully developed entablature; windows contain double-hung six-over-six sash, perhaps original, and louvered shutters; two-bay side elevations; two small windows in gable ends; house is situated close to sidewalk on 51-by-100 feet lot; modern garage in side yard, designed to be compatible with house; house is presently used as residence and dental office. |
| 10 | c.1875 | Two-and-one-half-story brick Second Empire style residence on low stone foundation; slate-covered mansard roof with two |

Pearl Street Building List

- dormers on each face; deep bracketed wood cornice with brick frieze panels; narrow three-bay main facade with entry and two windows on first story, two windows on second story; entry has six-panel modern door with sidelights and transom; first-story windows have segmental-arched brick lintels and full-length French windows; second story and side facades have double-hung six-over-one sash windows, arched brick lintels, and replacement shutters; house is recessed from street on 36-by-100 feet lot with small front yard.
- 12-14 c.1875 Two-and-one-half-story brick Second Empire style residence on low brick foundation; slate-covered mansard roof with two dormers on front, tall corbelled chimneys on sides, and deep bracketed wood cornice; three-bay main facade with double-door central entrance; historic porch removed; double-hung one-over-one sash windows with original shutters in most locations; modern dormer on west elevation; one-and-one-half-story rear wing with similar treatment; house is recessed from street on 50-by-148 feet lot with front lawn, rear parking area; presently used as offices.
- 15-19 c.1830 Two-and-one-half-story brick Greek Revival residence on raised stone foundation; gable roof parallel to street; large inside-end chimneys at east end of main block of building; broad wood entablature with dentils and molded frieze, prominent returns; dentils along raking cornice on sides; one-bay recessed wing on east side appears to date from original construction, with decorative treatments identical to main house; three-bay main facade with one-story one-bay entrance porch supported by aluminum replacement columns; entry with columns, sidelights, and transom; double-hung six-over-six sash windows with modern shutters; secondary entrance at basement level on west side protected by modern canopy; house is slightly recessed from street on 86-by-147 feet lot and surrounded by parking areas at rear; presently owned by County of Ulster and used as offices; locally designated historic landmark.
- 16-18 c.1885-90 Two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style residence on raised stone foundation with stone first story and frame second story; original second-story wood shingle siding; high-pitched gable roof with dormers; multi-sided three-story corner tower with partial conical roof; one-story wraparound porch which has been enclosed with broad wall areas and small modern windows; entrance portion of porch still open and supported by slender columns; double-hung one-over-one sash windows in original building; side

Pearl Street Building List

- elevations treated in similar manner with random window placement; house is recessed from street on 70-by-148 feet lot with small front lawn; modern garage at rear.
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| 22-28 | c.1835 | Outstanding one-and-one-half-story Greek Revival temple-front residence; stucco-covered brick facades on stone foundation; fully-developed Greek Revival forms including pedimented Doric portico with four columns; broad entablature continues on side elevations and is pierced by eyebrow windows on sides; two tall inside-end brick chimneys with Victorian chimney pots; entry door and floor-length front windows have battered surrounds and shouldered architraves decorated with rosettes; symmetrical one-story recessed side wings; east wing has later five-sided bay window; additional later wing at rear of east side; modern cinderblock wing at rear of west wing; house is deeply recessed from street on 108-by-150 feet lot with mature trees; presently used as law offices. |
| 27-33 | c.1870 | Two-and-one-half-story brick Second Empire style residence with brick foundation and watertable; high-pitched mansard roof clad with stamped metal; three dormers on front, one each on side; inside-end chimneys; wood bracketed cornice on all sides of building; three-sided two-story bay windows at eastern end of principal facade and on west side; center door, paired windows at west end; one-story partial-width front porch with decorative posts and brackets; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; house is recessed from street on 73-by-149 feet lot with small front lawn; presently used and possibly built as parsonage for adjacent St. James Methodist Church. |
| 30-32 | c.1910 | Seventh Day Adventists Church; one-story stone Arts and Crafts style church on low foundation; gable roof perpendicular to street with exposed cross-timbers in front gable; central projecting entry bay with gable roof also decorated with open timbers; pointed-arch diamond-paned casement windows; building is deeply recessed from street on 60-by-100 feet lot with front yard and parking area. |
| 41-45 | c.1790 | Severyn Bruyn House/Bank of Poughkeepsie; two-and-one-half-story brick-faced late-18th century stone residence with Second Empire style embellishments; corbelled brick and wood cornice; high-pitched slate-covered mansard roof pierced by dormers with one-, two-, and three-part windows; seven bays wide with central double-door entrance with plain masonry surround; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash; similar treatment on four-bay side |

Pearl Street Building List

- elevations; house is situated at line of sidewalk on 82-by-70 feet corner lot; an important eighteenth-century stone house which has been covered with brick veneer and mansard roof; origins no longer readily visible; currently used as offices; in early 1820s, building was home of S. Bruyn and Kingston branch of Bank of Poughkeepsie.
- 57-67 c.1912 Two-and-one-half-story eclectic style convent; pressed brick facades laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers on main facade; raised brick foundation with stone watertable; gabled pantile roof with raised parapet at front and single dormers on each side; deep eaves with exposed rafters; parapet coped with stone, with decorative elements at top and bottom corners; bracketed canopy above central double-door entrance; windows with double-hung eight-over-one and four-over-one sash and projecting brick surrounds with keystones; similar treatments on side elevations, except common brick used; building is situated close to sidewalk on lot shared with adjacent school on Wall Street with iron fence across front.
- 58 c.1860 Two-and-one-half-story brick residence on high brick basement; transitional form with influences of Greek Revival and Italianate styles: flat or shallow pitched roof decorated with denticulated cornice; frieze pierced by eyebrow windows; three-bay main facade with double-door entrance; one-bay recessed wing on east side; one-story porch presently at entrance bay only, originally full-width; floor-length windows on first story, double-hung two-over-two sash windows above; side elevations treated in similar manner; house is slightly recessed from street on 43-by-55 feet lot with small front yard; presently used as offices.
- 60-62 c.1920 Modest two-story Colonial Revival frame residence on low stone foundation; wood shingle siding; low-pitched gable roof parallel to street on front portion, flat roof on rear section; simple entry at eastern end of facade with single window above; paired windows on each story in western portion of facade; most windows contain double-hung twelve-over-twelve sash; house is situated close to sidewalk on 40-by-78 feet lot with small front yard; house was possibly built in early-19th century and significantly altered in early-20th century.
- 64 c.1885 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on raised brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards and decorative shingles; cross-gable roof with simple boxed cornice

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- which replaces original molded cornice; main facade has two-story three-sided bay window and partial-width open entry porch with replaced posts and railings; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; two-story bay window on west side; house is situated close to sidewalk on 35-by-70 feet lot.
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| 66-68 | c.1900 | Large two-and-one-half-story brick and frame commercial and residential building on low foundation; clapboards of residential portion covered with aluminum siding; broad hip roof with single dormer on each face; two large inside brick chimneys; first-story commercial area at west end of Pearl Street facade and along Wall Street (south facade) covered with brick veneer with large modern plate glass windows; corner entrance to commercial space; simple entry to residential upper stories on Pearl Street; building is situated close to both streets on 52-by-77 feet lot. |
| 75 | c.1890 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on stone foundation; clapboard siding on first and second stories, wood shingles in decorative patterns on front and side gables; high-pitched cross-gable roof with deep overhang; upper part of gables filled in with triangular panels; three-bay main facade with floor-length windows on first story; double-door entry with multi-light transom; unusual upper sash have ten lights, lower sash have two lights; all windows have wood louvered shutters; west elevation has projecting gabled bay and windows which match those on the front; house is slightly recessed from street on 28-by-90 feet lot with garage at rear; presently used as offices. |
| 77-81 | c.1865 | Three-story brick Italianate style residence on high brick basement; house has shape and proportions of an urban rowhouse; three-bay main facade with bracketed wood cornice at front and flat roof; one-story full-width open front porch with bracketed cornice; recessed entry with original double doors and transom; floor-length windows on first story; double-hung six-over-six sash windows on upper stories; windows have rectangular moulded lintels; similar window treatment on side elevations; house is recessed from street on 64-by-145 feet lot with foundation plantings. |
| 83-87 | c.1880 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on low brick foundation; clapboard siding on lower two stories, fish-scale wood shingles in steeply pitched gable; large central chimney; first story has open entrance porch with decorative columns and elaborate bracketed frieze; second story has one-bay porch; |

Pearl Street Building List

double-door entrance with multi-light transom; most windows have multi-light upper sash and single-paned lower sash; asymmetrical two-story wing on west side with angled corner bay; house is situated on 71-by-65 feet corner lot with small front and side yards; one-story rock-faced cinder block garage at rear of lot on east side.

84-86 c.1860

Two-and-one-half-story frame Italianate style L-shaped residence on high brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street, with simple bracketed cornice; two central chimneys; three-bay main facade with entrance in east bay; one-story full width open front porch with decorative columns and brackets; recessed double-door entrance with modern storm doors; double-hung two-over-two sash windows with simple surrounds; round-arched window in front gable; two-story bay window on west side; deeply recessed one-bay wing on east side with small front porch which matches main porch; house is recessed from street on 50-by-92 feet corner lot with small front and side yards and hedges.

Pine Street Building List

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| 86-90 | c.1840 | Two-story largely altered brick Greek Revival residence on high stone foundation; flat roof with boxed cornice on Franklin Street facade only; capped parapet wall on Pine Street; five-bay symmetrical facade on Pine Street with single entrance doors in second and fourth bays; entrances reached by high stoops set perpendicular to facade; double-hung one-over-one sash windows with modern shutters on all openings; three-sided bay window on first story of Franklin Street elevation; rear porch with turned columns and balustrade; house is situated close to sidewalk on 51-by-75 feet corner lot; may have been originally constructed for commercial use and later converted into two residences. |
| 100-104 | c.1960 | NON-CONTRIBUTING; modern one-and-one-half-story frame residence set back from sidewalk on 53-by-100 feet lot with yard and mature plantings. |
| 101-107 | c.1960 | NON-CONTRIBUTING; Kingston Congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses Church; one-story U-shaped modern brick religious building with hip roof; building is situated close to sidewalk on 90-by-150 feet lot. |
| 106-108 | c.1910 | Two-story rock-faced cinderblock garage/ commercial building; flat roof with glazed tile parapet caps; main facade features central door flanked by large garage door openings, one still used, as garage, the other filled in with Texture 1-11 and a small door; second story has large central loading door now filled in with Texture 1-11 and a modern window, flanked by two windows; side elevations feature few openings; building situated close to sidewalk on 46-by-99 feet lot; presently used as residence. |
| 109-113 | c.1910 | One-and-one-half-story frame double house; asbestos siding covers clapboards; rock-faced cinderblock foundation; hip roof with large jerkin-headed dormers on front and side elevations; six-bay symmetrical facade with centered separate entrances, each with single full-light doors; open porch covers each entrance and one window bay; double-hung one-over-one sash windows on first story and sides; double-hung nine-over-two sash windows on front dormers; side elevations have one paired window in line with paired window of dormer; house is situated close to sidewalk on 65-by-100 feet lot; garage (c.1950) at rear. |

Pine Street Building List

- 125-127 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low block foundation; aluminum or vinyl siding covers clapboards; pedimented gable roof with single window in front gable (original arched-top surround now covered by siding); two-bay main facade with one-story one-bay entrance porch; simple entrance with single door; first-story windows of facade have large lower sash, leaded glass in upper sash; double-hung one-over-one sash windows on all elevations with modern shutters; house is situated close to sidewalk on 33-by-100 feet lot with small front yard.
- 129 c.1850 Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street with single window on front gable; simple cornice; three-bay main facade with one-story front porch (now enclosed with awning windows, modern door); double-hung six-over-six original sash windows; small window on south elevation, altered windows on north elevation; one-story rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 33-by-100 feet lot with modern garage at rear.
- 133 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with cross gable on north side; shallow boxed cornice with pedimented front gable; chimney at rear; two-bay main facade with one-story full-width open porch; single door at entrance; double-hung one-over-one sash windows on front elevation with aluminum shutters; double-hung one-over-one sash windows on side elevations; house is slightly recessed from street on 33-by-108 feet lot with small front yard; house is nearly identical to adjacent house at 135-137 Pine Street.
- 135-137 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame residences on low brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with overhanging eaves upturned at sides; single chimney at rear; two-bay main facade with one-story full-width open porch; single door at entrance; double-hung one-over-one sash windows on main facade with aluminum shutters; double-hung one-over-one windows on side elevations; house is lightly recessed from street on 33-by-108 feet lot with small front yard; modern garage at rear; house is nearly identical to adjacent house at 133 Pine Street.

Pine Street Building List

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| 139 | c.1900 | Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with simple cornice and eave returns; single chimney at rear; two-bay main facade with small entrance porch; single door at entrance; double-hung one-over-one sash windows on front and side elevations; one-story rear wing; house is slightly recessed from street on 33-by-108 feet lot; presently used as office and residence. |
| 141-145 | c.1840 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival style residence on low stone foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with one-story hip-roofed wing at north side; three-bay facade on main section with entrance in north bay; wing is three bays wide at front with secondary entrance; one-story four-bay front porch (c.1900) with columns and solid railings; entrance to main block features single door with sidelights, pilasters, and transom; entrance to wing has single door; double-hung six-over-six sash windows with modern aluminum shutters; north side has no openings; south side has regularly spaced openings on first and second stories; house is slightly recessed from street on 75-by-180 feet lot with small front yard. |
| 146-148 | c.1860 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period L-shaped residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street with simple boxed cornice, upturned eaves, and center decoration at upper part of front gable; central brick chimney; three-bay main facade with entry in south bay; one-story full-width open front porch with square posts and solid railing (c.1900); single-door entrance with paneled reveal and transom; double-hung two-over-two sash windows; side elevations feature random placement of openings; two-story ell on north side; secondary entrance and second-story bay on south side; house is slightly recessed from street on 39-by-159 feet lot with small front yard; modern garage at rear. |
| 147 | c.1890 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on low brick foundation; clapboards and shingle siding; high-pitched gable roof perpendicular to street with projecting pedimented front gable and upturned eaves; central chimney; asymmetrical main facade has unusual two-story vertical-sided curved bay and recessed entrance bay with open porch; single door at entrance; double-hung two-over-one and diamond- |

Pine Street Building List

- paned sash windows on main facade; double-hung one-over-one sash windows on side elevations; house is slightly recessed from street on 30-by-100 feet lot with small front yard.
- 150-152 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story frame two-family residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding, attic gables clad with wood shingles; high-pitched cross-gable roof with boxed cornice and central brick chimney; asymmetrical main facade; first story has center bay at facade plane, recessed bays flanking, each containing an entryway; second story recessed porch above north entrance (now enclosed); double-hung one-over-one sash windows; north elevation has bay windows and paired windows at identical locations, south side has single windows; house is slightly recessed from street on 45-by-160 feet lot with large shrubs at front.
- 151 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on raised stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; high-pitched gable roof perpendicular to street with boxed cornice and upturned eaves; central chimney; asymmetrical main facade has three-sided bay window on first story, projecting second story with single window above; simple porch and single door at entrance; double-hung one-over-one sash windows on front elevation with aluminum shutters on front and side elevations; house is slightly recessed from street on 30-by-100 feet lot with small front yard; two-story garage (c.1930) at rear.
- 153 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style double house on low cinderblock foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; high-pitched gable roof parallel to street with projecting gables at front above bay windows; central gabled dormer, deep boxed cornice with overhanging eaves and pedimented gable ends; symmetrical main facade has paired central entrances flanked by three-sided two-story bay windows; single multi-light windows above each door; simple two-bay entrance porch; double-hung one-over-one sash windows have stained-glass upper sash on first-story windows; single windows in attic gables; side elevations have regularly placed openings on first and second stories; building is slightly recessed from street on 40-by-100 feet lot with small front yard.
- 154-156 c.1880 Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period L-shaped residence on raised foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof

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- on main block, hip roof on short side of projecting ell; inside-end brick chimney; asymmetrical facade with three-bay main section and multi-sided bay at front of ell; main section has one-story open front porch with single-door entrance and replaced posts and railings; double-hung two-over-two sash windows in all locations; side elevations have few openings; second story of north elevation has small cantilevered extension; house is situated close to sidewalk on 48-by-160 feet lot.
- 155-159 c.1910 One-and-one-half-story stucco-covered Arts and Crafts style residence on low foundation; gable roof with wide shed-roof front dormer and deep eaves with brackets at corners; symmetrical five-bay main facade with central entrance protected by gabled hood; former sunporch covered with modern vertical siding; large modern brick chimney at side of former porch; double-hung three-over-one sash windows; house is recessed from street on 65-by-155 feet lot with small yard, mature trees, and overgrown plantings.
- 158 c.1860 Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period L-shaped residence on low brick foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street on main block, parallel to street on ell; three-bay main facade with full-width one-story open porch; porch has simple square posts, solid railing, and modern rigid awning; single door at entrance; double-hung six-over-six, four-over-four, and one-over-one sash windows appear to be original; side elevations have similar window configuration; house is slightly recessed from street on 40-by-97 feet lot with foundation plantings and small front yard.
- 160-162 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival double residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; complex hip roof with central jerkin-headed dormer and broad overhanging eaves with narrow band of shingles along frieze; symmetrical main facade with two-bay open porch with full entablature, and columns resting on solid railing; two entrance doors in central bays and two diamond-paned casement windows above on second story; end bays each consist of two-story three-sided bay windows with leaded glass upper sash and single-paned lower sash on first story, double-hung nine-over-one and fifteen-over-one sash windows on second story; side elevations have paired windows on first story and three-

Pine Street Building List

sided oriel above, each at midpoint in length of elevation; building is situated close to sidewalk on 40-by-97 feet lot.

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| 161-163 | c.1930 | One-and-one-half-story brick and concrete commercial garage with rough stucco front; gable roof behind false front with stepped gables; central garage door flanked by smaller openings; large industrial metal sash window on front of second-story and similar windows at regular intervals along side elevations; building is situated close to sidewalk on 40-by-85 feet lot and appears to adjoin commercial property at 102-104 St. James Street; presently vacant. |
| 164-166 | c.1870 | Two-and-one-half-story frame L-shaped Victorian period residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding on front elevation, clapboard siding intact on other elevations; main section has gable roof perpendicular to street; three-bay main facade with double-door entrance in south bay; second story has two windows which do not relate to first story arrangement; historic first-story porch and later second-story porch removed after 1955; side elevations have few openings, ell is deeply recessed with two windows on first story front and one window on second story; house recessed from street on 45-by-100 feet lot with small front yard, mature plantings, and modern garage at rear. |
| 165 | c.1880 | Two-story frame Victorian period residence on low brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with simple cornice; central brick chimney; three-bay main facade with one-story full-width open porch; porch has decorative turned posts and brackets; single door at entrance; double-hung two-over-two sash windows; arched window in attic gable; side elevations have similar openings; second-story window over entrance replaced with modern awning-type window; house is situated close to sidewalk on 33-by-85 feet lot; house was originally identical to 167 Pine Street. |
| 167 | c.1880 | Two-story frame Victorian period residence on low brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with simple cornice; central brick chimney; three-bay main facade with one-story full-width open porch; porch has replaced railings and posts; single door at entrance; double-hung two-over-two sash windows; arched window in attic gable; side elevations have similar openings; |

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- second-story window over entrance replaced with modern awning-type window; house is situated close to sidewalk on 27-by-84 foot lot; house was originally identical to 165 Pine Street.
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| 184 | c.1890 | Two-and-one-half-story frame L-shaped Queen Anne style residence on raised brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards and shingles; cross-gable roof with single multi-paned windows in attic gables; asymmetrical main facade has large projecting two-story three-sided bay window and partial-width one-story open entrance porch with decorative turned posts and brackets; single-door entrance; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; side elevations have randomly placed openings; house is slightly recessed from street on 31-by-78 foot lot with small front yard; presently used as offices. |
| 185-187 | c.1840 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with prominent cornice returns; single interior chimney; three-bay main facade with full-width Colonial Revival one-story open porch with Ionic columns; double Victorian period doors at entrance; double-hung six-over-six floor-length sash windows on first story, normal size double-hung six-over-six sash windows on second story with louvered shutters; side elevations have randomly placed openings, some replaced with casement sash; house is recessed from street on 50-by-155 feetlot with frame garage at rear; presently used as office. |
| 186 | c.1875 | Two-and-one-half-story frame L-shaped Italianate style residence on raised brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; cross-gable roof with inside-end brick chimney, paired brackets along eaves and raking cornices; main facade has three-bay section with full-width porch, recently enclosed; second story once had one-bay porch, also enclosed; recessed wing on south side has paired floor-length windows on first story, smaller paired windows above; decorative trim removed from windows when aluminum siding installed; modern "colonial" entrance door at enclosed porch hides original entry; double-hung two-over-two and one-over-one sash windows in most locations; side elevations have few openings; house is slightly recessed from street on 46-by-78 foot lot with hedges across front. |

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| 188-190 | c.1910 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival double house on low brick foundation; clapboard siding; complex hip roof with simple boxed cornice; symmetrical main facade with full-width Colonial Revival open entrance porch supported by heavy round columns; wood railings and lattice below; two single-door entrances in center bays and single windows on second story above entrances; end bays each consist of two-story three-sided bay windows; side elevations have paired and single windows at identical locations, suggesting identical interior plans; paired window in front attic gable; most windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash, some have multi-paned upper sash; house is slightly recessed from street on 40-by-95 feet lot. |
| 189 | c.1860 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Italianate style residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street with bracketed cornice and eave returns; single interior chimney; three-bay main facade with full-width Colonial Revival open one-story porch; double doors at entrance; modern small windows on first story front, double-hung two-over-two sash windows in most other locations; circular window in front gable; oriel window on second story above entry with bracketed cornice; house is situated close to sidewalk on 33-by-110 feet lot with foundation plantings. |
| 192-194 | c.1845 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on stone and brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with altered cornice; central chimney; three-bay main facade with entrance in north bay; one-story full-width open Colonial Revival porch supported by Tuscan columns; entrance features modern single door with pilasters, sidelights, and transom; French windows on first story, double-hung six-over-six replacement sash windows above; side elevations have few openings; one-story wing toward rear of north elevation; house is slightly recessed from street on 51-by-95 feet corner lot with small front yard, larger side yard, and modern garage at rear; presently used as offices. |

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| 65 | c.1860 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Gothic Revival residence on low brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; complex gable and hip roof with central cross gables; inside-end chimneys; all original Gothic Revival detail removed when modern siding installed, including barge board, one-story porch, window mouldings; windows also altered; three-bay main facade with central entrance; entrance has single door and original sidelights and transom; windows contain modern double-hung one-over-one sash; side elevations also altered; one-story wing on east side; house is recessed from street 75-by-95 feet corner lot with front and side yards and foundation plantings; presently used as offices. |
| 68-72 | c.1900 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence; brick cladding on first story appears to have been added c.1950; aluminum siding covers clapboards on second story; high-pitched cross-gable roof with overhanging pedimented gables; central chimney; three-sided two-story bays on main and east facades; main facade altered by addition of small brick wing with two doors and altered front dormer; three-part windows on first and second stories, each with semi-circular transoms; three-part window in front attic gable; window configuration varies and includes sash windows and modern casement windows in additions; side elevations retain more original features including large round-arched window with segmented lights; later rear wings; house is recessed from street on 71-by-106 feet corner lot with small front and side yards and hedge; currently used as offices. |
| 69-75 | c.1950 | NON-CONTRIBUTING; two-and-one-half-story stone and frame residence on stone foundation; one-and-one-half-story attached two-car garage on west side; house is recessed from street 93-by-110 feet corner lot; used as office and residence; generally conforms to size and scale of historic buildings in neighborhood. |
| 74-76 | c.1900 | Two-and-one-half-story residence with stone first story and frame second story; Queen Anne style in form with elaborate Colonial Revival decorative details; low foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards on second story; cross-gable roof with modillioned cornice at eaves and along rake of cornice; two-bay main facade with entrance in east bay; one-story full-width open front porch with rounded corner and decorated pedimented gable above entrance; second story has large |

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- circular projecting corner bay above entry, three-part window with fanlight above first story window; Palladian style window in front attic gable; single door entrance with sidelights and fanlight; window configuration varies and includes diamond paned sash, double-hung eight-over-one sash, casements and other types; side elevations feature randomly placed openings; house is recessed from street on 62-by-112 feet lot with small front yard and hedges.
- 78-80 c.1840 Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on raised stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with shallow boxed cornice and eave returns; three-bay main facade with entrance in west bay; one-story Victorian period full-width open front porch with faceted columns and modern railings; Victorian period double-door entrance; double-hung six-over-six sash windows; two-story recessed wing on west side with flat roof and front porch matching that of main block; east facade has no openings except for single window in attic gable; house is recessed from street on 40-by-229 feet lot with small front yard.
- 79 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on raised stone foundation; original narrow clapboard siding; hip roof with single dormer on each side; central chimney; main facade has three-sided two-story bay window in western half, entry in eastern half with single window above; bay window supports projecting pedimented gable with semi-circular window; wide pilasters on corners of house have molded capitals and support deep modillioned cornice on all sides; one-story full-width front porch with Ionic capitals and slightly projecting pedimented section at entrance stoop; section of porch at entrance now enclosed; some windows have stained glass smaller upper sash, larger single-light lower sash; east facade has three-sided two-story bay window; randomly placed windows in other areas; one-story rear wing; house is recessed from street on 70-by-100 feet lot with small front yard; presently used as offices.
- 82-86 c.1790 Van Keuren House; one-and-one-half-story stone vernacular residence on low foundation; random-coursed fieldstone facades; gable roof parallel to street with three gabled dormers on front, inside-end brick chimneys, and shallow boxed cornice on front and rear; clapboard siding in upper

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- gable ends; four-bay main facade with entry in second bay from east; simple recessed entry with single door; Victorian period double-hung two-over-two sash windows with operating shutters; side elevations two bays wide with two second-story windows; modern attached garage on east side; house is situated close to street on 62-by-230 feet lot; locally designated historic landmark.
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| 83 | c.1860 | Two-and-one-half-story frame commercial and residential building on low stone foundation; asbestos shingles cover clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street with simple boxed cornice; main facade has altered first-story former commercial storefront, now filled with Texture 1-11, a single door, and two windows; shallow cornice above storefront intact; historic narrow entrance to second story also intact; second story has three windows on main facade with double-hung one-over-one sash; side elevations have historic and modern openings; building is situated close to sidewalk on 32-by-105 feet lot; presently used as residence. |
| 87 | c.1830 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with simple boxed cornice and Victorian period central front gable; three-bay main facade entrance in west bay and modern bay window replacing two single windows; second story retains original window arrangement with double-hung six-over-six sash; historic entrance remains and has single door, narrow pilasters, and sidelights; side elevations have a few modern openings; rear two-story wing with flat roof; house is recessed from street on 48-by-150 feet lot with small front yard; presently used for commercial and residential purposes. |
| 88-94 | c.1915 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on low brick foundation; wide clapboard siding; hip roof with deep overhang and single dormer on front; large outside-end and interior brick chimneys; symmetrical main facade has one-story enclosed porch (probably originally open) with central recessed entrance flanked by three-part windows; second story has paired window in center flanked by single windows; most windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash and shutters, some have multi-paned upper sash; east facade has three bays, west side has two bays; one-story rear wing and additional breezeway with attached garage at rear; house is |

St. James Street Building List

- recessed from street on 97-by-107 feet corner lot with spacious yard surrounded by iron fence.
- | | | |
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| 89-91 | c.1910 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style double house on raised stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards and decorative shingles; front also has modern vertical wood siding on lower portion of facade; high-pitched gable roof with cross gables projecting at front over two-story bay windows; deep boxed cornice; central chimneys; symmetrical main facade with identical entrances in center bays and single windows above; large bay windows flank doorways; one-story open entrance porch on center bays has replaced posts and railings; single door at entrances; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; original single multi-paned windows in front gables; side elevations have regularly spaced windows in identical locations on each story indicating identical interior floor plans; house is situated close to sidewalk on 42-by-70 feet lot; presently used as multi-family residence. |
| 93 | c.1830 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street; central chimney; small paired Victorian period brackets along frieze on front and side elevations; three-bay main facade with entry in east bay; simple stoop; entrance features 6-panel door, sidelights, and simple pedimented lintel which appears to replace original flat lintel; windows contain double-hung six-over-six sash with louvered shutters; east elevation features randomly placed double-hung six-over-six windows and secondary side entrance; two small attic windows in gable ends; house is situated close to sidewalk on 38-by-67 feet corner lot. |
| 95-97 | c.1910 | Two-and-one-half-story residence; rock-faced cinderblock first story and frame second story; aluminum siding covers clapboards on second story; high-pitched gable roof perpendicular to street on main block, two-story wing on west side with flat roof; three-bay main facade with full-width one-story open entrance porch; single door entrance; double-hung one-over-one and multi-paned sash windows; wing has shaped parapet above second story, randomly placed windows, and outside-end chimney; one-story bay window on east side; house is recessed from street on 51-by-100 feet corner lot with front and side yards; main facade obscured by overgrown spruce trees. |

St. James Street Building List

- one-story steel and concrete rear additions, the largest one built 1960; building is situated close to sidewalk on 40-by-180 feet lot; probably built for commercial use in mid-19th century; in late-19th century building was wagon and blacksmith shop; main facade appears to have been altered c. 1950.
- 103-105 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on raised stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street with pedimented front gable, shallow boxed cornice, and outside-end brick chimney; main facade two bays wide with single-door entrance in east bay; slightly projecting second-story gabled bay above door; one-story full-width open front porch with Tuscan columns and wood railing; double-hung one-over-one sash windows, first-story windows have multi-paned upper sash; second-story windows have louvered shutters; side elevations have regularly spaced openings; one-story rear porch; house is recessed from street on 33-by-100 feet lot with small front yard.
- 106 c.1825 Two-story brick Federal style townhouse on raised stone foundation; low-pitched gable roof with inside-end chimneys and low stepped gable end parapet walls; three-bay main facade with wood cornice and molded frieze, entrance in east bay; stone stoop at entry; entry has single door, slender pilasters, narrow sidelights, and transom; double-hung six-over-six sash windows with six-over-six storm windows and louvered shutters; elaborate cast-iron balcony under front first-story windows appears to have been added at a later date; side elevations have few openings; house is situated close to sidewalk on 41-by-180 feet lot with foundation plantings; locally designated historic landmark.
- 107 c.1850 Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; main block has gable roof perpendicular to street with two-story recessed side wing; outside-end chimney; three-bay facade on main block with entrance in west bay; one-story full-width open porch with simple round columns and railings; wing has three-sided bay window on first story, paired window above; single door entrance with transom; double-hung six-over-six sash windows in main block, one-over-one in wing; all have louvered shutters without hardware; east elevation has regularly spaced openings; west elevation has only one

St. James Street Building List

96-98	19th-century	Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; high-pitched gable roof parallel to street, with simple boxed cornice and small inside chimney; five-bay symmetrical main facade with central entrance; small bracketed canopy above single-door entry; double-hung two-over-two sash windows on main facade; no window above entry; two-bay side elevations with shuttered window in attic gable; all other windows on sides contain double-hung one-over-one sash; house is situated close to sidewalk on 54-by-72 feet corner lot; possibly a much-altered early-19th century residence.
99-101	c.1910	Two-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival residence; rock-faced cinderblock first story and frame second story with narrow clapboard siding; second story flares slightly over first story; complex gable roof with dormer; outside-end block chimney, pedimented gable ends and shallow cornice; three-bay main facade with two-bay one-story open porch supported by round columns on block piers; single-door entrance with small window adjacent; double-hung one-over-one windows with louvered shutters; two front windows on first story have multi-paned upper sash; side elevations have randomly placed openings; secondary entrance on east side; recessed diamond-paned window in front gable; house is recessed from street on 50-by-100 feet lot with small front yard and mature plantings.
100	c.1910	Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival four-square residence on rock-faced cinderblock foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards; hip roof with central dormer on front and deep overhanging eaves; two-bay main facade; full-width one-story open front porch with heavy columns and wood railings; single-door entrance; most windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash; large first-story front window has small upper sash and large single-paned lower sash; two-bay side elevations; house is recessed from street on 30-by-72 feet lot with small front yard and foundation plantings.
102-104	mid-19th century	Two-story brick commercial building on low foundation; gable roof perpendicular to street with very shallow cornice; main facade has deeply recessed entry and single modern large plate glass window on first story; three windows on front of second story with metal casement sash; long side elevations have randomly placed openings with flat stone lintels; large

St. James Street Building List

- opening; house is recessed from street on 42-by-100 feet lot with small front yard and foundation plantings.
- 108-110 mid-19th century Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on low stone foundation; asbestos shingles cover clapboard siding; gable roof parallel to street with large central gable, two large inside brick chimneys; symmetrical five-bay main facade with central entrance; one-story full-width open Colonial Revival porch with slender columns and railings with decorative turned spindles; double-door entrance with transom; double-hung six-over-six sash windows with panelled shutters on first story and louvered shutters on second story; single arched window in front gable; two-bay side facades with two small windows in gable ends, no shutters on windows; two-story flat-roofed rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 50-by-185 feet lot; possibly an early-19th century residence with later alterations.
- 111-113 c.1840 Two-story brick Greek Revival residence set at ground level; gable roof parallel to street with flush board siding in gable ends; inside-end chimneys; simple cornice with deep molded frieze; house appears to have originally been five bays wide with center door; east two bays of first story have been altered to accommodate single wide window; one-story full-width open Colonial Revival porch with paired columns; central entrance has single door with pilasters, sidelights, and transom; double-hung six-over-six sash windows with modern shutters in most locations; side elevations have numerous openings in regular pattern; two-story flat-roofed rear wing; house is situated at line of sidewalk on 50-by-100 feet lot; modern garage at rear.
- 112-114 c.1830 Two-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residence on low stone foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street, with deep boxed cornice and inside-end chimney; three-bay main facade with entry in east bay and three-sided one-story Victorian period bay window in west bay; one-bay Colonial Revival entrance porch; recessed single-door entry with pilasters and sidelights; double-hung six-over-six sash windows; two-bay side elevations; house is situated close to sidewalk on 45-by-190 feet lot; modern garage at rear.
- 118-120 c.1835 Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival temple-front residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable

Trade Expansion Area Description

St. James Street Building List

roof perpendicular to street, with full entablature including denticulated cornice and deep molded frieze; two large inside-end brick chimneys; three-bay main facade features two-story pedimented portico supported by four fluted Ionic columns; entry in east bay has recessed single door flanked by engaged columns, sidelights, and shouldered surround; double-hung six-over-six sash windows with shallow pointed-arch lintels and louvered shutters; two-story recessed wing on east side with intersecting gable roof; wing has one-story open front porch and multi-paned window on first story; house is situated close to sidewalk on 45-by-65 feet corner lot with foundation plantings and hedges; locally designated historic landmark.

122-126 c.1835

Two-and-one-half-story brick Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; gable roof parallel to street with Victorian period central cross gable on front, shallow boxed cornice with deep molded frieze, pedimented gable ends, and inside-end brick chimney; three-bay main facade with entry in west bay; one-bay Victorian period entrance porch with Doric columns, bracketed cornice, pedimented shallow gable roof, and decorative railings; one-story matching porch along full depth of west elevation with one-story wing at rear section; main entrance has recessed single door with engaged columns, sidelights, and transom; double-hung one-over-one sash windows with louvered shutters; three-part round-arched window in front gable; side elevations of main building are two bays wide; two-story flat-roofed rear wing; secondary entrance with porch on west side of rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 75-by-87 feet corner lot with yard on west side enclosed by Victorian period cast-iron fence; Arts and Crafts style garage at rear or yard with entry from side street.

128-130 c.1915

Two-and-one-half-story frame double house on raised foundation; Colonial Revival and Queen Anne forms and decoration; asbestos siding covers clapboards; high-pitched gable roof with two symmetrical cross gables at front, central tower, central chimney, and deep boxed cornice with eave returns; symmetrical main facade has full-width one-story open front porch supported by columns with Ionic capitals; two entrances in center bays flanked by three-sided bay windows on first story, paired windows on second story; single window in each front gable; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; side elevations have one-story three-sided bay windows and similar window configuration on each story.

St. James Street Building List

- suggesting identical interior floor plans; house is situated close to sidewalk on 42-by-160 feet lot with hedge across front; historic garage in rear yard with second-story apartment.
- 131 c.1950 NON-CONTRIBUTING; modest one-and-one-half-story brick modern Cape Cod style residence; does not detract from character of street.
- 133 c.1850 Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on raised brick foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street on main block; recessed two-and-one-half-story east wing has gable roof parallel to street; three-bay main facade with one-story full-width porch now enclosed; second story has central door leading to open deck over front porch; east wing two bays wide; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; side elevations have regularly spaced openings on each story; house is recessed from street on 48-by-119 feet lot with small front yard outlined with bluestone curbing; presently used as multi-family residence.
- 134-136 c.1915 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival double house on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; high-pitched gable roof with deep boxed cornice and two large symmetrical front dormers; symmetrical main facade has one-story full-width open porch with heavy Doric columns and railings with decorative spindles; two entrances in center bays flanked by three-sided bay windows; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; two three-sided bay windows on second story support shallow open porches in front of dormers; side elevations have two-story three-sided bay windows on each story, indicating identical interior arrangement on each floor; house is situated close to sidewalk on 50-by-107 feet lot with hedges and mature street trees; historic garage in rear yard with second-story apartment.
- 137-143 c.1890 Johnston Flats: group of five attached two-story multi-family Victorian period brick rowhouses on low stone foundation; flat roof; main facade gives overall appearance of symmetry but actually has irregular pattern of three-sided two-story bay windows and entrances; three-sided two-story bay windows on main facade have tall pyramidal-shaped stamped metal roofs; entrances have double doors, simple stoops with pedimented porches, and small flanking windows; double-hung two-over-one sash windows; side elevations have two-story bay

St. James Street Building List

windows; identical window arrangement on each story, indicating identical interior layouts; building is recessed from street on 110-by-100 feet corner lot with small front yards outlined with bluestone curbing; built by Daniel Johnston, early real estate developer in Kingston.

138-140 c.1915

Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival double house on low rock-faced cinderblock foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof with simple boxed cornice, central dormer, and two symmetrical front cross gables; symmetrical main facade has one-story full-width open porch with simple Doric columns on cinderblock bases, and wood railings; two entrances in center bays with two small windows above on second story; three-sided two-story bay windows in end bays; double-hung six-over-one, nine-over-one, and twelve-over-one sash windows; side elevations have three windows on each story in identical pattern, indicating identical layout on each floor; house is situated close to sidewalk on 50-by-58 feet lot with foundation plantings and mature street trees.

142-144 c.1915

Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival double house on raised foundation; stuccoed first-story and foundation, wood shingles on second story and gables; hip roof with center gable in front, two gables on west facade and one gable on east facade; symmetrical main facade has two entrances in center bays of each story and single windows on end bays; two-story full-width open front porch with Ionic columns on each story; columns rest on stuccoed bases on first story, solid shingle-clad railing on second story; first-story entrances have glazed doors and wide sidelights; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; side elevations have numerous windows in identical pattern on each story, indicating identical layout on each floor; two two-story three-sided bay windows on west facade and similar single bay window on east facade, each supporting attic gables; semi-circular window in front gable; house is situated close to sidewalk on 58-by-60 feet corner lot with two overgrown foundation trees and street tree.

152-154 19th-century

Two-and-one-half-story frame residence on raised brick foundation; asbestos shingle siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street, with simple shallow cornice and inside-end chimney; four-bay main facade appears to have altered openings: off-center entrance with single door, sidelights, transom and modern stoop; windows in single and paired

St. James Street Building List

- combinations with double-hung one-over-one sash; side elevations have few openings; two-story rear wing on west side; house is situated at line of sidewalk on 43-by-110 feet lot.
- 152-154 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story residence at ground level; first story constructed of cinderblock, second story of frame with wood shingle siding; hip roof with single dormer in front; first story has four bays with single door entrance in west bay; second story three bays wide; two-story porch at western end of facade; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; unadorned side elevations; house is situated in rear yard of 152-154 St. James Street.
- 156-158 c.1830 Two-and-one-half-story frame Federal style residence on high stone foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with boxed cornice, eave returns, and small central chimney; three-bay main facade with entry in west bay; Victorian period double-door entrance reached by modern stoop which replaces full-width porch; double-hung one-over-one replacement sash windows; east elevation two bays wide; west elevation has few openings; two-story rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 53-by-115 feet lot opposite terminus of Green Street.

Wall Street Building List

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| 90-96 | 1940's | NON-CONTRIBUTING; Two-story brick Colonial Revival residence; hip roof with central chimney and shallow cornice; three-bay main facade with entrance in end bay; small wood entrance porch (now enclosed) with square piers; windows with double-hung six-over-one sash and shutters; two-bay side facades; house is recessed from street on 40-by-72 foot corner lot. |
| 93-103 | pre-1777 | Van Steenburgh House; one-and-one-half-story stone vernacular residence; random coursed fieldstone facades; high-pitched gable roof parallel to street with boxed cornice, Victorian center gable and two shed dormers on front; two inside-end brick chimneys; five-bay symmetrical main facade with central entrance, double-hung twelve-over-twelve sash windows with panelled shutters; recessed one-story early-20th century stone wing on south side connected to main house by recessed frame section; similar one-story early-20th century frame wing on north side connected to main house by recessed stone section; according to several histories this is only house that survived the burning of Kingston by British on October 16, 1777; situated close to sidewalk on large irregular lot with approximately 150 feet frontage and approximately 300 feet depth; side yard on north side separated from street by Colonial Revival style wood fence. |
| 102-104 | c.1925 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival double house; building is composed of two identical sections set perpendicular to each other - one residence faces Wall Street, the other faces Franklin Street; aluminum siding covers clapboards; each section has gable roof with clipped ends and shallow eaves, three-bay main facade, single entrance in end bay protected by hood, and windows with double-hung eight-over-one sash with snap-in grids; roofs extend on one side over enclosed sun rooms with casement windows; small three-part windows in attics; building is recessed from streets on 50-by-90 foot corner lot with small lawns and modern fence. |
| 105-111 | c.1840 | Two-story brick Greek Revival residence with Victorian modifications; stone foundation; gable roof parallel to street with bracketed cornice and two inside-end brick chimneys; three-bay main section and two-bay recessed wing; entrance in main section with Victorian bracketed hood; single entrance door with sidelights and transom; windows with double-hung |

Pine Street Building List

- 110-120 c.1860 Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period L-shaped residence at ground level; main section features gable roof perpendicular to street with simple cornice; main section three bays wide with door removed and placed at front of side elevation; recessed one-story two-bay side wing with historic porch removed; double-hung two-over-two sash windows with modern shutters; modern carport at north side of wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on irregular lot with 138 feet frontage.
- 115 c.1890 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on raised brick foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards; hip main roof with large projecting gabled sections; deep boxed cornice with upturned eaves; central brick chimney; asymmetrical main facade with large two-story three-sided bay window on north side and entrance at south side with small one-story open porch; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; random openings on side elevations; house is situated close to sidewalk on 33-by-91 feet lot with foundation plantings; house was originally identical to adjacent house at 117 Pine Street.
- 117-123 c.1890 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on raised brick foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; hip main roof with large projecting gabled sections; deep boxed cornice with upturned eaves; exterior-end brick chimney (not original); asymmetrical main facade has large two-story three-sided bay window on north side and doorway at south side; small one-story porch removed; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; side elevations treated in similar manner to front; large incompatible one-story modern addition at north end; house is situated close to sidewalk on 100-by-120 feet lot; presently used as office and residence; house was originally identical to adjacent house at 115 Pine Street.
- 120-144 c.1960 NON-CONTRIBUTING; modern group of one-story office buildings which detract from historic character of area; constructed on site of Hotelling Cemetery which was established in the early-19th century and remains removed to First Dutch Church graveyard in 1967; property has approximately 300 feet frontage on Pine Street and 275 feet depth.

Wall Street Building List

- two-over-two sash and louvered shutters; one-story rear wing; house is slightly recessed from street on 98-by-136 feet lot.
- 106-108 c.1915 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival four-square residence on concrete foundation; clapboard siding; hip roof with deep overhanging eaves; single dormer on front; outside-end brick chimney; one-story full-width open front porch with heavy columns, decorative railings, and gable over entrance; first story has entrance with sidelights and three-part window; two paired windows on second story; most windows contain double-hung six-over-one sash; house is recessed from street on 40-by-93 feet lot with foundation plantings; large one-and-one-half story brick garage at rear with modern door.
- 110-112 c.1890 Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on low stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with simple entablature, upturned eaves and central brick chimney; one-story full-width enclosed front porch (originally open) with modern rigid awning; windows in single and paired combinations with double-hung one-over-one sash; small multi-light window in front gable; one-story recessed wing on north side with shed roof (originally had conical roof at front); house is recessed from street on 44-by-93 feet lot with small front yard.
- 113-115 c.1840 Modest two-story frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; replaced clapboard siding and modern windows; three-bay original section with gable roof parallel to street; interior chimney, and entrance in end bay; entrance with bracketed hood and single door with sidelights and transom; large two-and-one-half story addition south side (c.1900) with gable roof; porte cochere and recessed porch on first story of addition, screened porch on second story; house is situated close to sidewalk on 50-by-130 feet lot.
- 114-116 c.1890 Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on low foundation; synthetic siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with deep boxed cornice, upturned eaves, and central brick chimney; three-bay main facade and shallow recessed wing on north side; one-story full-width open front porch with solid railing, square posts, and gable over entry; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash and modern shutters; two-story three-sided bay window on south side; house is recessed from street on 54-by-100 feet lot with

Wall Street Building List

- hedges at front; driveway on south side leads to two-bay hip roof garage at rear.
- 117-119 c.1830 Modest one-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence on stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof parallel to street clad with standing seam metal; inside-end brick chimney; three-bay main facade with entrance in end bay; single door with sidelights, and transom; windows with double-hung six-over-six sash and paneled shutters; eyebrow windows in molded frieze have louvered shutters; large one-story open porch on north side and wing at rear; house is situated close to sidewalk on 50-by-126 feet lot; driveway leads to modern garage at rear.
- 118-120 c.1890 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence; clapboard siding first story, wood shingles above; high-pitched gable roof perpendicular to street with boxed cornice and eave returns; two-bay main facade with partial-width open entry porch and bay window on first story; two windows on second story; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash; second story flares slightly over first story; secondary entrance on north side at ground level; small attic window in front gable with decorative lintel; house is recessed from street on 43-by-100 feet lot with foundation plantings and small yard.
- 121 c.1925 One-story brick commercial building; gable roof perpendicular to street; storefront with central entry flanked by large single-pane windows; modern signage and awning; building is situated close to sidewalk on 26-by-58 feet lot.
- 122 c.1950's NON-CONTRIBUTING; modern one-story frame residence with hip roof; built on parcel which was once back yard of 111-113 Fair Street.
- 123-125 c.1800 One-and-one-half-story frame vernacular Federal residence with stone south wall; clapboard siding on front, aluminum siding on north side; high-pitched gable roof parallel to street; roof clad with standing seam metal; inside-end brick chimney; three-bay main facade with narrow doorway protected by hood and two windows with double-hung six-over-six sash; small partially enclosed one-story porch on north side; small windows in gable ends; house is situated close to sidewalk on 40-by-58 feet corner lot.

Wall Street Building List

- 124-126 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style two-family residence; asbestos shingles cover clapboard siding; high-pitched cross-gable roof with pedimented gables and deep eaves; one-story wraparound porch on front and north sides; porch has round columns, decorative railings, and gable over entry; two entrances and bay window on first story; second story has angled corners with brackets supporting roof; windows mostly in single combinations with double-hung one-over-one sash; three-part arched attic window in front gable; bay window south side and slightly projecting bay north side; house is recessed from street on 46-by-108 feet lot with foundation plantings.
- 128-130 c.1840 Two-and-one-half-story brick Greek Revival residence on high brick foundation; gable roof parallel to street with boxed cornice, eave returns, and small Victorian brackets; three-bay main facade with one-bay wood Colonial Revival entrance porch supported by round columns; recessed Colonial Revival entrance with single door, sidelights, and fanlight; windows with flush rectangular stone lintels, and double-hung two-over-two or two-over-one sash; two-story enclosed porch at rear of north side; house is recessed from street on 55-by-110 feet lot with small front lawn and foundation plantings.
- 131-133 c.1890 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on low stone foundation; asbestos siding covers clapboards; multi-gable roof with boxed cornice and pedimented gables; interior brick chimneys; walls flare at second story; small entry porch replaces original full-width open porch; double entrance doors with transom; windows in single and paired combinations with double-hung one-over-one sash on front, multi-light sash on north wing; small three-part window in front gable; projecting bays on north and south sides; house is recessed from street on 52-by-128 feet corner lot.
- 132-136 c.1860 Two-and-one-half-story brick Italianate style residence on stone foundation; T-shaped plan with cross-gable roof, deep bracketed cornice with upturned eaves, and central chimney; four-bay main facade with two-story two-bay projecting bay and one-bay Colonial Revival entrance porch; large porch at front of recessed wing; windows with projecting brick shallow pointed-arch lintels, double-hung one-over-one sash, and louvered shutters; decoration in front gable removed and opening for attic window enlarged; house is recessed from

Wall Street Building List

- street on 75-by-118 feet lot with small front yard and foundation plantings.
- 135-137 c.1890 Two-and-one-half story frame Eastlake style residence; synthetic siding covers clapboards; multi-gable roof with deep boxed cornice and frieze; two-bay front section and recessed wing; entry porch at front of wing; two-bay wing on north side; two-story bay on south side; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash and louvered shutters; house is recessed from street on 50-by-127 feet lot; solar collector on roof.
- 138-140 c.1890 Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on low foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; T-shaped plan with gable roof, boxed cornice, and central chimney; triangular decorative panels in upper part of gables; three-bay main facade; full-width one-story open Colonial Revival porch with Ionic columns, deep cornice, and wood railings; single-door entry; windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash; large three-sided bay window on second story over entrance; two-story three-sided bay window on north side; two-story rear wing; house is recessed from street on 40-by-120 feet lot with small front lawn.
- 139-143 c.1890 Large two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence with Colonial Revival decorative details; stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; high-pitched hip main roof and pedimented gabled projecting bays at front and south sides; deep boxed cornice and two inside brick chimneys; small entry porch with pedimented roof supported by Tuscan columns; windows on front of projecting bays have large single-pane lower sash and narrow upper sash; other windows have double-hung one-over-one sash; three-part Palladian style windows in attic gables; house is recessed from street on 70-by-127 feet lot; side yard with two-car modern garage at rear.
- 142 c.1890 Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on low brick foundation; clapboard siding with wood shingles in front gable; T-shaped plan with gable roof perpendicular to street, deep boxed cornice, and upturned eaves; three-bay main facade with one-story full-width open front porch supported by turned wood posts; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash and modern shutters; small window in front gable with multi-light sash; bay window on south side; house is

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- recessed from street on 40-by-100 feet lot with small front lawn.
- 144-148 c.1900 Large two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on stone foundation; synthetic siding covers clapboards; high-pitched slate-covered hip roof with large gabled sections on north and south sides projecting over deep overhanging eaves; inside-end and exterior (not original) brick chimneys; four-bay main facade with one-story partial-width open front porch, two-story bay window with gabled attic story projecting over bay window, and central dormer; entrance with single door and sidelights; most windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash; house is recessed from street on 50-by-125 feet lot with small front yard and foundation plantings; driveway on south side leading to large mostly altered carriage barn having two-story section with hip roof and one-story section with modern garage doors.
- 145 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on stone foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; high-pitched hip roof with boxed cornice and large hip-roof dormers; outside-end brick chimney; full-width one-story open front porch with Tuscan columns, wood railings, and shallow pediment over central steps; first story of main facade has entrance, bay window, and single window; windows have large single-pane lower sash and narrow upper sash; other windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash; three-part window in front attic dormer; modern wheelchair ramp on north side; house is recessed from street on 50-by-137 feet lot.
- 151-155 c.1890 Large two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence; clapboard siding with shingled gables; high-pitched multi-gable roof with gable ends having horizontal stepped planes that project beyond facades; central decorative brick chimney and rear chimney; one-story open wraparound porch with turned posts, gable over entry, and spindled frieze; windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash; brackets support front gable; bay windows on north and south sides; house is recessed from street on 85-by-125 feet corner lot.
- 152 c.1850 Two-story frame residence on low stone foundation; synthetic siding covers clapboards; gable roof perpendicular to street with boxed cornice and eave returns; two inside brick chimneys; main facade three bays wide on first story, two bays

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- on second story; narrow entrance in end bay protected by Victorian bracketed hood; windows with double-hung six-over-six sash and modern louvered shutters; shallow open porch on north side with replaced posts; one-story rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 39-by-152 feet lot.
- 154-156 c.1850 Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on low stone foundation; appears to have been altered several times; asbestos shingles cover clapboard siding; cross-gable roof with simple boxed cornice and two inside-end brick chimneys; three-bay main facade with two-story full-width open porch (c.1930) supported by square posts with railings in sunburst pattern; Greek Revival entrance with single door, pilasters, sidelights, and transom; double-hung one-over-one sash windows; three-part windows in front gable and south gable; two-story bay window on south side; two-story rear wing; house is recessed from street on 53-by-160 feet lot; modern garage at rear.
- 160-162 c.1880 Two-story frame Victorian period residence on low cinderblock foundation; clapboard siding first story, asbestos shingles above; gable roof perpendicular to street with boxed cornice and upturned eaves; four-bay main facade with one-story full-width open Colonial Revival porch supported by round columns; windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash; paired window in front gable with square multi-paned sash; dormer on north side; house is recessed from street on 50-by-175 feet lot; presently used as two-family house.
- 161-163 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on stone foundation; clapboard siding; T-shaped with high-pitched gambrel roof; shallow boxed cornice with eave returns; windows in single, paired and three-part combinations with double-hung one-over-one sash; lintels on first-story have foliate decoration; two-story porch on south side with two entrances; secondary entrance on north side with hood; three-story fire escape on south side; house is recessed from street on 54-by-100 feet corner lot; house appears to have been built as two-family, now apartments.
- 164-166 c.1925 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence on low foundation; wood shingle siding; gable roof parallel to street with shallow cornice and inside chimney; three-bay main facade with entry in end bay; one-bay open entrance

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- porch with slender columns and boxed cornice; windows with double-hung twelve-over-twelve sash and paneled shutters; small paired quarter-round windows in gable ends; one-story open porch on south side with second-story deck and balustrade; house is recessed from street on 50-by-105 feet lot with small front yard, foundation plantings, and hedges.
- 165-167 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence; asbestos shingle and clapboard siding; gambrel roof perpendicular to street; shallow boxed cornice with eave returns; narrow three-bay main facade with one-story full-width open front porch supported by round columns on paneled plinths; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash and louvered shutters; three-part semi-circular window in front of gable; gambrel roof dormers on sides; second story flares slightly above first story; house is recessed from street on 33-by-107 feet lot.
- 168-170 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style residence on rock-faced block foundation; clapboard siding on first story, wood shingles on second story; high-pitched hip roof with deep boxed eaves, dormers, and central chimney; second story flares slightly above first story; one-story full-width open front porch supported by heavy Tuscan columns; first story has entrance with sidelights and and single large window with large lower sash, small upper sash, and louvered shutters; second story has projecting bay with pedimented gable; small semi-circular window in gable; secondary entrance on south side; house is recessed from street on 50-by-133 feet lot with small front yard; stone carriage block at curb.
- 169 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival residence; aluminum siding covers clapboards; gambrel roof perpendicular to street; shallow boxed cornice with eave returns; narrow three-bay main facade with one-story full-width open front porch supported by columns with Ionic capitals; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash; house is recessed from street on 30-by-117 feet lot.
- 171-175 late-18th century Jacobus Matsen House; one-and-one-half-story vernacular stone residence; random coursed fieldstone facades; gable roof parallel to street with slightly flared eaves and three front dormers (added 1968); two inside-end brick chimneys; five-bay main facade with central entry protected by deep hood

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- (added 1968); entry with single door surmounted by transom; large first-story windows with double-hung twelve-over-twelve sash; two-bay end facades with small second-story windows and clapboards covering upper gable ends; house is situated close to sidewalk on 88-by-142 foot lot with large yard with wood fence on north side; wrought-iron fence across front and hitching posts at street, both installed c.1960's; stone carriage block.
- 172-174 c.1840 Two-and-one-half-story altered frame Greek Revival residence on low stone foundation; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street with large later full-width front gable; shallow boxed cornice, central chimney; three-bay main facade with entrance in end bay; original recessed entrance with single door flanked by pilasters, sidelights, and surmounted by rectangular transom; one-bay Colonial Revival entrance porch replaces two-story Victorian porch; windows contain double-hung six-over-one sash; paired window in front gable; Victorian bay window on south side; two-story rear wing; house is situated close to sidewalk on 50-by-150 foot lot with two large spruce trees on side; driveway on north side leads to back house (see 172-174 rear); house originally single family, now apartments.
- 172-174 late-18th century One-and-one-half-story Victorianized frame residence on low stone foundation; board & batten siding; gable roof with overhanging eaves and two front dormers; five-bay symmetrical main facade with central entrance; small entrance porch; windows with double-hung two-over-two sash; two large and two small windows in second-story of gable ends; attached garage; house is situated at rear of lot and appears to be a unique (although somewhat altered) frame late-18th century residence in Stockade Expansion area; may have been moved to present location but has been situated here prior to 1887.
- 176-178 c.1910 Large two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival double house on low foundation; aluminum siding covers clapboards; high-pitched hip roof with large central gabled dormer and two identical projecting pedimented gabled bays on ends of building; symmetrical facade with one-story full-width open front porch having Tuscan columns and deep entablature; two identical entrances in center bays, each with double doors; two-story three-sided bay windows on end bays, with brackets

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- supporting pedimented gable roofs; semi-circular windows in gables; most other windows contain double-hung one-over-one sash, those above entrances have diamond-paned upper sash; identical two-story bay windows on north and south sides; house is situated close to sidewalk on 50-by-100 feet lot.
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| 181-183 | late-18th century | Largely altered two-and-one-half-story stone and frame residence; original stone facades (later stuccoed) now mostly covered with modern vertical wood siding; gable roof with deep bracketed Victorian cornice and plain deep frieze; two inside-end chimneys; six-bay asymmetrical main facade with two entrances; ground level entrance and single bays on either side replace a Victorian storefront; windows all modern; one-and-one-half story frame wing on south side with cornice similar to main section; house is situated close to sidewalk on 60-by-75 feet corner lot. |
| 185-187 | c.1880 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period double house; brick foundation; clapboard siding first story, asbestos shingles on second story; gable roof with deep boxed cornice, two inside-end chimneys, and two large front gables; six-bay main facade divided into two identical three-bay sections; entries on end bays with modern porches which replace full-width open porch; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash; building is situated close to sidewalk on 52-by-68 feet corner lot. |
| 189-191 | c.1910 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style two-family residence on cinderblock foundation; clapboard siding (replaced); high-pitched gable roof with two large gabled front dormers clad with decorative shingles; full-width two-story open front porches supported by wood columns; solid flared railing on second story clad with decorative shingles; first-story railing replaced; side-by-side entrances; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash; house is situated close to sidewalk on 50-by-74 feet lot. |
| 194 | c.1890 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence on low stone foundation; asbestos shingles cover clapboard siding; L-shaped plan with high-pitched gable roof having simple boxed cornice with upturned eaves and central brick chimney; three-bay main facade with one-story full-width open porch supported by square columns; windows contain double-hung two-over-two or one-over-one sash; single round-arched window in front gable; secondary entrance at front of north |

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- wing; two-story rear wing; house is recessed from street on 50-by-149 feet lot with small front yard.
- | | | |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 195 | c.1850 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Gothic Revival residence; modern siding replaces original board and battens; high-pitched gable roof on original section with gable end to street; deep bracketed cornice; two-story bay window on north side and two-story recessed wing on south side; one-bay open front porch on main section and at front of wing; Gothic decorative details removed from porch; entrance in end bay with single door, sidelights, and transom; two French windows adjacent; second-story windows on main section have original double-hung six-over-six sash and eared lintels; small window in front gable with pointed arch lintel; house is slightly recessed from street on 49-by-71 feet lot; first floor now offices; house was once home and office of Dr. Henry Van Hovenburgh. |
| 197-201 | 19th-century | Two-and-one-half-story frame triplex; narrow clapboard siding; gable roof parallel to street with shallow molded cornice and plain frieze; two inside brick chimneys; building is in three sections - five-bay central section with center gable and three-bay end sections, each with entry; central section appears to be original early-19th century residence, end sections appear to be mid-19th century; three one-story open front porches supported by square posts; windows with double-hung, two-over-two sash and louvered exterior shutters; building is situated close to sidewalk on 78-by-82 feet lot. |
| 203-207 | c.1840 | Two-and-one-half-story frame Greek Revival residence; synthetic siding and shutters; standing seam metal gable roof parallel to street with denticulated cornice and inside-end brick chimney; engaged corner pilasters; three-bay main facade with entry in end bay; recessed entrance protected by bracketed Victorian hood; windows with original double-hung six-over-six sash; two-story rear wing; Victorian porch on south side connects to one-story wing in southwest corner; house is situated close to sidewalk on 68-by-84 feet corner lot with foundation plantings. |
| 218-220 | c.1850 | Two-story frame Greek Revival residence on high stone foundation; asbestos shingles cover clapboard siding; shallow hip roof with simple boxed cornice and two inside-end brick chimneys; three-bay original section with entrance having |

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- single door, sidelights, and transom; later bracketed hood; most windows replaced with double-hung one-over-one sash; windows at front of basement contain double-hung six-over-six sash; two-story two-bay addition on south side with rough cut cinderblock foundation and two-story bay window on end; house is situated close to sidewalk on 46-by-65 feet lot.
- 219-225 c.1963 NON-CONTRIBUTING; St. Joseph's School; large modern two-story brick school complex on 171-by-123 feet corner lot; adjacent playground; complex replaces several residences, livery stable, slaughter house, and ice house on Wall and Pearl streets.
- 224-226 19th-century NON-CONTRIBUTING largely altered two-and-one-half-story residence; appears to have been a 19th-century frame residence with facades clad with brick and other 20th-century alterations.
- 233-235 c.1860 Three-story brick Victorian period commercial building with residential upper floors; flat roof; low foundation; three-bay principal facade with deep bracketed cornice; first story has cast-iron piers at corners of first story, shallow cornice, single entrance in end bay and two windows (although it may have had a storefront originally, the present arrangement has been in place for at least 30 years;) entrance is protected by bracketed hood; secondary entrance in end bay of long side facade; windows in upper stories have segmental arched cast-iron lintels and double-hung four-over-four sash; two-story rear wing; building is situated at sidewalk on 41-by-69 feet corner lot; building is somewhat out of character for its neighborhood, similar types found in commercial areas downtown or along Broadway.
- 234-236 1912 St. Joseph's School; three-story brick Georgian Revival school on high brick basement; Flemish bond brick with glazed headers; flat roof with high parapet walls; bracketed cornice of sheet metal or wood; five-bay main facade features prominent one-story one-bay flat-roofed entrance porch with bluestone steps and brick piers; slightly projecting three-bay central pavilion articulated by four broad pilasters on first and third stories, round-arched windows on second story; single flat-arched windows at corners of facade; double-hung four-over-four sash windows on upper stories, double-hung two-over-two sash windows in basement; side elevations feature

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- five bays divided by projecting brick buttresses; paired flat-topped double-hung six-over-six sash windows on first and second stories, and pair of single round-arched windows on third story; building is situated close to siewalk on 105-by-165 feet corner lot shared with adjacent convent on 57-67 Pearl Street; low iron fence extends across front and side of property.
- 237-239 c.1900 Two-and-one-half-story frame double house with identical side-by-side sections; horizontal and vertical aluminum siding covers clapboards; gable roof parallel to street with simple cornice; symmetrical main facade with large two-story gable-roof three-sided projecting bays at end bays; pent roof across front of first story with two recessed entries in center bays; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash; window in front attic gables now covered; two-story bay windows on side elevations; house is recessed from street on 50-by-69 feet lot with foundation plantings; presently used as offices.
- 241-243 c.1910 Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival double house with identical side-by-side sections; aluminum siding in same configuration as original clapboards on front only; original clapboards intact on sides; hip roof with two front gables, central gabled dormer, and deep boxed cornice; four-bay main facade with central adjacent entrances, each with double doors, transom, and simple entablature; four windows on second story; most front windows contain double-hung eight-over-one sash and modern shutters; double-hung one-over-one and six-over-one sash windows on sides; building is recessed from street on 50-by-100 feet lot with hedges at front; originally built as two-family duplex, commercial use for at least 30 years.
- 242-244 c.1865 Two-and-one-half-story brick Second Empire style parsonage; mansard roof with slate shingles and dormers with shallow hoods; two inside-end brick chimneys; deep bracketed wood cornice; windows with segmental-arched decorative cast-iron lintels and projecting sills; four-bay main facade; one-story wrap-around open Colonial Revival porch; main facade has slightly projecting brick corner pilasters and corbeling above second story; one-story bay window on south side; bracketed hood over bay window wraps around to rear facade; narrow two-story wing connects building to adjacent chapel and church; building is recessed from street on 45-by-100 feet lot

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- with hedges and mature plantings; modern garage and apartment in rear.
- 245 c.1860 Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian period residence; clapboard siding; gable roof perpendicular to street; three-bay main facade with full-width partially enclosed front porch which appears to be Colonial Revival (c.1900); porch supported by paired pilasters and has three-part storefront window and recessed arched open entry; three large windows on second story with double-hung two-over-two sash and modern shutters; small window in attic; two-story bay window on north side; large rear section of building is higher than front with cross-gable roof and two-story open side porch; house is situated close to sidewalk on 26-by-74 feet lot; probably built as single-family residence, offices for at least 35 years.
- 247-249 c.1890 Large two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne style double house with identical side-by-side sections; clapboard and wood shingle siding; complex high-pitched gable and hip roof with large inside-end brick chimneys; six-bay main facade with center recessed multi-light doors with two single windows flanking; end sections have projecting gables supported by heavy brackets; one-story full-width open front porch with decorative turned posts, railings, and frieze; decorative shingles in front gables; windows with double-hung one-over-one sash; third-story section between gables filled in c.1920; two-story three-sided bays on north and south facades; house is situated close to sidewalk on 58-by-74 feet lot.

The Stockade Historic District Expansion Area is significant as an integral part of the historic core of Kingston which retains architectural and spatial characteristics and historic associations relating directly to the adjacent Stockade Historic District. These characteristics illustrate the history and development of Kingston: its origins as a mid-seventeenth century colonial Dutch village, an important mid-Hudson Valley community in the New York colony, a thriving commercial center in the nineteenth century, and an important small city of the twentieth century. Historically and architecturally, the area is directly linked to the existing Stockade Historic District. The Stockade Expansion Area retains numerous examples of the many types of buildings constructed in Kingston during its 300-year history, from late settlement period stone buildings to the entire range of buildings constructed in the styles and periods between the American Revolution and the early-twentieth century.

The city of Kingston began as a fortified Dutch village in the 1650's. The site of the village on a high delta-like plain was chosen by Governor Peter Stuyvesant for its good drainage and effective protection from attack from the Native American inhabitants of the region. Its location was such that on the north and east, the village ran along the brow of a steep hill, below which was the flood plain of the Esopus Creek. To the west ran the Tannery Brook. Only on its south side was the village unprotected by natural features. The wooden stockade was completed in 1658 and the street pattern which remains today in uptown Kingston was laid out.

Following the British takeover of Dutch claims in North America in 1664 and throughout the remainder of the seventeenth century, the size of Kingston remained constant and the stockade remained in place. Up until that time, the area now called the Stockade Expansion Area was no doubt the location of cultivated land and pasture land used by occupants of the stockaded village and was also the location of scattered independent farms. After the removal of the stockade in the late-seventeenth century, streets were extended southward within the boundary of the Stockade Expansion Area. The irregular street grid which had already been established within the confines of the stockade was simply continued on the former farmland to the south and irregularly shaped farm and building lots were plotted within the blocks. Natural boundaries, including Tannery Brook on the west and the floodplain of the Esopus on the north and east, precluded building beyond the northern, eastern and western edges of the Stockade area. By the time of the American Revolution, the village encompassed an area about twice the size of the original stockaded settlement.

During the American Revolution, with the continuous advance of the British up the Hudson Valley, Kingston became the first capital of the newly formed State of New York in 1777. The state's first Constitutional Convention was held in Kingston and George Clinton was inaugurated as the state's first governor there in 1777. The first meetings of the state Senate, Assembly, and Supreme Court were also held in Kingston. The village's term as state capital was short lived, however, because virtually the entire village was burned by advancing British troops on October 16, 1777. After the Revolution, Kingston was rebuilt along its original lines, as were many of the stone residential, commercial and institutional buildings which had been destroyed.

Historian Marius Schoonmaker published a map in his History of Kingston (1888) showing the extent of settlement at the time of the burning of the village in 1777. If Schoonmaker's map is accurate, it appears that large areas of land on each block belonged to a relatively small number of families, with houses and mixed residential and commercial buildings set on generous parcels. The houses were built close to the streets, with outbuildings and gardens located at the rear and sides of the lots. The low-lying area to the east of Clinton Avenue and Pine Street was designated as the "Plains or Water Ploss," and a large farming area called the "Arm Bowery" was located south of St. James Street.

The building types prevalent in Kingston during the eighteenth century were mainly residential and mixed commercial/ residential buildings constructed of random-coursed native limestone. They were either one-and-one-half or two-and-one-half stories in height and often featured wide clapboard siding in the gables. Facades were often five bays wide with center entrances. Roofs featured moderately pitched gables or occasionally used the gambrel form, both of which had shallow cornices. According to local historians, outbuildings such as barns, carriage houses, and privies and a few residences were constructed of wood and did not survive the fire of 1777 and other fires during this early time. In virtually all cases, only the stone exterior walls of the pre-Revolutionary period survived. There are conflicting reports as to exactly which properties survived the 1777 fire, but it is generally accepted that only one house in the village proper survived intact. Known as the Van Steenburgh House, the house remains on Wall Street at the western end of Franklin Street (originally called Bowery Street) in the Stockade Expansion Area. The nine stone buildings from the eighteenth century and early-nineteenth century in the Stockade Expansion Area are significant because they, along with the numerous stone buildings in the Stockade Historic District, are the largest urban concentration of this building type in New York State. Between the end of the Revolution and the close of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, very little physical expansion took place in the village of Kingston, probably due in large part to the war's devastating effects and the lack of any major changes in the primarily agrarian economy of the area, but the village began to grow in importance as a center of trade and commerce for the surrounding agricultural area. Its role as the seat of Ulster County government also contributed to its importance in the region.

Large-scale agricultural activities by this period were, for the most part, no longer extensively carried out in the Stockade Expansion Area as the area became urbanized. While commercial activities in Kingston were always concentrated in the Stockade proper, and trade and shipping activities could be found along the landing at Rondout, proprietors of businesses in the early-nineteenth century built their residences in the Stockade Expansion Area, where the principal expansion of the village took place. The original Stockade area remained as the location of the principal church and the seat of government.

A comparison of Schoonmaker's maps of 1777 and 1820 shows streets and settlement encompassing part of the former plains, as well as further subdivision of large parcels along existing streets. Lots were laid out further east on St. James Street and Maiden

Within the Stockade Expansion Area, the most popular architectural styles of the period between 1820 and the incorporation of the city of Kingston in 1872 are represented. Greek Revival residences, including some temple-front buildings such as 118-120 St. James Street and 22-28 Pearl Street, simple Italianate houses including 189 Pine Street, as well as fully developed Italian villas at the southeast and northeast corners of Fair and Franklin streets were constructed. Following the close of the Civil War, Second Empire style buildings, with their characteristic mansard roof, were constructed. Examples of this type include 2, 10, and 12-14 Pearl Street, 106 and 110-114 Maiden Lane, and 31-33 Green, among others. This group of buildings reflects the extraordinary growth and prosperity which came to Kingston as a result of opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and the city's continued importance as the center of a large rural hinterland.

After the unification of the villages, the new city continued to grow but at a slower pace than before. The area between the two former villages, now known as Midtown Kingston, came to connect old Kingston with Rondout. Improvements in public utilities also characterized the city after incorporation, including construction of a city water supply and sewage system, street lighting, street paving, and an electric streetcar system. The bluestone industry in the Kingston area thrived in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries and the material was used a great deal in the city for sidewalks, curbs, carriage stepping stones, hitching posts, and in building construction, for steps, foundations, lintels, and sills. A significant amount of bluestone curbs and sidewalks remain in the Stockade Expansion Area, as well as some hitching posts, carriage steps, and building components.

The turn of the twentieth century saw many changes in the economy of Kingston. The city remained as the main commercial center for Ulster County and the surrounding area. However, the Delaware and Hudson Canal closed in 1898 after a long period of decline. Cement making and bluestone quarrying declined in importance, as did the Hudson River and railroad transportation routes. Smaller manufacturing establishments were started, producing textiles, curtains and other types of goods. These industries did not remain in Kingston for long, however, as many moved to the southeastern United States in search of a cheaper labor force.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century and first quarter of the twentieth century, most of the remaining larger lots within the Stockade Expansion Area were subdivided and filled in with residences. They were constructed on all streets, in some cases as replacements of earlier buildings, in other cases as the first buildings constructed on lots divided from larger parcels. Many were of frame construction and represented prevailing architectural styles of the day. The Eastlake style is represented at 135-137 Wall Street. Numerous Queen Anne style residences can be found along Fair Street, at 162, 166-168, 177-179, 181-187, 190, and 194-196, while the Colonial Revival style is represented in modest examples such as 103 Franklin, and more fully developed residences such as 61 Maiden Lane and 79 St. James Street. An Arts and Crafts style house exists at 12-16 Maiden Lane.

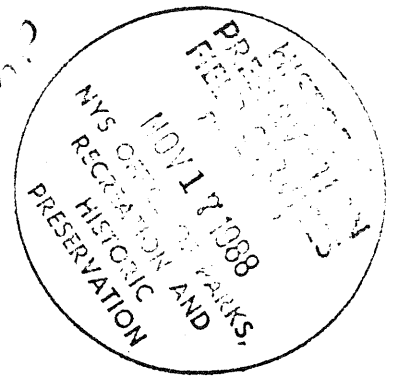
At the same time, an increasing number of residences were built as two-family or multi-family dwellings either in the form of a duplex or one flat per floor. Numerous examples of this type are found on St. James Street, at numbers 89-91, 128-130, 134-136, 138-140, 142-144, among others, as well as 67-69 and 71-73 Green. It is apparent that at this time buildings were constructed on the streets which connect Washington Avenue to Wall Street in the area of the Tannery Brook. Although those on Washington Avenue are contemporaneous in style and period to many of those along Wall Street, residences on the connecting streets appear to be of a slightly later vintage. The buildings of this period illustrate Kingston's continued prosperity throughout the last quarter of the nineteenth century and beginning of the twentieth century. In addition, changes in taste and attitude toward the American home are reflected in the appearance of large numbers of multi-family housing constructed in the Stockade Expansion Area during the period.

Kingston's lack of significant growth in the middle of the twentieth century has had a positive effect on its significant collection of historic resources, as the pressure for redevelopment has not destroyed large numbers of buildings in the uptown area. While suburbanization and urban renewal have occurred for the most part, outside the uptown area, changes at the fringes of the area had some effect on its character.

The Governor Clinton Hotel was constructed just outside the uptown commercial district at the intersection of Albany and Clinton avenues, as were other commercial establishments in the 1920's. Around the same time, the Kingston Academy was demolished and the former "First Plains" restored to an open triangularly-shaped public space. During the 1960's, the construction of Colonel Chandler Drive had the effect of physically separating Uptown Kingston from much of the remainder of Albany Avenue. The principal change in the area since the end of World War II has been in building use. A number of former single-family residences have been converted into either apartments or small professional offices, particularly in the blocks closest to the old Stockade area. Some buildings in the area have also been covered with modern siding materials or have had unsympathetic additions constructed, resulting in some loss of architectural integrity. Several early buildings have been replaced by either modern buildings or parking lots, many of which encompass the entire lot of former residences where there were once lawns and gardens. Also, the burials in the cemetery on Pine Street were removed during the 1960's and two office buildings have been built on the site.

In 1975, the Stockade Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Around the same time, all remaining stone houses and several significant early houses outside the boundaries of the historic district became locally designated historic landmarks. The Kingston Historic Landmarks Preservation Commission was formed in the 1970's and has regulated exterior alterations within locally designated historic districts since that time. Recently, several blocks of Fair Street within the Stockade Expansion Area have been locally designated by the Kingston Common Council and there is the possibility that the existing Stockade Historic National Register District will be expanded to include the area presently under consideration.

**RECONNAISSANCE
LEVEL SURVEY**



RECONA^NISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON

PREPARED BY:

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PREPARED FOR:

CITY OF KINGSTON

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM 1988

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METHODOLOGY

The historic resources survey of the City of Kingston was developed and implemented by state and local agencies through the Certified Local Government Program in order to provide a comprehensive assessment of historic resources within the city for planning purposes. The survey methodology is consistent with new National Park Service guidelines and standards and emphasizes the development of historic contexts and identification and evaluation of historic resources by historical theme and property type. The information and recommendations generated by this survey will be shared and used by the City of Kingston's Planning and Engineering Office, Community Development Office, Historic Preservation Landmarks Commission, and the Urban Cultural Park Commission as well as by the State Historic Preservation Office in administering state and federal preservation programs. The survey will contribute to the statewide historic resources data base and it is expected to serve as a model approach to survey which can be used by other communities with similar survey needs.

The survey encompasses the entire incorporated area of the City of Kingston (approximately 4000 acres) and will cover all buildings, structures, sites and objects which can be readily observed above the surface of the ground or water. Subsurface or submerged archaeological sites are not included in the scope of the this survey, however, previously recorded sites and the expected location of several others will be mentioned in narrative portions of the report whenever possible.

Due to time and budget constraints, the survey project has been organized into three stages: Stage One, a broad-brush reconnaissance-level narrative and cartographic survey of the city intended to provide a contextual understanding of the city's historical development. Stage Two, a reconnaissance-level photographic survey of areas and individual properties identified in Phase One as potentially significant, and Phase Three, an intensive level survey and evaluation project relying upon Phases One and Two resulting in evaluation criteria, documentation for significant properties and districts and an annotated list of eligible properties and districts. Phase One and Two are scheduled for completion in 1988 and it is anticipated that Phase Three will begin in 1989.

Stage One will be produced by consultant historians with cartographic and photographic assistance provided by the staff of Kingston's Planning and Engineering Office. The project will be closely monitored by 36CFR 61 staff of the State Historic Preservation Office and will consist of the following components:

Research and Field Activity- An annotated bibliography lists the source materials used for this project. Primary and secondary sources were consulted

and were used to identify broad trends or events contributing to the city's physical development. Individual properties were, for the most part, not analyzed. A windshield survey of all properties within the city was conducted to inspect the extent of historic properties. A product of this method is an annotated list of historic property types which incorporates a general description and analysis of historic resources which is keyed to a list of representative black and white photographs for each resource category.

Maps were also prepared by city staff based on sketches provided by the consultants. Consultants utilized existing maps of the city of Kingston available in the office of the City Engineer, historic maps, and recorded field observations to produce cartoon copies of informational maps to be included in the survey. Working from these cartoons, city staff produced two large maps and seven small maps. All maps were checked for accuracy by city staff, consultants, and the State's survey liaison to the city, prior to their inclusion in the survey report.

Recommendations

Observations of structural conditions in the field are the basis for the recommendations found in this report. In addition, the notations are supported by an on-going rapport with staff of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation for several years. The City's Office of Planning and Engineering, the Historic Preservation Landmarks Commission, the Maritime Center, and the City Historian have offered important contributions and support in generating the report's recommendations.

Stage Two of the survey (photography) will be produced by the staff of Kingston's Planning and Engineering Office in consultation with the authors of Stage One and the staff of the State Historic Preservation Office. 35mm black and white photography for the reconnaissance level survey of the city of Kingston will be undertaken by city staff based on lists of significant buildings, structures, and sites provided by the consultants. An effort will be made to photograph difficult sites during the early spring, before leaves and foliage become intrusive. Photo lists will be compiled which include the date of the photo, an assigned number for each roll of film and descriptions of the subject matter including, but not limited to: Street address (when visible on the building), Section-Block-Lot (as they appear on assessment records), property description (as they appear on assessment records), and general weather conditions the day of shooting. City staff will exercise independent judgement on including additional properties and to omit others based on the likelihood of achieving useful images. Photographs will be computer

catalogued in a manner which will allow the list to be accessed by a variety of references.

Stage Three, an intensive level survey of historic resources, will be produced by qualified consultant historians or architectural historians together with the staff of Kingston's Planning and Engineering Office and will be closely monitored by 36 CFR 61 staff of the State Historic Preservation Office. It will consist of the following components:

Methodology

A brief narrative summary of the findings and recommendations of the previous reconnaissance level survey of the city together with a clear and concise statement of the objectives and scope of the current project. Note the acreage of the project area and include an orientation map.

Selection Criteria and Guidelines (to be developed in consultation with the S.H.P.O.)

A narrative explanation of the development and application of selection criteria and guidelines used in choosing properties for intensive-level survey documentation. These criteria and guidelines should be based upon historic contexts, themes and property types developed at the reconnaissance level.

Comprehensive List of Inventoried Resources (to be developed in consultation with the S.H.P.O.)

An annotated list of individual properties and potential districts in the city selected for intensive level survey documentation, together with notations indicating the appropriate property type and selection criteria under which the property should be evaluated. Supplemented with scale-drawn maps as needed.

Documentation

Phased or comprehensive inventory-level documentation of selected individual properties or potential districts using the appropriate state inventory forms and instructions for completion. Completed HP-1 forms (blue) for individual properties selected for documentation. Completed HP-2 forms (yellow) for use in documenting significant concentrations of resources. If this portion of the project is phased, the completion schedule and justification should be clearly stated in the methodology.

Recommendations

A narrative summary describing preliminary evaluations, areas and topics which may require additional investigation, and any changes to previously developed historic overviews or lists of properties warranted by newly developed information. If important preservation concerns or issues are

identified through the course of this project, recommendations should be developed to address possible solutions and priorities.

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF KINGSTON

Prehistoric Period

Kingston is perceived to have been actively occupied well before its settlement by Europeans. Located about 90 miles north of New York City and about 50 miles south of Albany, it was an ideal living environment which provided an unlimited food supply. Existing evidence suggests that Paleo-Indians inhabited the area approximately 10,000 B.C.¹ Jeanette Collamer reports that at the time of European contact (1500s-early 1600s) a group of Indians, commonly called Esopus, were living along the west bank of the Hudson. The name Esopus, derived from the work Sepuus (generic Algonquin) meaning "a small river", was first used to refer to the area, but soon extended to include the inhabitants.² The Esopus were known as a fierce and warlike tribe, although by then they had been thoroughly beaten by the Iroquois. Their villages were generally built on high bluffs near springs of water and near, or on, the banks of a river. The Dutch noted the presence of the Esopus Indians in the Ponckhockie/Rondout area in the early 1600s. Another Indian site, as yet unexplored, is known to be located east of the railroad tracks, east of Wilbur.³

Early Development

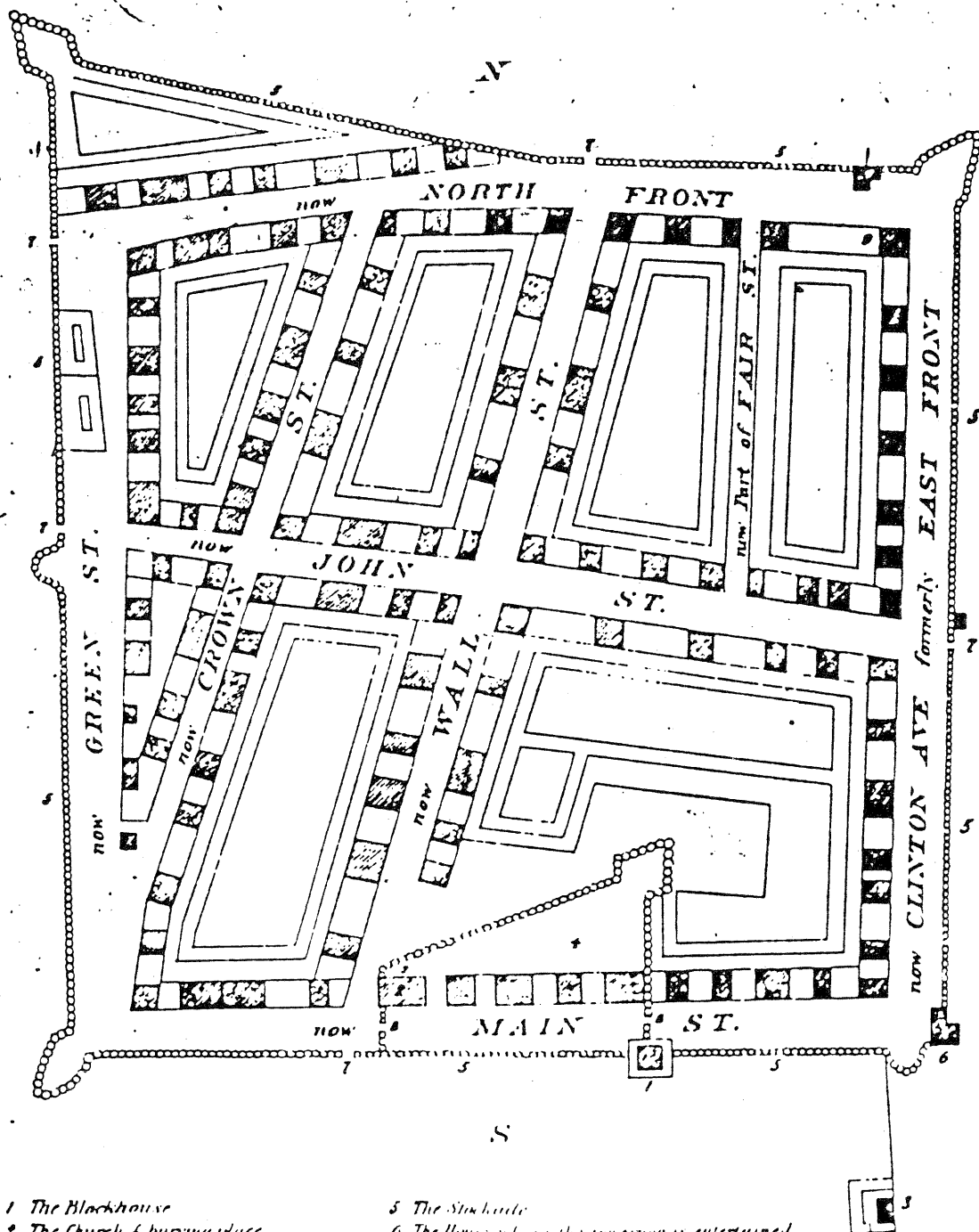
The area which became Kingston was visited in 1609 by Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the Dutch East India Company. Shortly thereafter a fort or post was built at the mouth of the Rondout Creek by the United New Netherland Company. In the 1650's a settlement was established in farming country on a high plateau, about two miles back from the Rondout Creek and about three miles from the Hudson River. This settlement was called Esopus, but Governor Peter Stuyvesant of New Netherland later renamed it Wiltwyck. According to Marius Schoonmaker, conflict arose in Rensselaerwyck with regard to title and occupancy of land in 1652. This was caused by the patent of the Patroon Van Rensselaer overlapping the occupancy of some settlers. Thomas Chambers, an

¹Jeanette Collamer and Karen Hartgen, "Stage I Literature Review, City of Kingston Sewage Collection System and Treatment Facilities, Project #C-36-1037" June 1978.

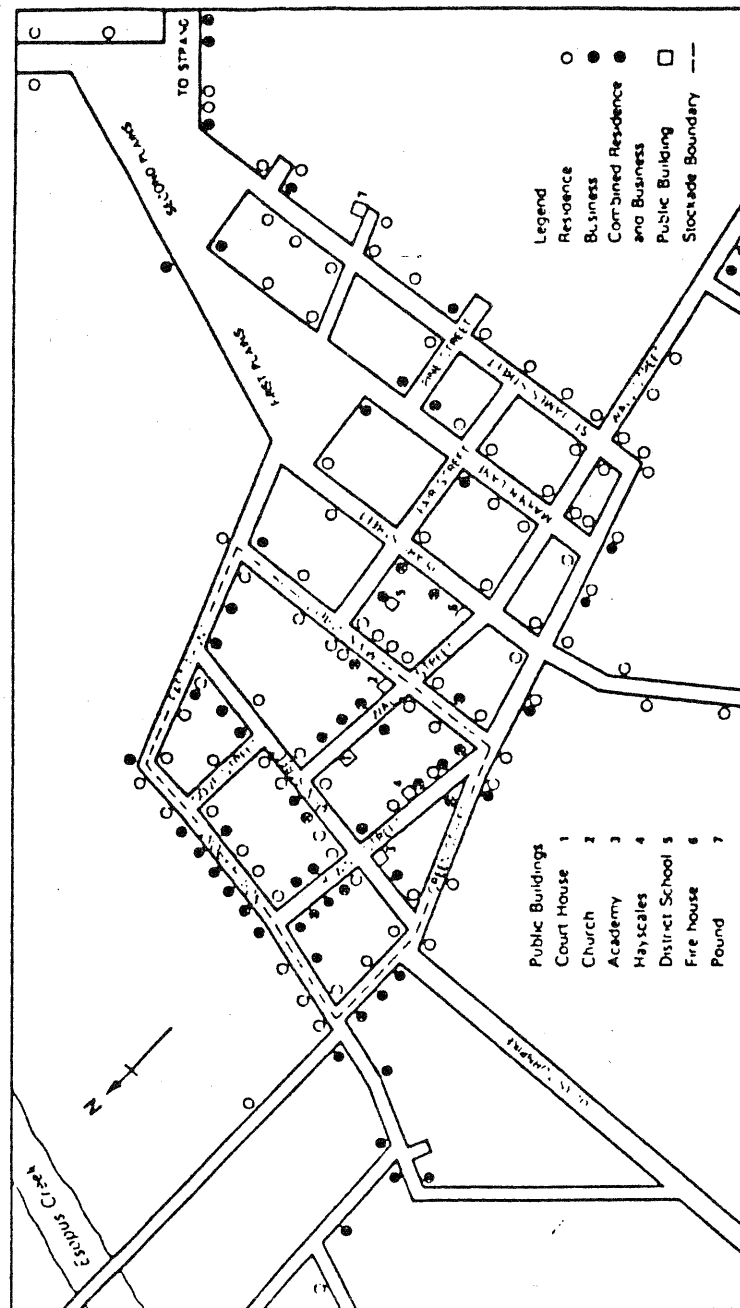
²Ibid.

³Ibid.

PLAN OF KINGSTON IN 1695.



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 The Blackhouse | 5 The Stockade |
| 2 The Church & burying place | 6 The House where the governor is entertained |
| 3 The Ministry house | 7 The town gates |
| 4 The part separated & fortified | 8 The gates to the separate fortified part |
| 9 The House where the first Senate of the State of New York sat in 1777 | |



The Village of Kingston, 1820

Englishman, Mattys Hendrix, Christopher Davis, and Johan De Hulter, who had settled on the disputed territory, and several of their neighbors, desiring peace and comfort, left for Atkarkarton (Esopus). Here, Chambers, in 1653, received a gift from the natives of about 76 acres of land. Some of his associates also purchased land from the Indians at the same time, who afterward received confirmatory grants. Johan De Hulter purchased a tract of one thousand acres in 1654 which was bounded on the north by lands of Thomas Chambers, and was patented by his widow in March 1657. This grant has been claimed as the site of the original village of Kingston.¹ In 1664 New Netherland was captured by the English and renamed New York; five years afterward Wiltwyck became Kingston. The Dutch briefly regained control of the province in 1673 and the village was called Swaenenburgh, but the next year ownership passed back to England by the Treaty of Westminster, and Swaenenburgh once more became Kingston (See Map 1, Schoonmaker).

Kingston was formed in a dense grid pattern with narrow streets which was shaped by a stockade constructed for protection against the Indians. Using local limestone, the Dutch settlers built simple one and one half story houses, usually of two main rooms, large foyer and a sleeping or storage loft. There were independent farms outside of the Stockade, now within the city limits, notably the Suydam Farm and Vauxhall, the home of Thomas Chambers.

The center of an active agrarian economy, Kingston served as the first capital of New York State during the Revolutionary War. For its patriotic loyalty, Kingston was burned by British troops under General Vaughan on October 16, 1777. A swift reconstruction of the settlement occurred because of the financial assistance received from Whig supporters throughout the Colonies and because Governor Clinton offered exemption from military duties for Ulster County masons and carpenters who would agree to work at moderate wages during that time of inflation. By 1805 Kingston had achieved the status of incorporated village. In the 1820s it consisted of approximately 2,000 farm dwellers surrounding a village whose population had only recently passed 1,000. Though still a rural community, it was the focus of expanding professional and commercial activities for the region. (See Map 2) Around this time Federal style buildings appeared in the Stockade area, primarily constructed of wood with few high style embellishments.

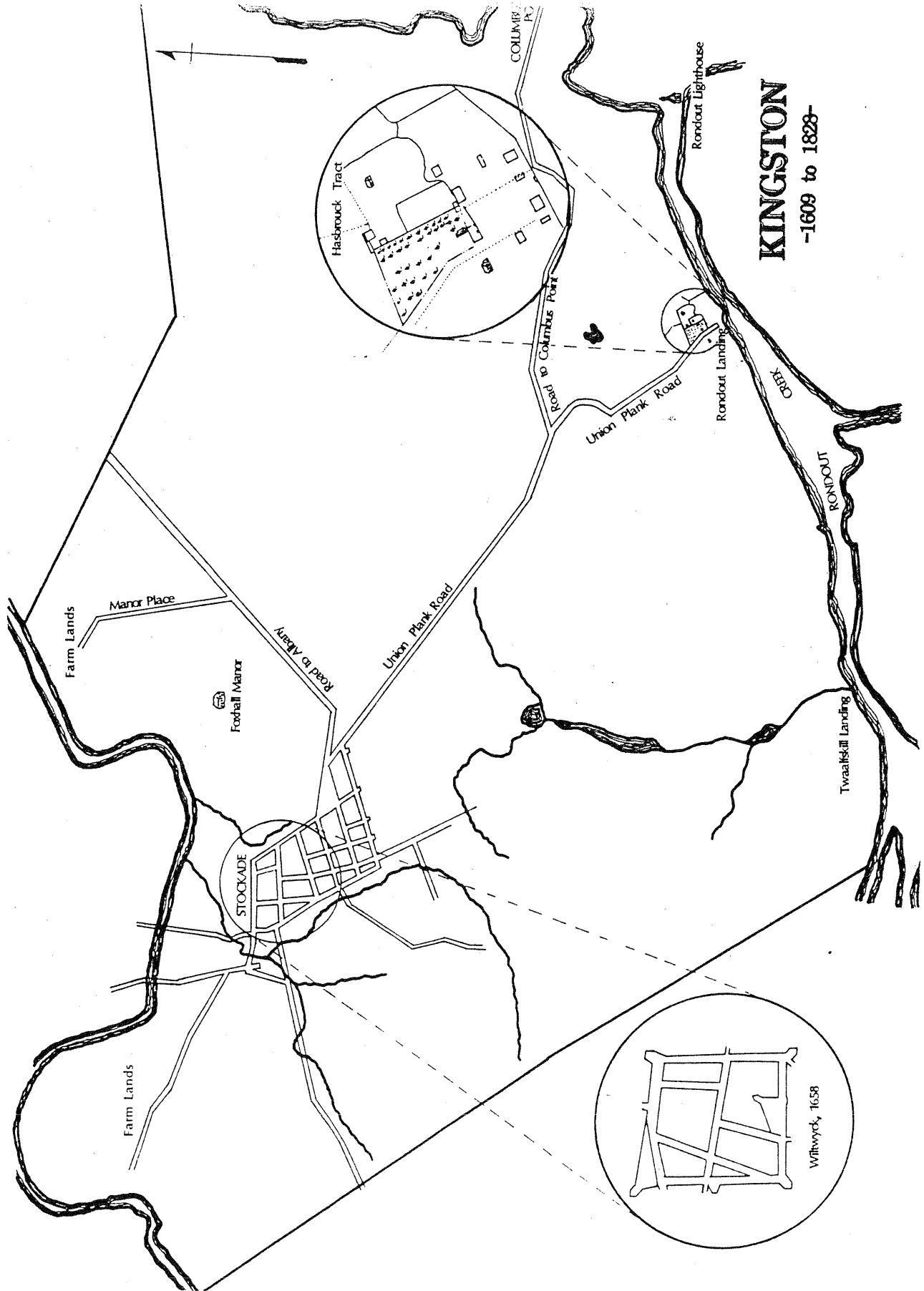
Records as early as 1665 refer to "Ronduyt" which is Dutch for fort or a nautical term equivalent to the English "Roundout", apparently in recognition of the fort constructed by Stuyvesant at the mouth of the Creek.² At this time there were few dwellings in the Rondout area since it served

¹Marius Schoonmaker, The History of Kingston, New York (New York: Burr Printing House, 1888), 5.

²Weekly Freeman, April 5, 1872.

KINGSTON

-1609 to 1828-



mainly as a port for the shipping and receiving of goods and for river transportation. One sloop landing was located at Twaalfskill (Wilbur) and from Twaalfskill Landing a gently pitched road led through the Twaalfskill Valley to the Village of Kingston. The second was at Kingston Landing or the Strand near the present base of Broadway. This landing was closer to the river, but at the foot of a steep road leading to the Kingston plateau. It acquired the name of the Strand because the sunken meadow below and the rocks along the channel above as well as the sand washing down from a stream along the road combined to form a beach. There boats could be stranded since initially there were no wharves. Two regular lines of sloops ran from the Landings owned by Abraham Hasbrouck and Major Swarts. (See Map 3)

The topography contributed to the early settlement patterns. The land near the creek and river was rocky and steep with poor drainage and low, swampy area. Kingston village land was relatively flat and surrounded by fertile farmland. For Rondout, proximity to the waterfront became the most important determinant for development, rather than the presence of gentle slopes and proximity to fertile farmland, which were of paramount importance to the inhabitants of the village of Kingston.

Rondout burst into activity in 1828 with the opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and began to develop the physical character present today. As a terminal port on the Hudson River, not only was Rondout vital to the transport of Pennsylvania coal, but also to the transport of Ulster County bluestone, and locally manufactured brick and cement. Shipbuilding-first sail, then steamboat- and work associated with the canal, the stone quarries, and the brick and cement yards attracted a great number of Irish and German immigrants as well as Blacks from the South and Canada. Coupled with the common practice by merchants of living close to their businesses, either above the store or within walking distance depending upon one's economic status, Rondout experienced a quick growth spurt during the mid to late 19th century to accommodate the many residential and commercial needs.

During this period, a predominance of mixed use buildings were constructed to accommodate workers and commercial interests. A transitional, Federal to Greek Revival style of architecture became popular during this period of the community's development.

19th Century Industrial Growth

The growth of the extractive industries was rapid, synergistic, and resulted in several spin-off activities. For example, the amount of coal shipped down the Canal in 1833 was 111,777 tons. In 1844 the amount shipped was 251,000 tons, and in 1845 it increased to 276,000. During 1847-48 the Canal was widened and deepened to accommodate larger canal boats. John Roebling is attributed



Lime Quarry
Elihu Brown's
Property

CEMENT WORKS

Sum. Williams
Ship Builder

D.D. & Hud
Canal Co.

GARDEN ST

Loading Wharves

TOMPKINS ST.

UNION

CATHARINE

COLUMBUS

AVENUE

CEDAR ST.

PROSPECT

CHES ST.

CREEK

Lands under Water

South side of Channel

with designing a series of suspension aqueducts and an insular dock, constructed in 1847, of about 14 acres in the middle of the Rondout Creek to form a protective harbor for the canal boats for docking and the transfer of coal and to create needed coal storage. ¹

Not every year was a good year in the coal industry as its demand was sensitive to the ebbs and flows of the national economy. Early on the owners realized that if the Canal company was to survive, strong efforts were required to build up a demand for coal. They hired engineer Howard Mott to design an engine for river boats that would burn anthracite coal instead of wood. By 1836, Dr. Mott had succeeded in constructing a coal fired steam engine. This development assured the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company owners of an increased demand for coal, as coal would soon replace wood as the source of fuel for canal and river vessels. Coal was also increasingly used for industrial and domestic heating purposes. The next year the canal carried an additional 50,000 tons of coal.

Stone used for the manufacture of hydraulic cement was discovered during the construction of the D & H Canal. Layers of the Niagara and Helderberg rock formations are located throughout Ulster County, and were mined extensively along the Strand near the mouth of the Rondout Creek after a quarry across the Creek proved unsatisfactory in supplying cement for the Croton aqueduct. Excavation was begun in 1840 by the Newark Lime and Cement Company and by mid-century a large manufacturing plant was producing between 1100 and 1200 barrels per day. ² By 1860 this firm was the largest single producer of waterlime and cement in the United States.³ Crews were kept on all winter to quarry stone and stock the storehouses to ensure no deficiency during the coming construction season. The dirt, the noise, and the disruption were expected and applauded in the spirit of progress. Even the blasting of rock was anticipated and accepted since area property deeds actually authorized the activity with an easement in the deeds of property purchased from the Newark Lime and Cement Company (See Map 4, DeBeers, 1875).

Glacial deposits of sand and clay found along the banks of the Hudson River became valuable in the brickmaking industry. A substantial deposit was located near the mouth of the Rondout Creek and northwest along the Hudson River in an area known as Steep Rocks. The local brick industry

¹Agnes Scott Smith, "Ulster County's Big Ditch", (Kingston: private printing, 1959), 20.

²Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, History of Ulster County, New York (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1880), 277.

³J.H. French, Gazetteer of the State of New York (Syracuse: R. Pearsall Smith, 1860), 663.

grew rapidly during the 19th century employing hundreds of workers, primarily unskilled, to meet the building demands of the time. In 1868 the Rondout newspaper reported, "There has been, within the last few years, wonderful improvements in brick making, and the speed and ease with which it is accomplished is truly astonishing. Where one hundred bricks were made 10 years ago, there are now 1,000 made, with about the same amount of labor now as then. The yard of Messrs. Cordts & Hutton at Kingston Point, has turned out this season 10,500,000 bricks. They have an engine of great power."¹ Three years later another Rondout chronicle provided further insight into the condition of the brick industry. It reported that "A quarter of a century ago, Mr. David Terry bought 300 acres of land on the river of the property rich in lime and cement. The brick making is now carried on by Albert Terry and David S. Manchester, their yards adjoining and the brick being sold and shipped in common. But the yards are worked separately except in the matter of power, which is furnished by about 500 feet of shafting connected with a 70 horsepower engine. In Terry's yard the molding is done by an Adams machine at the rate of 28,000 a day. Up to five years ago the yards were run by horse power at the rate 25,000 per day, but the use of steam has increased their capacity to 95,000 per day."²

A important seasonal business, the winter ice crop employed a significant number of area residents, particularly canallers once the canal closed. The ice industry hit its stride by mid-19th century as the local paper noted, "The ice business of 1868 has 'melted away' and the heavy crops gathered last winter disposed of at very advantageous rates. Located on the Rondout Creek and the Hudson River at Flatbush, the Knickerbocker, Washington, Manhattan and Bean & Co. are making extensive arrangements for the coming winter. Large new houses are being built and additions made to the old ones all along the river. This will cause a great demand for 'Shandaken mahogany' [reference to Catskill lumber]."³ Dependent upon nature's whim, the working men waited anxiously for clear, cold weather in order to begin the harvest and to improve the weight, clarity, and overall quality of the ice. As with other local industries the work was risky and dangerous, but the compensation of \$3.00 a day for a man and a horse was adequate to attract hundreds of workers.

Another vital extractive industry was bluestone quarrying, which began in the 1830s. It required hundreds of unskilled men to do the bullwork of lifting and carting the stone from the ground to dockside as well as skilled men who were capable of doing the precarious work of blasting and trimming and dressing the final product. Although the business attracted many

¹Rondout Courier, November 20, 1868.

²Rondout Courier, September 29, 1871.

³Rondout Courier, November 20, 1868.

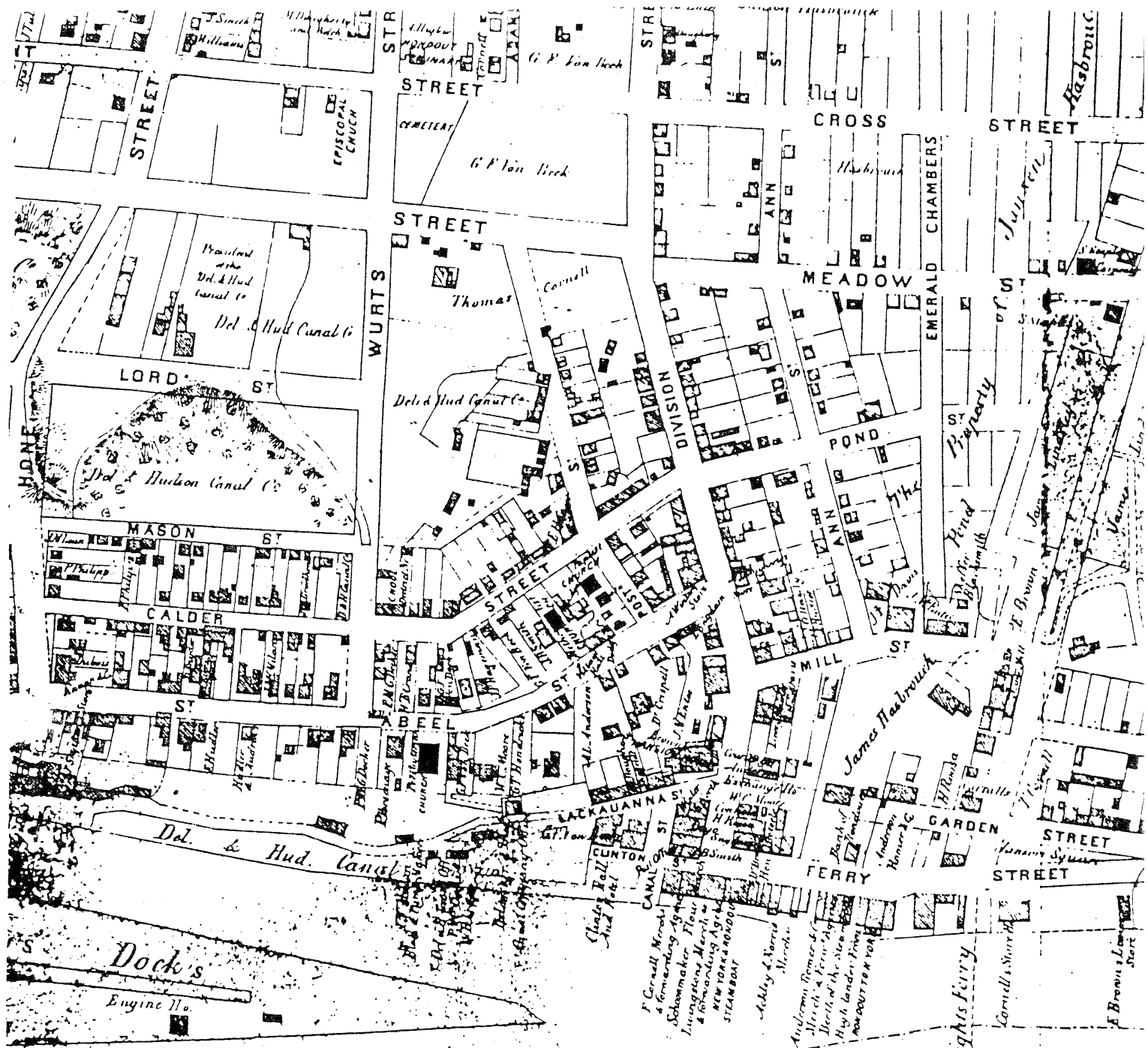
entrepreneurs with a strong back, approximately a dozen grew into large concerns. By mid-century the leaders of the industry were, as their colleagues in brick, cement and lumber were, experimenting with different forms of specialization- combining or separating activities to increase production and profit. For example, in 1851 Michael Hallihan commenced business by purchasing quarries in the towns of Hurley and Kingston and teams for the purpose of hauling stone. Hiring a number of quarrymen, he entered quite extensively into the work of getting out stone. Having leased a portion of the dock property at Wilbur, instead of selling his stone by the wagon load to the other dealers at the place, he piled it up on the dock, and sold it by the boatload, sometimes to the other dealers there, and sometimes to parties elsewhere in the trade. This was continued by him until he added to his capital sufficiently to enable him to commence buying of other quarrymen. Purchasing the dock he had leased, he continued a gradual increase in his business.¹

With an ample supply of natural and human resources and within reasonable proximity to boats, barges and city markets, the bluestone industry was able to act responsively and continued to evolve throughout the 19th century. A prominent example of the success of this industry is reflected in the Fitch Bluestone Company office, an eclectic bluestone Victorian structure constructed c. 1870. In 1869 the Rondout Courier noted that the stone trade had recently undergone several important changes. "There is much more cutting than formerly, and the bluestone has come into more general use for ornamental purposes. Quite a large number of men are now employed in cutting bases for abutments, door steps, water tables, window sills, and lintels, carriage steps, etc. . . Another change is that of the demand for large platforms in front of entrances to large buildings. . . They are taken from the quarry in the rough, but at the dock before being shipped, they are usually dressed in the very best style of the cutter's art".² The quarries were found in the hills of Ulster County, and Wilbur and Rondout served as shipping and distribution points.

The significance of the industry and its economic impact is reflected in the activity it generated during the 1860s. Annually it averaged about one million dollars in sales. The number of men engaged in cutting and hauling stone at the docks (the old Twaalfskill landing) was about one thousand. The dock surface for piling stone consisted of nine acres which covered nearly all of the usable land at the dock and preempted any other commercial business. Housing demand greatly exceeded supply. In the Rondout area the response was to rent rooms in houses constructed for single family households. The Rondout Courier noted in April 1868 that "there is a great demand here for

¹Rondout Courier, February 12, 1869.

²Ibid.



Crack Boundary of the Incorporated Line of Rondout

Village of
SLEIGHTBURGH

dwellings this Spring. Probably 100 houses could be immediately rented to desirable tenants.¹

Rondout's Physical Plan

Rondout's physical plan was the result of two separate ownerships. The Canal Company purchased a large tract of land covering the area west of Broadway. This tract was laid out in streets that were called after the directors of the Company. On the eastern side of Broadway the land belonged to Abraham Hasbrouck, and was part of the original patent given to Thomas Chambers, Lord of the Manor of Foxhall. The trustees of Mr. Hasbrouck did not extend the streets from those on the opposite side of the settlement, did their own mapping and established thoroughfares with disregard for the adjoining streets.

At the time of the Village's incorporation in 1849 there was a massive cholera epidemic which resulted in a public outcry to clear the streets of wandering animals and for improvement in the drainage and grading of the streets. As the Ellenville Journal noted in 1858, "Rondout is a bustling, active place and a vast deal of business of various kinds is transacted here. The coal, lime, cement, and flagging stone business which is done or which centers in this place, affords employment to a large number of laborers and gives activity and prosperity to business in all its relations. Yet, Rondout, in many sections is one of the most filthy and uninviting places in this section of the state. Many of its streets are in a wretchedly dirty condition, and sickening odors and stench are exhaled with a rankness almost overpowering." Although the village governments were sympathetic to the pleas and made some effort toward undertaking general improvements, the clear distinction between public and private responsibility as well as the financing of these ventures was not yet made. For example, a swine ordinance was passed in 1851, but they were still found on the streets in 1871.² Also, the trustees of Rondout and Kingston granted a charter for the sole right to provide gas to the villages, but it was more an endorsement than a demand for public services since it wasn't until 1869 that the streets were lit by gas lamps.³ of the usable land at the dock and preempted any other commercial business.

The initiation of public improvements was a necessity, due to the growing numbers of buildings erected on Rondout's rocky, wet hillside. Early Italianate structures of brick and frame buildings with Italianate and Carpenter Gothic details began to crowd together as the area continued to develop commercially (See Map 5, DeBeers, 1875).

¹Rondout Courier, April 3, 1868.

²Rondout Freeman, June 23, 1871.

³Rondout Courier, January 8, 1869.

Transportation

Transportation for the villages' activities was supported by a varied network of roads and waterways. Initially serviced by two regional turnpikes with two toll gates within the incorporated limits and the Rondout landing sloop lines, the villages experienced dramatic growth by 1872. Commercial shipping of the extractive products spurred on the development of steamboat, canal boat, barge and towing trade and stimulated the industry of shipbuilding. Regular steamboat passenger service commenced in 1829 between Twaalfskill and New York City. Like all early local steamboats, it also towed freight and passenger barges and made frequent stops along the way. The fare to New York was 12 shillings or \$1.50, which included meals.¹ In the 1830s the fledgling bluestone and cement industries gave a great impetus to the freighting business already largely increased by the D & H Canal. By the 1850s several steamboat companies were providing an exclusive passenger service for which they competed strenuously for by continually upgrading of the ship's furnishings and mechanical power for speed. Some of the greatest Hudson River steamers such as the Mary Powell, the Thomas Cornell, and the James W. Baldwin were owned by Rondout businessmen.

Passenger and freight service were improved by the construction of a new lighthouse which occurred in 1866-67. the Rondout Courier proudly reported the approval given by Commodores Case and Coe, U.S. Navy after their inspection in 1868 and credited local builder John Gill with its superior construction method.² This structure was replaced in 1913 by the present brick Colonial Revival building at the mouth of the Rondout Creek.

Horses were still a common means of transportation both in the form of regular stagecoach service to the hinterland and horse drawn omnibus.³ The primary local transportation line was Plank Road, later known as Union Avenue and then Broadway, since it connected the two villages. The 1860s also saw the establishment of two railroad lines, the West Shore Railroad and the Rondout and Oswego. The latter was financed locally and sought out local freight and passenger trade. In 1871 the Rondout Freeman noted that an evening train was put on the railroad mainly for the stone trade, but that one passenger car was attached. Later that year the railroad company revelled in its success by reporting that the Sunday night train was well patronized.

¹Donald C. Ringwald, "When the Steamboats Reigned", (Kingston: Private Printing, 1959), 8.

²Rondout Courier, August 28, 1868.

³Rondout Courier, June 5, 1868.

When it first started [1870], it contained only one passenger car, but was up to three coaches at that point.¹ It provided the basis of the active and lucrative transportation business to come in servicing the Catskill resorts and tourists:

Immigration, Population Growth and Urbanization in the Villages of Kingston and Rondout

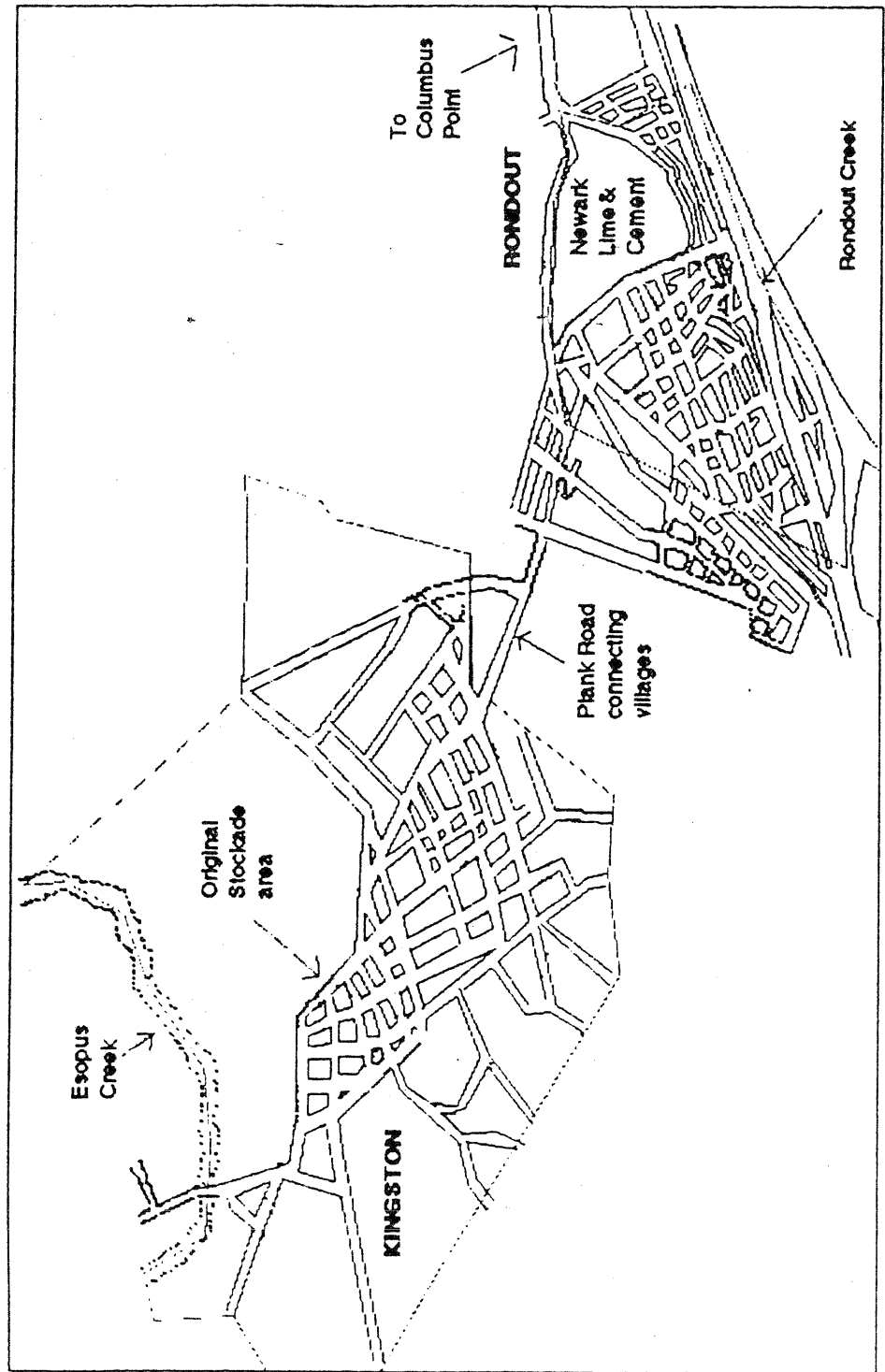
The residential population also experienced dramatic change from the point of inception to the mid-19th century. In 1820 Kingston was a relatively homogeneous community of native born Protestants, many of whom could trace their ancestry back to the Netherlands, and most of whom made their livings primarily or exclusively in agriculture. As the town grew and diversified economically, the old Protestant Dutch hegemony gave way to a population of great ethnic, religious, and occupational diversity. By 1855, despite an impressive in-migration of native-born Americans from nearby counties and towns, fully half of Kingston's people were foreign-born. Approximately one-third were Irish, 88% of whom had arrived in Kingston within the previous ten years. Another one-sixth were Germans, 40% of whom had arrived within two years. Other immigrants constituted only 3% or so of the total population, but these equaled in number those residents born in other states and in the western counties of New York. At the end of its most significant decade of growth, Kingston's population was almost evenly split between natives of the Hudson Valley and emigrants from Ireland and Germany.²

Increasing ethnic heterogeneity was accompanied in Kingston and Rondout by a growing diversity of occupations. This period of extremely rapid economic development, particularly in those industries (coal, bluestone, cement) which offered the most jobs to immigrants, introduced many new occupations to the town and drastically reduced the proportion of the local work force devoted to agriculture. Over 150 distinct occupations are listed on the manuscript schedules of the 1860 census, while those men listed as farmers or farm laborers constituted only 10% of the adult male work force. Moreover, the numerically dominant occupations in 1860 were for the most part those brought to Kingston by the canal and quarries. Unskilled laborers, most of whom were coal heavers on the D & H docks, were the most numerous, followed by boatmen who worked on the canal itself. Quarrymen constituted the sixth largest occupational group (behind farm laborers, farmers, and the clerks of Kingston's expanded commercial sector), and these were closely

¹Rondout Freeman, September 22, 1871.

²Stuart M. Blumin, The Urban Threshold (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1976), 80.

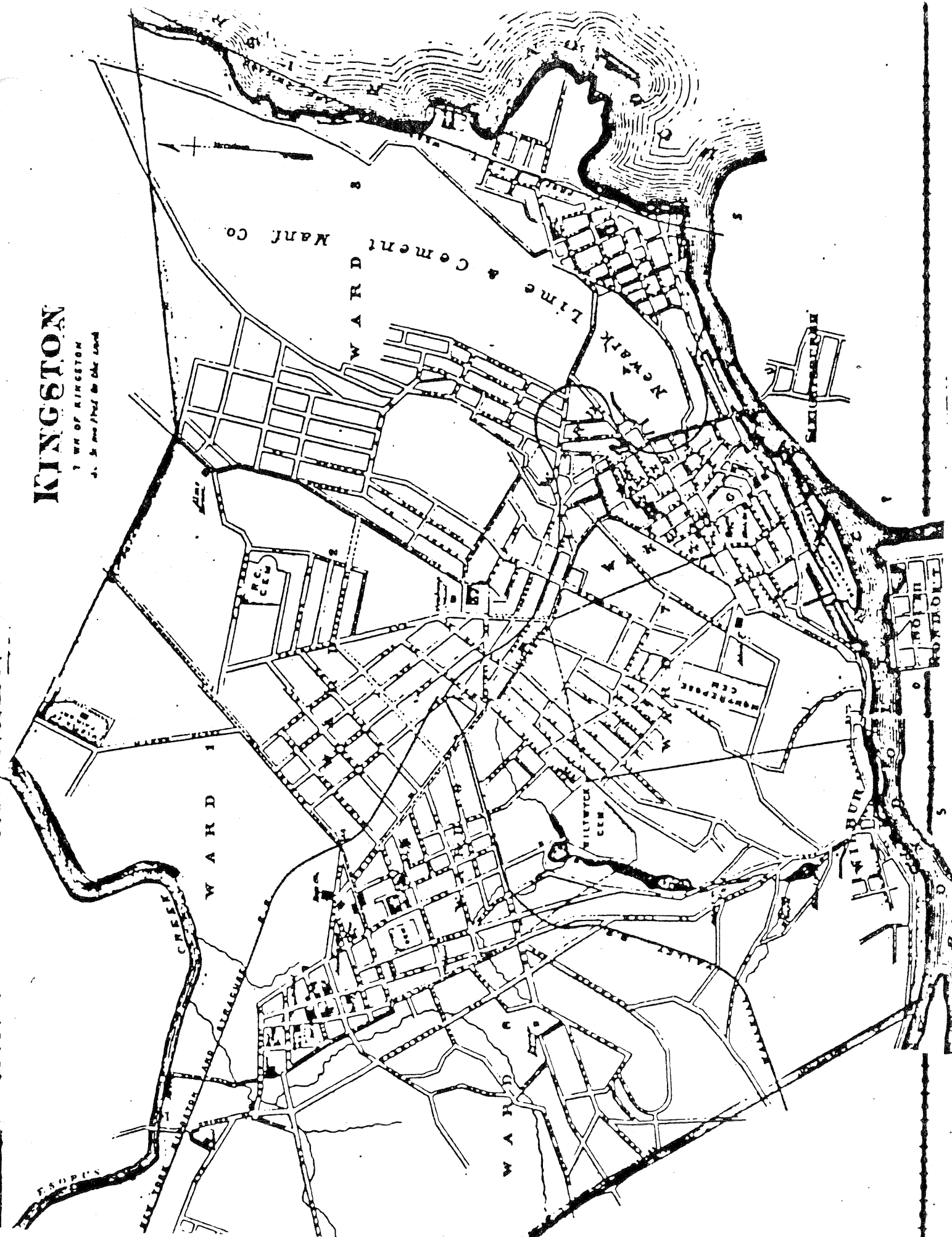
THE VILLAGES OF KINGSTON & RONDOUT
IN THE 1850'S



KINGSTON

1 W. OF KINGSTON

2. In some places the color is faded



followed by the coopers, stonecutters, and teamsters, most of whom worked in the bluestone and lime and cement trades. ¹

Blumin suggests that the significant immigrant population contributed to the development of a stratified class structure in Kingston and Rondout by the 1860s, since the census revealed a growing concentration of wealth. In 1820, most workers, whether they were slaves, hired farmhands, or journeymen, were members of the households of their employers. Only in isolated sections of town, where subsistence farmers might have lived, could there have been poor neighborhoods, and these were of no consequence to the good order and appearance of the town. Such workers were physically separated from one another and lived under the close surveillance of their middle-class employers. In the post canal town, most of Kingston's unskilled and semiskilled workers were employees of large companies and formed their own households in closely packed neighborhoods in the village of Rondout, and the hamlets of North Rondout, Ponckhockie and Wilbur. This made them more visible as a group to a middle class already nervous about the idea of a significant Irish Catholic presence in town and made these workers less susceptible to Kingston's traditional means of social control. ²

The first established Roman Catholic church was located in Rondout as St. Mary's in 1849 and was followed by the creation of St. Joseph's parish in the village of Kingston.

With a combined population of more than 10,000 by the 1850's the two villages were both considerably larger and more densely settled than the pre-canal village of Kingston or any other early 19th century settlement between New York and Albany. Even the mountainous countryside supported almost as many quarrymen as there were farmers. It is during this time that the transition from an essentially rural community to that of a small city occurred. According to Stuart Blumin, the central portions of both villages were just as clearly set off from the residential neighborhoods that surrounded them. Within these village cores, where land was becoming increasingly precious, barnyards and trees were giving way to new business structures. Although the presence of the general merchant persisted, the increasing demand for goods and services brought about increased commercial specialization. The streets themselves had also changed, with broad bluestone sidewalks, curbs and crosswalks, streetlamps lighted with gas, and more than enough traffic to justify all these improvements.

Thus Kingston in the 1850s differed from Kingston in the 1820s not just in size and population density but also in the complexity of its institutions. In

¹Ibid., p.83.

²Ibid., p.86.

the small rural village of the 1820s, homes and workplaces were often combined; thirty years later Kingston had separate commercial and residential districts. By 1858 Kingston's downtown boasted six china and glassware shops, ten clothing stores, two fancy goods outlets, and ten dry goods stores, as well as other retail shops, doctors and lawyers' offices, and financial firms. Beyond the commercial center, two small industrial zones housed nearly all of the city's manufacturing.¹ (See Map 6).

Rondout grew quickly in and around a core that had not even existed beforehand and which, therefore, did not influence the pattern of village development. The source of Rondout's growth was commerce and industry of a type that required large numbers of unskilled workers and large segments of village land for docks, warehouses, quarries, and plants. These two factors—the absence of a preexisting commercial, political, and social village core and the industrial and dominating commercial character of Rondout's economic development were critical to the shape of the village's physical growth.²

Yet in spite of their institutional and population differences, the demands of development and their increasing dependency on one another caused the two villages to grow toward each other. In 1872 the Villages of Kingston and Rondout and the hamlet of Wilbur were joined as one city after their attempts to establish independent city governments were rejected by the State Legislature. To symbolize the union, a grand City Hall was constructed at the center of the new city and represented the pride and wealth of its residents. (See Map 7, DeBeers, 1875).

The City was originally governed by a Mayor and 18 aldermen. Although the rivalry between the two villages had delayed the City's incorporation, by 1883 it was reported that the general workings of the city government were on the whole satisfactory. A reduction of the City funded debt and reduction of taxation have been accomplished, while many public works of utility have been laid out and completed.³ Spurred on by the siting of City Hall and the availability of land, the midtown area attained prominence as the city's center of public and institutional structures including the following:

¹Mary Beth Norton, et.al., A People and a Nation, (Boston: Little Brown, 1982), 228.

²Stuart M. Blumin, The Urban Threshold, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1976) 113.

³Frederick E. Westbrook, "The Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Erection of the building occupied as the Senate House of the State of New York in 1777", (Kingston: private printing, 1883).

--In 1879 the State constructed a large Italianate Armory on Broadway (corner of Hoffman St.) which was completed in the Fall of 1880 at a cost of over \$25,000.

--In 1893 the original Colonial Revival Kingston City Hospital structure was erected adjacent to the City Hall parcel. The cost of the building, site and fixtures was about \$15,000.

--In 1896 the Young Men's Christian Association erected its meeting and recreation building, a brick civic structure with Renaissance detailing, on the corner of Broadway and Pine Grove Avenue at a cost of \$46,000.

--A Beaux Arts Public Library, nearly opposite the City Hall, was built in 1904 at a cost of \$30,000. The cost of construction was donated by Andrew Carnegie on the condition that the City obligate itself to raise ten percent of this amount annually for the support of the library.

--Construction of a large Classical Revival post office on the corner of Prince St., Pine Grove Avenue, and Broadway commenced in 1907. The U.S. Congress appropriated \$110,000 for this structure.

--In 1902 legislation was enacted to consolidate Kingston, Rondout, Wilbur, and Ponckhockie schools into one district. On September 6, 1915 the present Kingston High School, located directly opposite the original City Hall was opened and absorbed pupils from the (private) Kingston and Ulster Academies and from Ponckhockie Union School.

Influenced by its new city status and by its prominence as a transportation center, Kingston resumed public works which had been halted as a result of the financial panic which lasted in the area from 1871-1878. Westbrook noted that Union Avenue (Broadway), Wall Street, Fair Street and Albany Avenue were paved and resulted in increasing facilities and beautifying and adding to the value of the property improved.¹ In 1896 the City purchased a private water system which was expanded at a cost of \$1,000,000 to become a full municipal water system.

LATE NINETEENTH and EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

Kingston's continued economic vitality and development were dependent on its ability to perform as an important transportation link. The City

¹Ibid.

experienced its greatest residential growth spurt during the 1880s-90s, and was transformed by the growth of commerce.

The use and existence of the rail lines gained a greater significance from the 1870s through the mid-20th century. Summer resort travel was one of the railroad's most important businesses. Although the Rondout & Oswego Railroad was intended to carry freight from the Kingston docks to a connection serving the Western States, it never progressed further than Oneonta. Its name was changed to the Ulster & Delaware and became a key link to the Catskills' resorts instead. The U & D and the Hudson River Day Line steamers coordinated access to the mountain resorts with reasonable rates and regular timetables, and then vigorously promoted the benefits of resort travel. Passengers traveling north by steamboat on the Hudson River could depart at Kingston Point which was replete with refreshment, bandstand and other entertainment, and immediately board an outbound train for the Catskills. By removing the effort from resort travel and by espousing the popular view of the healthful, moral atmosphere of the country, the railroads were able to attract tens of thousands of city dwellers to the mountain resorts and boardinghouses and made tourism a major industry for Kingston.

At this point in the late 19th century extractive industry production was at its height, and canal and river transportation grew to meet their demands. In 1882, 3,000,000 tons of coal, cement, bluestone, ice, lumber, and agricultural products were shipped from the Rondout harbor. forty steamboats were based in the harbor. A diversity of business ventures also thrived in support of the commercial activity. The City Directory of 1882 indicated the presence of four foundries and six machine shops and steam engine builders, two planing mills, one manufactory of malt, eighteen of cigars, one of glue, three tanneries, six sash and blind factories, three bluestone rubbing and polishing mills, five lumber yards, five newspapers, four furniture manufacturers and dealers, and five manufacturers and suppliers of hardware. These business concerns were found throughout the upper and lower Midtown area and integrated with residential sections.

The construction and expansion of rail lines in Kingston and their connection to larger markets enhanced the industrial and commercial growth of the City. Commencing with its opening in 1885, commodities dealers and manufacturers located in close proximity to the West Shore Railroad. The railroads established an interdependent relationship with manufacturing and wholesaling in the city, and the location of rail lines as well as the availability of land were important determinants to the location of business concerns. For example, a turn-of-the century advertisement for Everett & Treadwell, Flour, Grain and Provisions noted: "In 1891 they erected the massive and

commodious warehouse on Broadway adjoining the West Shore Railroad (south side of Broadway underpass) and stocked it with a full line of groceries, in addition to their former stock. A steam boiler and engine located in the rear furnishes power for hoisting goods, elevating and cleaning grain and running a mill. A switch from the West Shore Railroad brings to their doors cars loaded in any part of the United States."¹

In 1902 an important employer was the American Cigar Company on Broadway near Pine Grove Avenue employing 1,800 persons to make 250,000 cigars a day. Other important firms included the Peckham Manufacturing Co. located on Grand Street which employed 250 to make car trucks and steam snow plows; the United States Lace Curtain Mills on Cornell Street which employed 125 for weaving 35,000 yards of lace weekly; the manufacture of builders' woodwork in several lumber yards; engines, boilers and machinery employing nearly 300 men; shirt manufacture by 300 employees; tinfoil and bottle caps, beer, brushes, furniture and numerous other smaller industries which collectively contributed to the economy. Taking advantage of technological improvements such as structural steel, concrete and plate glass, large three and four story brick Utilitarian buildings were built to house Kingston's growing industrial sector. Examples of these factory buildings are found on the corner of Cornell Street and South Manor Avenue, Cornell Street and Smith Avenue and occur throughout the Midtown area.

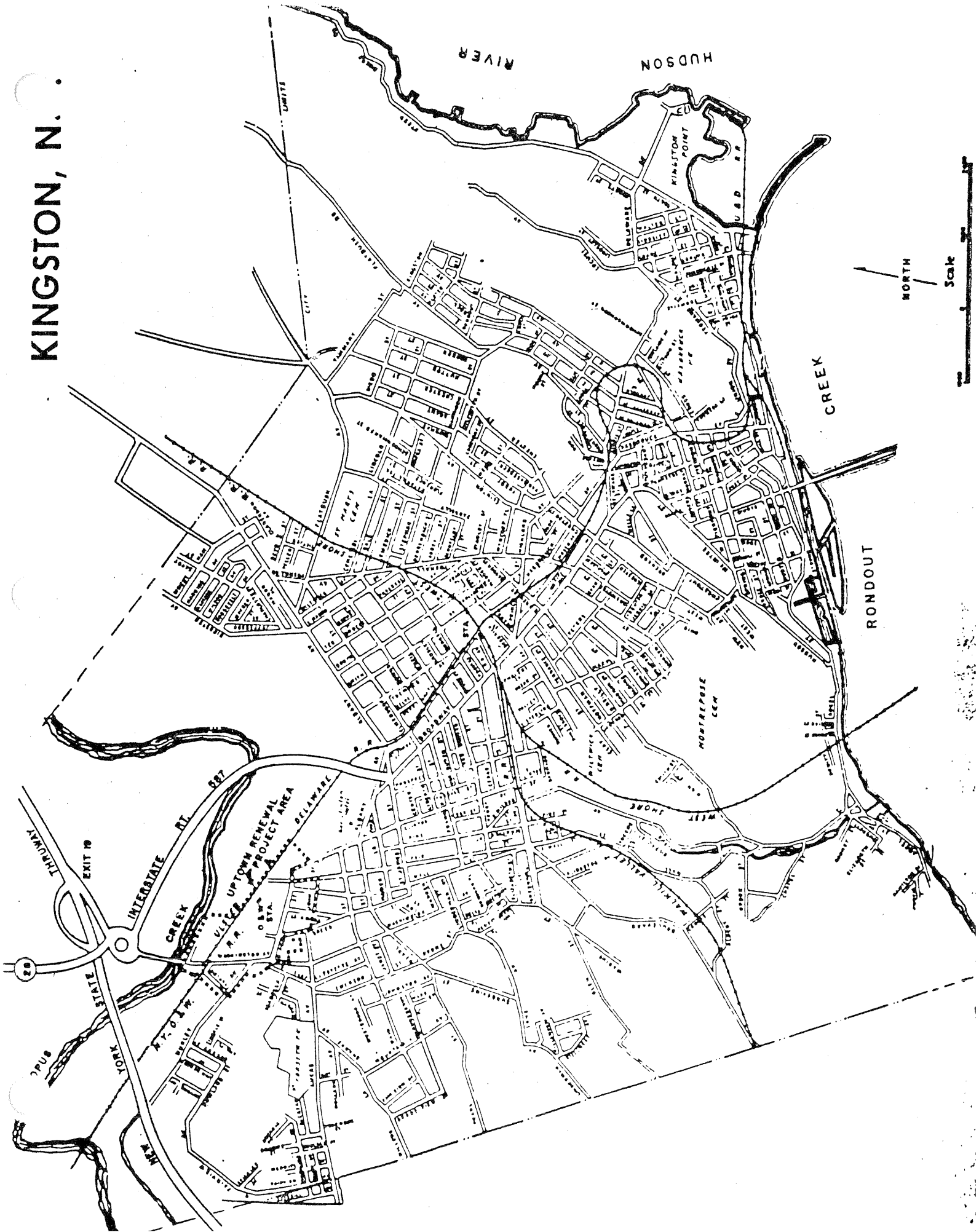
Railroad competition coupled with the impact of the steamboat industry sped the closing of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The invention of Portland Cement also brought about a decline in the extractive industries of limestone cement and bluestone quarrying and thus less need for the Canal. Kingston entrepreneur, Samuel D. Coykendall, purchased the Canal in 1898, and continued to operate the concern on a private basis for a short period of time.

Steamboat and rail travel continued and assumed the bulk of passenger and freight transportation needs. Steamboat lines prospered and peaked during the 1920s. The Great Depression hit the industry hard and with the decline in passengers, dockside railroad connections at Kingston Point were terminated at the end of the 1932 season.² By the 1920s the automobile was no longer a novelty and the increase in traffic required better County highways. Companies organized to improve the highway conditions and to improve the intracity roadways as well as connect the City to surrounding communities. A suspension bridge over the Rondout Creek was erected in 1921 taking the place of two ferries. The bridge was an important element in

¹R. Lionel DeLisser, Picturesque Ulster, "Business Interests of Ulster County", (Cornwallville: The Hope Farm Press, 1968), vi.

²Donald Ringwald, Hudson River Dayline, (Providence: Steamship Historical Society on America, Inc.) 91

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the development of New York State's Rt. 9W and was critical to the completion of the State's road system. Better highways fanning out from Kingston brought many motor busses, trucks and independent travel which ultimately depleted railroad revenue. As a result, rail passenger travel was curtailed and freight transport increased.

MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY

The 1940s prewar industry revived the shipbuilding business in the Rondout. Dwyer Bros. and Christie Shipyards constructed fabricated scows; C. Hildebrandt & Sons dry dock and shipbuilding plant constructed mine sweepers; Island dock, Inc. owned by John D. Schoonmaker, built submarine chasers; W.F. & R. (Woods, Feeney & Rafferty) Boatbuilders, Inc. constructed large barges and scows.

Local manufacturing concerns also benefitted from wartime contracts. Electrol, located at 85 Grand Street, worked a 24 hour schedule to produce parts for Navy fighter planes and was a principal supplier of hydraulics for Navy aircraft. The plant was acquired from the Apollo Magneto Corporation to accommodate wartime demands; it had formerly housed the Lorillard Refrigerator factory, the Pilgrim Furniture Company and originally, the Peckham Motor Truck and Wheel Company. According to DeWitt, Kingston was awarded contracts because of its transportation facilities and satisfactory labor conditions.

During the 1940s other principle manufacturing concerns included: shirt, dress and pajama factories; brickmaking; dry dock and boat building; lumber and wood manufacture; paper and paper products; cigar factories; foundries; lace curtain manufacturing; road machinery and furniture. Overall, however, the City experienced a decline in employment opportunities from the late 1940s through 1960. Primarily due to a loss in industrial business to the surrounding communities of Ulster and Esopus, the employment base continued to weaken with the expansion of retail development in these towns. One key factor was the construction of the NYS Thruway in the early 1950s and the placement of an interchange at Kingston. This opened new areas to development and is exemplified by the establishment of a major IBM plant in 1955 in the adjacent Town of Ulster which employed approximately 5000 people. It signified and accelerated the trend toward economic development outside of the City of Kingston.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Census, the City experienced outmigration of 539 during 1940-1949 and 1,735 between 1950-59. Yet by including the towns of Ulster and Esopus in Kingston's market area, a population increase of 16.5% was shown for 1950-59, well above the New York State average of 13.2%. Age

distribution during 1940-50 within the City showed an increase in the groups under five years (35.4%), the 55-64 group (17.1%), and the over 65 group (18.9%). These three groups represent the on-wage earning and non-childbearing element of the population. Furthermore, while adding relatively little to the economic activity of the community, they required a greater share of public services such as schools, hospitals, care for the aged, etc., than their numbers represented as a percentage of the total population. There were substantial population decreases in the 20-24 group and the 25-34 group. ¹ Since these are the households where income and family size is increasing and therefore represent the element of growth in the community, the pattern of outmigration in the City's population growth greatly influenced its economic life.

Residential growth occurred in Kingston on a limited scale as undeveloped areas in the western portion of the City filled in. But it was a relatively minor impact when compared to the number of new housing units constructed county-wide of 11,349. The supply of existing housing exceeded the demand within the city limits and the age of the housing was considered a detriment.

Minimal industrial expansion in Kingston occurred with little substantial new development in logical industrial areas, such as parcels adjacent to railroad rights of way. Textile firms entering the Kingston area sought comparatively cheap loft space, regardless of the availability of rail spurs, since for their purposes truck transportation was of greater importance than immediate access to rail lines (See Map 8, Raymond and May Associates, 1961).

Urban Renewal

Clearance of antiquated industrial and commercial structures and substandard housing or aged housing with replacement by clean, modern, efficient, cost effective structures was the plan espoused by city government to improve the business and housing climate of Kingston. An official Urban Renewal plan took shape in the early 1960s for sections of Uptown (area comprising the original Village of Kingston) and Downtown (Rondout), as well as for selected buildings in other areas of the City. Adopted in 1964, Kingston's plan attempted to resolve some of the problems generic to urban renewal programs which already existed in other cities, but it did include building clearance as a major component. As a result, Kingston ultimately followed the national trend toward rejection of Urban Renewal, while continuing the policy of destruction of properties.

¹Raymond and May Associates, Larry Smith and Company, "Marketability and Land Utilization Study", April 1961.

The regular meeting minutes of the Common Council of July 12, 1966 revealed that a majority of aldermen were prepared to halt the program due to the continued demolition of buildings without their replacement. In a resolution forwarded by letter to the Urban Renewal agency, the Common Council stated: "Whereas, the "tight money market¹" as outlined and spoken fluently by our Urban Renewal Director, Mr. Eric Hemphill, City of Kingston could have a terrific and undesirable impact of the economy of our City. Whereas, it is our duty as elected officials of the City of Kingston to protect the health, safety and welfare of "ALL" we can not allow the demolition of properties now located in the Broadway East Project to be demolished with only hopes. Whereas, the U.R. Agency and Director be temporarily stopped from future demolition in the Broadway East Project except for properties needed for the public housing site. Whereas, when the public housing site is completed and residents that so choose are relocated in public housing sites and developers that want to develop in the Broadway East project then the demolition can be carried out only after this can we be assured that the economy of our City can survive. While the Uptown project was certainly good when adopted, however with the changing of environment in our City the qualities of the project certainly now is questionable. . . Whereas, this Honorable Body wants the Uptown Urban Renewal Project temporarily halted to completely re-evaluate the Uptown Project and re-evaluation report be given by this Body".

Less than three weeks later, on August 1st, 1966, Mayor Raymond W. Garraghan conducted a public hearing on the local law to create the Landmark Preservation Commission of the City of Kingston. No opposition was raised to the Law and it went into effect immediately. The new ordinance made clear that "no structure shall be altered, repaired, removed or demolished which has been designated as an historic site or historic landmark" or the a building permit would not be granted in connection with any historically designated structure or site without the issuance of a Certificate of Approval by the Commission.

With the loss of federal funding, the Urban Renewal program's activity slackened considerably. The areas targeted for redevelopment filled in slowly over the next two decades, and the focus of public improvement funding shifted to code enforcement and rehabilitation. The Landmark Preservation Commission took initiative in saving buildings they identified as important and which were endangered by the Urban Renewal plans through the protection of the ordinance's demolition provision. Their mission resulted in the designation a small National Register district (the Clinton Avenue Historic District located on the perimeter of the Stockade) and the designation of 22 local landmarks by 1973. During that period, the Commission members

¹Kingston Freeman, July 7, 1966.p.1.

and their supporters activated a not-for-profit organization, Friends of Historic Kingston (FHK). FHK operated a recycling program in which they purchased, restored and resold houses in deteriorated condition. Educational programs and walking tours were developed and provided through the Junior League and the FHK. The latter, in particular, allowed the Commission to set the historic preservation example they sought to publicize to the community.

Research was ambitiously undertaken and by 1974 the Common Council voted on the establishment of the Stockade as a historic district. The Commission used local talent through the Junior League and acquired the services of Paul Malo of Syracuse University to assess Kingston's historic resources and guide it on setting preservation goals and priorities. Survey work on the Rondout area commenced in the late 1970s and resulted in the area's designation as a historic district in 1979.

EXISTING CONDITIONS OF HISTORIC DISTRICTS & AREAS

The assessment of existing conditions profiles the nature, range and relative integrity of historic resources in Kingston at the reconnaissance level. This component of the survey results from extensive field investigations undertaken by the project principals with guidance from the State Historic Preservation Office's Survey Unit staff. The historic overview, initially prepared in draft form, served as a point of departure for the field work, sharpening expectations and suggesting the relative significance, and in some cases the rarity of classes of historic buildings, sites and objects. A primary objective of this survey activity has been to identify and describe concentrations of historic resources. Where significant concentrations are not present, individually significant properties have been recorded. Areas with no historic features are also briefly described and can be excluded from future survey and registration projects.

The field observations are based on a windshield survey of all streets within the city, supplemented by walk overs of areas in which visibility from roads was limited. These observations are recorded on annotated maps which are supplemented by the following text. The additional knowledge and insight gained through this process has been incorporated into the final version of the historic overview.

This section of the survey report is organized to parallel the attached existing conditions map, beginning with a brief description of neighborhoods with high concentrations of historic resources and concluding with areas of the city in which no historic resources were expected or encountered. The presence or absence of previous survey of designation activity is noted in each case, and suggestions for more intensive survey and evaluation efforts are noted for those areas which appear to warrant a more in-depth consideration. The report begins with the city's three National Register listed, and locally designated historic districts:

STOCKADE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Stockade Historic District is the area of the original Kingston settlement. Presently an eight block district, the Stockade has developed as the commercial and professional center of the city of Kingston. The existing district consists primarily of residential and commercial sections with the western half heavily residential in character, while business and commerce are focused in the eastern section. The uptown business district is mainly on

Wall and North Front Streets, while Fair and John Streets are partly commercial. Crown and Main Streets are partly commercial in function, but quite residential in flavor. Green Street is predominantly residential with single family and multiple dwellings. Similar patterns of development south and west of the existing district suggest the need for a boundary expansion, and are discussed in more detail in the section entitled Stockade Extension.

Located within the current district are eight late 17th century stone houses, plus approximately another dozen such structures dating from the 18th and early 19th centuries. Many are still occupied as residential, but some have been converted for commercial and professional purposes. At the four corners of John and Crown Streets a unique grouping of four such stone houses survive.

In addition to the distinctive stone houses are late 18th and 19th century homes of frame and brick. These structures reveal changing influences of styles from the Federal to Greek Revival, Italianate and Second Empire. Most of the residences are two or three story structures, built of stone, clapboard, or brick, with some stucco present. Since the period of Urban Renewal, the district has experienced a resurgence, and many of the buildings have been substantially rehabilitated for professional and residential use. Such uses extend beyond the boundaries of the Historic District and act to support the viability and integrity of the uptown area.

The many commercial buildings on Wall and North Front Streets were constructed in the highly decorative style of the mid-19th century. They are predominantly three or four story brick structures with flat roofs and decorative cornices. Along Wall Street, from the intersection of John Street, and around the corner, south along North Front Street, the buildings are connected by a covered wooden arcade. Constructed in 1973 as part of the City's Urban Renewal program, it was designed by local artist John Pike and is known as the Pike Plan. It was created to effect a pedestrian mall and to improve the shopping environment of uptown Kingston. It was built with incongruous colonial embellishments at the City's expense, but was to be maintained by the Uptown Businessmen's Association through the creation of a Special Assessment District. Though the special assessment was levied, the owners chose not to pay, and the city never enforced the requirement. As a result, the arcade has become an eyesore through neglect. The Pike Plan was popular at the time of construction, but has since been seen as a detriment to the business district since it is difficult to see store displays and signage, and because of its architectural incompatibility with the Victorian commercial buildings.

In addition to commercial and residential buildings, the Stockade area includes important institutional and religious properties, many dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Land use is relatively intensive

with only limited areas of open space, e.g. the cemetery of the Old Dutch Church. Streetscapes are characterized by a general uniformity of scale, broken in only a few locations by modern intrusions, e.g. the Ulster County Office Building.

RONDOUT-WEST STRAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

The existing Rondout-West Strand Historic District is important to the Kingston vicinity because it is the remaining vestige of the thriving port town that supported the economy of the area for close to eighty years. The local trading and industrial activities and the workers and businessmen who lived in this area changed Kingston from a small, rural community to thriving transportation and industrial center for the mid-Hudson Valley. On a larger scale, because of its link to the Pennsylvania coal fields and because of its unique export products, Rondout was an equal to any of the commercial cities along the Hudson between Albany and New York City.

The land use associated with this economy was strongly affected by the steep and rocky topography of this section of the City, and the Historic District constitutes the major portion of the extant 19th century village of Rondout. Located approximately two miles south of the uptown Kingston area and one mile west of the Hudson River along the Rondout Creek, the district includes 278 residential, public, and commercial structures located on approximately 57 acres of land. While the district includes building lots of varying size, most of the streetscapes show moderately scaled 19th century buildings in both village and residential settings with an additional dense urban area.

There is a concentration of commercial buildings, located on lower Broadway and along the Rondout Creek on the West Strand. Many of the commercial buildings retain their original storefront designs and often incorporate cast iron columns, sills, and lintels from local 19th century foundries. Other types of buildings in the predominantly commercial section include numerous churches, a large hotel, the old Kingston Freeman newspaper office and two firehouses, as well as commercial/residential storefronts. In the residential areas, the dwellings are primarily of the single family type though numerous double houses and several significant row houses are extant. The streetscapes exhibit a noticeable conformity in scale. Residential areas are almost exclusively comprised of two-story, three bay structures while commercial areas consist mostly of three and four story, densely grouped buildings of from two to nine bays. The primary building materials in the commercial sections are brick, stone and cast iron; residential areas exhibit a mix of brick and frame construction with a lesser use of stone. An area west of the existing historic district appears to warrant consideration for the expansion of

the current district boundaries and is discussed in greater detail in the section entitled Rondout Extension.

By 1870, the Rondout area was almost fully developed and after that time, buildings either filled in the few empty lots or replaced earlier, probably less substantial houses. It has remained as a relatively intact 19th century commercial and residential community due to the slow decline of business and building activities after the turn of the 20th century. The area from McEntee Street south to Abeel Street is characterized by one to two family houses at a density of about 10-12 units per acre.

Designated as the West Broadway Urban Renewal district in the early 1960s, the area west of Broadway and below McEntee Street was subject to limited demolition activity, unlike the East Broadway Urban Renewal district. It was among the City's first code enforcement sites and saw the early formation of citizen advisory boards to encourage property improvement. Similar property east of Broadway was cleared during the 1960s. Generally, however, the condition of property in the West Broadway district continued to decline along with property values. By 1979 it was a shabby neighborhood still losing population and having virtually no commercial activity. The 1980s demand for housing and Rondout's low price structure has stimulated a slow but steady renewal of the neighborhood. Development along the creek and Hudson River waterfront has brought more outside, private investment into Rondout. Fueled by weekend recreational needs, there is a strong interest in dock and boat slip expansion which is accompanied by some property rehabilitation, but the upsurge in interest has not brought about the reinstitution of necessary commercial services such as a food store, pharmacy or a bank. The adjacent East Broadway urban renewal parcels initially slated for the dramatic rebuilding of Rondout still remain vacant after 20 years (approximately 10-11 acres of land), although the housing rehabilitation, nascent waterfront and UCP activity was sufficient to warrant a parking study by Raymond, Pine, Parish & Weiner (RPPW) in 1984.

There are two City parks and a small pedestrian passageway which serve as open space amenities for the Rondout neighborhood.

West Strand Plaza

The recent development of the public plaza and park adjacent to the Rondout Creek has been undertaken as part of a major redevelopment program for the West Strand/Broadway area. The park extends from the Maritime Center along the Rondout Creek to the Port Ewen Suspension Bridge at the foot of Broadway. Used extensively in the warm months of the year, it is the site of scheduled weekend activities (i.e. biathlon, pumpkin festival, philharmonic presentations) which draw local and out of town visitors to the area.

Cornell Park

Overlooking the Hudson River and Rondout Creek, this hilly park space is located on the former site of steamship magnate Thomas Cornell's house. Developed with public funding, it is situated between Wurts Street, Spring Street, and Post Street and receives moderate use by the surrounding neighborhood.

Company Hill Path

Company Hill Path is a short walkway which overlooks the West Strand Plaza and Rondout Creek. Formerly the route from the waterfront to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. office (no longer extant, it was located at the top of the Path near Abeel Street), it has been improved by the City as public space.

CHESTNUT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Chestnut Street Historic District contains a significant concentration of intact, fashionable residences which reflect the prosperity and taste of middle and upper class residents of the 19th and early 20th Rondout and Kingston. The Chestnut Street Historic District's period of significance spans the period between ca. 1855 and 1919, which coincides with Kingston and Rondout's growth as a shipping and manufacturing center. This grouping of substantial frame and masonry residences represents the most intact collection of middle and upper class residences in Kingston and includes several exceptional illustrations of the mid-nineteenth century Hudson Valley picturesque taste in architectural design and landscape architecture. The buildings in the historic district exhibit a wide range of styles popular during this period, including Italianate, French Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival styles, as well as one residence which illustrates the influence of the Arts and Crafts movement. The historic district also contains one modest late 19th century Gothic style church. Most blocks in the district are typified by regular setbacks and relatively narrow lots with frontages of approximately 60 to 100 feet, although the residences on the southeastern side of West Chestnut Street and on East Chestnut Street are set on broad sloping lawns.

The historic district developed rapidly during the late 1860s and 1870s, probably as a result of prosperity generated during and after the Civil War and a demand for new housing. It was during this period that the Italianate and

French Second Empire style residences on the northwest side of West Chestnut Street, Broadway, Livingston Street, and Stuyvestant Street were constructed.

East and West Chestnut Street are located along the crest of a high ridge which runs from southwest to northeast, separating the historic centers of Rondout and Kingston. The Rondout-West Strand Historic District abuts the Chestnut Street Historic District on its southwestern boundary, but is separated from it physically by a steep wooded hillside. A newly constructed arterial for NYS highway Rt. 9W follows the district's northeastern border.

The Chestnut Street Historic District today appears largely as it did upon the completion of renovations to the Dr. Abraham Crispell house (60 West Chestnut St.) in 1919. With its cohesive collection of largely intact middle and upper class residences dating from the second half of the 19th century, the Chestnut Street Historic District recalls Kingston and Rondout's period of prosperity as a major Hudson River port and manufacturing center. The neighborhood has a distinctive visual character resulting from the generous scale of the buildings and lots, and the commanding topography of the site. Side yards often permit sweeping views of the Hudson River and Berkshire Mountains to the southeast and the Catskill Mountains to the northwest. Overall, the district is well maintained and has exhibited stability throughout the 20th century's economic changes. The exception to this is Stuyvestant Street which fell into decline and neglect mostly due to absentee landlord management. At this point, however, most buildings have been renovated and returned to single-family ownership.

INDIVIDUAL LISTINGS

Noted on the existing conditions map are five individual National Register sites. These include the Ulster Performing Arts Center on Broadway, Old City Hall on Broadway, Kingston/Rondout Lighthouse 2 at the mouth of the Rondout Creek, the Ponckhockie Union Chapel on Abruyn Street, and the Kingston-Port Ewen Suspension Bridge spanning the Rondout Creek at the end of Wurts Street.

SURVEY AREAS

MAJOR HISTORIC RESOURCE CONCENTRATION

STOCKADE EXTENSION

The area under consideration extends south from Green Street, along Pearl Street and south to Henry Street, bordering on Washington Avenue. The area also extends west on Pearl Street to Mountainview Avenue as far as Millers Lane; the boundary continues from the intersection of Mountainview Avenue and Main Street along Main Street to Washington Avenue and includes the cross streets of Johnston, Emerson, Lafayette, Burgevin and Noone Lane (see map). This is primarily a residential area, consisting of several neighborhoods, which displays an excellent and intact range of historic residential architecture. The historical development of the area parallels the Stockade district through the late eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries.

A windshield survey of the buildings portrays an eclectic grouping of 18th century vernacular stone and frame, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival structures. Overall, the building stock has a high degree of integrity illustrating the gradual evolution of the area. Small scale supporting elements and building features including hardware, fencing, outbuildings, newel posts, and carriage blocks survive to a remarkable extent and are well cared for. A major portion of this area is also part of the Urban Cultural Park designated area.

On Pearl Street are two mansions of note since they use the natural topography to create estate grounds. Both structures have similar setbacks and exhibit elaborate architectural details, one a Colonial Revival, the other Italianate.

The Emerson, Johnston Streets section exhibits building stock of the 1920's and 30's such as vernacular Colonial Revivals and Bungalows. The houses are closely spaced with similar setbacks and small detached garages.

The area also contains the Academy Green Park, situated on the perimeter of the Stockade and proposed extension. A relatively small park, it is so named for the former site of Kingston Academy.

SUYDAM FARMS

The farmhouse is located near the city line and is accessed from Hurley Avenue (see map). It is an 18th century, native limestone house surrounded by a modern apartment complex known as Stony Run. It is positioned outside of the Stockade area on the edge of an agricultural area (Hurley Flats) and closer to the early village of Hurley. Across from the entrance to the farm on a hill, is a smaller stone and frame 18th century farmhouse.

RONDOUT EXTENSION

The proposed extension is occupied by open land, residential, commercial and maritime uses. It is bounded by the West Strand Plaza, the Rondout Creek waterfront to Hudson Street, to McEntee Street and the existing National Register district boundary. The building stock is comprised largely of worker housing in a simple Italianate vernacular style, brick and frame structures of the mid- to late nineteenth century. The construction represents a cohesive period of development within Rondout. There has been long term neglect of the building stock and a loss of architectural detail and surrounding elements.

The area also includes significant waterfront property previously important to the navigation, industrial and transportation themes of Rondout. There are small frame and block commercial buildings along the Rondout Creek, and the largest structure is a brick and concrete building formerly used as the Forst Meat Packing Plant which is presently abandoned and in poor repair. The waterfront is generally unused because the bulkheads are in poor condition, except for the areas occupied by the marinas near Block Park.

A key feature of the proposed extension is Island Dock, a 14 acre island of predominantly vacant land in the Rondout Creek. Formerly vital to the canal industry, it is joined to Abeel Street by a causeway.

Located on the fringe of the Rondout-West Strand National Register District, Block Park is an active public recreation area along Abeel Street. Its waterfront is overgrown and unsafe, and in general, the Park requires substantial rehabilitation.

PONCKHOCKIE

The area is adjacent to Hasbrouck Park, the Rondout Creek, north to Steep Rocks (Cordts Estate), and east to Kingston Point Park. There is a mix of primarily residential late 19th and early 20th century modest structures with several church, civic and small commercial structures. The neighborhood was laid out as a subdivision c. 1850, then developed as worker and supervisory housing for the local extractive industry. Individually significant structures include the Italianate manse built by John Cordts (brick industry)

ALBANY AVENUE

The area to be considered extends from the intersection of Chandler Drive to Foxhall Avenue. A broad boulevard with large-scale, high-style residences constructed in the late 19th and early 20th century. Many houses feature ample lawns, specimen trees, deep setbacks, appropriate fencing and period outbuildings. During the period between 1880 and 1930, Albany Avenue became the address of many of the city's leaders of commerce, industry, and the professions. Architectural styles include Federal, Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, Shingle Style, Bungalow and Mission. The integrity of individual properties is generally good, but is threatened by continuing multi-family and commercial conversions of single family housing stock, and a growing number of non-historic buildings. Heavy traffic has been detrimental to the stability of this neighborhood as a residential area, and encourages increasingly intensive land use patterns.

The Albany Avenue area also includes several other structures which are of historic interest. Set back on the bluff overlooking the Esopus Plain, is an 18th century, natural limestone house. Myron Teller, a noted local architect with particular interest in the colonial period, carefully researched the possibility that this building is the original Vauxhall Manor house owned by Thomas Chambers. Situated nearby, and at the center of the boulevard, is St. John's Episcopal Church. Moved to its present site from Wall Street circa 1913, The Gothic style church was begun in 1832 with William Kerr supplying bluestone from his quarries. The church was enlarged in 1860 with further interior changes c. 1899-1909.

Modern intrusions include a public housing project located on the site of the former Jay Klock mansion, professional offices located on the corner of Manor Avenue, and the Temple Emanuel.

Contained within the Albany Avenue area on the southern side of the avenue and adjacent to the abandoned New York Central Railroad, is the Houghtaling Cemetery, a.k.a. Sharpe's Burial Ground. The land was conveyed to the City in 1832 for the express purpose of "burying dead white persons".

and the Chateausque-style manse built by the Tompkins family (cement industry). Several large scale Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses are extant. Institutional structures that are noteworthy are the 1870 Ponckhockie Union Chapel, a rare and early reinforced concrete Church listed on the National Register, School #4 on Lindsley Avenue also built of concrete, a concrete warehouse building on the corner of Tompkins Street and the East Strand, and the ruins of a cement warehouse on the High Road which was later used by a black congregation. The integrity of the area is moderately intact, however, there is a neglect of details and the intrusion of some late 20th century structures.

Ruins of lime kilns along Delaware Avenue, the High Road and East Strand (at the base of Hasbrouck Park), and also the Steep Rocks area indicate the former importance of the extractive industry. Archaeologically, this is also reported to be a sensitive area for Native American occupation and 18th-19th century settlement.

Ponckhockie is located between two large city parks, Kingston Point Park and Hasbrouck Park. The latter is situated on a high bluff formerly owned by the Newark Lime and Cement Company, and later reclaimed for passive recreation. It overlooks the Rondout and Ponckhockie neighborhoods, the Rondout Creek and the Hudson River. There are few standard park amenities, but the ballfields are in steady use by schools and softball leagues. An interesting cobblestone pavilion from the 1930s is standing, but in need of rehabilitation. The park, which is in good condition, is not used to capacity.

Kingston Point Park is sited on the location of the former Hudson River Dayliner docks and private park of the early 20th century owned and operated by Samuel D. Coykendall. After the close of the private Kingston Point Park in 1931, the riverfront was acquired by oil companies for storage. Since the late 1970s, the City of Kingston has been transforming a landfill on Kingston Point into a passive and active recreation area. The change in land use and beautification of this area is still in progress.

SECONDARY HISTORIC RESOURCE CONCENTRATION

MIDTOWN CIVIC CORE

A significant grouping of late 19th and early 20th century civic structures is located in the lower Broadway corridor between Grand Street and Foxhall Avenue, midway between Kingston and Rondout. The siting of these buildings is important because it represents the joining of the two villages of Kingston and Rondout. These are large-scale institutional brick structures which exhibit several architectural styles typical of the period. Prominent buildings include Old City Hall, the Carnegie Library, the Armory, the YMCA, the Kingston High School, the Knights of Columbus hall, the New York Telephone building, the fire station (East O'Reilly Street). In general the integrity of the structures is very high, although some buildings are threatened by poor rehab, neglect and abandonment.

There are surrounding commercial structures which correspond in date and style to the development of midtown as the city's civic core. Many of these buildings are subject to growth pressures of Kingston Hospital. Within the past year a large brick addition to the hospital was constructed on Broadway, and the hospital seeks to develop the vacant land behind Old City Hall. In addition to the hospital, two intrusive fast food restaurants are present at either end of the core area.

This area is located within the UCP boundary.

MIDTOWN FACTORY AND WORKER HOUSING DISTRICT

Contiguous to the Midtown Civic Core and the proposed Albany Avenue district, this area is comprised of a mix of residential and industrial buildings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The residential neighborhoods are closely spaced, vernacular frame structures which house one to four separate units. Some houses exhibit fine architectural Queen Anne elements, such as elaborate barge-boards, balusters, fish-scale shingles, stained glass windows, finials and drops. The building stock exhibits fair to good integrity, with examples of sensitive rehabilitation as well as abuse and neglect.

The industrial sites are scattered along Cornell Street, east to Grand Street, and should include the building on the corner of Pine Grove and Broadway. The factories and warehouses are typically built of brick mill construction and range from late 19th century three and four story buildings with panelled walls, segmentally arched windows and corbelled cornices, to single story manufacturing buildings with terra cotta detailing. The majority of these

buildings are located within one block of the West Shore branch of the New York Central Railroad, indicative of the role of rail transportation in Kingston's late 19th and early 20th economic expansion. Integrity levels are generally good but threatened by neglect and expedient adaptations and modernizations.

WILBUR

Located at the base of Wilbur Avenue, on the Rondout Creek and against the backdrop of the limestone mines of the Commons is the hamlet of Wilbur. Originally known as Twaalfskill, the buildings date its era of activity as a shipping point throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Extant are frame and brick buildings, commercial, civic and residential vernacular structures. An outstanding building is the bluestone business office of the Fitch Bluestone Company ~~which is individually listed on the National Register~~. The general integrity of the building stock is fair with loss of detail and neglect. There is an intrusive brick ranch on Abeel Street across from the Fitch Bluestone Co. office.

Near Wilbur is a 2000 feet steel railroad bridge which spans the Rondout Creek and Abeel Street and parallels Wilbur Avenue. The bridge was built in 1904 to replace a steel bridge of lesser capacity constructed in 1883 as part of the West Shore Railroad. Mining and barge construction continue along the waterfront just north of Wilbur. Further along Abeel Street (toward Eddyville), there is evidence of past extractive industry exhibited by the ruins of lime kilns and quarry areas.

Wilbur is at the terminus of the Twaalfskill Brook, which was the site of early tanneries and flour mills, and surrounded by farmland and heavily wooded areas. The stream area east of the railroad tracks is considered to be the location of a prehistoric Indian site. The upper Wilbur section also contains the Mason Hill/Clearwater Park area, a small collection of mid- to late 19th century residential structures including several Gothic cottages and a large mansard roofed house.

Mt. Zion Cemetery, a black burial ground, is located on South Wall Street within the proposed district. Recently studied by a student group, the tombstones indicate the repose of veterans since the Civil War. The Wilbur area is contained within the Urban Cultural Park designated boundary.

MONTREPOSE CEMETERY

Located at the end of West Chester Street and Montrepose Avenue, this is an individual site which is not endangered, but which is of considerable historical significance. A highly representative example of 19th century rural cemetery design, characterized by its sympathetic use of natural topographic features and native plant material, and incorporating romantic vistas, winding paths, hills and wooded copses. The cemetery is enhanced by many representative examples of Victorian period funerary monuments, many of which are highly sculptural. It is the burial site of a number of prominent local residents, as well as Hudson River School artist Jervis McEntee and Central Park designer Calvert Vaux. The entrance is guarded by a large and ornate cast iron fence and a Colonial Revival bluestone gate house. The 19th century portion of the cemetery retains a high degree of landscape design integrity, however more recently developed areas of the cemetery do not exhibit the same landscape intent.

CLIFTON-HIGHLAND AVENUE AREA

The area is roughly bounded by East Chester Street on the east, Hasbrouck Avenue on the south, Foxhall Avenue on the west, and Wynkoop Place, Clifton Avenue, and Sylvester Street on the north. The hilly, rocky terrain provides expansive views of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the city, and accounts for the irregular boundary of this area. The building stock consists primarily of detached single-family housing on small lots constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The predominant styles are Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. The area demonstrates a high degree of integrity and exhibits excellent period details such as decorative wooden porches, patterned shingle siding, and gable ornamentation which are enhanced by appropriate maintenance. There is limited use of substitute sidings and replacement doors and windows.

The area also contains a scattering of 1920s and 1930s cottages exhibiting Tudor and Craftsman elements. These later structures are compatible with the earlier buildings in terms of scale, setbacks, and lot size. Modern intrusions such as ranch houses are interspersed throughout the area.

One of the few remaining cobblestone streets (granite paving blocks) is extant on the upper end of Wynkoop Place. This is also the location of the Reformed Church of the Comforter and its cemetery. The Good Shepard

on School, a c.1890 Victorian municipal building constructed of brick is
a in this neighborhood at 83 East Chester Street.

TS-HUTTON BRICKYARD

on the Hudson River with vehicular access from North Street, the
te consists of a small cross gabled brick office building with Gothic
ards, several long, low shed buildings, a kiln area, a steel storage tank,
monitor roofed shed complex on the bank of the River, and brick
rea. The plant railroad with its hopper cars is located on the west side
uildings. The river side of the complex includes a long concrete
d, and a large steel gantry on tracks. Two large wooden barges with
g deck houses lie abandoned and in a state of advanced decay along
head. The integrity of the complex appears to be good; the site is
ed, however, because of its location and is currently being prepared
elopment. The brickyard is the last intact production complex of an
nt extractive industry in Kingston and which contributed to the
e brick construction within the city. Its owners became prominent
as evidenced by the Cordts mansion directly above the brickyard.

hip changed in the 20th century, but the brickyard continued
n as an important employer until 1970. It is one of three remaining
king facilities left in the Hudson Valley. A more detailed
of the site for its industrial archaeology potential is warranted,
D, appropriate documentation.

OR AVENUE/ROOSEVELT PARK

a is located north of Albany Avenue and encompasses Manor
the Newcombe Estate, the Kingston Armory (1931), the avenues of
lt, Wilson, Madison and Harding and the cross streets of Jefferson,
n, Charlotte, Savoy, Colfax and York. This is a planned, single-family
ial neighborhood developed circa 1920-30 on the site of a former
<. The predominant architectural styles are small scale, Tudor and
Revival and in general, the housing stock exhibits excellent
Constructed of brick, stucco, or frame, the local adaptation of the
yle features decorative half-timbering, elaborate chimneys, round-
floors, parapeted gables and small mullioned windows. The Colonial
houses display similar door surrounds with decorative pediments
lights, dentiled cornices, and six over six windows. Both types exhibit
etached garages. As a group, these eclectic houses are evenly sited
ilar setbacks and landscaping, and benefit from careful maintenance.

Urban Renewal clearance, the integrity of many of the houses within this neighborhood has been compromised by inappropriate renovations and modern siding.

Of special interest is Pine Grove Avenue which appears to have been created as a planned boulevard. It is a tree-lined street with a landscaped median containing a sidewalk and benches serving as a formal approach to Wiltwyck Cemetery. The Cemetery is a late 19th century rural cemetery with a modern segment.

FLATBUSH AVENUE/ ARTERIAL

This section roughly encompasses the broad area from Foxhall Avenue along Flatbush

Avenue to the city limits and includes parts of the Clifton Avenue area and North Rondout (see map). It is a 19th and 20th century residential area with a diverse building stock. Overall, the area lacks cohesiveness and integrity although an occasional building has merit. Of particular interest is a one and a half story, frame farmhouse on Foxhall near the corner of Cornell Street built c. 1840.

Stephan, Derrenbacher, Gage Street and parts of Foxhall appear as simple, vernacular, frame worker housing generally built in the late 19th and early 20th century, and are located in close proximity to the factories and railroads. The building stock has been poorly maintained, and many buildings have been extensively altered. A 1940's development exists in the upper Clifton Avenue section. The buildings are brick and frame cottages situated with views of the Catskill Mountains.

ALMS HOUSE

This 19th century brick structure is located on Flatbush Avenue near the northern city limits. It is a large, civic building of Italianate style with a pronounced bracket and cornice line. The building is in good condition and has remained largely intact. It is presently being used to house County offices.

The extensive grounds are well maintained and enhanced by large trees and natural limestone outcroppings. The property also contains several 19th century outbuildings which are also in good condition.

FORSYTH PARK NEIGHBORHOOD

North of Lucas Avenue and Forsyth Park is an S-shaped neighborhood primarily developed in the early to mid 20th century. It is comprised of a mixture of single family residences including American four-square, bungalows, cottages, and ranches. Overall, the houses are in good condition

and located on small lots with short setbacks. At the rear of this neighborhood, off Fairview Avenue, is a modern apartment complex of block, two story construction which is out of scale with the rest of the community. Presently, this neighborhood lacks historic significance.

TWENTIETH CENTURY COMMERCIAL

KINGSTON SHOPPING PLAZA

This area consists of institutional, municipal, and commercial structures from the intersection of Hurley Avenue and Quarry Street extending along Schwenk Drive to Albany Avenue. Primarily constructed during the 1960s and 1970s on land cleared according to the city's Urban Renewal plan.

ALBANY AVENUE

The northern four blocks of Albany Avenue within the city limits, is characterized by commercial strip development which extends northward into the Town of Ulster. The area is incompatible with adjacent residential neighborhoods in the city and contains no significant properties.

WILBUR AVENUE

At the base of West O'Reilly Street and Wilbur Avenue is a new, high density multi-family housing project constructed in 1987-88. Built on open land, it incorporates ersatz colonial design.

FLATBUSH AVENUE

The Colonial Gardens complex and the Stuyvesant Charter Apartments are located across from St. Mary's Cemetery on Flatbush Avenue. The former is one of the earliest public housing projects in Kingston and was constructed in 1948. The complexes are well maintained and operated by Kingston's Public Housing Authority.

OPEN LAND

There are a number of city parks and the largest are noted on the existing conditions map. The parks delineated are: Forsyth Park on Lucas Avenue, Hasbrouck Park on Delaware Avenue, and Kingston Point Park at the end of Delaware Avenue. The parks are in generally good condition and well used by the community. They serve as an important amenity and are often located on interesting topography. Hasbrouck Park, developed on the reclaimed site

of the Newark Lime and Cement Company, has an extraordinary vista of the Hudson River and Valley. It also features a cobblestone park pavilion, built c. 1930.

The largest section of open land is denoted as Abandoned Quarries on the map. It is the area known as Steep Rocks and combines marshlands adjacent to the River with slate rock cliffs. It was the site of 19th and 20th century brick and cement extractive industries. Several kiln foundations and the remains of a handful of partially buried wooden barges used for shoreline expansion are present approximately 1/2 mile north of the Cordts and Hutton brickyard. These elements appear to date from the mid-twentieth century. A large cement plant, apparently dating from the early to mid-twentieth century is located along the river near the northern city limits. Nearby is a late 19th century brick storage building of unknown original use.

The two areas found in the northwest section of the city, near the Thruway and Manor Lake are marshlands of the Esopus Creek.

There are two private golf courses within the city limits noted as Private on the map. The Wiltwyck Country Club is located in the northwest section of the city, and the Twaalfskill Golf Club is located in the southern section of the city on West O'Reilly Street.

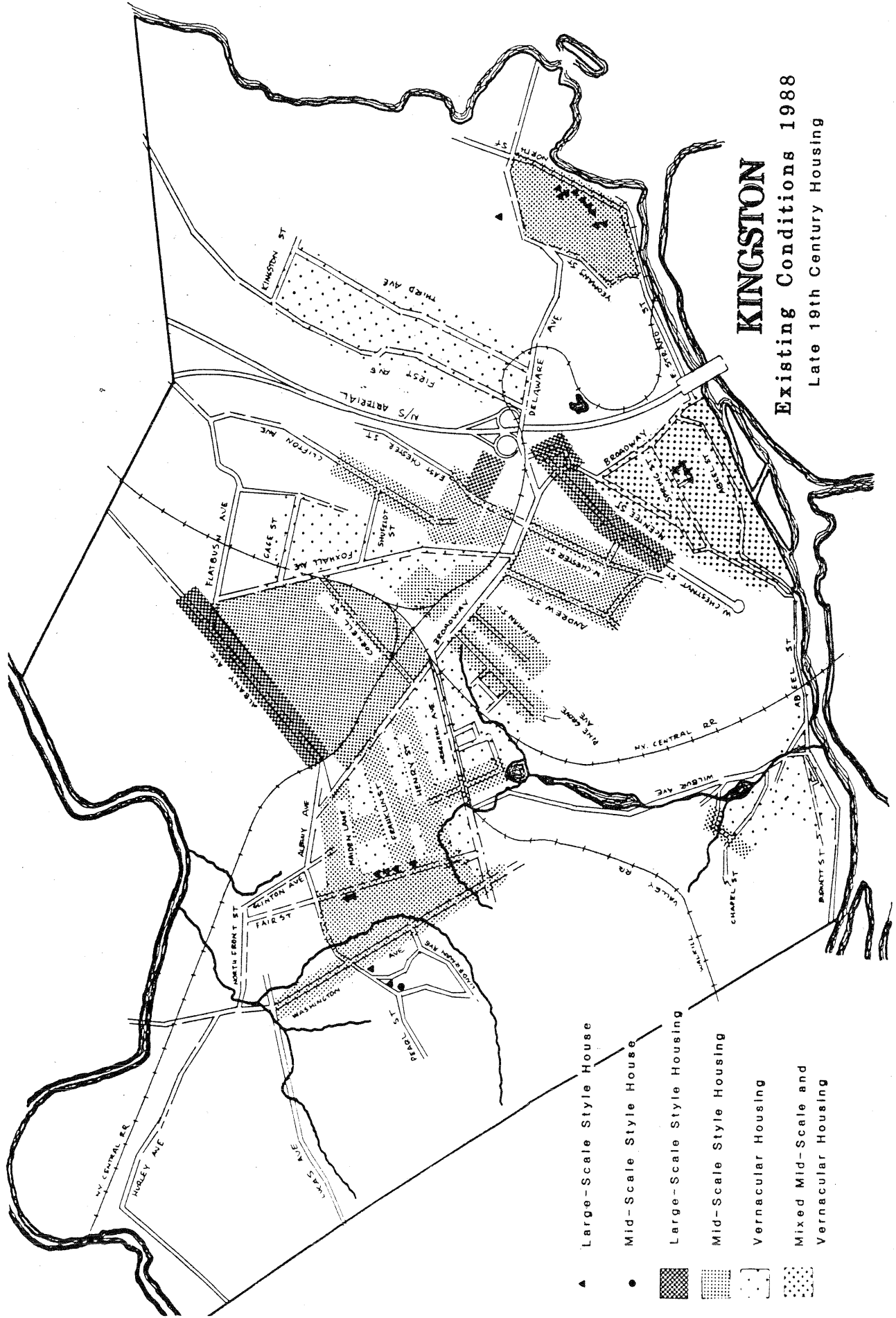
The area around Chapel Street (off Wilbur Avenue) is predominantly vacant land with several farmhouses, scattered houses and outbuildings. Although a number of these houses appear to date from the 19th century, most have experienced a considerable loss of integrity. However, at least two houses warrant more careful consideration including the large, brick, Second Empire structure and a Carpenter Gothic house.

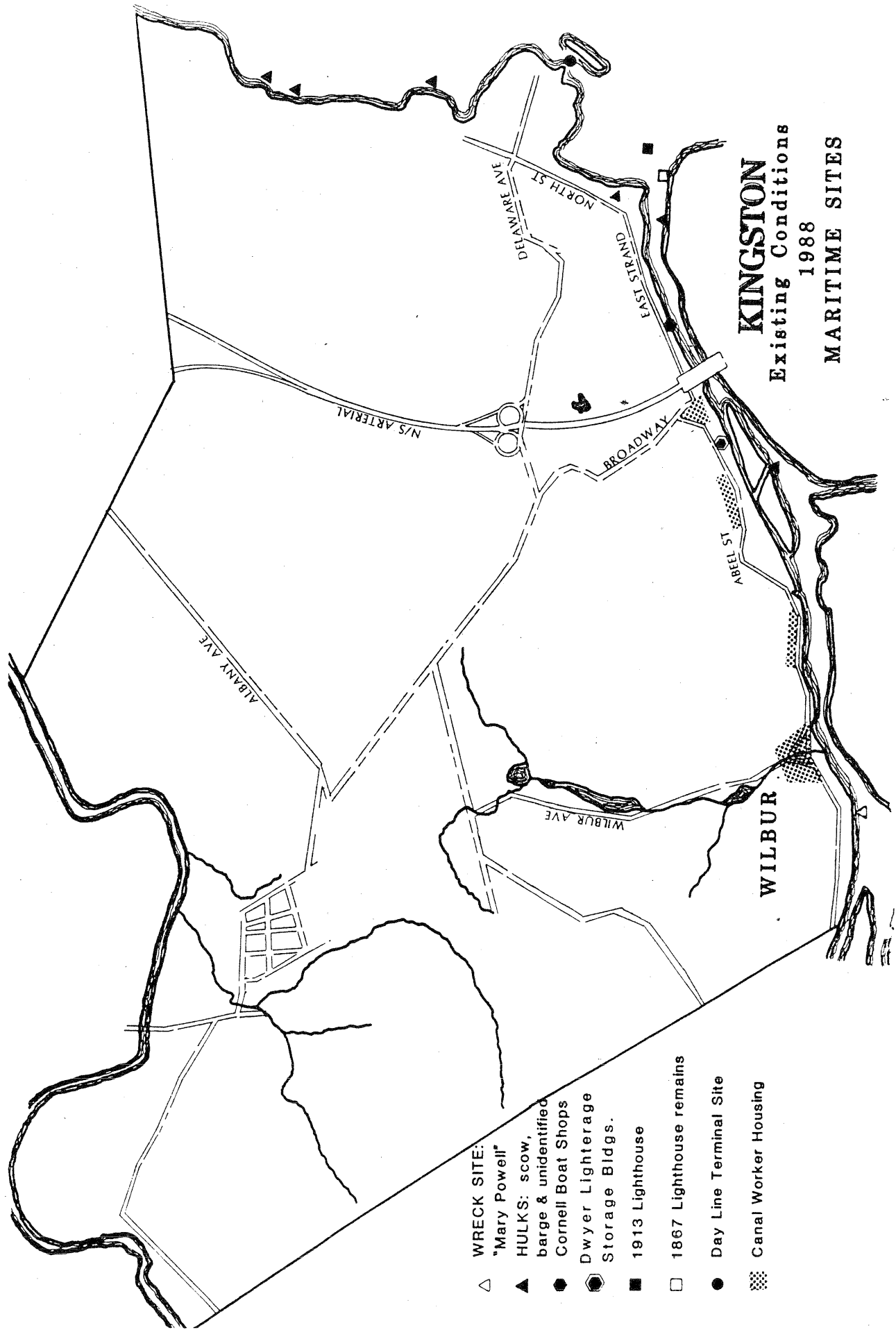
URBAN RENEWAL

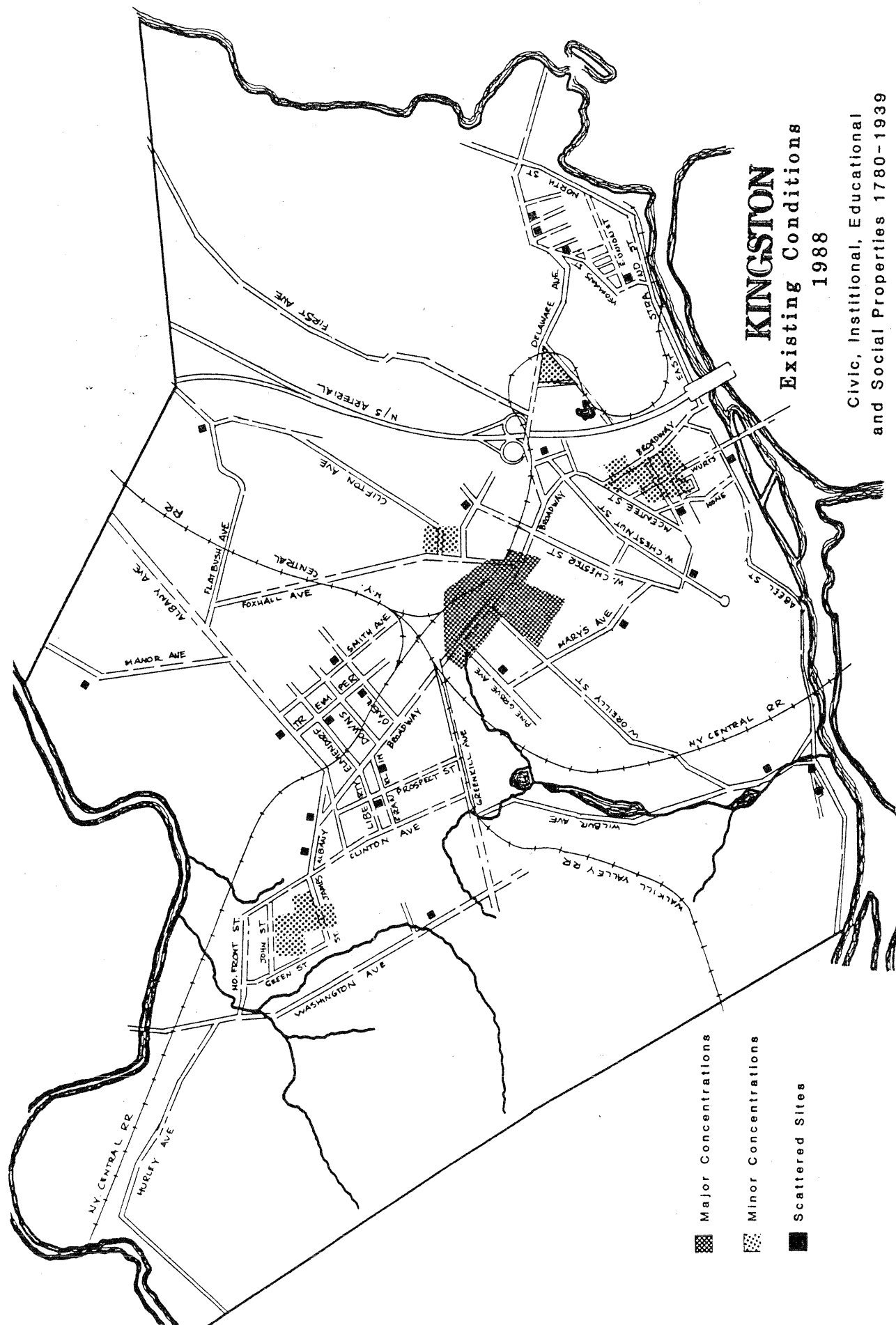
Land located in the Rondout section of the city is shown as white space on the map and indicates Urban Renewal land including two undeveloped parcels on either side of the Loughran Bridge, two large multifamily housing projects, Broadway East and Rondout Gardens (replacement housing), the Maritime Center (underneath the bridge), the City's sewer plant, and new City Hall.

KINGSTON

Existing Conditions 1988
Late 19th Century Housing







KINGSTON

Existing Conditions
1988

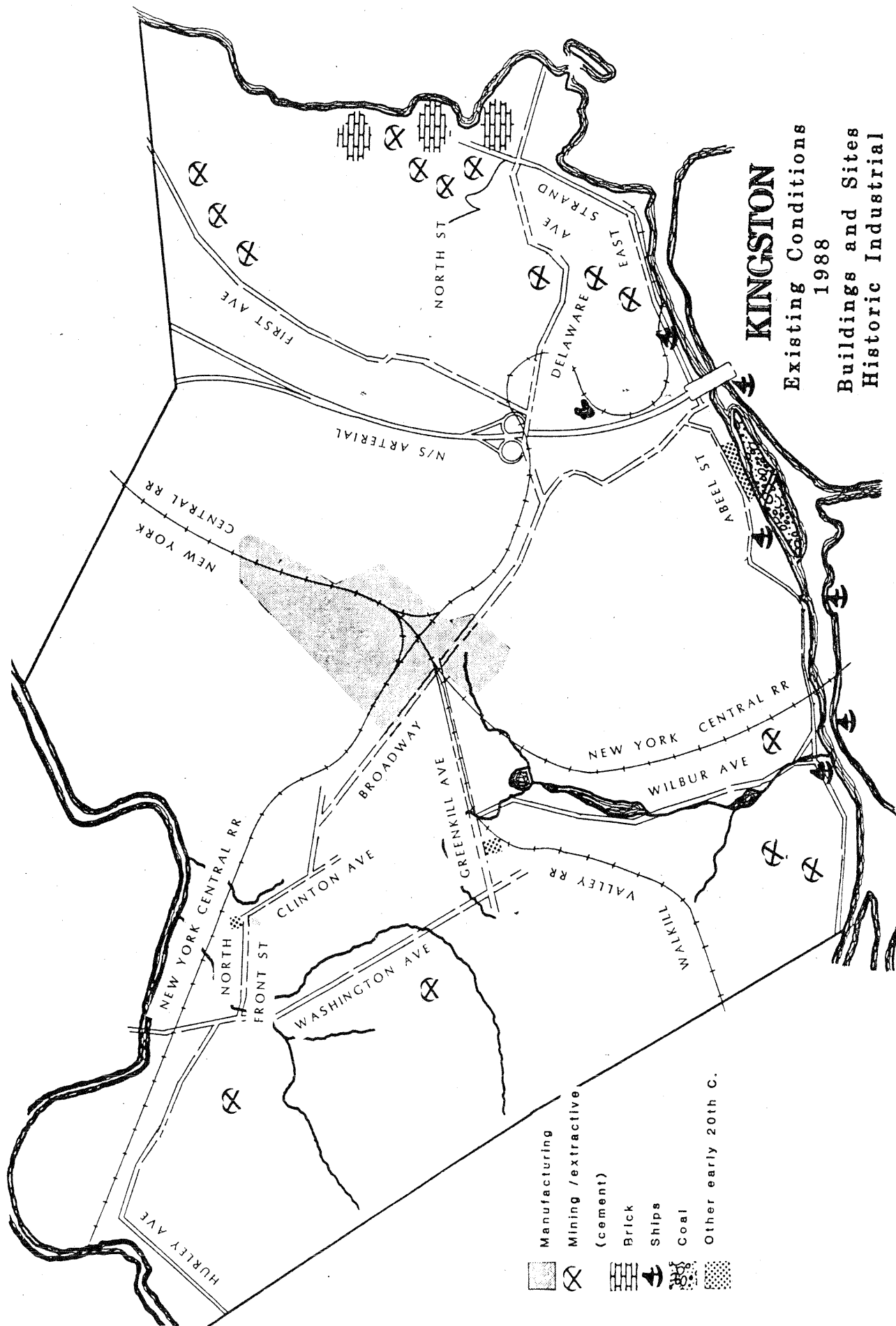
Civic, Institutional, Educational
and Social Properties 1780-1939

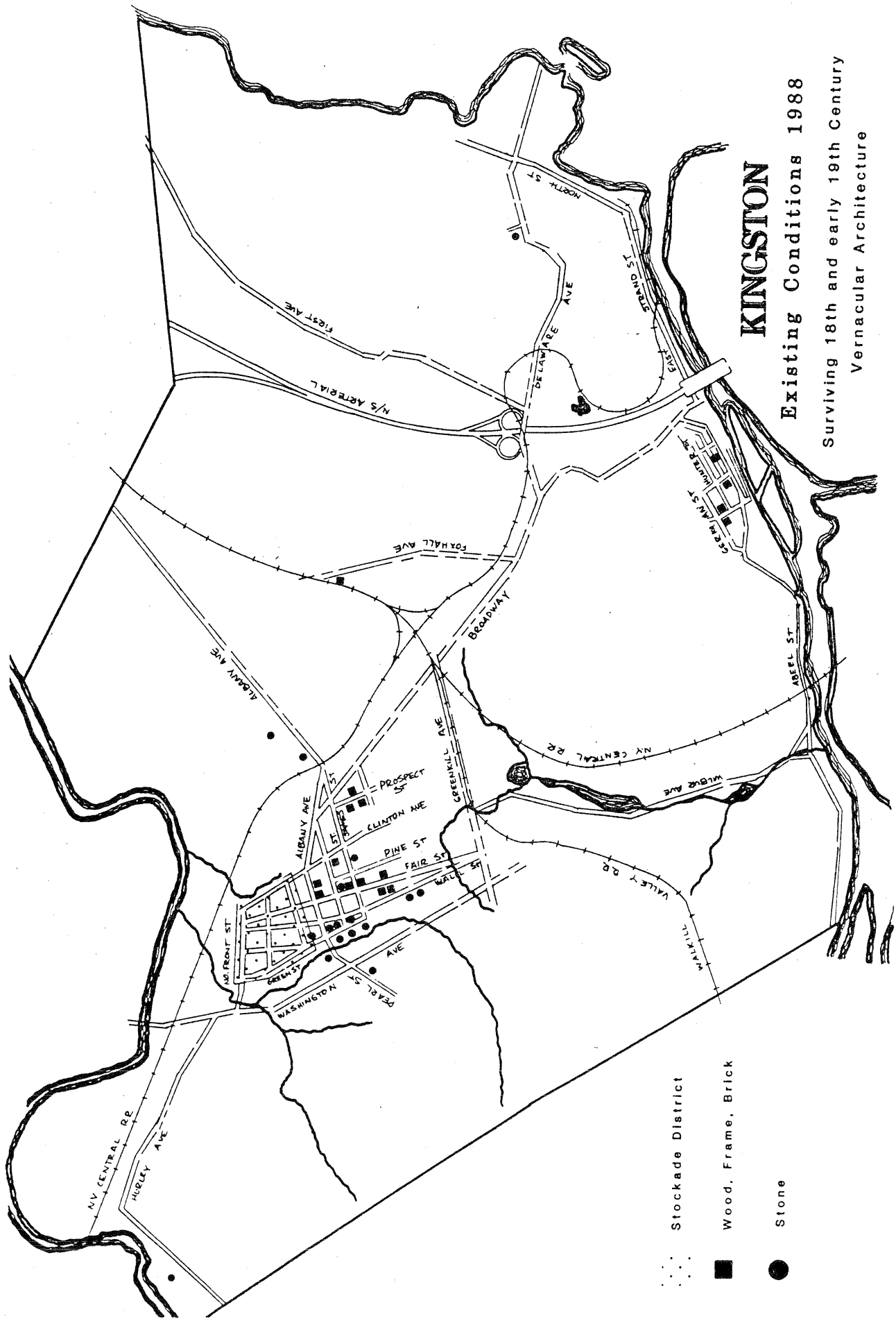
- Major Concentrations
- Minor Concentrations
- Scattered Sites

KINGSTON

Existing Conditions
1988

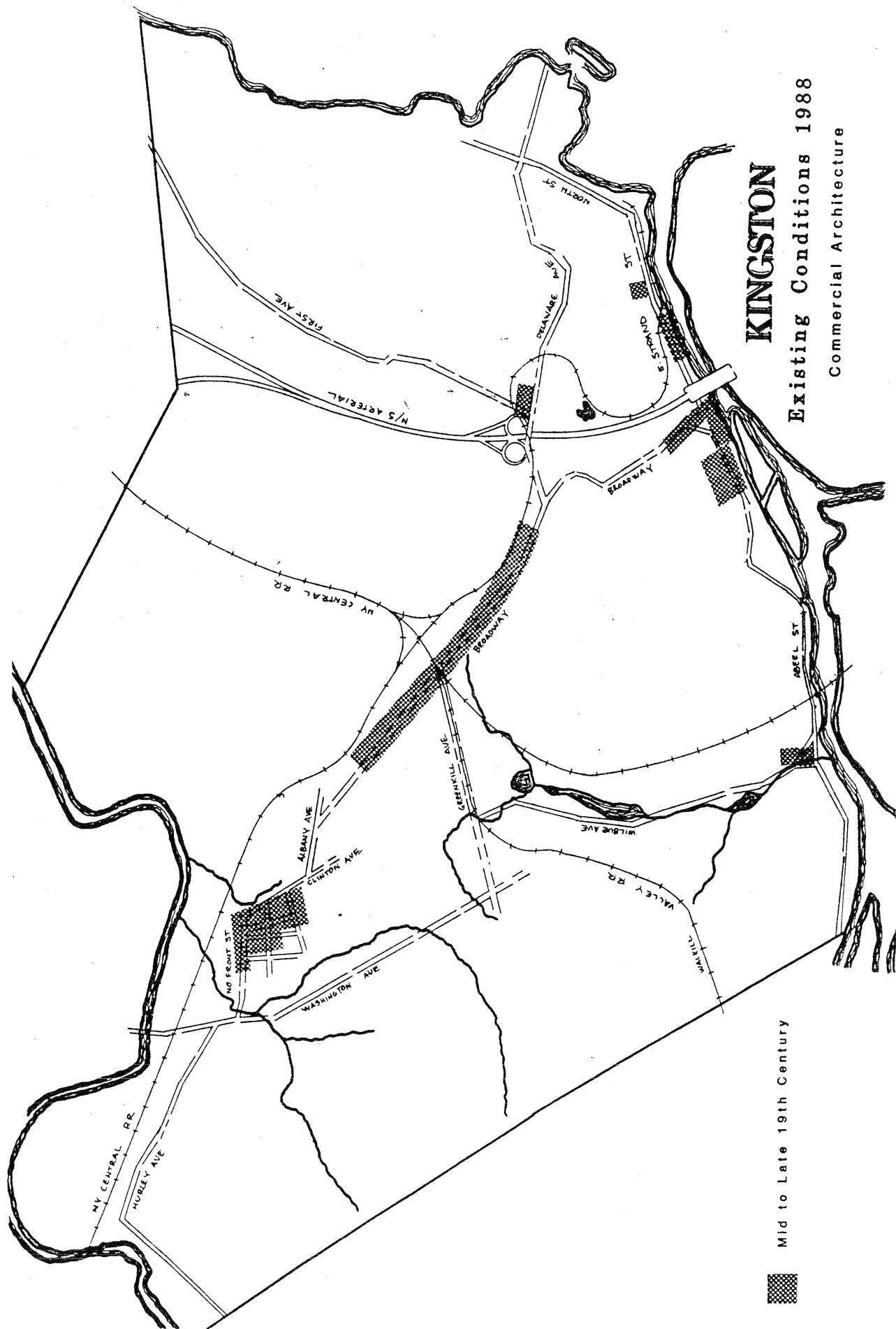
Buildings and Sites
Historic Industrial





KINGSTON

Existing Conditions 1988
Surviving 18th and early 19th Century
Vernacular Architecture



KINGSTON

Existing Conditions 1988

Commercial Architecture

Mid to Late 19th Century



OVERVIEW OF PREVIOUS SURVEY WORK

Malo, Paul. "The Architecture of the Stockade District, Kingston, New York" February 1969. A study conducted by Paul Malo, Assistant Professor of Architecture at Syracuse University on behalf of the Landmarks Preservation Commission through the support of the New York State Council on the Arts. It identified existing architectural features of select buildings in the Stockade District. Recommendations were included for the preservation of the Louw-Bogardus ruins and the Hoffman House. there are no accompanying maps and reference is made to buildings by commonly used names rather than addresses.

Collamer, Jeanette and Karen S. Hartgen. "Stage I Literature Review, City of Kingston Sewage Collection System and Treatment Facilities, Project #C-36-1037, Ulster County, New York" June 1978. Literature search for Kingston sewage facility limited to the Strand area which is found to be an extremely sensitive area for prehistoric evidence. A cursory examination of archaeological findings as well as an overview of the history of the City of Kingston. It reflects the preservation philosophy of the time it was written.

Eisenburg, Leonard. "Ponckhockie dig" Sunday Freeman, August 3, 1986, 3. Article discussing the archaeological study conducted by Leonard Eisenburg, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the State University of New Paltz. Area in Ponckhockie identified as the site of an Indian settlement during the Late Woodland Period (1200-1300 A.D.) with a population of 50-100.

Historic American Building Survey. Kingston, New York. P. Ward, delineator.

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Measured scale drawings of a section of Clinton Avenue (early federal designation).

Urban Cultural Parks manual, Reimann-Buechner Associates, Syracuse, New York. Report which produced a narrative and physical representation of the City's historic resources as they relate to the Urban Cultural Park concept.

Kellar & Maxwell. "Survey overview" Kingston, New York, 1985. Produced under the auspices of the Certified Local Government program, the report summarized briefly the areas of the city with potential historic and architectural integrity.

REGISTRATION DATA

1. Chestnut Street Historic District, N.R., listed 1985
District Nomination Form completed and recommended for National Register recognition in 1985. Provides detailed architectural and historic descriptions of properties and is keyed to a photographic study.
2. Clinton Avenue Historic District, N.R., listed 1970
Included in the Kingston Stockade Historic District which was listed in 1975.
3. Community Theatre, N.R., listed 1979
Recognized as a local landmark in 1988.
4. Kingston City Hall, N.R., listed 1971
Recognized as local landmark in 1988.
5. Kingston Stockade Historic District, N.R. listed 1975
Originally completed in 1972 and accepted for the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. Information provided was minimal. Survey work updated in 1987 under a Certified Local Government grant. The present boundary appears arbitrary for a comprehensive understanding of the area.
6. Kingston/Rondout Lighthouse, N.R., listed 1979
This a very detailed and complete form by Elise Barry of Rhinebeck, New York.
7. Ponckhockie Union Chapel, N.R., listed 1980
Additional thorough research was conducted 1987-88 by McLaren Engineering Associates in preparation of an application for Environmental Quality Bond Act funding.
8. Rondout-West Strand Historic District, N.R., listed 1979
Blue forms completed by volunteers with and without experience resulting in uneven levels of documentation of the area; the best examples were prepared by Michael Lynch. A boundary extension is sought to include the western section of Rondout.
9. Senate House, N.R., listed 1971 (included in the Kingston Stockade Historic District)
10. West Strand Historic District (included in the Rondout-West Strand Historic District), N.R., listed 1974
11. Kingston-Port Ewen Suspension, N.R., listed 1980

A complete listing of National Register and local landmark designations is appended to this document.

ANNOTATED LIST OF HISTORIC PROPERTY TYPES

HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE, c.1700-1799

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of Kingston's surviving 18th century architecture is vernacular in design. Of the approximately 75 examples built before 1800, 50 are built of native, uncoursed limestone and 10 are built of post and beam frame construction with clapboard exteriors. The stone houses are generally 1-1 1/2 stories in height and feature elongated rectangular plans. The frame houses range from one to two stories and often feature side hall or center hall floor plans.

RANGE

Kingston's 18th century architecture is largely concentrated in areas of early settlement particularly in the Stockade District (see map). Early frame buildings are also believed to survive along the Rondout waterfront. Isolated examples originally built as farmhouses are located on the flatlands surrounding the Stockade such as Albany Avenue and the Suydam Farm on Hurley Avenue.

INTEGRITY

The stone houses survive with a fairly high level of integrity given their age. Some were converted to commercial use in the Stockade during the mid to late 19th century, and others were altered with colonialized details (dormers, doorway details, etc.) during the early 20th century as the city took new pride in its historic colonial past. Frame houses, built of less permanent and more difficult to maintain materials are more likely to have experienced major alterations and replacement of materials. Therefore, intact frame houses from this period are especially rare. Heavily altered frame buildings of this period are sometimes difficult to identify in the field.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES WITH PHOTO KEY

1. Four Corners	23-23
2. 43 Crown Street	23-24
3. Senate House, Clinton Ave.	22-14
4. Delaware Avenue	18-9
5. Suydam Farm	25 8-12
6. Foxhall Manor, Albany Ave.	26-10
7. Bogardus Tavern, 96 Maiden Lane	26 18-19
	22-23
8. 88 Maiden Lane	26-20
9. 35 Crown Street	24-1
10. Louw Bogardus Ruins	24 11-12

EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE 1800-1850

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS

During the early 19th century the building stock in Kingston was mixture of Post-Colonial Federal, Greek Revival, and vernacular styles. Of the approximately 125 remaining examples built in this period, the majority are post and beam frame construction with clapboard exteriors, 15 are brick and several are coursed limestone (the Daughters of the American Revolution building on Green Street). They are generally two stories and feature rectangular floor plans. Larger examples often feature symmetrical facades with center hall floor plans whereas smaller examples feature three bay side entrance facades with sidehalls.

RANGE

The early 19th century buildings are located in the areas of the original settlements, along the Rondout and the village of Kingston. The greatest concentration is in close proximity to the Stockade area in the Fair Street-St. James Street section, and referred to as the Stockade Extension in the Existing Conditions chapter of this report.

INTEGRITY

The survivals of this period are generally of good to excellent integrity. Many architectural details are well maintained and include fanlights and transom windows, column supports, decorative cornices, and entry porches. A notable

brick town house in the Federal style is located at 15 Hone Street in the Rondout and a highly detailed clapboard house is found at 57-59 St. James Street. Two excellent Greek Revival houses with temple facades are found at 26 Pearl Street and 120 St. James Street, and a simpler version at 159 Fair Street. A number of period houses with altered siding and some replacement windows are also located in the Stockade Extension (Furnace Street, between Liberty Street and St. James Street). These houses are situated on small lots with minimal setbacks.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES WITH PHOTO KEY

1. 15 Hone Street	20-15
2. 143 Fair Street	23-11
3. 26 Pearl Street	23-16
4. 120 St. James Street	23-22
5. 127 Fair Street	23-10, 24

MID TO LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY RESIDENTIAL STYLES ARCHITECTURE 1850-1899

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS

The mid- to late 19th century was a time of great expansion in Kingston and the building stock multiplied accordingly. Literally hundreds of structures were built throughout the city. Inspired by the Picturesque Movement, a variety of eclectic architectural styles became popular in the city during the mid-19th century including Gothic, Italianate, and Second Empire. Later in the century, the Stick Stick style, Queen Anne, Shingle and Chateausque styles also became popular. Larger houses of this period are characteristically two to three stories high, and are highly detailed with architectural embellishments and irregular floor plans. The wall siding materials are wood, brick, and stucco on stone with the first two used most commonly.

There are two notable examples of coach houses that survive without the mansions for which they built. These are the Cornell Coach house, a Second Empire brick structure at 8-14 Spring Street which is now occupied by the Southside Baptist Church; and the brick Tudor Coach houses at 8-18 and 20-22 Augusta Street.

RANGE

These buildings occur throughout the city, intermingling with the Stockade area and the Rondout. The heaviest concentrations occur in neighborhoods along Broadway: Chestnut Street, East Chester Street, Clifton Avenue, Albany Avenue, Henry Street, and the Elmendorf/Downs/ Tremper Avenue area as well as along Washington Avenue (see map: City of Kingston, New York: Existing Conditions, Late 19th Century Housing).

INTEGRITY

The many examples of this period are maintained with a wide range of integrity from poor to excellent. The hazard of substitute building materials and inappropriate additions is clearly represented. Within each architectural style there are differences of scale. For example, the John Cordts Estate, a superb survival of a Second Empire mansion with outbuildings, grounds, fencing, and vista can be seen as a large scale version in contrast to 32 Stuyvesant Street, a mid-scale Second Empire house.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES WITH PHOTO KEY

1. Delaware Avenue- Gross Estate	19-2	
2. Lindsley Avenue- Cordts Estate	18 1-8	
3. 34-56 Grove Street	18-11,13	
4. 41-51 Grove Street	18-10	Queen Anne
5. 45-47 Jarrold Street	19-3	Queen Anne
6. 32 Stuyvesant Street	20-8	Second Empire, brick
7. 34-36 Stuyvesant Street	20-7,10	Queen Anne, brick
8. 26-30 Stuyvesant Street	20-9	Second Empire
9. 8-14 Spring Street		Second Empire, brick
10. 20-22 Augusta Street	19 20-21	
11. 8-18 Augusta Street		Tudor Coach houses
12. 81-83 West Chestnut Street	19-24	Queen Anne
13. 10-14 West Chestnut Street	20-2	Italianate
14. 17-21 West Chestnut Street	20-3	Italianate
15. 144-170 West Chestnut Street		Neo-classical

VERNACULAR HOUSING, c. 1850-1899

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS

This category of housing is Kingston's most predominant type of building stock with literally hundreds of examples. The characteristics of this group exhibit a simplicity of scale and design, although some stylistic details are commonly observed, such as simple Queen Anne spindlework porch details or decorative bracketing. The houses are generally built with a front gabled roof, often with a wing, and full or partial porch, and siding of wood or brick.

RANGE

These occur usually in patterned neighborhood developments primarily in the midtown section, particularly Andrew Street, along Foxhall Avenue, the North Rondout area, the Henry Street section, O'Neil Street and South Manor Avenue as well as Ponckhockie.

INTEGRITY

The range of integrity is poor to excellent with poor maintenance, synthetic siding and inappropriate alterations the greatest threats. Ponckhockie and North Rondout are noted for their brick examples. 54-56 Tompkins Street is an unusual, small Italianate house c. 1890 with patterned brick details, and 47-49 Walnut Street exhibits the front gable, side wing configuration with decorative porch and cornice details in fair condition. Tubby Row, located at 76-88 Spring Street, is an unusual brick mansard roofed row house with excellent details despite its deteriorated condition.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES WITH PHOTO KEY

1. 40-42 Post Street	20-16	Italianate brick
2. 76-88 Spring Street	20-14	Second Empire worker housing
3. 54-56 Tompkins Street	18-24	Brick Italianate, c.1910
4. 47-49 Walnut Street	18-21,22	Vernacular Victorian

SECTION
B

EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE 1900-1940

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS

The beginning of the 20th century in Kingston saw the era of period revival styles, particularly the Colonial Revival and Tudor style houses, and the introduction of a new style, the Craftsman style cottage/bungalow. There are approximately 200-300 buildings in this category. Generally of two stories, they are sided with wood clapboard or brick, although there are scattered examples of decorative concrete cinder block, stucco on metal lath, and coursed limestone (Myron Teller houses). For the Colonial and Tudor Revival, the houses vary from large scale mansions to middle class neighborhood examples. The floor plans are often irregular with great emphasis on architectural embellishment deriving from the period. The Craftsman cottages and bungalows are 1 1/2- 2 stories with a low pitched roof, pronounced eaves and full porches. They derive from the aesthetic of the Arts and Crafts movement.

RANGE

Kingston's 20th century architecture is largely found in the planned residential neighborhoods in the northwest section of the city, the Pearly Street to Hurley Avenue area, and in the northeast section radiating loosely on both sides of Albany Avenue but particularly the North Manor Avenue section. A number of examples of the bungalow style occur along the Washington Avenue area. Intact Bungalow houses are also found on President's Place in Rondout, Hoffman Street in midtown, and along Albany Avenue. The large scale mansions are scattered throughout the city with several Colonial Revival examples found in the Chestnut street National Register District, one in Ponckhockie, Clifton Avenue and Highland Avenue have several large Revival houses as well. Examples of each style are scattered throughout the city.

INTEGRITY

The houses in this grouping are generally of good integrity, due in part to the recent date of construction. The Bungalow houses seem to be more vulnerable to poor rehabilitation work or inappropriate alterations while the larger Revival houses are occasionally subject to commercial conversions.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES WITH PHOTO KEY

1. 231-335 East Union Street	18-14	Colonial Revival
2. 21-27 President's Place	20-12	Colonial Revival
3. 6-8 President's Place	20-13	
4. 69-79 West Chestnut Street	19-25	
5. 120-134 West Chestnut Street	19-23	
6. 64-74 West Chestnut Street	20-5	

HISTORIC COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE

LATE 18TH, EARLY 19TH CENTURY COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE CIRCA 1777-1850

CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS, LOCATION

There is a limited survival of commercial architecture from this period, given the penchant to renovate and reconstruct. Kingston has one superb example of a Greek Revival bank on the corner of Main and Fair Streets in the Stockade Historic District, and named today, the Key Bank of Southeastern New York. One other possible site is a vernacular building on Clinton Avenue, a simple classical style clapboard 1-1 1/2 story structure in a row of buildings recorded by the HABS Building Survey. It is difficult to determine at what time the current storefronts were added.

A site in the Rondout for consideration is 9 Hone Street, a three story frame building with a first floor commercial front. The original facade was acquired by the Winterthur Museum in Delaware in the early 20th century.

The possible site of an 18th century gristmill, as mentioned in the narrative is located on Wilbur Avenue near Rodney Street, close to the Twaalfskill Brook. The location remains a hilly wooded area of potential archaeological significance.

INTEGRITY

The bank is well maintained and exhibits many of its original architectural details despite the addition of modern banking conveniences. The Hone Street building is in poor condition with the application of various

replacement materials. The archaeological potential of the mill sites are threatened by development.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES WITH PHOTO KEY

1. Gristmill ruins, Wilbur Avenue 23-1.2
2. Key Bank, Main Street 24-6

MID TO LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE CIRCA 1850-1899

CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS

Located in the city of Kingston are approximately 75-100 buildings from the mid to late 19th century. Predominantly Italianate in style, they are brick two or three story narrow, deep buildings with broad glass store fronts. Typically they have detailed upper story windows and flat roofs. Decorative elements may include projecting cornices with brackets or medallions (Arace Building on Broadway), shaped pediments with name or date block (The Clermont on Wall Street), cast iron storefronts (lower Broadway and West Strand).

RANGE

These vast majority of these buildings are found in the business sections of the city such as Rondout, along Broadway and uptown.

INTEGRITY

This building stock is one of Kingston's most valuable resources and is gravely threatened by incompatible rehabilitation. There are examples of good renovation including Franklin Pharmacy, on the the corner of St. James Street and Broadway, the Arace Electronics building on the corner of Brewster Street and Broadway, and the West Strand commercial row in Rondout. Extremely critical are the rows in the Midtown Core on Broadway, near Old City Hall and UPAC.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES AND PHOTO KEY

1. Earl B. Feiden Building, 661 Broadway	26-9
2. Arace Electronics	24-22
3. Clermont Building, Wall Street	22-22
4. West Strand Row/Freeman Building	22 8-11

EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE CIRCA 1900-1939

CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS

There are approximately 50-75 commercial buildings of this period located in the city. Included in this grouping are factories, hotels and mixed use structures constructed individually or in a row. There are also several examples of 19th century buildings which were updated with early 20th century facades. The predominant elements include two-three story brick construction, and adaptations of popular architectural styles such as Tudor, Art Deco, and Colonial Revival.

RANGE

Hotels are presently found in the Stockade area and include the Kirkland, on the corner of Main Street and Clinton Avenue, The City Hotel, 11 Main Street, the Wiltwyck Inn, Main Street across from the Old Dutch Church, and the Stuyvesant Hotel at the corner of John Street and Fair Street, and the Governor Clinton Hotel on Albany Avenue. Factories are located along Greenkill Avenue and central Broadway. Art Deco structures/facades are found in the Stockade, along Broadway (Empire Liquor Store), and the ATI gas station on the corner of Greenkill Avenue and Fair Street. A Tudor Revival row (Bongartz Building) is found on Broadway between Foxhall Avenue and East Chester Street.

INTEGRITY

The condition of the buildings ranges from fair (Kirkland, Stuyvesant) to good (Bongartz Block, Empire Liquor Store) to excellent (Wiltwyck Inn, Governor Clinton Hotel).

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES WITH PHOTO KEY

1. Stuyvesant Hotel	25-13
2. City Hotel	25-16
3. Kirkland Hotel	25-17
4. Micronetics, Dederick Street	22-1
5. 300 Wall Street	22 19-20
6. ATI Gas Station	23-6
7. Empire Liquor Store	24-18
8. Kay's Dress Co., Field Court	21-16
9. Baltz's, 55 Greenkill Ave.	21-17
10. Bongartz Block	25 5-6

THEME RELATED PROPERTY TYPES

MARITIME NAVIGATION SITES

GENERAL TYPES, CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS AND RANGE

Building types associated with the maritime industry include the Cornell Boatbuilding complex on 94-122 East Strand (a local landmark listing) and an associated Cornell Co. building on 96-110 Ferry Street (now Millens Steel), brick four story and two story boat shops with central, full arched doorways and contrasting lintels. Further along the Creek are a group of wooden warehouse structures associated with the Dwyer Lighterage Co. on Dock Street.

The Rondout II Lighthouse, a brick Renaissance Revival structure built in 1912 is located at the mouth of the Rondout Creek, near the underwater foundation ruins of Rondout I Lighthouse dating from 1867.

The Ferry Landing site at Kingston Point Park and remains of docks are indicative of the important role of Kingston as a Hudson River town.

The remains of vessels are also an important component of the city's maritime history. Within the city limits wooden barge hulks have been identified near North Street in Ponckhockie, alongside the Cordts Hutton brickyard complex north of Ponckhockie and along the west shore of the Hudson River north of the brickyard. Other hulks including one potentially associated with the Delaware and Hudson Canal lie abandoned on the south

side of the Rondout Creek in Sleightsburg. The remains of the 1861 sidewheeler Mary Powell lie in the mud flats along the south side of the Rondout Creek near the railroad bridge. Submerged wrecks may be present in the Hudson River and Rondout Creek at Kingston, but have not been surveyed as part of this report.

Areas associated with the Delaware & Hudson Canal include the Mansion House and 85 Abeel Street as offices/stores/rental housing of the company, and Company Hill Path used to connect the main D & H Company building with the waterfront.

Island Dock, constructed as navigational improvement to serve as a loading area, is evidence again of the importance of this industry to the City's development. Privately owned, it is underutilized and may be subject to speculative real estate pressures.

INTEGRITY

The boatshops have good levels of integrity with their current uses. The warehouses retain fair integrity. Many of the abandoned hulks retain a high degree of integrity despite advanced deterioration, particularly the barges located near the Cordts Hutton brickyard.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES WITH PHOTO KEY

1. 94-122 East Strand Street	19-4	Cornell Boatbuilding Complex
2. 96-110 Ferry Street	18-15	Millens Steel
3. Rondout II Lighthouse	18-17	
4. Lighthouse ruins	18-18,19	
5. Ferry Landing	17-10,13	
Dock	16-3	
Barge site	16-4	
6. Dock Street	26 4-6	Dwyer Lighterage
7. Island Dock	27-8	
8. Mansion House	27-7	
9. 85 Abeel Street	27-5	

RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND NUMBERS

This group of approximately 30 properties are typically characterized by their monumental scale and architectural sophistication. The majority were built during the 19th century. Often associated with the church itself are complexes which may include related parish houses, walls, campuses, cloistered walkways and burial grounds.

Prominent visual features are the central nave, the two or three cross bays, and the towers/steeple. They are primarily constructed of bluestone, limestone or cement. The best represented styles are the Gothic and Neo-Classical. A representative example of the Gothic style is the Fair Street Reformed Church (near the intersection of Fair and Pearl Streets) built of locally quarried coursed limestone. Other Gothic churches include Ponckhockie Union Chapel on Abruyn Street, the Redeemer Lutheran on Wurts Street, and St. Joseph's Church on Main Street.

RANGE

The buildings are largely centered in the Rondout or the Stockade areas with one on Albany Avenue and two in the Ponckhockie area.

INTEGRITY

Generally, these are of high quality, however, threats do exist in prohibitive costs of necessary repairs and routine maintenance. Ponckhockie Union Chapel is rapidly deteriorating due to water damage.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES WITH PHOTO KEY

Religious properties

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Fair Street Church | 23 15,17
26 21 |
| 2. St. Mary's Catholic Church | 26 15-17 |
| 3. Emmanuel Synagogue | 27-4 |
| 4. Seventh Day Adventist | 27-6 |
| 5. St. Joseph's Catholic Church | 22-23 |
| 6. Ponckhockie Union Chapel | 16-12,13 |

CEMETERIES

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND NUMBERS

There are six or more cemeteries in Kingston of varying sizes and conditions. They range from small plots of one acre to large tracts of land. In style they range from simple headstones in an even grid pattern to elaborate architectural monuments placed in a designed landscape, the best example of which is Montrepose. The cemeteries are found in church yards such as Old Dutch in the Stockade or as autonomous areas like St. Mary's on Foxhall Avenue or Wiltwyck at the end of Pine Grove Avenue. The larger cemeteries often include one or more of the following: caretaker's house, outbuildings for maintenance and equipment, gates, fences vaults, plaques, tombstones and other mourning iconography.

RANGE

The main burial sites are in the south central section of the city on either side of West O'Reilly Street and in the northeast along Foxhall Avenue. the smaller sites are scattered in various wards of the city.

INTEGRITY

The early sites such as Sharpe's and Mt. Zion are in poor condition with major losses of fencing and with deteriorated stones and subject to vandalism. Another early site, located at Old Dutch, is in the center of the uptown commercial area and is well maintained. Wiltwyck, Montrepose and St. Mary's, which are the largest sites, are presently in use and retain good integrity.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES AND PHOTO KEY

Cemeteries

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1. Mt. Zion Cemetery | 25 18-19 |
| 2. Sharpe's Cemetery | 26-11 |
| 3. Montrepose Cemetery | 19 16-18 |

BLUESTONE INDUSTRY SITES

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS, RANGE

There are few remaining sites connected to the Bluestone industry. The most notable property is the Fitch Bluestone Company business office located in Wilbur on the Rondout Creek in close proximity to former loading docks. A residential property associated with the industry is the Sweeney house on Wurts Street. Of bluestone construction it was owned by the Sweeney family who operated a bluestone yard beneath the West Shore Railroad trestle.

Bluestone sidewalks are located throughout the city and are representative of the industry's local importance.

INTEGRITY

Both buildings are in excellent condition and retain their original features. The Fitch Bluestone Company business office has been recognized with local landmark status. The sidewalks exhibit fair to good levels of integrity and are subject to replacement materials due to their deterioration condition.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES AND PHOTO KEY

1. Fitch Bluestone Company 19-5

BRIDGES

CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS AND LOCATION

Kingston has a variety of bridges, three of which span the Rondout Creek and several span major roadways. The Kingston-Port Ewen Suspension Bridge, known locally as the Rondout Creek Bridge, is located at the base of Wurts Street and was built in 1921. It was listed on the National Register in 1980. The West Shore Railroad Bridge, at 463-469 Abeel Street is a high steel bridge built c.1905 and composed of truss and deck girder spans.

There are at least six overpass bridges which are steel girder structures with concrete decks and railroad tracks built during the early 20th century. These are located at Broadway and Railroad Avenue, on the lower end of West O'Reilly Street, two on East Union Street, on Delaware Avenue near Hasbrouck Avenue, and on South Wall Street near Greenkill Avenue.

INTEGRITY

Few, if any, alterations were noted among the city's historic bridges. Conditions range from those in current use which are well maintained such as the Kingston-Port Ewen Suspension Bridge, the Arterial Bridge, and the Broadway, Union Street and Delaware Avenue overpasses to those which are no longer in use and threatened by deterioration.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES AND PHOTO KEY

- | | |
|---------------------|----------|
| 1. Railroad bridges | 19 14-15 |
|---------------------|----------|

HORSE CARS, TROLLEYS

There are few properties associated with horse cars and trolley lines, the city transport systems of the late 19th to mid-20th century. One is a brick, two story structure built during the late 19th century on East Chester Street near Broadway. It was used as a car barn for the horse cars first, then for the trolleys and later for the busses. It is noted as the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Car Shops on an 1880 city map. Today it is used as a warehouse for the Kingston Consolidated Schools. Strategically sited at the center of the city along the main trunk line of Broadway, it survives as one of the only identifiable features of the city's historic streetcar system. Also extant is a trolley terminal (constructed by 1880) which is located on Smith Avenue behind the present-day Barclays Bank.

RAILROADS

CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS AND LOCATION

There are few property types extant related to the railroad. The West Shore Bridge at Abeel Street, built circa 1905, and related tunnel track as well as track found throughout the city are the most complete properties associated with the rails. The track that is in use is in relatively good condition. Lines no longer in service are in a deteriorated state and some track has been removed.

The turntable location from the Ulster Delaware Terminal Roundhouse is incorporated as an interpretative point at the Trolley Museum on the East Strand. The freight station building, loading docks and platforms on Susan Street off Pine Grove Avenue are now gone. No known rolling stock exists; local railroad memorabilia is collected by the Model Railroad Club and stored in their building located off Susan Street.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES AND PHOTO KEY

1. West Shore Railroad Tunnel and Bridge 19 12-15

FIRE STATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS, AND LOCATION

There are approximately 10-15 firehouses scattered throughout the city strategically located to serve each neighborhood. The majority of the buildings are late 19th century, two story, single bay brick structures with simple decorative Italianate details. A noted exception in terms of mass and scale in the Central Fire House on 17-21 East O'Reilly Street which has three bays. The Wiltwyck Firehouse on Frog Alley and the Rondout Fire Station on Garraghan Drive are built of concrete with a steel girder structure and constructed during the 1970s as part of the city's Urban Renewal plan.

INTEGRITY

Each of the buildings are well maintained and the majority of them function still as firehouses and staffed with either paid or volunteer firemen. A notable exception is the firehouse on Fair Street which is operated as Fireman's Museum by the Consolidated Volunteer Fire Companies within the city. This is kept in good order and houses fire fighting memorabilia and equipment.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES AND PHOTO KEY

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. 3 Dunn Street, Twaalfskill Hose #5 | 19-5 |
| 2. 218 East Union Street, Union Hose #4 | 18-23 |
| 3. 85 Hone Street, Rapid Hose #1 | 20-11 |
| 4. Delaware Avenue, Cordts Hose | 17-21 |

BRICK INDUSTRY SITES

CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS, RANGE

There is one remaining brickyard (Cordts-Hutton Brickyard) consisting of sheds, a kiln building, a dock with a gantry, a plant railroad and a company office. The brickyard is located on North Street on the bank of the Hudson River. Two wooden barges with intact deckhouses are abandoned at the dock and are believed to have been used in transporting brick on the Hudson River.

There are approximately 200-300 brick residential, commercial and industrial buildings constructed of local brick throughout the city. A concentration of small brick houses in Ponckhockie and North Rondout may be directly related to the presence of the brickyards and the need for inexpensive employee housing.

INTEGRITY

The brickyard is in generally good condition, although the structures have not been used for brickmaking in several years. Its prime location on the Hudson River is a threat to its future preservation as a brickyard.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES AND PHOTO KEY

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Cordts-Hutton Brickyard | 16 22-24
17 1-5 |
| 2. Kiln | 17 14-16 |

CEMENT INDUSTRY SITES AND CONCRETE BUILDINGS

CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS, RANGE

The remaining elements of Kingston's 19th century cement industry are primarily located in the Ponckhockie neighborhood and consists of work silos, lime kilns and quarries and the shell of a concrete warehouse. Some structures are also extant in the Wilbur area along the Rondout Creek. Most of the sites have been abandoned since the turn of the century and are in a deteriorated state. One large cement plant, operated until fairly recently, remains along the river in the northeastern quadrant of the city. It appears to contain early 20th century facilities.

Four important 19th century concrete buildings related to the industry have been identified in Ponckhockie. These include the following: Ponckhockie Union Chapel on Abruyn Street which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Union Free School on Lindsley Avenue, the Children's Home (Tompkins house) on Grove Street, and a warehouse on the corner of Tompkins Street and the East Strand. The ruins of a fifth concrete building on the site of the Newark Lime and Cement Company operation, later converted for use as a church, remains on East Union Street. Early concrete retaining walls are evident in scattered locations around Rondout and Ponckhockie, particularly around some of the larger residences.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES WITH PHOTO KEY

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. Silos | 17 17-20 |
| 2. Kilns | 19 6-11 |
| 3. Cave and Quarry | 16 14-15 |
| 4. Kilns, Wilbur Ave. | 23 3-4 |
| 5. Kiln ruins | 16 18-19 |

6. Union Free School	17 2-3
7. Ponckhockie Chapel	16 12-13
8. Children's Home	18

MANUFACTURING BUILDINGS AND WAREHOUSES

CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS, RANGE

There are approximately 50-75 industrial buildings primarily located in midtown near the railroad line. Constructed of brick in the late 19th- early 20th century, these vernacular buildings range from two to four stories and exhibit simple brick or terra cotta ornamentation. A notable example in the Rondout area is the Forst Meat Packing Plant on Abeel Street at the base of Hone Street.

In addition, there are approximately 5-10 wood frame warehouses located along the railroad tracks along Foxhall Avenue near the intersection of Cornell Street.

INTEGRITY

Overall, the buildings are in fair to good condition. None appear to be seriously deteriorated, but those that are unoccupied are threatened by abandonment and expedient rehabilitation measures.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES WITH PHOTO KEY

1. Canfield's Supply Co.	21 11, 20-24
2. Huck Manufacturing Co.	21 10
3. Baltz	21 17
4. Romaine factory	21-14
5. Kingston Industrial Complex	20-18
6. Ashley-Universal	20-20
7. Forst Meat Packing Plant	26-1

EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS

CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS, RANGE

There are approximately 15-20 school and related educational buildings located throughout the city which were constructed for public and parochial use. Generally the buildings are large, rectangular brick structures constructed in the late 19th century. Usually two and three stories high and several feature a bell tower and decorative brick ornamentation. Prominent among this group is the early 20th century Neo-Classical High School on Broadway and the adjacent Colonial Revival Myron J. Michael Middle School on Andrew Street. The Kate Walton Field House was constructed in the 1950s and the campus was remodeled in the late 1970s.

Kingston's first public library building is sited on the corner of Andrew Street and Broadway. It was constructed c. 1905 and financed by the Andrew Carnegie library fund. The library was constructed of brick with granite ornamentation in the Beaux Arts Classical style.

The Senate House Museum is located on Fair Street as part of the NYS Historic Site grounds. It was constructed in the 1920s of bluestone in the Colonial Revival style.

Two other museums are located in converted structures in the Rondout area, the Hudson River Maritime Center and the Trolley Museum.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES AND PHOTO KEY

1. School No. 1, Wilbur	26-12
2. School No. 5, Franklin Street	24-15
3. Kingston Catholic School	26-14
4. St. Peter's School	24-24
5. Kingston High School	22-6
6. Carnegie Library	22-3

CIVIC AND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS, RANGE

Many of Kingston's civic and government buildings are located in the center of the city along Broadway between Grand Street and Foxhall Avenue. Commencing in the 1870s, as a symbolic gesture of the joining of the villages of Rondout and Kingston and due to the availability of open land, the area was developed for this purpose. Approximately 10 structures are located here and include Old City Hall, the Armory (Midtown Neighborhood Center), the former central Post Office (now demolished), the Y.W.C.A., the Carnegie Library, the Central Fire Station, and the Kingston Hospital complex. Generally, these are two- three story brick structures with Italianate and Classical Revival features. All of the buildings are structurally sound, but are in varying states of repair. Old City Hall, which has been vacant since the early 1970s, is in the worst condition and is followed by the abandoned Carnegie Library. The Y.W.C.A. has been subject to inappropriate rehabilitation and additions. The Central Fire Station and the Armory are in good condition.

Of particular note in the Stockade area is the Ulster County Courthouse on Wall Street. Constructed in 1818 of coursed limestone, it exhibits federal style detail and is in excellent condition.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES AND PHOTO KEY

1. Old City Hall	22-4
2. Heating Plant	22-5
3. Armory	22-7
4. Ulster County Courthouse	22-21

SOCIAL AND SERVICE ORGANIZATION BUILDINGS

CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS, RANGE

There are approximately 5-10 buildings which serve this purpose throughout the city. Most notable are the Y.W.C.A. building on the corner of Pine Grove Avenue and Broadway and the Knights of Columbus building on Broadway (across from Kingston Hospital), the Home for the Aged on Washington Avenue, the Masonic Temple on Albany Avenue, the Ulster County

Almshouse on Flatbush Avenue (now serving as office space and known as the Ulster County Annex) and the Industrial Boys Home (now the Good Shepard Christian School) on East Chester Street. The buildings were constructed from the late 19th century through the early 1970s and display a variety of stylistic architectural details. Built of brick, all of the structures are in use and in good to excellent condition.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES WITH PHOTO KEY

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1. Masonic Temple | 24-16 |
| 2. Knights of Columbus | 24-21 |
| 3. Y.W.C.A. | 24-19 |

PARKS AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE DESIGNS

CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS, RANGE

There are six major parks located in the city and include the following: Hasbrouck Park on Delaware Avenue (part of the former Newark Lime and Cement Company property), Cornell Park on Wurts Street, Block Park on Abeel Street, Hutton Park on Clifton Avenue, Loughran Park on Roosevelt Avenue and Forsyth Park on Lucas Avenue. Hasbrouck Park and Forsyth Park contain stone pavilions constructed c. 1930. There are approximately five smaller park spaces, the most notable being the Academy Green on Albany Avenue. All of the parks are relatively well maintained.

An athletic field, Dietz Stadium, is located on the perimeter of Forsyth Park. It contains a regulation size playing field for football, baseball, and track events, bleacher stands, and locker rooms. It is considered to be in fair to good condition.

Historic landscape design is apparent in the Montrepose and Wiltwyck cemeteries. Montrepose Cemetery exhibits the most clearly and fully developed landscape plan and is well maintained. Wiltwyck Cemetery has the added feature of having its entrance at the end of a planned, tree-lined boulevard. This section of the Cemetery is in fair to good condition.

ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES

CHARACTERISTICS, NUMBERS, RANGE

Only two structures for staged entertainment are extant in the city. The most important building is the Ulster Performing Arts Center located at 601 Broadway in the center of the city. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, it was constructed in the early 20th century as a vaudeville theatre and later converted to a Walter Reade Theatre. The building features a vaulted, domed ceiling, stained glass exit signs, plaster decorative details, original fire doors, and a columned Walter Reade marquee. It is presently used as a performing arts center.

A former Opera House is located at the intersection of John Street and Fair Street in the Stockade District. Extensive changes have been made to the interior and exterior, and it is presently used as office space.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES AND PHOTO KEY

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Ulster Performing Arts Center | 26-7 |
| 2. Opera House | 25-14 |

RECOMMENDATIONS

THREATENED AREAS

Throughout the progress of the reconnaissance survey it became apparent that there are several areas which are endangered by present development policies and market demands.

UPTOWN

The first of these are the areas described as the Stockade Extension and Albany Avenue in the Existing Conditions section. Of particular concern are the historic properties along Washington Avenue, Fair Street, Pearl Street, Green Street in the Stockade area and Albany Avenue. The buildings are large late 19th and early 20th century single family structures which are presently subject to conversion for professional and multi-family use. Because there is limited preservation planning associated with approved variances, the rehabilitation required for conversion is haphazard. Because the areas display a physical representation of the architectural progression of the city, we are recommending that intensive level survey be conducted to determine the extent of its historical importance and integrity. Conversion to commercial use does not always lead to loss of integrity. It is necessary to understand the relationship of these buildings to the city's development goals in order to establish a planned, consistent approach to preserving the city's historic resources.

WATERFRONT

Another area of concern is appropriate development along the Hudson River and the Rondout Creek waterfront and includes Wilbur, the Rondout Extension, Ponckhockie, Kingston Point, and the Cordts-Hutton Brickyard as described in the Existing Conditions section. There is a preponderance of vacant land, buildings and abandoned industrial sites subject to speculation due to the prime waterfront location. Intensive level survey would identify the significance of buildings, sites, and the topography within the historical context of the area. With the survey information, it is recommended that a comprehensive approach be created to protect and enhance the historic and archaeological resources along the waterfront and which also permits

economic development. The approach should consider properties for potential designation as Local Landmarks and the National Register and be incorporated into city planning and zoning documents.

ARCHAEOLOGY

It is critical that early in the intensive level survey process that a predictive base map be created for the entire city. A comprehensive survey should be undertaken which includes prehistoric occupation as well as historic settlement residential and industrial areas. The survey should identify sensitive areas of archaeological importance that clearly describes previous land use patterns. The availability of this information would allow development to proceed in an appropriate manner and provide the opportunity for the retrieval and preservation of archaeological material. There is an immediate need for this work because of the demand for new housing and city services and the current public facilities' renovations.

The work should be undertaken by qualified archaeologists due to the anticipated scale of areas with sensitivity. The basis for this expectation is the previous studies conducted in the city by Jeanette Collamer and Karen Hartgen (June 1978), State University at New Paltz by Leonard Eisenberg (August 1986), and Peebles Island (Summer 1988).

ARCHIVES

The City should establish as a priority an organized approach to creating a comprehensive repository of historical materials pertaining to the city's past. The need is clear because there currently is no central location where such materials are maintained. There is a wealth of local information which is privately owned and concern has been expressed over the future of these collections. Owners have expressed an interest in donating their collections to a local archive with professional referencing and collections care. Possible custodians and sponsors of this type of project include: the Historic Preservation Landmarks Commission, the Maritime Center and the Senate House.

Materials presently available for collection are: photographs, maps,, prints, souvenir booklets, postcards, paintings, builder's plans, books, ephemera, folklore, etc. The integrity of the collections seen thus far is superb and warrants preservation locally. The disposition of such collections is of immediate concern due to the passing of the generation familiar with the late 19th and early 20th centuries' activities.

Important collections are known to be held by : Jack Matthews, Bob Haines, Herman Boyle, Edwin Ford, Bob Slater, Walt Brandt, and Peter Dwyer.

ARCHITECTS / BUILDERS

There are several local architects who are responsible for the design of residential and institutional structures during the late 19th to mid-20th century. Noted for their work are Myron Teller, Gerard Betts, and George E. Lowe. Research should be conducted which details their lives and stylistic influence on contemporary Kingston. Known examples of their work as new construction exist in Roosevelt Park and on Pearl Street and clearly exemplify Colonial Revival and Tudor styles. Institutional work includes the Governor Clinton Hotel, the Home for the Aged on Washington Avenue, the redesign of St. John's Episcopal Church, and the vocational building of the Kingston High School. Rehabilitation was practiced on 18th century limestone vernacular houses as well as the reconstruction of old City Hall. Ties to their work still exist due to the continuity of their practices and through the interest of building owners. Extensive research should be conducted which documents these resources.

The influence of builders and their use of pattern books and manuals should also be researched to establish the extent of this type of construction in the city. Known builders are Turck & Burhans. This research project may also include the study of the presence of Sears & Roebuck catalogue houses.

VAUX AND McENTEE

Calvert Vaux, a noted architect and landscape designer of the 19th century, was partner of Frederick Law Olmstead and worked on the plan for Central Park in New York City. His association with the city should be researched because he is known to have spent significant time in Kingston and was married to Sarah McEntee who belonged to a prominent Kingston family. Her father, James McEntee, worked as an engineer during the construction of the Delaware & Hudson Canal. He purchased the property on the bluff above Rondout, along West Chestnut Street, which later became a section of Montrepose Cemetery. In a diary kept by Jervis McEntee, a minor Hudson River School painter who was also Vaux's brother-in-law, he describes many rambles taken with Vaux from Wilbur (Jacob's Valley) across the West Chestnut area and over to Steep Rocks. Vaux's influence on the design of Montrepose Cemetery should be explored because of his familiarity with the area, and his espousal of the rural esthetic epitomized by the landscape plan of the cemetery. Montrepose Cemetery is the burial site for both Vaux and the McEntee family.

Vaux is known to have designed at least two houses in Kingston, one on Grove Street in Ponckhockie which is no longer extant and the house owned by Jervis McEntee. Both houses are illustrated in Vaux's book, Villas and Cottages.

19th CENTURY COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF KINGSTON

The physical plan of the city is in part related to the successful entrepreneurial activities of its business leaders, notably Thomas Cornell and his son-in-law, Samuel D. Coykendall with interests in shipping, railroad and tourism, Jacob Forst, meatpacking, and David Terry, Alvah Staples and Hutton, brickyard owners. A study of the impact of the types of business and their leadership is needed to understand the choices made in building construction type and style as well as development patterns of various neighborhoods.

A related theme is the influx of immigrant and black labor forces necessary to support these industries. Work should be undertaken to assess the location of ethnic neighborhoods and their influence on the socio-cultural history of the city of Kingston.

DRAFT STAFF-LEVEL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
INTENSIVE-LEVEL HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEYS IN
KINGSTON, NEW YORK. M.L.P. DEC. 1988.

Kingston's 19th and early 20th century Industrial Corridor

Scope:

The city's historic industrial corridor includes an area of approximately 1500 acres along the southern and eastern portions of the city. Because of its topography, waterfront access, scenic vistas and large amounts of vacant land, the area is likely to experience intense pressures for residential and recreational development during the next decade. Surviving standing and archaeological historic resources including 19th century manufacturing facilities and sites and worker housing are extremely important to a balanced interpretation of the city's history, but have received little recognition or protection in the past. An intensive level survey of this area will provide criteria and guidelines necessary to evaluate the specialized resources in this area and will result in site-specific documentation, eligibility findings and recommendations for registration.

Property Types:

The survey will provide intensive-level documentation on the following types of historic properties:

- o Machine shops and boiler works
- o Ship-building facilities
- o Shipping facilities
- o Barge hulks
- o Lime and cement manufacturing facilities including kilns and quarries
- o Brick manufacturing facilities and workings
- o Transportation network including historic engineering works.
- o working-class housing and neighborhood development (Ponckhockie and North Rondout)
- o Houses and estates of industrialists.

Budget:

2. Stockade Expansion Area

Scope:

The existing Stockade Historic District, National Register listed in 1975, contains approximately 180 buildings. In 1986, Tony Opalka provided updated inventory coverage within the district, and recommended an expansion of the district south toward Franklin Street including \pm 300 additional buildings on Pearl, Maiden, St. James, Green, Wall, Clinton, Fair and Pine Streets. The 1988 City-Wide Reconnaissance Survey was more liberal in its recommendations, and suggested adding the area west of the existing district as well, including portions of Main Pearl, Lucas, Janet and Emerson Streets. This would appear to add another 200 \pm buildings to the expansion area. The combination of the two possible expansion areas would result in a survey area of \pm 500 acres. the area continues to be moderately threatened by spot conversions, inappropriate rehabilitations and additions, and institutional expansion. The survey will result in recommendations relative to the expansion of the existing historic district.

Property Types:

The survey will provide documentation and eligibility recommendations for approximately 500 commercial and residential buildings, the majority of which date from the 19th century. This level of information is not required for district expansion (buildings list is sufficient), but is preferred at the local level where it may be used by the historic sites commission in administering local ordinances.

Budget:

3. Albany Avenue:

Scope:

Albany Avenue, between Broadway and Foxhall, contains approximately 50 large houses, a church and a cemetery. The majority of the houses were built between 1880 and 1930 in the prevailing eclectic styles of this period. Since 1950, however, heavy traffic, institutional development, and multi-unit and commercial conversions have begun to eat away at the historic fabric of this

area. Although many of the houses satisfy National Register criteria individually, the potential extent and eligibility of a district is uncertain. An intensive-level survey of the area will be needed in order to develop an appropriate preservation approach and specific recommendations for registration. 100 acres.

Budget:

4. Midtown Civic Core:

Scope:

Kingston's Midtown Civic Core is a small but prominent geographic area of approximately 20 buildings and 200 acres located halfway between the Stockade and Rondout. The core developed in the last quarter of the nineteenth century in response to the unification of Kingston and Rondout under a new city charter. The area contains many of the city's most prominent historic civic and institutional properties and is currently threatened by commercial development and hospital expansion. The area is of critical historical and architectural significance and a key to UCP programming.

Property types:

The survey will provide intensive level documentation for the following buildings and others:

City Hall, 1875 (NR listed)
Armory, 1879
YMCA, 1896
Municipal Building
Central Fire Station
Telephone Building
Library, 1904
High School, 1915
Knights of Columbus
Old Wing of Hospital
Middle School, c. 1925
Millard Building
Streetcar Barn/Bus Garage
Post Office site, 1907

Budget:

5. Intensive-level Survey of the Midtown Manufacturing Area:

Scope:

This is an industrial/manufacturing belt located in close proximity to the former West Shore Railroad corridor. The area developed between c. 1870 and c. 1930 and includes approximately 50 buildings in a 300-acre area. The buildings are threatened by declining use and redevelopment.

Property Types:

Mills, warehouses, manufacturing facilities, etc.

Budget:

7. Intensive-Level Survey of the Midtown Residential Neighborhood

Scope:

This is a middle class/working class residential zone at the center of the city containing approximately 300 acres and 200 buildings. Its development appears to parallel that of the adjacent trackside manufacturing area to its south. The building stock is characterized predominantly by two-story frame houses, often with late Victorian trim, duplexes, flats and churches. Although the neighborhood is still viable, its character continues to be threatened by the removal of architectural trim and the installation of artificial siding. Survey will help in developing appropriate preservation treatments for the area.

Budget:

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APPENDICES

CHRONOLOGICAL CONTEXTS
IN THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT
OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON

CONTEXT	APPROXIMATE PERIOD		RELATED HISTORICAL THEMES	
			LOCATION	
Native American Occupation within the boundaries of the current city of Kingston	10,000 BC - 1700 AD		Stockade Vicinity Rondout Vicinity	Native American hunting, fishing, agricultural practices & emergence of semipermanent village
European Exploration, Trade, Defense, and Agriculture during the Contact Period	1609 - 1777		Stockade Vicinity Rondout Vicinity Esopus Floodplain	Settlement, agriculture, commerce, transportation, religion
Political and Military Events of the American Revolution	1776 - 1783		Stockade Area	Government, military
Post Revolutionary Trade, Agriculture and Growth as a Regional Center of Trade and Shipping	1783 - 1825		Esopus Floodplain Stockade Area Rondout Area	Commerce, transportation. Agriculture, government
Immigration, Population Growth, Urbanization and Industrialization	1825 - 1930		City-wide, growth of Ponckhockie and Mid-town	Commerce and industry, transportation, religion, government, education, social institutions, tourism, entertainment
Suburbanization and Urban Renewal	1920 - 1970		City-wide	Transportation, commerce, industry, government, education
Redevelopment and Revitalization	1970 - present		Stockade Vicinity Rondout Vicinity	Government, tourism and entertainment, historic preservation

**THEMES CHARACTERISTIC
OF KINGSTON'S DEVELOPMENT**

THEME	APPROXIMATE PERIOD	PRINCIPAL LOCATIONS	ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES	REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES
<u>European Settlement</u>	1650 - 1750	Stockade Vicinity	Village development and defensive structures.	252-278 Delaware Avenue 28-9 7 Green Street 23-21
<u>Agriculture</u>				
Native American Agriculture	c.1000 AD - 1650	River Bottomlands	Native American village sites.	
Early European Agriculture & Economy	1650 - 1777	Stockade Area, Rondout Area, Esopus Floodplain	Farmsites, irrigation facilities, defensive structures, miscellaneous building sites, estate sites, dock sites and landings.	
Post War Agriculture Practices	1777 - 1830	Esopus Floodplain, areas surrounding the Stockade	Farm sites, irrigation facilities, estate sites, dock sites and landings.	Suydam Farms 25-13 Foxhall Manor 26-10
<u>Transportation (Overland)</u>				
Early Roads	c.1650 - c.1800	Stockade Area	Early Street network, older arterials	
Turnpikes	c.1800 - c.1880	Plank Rd (Broadway)	and commercial corridors, engineering features such as bridges, roadside	
Highways	c.1850 - c.1940	Albany Avenue, Lucas Avenue, Delaware Avenue	and turnpike inns, tollhouses, early gas stations.	
Railroads	1870 - 1940	Midtown, Rondout	Railroad ROW's and spurs, bridges, yard facilities, terminal buildings, railroad hotels, tolling stock, etc	Train Landing 17-6/9 Tunnel Bridge 19-12/15
Omnibuses	1880 - 1930	Broadway	Car barns, power substations, catenary poles, surviving rail segments, cars.	

THEMES CHARACTERISTIC
OF KINGSTON'S DEVELOPMENT

THEME	APPROXIMATE PERIOD	PRINCIPAL LOCATIONS	ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES	REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES
Transportation cont. Trolleys	1880 - 1930	Broadway	Car barns, power substations, catenary poles, surviving rail segments, cars.	
(Waterborne) River Navigation	1609 - 1940	Hudson River, Rondout Creek	Historic vessels, hulks, wreck sites, ship stores and facilities, warehouses, dock facilities, shipyards, drydocks, marine railroads, engine shops, passenger terminals, chandlers, sail lofts, navigational aids, bulk loading facilities.	Lighthouse 18-17 Lighthouse Ruins 18-18, 19 Ferry landing, 17-10/13 Dock 16-3 Barge Site 16-4/5
Delaware & Hudson Canal	1825 - 1899	Rondout terminus, Wilbur Island Dock Hill Path, President's Place	Canal boats, hulks and wreck sites, bulk loading and storage facilities, warehouses, boarding houses, hotels, canal office, houses and estates associated with prominent canal officials.	
Commerce & Industry				
Trapping and early Trade with Native Americans	c. 1650 - 1750	Rondout Vicinity, Stockade	Trading sites, fortifications and defensive structures.	
Local and Regional Trade including agri- cultural exports	1750 - 1830	Citywide	Early highways, dock sites, maritime sites, store buildings and warehouses.	
Coal Transshipment	1825 - 1899	Rondout, Island Dock	Canal boats, hulks and wreck sites, bulk loading and storage facilities.	

THEMES CHARACTERISTIC
OF KINGSTON'S DEVELOPMENT

THEME	APPROXIMATE PERIOD	PRINCIPAL LOCATIONS	ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES	REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES
Commerce & Industry cont. Bluestone Quarrying, finishing, and trans- shipment	1830 - 1930	Wilbur	Quarry sites, finishing sites, docks offices, buildings constructed with bluestone, sidewalks, barge hulks and wreck sites, worker housing.	Fitch 19-6
Brick Manufacturing	1850 - 1970	Steep Rocks, Hudson River banks	Workings, plants and plant sites, rail spurs, brick barges, worker housing.	Site 16-23/25, 17-1/5 Kiln 17-14/16 24-26 Augusta 19-19 216 Delaware 17-22 47-49 Walnut 18-21/22 42 Post 20-16
Cement Manufacturing	1825 - 1890	Rondout, Ponckhockie, Steep Rocks	Mines, kilns, processing sites, rail spurs, worker housing, buildings and retaining walls built largely of concrete.	Ruins 16-6/10 Silos 17-17/20 Kilns 19-7/12, 23-3/4, 16-19/20 Cave & Quarry 16-15/16 Union Free Sch. 17-23 Tompkins House 18-11/12 Ponckhockie Church 16-13/14

**THEMES CHARACTERISTIC
OF KINGSTON'S DEVELOPMENT**

THEME	APPROXIMATE PERIOD	PRINCIPAL LOCATIONS	ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES	REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES
Commerce & Industry cont. <u>Iron Manufacturing</u>	1850 - 1920	Rondout	Foundry sites, plant sites, commercial buildings constructed with locally cast-iron storefronts or architectural elements.	West Strand 22-8/11
Textile Manufacturing	1870 - 1980	Midtown	Textile plants, warehouses, rail spurs, worker housing.	Midtown Structures 20-17/24, 21-1/25, 22-1/2
Cigar Manufacturing	1880 - 1979	Wilbur, Midtown	Cigar factories.	
Brewing	1860 - 1930	Citywide	Breweries, brewery sites, beer halls.	Tubby Row 20-19
Ice Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	1840 - 1940	Hudson River, Rondout Creek	Ice house sites, ice barges.	
Shipbuilding	1825 - 1945	Rondout, Wilbur, Island Dock	Shipyards, drydocks, marine railroads, engine and boiler works, chanders, sail lofts.	Cornell Bldg. 19-4
Banking	1650 - present	Citywide	Bank buildings.	300 Wall 22-19/21
Local Business	1650 - present	Citywide, concentrations along the Broadway Corridor	Store buildings, office buildings.	Clermont 22-22 212 Fair Street 23-14 14 Fair Street 23-7

THEMES CHARACTERISTIC
OF KINGSTON'S DEVELOPMENT

THEME	APPROXIMATE PERIOD	PRINCIPAL LOCATIONS	ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES	REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES
<u>Education</u>	1650 - present	Citywide	Public, private, and parochial school buildings and complexes.	Kingston High School 22-6 Union Free Sch 17-23
<u>Religion</u>	1660 - present	Citywide	Church buildings and complexes, parish houses, rectories and parsonages, church halls, parochial schools, charitable facilities, church cemeteries.	Fair St. Church 23-15 St. Josephs 22-23
<u>Government</u>	1650 - present	Citywide, Midtown concentration	City Hall, libraries, hospital, municipal auditorium, courthouses, post offices, public utilities, firehouses, armory, parks, museums.	Carnegie Lib. 22-3 City Hall and Heating Plant 22-4/5 Armory Bldg. 22-7
<u>Social Institutions</u>	1600 - present	Citywide	Volunteer firehouses, lodges, halls, service organization facilities.	Union Hose 18-23 Rapid Hose 20-11 Twaalfskill Hose 19-5

THEMES CHARACTERISTIC
OF KINGSTON'S DEVELOPMENT

THEME	APPROXIMATE PERIOD	PRINCIPAL LOCATIONS	ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES	REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES
Tourism and Entertainment	1650 - present	Kingston Point, Citywide	Parks, outdoor recreational facilities, bandstands, hotels, excursion steamships and terminal facilities, Ulster and Delaware RR, hotels, theatres, opera house, museums and historic sites.	Freeman Bldg. 22-9 Harvesttime Christian Academy 24-19 Stuyvesant Hotel 25-14 Rowes Building 25-15 Rachmilowitz 25-18 City Hotel 25-19 Kirkland Hotel 25-20

Archaeology

Stage I
Literature Review

City of Kingston
Sewage Collection System and Treatment Facilities
Project #C-36-1037
Ulster County, New York

June 1978

Written by:
Jeanette Collamer, SOPA
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Archaeological Consultants

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Sources

Maps and Atlases - New York State Library Maps Room
Institutions and People Consulted

Maps

1. Project Location (USGS topographic - Kingston East and Kingston West)
2. Historic Resources of the Hudson 1969
3. Indian Tribes of the Hudson Valley (Brasser 1974)
4. Sauthier's Map of Ulster, Dutchess, and Orange Counties in 1779 (from the Documentary History of the State of New York, Volume I)
5. Beers 1875 Kingston
6. Beers 1891 Kingston
7. Historic Site Locations

Appendix I

Legal Notice: Rondout/West Strand Historic District, Kingston,
Ulster County

Introduction

This literature search for the City of Kingston Sewage Collection System and Treatment Facilities, Project #C-36-1037, refers mainly to the land along the north bank of the Rondout Creek (known as the Strand), from Ponck Hockie on the east, running west along the Rondout Creek, including Island Dock and the hamlet of Wilbur on the west. It extends north along Wilbur Avenue, Washington Avenue and Delaware Avenue, but does not include the historic Stockade District (Map 1).

This report is not a complete history of the city of Kingston, nor does it include research on the "Historic District." The data presented represents a general review of available secondary sources regarding the cultural environment of the study area, consultation with an avocational archaeologist and others familiar with the area's history, and a review of both the New York State Museum Site File and the Department of Historic Preservation Historic Site Files.

The literature search, including references to early histories, was conducted at the Albany Institute of History and Art, the New York State Library, the State University of New York at Albany Library, all located in Albany, New York, and the Kingston Senate House Library, Manuscripts and Maps Section, in Kingston, New York. The New York State Museum Site File and the New York State Division for Historic Preservation National Register File, State Wide File and Historic Structures File, were also consulted. In addition, personal interviews were conducted with Mr. Alvin Wanzer, avocational archaeologist, Rhinebeck, New York, Mr. C. Larios, engineer, Kingston, New York, Dr. Robert Funk, New York State Archaeologist, Albany, New York, and Mr. Paul Huey, New York State Historic Archaeologist, Waterford, New York.

The region, located along the west bank of the Hudson River at the mouth of the Rondout Creek, offers an ideal location for early habitation. Not only did the area provide an abundant source of food and water, but the natural boundaries of the Hudson River to the east and the Rondout Creek to the south lent itself to easy access for travel, while providing a defensible position with natural barriers from attack.

The proposed project plans to reduce the impact of overflows from the sanitary sewer system on the Rondout Creek and the Hudson River. During storms, storm water enters the sewers and overflows into the Rondout Creek at approximately ten separate points.

This study is for the city of Kingston and, therefore, will not propose construction outside of the city. The proposed system will probably include construction of storage tanks for the storm water or construction of new sanitary and storm sewers in existing streets (Brinnier and Larios).

According to the New York State Museum Site File, one prehistoric Indian site is located within the project area, east of the railroad tracks, east of Wilbur. Another site, located just outside the project area, is east of Ponck Hockie and southwest of Kingston Point. Other prehistoric sites have also been located outside the project area: to the south, across the Rondout Creek in Port Ewen (Collamer and Hartgen 1977); to the east, across the Hudson River in the Rhinebeck area; to the north, near East Kingston; and to the northwest of the project area, but still within Ulster County.

Perhaps better known in the Kingston area, however, are the number of historic resources, far outnumbering the known prehistoric sites in this region. Kingston was settled in 1652, and by 1777 had become the third largest city in New York. Today over 122 stone houses still stand in the city and surrounding area, providing further evidence of the size and stability of this early settlement. Although the early years of rapid growth and development have undoubtedly destroyed prehistoric remains in many areas, it would not be surprising to still find evidence that the city of Kingston and the hamlets of Wilbur and Rondout were built upon the sites of prehistoric villages.

Aside from the Kingston Stockade District and the Kingston Senate

House, to the north of the study area, the Federal Register of Historic Sites also lists the Kingston City Hall, 408 Broadway, just outside the project area. The New York State Division for Historic Preservation Site Files list two sites within the study area: the Kingston West Strand Historic District, on West Strand and Broadway; and the underwater site of the "Mary Powell" (a Hudson River steamboat), in the Rondout Creek, opposite 370 Abeel Road. Other known historic sites within the study area (Hudson River Valley Commission 1969:38-39) include:

1. Rondout Lighthouse
2. Ponck Hockie Union Congregation Church
3. A series of limestone quarries, c. 1870 (Mushroom Caves)
4. A 4-story brick warehouse, c. 1870
5. Fitch Brothers Bluestone office, c. 1870
6. Wilbur, 19th century canal village
7. Lime kiln and stone chimney built in a hill
8. Rondout, an area of varied riverfront architecture, from 1825

(Map 2).

In a recent interview with Historic Structures analyst Larry Golbrecht (p.c. 6-13-78), Division for Historic Preservation, he has indicated two additional areas now being considered for listing on the National Register of Historic Places:

1. The Rondout/West Strand District (formerly known as the West Rondout District). Although no map is presently available outlining this district, a verbal description of property lines was provided (Appendix I).
2. Two structures known as the Cornell Steamboat Shops, located within the project area on the East Strand.

Mr. Golbrecht also indicated that the Ponck Hockie district may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as may the Old Kingston Freeman Building and a number of other structures scattered throughout the project area. He suggested careful consideration be given to the location of the treatment plant or storage tanks, in regard to visual and olfactory effects, the avoidance of removing bluestone sidewalks, and the possibility of destroying the stability of historic structures

if blasting is necessary in laying the sewer pipeline.

Environmental Setting

The study area, comprising the floodplain and a hilly region away from the Rondout Creek, is typical of much of Ulster County. According to the Ulster County Planning Board (1973:11), the valleys contain a thick layer of drift deposited by glaciers and alluvial soils suitable for growing crops and vegetables; the bottomland is used extensively for sweet corn production; and the uplands have fields suitable for hay and dairying. Within the study area, the soil consists mainly of Riverhead-Plymouth, a deep, well and excessively drained, coarse and moderately coarse textured soil on sand plains or terraces, and Wassaic-Farmington, a well drained, medium textured soil over limestone bedrock (Ulster County Planning Board 1973:17).

The Hudson River, near the east border of the study area, flows north to south. It is considered an estuary of the Atlantic Ocean and is subject to tidal conditions. However, the quality of water is excellent and suitable for a water supply (ibid:10). In addition to a source of drinking water, the Hudson River and the Rondout Creek once supplied a variety of fish suitable for human consumption. This area was also well known for its great schools of shad and herring which ran up the tributaries each spring, and for the large oyster beds in the Kingston region.

Prehistory

Kingston and the surrounding region is ideally suited for human occupation: To the south is the Rondout Creek and to the west the Hudson River, both of which provided an unlimited food supply. Living near the Hudson River offered the added advantages of easy access for travel and a clear view of the horizon for sighting approaching enemies.

Although the exact dates of when humans first entered the Hudson Valley are unknown, existing evidence suggests it was approximately 10,000 B.C. (Funk 1976). The environment at that time, according to pollen analysis, was primarily a coniferous forest of spruce and pine with some open meadows and parklands (N.Y.A.C. 1976). Large mammals

such as the mastodon, mammoth, dire wolf and giant beaver, all now extinct, were roaming the region (Funk 1976:7).

The first inhabitants in the Hudson Valley are called Paleo-Indians. They lived in small, highly mobile groups, now identified primarily by the chipped stone tools and weapons they left behind. Perhaps the best known is the Clovis Point, a large fluted projectile point, although a variety of other chipped stone tools, including knives, scrapers and graters, are also credited to their skill.

Paleo-Indians are characterized as "big-game hunters," based upon the identification of their remains with extinct fauna consistent with other sites in North America for this period. Based upon recent excavations in Pennsylvania, it appears Paleo-Indians supplemented their diet by collecting wild plants and fishing (McNett in Salwen 1975). Evidence of Paleo-Indians was found in Ulster County, at Twin Fields, located along the Dwaarkill, southwest of the project area. It would therefore not be surprising to find Paleo-Indian sites in this area as well, since these Indians were known to follow the migrating herds of animals along the floodplains of the Hudson River.

By approximately 7000 B.C., a warmer climate, indicated by pollen analysis, shows a shift from an open spruce forest to a closed red pine forest, generally regarded as unfavorable to both game animals and human populations dependent upon them (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Salwen 1975). This may account for the lack of evidence documenting a gradual transition from Paleo-Indian to subsequent Archaic culture in this region.

By 6000 B.C., a mixed forest environment probably richer in food resources utilized by Archaic Indians, including deer, turkey and various nut trees, was present in the Hudson Valley (Funk 1976:10). The gradual appearance of pottery from approximately 1000 B.C. marks the beginning of the Woodland Period. Based upon the fragile nature of pottery, this period is generally associated with a less mobile way of life, thus inferring a semi-sedentary settlement pattern based upon a horticultural subsistence. However, there is no clear evidence for the practice of horticulture in the Hudson Valley until approximately 1000 years ago (Salwen 1975:56). Thus it appears that hunting, fishing and plant collecting were slowly augmented by the cultivation of wild plants,

as for example, squash and gourds, although direct evidence for the Hudson Valley is still lacking.

By 1000 A.D., large permanent villages, dependent upon the cultivation of maize, beans and squash, had begun to develop. Large gardens located in the rich bottomlands along the river enabled a larger, more stable population. With these large villages came evidence of warfare and a shift in settlement patterns to villages still located along rivers and streams, but now situated in easily defensible positions, such as on hills or bluffs, and surrounded by stockades. Although the development of large villages and their violent interaction is for the most part unknown, it has been suggested that possible cycles of land depletion and competition over new land resulted in warfare, causing smaller groups to gather into larger settlements for defense, and thus beginning another cycle of land exhaustion (Salwen 1975:58).

Contact Period

At the time of European contact, a group of Indians, commonly called Esopus, were living along the west bank of the Hudson River (Map 3). The name Esopus, derived from the word Sepuus (generic Algonquin), meaning "a small river," was first used to refer to the area, but was quickly extended to include the inhabitants (Ruttenber 1907:32). These Indians belonged to the family which the French called Algonquin, and the Americans referred to as Lenape. They were part of the Delaware Nation, but regarded themselves as Lenni-Lenape, meaning "Original or Unmixed Men" (Brink 1905:70). They formed the third tribe of the Delaware Confederacy with their council fire at Minisink, with several small clans dwelling in the valley of the Rondout (ibid:70). According to Ruttenber (1907:32), the Delaware combination of the Minsi (Wolf tribe) and Unalachtigo (Turkey tribe), spread over New Jersey, eastern New York and eastern Pennsylvania, extending in subtribes north along the Hudson River to the Catskills. Those dwelling between the Dans Kamer (meaning dance chamber, a name given by the Dutch to a cove where Indians frequently held dances of a religious nature) and Zager's Kil, first appear on record in 1614-1616 as the Waronawanka, "People of the Cove or Bay," which became known locally as what is now the bay south of Kingston

Point (Ruttenber 1907:32).

The Indians were divided into tribes, generally taking the name of the place where they lived, thus those on the east side of the Shawangunk Mountains were called Waronawankogs, and those on the west were Wawarsings, Neversinks and Mamakating (Sylvester 1880:22). They were further divided into totemic clans of the turkey, turtle and wolf, which were split into families with a principal head (Ruttenber 1907:32). A number of these families banded together for mutual defense and elected a chief sachem. According to Ruttenber (1907:32), the Esopus Indians represent a combination of four subtribes whose names are recorded as Amangareckan, Kettypowy, Mahou and Katatawes, and whose sachem chief was Sewakenams.

The Esopus way of life was similar to that of their neighbors the Mohawk, the Wappinger and the Mahican. Before Owasco times, ca. 1000 A.D., small village settlements of 250 people or less were dependent upon an economy atuned to the ecology of the northeast forest (Fenton 1971:135). The Esopus were known as a fierce and warlike tribe, although by the time of European contact they had been thoroughly beaten by the Iroquois. Their villages or forts were generally built on high bluffs near springs of water, and usually on, or not far from, the banks of a river. Their circular forts were surrounded by palisades, 12-15 feet high, enclosing approximately one acre of land (Sylvester 1880:22). Early records describe two types of dwellings build by the Esopus. One was a type of longhouse, made of hickory poles with the tops bent together and fastened with lathes, then a covering of elm, ash or chestnut bark, with the smooth side in and overlapped for protection, formed the roof and walls (O'Callaghan 1851, Volume I:125). Houses of 180 feet or less held approximately fifteen families, with 20-30 houses constituting a village (ibid:125). The Esopus also built conical wigwams, 10-12 feet in diameter, made of poles and covered with skins, mats or bark (O'Callaghan 1851, Volume I:180; Sylvester 1880:22). A fireplace was built in the center, around which one or two families gathered, while a hole in the top of the wigwam allowed the smoke to escape.

The women were treated little better than slaves and on them fell the drudgery of life. They planted, tended and harvested the crops of

corn, beans, squash and a species of sunflower, in their gardens located in the lowlands outside the village. There the women worked with the help of only a simple hoe-like tool made from the shoulder bone of a deer or moose, or a clam shell fastened to a wooden handle. The women also cared for the children and home, made the clothes, pottery and baskets, cooked and dried the food, and gathered wild nuts, berries, roots, acorns and shellfish. To supplement their diet, the men hunted moose, deer and bear during the winter months with bows and arrows, snares and pitfalls. During the summer months, a variety of wild birds were added to the cook pots. Fish were also taken with lines or nets of the sinews of deer, or fibers of dogbane, or with fish hooks made of bones of fish and birds (Sylvester 1860:23).

Besides hunting, the men held councils and made war. Pictographic records of Esopus hunting and war expeditions engraved on rocks, small stones, a tusk and shells, have been found throughout Ulster County (Schoonmaker 1888:498). One example of Esopus pictographic art is preserved at the Senate House in Kingston. Another, an engraving of an Indian, is said to be found on the rocks at Esopus Landing, along the west bank of the Hudson River, on the property of Alton B. Parker.

To facilitate early travelers, there was a maze of Indian trails leading through Esopus territory. Many were not much more than the game trails they followed, although two of the main trails along which the Esopus built, travelled and planted their crops, are still remembered today. One, called the Mamakating trail, started at the mouth of the Neversink at Port Jervis, ran through Mamakating Hollow, struck the Rondout at Napanoch, which it followed through Wawarsing and Rochester; in Marbletown, it passed to the Esopus, which it skirted to its mouth at Saugerties (Scott 1860:234). The other, known as the Shawangunk trail, crossed the mountains at Minisink to the eastern valleys where it followed the Shawangunk, the Wallkill and the Rondout, to the Hudson River (ibid:234).

Estimates of the total number of Esopus Indians vary. According to the Documentary History of New York State (Volume IV:47-83), there were from 80 to 161 warriors, and with the help of neighboring tribes, they could muster 400 warriors. O'Callaghan (1851:397) states that in 1659

there were between 400-500 warriors, but with the whole tribe and all Esopus clans, their number could be as high as 1500-2000 warriors.

A description of Ulster County, published in Amsterdam, 1671, by Arnoldus Montanus, tells of the beauty and abundance of the area at the time the first settlers arrived.

The oak usually grows 60 to 70 feet high, for the most part free from knots, for which reason it is well adapted to ship building....Tobacco produces leaves five quarters (1 ¼ yards) long. Pumpkins grow luxuriant and agreeable. Corn sowed in hills six inches apart, sprouts up readily and prosperously if properly weeded. Turkish beans, planted beside the corn, wind themselves around the stalk. Gray peas prosper here so well that two crops are gathered in the year from one field. Medicinal plants and indigo grow wild in abundance. The barley can be tied above the head. Furthermore all sorts of flowers have a pleasant odor and appearance.

The country particularly abounds in turkeys whose number excites no less admiration than their rich flavor and their size; for they go together in flocks of 30 or 40; they weigh 30 and more pounds; they are shot or they are caught with a bait concealing a hook. The waters here swarm in the spring and fall, with swans, geese, wild ducks, teals, pigeons, divers, spoonbills, pelicans, besides other strange species unknown in Europe. The streams and lakes, rich with fishes, furnish sturgeon, salmon, carp, bass, pike, roach, bleak, all sorts of eel, smelt, sun fish, which resembles the bullhead in taste, and little cod fish which are caught near water falls (Brink 1906:363-365).

It is possible that the Esopus Indians had seen European ships sent to trade with the Indians during the 100 years preceding Hudson's exploration in 1609 (Ruttenber 1907:33). It is also highly likely that Dutch traders had visited the area before the first white settlers arrived, particularly since it was the custom of the Dutch to conduct traffic along the Hudson River, especially at the mouths of creeks where the Indians generally lived (ibid:33).

Early records mention the area, the Indians living there, and the fact that their gardens were also located nearby. As for example, in DeLaet's Journal of 1615:

This reach extends to another narrow pass, where, on the west side of the river, there is a sharp point of land that juts out, with some shoals, and opposite a bend in the river, on which another nation of savages, the Waoranecks have their abode, at a place called Esopus. A little beyond on the west side, there is a creek, and the river becomes more shallow, the Waranawankougs reside; here are several small islands (Jameson 1909:46).

Also, in David DeVries' notes of 1640:

The 27th, (April, 1640) we came to Esoopes, where a creek runs in, and there the savages had much maize-land, but all somewhat stony.

And, on DeVries' return down the Hudson River:

The 14th May, (1640) took my leave of the commander at Fort Orange, and the same day reached Esoopers, where a creek runs in, and where there is some maize-land upon which some savages live (Jameson 1909:206-207).

Historic Period

The story of Thomas Chambers purchase of land in Kingston, then known as Esopus, from the Esopus Indians in 1652, and his subsequent early settlement with a small group from Fort Orange, is well documented (O'Callaghan 1849-1850, 1853-1861; Fried 1974; Sylvester 1880; Schoonmaker 1888). This early settlement, named Wiltwyck, was to the north of the study area (within the Stockade Historic District), and will not be discussed further here, except as the activities there relate to the project area. It is of interest to note, however, that these first settlers probably landed on the Strand, at the mouth of the Rondout Creek, and walked up an existing footpath, mentioned in the Chambers deed, to their settlement (Fried 1974:25) (Map 4).

Johannis Dykman was apparently the first white man to own land along the Rondout Creek, commonly referred to as the Strand (a Dutch word meaning shore or beach; in Esopus Records referring to the north shore near the mouth of the Rondout Creek) (Fried 1974:182). Dykman had purchased 6 morgan (12 acres) from the Indian proprietors, which he then sold in 1653 to Christoffel Davits (ibid:8). Although the exact location

of the first homestead is unknown, records of the First Esopus War state that Indians took possession of Davits house, using it to keep watch over the harbor area, and subsequently burned the structure, thus causing Davits to petition Stuyvesant, in vain, regarding his loss. Of further interest is the mention at the early date of 1658, of a tennis court then existing in the area that today would be located at approximately the corner of Hone and Pierpont Streets (ibid:53-54).

In 1667, Davits sold his land to Evert Pels. This land is described in the deed, at that time, as "situated on the bank of the Esopus (Rondout) Kil, near the Rondout, to the east of the wagon road, running till a running little kil and extending till the second mountain in the interior of the country up to the ponck hachking path, and west of the dwelling standing on the bank near the Roundout" (Fried 1974:151).

In 1660, a fort was built near the mouth of the Rondout Creek, to provide additional protection to Thomas Chamber's small settlement. This fort or "redoubt" gave its name to the creek and is the earliest fort at this location, of which there is any reliable record, with the exception of the fort or stockade built in 1658 to enclose the Esopus settlement to the north (now a part of the Stockade Historic District) (Fried 1974). The "redoubt" was probably located on the high ground at Ponck Hockie, which is now the west side of Abruyn Street, at the corner of North Street or East Strand (ibid:44). Between 1660 and 1677, trading with the Indians, conferences and perhaps negotiations of treaties, took place just outside the Strand gate, at the northeast corner of this fort (ibid:41). A road connecting the Strand and Redoubt with Wiltwyck, shown on a map of 1771, probably followed the earlier footpath, and is most likely present day Broadway (ibid:51-52).

By the late 1670's, the settlement at Kingston had evidently begun to outgrow its stockaded area, as more and more settlers began to build dwellings, barns, mills, and even brickyards, outside the protective fortification (Fried 1974:138-140). An obvious place for many to build was along the banks of the Rondout Creek, for the Strand at that time was undoubtedly a picturesque and desirable area.

Recognizing the potential of this region, Thomas Chambers himself built an early mill on the Strand, and a small house. It was in the

family vault near this house, on the rise of ground north of the Strand (between Hasbrouck Avenue and Broadway), that he was laid to rest in 1694 (ibid:142-144). This vault was later moved, in 1850, when the brick home of Jansen Hasbrouck was erected on the site (ibid:144).

The Kingston area prospered and grew rapidly, soon becoming the capital of the state. Then came the American Revolution, and with it, General Vaughn's well-known expedition of 1777. Anchoring the British fleet in the Hudson River, probably near Esopus Island 12 miles below Rondout, Vaughn brought 1600 men ashore on the banks of the Rondout Creek (Fister 1952:19). With the buildings along the creek, and the vessels lying there soon destroyed, the expedition then marched on Kingston, where according to Vaughn's reports, they burned 326 houses, almost each having a barn filled with flour, grains and valuable furniture (ibid:19). According to some reports, the route the British soldiers followed was along the existing wagon road, now Broadway. However, some confusion and contradiction exists regarding the exact route of the British soldiers when marching on Kingston and upon returning to their ships. Nevertheless, recent construction of low income housing, and work on an existing treatment plant in 1974, has uncovered a number of early historic artifacts, including several stoneware bottles (some still sealed), muskets and a sword, thus giving further evidence of early occupation of this general area (Brinnier and Larios, p.c. 4-13-78; stored at the Senate House, Kingston, New York).

Although most of the inhabitants of Wiltwyck had buried their china and valuables before fleeing to nearby Hurley, they soon returned to begin the arduous task of rebuilding their city. The Dutch rebuilding of houses in this area after 1777, took on the airier features of British architecture by raising the second story (Jeromine 1952:11). Many homes were constructed of native limestone, with walls measuring three feet thick and floor boards of white pine, two and one-half feet wide. Witch catchers were often built in the chimneys (bars with spikes to prevent witches from coming down), and flagged-stone cellars were constructed in a series of small rooms to provide slaves quarters (ibid:11). According to the first census in 1789: 3350 whites and 734 slaves inhabited the area (ibid:11).

The study region is composed mainly of the hamlets of Rondout and Wilbur, both situated along the Rondout Creek. A newspaper announcement in 1806 of a new store and landing erected upon the Rondout Kil, one mile above William Swarts, known as Twaalfskill, and one and a half miles from Kingston Village, is considered the beginnings of Wilbur (Brink 1905:144). By 1849, Rondout became incorporated and in 1872, the villages of Kingston and Rondout united and incorporated into the city of Kingston (Sylvester 1880:226). The hamlet of Wilbur, formerly known as Twaalfskill, was also incorporated into the city of Kingston about this time (ibid:226).

The rapid growth and economic development of the study area, from the time of the first settlement to the present, may be examined as it relates to the rise and general decline of three distinct modes of transportation:

1. From about 1700, the general river traffic was dependent upon sailing vessels, ferrying and fishing boats (which later included steamships), with related shipyards for boat building and repairs centered at the mouth of the Rondout Creek.
2. From 1828 to 1860, small shops, stables, warehouses, industry and boatyards were dependent upon the traffic on the Delaware and Hudson Canal.
3. With the closing of the canal during the late 1800's, business in the area may then be related to the growth and development of the railroad system.

Rondout and Wilbur - Growth and Economic Development

During the 1700's, the area became a busy commercial shipping and fishing center. Stagecoaches from Albany to New York passed through the Kingston area three times a week, and a number of plank roads, such as the Ulster and Delaware Plank Road, the Niversink Turnpike Road, the Union Plank Road, the Free Road and the Old Mine Road, now Route 209, were soon built with accompanying toll gates, including one at Wilbur. However, the many small Dutch sloops which plied the river continued to offer a more relaxing and comfortable way to travel. It was soon

evident that the Rondout and Island Dock was destined to become one of New York's great ports and shipyards. Among the best known boatyards in the area were: John McCauslands, established in 1827 at the "Basin," Thomas Burgess (1838), Morgan Everson (1860's), also at the "Basin," Williams Boatyard, Allen Boatyard, C.M. King & Brothers, and William Gokey's (Sylvester 1880:278). Many of these shipyards built whaling ships, Hudson River sloops and brick barges, while also making general repairs.

Along with shipbuilding, boat repairs and passenger travel, the shipping industry offered an economical method of transportation to the many small mills which sprang up along the streams in both Rondout and Wilbur. The best known early grist mill was DeWitt's Mill, possibly along the Twaalfskill, which had millstones imported from France. It is said that this mill ground flour finer than any other American mill and it was to this mill that General George Washington sent a special order each fall for the flour for his family's personal use (Smith 1959:29).

In 1826, the first steamboat came into the Rondout Creek. At that time there were two landings: (1) Kingston Landing or the Strand, later known as Bolton and then the Rondout, and (2) Twaalfskill, which later became Wilbur (Ringwald 1959:7). Then, with the completion of the Delaware and Hudson Canal in 1828, business in the area increased significantly with steamboats, now making regular trips between Rondout and New York. Among the many steamboats on the Hudson, the "Mary Powell," constructed in 1861, remains the best known. Constructed as a sidewheeler, in traditional Hudson River style, the "Mary Powell" was operated as a family boat with a reputation for staying on schedule (ibid:12). In 1917, the "Mary Powell" made her last trip. She was eventually dismantled along the Rondout Creek, where until 1967, her remains could still be seen opposite 370 Abeel Street (P. Huey, Department of Historic Preservation Site File).

The era of growth and prosperity which came with the Delaware and Hudson Canal lasted approximately 71 years. Its impact on the study area of Wilbur and Rondout, located at the north end of this 108 mile long canal, was significant. Some indication of this busy shipping center is given in an 1840 lithographic sketch of Rondout, which shows 42

dwellings, 9 stores and 24 different vessels.

At Rondout, the loaded boats would glide into a basin above the locks, the teams were then taken to stables behind the stores and the barges entered a weight lock, where loads were ascertained and locked into a lower level to await the tugs to haul them to New York (Shultz 1952:31). Millions of tons of bluestone, lime, brick and coal from Pennsylvania, and cement from Rosendale, have been transported down this canal to be reloaded at Rondout for distribution throughout the northeast (ibid:31). Upon completion, the canal was 32-36 feet wide at the water line, 20 feet at the bottom, and 4 feet deep; it spanned 137 bridges, from tidewater at Rondout to its terminus at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and rose 937 feet with the aid of 110 locks (Smith 1959:20). Among those responsible for the successful completion of the canal was J. Roebling, of Brooklyn Bridge fame, who designed a series of suspension aqueducts and an insular dock, now Island Dock at Rondout, to form a protective harbor (ibid:20). A number of strict rules and fines were applied to the canalers, in order to protect the canal and keep it clean. Although sections of the Delaware and Hudson Canal are on the National Register of Historic Places, no National Register sections are within the project area.

During the winter months, when the canal closed, the canalers attended school, notably at Wilbur, which had become a prosperous and well known canal town. Here canalers acquired a reputation for fighting and for the speed of terminating their teacher's employment (ibid:20-22).

The canal increased business in the area, contributing to the economic development of the region. Among the industries along the canal at that time were the Newark Lime and Cement Company, established in 1844 along the Rondout Creek waterfront, with its large quarries located to the rear; the Bluestone Business, established in 1859 in Wilbur; and the brickmaking and ice harvesting businesses. It is of further interest to note that until 1859 there was no grading or regulating of Rondout Streets (Maps 5 and 6). Water from a natural spring near Spring Street, ran down Division Street Hill (Broadway), bringing with it deposits of sand to the streets and store floors near Ferry Street (Sylvester 1830:238).

The best year for business in the area was 1872, just following the Civil War. Then came a series of disasters, including the closing of the Rosendale Cement Mines and numerous sections of crumbling embankments along the canal (Smith 1959:25). With the increasing demand for coal, a source of year round transportation was sought. This need was soon filled by the railroads. In November 1898, the last load of anthracite coal traversed the canal; the water was then drawn off, and the era of one of the busiest and most profitable canals came to a close (ibid:25).

The development of the Kingston area as a railroad center had actually begun about 1866, with the building of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, later known as the New York, Kingston and Syracuse, and then named the Ulster and Delaware Railroad (Hendricks 1907:222-223). In 1866, the Wallkill Valley Railroad had begun operation, but by 1877, it had become the property of the New York Central Railway Company (ibid: 223). By 1883, the West Shore Trunk Line had begun services between New York and Kingston and finally in 1902, the Ellenville and Kingston branch of the Ontario and Western Railway was also opened for service. Thus, by the latter half of the 19th century, four different railroads converged in the Kingston area. The railroad company employed a large number of local men and constructed a number of buildings. These include the main depot at the end of Railroad Avenue, and the carpenter and plumbing shops which are now the quarters of the Kingston Model Railroad Club, Inc. (Merrihew 1959:28). By 1900, the study area was once again a busy industrial and shipping region. At this time, the Ulster and Delaware yards and turntable were located along the banks of the Rondout Creek (ibid:28). Thus, the railroads have been credited with contributing to the financial stability of the general area. Not only have they become a factor in the development of the Catskills as a summer resort, but they have brought vast amounts of trade and produce from the interior regions, and provided a year round outlet for coal (Hendricks 1907:223). The transportation provided by the railroads advanced another step in the industrialization of the region. During the 1890's, the cigar and tobacco industry, along with the needles trades, became established in the area. These were soon followed by the

manufacture of furniture, machinery, beer, brushes and many other small industries.

Summary

The study area along the mouth of the Rondout Creek has been subject to very early development and change. This region is extremely sensitive and, if it has not been disturbed, is likely to produce evidence of changing lifestyles dating from the prehistoric period to the present. This would include early dwellings, mill sites and shipyards, as well as later structures relating to the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad. Unfortunately, very little professional archaeological survey has been done in this region, and it is presently impossible to tell the extent and depth of disturbance, or the amount of early remains which may still lie intact. Although only one prehistoric site is known to exist within the study area, lying east of the railroad tracks in Wilbur, numerous other prehistoric sites have been located in the region outside the study area, including one site located just east of the study area in Ponck Hockie. Past archaeological experience and knowledge of prehistoric lifestyle and movement patterns give every indication that this area would also be utilized as a village site and/or seasonal fishing ground.

Two areas within the proposed project are being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. These include the Rondout/West Strand District and the Cornell Steamboat Shops. There are also a number of early historic structures in the general vicinity which should also be given consideration. In addition, the underwater site of the "Mary Powell", in the Rondout Creek opposite 370 Abeel Road, is listed in the Division for Historic Preservation State Wide File.

Eight other known historic sites include:

1. Rondout Lighthouse
2. Ponk Hockie Union Congregation Church
3. A series of limestone quarries, c. 1870
4. A 4-story brick warehouse, c. 1870
5. Fitch Brothers Bluestone Office, c. 1870
6. Wilbur, 19th Century Canal Village

7. Lime Kiln and stone chimney built in a hill
8. Rondout, an area of varied riverfront architecture from 1825 (Map 2).

Because of the concentrated early growth and development of this region along the Rondout Creek, based upon the early shipbuilding industry, the Delaware and Hudson Canal and the Railroads, a Stage I Archaeological Field Survey will undoubtedly add to the list of known historic resources.

Recommendations

A literature review of the study area indicates a region of extreme sensitivity exists along the north bank of the Rondout Creek (Map 7). Because of the present highly developed nature of this area, both commercial and industrial, the use of power equipment will be needed to excavate strategically placed stratigraphic test trenches in all areas where construction will take place. The only exceptions will be in regions of obvious known disturbance, such as along Washington Avenue, where an existing tunnel, buried over 100 feet, has destroyed stratigraphy (p.c. Brinnier and Larios 4-13-78). Area interviews will be necessary to further determine other regions of disturbance within the project area and to list additional historic structures. Although Island Dock has been used as a coal yard for a number of years, tests should also be made on the island to check the depth of deposition in several areas.

Prior to field reconnaissance, the archaeologist should consult with the Department of Historic Preservation to determine the exact boundaries of the two National Register Historic areas. Consideration must also be given to the location of the treatment plant and storage tanks, with regard to their visual and olfactory effects. In addition, care must be taken in the amount of charge used if blasting is needed in laying the sewer pipeline, in order to prevent structural damage to the historic structures.

Note: Photostatic copies of maps were not available at the time of report preparation due to the New York State Library move. Xerox copies of pertinent maps have been included.

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National Register File

State Wide File

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New York State Library, History and Maps, Albany, New York

State University of New York at Albany Library

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Ms. Sandy Smith, Member of Friends of Historic Kingston, Kingston, New
York

MAPS

STON
N
PARK



ULSTER

ULSTER

KINGSTON

KINGSTON

See detail map on page 41

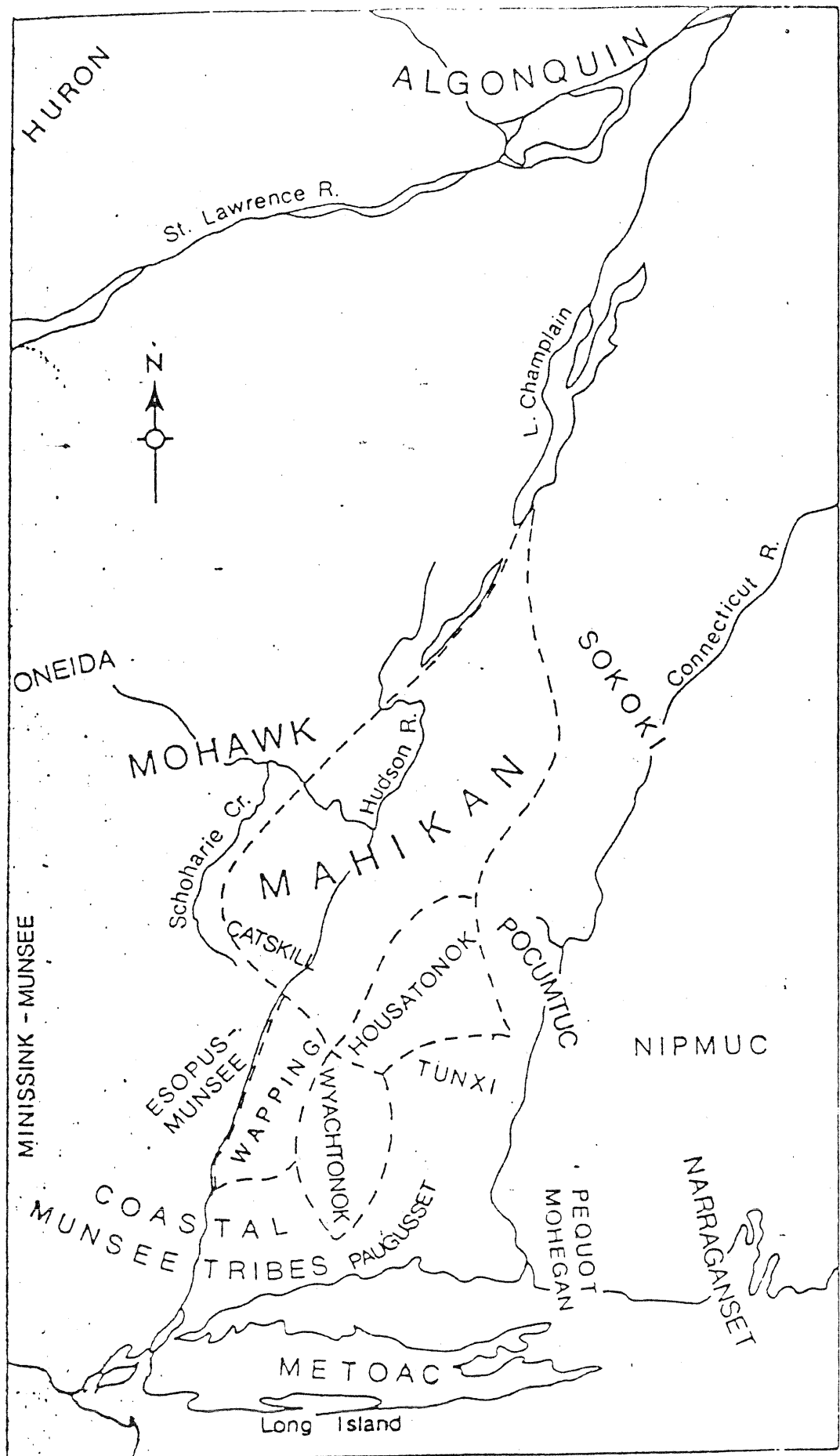
ULSTER

ESOPUS

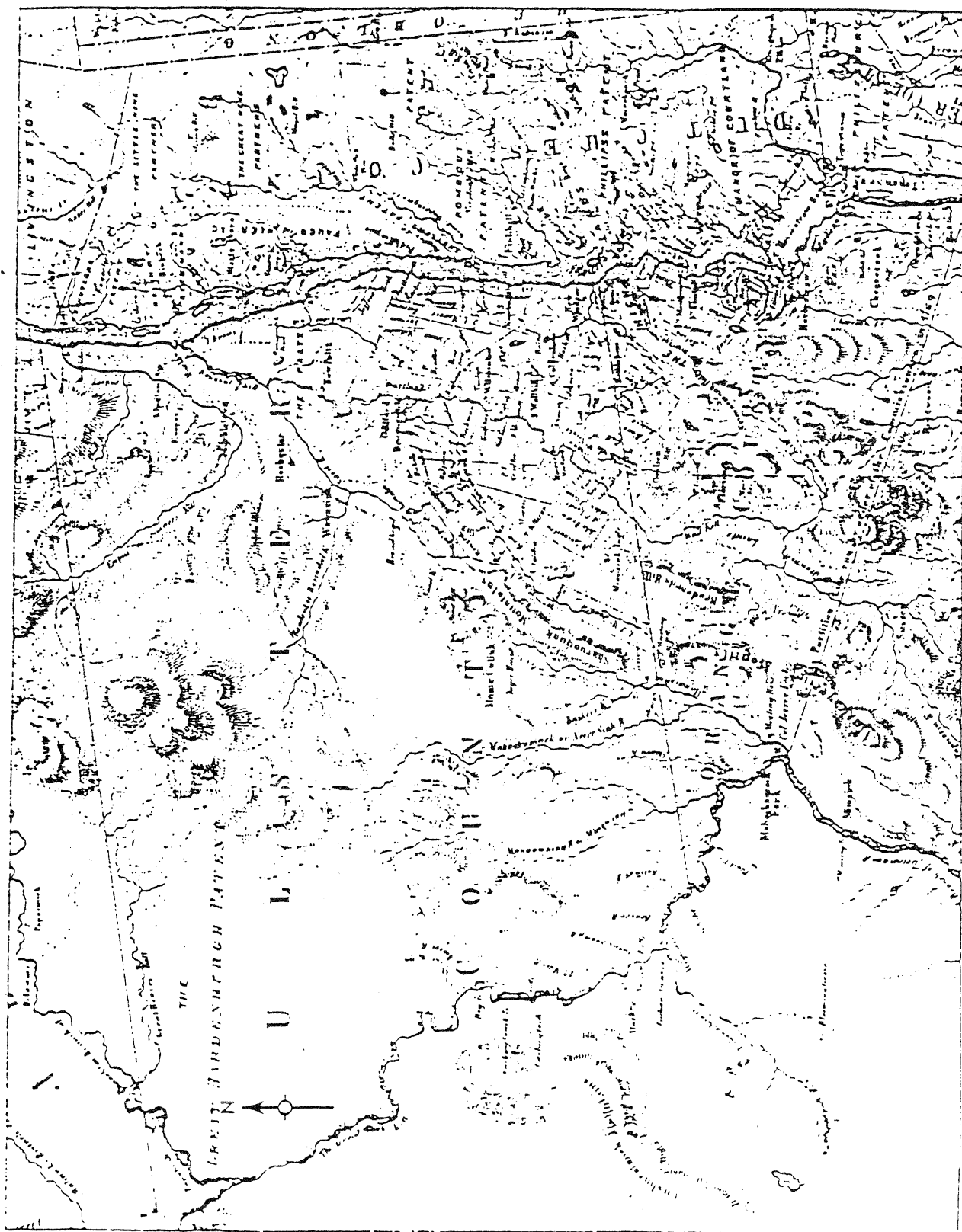
Map 2: Historic Resources of the Hudson 1969:38

City of Kingston, Ulster County

7. Rondout Lighthouse, 2-story brick with tower, completed 1915.
8. Ponk Hockie Union Congregation Church, cast concrete, late 19th century.
9. Mushroom Caves, series of limestone quarries, c. 1870. Later used for growing mushrooms.
10. Warehouse, 4-story brick with heavy wooden beams, built by a millwright, c. 1870.
11. Rondout, an area of varied riverfront architecture, from 1825. Partly destroyed for an Urban Renewal project.
13. Fitch Brothers Bluestone office, 2-story French Victorian, c. 1870. Now deteriorated.
14. Wilbur, characteristic 19th century canal village.
15. Lime kiln, a stone chimney built into the side of a steep hill, arranged so that raw materials could easily be hauled to the top and the burned lime removed from the bottom.



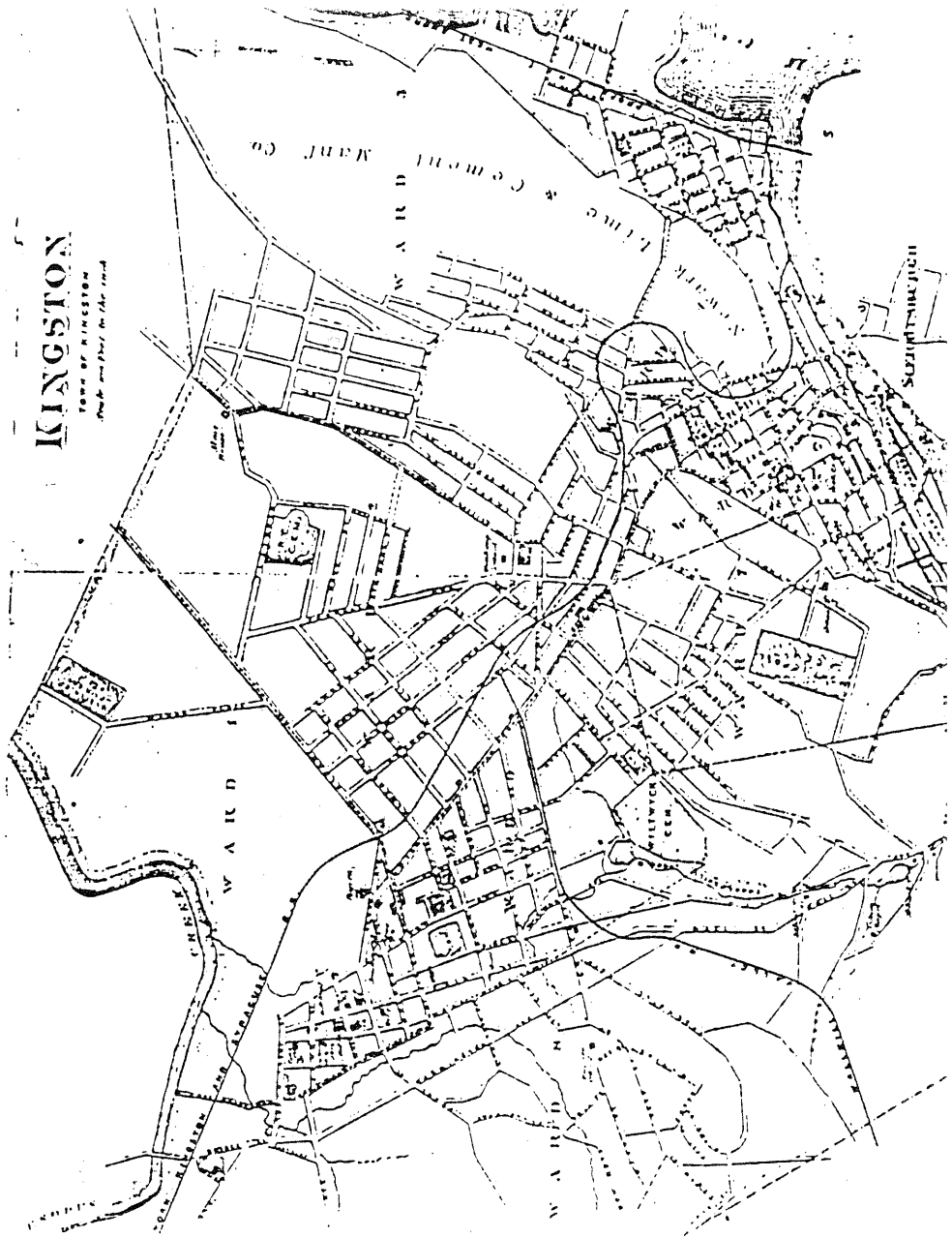
Map 5: Indian Tribes of the Hudson Valley (Brasser 1974)

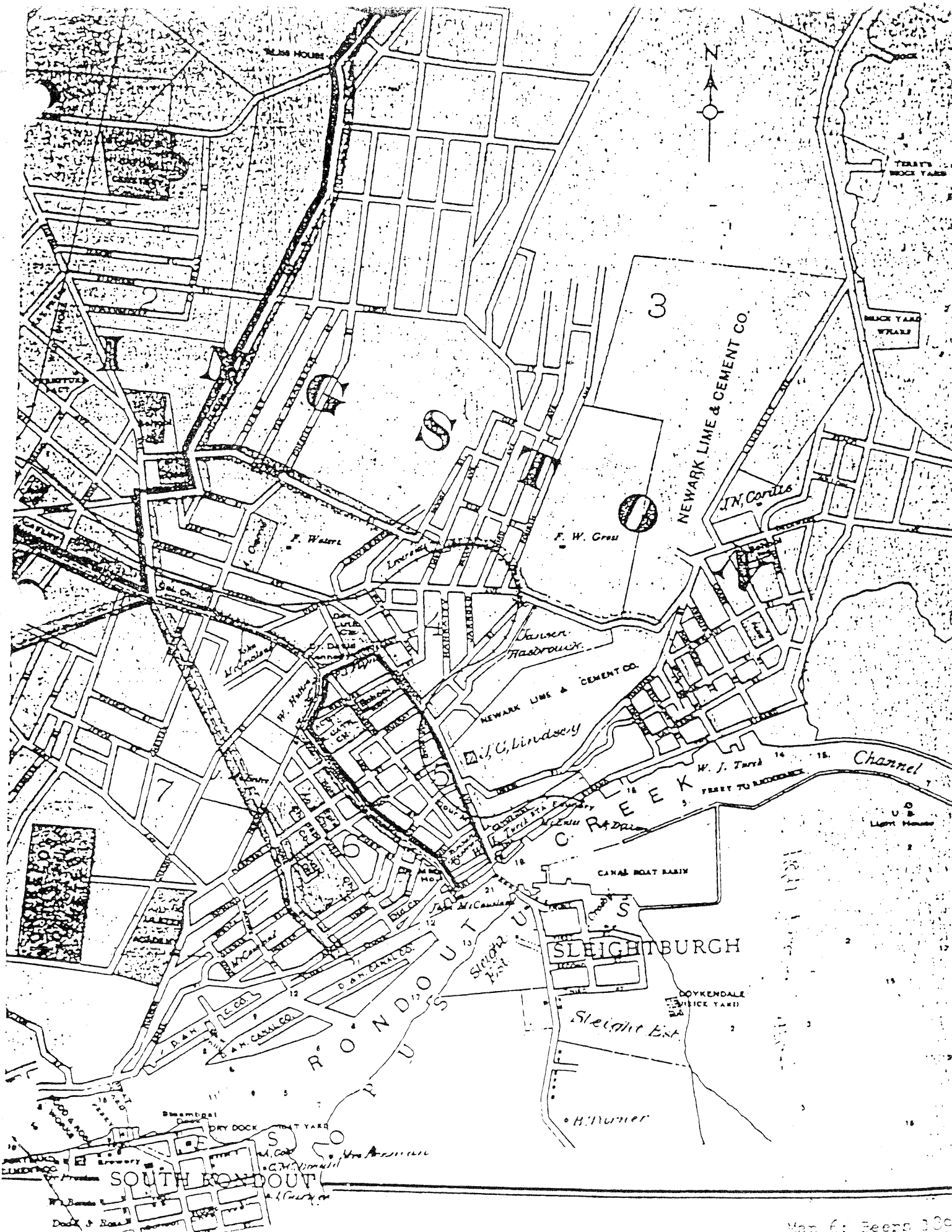


Map 1: Southler's Map of Ulster, Dutchess, and Orange Counties in 1779 (from the Documentary History of the State of New York, Volume 1)

KINGSTON

TOWN OF KINGSTON
Map for the year 1900





CITY OF KINGSTON BUILDINGS LIST OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

ABEEL STREET	Sec. Block& Lot No.	Assessment No.	Listing
5-7 Abeel St.	56.043-4-30	98758	NR,L
13-15 Abeel St.	56.043-3-20	98780	NR,L
17-19 Abeel St.	56.043-3-21	98802	NR,L
41-43 Abeel St.	56.043-3-28	98830	NR,L
71 Abeel St.	56.043-2-17	98890	NR,L
75-77 Abeel St.	56.043-2-18	98912	NR,L
79 Abeel St.	56.043-2-19	98934	NR,L
83-85 Abeel St.	56.043-2-20	98956	NR,L
91 Abeel St.	56.043-2-22	907045	NR,L
97 Abeel St.	56.043-2-31	99022	NR,L
99-101 Abeel St.	56.043-2-30	99044	NR,L
105 Abeel St.	56.043-2-25	99066	NR,L
107 Abeel St.	56.043-2-26	99088	NR,L
109 Abeel St.	56.043-2-27	99110	NR,L
111-113 Abeel St.	56.043-2-28	99132	NR,L
115 Abeel St.	56.043-2-29	99142	NR,L
161-165 Abeel St.	56.050-5-21	99242	NR,L
167 Abeel St.	56.050-5-22	99264	NR,L
169-171 Abeel St.	56.050-4-07	99286	NR,L
177-181 Abeel St.	56.050-4-09	99330	NR,L
223-231 Abeel St.	56.042-15-28	99374	NR,L
14 Abeel St.	56.043-5-20	99792	NR,L
16-20 Abeel St.	56.043-5-19	99814	NR,L
22-102 Abeel St.	56.043-5-10	907070	NR,L
22-28 Abeel St.	56.043-5-18	99858	NR,L
30-32 Abeel St.	56.043-5-17	99880	Demol.
40-44 Abeel St.	56.043-5-14	99912	NR,L
46-48 Abeel St.	56.043-5-13	99924	NR,L
50-54 Abeel St.	56.043-5-12	907090	NR,L
56 Abeel St.	56.043-5-11	99946	NR,L
70 Abeel St.	56.043-5-09	99968	NR,L
74-76 Abeel St.	56.043-5-08	99990	NR,L
78-80 Abeel St.	56.043-5-07	100012	NR,L
82-84 Abeel St.	56.043-5-06	100034	NR,L
86 Abeel St.	56.043-5-05	100056	NR,L
88-90 Abeel St.	56.043-5-04	907100	NR,L

92-94 Abeel St.	56.043-5-03	100078	NR,L
96-98 Abeel St.	56.043-5-02	100100	NR,L
532-574 Abeel St.	56.057-3-11.2	187418	NR,L

ABRUYN STREET

93-97 Abruyn St.	56.036-5-2	903000	NR,L
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ADAMS STREET

11 Adams St.	56.035-1-20	107206	NR,L
13 Adams St.	56.035-1-19	107228	NR,L
17 Adams St.	56.035-1-18	107250	NR,L
19 Adams St.	56.035-1-17	107272	NR,L
23-25 Adams St.	56.035-1-16	107294	NR,L
41 Adams St.	56.035-1-06		NR,L
2-6 Adams St.	56.035-2-23	908000	NR,L
8-10 Adams St.	56.035-2-22	107350	NR,L
12-16 Adams St.	56.035-2-21	107360	NR,L
18 Adams St.	56.035-2-19	107382	NR,L
20 Adams St.	56.035-2-18	107404	NR,L
22 Adams St.	56.035-2-17	107426	NR,L
24 Adams St.	56.035-2-16	107448	NR,L
28 Adams St.	56.035-2-12	107492	NR,L
42 Adams St.	56.035-2-04	107514	NR,L
46 Adams St.	56.035-2-03	107536	NR,L

ALBANY AVENUE

25-35 Albany Ave.	48.080-1-11	44	L
157-171 Albany Ave.	48.080-2-2	7942	L
205-213 Albany Ave.	48.317-1-15	901016	L
227-235 Albany Ave.	48.317-1-11	8118	L

AUGUSTA STREET

13-17 Augusta St.	56.042-3-5	107668	NR
19-21 Augusta St.	56.042-3-4	107690	NR
27-29 Augusta St.	56.042-3-2	107734	NR

12 Augusta St.	56.034-8-27	908050	NR
20-22 Augusta St.	56.034-8-28	107822	NR

BROADWAY

1-9 Broadway	56.043-5-40	100386	NR,L
11-17 Broadway	56.043-5-27	100408	NR,L
19 Broadway	56.043-5-26	100430	NR,L
21-23 Broadway	56.043-5-25	100452	NR,L
25 Broadway	56.043-5-24	100474	NR,L
27-33 Broadway	56.043-5-23	100496	NR,L
37 Broadway	56.043-5-22	100518	NR,L
39 Broadway	56.043-5-21	100540	NR,L
57-61 Broadway	56.043-4-28	100584	NR,L
63 Broadway	56.043-4-27	100606	NR,L
65 Broadway	56.043-4-26	100628	NR,L
69-75 Broadway	56.043-4-37	100694	NR,L
77-79 Broadway	56.043-4-15	100716	NR,L
83-87 Broadway	56.043-4-38	100738	NR,L
89 Broadway	56.043-4-09	100760	NR,L
91 Broadway	56.043-4-08	100782	NR,L
93 Broadway	56.043-4-05	100804	NR,L
97-99 Broadway	56.043-4-04	707130	NR,L
99-101 Broadway	56.043-4-03	100826	NR,L
103-115 Broadway	56.035-2-43	908060	NR,L
117 Broadway	56.035-2-26	107932	NR,L
143-147 Broadway	56.035-2-14	108020	NR,L
155 Broadway	56.035-2-06	108042	NR,L
157-165 Broadway	56.035-2-05	908080	NR,L
169-179 Broadway	56.035-2-02	908090	NR,L
217-235 Broadway	56.034-11-01	108064	NR
241-247 Broadway	56.034-9-06	108086	NR
249 Broadway	56.034-9-05	108108	NR
251-253 Broadway	56.034-9-04	108130	NR
255-263 Broadway	56.034-9-02	108174	NR
397-437 Broadway	56.034-2-41	909140	
467-477 Broadway	56.026-10-19	909150	L
597-603 Broadway	56.109-3-19	127402	NR
226-238 Broadway	56.035-3-01	901893	NR
248-250 Broadway	56.034-10-18	63382	NR
252-256 Broadway	56.034-10-19	63426	NR
258-266 Broadway	56.034-10 02	63448	NR
412-434 Broadway	56.0266-6 35	901500	NR

CLINTON AVENUE

247-251 Clinton Ave.	48.331-5-05	550	NR,L
253-255 Clinton Ave.	48.331-5-21	572	NR,L
267-273 Clinton Ave.	48.331-4-09	594	NR,L
275-279 Clinton Ave.	48.331-4-08	616	NR,L
297 Clinton Ave.	48.331-3-09	682	NR,L
299 Clinton Ave.	48.331-3-08	704	NR,L
301-303 Clinton Ave.	48.331-3-07	726	NR,L
305-307 Clinton Ave.	48.331-3-06	748	NR,L
327-335 Clinton Ave.	48.331-3-03	900040	NR,L
254-256 Clinton Ave.	48.080-1-14	902	NR,L
260 Clinton Ave.	48.080-1-15	946	NR,L
264 Clinton Ave.	48.080-1-16	968	NR,L
286 Clinton Ave.	48.080-1-19	1034	NR,L
209-292 Clinton Ave.	48.080-1-20	1056	NR,L
294 Clinton Ave.	48.080-1-21	1078	NR,L
298-300 Clinton Ave.	48.080-1-22	1100	NR,L
302-304 Clinton Ave.	48.080-1-23	1122	NR,L
308-310 Clinton Ave.	48.080-1-24	90050	NR,L

CROWN STREET

23 Crown St.	48.330-3-18	1408	NR,L
31-33 Crown St.	48.330-3-16	1452	NR,L
41-45 Crown St.	48.330-3-14	1474	NR,L
53 Crown St.	48.330-3-12	1518	NR,L
57-59 Crown St.	48.330-3-11	1540	NR,L
73-75 Crown St.	48.330-3-08	1562	NR,L
10-12 Crown St.	48.331-7-16	1606	NR,L
42 Crown St.	48.331-1-23	1628	NR,L
54-64 Crown St.	48.331-1-16	7018	NR,L
66 Crown St.	48.331-1-16	7018	NR,L

DELAWARE AVENUE

252-278 Delaware Ave.	56.028-1-02	84810	L
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DUNN STREET

3 Dunn St.	56.057-2-12	912050	L
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EAST CHESTNUT STREET

9-11 E. Chestnut St.	56.034-10-17	67518	NR
13-23 E. Chestnut St.	56.034-10-16	67540	NR
22-30 E. Chestnut St.	56.035-3-2	67562	Demol.

EAST STRAND

94-122 East Strand	56.043-6-5	94446	L
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FAIR STREET

239-247 Fair St.	48.331-6-08	1826	NR,L
259 Fair St.	48.331-6-06	1848	NR,L
261 Fair St.	48.331-6-03	1892	NR,L
263-265 Fair St.	48.331-6-04	900080	NR,L
275-287 Fair St.	48.331-6-01	1936	NR,L
315 Fair St.			

260-264 Fair St.	48.331-4-17	2244	NR,L
268 Fair St.	48.331-4-19	2288	NR,L
270 Fair St.	48.331-4-20	2310	NR,L
272-282 Fair St.	48.331-4-21	900150	NR,L
284-288 Fair St.	48.331-4-01	2354	NR,L
290-292 Fair St.	48.331-3-13	2376	NR,L
294-300 Fair St.	48.331-3-14	900155	NR,L

FROG ALLEY

2-22 Frog Alley	48.314-2-21	900066	NR,L
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GREEN STREET

1-7 Green St.	56.091-1-25	162096	L
79-83 Green St.	56.090-4-14	162558	NR,L
85-95 Green St.	56.090-4-13	162588	NR,L
97-99 Green St.	56.090-4-11	162602	NR,L

101-103 Green St.	56.090-4-10	162624	NR,L
105-113 Green St.	48.330-4-14	162646	NR,L
115-119 Green St.	48.330-4-13	162668	NR,L
127-129 Green St.	48.330-4-11	162712	NR,L
133 Green St.	48.330-4-10	162734	NR,L
135-139 Green St.	48.330-4-09	162756	NR,L
141-143 Green St.	48.330-4-08	162778	NR,L
145-147 Green St.	48.330-4-07	162880	NR,L
149-151 Green St.	48.330-3-06	162822	NR,L
157-163 Green St.	48.330-2-08	162844	NR,L
165-167 Green St.	48.330-2-07	162888	NR,L
169-173 Green St.	48.330-2-06	162910	NR,L
28 Green St.	56.091-2-29	2596	NR,L
92 Green St.	48.331-7-11	2794	NR,L
96 Green St.	48.331-7-12	2816	NR,L
106-122 Green St.	48.330-3-19	900240	NR,L
124 Green St.	48.330-3-20	2870	NR,L
126 Green St.			
132 Green St.	48.330-3-22	2904	NR,L
136-142 Green St.	48.330-3-23	2926	NR,L
164-174 Green St.	48.330-3-10	900260	NR,L

HONE STREET

9 Hone St.	56.050-5-13	907165	NR,L
11-13 Hone St.	56.050-5-12	101640	NR,L
15 Hone St.	56.050-5-11	101684	NR,L
17-21 Hone St.	56.050-5-10	907180	NR,L
23-25 Hone St.	56.050-5-09	101728	NR,L
39-43 Hone St.	56.042-9-06	101794	NR,L
79-83 Hone St.	56.042-11-13	108460	NR,L
85 Hone St.	56.042-11-12	908120	NR,L
89 Hone St.	56.042-11-11	108482	NR,L
91 Hone St.	56.042-11-10	108504	NR,L
93-95 Hone St.	56.042-11-09	108526	NR,L
97-99 Hone St.	56.042-5-08	108548	NR,L
101-103 Hone St.	56.042-5-09	108570	NR,L
105-107 Hone St.	56.042-5-10	108592	NR,L
109 Hone St.	56.042-5-11	108614	NR,L
113-115 Hone St.	56.042-5-12	108636	NR,L
117-119 Hone St.	56.042-5-13	108658	NR,L

10-12 Hone St.	56.043-2-01	907190	NR,L
16-18 Hone St.	56.043-1-28	101860	NR,L
20 Hone St.	56.043-1-29	101882	NR,L
22 Hone St.	56.043-1-30	101904	NR,L
24 Hone St.	56.043-1-01	101926	NR,L
84-86 Hone St.	56.042-7-15	108680	NR,L
88-90 Hone St.	56.042-7-16	908130	NR,L
96-98 Hone St.	56.042-6-19	108724	NR,L
100-102 Hone St.	56.042-6-20	108746	NR,L
104-106 Hone St.	56.042-6-21	106768	NR,L
108 Hone St.	56.042-6-22	108790	NR,L
110 Hone St.	56.042-6-23	108812	NR,L
112-114 Hone St.	56.042-6-24	108834	NR,L
116-120 Hone St.	56.042-6-25	108856	NR,L
122 Hone St.	56.042-6-01	108878	NR,L

HUNTER STREET

1-39 Hunter St.	56.043-4-35	907200	NR,L
91-95 Hunter St.	56.042-9-09	102718	NR,L
97-99 Hunter St.	56.042-9-10	102740	NR,L
101-103 Hunter St.	56.042-9-11	102762	NR,L
105-107 Hunter St.	56.042-9-12	102784	NR,L
113 Hunter St.	56.042-9-14	102828	NR,L
115-117 Hunter St.	56.042-9-15	12850	NR,L
119-121 Hunter St.	56.042-9-16	102872	NR,L
123-125 Hunter St.	56.042-9-17	102894	NR,L
127-129 Hunter St.	56.042-9-18	907205	NR,L
131 Hunter St.	56.042-9-19	102938	NR,L
133-135 Hunter St.	56.042-9-20	102960	NR,L
139-141 Hunter St.	56.042-15-14	102982	NR,L
16-18 Hunter St.	56.043-3-12	103202	NR,L
24-26 Hunter St.	56.043-3-09	103224	Demol.
28-30 Hunter St.	56.043-3-08	103246	NR,L
34 Hunter St.	56.043-3-02	103268	NR,L
44 Hunter St.	56.043-1-15	103290	NR,L
46 Hunter St.	56.043-1-14	103312	NR,L
50-52 Hunter St.	56.043-1-12	103334	NR,L
54 Hunter St.	56.043-1-11	103356	NR,L
56-58 Hunter St.	56.043-1-10	103378	NR,L
62-64 Hunter St.	56.043-1-07	103400	NR,L
66-68 Hunter St.	56.043-1-06	103422	NR,L
70 Hunter St.	56.043-1-05	103444	NR,L

72 Hunter St.	56.043-1-04	103466	NR,L
76-78 Hunter St.	56.043-1-02	103510	NR,L
80-82 Hunter St.	56.043-1-02	103532	NR,L
98-102 Hunter St.	56.050-5-08	103554	NR,L
104-106 Hunter St.	56.050-5-06	103558	NR,L
108-110 Hunter St.	56.050-5-05	103600	NR,L
112-114 Hunter St.	56.050-5-04	103620	NR,L
116-120 Hunter St.	56.050-5-03	103642	NR,L
128-134 Hunter St.	56.050-5-01	103664	NR,L

JOHN STREET

11-17 John St.	48.331-3-10	3014	NR,L
21 John St.	48.331-3-11	3036	NR,L
23-27 John St.	48.331-3-12	3058	NR,L
33-37 John St.	48.331-2-18	3080	NR,L
39 John St.	48.331-2-17	3102	NR,L
57-59 John St.	48.331-1-20	3124	NR,L
61-65 John St.	48.331-1-21	3146	NR,L
83-87 John St.	48.330-3-25	3190	NR,L
89 John St.	48.330-3-26	3212	NR,L
93-95 John St.	48.330-3-27	3234	NR,L
2 John St.	48.331-4-4.2	3256	NR,L
8 John St.	48.331-4-06	3278	NR,L
12 John St.	48.331-4-4.12	3300	NR,L
16 John St.	48.331-4-4.11	3322	NR,L
20 John St.	48.331-4-31	3344	NR,L
22-26 John St.	48.331-4-02	3366	NR,L
50 John St.			NR,L
52 John St.			NR,L
54-56 John St.	48.331-7-02	3388	NR,L
58-76 John St.			NR,L
78-82 John St.	48.330-3-15	3410	NR,L
84-86 John St.	48.330-3-24	3432	NR,L

KINGSTON/ROUNDOUT 2 LIGHTHOUSE

NR,L

KINGSTON-PORT EWEN SUSPENSION BRIDGE

NR,L

LINDSLEY AVENUE

82-152 Linds' y Ave.	56.028-1-04	87428	L
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LIVINGSTON STREET

27-33 Livingston St.	56.034-10-15	75438	NR.
35 Livingston St.	56.034-10-14	75460	NR
37-39 Livingston St.	56.034-10-13	75482	NR
10-18 Livingston St.	56.035-3-05	75504	NR
24-26 Livingston St.	56.035-3-4.2	902320	NR

MAIDEN LANE

105-111 Maiden Lane	56.091-3-13	3608	L
129 Maiden Lane	56.091-2-25.2	3650	L
88 Maiden Lane	56.091-5-01	4092	L
96 Maiden Lane	56.091-4-04	4094	L

MAIN STREET

1-5 Main St.	48.331-4-10	4180	NR,L
7-9 Main St.	48.331-4-11	4202	NR,L
11 Main St.	48.331-4-12	4224	NR,L
19-21 Main St.	48.331-4-14	4246	NR,L
25 Main St.	48.331-4-15	4268	NR,L
27-35 Main St.	48.331-4-16	4290	NR,L
37-61 Main St.	48.331-6-07	900320	NR,L
63-69 Main St.	48.331-7-08	4312	NR,L
75-83 Main St.	48.331-7-09	4356	NR,L
85 Main St.	48.331-7-10	4378	NR,L
10-16 Main St.	48.331-5-02	900325	Demol.
18-28 Main St.	48.331-5-01	900330	NR,L
42 Main St.	48.331-6-18	4422	NR,L
44-46 Main St.	48.331-6-17	4444	NR,L
48 Main St.	48.331-6-16	4466	NR,L
50 Main St.	48.331-6-15	4488	NR,L
52 Main St.	48.331-6-15	4510	NR,L

MANOR AVENUE

Vauxhall	48.065-1-66	25036	L
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MARIUS STREET

69-85 Marius St.	56.032-3-15	147730	?
78-80 Marius St.	56.032-4-37	148038	?

MCENTEE STREET

64-68 McEntee St.	56.042-6-3.1	109978	NR,L
70-72 McEntee St.	56.042-6-2	908220	NR,L

MT ZION CEMETERY

L

NORTH FRONT STREET

1-7 North Front St.	48.080-1-24.2	4695	NR,L
9-17 North Front St.	48.080-1-25	4708	NR,L
31 North Front St.	48.314-2-03	4774	NR,L
33 North Front St.	48.314-2-04	4796	NR,L
35 North Front St.	48.314-2-05	4818	NR,L
37 North Front St.	48.314-2-06	4840	NR,L
39 North Front St.	48.314-2-7	4862	NR,L
41 North Front St.			
47 North Front St.	48.314-2-10	4928	NR,L
49-51 North Front St.	48.314-2-11	4950	NR,L
53-55 North Front St.	48.314-2-12	4972	NR,L
57 North Front St.	48.314-2-13	4994	NR,L
59 North Front St.	48.314-2-14	5016	NR,L
61-63 North Front St.	48.314-2-15	5038	NR,L
79-85 North Front St.	48.315-2-17	5060	NR,L
89 North Front St.	48.315-2-18	5075	NR,L
8-14 North Front St.	48.331-3-02	5170	NR,L
32 North Front St.	48.331-1-08	7194	NR,L
34 North Front St.	48.331-1-08	7194	NR,L
36 North Front St.	48.331-1-08	7194	NR,L
40 North Front St.	48.331-1-07	5192	NR,L
42 North Front St.	48.331-1-06	5214	NR,L
44 North Front St.	48.331-1-05	5236	NR,L
46-48 North Front St.	48.331-1-04	5258	NR,L
50 North Front St.	48.331-1-03	5280	NR,L
52-58 North Front St.	48.331-1-02	5302	NR,L
60-62 North Front St.			Demol.
66-68 North Front St.	48.330-3-07	5346	NR,L
70 North Front St.	48.330-3-06	5368	NR,L

84-86 North Front St.
88-96 North Front St.

48.330-3-02
48.330-3-01

5390
5400

NR,L
NR,L

PEARL STREET

1-13 Pearl St.	48.331-5-20	900420	L
15-19 Pearl St.	48.331-05-16	900439	L
109 Pearl St.	56.090-4-21	911225	L
142-148 Pearl St.	56.090-5-20	178464	L

POST STREET

1 Post St.			
5-7 Post St.	56.043-3-19	103752	NR,L
41 Post St.			
2 Post St.			
8 Post St.	56.043-4-31	103796	Demol.
10-12 Post St.	56.043-4-32	103818	NR,L
14 Post St.	56.043-4-33	103840	NR,L
22-24 Post St.	56.043-4-20	103862	Demol.
28 Post St.	56.043-4-18	103906	NR,L
36 Post St.	56.043-4-13	103950	NR,L
38 Post St.	56.043-4-12	103972	NR,L
40-42 Post St.	56.043-4-10	103994	NR,L
44 Post St.	56.043-4-07	104016	NR,L
50 Post St.			

PRESIDENTS PLACE

9-17 Presidents Pl.	56.042-8-15	104060	NR,L
21-27 Presidents Pl.	56.042-8-13	104104	NR,L
2-4 Presidents Pl.	56.042-8-03	104180	NR,L
6-8 Presidents Pl.	56.042-8-04	104192	NR,L
10-12 Presidents Pl.	56.042-8-05	104214	NR,L
14-16 Presidents Pl.	56.042-8-06	104236	NR,L
26-30 Presidents Pl.	56.042-8-07	104258	NR,L

RAVINE STREET

21 Ravine St.	56.050-4-06	104324	NR,L
23 Ravine St.	56.050-4-05	104346	NR,L
25-31 Ravine St.	56.050-4-04	104368	NR,L

41-45 Ravine St.	56.042-15-13	104390	NR,L
47-49 Ravine St.	56.042-15-12	104412	NR,L
51 Ravine St.	56.042-15-11	104434	NR,L
14-18 Ravine St.	56.050-5-23	104500	NR,L
20-24 Ravine St.	56.050-5-24	104522	NR,L
42 Ravine St.	56.042-9-21	104544	NR,L
44 Ravine St.	56.042-9-22	104566	NR,L
48 Ravine St.	56.042-9-23	104588	NR,L
50 Ravine St.	56.042-9-24	104610	NR,L
52 Ravine St.	56.042-9-01	104632	NR,L

ROGERS STREET

1-5 Rogers St.	56.035-2-07	110946	NR,L
7 Rogers St.	56.035-2-08	110968	NR,L
9-11 Rogers St.	56.035-2-09	110990	NR,L
13-15 Rogers St.	56.035-2-10	111012	NR,L
17-19 Rogers St.	56.035-2-11	111034	NR,L
21 Rogers St.	56.035-1-08	111056	NR,L
23 Rogers St.	56.035-1-09	908230	NR,L
27-29 Rogers St.	56.035-1-11	111122	NR,L
22-26 Rogers St.	56.035-1-15	908240	NR,L
28 Rogers St.	56.035-1-14	908250	NR,L

SAINT JAMES STREET

57-59 St. James St.	56.092-1-27	6204	L
82-86 St. James St.	56.092-5-02	150766	L
106 St. James St.	56.091-6-04	150876	L
118-120 St. James St.	56.091-6-01	150942	L

SPRING STREET

19 Spring St.	56.035-2-32	908260	NR,L
21-23 Spring St.	56.035-2-33	908270	NR,L
25 Spring St.	56.035-2-34	111310	NR,L
27-31 Spring St.	56.035-2-35	908290	NR,L
43 Spring St.	56.042-7-09	111364	NR,L
45-49 Spring St.	56.042-7-10	111386	NR,L
51-53 Spring St.	56.042-7-11	111408	NR,L

55-59 Spring St.	56.042-7-12	111430	NR,L
61-63 Spring St.	56.042-7-13	111452	NR,L
65-71 Spring St.	56.042-7-14	111474	NR,L

64-74 Spring St.	56.042-8-02	907280	NR,L
76-88 Spring St.	56.042-10-08	104918	NR,L
142-144 Spring St.	56.042-13-11	105160	NR,L

STUYVESANT STREET

29-31 Stuyvesant St.	56.035-3-06	79464	NR,L
33-35 Stuyvesant St.	56.035-3-07	79486	NR,L

2-4 Stuyvesant St.	56.035-3-15	98538	Demol.
8-12 Stuyvesant St.	56.035-3-13	98560	NR,L
4-16 Stuyvesant St.	56.035-3-12	98582	Demol.
18-24 Stuyvesant St.	56.035-3-11	98604	NR,L
26-30 Stuyvesant St.	56.035-3-10	98626	NR,L
32 Stuyvesant St.	56.035-3-09	98648	NR,L
34-36 Stuyvesant St.	56.035-3-08	98670	NR,L

WALL STREET

93-103 Wall St.	56.		L
171-175 Wall St.	56.091-1-30	182248	L
237-239 Wall St.	56.091-2-11	6710	NR,L
255 Wall St.	56.091-2-06	6820	NR,L
263-269 Wall St.	48.331-7-07	6864	NR,L
271-275 Wall St.	48.331-7-06	6886	NR,L
277-289 Wall St.	48.331-7-05	900520	NR,L
291-293 Wall St.	48.331-7-04	6908	NR,L
295-299 Wall St.	48.331-7-03	6930	NR,L
301 Wall St.	48.331-1-19	6952	NR,L
303-307 Wall St.	48.331-1-18	6974	NR,L
309 Wall St.	48.331-1-17	6996	NR,L
311-315 Wall St.	48.331-1-16	7018	NR,L
317 Wall St.	48.331-1-15	7040	NR,L
319-321 Wall St.	48.331-1-14	7062	NR,L
323 Wall St.	48.331-1-13	7084	NR,L
325 Wall St.	48.331-1-12	7106	NR,L
327-329 Wall St.	48.331-1-11	7128	NR,L
331 Wall St.	48.331-1-10	7150	NR,L
333 Wall St.	48.331-1-09	7172	NR,L
335 Wall St.	48.331-1-08	7194	NR,L

242-244 Wall St.	48.331-6-13	900530	NR,L
276-282 Wall St.	48.331-6-19	7304	NR,L
284 -286 Wall St.	48.331-6-20	7326	NR,L
288 Wall St.	48.331-6-21	7348	NR,L
290 Wall St.	48.331-6-22	7370	NR,L
292 Wall St.	48.331-6-23	1392	NR,L
298 Wall St.	48.331-6-25	7436	NR,L
300 Wall St.	48.331-2-16	7458	NR,L
302 Wall St.	48.331-2-15	7480	NR,L
304 Wall St.	48.331-2-14	7502	NR,L
306 Wall St.	48.331-2-13	7524	NR,L
308-310 Wall St.	48.331-2-12	7546	NR,L
312 Wall St.	48.331-2-11	7568	NR,L
316 Wall St.	48.331-2-09	7612	NR,L
318-320 Wall St.	48.331-2-08	7634	NR,L
322 Wall St.	48.331-2-07	7656	NR,L
324 Wall St.	48.331-2-06	7678	NR,L
326 Wall St.	48.331-2-05	7700	NR,L
328 Wall St.	48.331-2-04	7722	NR,L
330 Wall St.	48.331-2-03	1744	NR,L
332 Wall St.	48.331-2-02	7766	NR,L
334 Wall St.	48.331-2-01	7788	NR,L

WELLES LANE

12 Welles La.	56.034-9-09	112002	NR
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WEST CHESTNUT STREET

11-15 W. Chestnut	56.034-9-07	112508	NR
17-21 W. Chestnut	56.034-9-08	112530	NR
23-29 W. Chestnut	56.034-9-11	112552	NR
31-35 W. Chestnut	56.034-9-12	112574	NR
37-41 W. Chestnut	56.034-9-13	112596	NR
43-45 W. Chestnut	56.034-9-15	112640	NR
53-55 W. Chestnut	56.034-9-16.1	112662	NR
57-61 W. Chestnut	56.034-9-17	112684	NR
63-67 W. Chestnut	56.034-9-18	112796	NR
69-79 W. Chestnut	56.034-9-19	112728	NR
81-83 W. Chestnut	56.034-9-20	112750	NR
85-91 W. Chestnut	56.034-9-21	112772	NR
93-95 W. Chestnut	56.034-9-22	908318	NR
97-105 W. Chestnut	56.034-9-23.1	112816	NR

29-31 W. Strand	56.043-5-34	105820	NR,L
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WEST UNION STREET

5-7 W. Union	56.043-4-23	105908	Demol.
9 W. Union	56.043-4-22	105930	Demol.
11-13 W. Union	56.043-4-21	105952	Demol.
15-19 W. Union	56.043-3-17	105974	NR,L
21-23 W. Union	56.043-3-14	105996	NR,L
41-45 W. Union	56.043-3-06	106084	NR,L
47-49 W. Union	56.043-3-31	106106	NR,L
51 W. Union	56.043-3-03	106128	NR,L
63 W. Union	56.043-1-17	106150	NR,L
65 W. Union	56.043-1-18	106172	NR,L
69 W. Union		907338	Demol.
73 W. Union	56.043-1-09	106282	NR,L
75 W. Union	56.043-1-08	106304	NR,L
77 W. Union	56.043-1-22	106326	NR,L
79-81 W. Union	56.043-1-23	106348	NR,L
83 W. Union	56.043-1-24	106370	NR,L
89 W. Union	56.043-1-26	106414	NR,L
91 W. Union	56.043-1-27	106436	NR,L
10-14 W. Union	56.043-4-34	106458	NR,L
20 W. Union	56.043-3-22	106502	NR,L
28-32 W. Union	56.043-3-24	907370	NR,L
38-40 W. Union	56.043-3-26	106524	NR,L
64 W. Union	56.043-2-12	106568	NR,L
66 W. Union	56.043-2-11	106590	NR,L
70 W. Union	56.043-2-10	106612	NR,L
74 W. Union	56.043-2-08	106656	NR,L
76 W. Union	56.043-2-07	106678	NR,L
80 W. Union	56.043-2-05	106722	NR,L

WURTS STREET

1 Wurts St.	56.043-2-16	106810	NR,L
3-5 Wurts St.	56.043-2-15	106832	NR,L
7 Wurts St.	56.043-2-14	907375	NR,L
9 Wurts St.	56.043-2--13	106876	NR,L
11-19 Wurts St.	56.043-1-16	106898	NR,L
23-29 Wurts St.	56.042-8-26	907380	NR,L
31-37 Wurts St.	56.042-8-25	907390	NR,L
39-41 Wurts St.	56.042-8-24	106920	NR,L
43-45 Wurts St.	56.042-8-23	106942	NR,L

47-49 Wurts St.	56.042-8-22	106964	NR,L
51-53 Wurts St.	56.042-8-21	106986	NR,L
55-57 Wurts St.	56.042-8-20	107008	NR,L
59-61 Wurts St.	56.042-8-19	107030	NR,L
63-67 Wurts St.	56.042-8-18	907395	NR,L
69-79 Wurts St.	56.042-7-08	115660	NR,L
81-85 Wurts St.	56.042-7-07	115666	NR,L
87-91 Wurts St.	56.042-6-13	908460	NR,L
93 Wurts St.	56.042-6-12	908470	NR,L
95 Wurts St.	56.042-6-11	115676	NR,L
99 Wurts St.	56.042-6-10	908480	NR,L
103-105 Wurts St.	56.042-6-09	115720	NR,L
107 Wurts St.	56.042-6-08	115742	NR,L
109-111 Wurts St.	56.042-6-07	115764	NR,L
113-115 Wurts St.	56.042-6-06	908490	NR,L
2-10 Wurts St.	56.043-3-30	107074	NR,L
12-20 Wurts St.	56.043-3-01	107096	NR,L
74-86 Wurts St.	56.035-2-37	908500	NR,L
98-100 Wurts St.	56.035-1-24	115796	NR,L
102 Wurts St.	56.035-1-25	115808	NR,L
104 Wurts St.	56.035-1-26	908530	NR,L
106-112 Wurts St.	56.035-1-13	908540	NR,L