

Appendix B
Cultural Resources

Appendix B:

Cultural Resources

B-1 Known Architectural Resources

This section presents detailed information regarding architectural resources in the PEL study area that have been previously listed on or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or designated as National Historic Landmarks (NHLs). To facilitate referencing the resources for the purposes of this study, each has been given an identification number. They have been categorized according to the municipality in which they are located and further subdivided as individually designated architectural resources (including buildings, structures, sites, and objects) or historic districts. Each resource has been summarized below with their respective Unique Site Number (USN) and/or NR number, location, a brief description, and information regarding the applicable criteria under which each has been determined significant. The resources have been mapped on **Figure B-1** and have been tabulated in **Tables B-1, B-2, and B-3**.

Table B-1
Known Architectural Resources in the PEL Study Area in Albany

Ref. No	Name	Location	NR-Listed	NR-Eligible
Individually NR-Listed/Eligible				
A-1	Cherry Hill	549 S Pearl St	X	
A-2	A. Mendelson & Son Co.	40 Broadway	X	
A-3	Albany Hardware & Iron Co.	127 Broadway		X
A-4	USS Slater, Destroyer Escort*	Hudson River at Quay Street	X	
A-5	Van Ostrande-Radliff House	48 Hudson Ave	X	
A-6	Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception	120 Eagle St	X	
A-7	Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company Building (SUNY Administration Building)	353-365 Broadway	X	
A-8	Old Post Office	441 Broadway	X	
A-9	First Trust Company	35 State St	X	
A-10	US Post Office, Court House, Custom House	445 Broadway	X	
A-11	St Peter's Episcopal Church*	107 State St	X	
A-12	Albany Union Station	575 Broadway	X	
A-13	Albany City Hall	24 Eagle Street at Maiden Lane	X	
A-14	Young Men's Christian Association Building	60-62 N. Pearl St	X	
A-15	United Traction Company	600 Broadway	X	
A-16	Park Mart	93 N. Pearl Street	X	
A-17	NYS Capitol Building*	171 State St at Eagle Street	X	
A-18	First Dutch Reformed Church	110 N Pearl Street	X	
A-19	Quackenbush House	1 Quackenbush Sq	X	
A-20	Quackenbush Pumping Station; Albany Water Works	19 Quackenbush Sq	X	
A-21	Palace Theater	19 Clinton Ave	X	
A-22	BIN 7092900 Water Street Deck Girder RR Bridge	Water Street		X
A-23	National Biscuit Company Complex	251-255 N. Pearl St; 75 Livingston Ave	X	
A-24	Church of the Holy Innocents	275 N Pearl Street	X	

Table B-1

Known Architectural Resources in the PEL Study Area in Albany

Ref. No	Name	Location	NR-Listed	NR-Eligible
A-25	102 Colonie Street	102 Colonie Street		X
A-26	Huck Finn's Warehouse	19 Erie Blvd	X	
Historic Districts				
HD-1	South End-Groesbeckville Historic District	Morton Ave, Franklin St, 2 nd St, Krank St	X	
HD-2	Steamboat Square Historic District	Rensselaer and Green Streets	X	
HD-3	Pastures Historic District	Madison Ave, Dongan Ave, Ferry St, Pearl St	X	
HD-4	Mansion Historic District	Madison Ave, Pearl St, Eagle St, Providence Pl	X	
HD-5	Downtown Albany Historic District & Expansion HD	Van Tromp, Water, Pruyn, and Eagle Streets	X	
HD-6	Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza	Madison Avenue at Swan Street		X
HD-7	Center Square/Hudson Park Historic District	State St, S. Swan St, Park Ave, Lark St	X	
HD-8	South Pearl Street Commercial Row	S. Pearl St between Beaver St and Hudson Ave		X
HD-9	Lafayette Park Historic District	Elk, Chapel, State, and S. Swan Streets	X	
HD-10	Washington Avenue Corridor	Washington Ave from S. Swan to N. Lark St	X	
HD-11	Clinton Avenue Historic District	Clinton Ave, Pearl St, Lark St, Quail St	X	
HD-12A	Ten Broeck Historic District	Livingston Ave, Ten Broeck St, Clinton Ave, Hall Pl	X	
HD-12B	Arbor Hill Historic District	Livingston Ave, Ten Broeck St, Clinton Ave, N. Swan St	X	
HD-14	Broadway-Livingston Avenue Historic District	Broadway, Livingston Ave, Colonie St	X	
HD-13	Albany Industrial and Warehouse Historic District	Emmett St, Water St, Colonie St		X
Note: *This property is also designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL)				

Table B-2

Known Architectural Resources in the PEL Study Area in Watervliet

Ref No.	Name	Location	NR-Listed	NR-Eligible
Individually NR-Listed/Eligible				
W-1	Tilley Ladder Company	101 1st Street	X	
W-2	401-429 Broadway	401-429 Broadway		X
W-3	Former Public School #1	520 Second Avenue		X
W-4	643 Third Avenue	643 Third Avenue		X
W-5	711 Third Avenue	711 Third Avenue		X
W-6	Watervliet Civic Center/ PS 5	14th Street at 1st Ave		X
W-7	City of Watervliet Community Center	1501 First Ave. Watervliet		X
W-8	224 19th Street	224 19th Street, Watervliet		X
W-9	Watervliet Side Cut, Erie Canal (Enlarged)	Broadway south of 23rd Street	X	
Historic Districts				
HD-15	Watervliet Arsenal Historic District*	Broadway, 10 th St, 8 th St	X	
Note: *This property is also designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL)				

Table B-3
Known Architectural Resources in the PEL Study Area in Rensselaer

Ref No.	Name	Location	NR-Listed	NR-Eligible
Individually NR-Listed/Eligible				
R-1	Fort Crailo State Historic Site*	9 1/2 Riverside Ave	X*	
R-2	Fort Crailo Stone Wall and Terrace	9 1/2 Riverside Ave, between Riverside Ave and Hudson River		X
R-3	Aiken House	6 Broadway	X	
R-4	Harder Mill	2 Green St	X	
R-5	95 Third Ave	95 Third Ave		X
R-6	93 Third Ave	93 Third Ave		X
R-7	89 Third Ave	89 Third Ave		X
R-8	77 Third Ave	77 Third Ave		X
R-9	30 Second Ave	30 Second Ave		X
R-10	43 Second Ave	43 Second Ave		X
R-11	W.P. Irwin Bank Building	156 Broadway	X	
M-1	Livingston Avenue Bridge**	Livingston Ave over Hudson River between Albany and Rensselaer		X
Note: *This property is also designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) **This property is partially in the City of Rensselaer and partially in the City of Albany				

B-2 Known Architectural Resources in the PEL Study Area in Albany

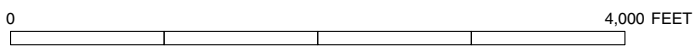
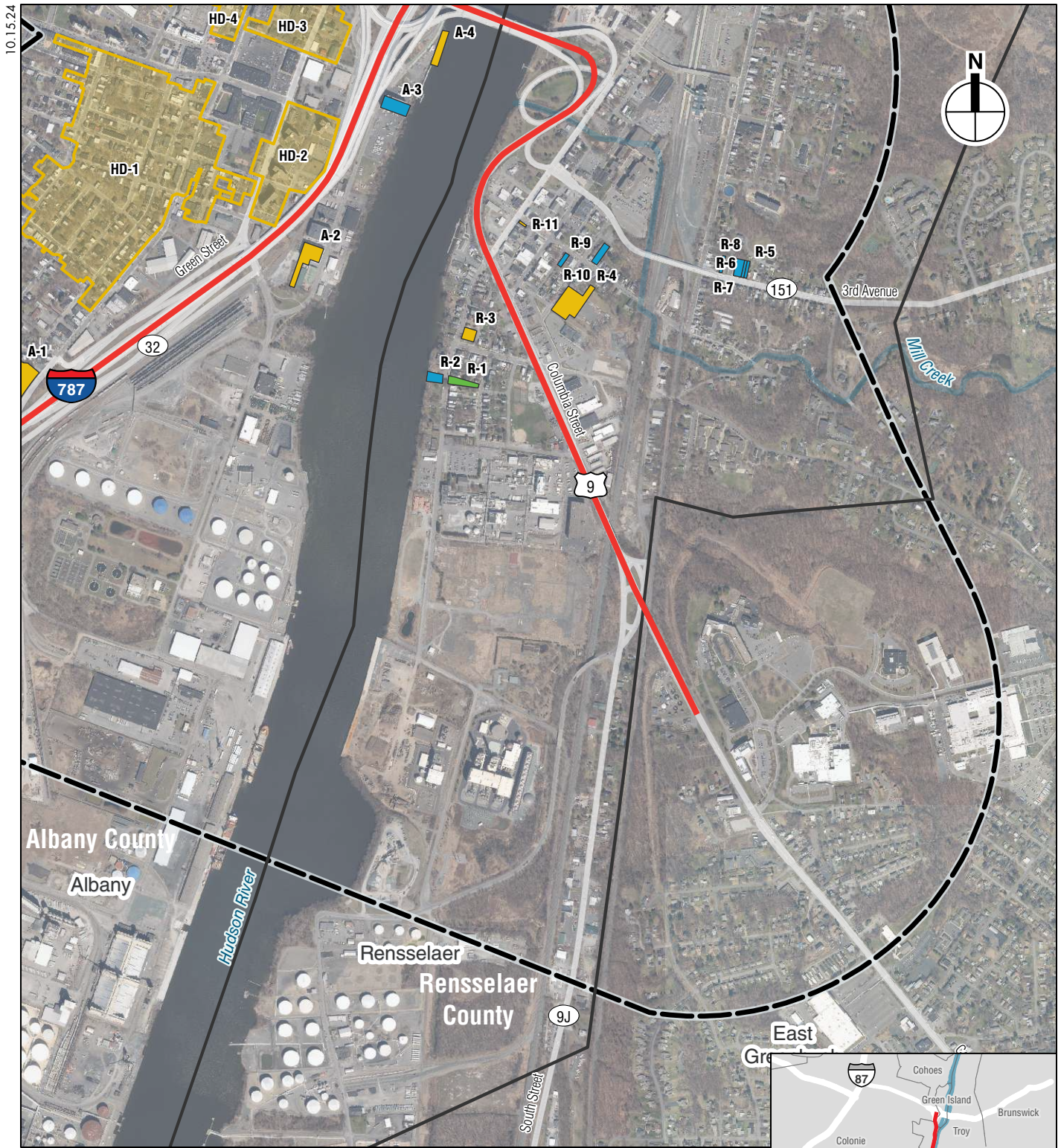
Previously identified architectural resources in the Albany portion of the PEL study area are described below and are inventoried in **Table B-1**.







Individually NR-Listed and NR-Eligible Architectural Resources in Albany

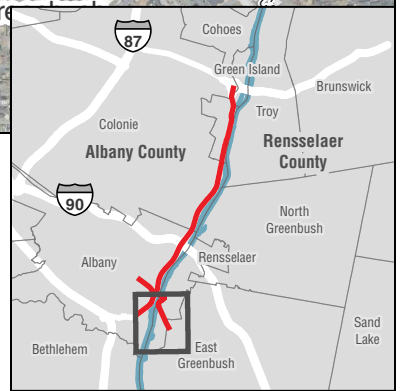
Cherry Hill (ID A-1) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.000326; NR No. 90NR01673) is located at 549 South Pearl Street. The property includes a two-story wood-frame house with a gambrel roof constructed ca. 1768 by Col. Philip Van Rensselaer. It was listed on the NR in 1971; based on information in CRIS, the property significant under Criterion B for its association with Philip Schuyler in the areas of architecture and politics/government.

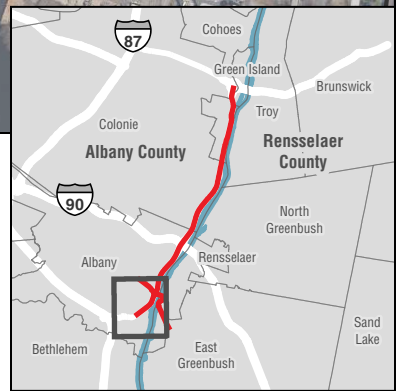
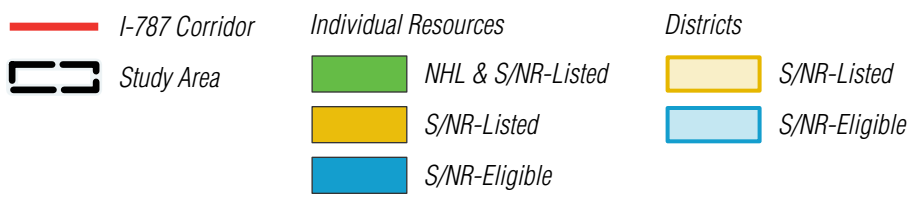
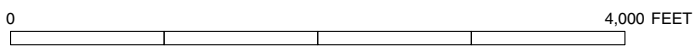
The A. Mendelson & Sons Co. (ID A-2) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.004632; NR No. 02NR04995) is located at 40 Broadway in the southeastern portion of Albany. The large three-story industrial building was constructed in 1909 for the A. Mendelson & Sons Company, makers of potash and lye. It has a bluestone foundation and a flat roof and features segmental arched windows containing twelve-over-twelve-light wood sash and belt courses at each story level. It was listed on the NR in 2003 under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

The Albany Hardware & Iron Company (ID A-3) (NR-eligible) (USN 00140.000438) is located at 127 Broadway between I-787 and the Hudson River, south of the Dunn Memorial Bridge. The large seven-story warehouse building was constructed in 1927 for the mail-order hardware company Albany Hardware & Iron. It features large windows separated vertically by concrete piers in the manner of daylight factory construction. While decorative detailing is limited, the building has pedimented parapets and an elaborate Tudor Revival-style entry surround. The building now



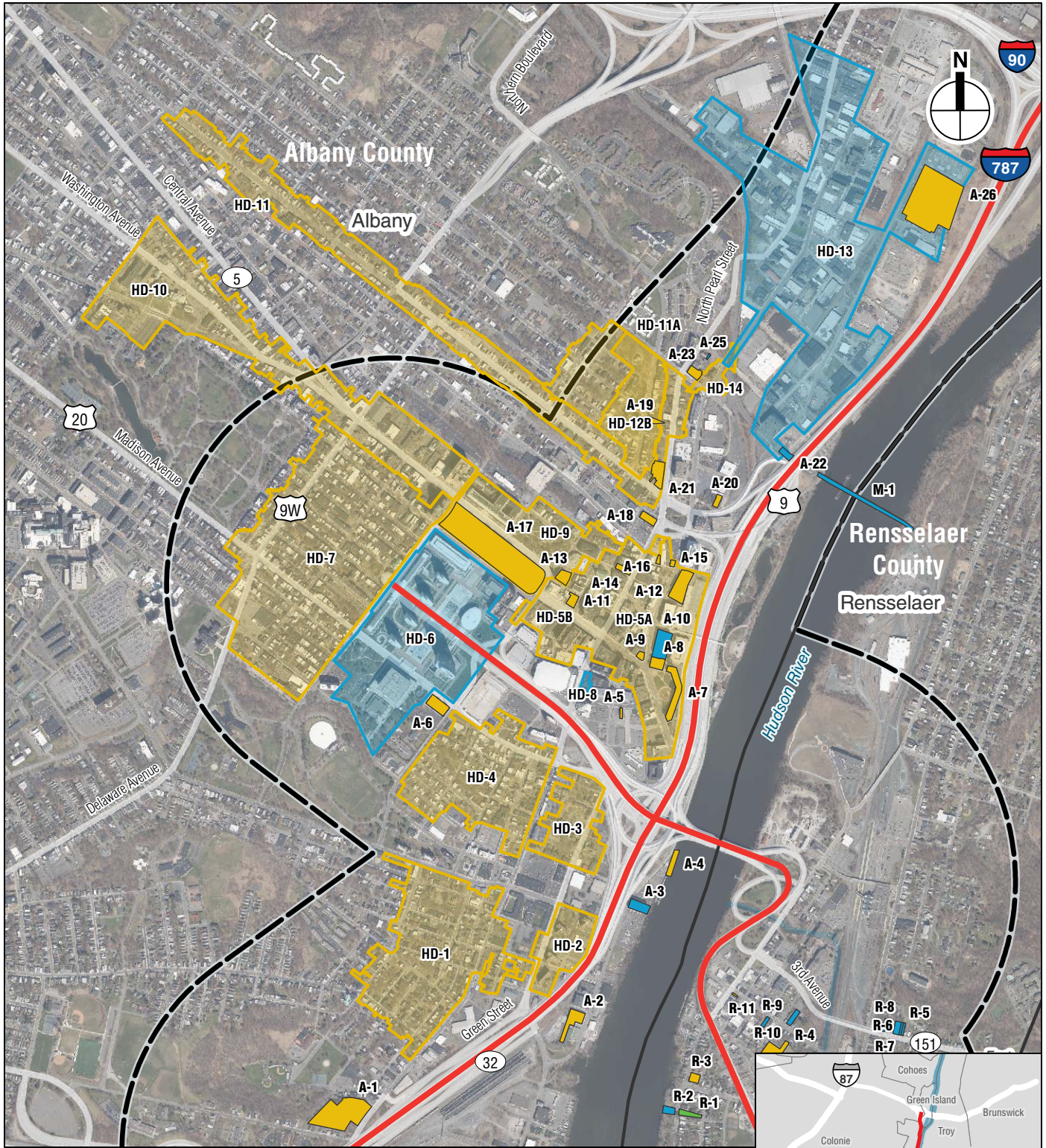
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
|  I-787 Corridor | <i>Individual Resources</i> | <i>Districts</i> |
|  Study Area |  NHL & S/NR-Listed |  S/NR-Listed |
| |  S/NR-Listed | |
| |  S/NR-Eligible | |












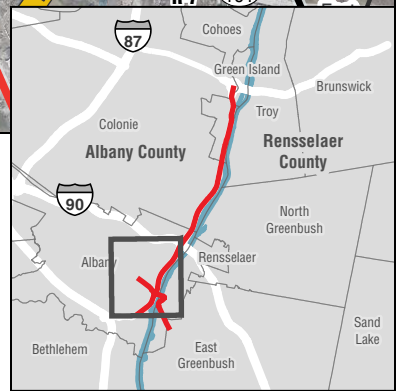
Cultural Resources
Figure B-1b

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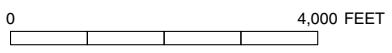
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|--|---|---|
|  I-787 Corridor | <i>Individual Resources</i> | <i>Districts</i> |
|  Study Area |  NHL & S/NR-Listed |  S/NR-Listed |
| |  S/NR-Listed |  S/NR-Eligible |
| |  S/NR-Eligible | |

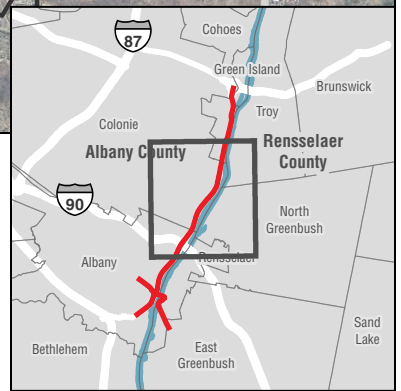


Cultural Resources

Figure B-1c

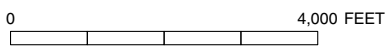
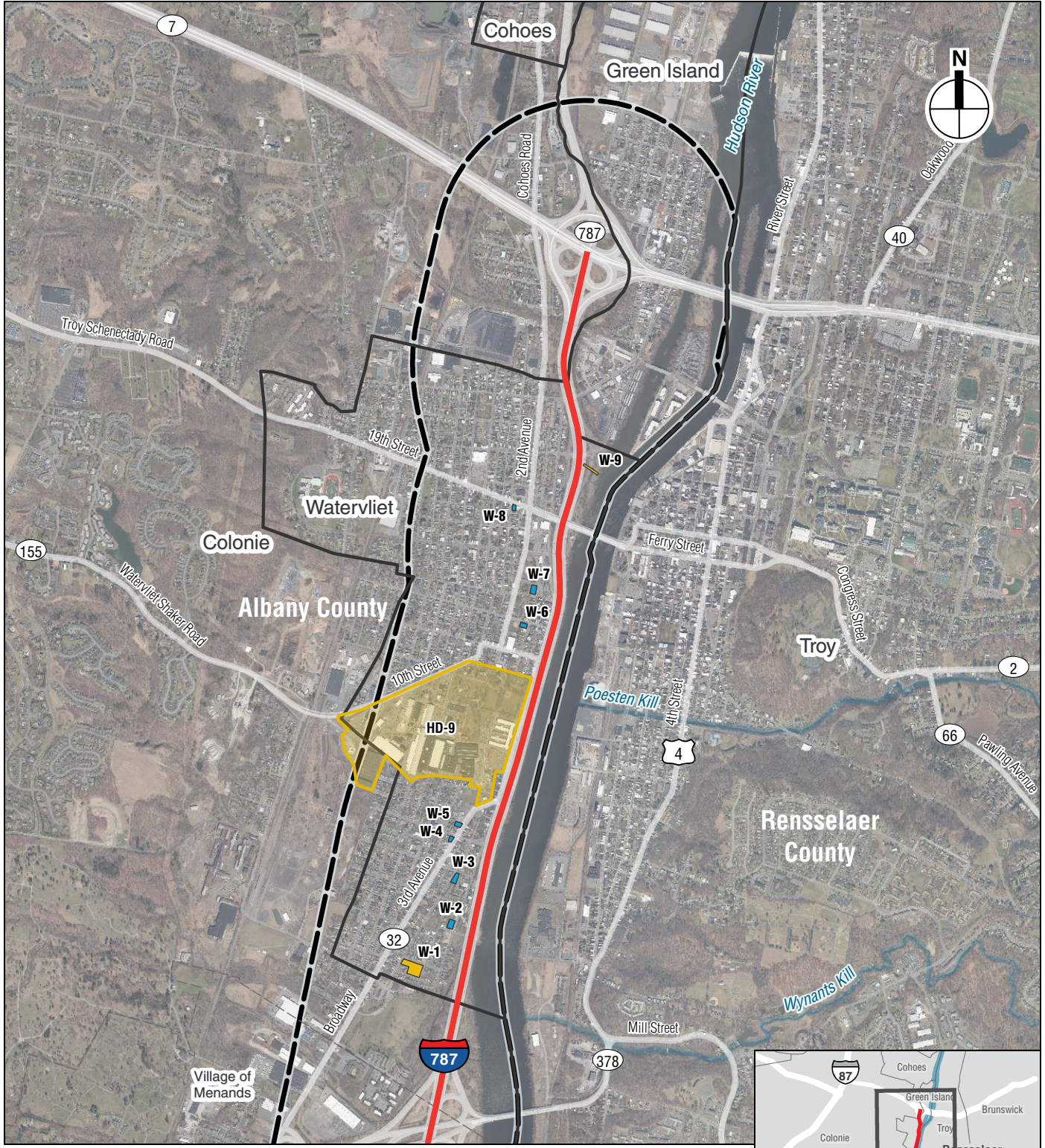







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|--|---|---|
|  I-787 Corridor | <i>Individual Resources</i> | <i>Districts</i> |
|  Study Area |  S/NR-Listed |  S/NR-Listed |
| |  S/NR-Eligible |  S/NR-Eligible |

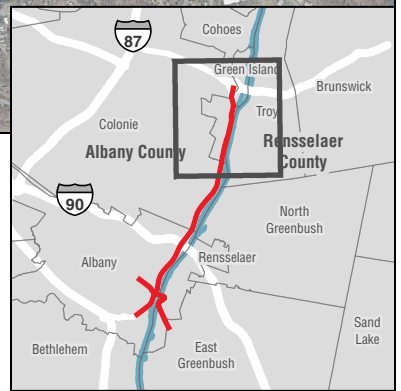


Cultural Resources

Figure B-1d



- | | | |
|--|---|---|
|  I-787 Corridor | <i>Individual Resources</i> | <i>Districts</i> |
|  Study Area |  S/NR-Listed |  S/NR-Listed |
| |  S/NR-Eligible | |



Cultural Resources
Figure B-1e

houses U-Haul Truck Sales and Super Center. The property was determined NR-eligible in 2021 under Criterion C as an example of an early twentieth century reinforced concrete warehouse.

[The *USS Slater* \(ID A-4\)](#) (NHL; NR-listed) (USN 00140.004453; NR No. 98NR01329). The destroyer escort vessel is berthed in the Hudson River off of Quay Street. The *USS Slater* (DE-766) was commissioned in 1944 for service in World War II and was constructed in Tampa, Florida. It is a welded steel Cannon class warship that measures 306 feet in overall length. Destroyer escorts were used to protect convoys bringing supplies to Britain. Following active service during the war, it was decommissioned in 1947 and was transferred to the Greek navy in 1951 where it was used in training exercises. Learning that it was slated for scrapping in 1991, the Destroyer Escort Historical Foundation arranged to acquire the ship. It was brought to New York City in 1993 and used as a museum. In 1997, it was moved to Albany where it remains open to the public for educational tours. It retains twin diesel-electric units and much of its circa 1945 armament. It is one of only two surviving destroyer escorts of the period in the United States. It was listed on the NR in 1998 and designated as an NHL in 2012. It was listed under Criteria A and C in the areas of maritime and military history. Its period of significance spans from 1944 to 1947.

[The Van Ostrande-Radliff House \(ID A-5\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.004674; NR No. 06NR05622) is located at 48 Hudson Avenue between Dallius and Green Streets. The building is believed to be the oldest building in the City of Albany, constructed circa 1728 by Johannes van Ostrande. At that time, it was just outside of the stockade walls and a short distance from Fort Orange. Beginning in the 1750s, it was occupied by Johannes Radliff and later in the eighteenth century was the home and factory of Jared Holt, manufacturer of wax thread. As originally constructed, the one-and-a-half-story brick building exhibited many aspects emblematic of Dutch colonial architecture, including a steeply pitched roof and an H-bent timber frame. Although it had been dramatically altered over the course of its existence, it retained sufficient early material to be partially restored and interpreted as an early vernacular building. It was listed on the NR in 2008 under Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of architecture, archaeology, community planning and development, ethnic heritage (European/Dutch), and exploration. The period of significance of the property spans from 1728 to 1892.

[The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception \(A-6\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.000331; NR No. 90NR02811) is located at 120 Eagle Street. It was designed by Patrick Keeley and constructed in 1848-1852. The cathedral has a cross form with twin spires and side aisles. It is constructed of brick faced with sandstone and has a gable roof clad in slate. It was listed on the NR in 1976 under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

[The Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company Building \(SUNY Administration Building\) \(ID A-7\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.000314; NR No. 90NR01638) is located at 353-365 Broadway. This massive and prominent granite ashlar building was designed by architect Marcus Reynolds and reflects influences of the Gothic Revival style. The main section of the building is four stories high with a hipped slate roof and a thirteen-story tower surmounted by a spire and weathervane in the shape of Henry Hudson's ship, the *Half Moon*. A south addition (the Albany Evening Journal addition) is six stories in height with an ornate eight-story tower. The concept of constructing a large office building on a plaza in this location was part of a 1910-1914 plan for improvements to the City of

Albany, part of the 'City Beautiful' movement. The Delaware & Hudson Railroad had outgrown its earlier headquarters in Albany and took on the construction of the building called for in the plan. The building was completed in 1918 including the southern addition constructed for the Albany Evening Journal. The property was listed on the NR in 1972. It was listed under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture, transportation, and community planning and development. Its period of significance is 1914-1918.

[The Old Post Office \(United States Government Building\) \(ID A-8\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.000362; NR No. 90NR01644) is located at 441 Broadway on the northeast corner of Broadway and State Street. In 1873, Congress authorized the construction of the federal office building in Albany due to its prominent location along the Erie Canal, Hudson River, and railroad. Constructed in 1879, several architects played a role in its design and construction including Edward Ogden, George H. Sear, and Walter Dickinson. In the early 1880s, several government agencies came to occupy the building including offices of revenue and post office. The building is three stories high with slate-clad pyramidal-roofed towers at each corner, capped with iron balustrades. The building is constructed of load-bearing granite blocks. While the post office no longer occupies the building, other government offices remain. The property was listed on the NR in 1972 under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The property is also located within the Downtown Albany Historic District (ID HD 5).

[The First Trust Company \(ID A-9\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.002717; NR No. 90NR01623) is located at 35 State Street on the northwest corner of State Street and Broadway. It was designed by Marcus T. Reynolds and constructed in 1904 as a new headquarters for the First Trust Company bank. Additions were made in several stages through the early 1930s. The Renaissance Revival-style building is faced in brick laid in Flemish bond with light-colored stone facing the ground story and detailing the upper stories. The building has a rounded corner on which is situated an entry with a segmental-arched pediment; it is surmounted by a domed turret. Each bay is set within a vertical stone band featuring quoining and ornate lintels and spandrel panels. The property was listed on the NR in 1973 under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture and commerce. The property is also located within the Downtown Albany Historic District (ID HD 5).

[The United States Post Office, Court House and Custom House \(ID A-10\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.00195; NR No. 19NR00106) is located at 445 Broadway. The five-story building, constructed as a post office and federal government building, was completed in 1934 and displays elements of the Neoclassical and Art Deco styles. The marble-faced building has a rectangular plan and a flat roof. It features stylized bas-relief decorative detailing and sculptural ornamentation illustrating activities of government. Carved eagles adorn the entrances. A mural covers the ceiling of the main post office room. Architects involved in the construction of the building include Gander, Gander and Gander of Albany; Norman R. Sturgis of Albany; and Electus D. Litchfield of New York City. The property was listed on the NR in 2020 under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The property is also located within the Downtown Albany Historic District (ID HD 5).

[Saint Peter's Episcopal Church \(ID A-11\)](#) (NHL; NR-listed) (USN 00140.000004; NR No. 90NR02843) is located at the northwest corner of State and Lodge Streets. It was by preeminent architect Richard Upjohn and his son, Richard M. Upjohn. It was the third church building constructed to

serve the first Anglican congregation in the region, which had been established in Albany in 1715 at the behest of Queen Anne. The French Gothic-style church was constructed in 1859-1860 with a 180-foot tower completed in 1876. It is constructed of bluestone with brownstone trim and features walnut interior finishes and several notable stained-glass windows. The plan consists of a nave with aisles, an octagonal chancel, and the square-plan tower situated at the west end of the south aisle. The gable roof is clad in slate. The interior features many original decorative elements including sculptures by Louis Saint-Gaudens. It was listed on the NR in 1972 and designated as an NHL in 1980. It is considered significant in the area of architecture. It is also a contributing property within the Downtown Albany Historic District (ID HD-5).

[Albany Union Station \(ID A-12\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.000332; NR No. 90NR01621) is located at 575 Broadway between Columbia and Steuben Streets. The massive granite Beaux Arts-style building was designed by Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge in 1899 and opened in 1900 as the Albany station for the New York Central Railroad. It was constructed as part of a series of rail transportation improvements in Albany and was heralded as a fitting gateway to Albany and catalyst for growth. The building consists of a central single-story waiting room flanked by two slightly shorter three-story sections. The central section features three full-height round-arched recesses divided by pilasters. The flat roof with dentilled cornice is surmounted by a central round clock surrounded by sculptural components of the State seal. Each of the corner piers of the main section is capped with a stone globe surrounded by stone lions. The interior is equally ornate with a mosaic floor, polished granite wainscoting, and an ornate plaster ceiling. The rail station for the Albany area was moved to Rensselaer in the 1960s and the former Union Station building now serves as credit union offices. The property was listed on the NR in 1971 under Criterion A in the areas of architecture, commerce, community planning and development, and transportation. The property is also located within the Downtown Albany Historic District (ID HD 5).

[Albany City Hall \(ID A-13\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.000008; NR No. 90NR01637) is located at 24 Eagle Street at Maiden Lane. It was commissioned to replace former city hall, which was destroyed by fire. The building was designed by preeminent architect H. H. Richardson in the distinctive rendition of the Romanesque style for which he is known. Completed in 1881, the three-and-a-half-story hip-roofed building with massive campanile tower is constructed of rusticated granite and sandstone. Its polychromatic exterior features rich sculptural ornamentation and decorative terra cotta bands. The entry consists of three massive compound arches with engaged stylized Corinthian columns. The property was listed on the NR in 1972 under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The property is also located within the Lafayette Park Historic District (ID HD-9).

[The Young Men's Christian Association \(YMCA\) Building \(ID A-14\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.001911; NR No. 90NR01650) is located at 60-62 and 64 North Pearl Street at the northwest corner of North Pearl and Steuben Streets. The main structure at 60-62 North Pearl Street was constructed in 1886 with a rear extension added in 1924. It was designed by Albert W. Fuller and William A. Wheeler. An adjoining structure at 64 North Pearl Street, built in 1880, was purchased in 1886 to serve as an annex. The main building is a five-story stone and brick building designed in the Romanesque Revival style with large round-arch windows, decorative bands of brownstone, a cross-gable roof, and a three-story turret. When constructed, the YMCA housed one of the nation's first indoor

swimming pools and the first gymnasium in upstate New York. It is also believed to have hosted the first basketball game in New York. It was listed on the NR in 1978 under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture and social history. It is also a contributing property within the Downtown Albany Historic District (ID HD-5).

[The United Traction Company \(ID A-15\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.000444; NR No. 90PR02840) is located at 600 Broadway on the northwest corner of Broadway and Columbia Street. The two-story five-bay masonry commercial building was designed by Marcus Reynolds and constructed in 1899 in the Renaissance Revival style. It was erected as the headquarters of the United Traction Company, a prosperous trolley company. The siting of the trolley headquarters adjacent to Union Station made this location a transportation hub and gateway to the City of Albany. In the 1930s, the company abandoned trolley service in favor of buses and in 1950 the company moved out of the building. The property was listed on the NR in 1976 under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture and transportation. The property is also located within the Downtown Albany Historic District (ID HD 5).

[Park Mart \(ID A-16\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.001905; NR No. 21NR00012) is located at 93 North Pearl Street on the southeast corner of North Pearl and Van Tromp Streets. The Park Mart building was designed by Robert Louis Trudeau and constructed between 1968 and 1973. The Modern structure, built of post-tensioned concrete, consists of a sweeping spiral ramp accessing a parking garage over a commercial building. It is approximately 46 feet tall and 89 feet in diameter and stands within a circular plaza. The garage building is located over the former Grand Cash Market building and is cantilevered over the North Pearl Street sidewalk. The recessed entrance to the former market is decorated with mosaic ornamentation. The three-story concrete garage features coffered ceilings. Park Mart was constructed as part of an effort to promote and develop downtown Albany and was championed by then-mayor Erastus Corning II. The structure was rehabilitated in 2019. The property was listed on the NR in 2021 under Criteria A and C in the areas of politics/government, architecture, and engineering. Its period of significance is 1968 to 1973.

[The New York State Capitol Building \(ID A-17\)](#) (NHL; NR-listed) (USN 00140.000311; NR No. 90NR01642) is located at 171 State Street. It was listed on the NR in 1971 and designated as an NHL in 1979. The property is also located within the NR-listed Lafayette Park Historic District (ID HD-8). The eclectic Classical and Romanesque five-story stone building with hipped roof was constructed over a period of time spanning from 1867 to 1899 with the involvement of multiple architects including Thomas Fuller, Henry Hobson Richardson, and Leopold Eidlitz. The building has served as the seat of State government for well over a century. While NR criteria are not noted in existing documentation, the registration form for the property indicates that its significance lies in the areas of architecture, engineering and politics.

[The First Dutch Reformed Church \(ID A-18\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.000313; NR No. 90NR01639) is located at 110 North Pearl Street. Also called the North Dutch Church, the brick building was by noted architect Philip Hooker and built between 1797 and 1799. The congregation was established in the 1640s to serve the population of the Dutch colony of Fort Orange, making it the second oldest congregation in New York. It is the oldest church building in Albany. The church is

constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond and is two stories high and five bays wide with towers flanking a main block which features a tripartite entrance with round arches supported by Corinthian columns. Alterations were made to the church in 1830 (a rear expansion) and in 1858 (the Romanesque arcade of the façade). The property was listed on the NR in 1974 under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture and religion.

[The Quackenbush House \(ID A-19\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.000001; NR No. 90NR01646) is located at 1 Quackenbush Square at the northeast corner of Broadway and Clinton Avenue. The two-story brick house dates to the eighteenth century and is one of the earliest known extant buildings in the City of Albany. It has a front-gable roof, splayed lintels, and six-over-six-light wood sash. While its construction date has not been determined, portions of the house may date as early as circa 1736 when Pieter Quackenbush inherited the property from his father. Over the course of time, the property was in both commercial and residential use and, despite being altered, retains sufficient early fabric to represent a rare surviving colonial-period building in downtown Albany which reflects the New World Dutch building tradition. The property was listed on the NR in 1972 under Criterion A in the areas of architecture and commerce.

[The Quackenbush Pumping Station \(Albany Water Works\) \(ID A-20\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.004119; NR No. 90NR02817) is located at 19 Quackenbush Square. The property consists of an approximately one-acre parcel that contains multiple buildings. They include a two-story brick house (also known as 25 Quackenbush Square) constructed in 1852 and renovated with a new façade in 1895. It was originally part of a row of buildings, but the other components of the row were demolished when the City acquired the property for the development of a water works in 1873. The former residence, later converted for commercial use, features pilasters and a corbeled cornice. The original two-story pumping station, which was built in 1873 and expanded in 1895, is also located on the property. It was constructed by the Albany Water Commission as part of a larger water supply infrastructure project to meet the growing City of Albany's increasing demand for water by using the Hudson River to augment existing reservoirs outside the city. The pump station, which originally housed two steam engines, pumped water from the river to the existing Bleecker Reservoir in the West Hill area of Albany through a force main; from there it was distributed through an existing system under city streets. The hip-roofed brick pump house features large arched windows with pronounced keystones and stone sills. A two-story brick building to the rear of the house at 25 Quackenbush Square was constructed in 1895. It was originally built for stables and wagon and tool storage and features a series of round-arched windows. The property was listed on the NR in 1983 under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture and community planning and development.

[The Palace Theatre \(ID A-21\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.000307; NR No. 90NR01645) is located at 19 Clinton Avenue between Ten Broeck and North Pearl Streets. Constructed as a movie and vaudeville house in 1930, it was designed by architect John Eberson and built by M. Shapiro and Sons. The exterior is clad in both buff and red brick, with complex brick parapets and decorative stone trim including brackets and cartouches. The building consists of a two-story front section, containing an entry and shops, with a taller auditorium to the rear. The interior retains a high degree of integrity, including Baroque ornamentation and murals. The property was listed on the

NR in 1980 under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture and performing arts. The property is also located within the Clinton Avenue Historic District (ID HD-11).

[Water Street Railroad Bridge \(BIN 7092900\) \(ID A-22\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 00140.004788) carries the Livingston Avenue railroad viaduct over Water Street. The Water Street Railroad Bridge is a component of the Albany Railroad Viaduct along with the Centre Street-Erie Boulevard Railroad Bridge, with a 1928 through-girder bridge; and the Montgomery Street Railroad Bridge, which has a 1901 through-truss. The Water Street Railroad Bridge is a through-girder truss bridge dating to 1948. The viaduct began as the lead-up to the Hudson River railroad crossing originally constructed in the 1860s and most recently replaced as the Livingston Avenue Railroad Bridge in 1901-1902 (ID M-1). The Albany Railroad Viaduct was reconstructed contemporary with the construction of the Livingston Avenue Bridge superstructure. The earlier masonry walls of the viaduct were retained, "but encased in concrete at that time." The span over Water Street was replaced in 1947, as evidenced by a Bethlehem Steel Company plaque bearing that date on the bridge. The Water Street Railroad Bridge was determined eligible under The Water Street Bridge was initially determined eligible in 2010 in conjunction with the eligibility determinations for the other bridges that comprise the Albany Railroad Viaduct. SHPO issued an updated eligibility determination for the Water Street Bridge in 2024. The bridge was determined eligible under Criterion A for its association with the development of early national freight travel and the modernization of passenger and freight rail service.

[The National Biscuit Company Complex \(ID A-23\)](#) (NR-listed) (USNs 00140.002983 and 00140.002997; NR No. 20NR00067) has addresses at 251-255 North Pearl Street and 75 Livingston Avenue. It consists of two buildings and the ruins of a third on two lots totaling approximately 0.4 acres. The main building (251-255 North Pearl Street) served as the bakery, constructed in 1888 for E.J. Larrabee and Company, which later became the New York Biscuit Company, and still later, the National Biscuit Company (now Nabisco). It replaced the company's earlier building, which was destroyed by fire. Originally constructed as a single-story building, a second story was added ca. 1900. The second building (75 Livingston Avenue) served as an office. The two-story brick building is believed to have been constructed in 1887 and altered in the 1920s. On the same parcel are the ruins of a stable that once served the company. The property was listed on the NR in 2020 under Criterion A in the area of industry. Its period of significance was identified as 1888-1959.

[The Church of the Holy Innocents \(ID A-24\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.001691; NR No. 90NR01622) is located at 275 North Pearl Street on the southeast corner of North Pearl Street and Colonie Street. Frank Wills designed this Gothic Revival-style Episcopal church in 1850. The stained-glass windows were created by John Bolton. Albany lumber baron William Dewitt funded the construction of the church as a memorial to his four children. An associated brick chapel designed by Wollet and Ogden and connected to the rear of the church via a hyphen was constructed in 1866. The church is constructed of coursed rubble masonry with large corner buttresses and has a central pointed-arch entry. When a Russian Orthodox congregation occupied the building in the 1950s, the original bellcote on the roof was replaced with a small onion dome. The church and the associated chapel are significant as early examples of early Gothic Revival architecture. Both

the church and chapel are currently vacant. The property was listed on the NR in 1978 under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

[102 Colonie Street \(ID A-25\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 00140.002762) is located on Colonie Street between Broadway and North Pearl Street, immediately adjacent to the Church of the Holy Innocents (ID A-24). The two-story Italianate-style brick rowhouse was built circa 1850 for Albany banker and philanthropist William Dewitt, who also funded the adjacent church. It features round-arched windows, a bracketed cornice, and a stone water table. The property was determined eligible in 2020 under Criterion C as an example of Italianate-style rowhouse architecture. It appears to have been recently remodeled and converted into apartments.

[Huck Finn's Warehouse \(Albany Perforated Wrapping Paper Company\) \(ID A-26\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00140.006407; NR No. 21NR00093) is located at 19 Erie Boulevard. The industrial complex was constructed as four main buildings constructed in stages between 1918 and 1922 with a fifth building added between 1922 and 1936. As spaces between the buildings were filled with connectors they came to form the present large single-story brick building occupying approximately 243,000 square feet. The Albany Perforated Wrapping Paper Company, which developed the facility, claimed to be the largest manufacturer of toilet paper and paper towels in the early twentieth century. At its peak in the 1920s, it employed over 1,000 people. It closed for manufacturing in 1964 and was afterward used for storage and then as a furniture warehouse and retail furniture store. It was listed on the NR in 2002. It was listed under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture and industry. Its period of significance spans from 1918 to 1964. The building is also located within the NR-eligible Albany Industrial and Warehouse Historic District (ID HD-13).

NR-Listed and NR-Eligible Historic Districts in Albany

[The South End-Groesbeckville \(ID HD-1\)](#) (NR-listed) (NR No. 90NR02819) is bounded approximately by Franklin Street on the east, Second Avenue on the south, Elizabeth Street on the west, and Morton Avenue on the north. It encompasses roughly 26 city blocks in Albany's south end, a few blocks west of the Hudson River. The historic district encompasses the former city line, including what was once the southern end of Albany and the northern portion of the Bethlehem community of Groesbeckville. Many of the streets were laid out in this area during the first half of the nineteenth century. The area has been noted for narrow streets, some of which still retain granite or brick pavers and a densely developed neighborhood embodying a mix of largely nineteenth century architectural styles and building types. The eclectic nature of the buildings, which range from wood-frame Italianate-style rowhouses to Neoclassical brick residences, reflect the fact that lots were developed by individual owners rather than as part of speculative rowhouse developments. In addition to residences, the historic district includes churches, schools, and other public buildings. The earliest building in the historic district, the Schuyler Mansion, was constructed in 1761 by General Philip Schuyler (NHL; NR-listed) and is located outside of the PEL study area. The historic district was listed on the NR in 1984 under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture and exploration. While the period of significance for the historic district does not appear to have been identified, the nomination states that contributing buildings were constructed between 1761 and 1930.

[The Steamboat Square Historic District \(ID HD-2\) \(NR-listed\) \(NR No. 21NR00007\)](#) is bounded by Rensselaer Street to the north, Church Street and Dongan Avenue to the east, and Fourth Avenue to the south, and Green Street (both sides) on the west. The historic district includes 48 contributing buildings and one non-contributing building on seven parcels totaling approximately ten acres. The property was developed by the Albany Housing Authority as public housing. It includes four apartment towers built between 1959 and 1961, a fifth tower added in 1965, and 44 townhouses built in 1983. A non-contributing garage was constructed in the early 1980s. Originally called the John Boyd Thacher II Homes, it was the third public housing project in Albany and the first tower project in the city. Tenant activism following the passage of the Civil Rights Act and Fair Housing Act in the 1960s successfully led to a rehabilitation of the complex in 1983 to respond to unsafe and deteriorated conditions. The historic district was listed on the NR in 2022 under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development. It was determined exceptionally significant under Criteria Exception G in the area of social history (civil rights) for its association with the history of social justice and housing in Albany. The period of significance for the historic district is 1959-1983.

[The Pastures Historic District \(ID HD-3\) \(NR-listed\) \(NR No. 90NR02816\)](#) is approximately bounded by Madison Avenue on the north, Dongan Avenue on the east, South Ferry Street on the south, and South Pearl Street on the west. It includes roughly thirteen blocks. The area now occupied by historic district was originally communal pasture during the Dutch colonial period. After the Revolutionary War, the area was divided into lots and developed rapidly during the 19th century as Albany's population grew. The architecture of historic district reflects a cohesive neighborhood occupied by people from a range of socio-economic statuses and it includes a variety of 19th century architectural styles. It is typified by two- to three-story three-bay rowhouses fronting directly on the sidewalks. It also includes churches, schools, and businesses. The historic district was listed on the NR in 1972 under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture and social history.

[Mansion Historic District \(ID HD-4\) \(NR-listed\) \(NR No. 89NR00010\)](#) is bounded by the South Mall Expressway on the north, South Pearl Street on the east, Providence Place on the south, and Eagle Street on the west. It encompasses a roughly sixteen-block area. It is mainly residential in character with commercial buildings concentrated on South Pearl Street and Madison Avenue. Buildings within the district chiefly date to the nineteenth century, with early nineteenth-century buildings reflecting sporadic early development and later nineteenth-century buildings reflecting speculatively built rowhouses. Architectural styles include Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, and Queen Anne. It was initially part of the early suburban development around the urban core of Albany, and while it was initially the site of larger estates, as the city grew, it became a more densely developed urban neighborhood. The historic district was listed on the NR in 1982 under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture, community planning and development, and social history. The period of significance for the historic district is circa 1820-circa 1925.

[Downtown Albany Historic District \(ID HD-5A\) \(NR-listed\) \(NR No. 89NR00009\)](#) and [Downtown Albany Historic District Boundary Expansion \(ID HD-5B\) \(NR-listed\) \(NR No. 21NR00099\)](#) are collectively located immediately west of I-787 and immediately north of the Dunn Memorial

Bridge. The original Downtown Albany Historic District is bounded approximately by Columbia Street and Van Tromp Street to the north, Water Street to the east, Beaver Street and Pruyn Street to the south, and Eagle Street to the west. The Downtown Albany Historic District Boundary Expansion added limited areas along Eagle Street and Van Tromp Street. Collectively, the historic district and expansion occupy the heart of the early Dutch settlement of the city and include approximately 160 buildings. The eclectic nature of the architecture reflects Albany's long and varied history of settlement. The majority of buildings in the historic district are commercial in character and date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, designed in the Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Beaux Arts, and Art Deco styles. Residential buildings, some earlier in date, are also present, reflecting the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles. Government buildings, such as the US Post Office, Courthouse, and Customs House (ID A-10), and religious buildings, such as Saint Peter's Episcopal Church (ID A-11), are also represented. The massive and iconic Delaware & Hudson Railroad Building (now the SUNY Administration Building) (ID A-7) is also part of the historic district. The Downtown Albany Historic District was listed on the NR in 1980 under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture and commerce. The Boundary Expansion, which added four contributing buildings, removed one parcel, and provided additional information on the Downtown Albany Historic District and Expansion collectively, was listed on the NR in 2022. The 2022 nomination identified significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of community planning and development, architecture, and commerce and a period of significance ranging from 1815 to 1973.

[Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza \(ID HD-6\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 00140.000097) is located between South Swan Street, State Street, Eagle Street, and Park Avenue and is bisected by Madison Avenue and the South Mall Expressway. Development of the plaza grew out of plans created by a Temporary State Commission on the Capital City and the formation of the Office of General Services in 1961. Demolition of an approximately forty-block neighborhood began in 1962 to make way for the project; this displaced approximately 10,000 people, mostly African American, having a major impact on the social history of Albany. Construction of the plaza and the eleven buildings planned as part of it occurred between 1965 and 1979 and cost an estimated \$2 billion. Architecturally, it has been classified as New Formalism, a Neoclassical approach to Modernism. It was designed by Wallace K. Harrison of the firm Harrison & Abramovitz, also responsible for the United Nations complex and other prominent works of the period. It is New York State's largest government complex and includes the 44-story Corning Tower, which was, and still remains, the tallest building in New York outside of New York City. Other contributing components of the complex include but are not limited to The Egg Center for Performing Arts, the Cultural Education Center (State Museum) and underground Concourse, the Legislative Office Building, as well as the numerous walls, water features, paths, and landscape features that make up the landscape. The plaza was determined eligible in 1997 under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture and government.

[The Center Square/Hudson Park Historic District \(ID HD-7\)](#) (NR-listed) (NR No. 90NR00012) is bounded by State Street on the north, South Swan Street on the east, Park Avenue on the south, and Lark Street (both sides) on west. It encompasses a roughly 27-block area of two mainly residential neighborhoods: Center Square to the north and Hudson Park to the south. The two

neighborhoods followed a similar pattern of development with a flurry of initial building construction during the first half of the nineteenth century. The historic district contains both distinguished residences and humbler dwellings constructed for working class tenants. The architectural styles reflected in the rowhouses range from Federal and Greek Revival to Colonial Revival. Many date to the second half of the 19th century, such as the brick Italianate-style rowhouses at 182-216 Elm Street, erected in 1871. Other building types represented in the historic district are churches, industrial buildings, garages, and retail stores. The historic district was listed on the NR in 1980 under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

[The South Pearl Commercial Row \(ID HD-8\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 00140.005258) comprises the east side of South Pearl Street between Hudson Avenue and Beaver Street. Five buildings with addresses at 36 through 62 South Pearl Street are included. They date to the period from 1858 to 1900. The buildings are three and four stories in height and contain commercial retail uses on the ground story with residential space above. Architectural styles include Second Empire and Renaissance Revival. Although the storefronts of some of the buildings have been altered, the commercial row retains a comparatively high level of historic integrity. The small historic district was determined eligible in 1981.

[Lafayette Park Historic District \(ID HD-9\)](#) (NR-listed) (NR No. 90NR02814) is bounded approximately by Spruce Street to the north, Chapel and Eagle Streets to the east, State Street to the south, and South Swan Street to the west. The historic district contains several monumentally scaled civic buildings designed by some of the nation's most prominent architects including the New York State Court of Appeals, the Albany City Hall, the New York State Capitol, and the New York State Department of Education Building. Lafayette Park, which was enlarged to its present form in 1908, includes several contributing monuments and landscape features. The old Albany Academy (also known as the Joseph Henry Memorial) (1815), the oldest building in the historic district built in 1815, was designed by Philip Hooker. Also contributing to the historic district is the Cathedral of All Saints (1888), at South Swan and Elk Streets, and a row of nineteenth century brick rowhouses, including several examples of the Greek Revival style, which overlook the park. The Hawk Street Viaduct, which was built in 1890 to carry vehicular and pedestrian traffic over Sheridan Hollow, was located in this area and although it was removed in 1970, a portion of the abutment remains in the historic district. The historic district was listed on the NR in 1978 under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture and politics/government.

[Washington Avenue Corridor Historic District \(ID HD-10\)](#) (NR-listed) (NR No. 19NR00074) includes both sides of Washington Avenue/Western Avenue from South Swan Street on the east to South Lake Avenue on the west; it also includes Washington Avenue between South Lake Avenue to its eastern terminus. It contains 267 contributing buildings, one contributing site (Townsend Park), and 18 non-contributing buildings. The historic district reflects the western expansion of Albany beginning in early nineteenth century and continuing over the following century. One of the earliest buildings in the historic district is the Fort Orange Club at 110 Washington Avenue, constructed in 1810-1812. The historic district presents an eclectic but cohesive streetscape of residential and commercial buildings in a variety of nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles ranging from the Federal and Greek Revival to the Italianate and Queen Anne.

Building materials range from wood-frame to brownstone. The Washington Avenue Corridor Historic District was listed on the NR in 2019 under Criteria A and C in the areas of architecture and community planning and development. Its period of significance extends from 1790 to 1972.

[Clinton Avenue Historic District \(ID HD-11\)](#) (NR-listed) (NR No. 89NR00006) extends along Clinton Avenue between Quail Street and North Pearl Street and includes the perpendicular North Pearl Street between Clinton and Livingston Avenues. The concentration of middle-class speculative housing in the historic district reflects typical nineteenth century development in the northern part of Albany more generally. Clinton Square, at the east end of the historic district, was created shortly after the opening of the Erie Canal. Buildings within the historic district were constructed between circa 1830 and circa 1920 and include numerous examples of two- and three-story brick and frame rowhouses. The historic district also includes commercial, civic, and religious buildings as well as the Palace Theater (ID A-21). The Clinton Avenue Historic District was listed on the NR in 1988 under Criterion A in the areas of architecture and community planning and development. Its period of significance extends from 1820 to 1931.

[Ten Broeck Historic District \(ID HD-12A\)](#) (NR-listed) (NR No. 89NR00007) is bounded by Livingston Avenue to the north, Ten Broeck Street (both sides) to the east, Clinton Avenue to the south, and Hall Place (both sides) to the west. Its boundaries are largely encompassed within those of the Arbor Hill Historic District (ID HD-12B) and it is located within the Arbor Hill neighborhood. The historic district derives its name from the Ten Broeck Mansion located within it, constructed in 1797-1798 for Abraham Ten Broeck, a Revolutionary War figure, delegate to the Continental Congress, state senator, and mayor of Albany. The mansion and a portion of the grounds are still extant in the historic district; but the associated lands once encompassed a much larger area. The area once included an eighteenth-century burial ground, but following its 'removal' in the 1830s, streets were laid out in the area and development occurred in the 1840s and 1850s. Albany's "lumber barons" built mansions overlooking the lumber district, transforming the area again into "Millionaire's Row." The area became less popular by the second quarter of the twentieth century when many wealthy families moved to the suburbs. The Ten Broeck Historic District contains two small parks (St. Joseph's Park and Van Rensselaer Park) and approximately 97 rowhouses constructed between the 1840s and the early twentieth century. Two churches are also located in the historic district, including St. Joseph's Church (1855-1860), designed by Patrick Keeley, and the Sweet Pilgrim Baptist Church (1877). The historic district was listed on the NR in 1979 under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

[Arbor Hill Historic District \(ID HD-12B\)](#) (NR-listed) (NR No. 90NR02805) is bounded by Livingston Avenue to the north, Ten Broeck Street (both sides) to the east, Clinton Avenue to the south, and North Swan Street (both sides) to the west. The Arbor Hill Historic District encompasses and expands the Ten Broeck Historic District to the west. The development history of the area contained within the historic district largely mirrors that of the Ten Broeck Historic District, but with the expanded area it reflects additional residential and commercial development of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The historic district was listed on the NR in 1984 under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Its period of significance was indicated as extending from 1830 to 1910.

[Albany Industrial and Warehouse Historic District \(ID HD-13\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 00140.006554) extends from roughly from Bridge Street on the north to Water Street on the east and to Colonie Street on the south. The western boundary is complex, formed by a combination of rail lines along Tivoli Street to Route 9. The area contained within the historic district was the site of industries over a long period of time; the existing buildings reflect that continuity as well as the changing nature of Albany's industrial landscape over time. Industries were sited in this area in the mid-nineteenth century due to the proximity of transportation networks, including the Erie Canal, Hudson River, and railroads. In the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, Albany's industries became more diversified, while the city government also sought to remove industrial buildings from the heart of downtown Albany and contain them within specific districts, of which this was one. The Albany Industrial and Warehouse Historic District was determined eligible for the NR in 2022 under Criteria A and C for its association with Albany's commercial and industrial development and for its representation of nineteenth and twentieth century industrial architecture. Its period of significance extends from 1853 to 1972.

[Broadway-Livingston Avenue Historic District \(ID HD-14\)](#) (NR-listed) (NR No. 89NR00008) is located along Broadway extending from the south side of Livingston Avenue to the north side of Colonie Street. Twenty buildings and one structure were originally included in the 1980 nomination of this district, but several buildings in the historic district have since been demolished. It includes two- and three-story mid- to late- nineteenth century rowhouses and commercial buildings built between 1829 and 1876 in the Greek Revival and Italianate styles and constructed in brick (with the exception of one frame rowhouse at 69 Livingston Avenue). One structure, the Colonie Street Railroad Bridge, also contributes to the historic district. The group of residential and commercial buildings reflects the development of northeast Albany during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. The Broadway-Livingston Avenue Historic District is listed on the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of architecture, commerce, and transportation. Its period of significance extends from 1829 to 1900.

B-3 Known Architectural Resources in the PEL Study Area in Watervliet

Previously identified architectural resources in the Watervliet portion of the PEL study area are described below and are inventoried in **Table B-2**.

Individually NR-Listed and NR-Eligible Architectural Resources in Watervliet

[Tilley Ladder Company \(ID W-1\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00142.000303; NR No. 16NR00127) is located at 101 1st Street. The former ladder factory complex is an L-shaped building made up of multiple brick and concrete block sections constructed between 1916 and 1964. The John S. Tilly Ladder Company was the nation's oldest ladder manufacturer, founded in 1855. It employed over 100 people at a time during its operation at this location in Watervliet. The building was more recently converted into apartments and is now known as Tilley Lofts. The property was listed on the NR in 2017 under Criterion A in the area of industry. Its period of significance was identified as 1916-1964.

[401-429 Broadway \(ID W-2\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 00142.000093) comprises a row of eight Greek Revival-style rowhouses on Broadway between 4th Street and 5th Street. The two-story three bay brick houses feature raised basements and brick friezes. The block was determined eligible for the NR in 2004 under Criterion C as an intact example of mid- nineteenth century middle-class housing in the Greek Revival style.

[Former Public School #1 \(ID W-3\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 00142.000274) is located at 520 Second Avenue. It is a two-story brick school building constructed in the late nineteenth century. It features a tower with a pyramidal roof, a bracketed cornice, and segmental and round-arched windows with multi-light wood sash. It was determined NR-eligible in 2018. Little information on this building is available in the CRIS system.

[643 Third Avenue \(ID W-4\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 00142.000261) is a brick residence (now in use as a funeral home). It has a hipped roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, a bowed projecting bay window, and a hipped entry hood. It was determined NR-eligible in 2018. Little information on this building is available in the CRIS system.

[711 Third Avenue \(ID W-5\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 00142.000260) is a two-story three-bay brick residence that appears to date to the late nineteenth century. It has a flat roof, an elaborate decorative wood cornice and window and door surrounds, and a bowed projecting bay window on the second story. It was determined NR-eligible in 2018. Little information on this building is available in the CRIS system.

[The Watervliet Civic Center \(Former Public School No. 5\) \(ID W-6\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 00142.000305) is located at the corner of 14th Street and 1st Avenue. The two-story brick Neoclassical-style building was constructed in 1911 and functioned as a school until 1937 when a new Watervliet High School was opened. The building remained vacant until 1946 when the Watervliet Rotary Club began to use it as a youth recreation center. It was later known as the Watervliet Civic Center and housed several functions including that of a public library. It was determined eligible in 2016 under NR Criterion C in the area of architecture and Criterion A as a representation of the educational reform movement built during a period of local expansion of the school-age population.

[The City of Watervliet Community Center \(North Reformed Dutch Church\) \(ID W-7\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 00142.000027) is located at 1501 First Avenue at the northwest corner of 15th Street and First Avenue. The brick church building was constructed in 1839 in the Greek Revival style. It features a pedimented gable, corner pilasters, and stained-glass windows. A square bell tower was added in the 1850s after the original tower was damaged; this tower was removed in 2019. A single-story chapel was constructed on the north side of the church in 1865. It was determined eligible in 2018 under Criterion C for its architecture.

[224 19th Street \(ID W-8\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 00142.000227) is a commercial building constructed in 1875. Located on what was originally the turnpike between Troy and Schenectady and a block from the Erie Canal, the 13-bay-wide building once functioned as a hotel with stores on the first story. The building has a bracketed cornice, round-arched windows on the third story, and

storefronts along the ground story. It was determined eligible for the NR in 2006 under Criterion C as an intact representative example of a late nineteenth century commercial building.

[The Watervliet Side Cut of the Enlarged Erie Canal \(ID W-9\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 00142.000006; NR No. 90NR02832) is located below the ground surface south of 23rd Street between I-787 and Hudson Shores Park. It is also known as the Watervliet Side Cut Locks, the West Troy Side Cut Locks, and the Double Lock. The lock and adjoining seawalls, which are part of the buried resource, are constructed of limestone ashlar. The locks were originally fitted with wooden lock gates. When initially constructed, the Erie Canal terminated at the Hudson River in Albany, bypassing the City of Troy. To provide direct access for westbound traffic from Troy, a short side canal connecting to the Erie was constructed along what is now the path of 19th Street. A weigh lock was constructed to determine the tonnage carried by canal vessels entering the side cut. To the east, it opened into a canal harbor known as the State Basin. Between 1830 and 1850, as part of a general program of enlarging the canal, the side cut was widened. Between 1864 and the early 1870s, the side-cut lock was modernized with a parallel lock creating a “double lock” to accommodate a greater volume of vessel traffic. In the twentieth century, the basin and the area around the side cut were gradually filled. Around the time that the side cut was listed on the NR in 1971, the feature was covered with clean fill to protect them from “possible future development.” The property was listed under NR Criteria A and C in the areas of commerce, engineering, and transportation.

NR-Listed and NR-Eligible Historic Districts in Watervliet

[Watervliet Arsenal \(ID HD-15\)](#) (NHL; NR-listed) (NR No. 90NR02831). It was designated as an NHL and listed on the NR in 1966. The Watervliet Arsenal occupies approximately 112.5 acres bounded on the east by Broadway, on the west by NYS Route 155, and on the north and south by stone walls and chain-link fences in the vicinity of Mordecai Drive on the north and 8th Street to the south. The arsenal is owned and operated by the US Army and consists of an arsenal building, military quarters, and office buildings in a parklike setting which includes athletic fields. A portion of the property also contains facilities for the manufacture of weaponry. It is also the site of an earlier arsenal constructed in 1813. A small cemetery is located in the northern portion of the property. The property contains contributing buildings ranging in date from the early nineteenth century through first half of the twentieth century and ranging in architectural style from Greek Revival to Queen Anne. According to the NR Registration form documenting the property, Watervliet Arsenal is the oldest arsenal in continuous operation in the United States and was the country’s most important center of weapons development from the early nineteenth century through World War II. The period of significance for the property spans from 1813 to 1945. The areas of significance identified for the resource include architecture, historic archaeology, engineering, industry, and military history.

B-4 Known Architectural Resources in the PEL Study Area in Rensselaer

Previously identified architectural resources in the Rensselaer portion of the PEL study area are described below and are inventoried in **Table B-3**.

Individually NR-Listed and NR-Eligible Architectural Resources in Rensselaer

[Crailo State Historic Site \(Fort Crailo\) \(ID R-1\)](#) (NHL; NR-listed) (USN 08341.000004; NR No. 90NR01003) is located at 9 ½ Riverside Avenue on the east side of Riverside Avenue south of Aiken Avenue. As early as the 1660s, the property and its vicinity were a fortified focal point within the properties of Kiliaen van Rensselaer, a Dutch colonial patroon, and his descendants. The present building is believed to date to circa 1707 during the ownership of Hendrick van Rensselaer. The property factored prominently as a garrison and a manor house through the eighteenth century. It is also believed that the song “Yankee Doodle” was written here in 1755. The property remained in the family through the nineteenth century. It was acquired by New York State in the 1920s and was altered in an effort to restore it to its colonial-period appearance and prepare for public interpretation as a historic site. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation currently operates the State Historic Site as a museum. The property was listed on the NR and designated as an NHL in 1961. It is listed under Criterion A in the areas of architecture and exploration/settlement.

[Crailo stone wall and terrace \(ID R-2\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 08341.001203) are within the parcel occupied by Crailo State Historic Site (ID R-1) at 9½ Riverside Avenue, but while Crailo State Historic Site occupies the land on the east side of Riverside Avenue, the semi-circular stone wall, steps, paths, and terrace are part of a landscaped area of land along the Hudson River on the west side of Riverside Avenue. Crailo State Historic Site (ID R-1) was acquired by New York State and prepared for public visitation beginning circa 1929. State architect William Hugaard’s office drafted plans for this terraced plaza in 1940. These features that are part of the NR-eligible property were constructed in 1940-1941. They were determined eligible for the NR in 2021 under Criteria A and C in the areas of entertainment/recreation and landscape architecture.

[The Aiken House \(ID R-3\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 08341.000002; NR No. 90NR01004) is located at 6 Broadway at the northeast corner of Broadway and Aiken Avenue. The property, also known as the Akin House, is a two-and-a-half-story brick Federal-period townhouse dating to circa 1816. It is believed to have been designed by noted architect Philip Hooker for William Akin, a prominent local landowner who is credited as the founder of the Village of Greenbush (later the City of Rensselaer). The front (west) façade features a fanlight-topped entry and sandstone window lintels. The south (side) elevation is distinguished with two oval windows flanked by two round windows. It was listed on the NR in 1974 under Criteria B and C in the areas of architecture and exploration.

[The Harder Mill \(ID R-4\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 08341.001191; NR No. 20NR00105) is located at 2 Green Street. The manufacturing building was listed on the NR in 2021. The three-story concrete block and brick building was constructed between 1906 and 1907 and was designed by architect Michael O’Connor. The Harder Manufacturing Company of Valatie, NY, constructed the building as a processing facility for textile materials. The building later continued to serve as a textile mill under the hospices of the Albany Woolen Company. It was listed under Criterion A in the area of industry. Its period of significance was identified as 1906 to circa 1967.

[95 Third Avenue \(ID R-5\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 08341.000863) is located on Third Avenue near East Street. It was determined eligible in 2018. It is a two-story three-bay house with a front-gable roof

constructed in the late nineteenth century. It features projecting bay windows at first and second story levels and a front porch. Little information on this building is available in the CRIS system.

[93 Third Avenue \(ID R-6\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 08341.000862) is located on Third Avenue near East Street. It was determined eligible in 2018. It is a two-story three-bay brick house with a front-gable roof, dating to circa 1882. The building retains six-over-six-light windows, a wood cornice, and front porch. Little information on this building is available in CRIS.

[89 Third Avenue \(ID R-7\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 08341.000861) is located on Third Avenue between Adams and Plum Streets. It was determined eligible in 2018. It is a two-story three-bay wood-frame single-family residential building with a flat roof. Constructed in 1881, it has Queen Anne-style detailing including a cornice with brackets and a decorative frieze, a front porch with turned posts, projecting bay windows, and a second-story one-bay verandah with a pedimented gable roof, turned posts, and spindlework. Little information on this building is available in CRIS.

[77 Third Avenue \(ID R-8\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 08341.000860) is located on Third Avenue near East Street. It was determined eligible in 2018. It is a two-story three-bay wood-frame single-family residential building with a low hipped roof, likely constructed in the late nineteenth century. Little information on this building is available in CRIS.

[30 Second Avenue \(ID R-9\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 08341.000884) is located on Second Avenue at Walker Street. It was determined eligible in 2018. The two-story four-bay brick building is a distinctive example of the Italianate style with a double-leaf door with hooded and bracketed door surround and a complex roof parapet. Little information on this building is available in the CRIS system.

[43 Second Avenue \(ID R-10\)](#) (NR-eligible) (USN 08341.000885) is located on Second Avenue near Green Street. It was determined eligible in 2018. The single-family residential building is two stories in height with a front-gable roof and a front porch; it appears to date to the early twentieth century. Little information on this building is available in the CRIS system.

[The W.P. Irwin Bank Building \(ID R-11\)](#) (NR-listed) (USN 08341.001120; NR No. 07NR05742) is located at 156 Broadway at 2nd Avenue. It was listed on the NR in 2007. The two-story masonry bank building was constructed in 1873 in the High Victorian Gothic style with a brick wing added in 1903. William P. Irwin was instrumental in establishing the East Albany Banking & Trust Company was established in 1873 at a time when Greenbush (East Albany) and Bath were thriving (these communities would be consolidated as the City of Rensselaer in 1897). While the bank was initially prominent and successful in the community, it was short-lived due in part to the death of W.P. Irwin a few years after the bank's opening. The building was later occupied by a jewelry store and other commercial establishments. The building is significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of commerce and architecture. Its period of significance was identified as 1873 to circa 1920.

[Livingston Avenue Bridge \(ID M-1\)](#) (NR-Eligible) (USN 00140.004481) was built for the New York Central Railroad in 1901-1903 by the American Bridge Company. The bridge connects the City of Rensselaer on the east bank of the Hudson River with the City of Albany on the west bank of the Hudson River. It is the third successive bridge in this location, preceded by an iron truss bridge in

1872-75 and the original wood truss bridge of 1864-66. The current bridge was built on the abutments and piers of the original 1860s bridge. It is a riveted steel, Baltimore-truss swing bridge measuring 1272 feet in length. A 260-foot continuous truss swing span and four fixed trusses span the navigable portion of the Hudson River. The Livingston Avenue Bridge was determined eligible for listing on the NR in 1999 under Criterion C as an important example of early twentieth century engineering.