



Hudson-Mohawk Vernacular Architecture

September - December 2021

Newsletter

Vol. 1, No. 4

A Recap of the Events of 2021 or Year 2 of Covid

Despite the Pandemic, HMVA had a solid year of programs starting with the Maggie McDowell Memorial Lecture in March (Neil Larson's account of the 20-year restoration project at the Abraham Hasbrouck House in New Paltz) and a directory to virtual tours in for members to take in April. Our first "live" tour of Spencertown and Austerlitz was organized in June by Neil Larson (long distance) and Wally Wheeler, with the help of the Austerlitz town historian, Tom Moreland, and Michael Rebic of the Austerlitz Historical Society (Tom and Michael authored the wonderful book on Austerlitz architecture). This was followed by a socially-distanced annual picnic at the Bronck House in Coxsackie in July. Roberta Jeracka organized a barn tour in Albany County in September, which was followed by tours of two Red Hook houses led by Emily Majer in October and Gothic Revival buildings associated with George Motimer Tibbits in Hoosick. The season ended with the traditional holiday luncheon at Hoffman House in Kingston and a tour of a small 18th-century wood frame house under restoration arranged by the Sheepdog, Rob Sweeney. Inside are photos contributed by Wally Wheeler, Rob Sweeney and Roberta Jeracka. >> [page 12](#)



Collins Dutch Barn, 1812, Ravenna (September)

For contact information please visit www.HMVArch.org

Vanished Vernacular V: Four houses on Steuben Street, Albany, Albany County, New York

By Walter R. Wheeler

Note: This article continues a series that was initiated in the Newsletter of HWVA.¹ The goal of these articles is to compile descriptions, photographs and drawings that were generated in the 19th and early 20th centuries with the intent of documenting buildings that were identified at the time as landmarks, but which have been lost in the intervening years. Attempts to save these structures were among the nation's earliest historic preservation efforts. The documentation generated by these historians preserves information that remains pertinent to the ongoing study of remaining examples of our region's early vernacular structures.

Steuben Street

Steuben Street is the northernmost public way located within the 17th century urban core of the City of Albany. The earliest streets in the community—Broadway and State Street—formalized Native American trails established long before the arrival of Europeans. The streets north of State Street were laid out in an irregular grid, modified to accommodate the irregularly sloping topography that was located between the Hudson River to the east and an elevated sandy plateau, to the west (Fig. 1).

Four of Albany's early houses once stood on Steuben Street, at the northeast and northwest corners of its intersection with Chapel Street, at the northeast corner of Steuben Street and North Pearl Street, and at the intersection of Steuben and Middle Lane. Three can be verified to have occupied sites that were just the north of the 17th century stockade as documented by the 1698 Römer map, but which were encompassed within the protected part of the city after an expansion of the palisade in 1724.² This may suggest a *terminus post quem* for their initial construction (and one is, in fact known to have been built in 1732—see below); however, it is not unheard of in the history of the city for houses to have been built outside of the stockade from an early date, as is demonstrated by the Van Ostrande-Radliff house, still extant on Hudson Street in Albany and built outside of the south

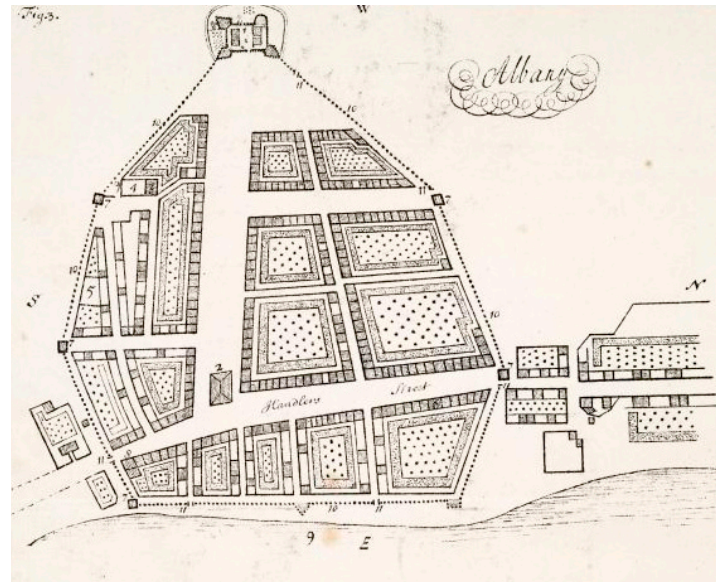


Fig. 1: The Miller map of Albany, 1695 (Albany Institute of History and Art). State Street is the principal east-west street; Steuben Street is the northernmost street roughly parallel to it and adjacent to the stockade. Handlers Street is today's Broadway.

wall of the stockade in 1728. The 1770 Yates map of Albany shows the neighborhood occupied by these houses as being on the edge of the built-up portion of the city at that time, and directly downhill of the military hospital that had been built at the head of Steuben Street in 1756-57.³

Research into the history of two of these dwellings, both located at the intersection of Steuben and Chapel streets, is complicated by the fact that both were known, for at least a portion of their existence, as the "Glen house". Whether they were, in fact, owned by the same family, or if this represents a conflation of the histories of two early houses that both occupied the same intersection, is not presently known. What can be teased apart about their separate histories is presented below.

Glen house, aka Parker's Carpenter Shop

Located at the northeast corner of Steuben and Chapel Street (known early on as Barrack Street, as it was the site of military barracks), the first of two houses known as the Glen house occupied a lot which extended eastward to North Pearl Street. The earliest reference thus far located that records occupation of the building notes it as being used as a carpenter shop, and that in 1816 a group of Albanians used the building for a Sabbath School, which was "adopted" by the Second Presbyterian church in the



Fig.2: The Lansing-Yates-Pemberton house in the early 1880s; the Albany Business College is under construction immediately behind it (Albany Institute of History and Art).

city in October of that year.⁴ The Second Presbyterian Church had been constructed on Chapel Street, not far south from this small dwelling, in the early 1810s.

William Cook owned the property in 1834; his status as prominent merchant in the city makes it likely that the building was an investment property and rented out by him.⁵ In 1842 the house was described as of brick construction, one story in height and owned by the "Heirs of William Cook." It was occupied by Elizabeth Gillispie at that time and had a fairly low assessment of 16 dollars.⁶ In May of 1860 John N. Parker moved his carpentry business into the house.⁷

The lot occupied by the Glen house was owned by C. M. Jenkins in 1876; an associated house on the portion of the lot that faced North Pearl Street was addressed number 48;

the Glen house had no address, possibly indicating its status as an outbuilding by that date. Indeed, the majority of the buildings facing Steuben Street were outbuildings at that time; the narrow lane lost its status as a residential district as the city expanded to the north and west.⁸ In 1881 the former Glen house continued to be occupied by Parker's carpenter shop.⁹

The Glen house received little attention in the press until near the end of its existence, although it clearly was recognized as a landmark of sorts for some time. In 1883, it was described as an

ancient house on [the] corner of Steuben and Chapel streets, is of two brick sides, one of which, the gable, looked down on its accompanying garden which extended to Pearl street. Several years ago, there were visible on

the boards on the Chapel street side, the pocket knife records of long bye-gone day's amusement, in cutting names, initials and dates as early as 1708 or 9 and later. Whether these dates were correct or only cut carelessly or were the dates of birth of the artist, cannot be known of course, but the entire building in materials and details of construction, indicate that it may be as old if not many years older than the Pemberton house.

"Pemberton house" referred to above was the Lansing-Yates-Pemberton house, at that time extant on the northeast corner of North Pearl and Columbia streets. It is believed to have been constructed in 1710 and bore date irons (installed at a later time) to that effect on its gable end wall (Fig.2). It was a classic example of a small urban Dutch house, with spout gable, fleur-de-lis anchor irons, second floor loading door, and casement sash.

The Glen house was further described at that time (April 1883) as "tottering toward its downfall."¹¹ A proposal for its removal to make way for new construction, and its restoration on a new site, was made in 1886.

The west end of the lot to be occupied by the Y. M. C. A. building is covered by an old Dutch building, said to be older than the Staats house on the southeast corner of State and Pearl [The Staats house was built in 1667; the Glen house was certainly not as old as that]. At the bi-centennial meeting last night, it was suggested in an informal way that something might be done with the old material in reproducing it in the Washington park or in some smaller park, so that it would represent the type of the old Dutch gables of ancient Albany. The matter was accordingly referred to the committee on decorating and monumenting the city. As it will be but a very short time the ancient little houses of our forefathers will be suffered to remain, it seems proper that this offer should be taken up and the building reproduced and restored. It is about 23 by 34 feet, a wood frame with brick veneer on two sides and broad boarding on the other, with shingle roof. It might cost between \$500 and \$800 to take it down carefully, cart the material and rebuild it, restoring it at the same time. If it were in our park it would be an interesting addition to the attractions therein. As this is the only opportunity we shall have to obtain it, the common council might take some steps to perpetuate the building, or, if it were possible, the bi-centennial committee ought to take it in hand.

It is probable that in a few years the Pemberton and Staats corners will succumb to the march of improvement, and the searchers after the "Crow feet Gables" and antique houses and half doors will look in vain for a single representative left. Something should be done to restore, reproduce or rebuild for the generations to follow these fast disappearing relics of the past.¹²

Despite this plea, which would soon be echoed during the course of other ill-fated attempts to save the architectural relics of the city (among them the Lansing-Yates-Pemberton house, the Van Rensselaer Manor house and the Van Rensselaer Land office, all, in their turn, suggested as ornaments to Washington Park), the Glen house was razed by early July of 1886. A special issue of *The Argus*, the city's leading paper, which commemorated the Bicentennial of Albany's charter, noted:

It seems strange that the bi-centennial year should witness the destruction of one of the oldest houses in the city, and yet such is the case. The edifice in question is the quaint old structure at the corner of Steuben and Chapel streets, known to all Albanians as "Parker's Carpenter Shop." This structure was swept aside in the march of improvement, to make room for the beautiful new home of the Young Men's Christian association. Perhaps an ardent archeologist might be inclined to doubt if blessings would follow any endeavor which began with such an act of vandalism. But citizens at large will be thankful, for the house has long seemed upon the verge of toppling over, and it stood in a street which has much traffic. A proposal, however, was made, which seemed feasible, and which should certainly be carried out. This was that the building be removed to some



Fig.3: Brick from the Glen house, Albany. Its dimensions were unrecorded, but it appears to have conformed to the larger size of brick made in the early 18th century, which was typically between eight and nine inches in length, four inches wide and two or more inches in thickness.

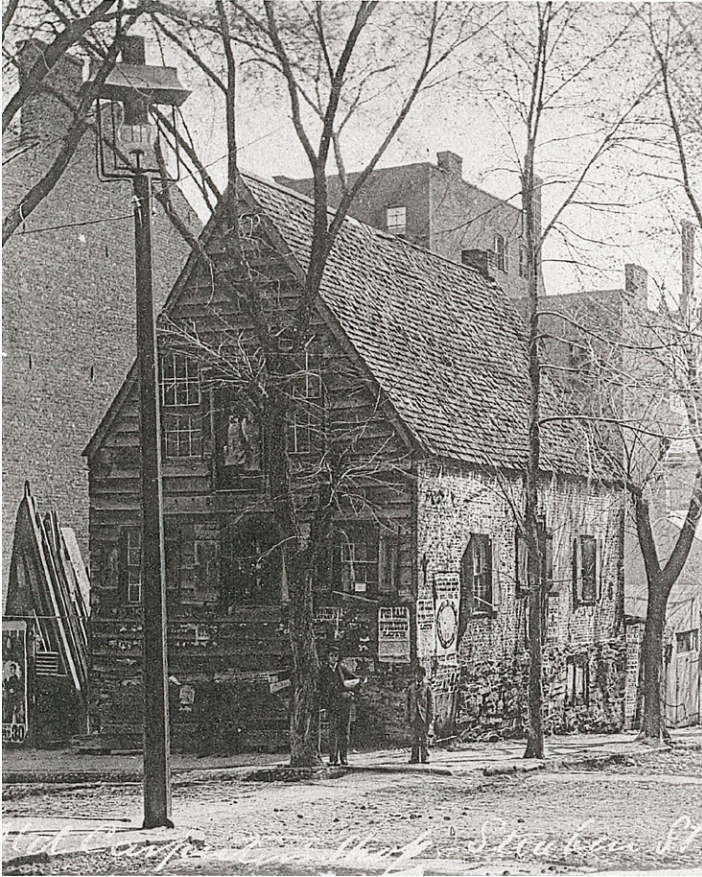


Fig.4: Photograph of the Glen house by J. W. Mac Murray, 1883 (Author's Collection). The south elevation retains its brick veneer facing, held back by fleur-de-lis anchor irons. The high foundation may be an indication of lowering of the topography in the intervening years. This house and the other Glen house described in this article were both located on a portion of Albany's hill that was subjected to cut and fill operations during the early years of the 19th century. The roof was covered with wood shingles when this photo was taken.



Fig.5: Engraved view by R. Sheridan, 1886. Although probably copied from the 1883 photograph, this image makes aspects of the building clear that are obscured in the earlier image. Among these are the intact hoist beam on the west gable end elevation and the door centered on the south elevation.

other location; and then be "restored." It was picturesque and well-built, and would apparently have paid for removal. The history of the house is extremely meagre and difficult to gather. It was known as the Glen house and it was a very important trading post for the Indians all the time between 1700 and 1810.¹³

A brick from this house survived in the collection of a northern New York State historical society until being discarded in 2013 (Fig.3). The label attached to it indicated the belief that the house had been constructed ca. 1700.

Other features of this house, noted from surviving images, include the *fleur-de-lis* form anchor irons, which were used to tie the brick veneer to the wood frame structure of the house. Apparently (in 1886) the two brick-faced walls that remained were the south and east end walls, although it is likely that the west end wall originally had brick veneer, as it faced Chapel

Street. A photo from 1883 and a sketch published in 1886 show this elevation as sheathed with wide clapboards, and with a loading door and hoist in its gable end (Figs.4 & 5). A general idea of the east wall of the house can be gathered from a citywide birds-eye view published in 1879.¹⁴ In that view, two tiers of two windows, together with a single attic-level window, are illustrated on the east elevation (Fig.6).

The house was three bays in width on its south (Steuben Street) elevation, with a central door on that façade. A single chimney was located at the east end of the house, possibly indicating that the plan featured an unheated room at the west end. Alternatively, a small patch in the center of the ridge of the roof may indicate the former location of a chimney that could have vented a back-to-back fireplace. The lack of a stoop leading to this door in both the 1883 and 1886 images suggests that the building was disused; however, this notion is dispelled by the fact that two men in aprons can be seen



Fig.6: Detail of the 1879 Beck & Pauli birds-eye view of Albany. The east gable end wall of the Glen house is seen in the center of this image.

standing in the loading door on the Chapel Street side, and a third appears to be looking out from the window below. There may have been a secondary entrance on the north side, through the small alley adjacent to the building.

A Second Glen House

Less is presently known about the second Glen family house at this intersection. Located at the northwest corner, it was a brick masonry house of two stories with a battered stone foundation, pantile roof and large central chimney. The tall height of the exposed part of the foundation is probably a relic of the regrading of the streets that bounded its lot on two sides, undertaken in the mid-19th century and

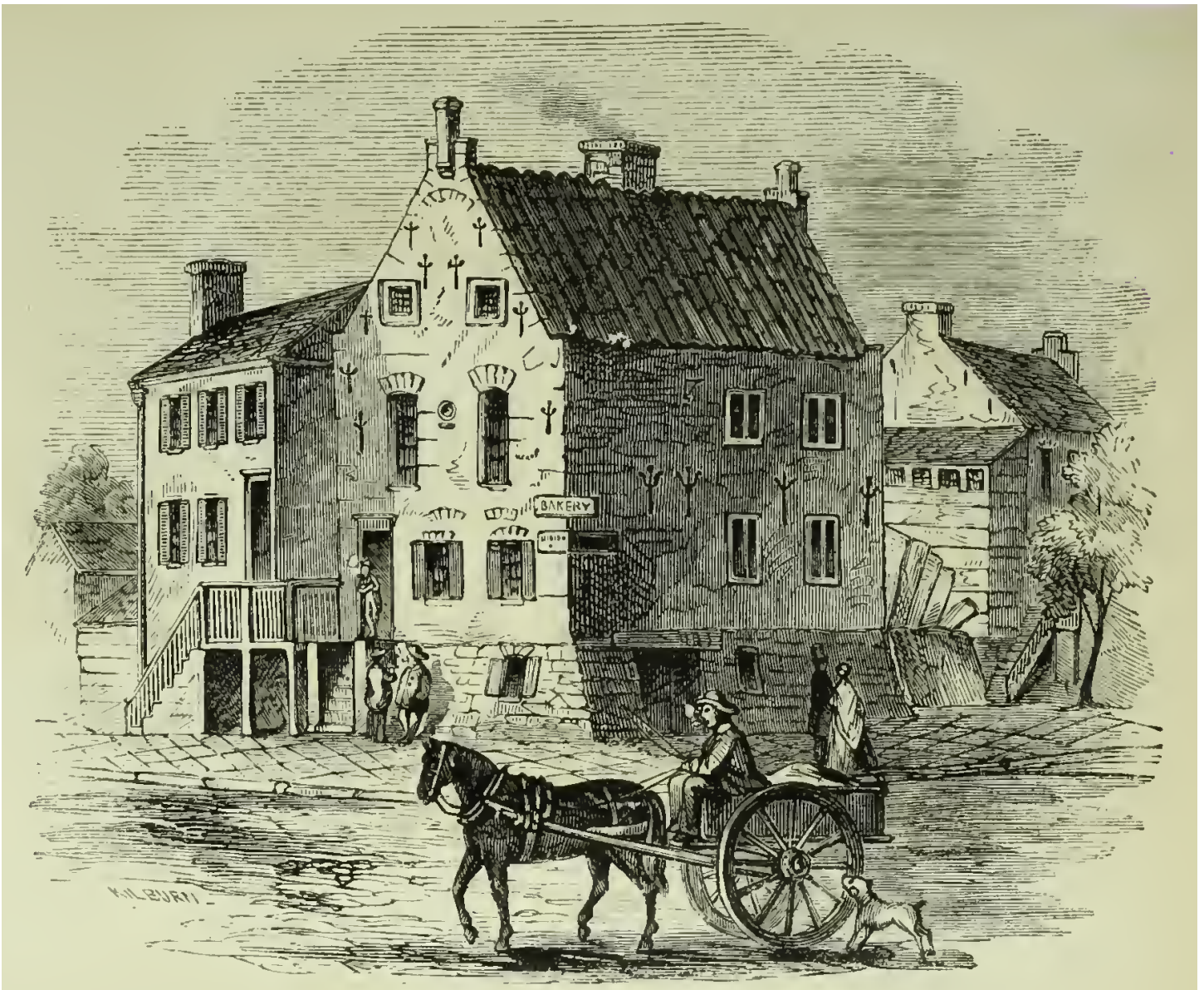


Fig.7: Engraving by Samuel Smith Kilburn published in 1856 while the building was extant..

which caused structural problems for other buildings in the vicinity, including Philip Hooker's Lutheran Ebenezer church, built in 1816-18 and which had to be removed in 1868 due to its tilting steeple, caused by the undermining of its foundations.

An advertisement placed in 1796 offered what is believed to be this house, for sale:

Situate on the corner of Steuben and Barrack-streets. The House has tiled roof & is in good repair. The lot is 30 feet by 100; is a good stand for business,

particularly a tavern, for which it is conveniently situated and the house well calculated.¹⁵

The large center chimney of this dwelling indicates the presence of back-to-back fireplaces in what was probably initially a two-room plan. In 1842 the house was occupied by Dr. Staats and George Young and was owned by the "Misses Bridgen." It was described as being two stories in height and of brick construction.¹⁶ The house was illustrated in 1856 in a national publication, *Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion*, published in Boston (Fig.7).¹⁷

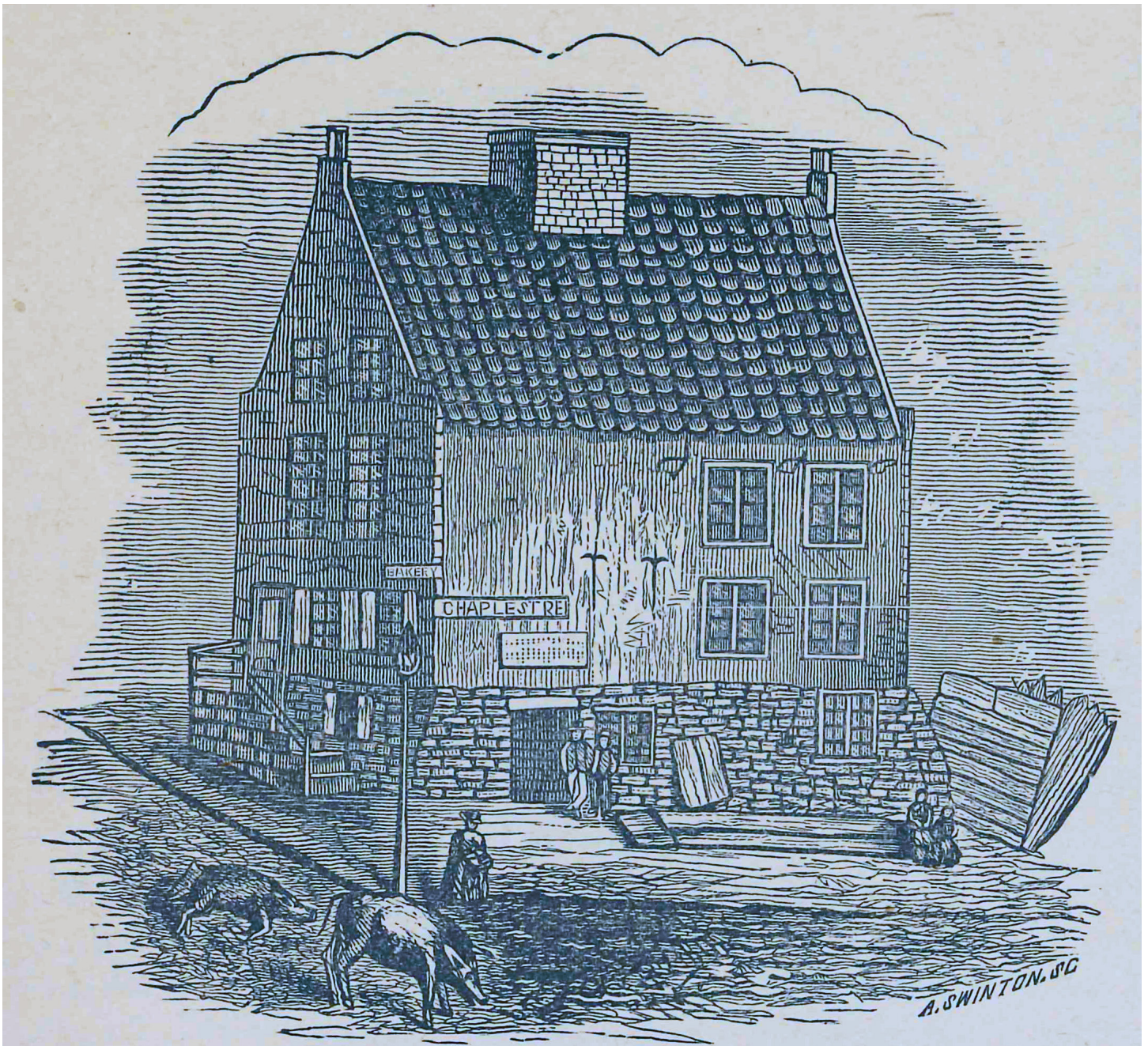


Fig.8: A second view of the Glen house, probably also drawn in the 1850s. Engraved by Alfred Swinton.

In the former view it is shown as having numerous anchor irons on its two street elevations, and spout gables at each gable end wall. A relieving arch is seen at the top of the Steuben Street gabled façade, and a sign advertising a bakery is attached to the corner of the house. The Chapel Street façade retains four paired casement windows, while the Steuben Street elevation appears to retain casements in its attic, the first and second floor windows have been converted to double-hung sash. A circular device is located between the two second-floor windows on this elevation; whether it is a portal, plaque, or something else is not discernible.

The spout gable of the adjacent house, seen on the right side of this image, would have originally faced Columbia Street to the north but appears to have been remodeled to face Chapel Street (note the staircase). In 1853, this house, at 41 Chapel Street, was occupied by Benjamin W. Arnold, a lumber dealer; the small yard between his house and the Glen house appears to be filled with boards.¹⁸

A second view, the original publication date of which is unknown but also likely in the 1850s, was created by Alfred Swinton (Fig.8).¹⁹ This view shows several details not present in the first image. At the basement level on the Chapel Street side of the building (facing the viewer), paired casements are seen at the right-hand side. This view appears to indicate one-wythe thick brick veneers on the north and south (Steuben Street) elevations, with the Chapel Street face of the building possibly being covered with stucco, although anchor irons would not have been needed if that were the original surface treatment. The three roughly “d” shaped forms at the top of the Chapel Street wall appear to be supports for a gutter, and must have been prominent for them to be included in the illustration. The circular device between the two windows of the Steuben Street end of the house is not indicated, and a different configuration for the exterior staircase is shown.

The house was extant when recorded on the Jacobs map of 1857, but it had been removed by 1866 when the Beers map of the city was published.²⁰ Its site was built upon by part of a new row of dwellings and associated stables previous to 1876.²¹

Van Schaick [?] house

A third house, for which there is no illustration, is recorded in a colorful description by James Silk Buckingham who saw it in 1838. It was located on the northeast corner of North Pearl and Steuben streets, that is, at the next-east intersection from the above-mentioned houses.

...there stood at the north-east corner of Pearl and Steuben Street...a Dutch burgher’s residence, bearing the date of 1732; its yellow and ill-cemented bricks, its small windows and doors, its low body, and immensely disproportioned sloping roof, covered with tiles of all shapes and fashions, shewing what description of city Albany was likely to have been a century ago...²²

This house appears to have been approximately the same size as the two single-family dwellings previously described, and although we don’t have an image of it,

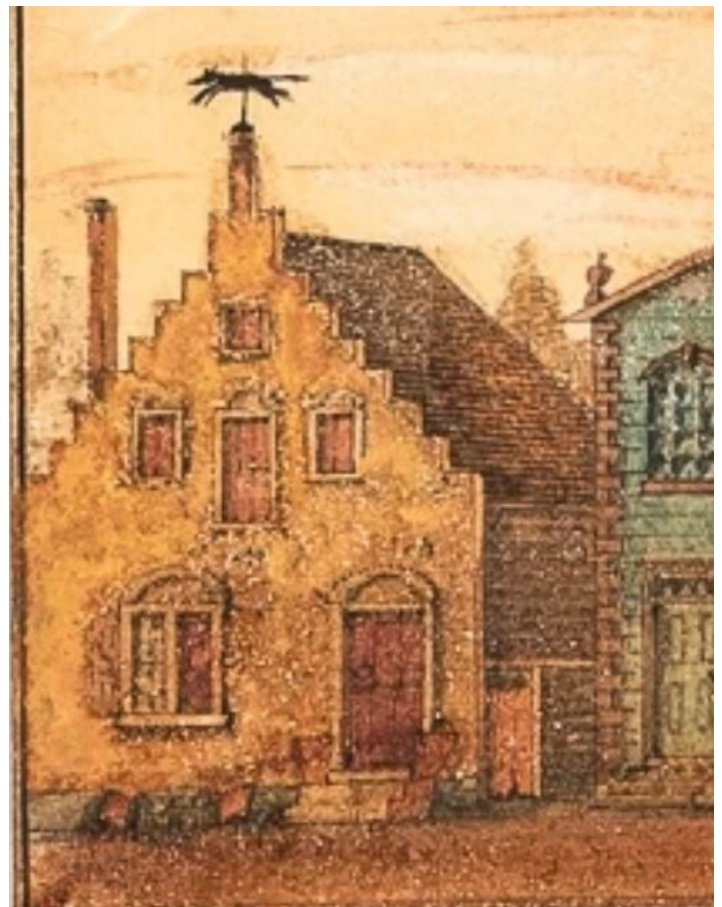


Fig.9: Detail of James Eights’ view of North Pearl Street from Steuben Street to Fox Street in 1812, painted ca. 1850 (Albany Institute of History and Art). The house illustrated here was also razed previous to 1842.

the description of yellow brick, a tile roof and the date 1732 indicates that yellow brick was still in use into the second quarter of the 18th century in Albany, well after importation of that material from the Netherlands had largely ceased. There is, in fact, some evidence that yellow brick was manufactured in Albany as early as the third quarter of the 17th century, and occasional importations of the material from the Netherlands are documented as late as 1786.²³

This building appears to have been removed before 1842, as a tax assessment survey in October of that year recorded a three-story brick building on the site of moderate valuation, owned by Mrs. Charles E. Dudley and occupied by John Q. Wilson.²⁴ Indeed the lot was offered for sale in 1839, and was described at that time as

about twenty seven feet on Pearl street, and about one hundred and four feet on Steuben street, excepting and reserving out of said lot an alley or right of way across the east end thereof seven feet wide and ten feet high, which belongs to the lot adjoining on the north—the owners of said corner lot having the right to build over said alley at a height of at least ten feet from the surface of the walk, in front of said alley.²⁵

The lack of reference to a building on the property may be an indication that it had already been razed by that date; if so, it was removed soon after Buckingham recorded it. The property was ordered sold as the result of a court action between Gerrit and Maria Peebles and Anna and Catharine Van Schaick. The house formerly on the lot had been no more than 27 feet wide, and more likely about 20 feet in width, as its gable end wall entrance faced North Pearl Street, meaning its interior principal framing was oriented north-south; dimensions much over 20 feet in length were uncommon for less pretentious houses built in urban contexts. It was probably quite similar to the house which stood at the northwest corner of that same intersection, which was illustrated by James Eights (Fig.9).

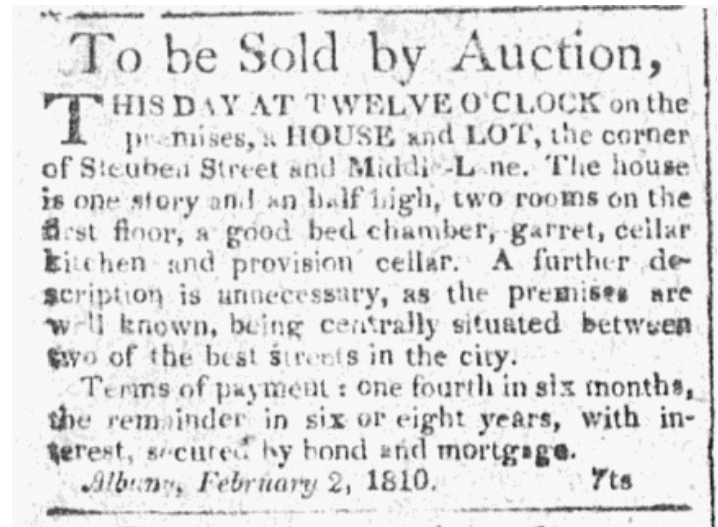


Fig.10: Advertisement placed in early 1810 for a house at the intersection of Steuben Street and Middle Lane.

House at the Corner of Middle Land and Steuben Street

A fourth Steuben Street house, located at the intersection with Middle Lane (today's James Street), was described when advertised for sale in 1810 (Fig.10).²⁶ The advertisement doesn't contain sufficient information to positively identify this house, but lot configurations suggest it was either on the southwest or northwest corner of this intersection. Yet, it contains a good, if general, description of the room layout. Basement kitchens remained common in Albany well into the 19th century and were especially common in households that included enslaved individuals. The two rooms of the first floor are not explicitly described; the second floor was probably the site of the "good bed chamber," with the garret taking up the remainder of that floor. This was a common spatial arrangement for houses of this scale, and probably reflects the layout of the smaller of the two Glen houses (at the northeast corner of Chapel and Steuben streets) as well.

Conclusion

A handful of the early 18th century houses which once lined Steuben Street remained long enough into the 19th century to draw the attention of travelers and antiquarians. Located on a narrow side street that had previously

evaded the pressures of development and commercialization, they all fell to these forces by the end of the 19th century. The dramatic expansion of Albany's population during that period—a trend reflected in urban areas across the country and fueled by immigration and industrialization—resulted in the extension of the commercial district into former residential areas, and the growth of the city's institutions, which sought sites close to downtown. This transformation did not go unnoticed and resulted in some of the first calls for historic preservation. An unidentified author, writing of Albany in 1843, observed:

Some of our cotemporaries [sic] chronicle with undisguised pleasure, the disappearance from year to year of "the old Dutch gable-end buildings," and the springing up in their places of "blocks" of modern city architecture, without gable to turn any way, or any thing to break their wearisome horizontal monotony. Welcome as improvement in building may be, as a token of steadily increasing and substantial wealth, public spirit and well directed enterprise,...it would be more welcome if it befel [sic] oftener the more modern rookeries and tinderboxes that mark some of our principal streets, rather than the staid and respectable mementoes of the last century, with their prim and turreted gables, sharp backs, tiled roofs,

dormer windows, lead sashes, & c. We do not allude to the specimens of old Dutch buildings that wear a masquerade of modern finery—for there are many such that might as well be put out of their misery at once—but to the few specimens of pure Holland, that in spite of shingles and other well intended repairs, still retain much of their simple, picturesque, snug, comfortable characteristics. We could point to at least a half dozen such curiosities about town that, old as they are, have not survived their good looks, and which might furnish hints of propriety and fitness to some of their more ostentatious neighbors.—They bear their age remarkably well, at all events, and though some of them have had their foundation walls exposed by the "levelling" process, they bid fair to stand as long as some that are not yet old enough to have undergone this severe trial. If their roofs are sharp, they "shed" the rain and snow the better for it—and if their gables are towards the street, the occupants can enter without taking a shower bath or a pelting of stalactites from the cornice. They built for comfort and posterity in those days—and posterity will one day come to see and appreciate the means by which the "old hunkers" sought these ends.²⁷

ENDNOTES

- ¹ See the October-December 2015, January-March 2017, April-June 2018, and July-September 2019 issues of the *Newsletter*.
- ² Wolfgang William Römer, *Map of Albany, 1698*. British Museum, London; Anonymous, *Plan of part of the city of Albany, showing a proposal for expanding the stockade to the north*, n.d. Nineteenth century copy of a map dating to c. 1724. McKinney Library, Albany Institute of History and Art, Albany, NY.
- ³ Robert Yates, *Plan of the City of Albany about 1770*. Gerrit Y. Lansing Papers, KT 13324, New York State Library, Manuscripts and Special Collections, Albany, NY.
- ⁴ "Dr. Sprague's Church (Second Presbyterian) Sabbath School—Fiftieth Anniversary," *Albany Evening Journal*, 13 February 1866, 3.
- ⁵ "Obituary. Sudden Death," *Albany Argus*, 8 July 1834, 2.
- ⁶ *Return of the Commissioners Under the Acts to Improve the Navigation of the Albany Basin* (Albany, NY: J. Munsell, 1842), 79.
- ⁷ "Removal," *Albany Evening Journal*, 20 July 1860, 3, in an advertisement dated 11 May.
- ⁸ G. M. Hopkins, *City Atlas of Albany, New York* (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1876), plate F.
- ⁹ "For Sale Cheap," *The Cultivator & Country Gentleman* [Albany, NY] 46 (3 November 1881), 717.
- ¹⁰ J. W. MacMurray, "Houses in Ancient Albany County," in MacMurray, ed., *A History of the Schenectady Patent in the Dutch and English Times* (Albany, NY: n. p., 1883), viii, 449.
- ¹¹ *Ibid.*
- ¹² Old Builder [pseud.], "The Oldest Building in Albany. Can Nothing be Done to Perpetuate It?" *The Albany Evening Times*, 21 May 1886.
- ¹³ "Parker's Carpenter Shop," *The Argus* (Albany, NY), 18 July 1886, special supplement entitled *The Bicentennial Argus*, 16.
- ¹⁴ Beck & Pauli, *Albany, New York* (Hartford, CT: H. H. Rowley & Co.), 1879. Copy on file at the Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.
- ¹⁵ "For Sale, A House and Lot," *Albany Gazette*, 14 October 1796, 4, in an ad dated 7 October 1796.
- ¹⁶ *Return of the Commissioners Under the Acts to Improve the Navigation of the Albany Basin* (Albany, NY: J. Munsell, 1842), 79.
- ¹⁷ "Scenes in Albany, N. Y.," *Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion* (Boston, MA) 10: 8 (23 February 1856), 120-121.
- ¹⁸ Joel Munsell, comp., *Munsell's Albany Directory and City Register, for 1853-54* (Albany, NY: J. Munsell, 1853), 18.
- ¹⁹ Reprinted in A. O. Springer, comp., *Albany's Bi-Centennial* (Albany, NY: A. O. Springer, 1886), 27. Adding to the confusion between the two Glen houses, the caption of this image in this publication claims that it was formerly the Parker carpenter shop, an association which is more strongly documented to the other Glen house.
- ²⁰ E. Jacob, *Map of the City of Albany with Village of Greenbush, East Albany, and Bath* (Albany: Sprague & Co., and New York: M. Dripps, 1857); Sidney N. and Daniel G. Beers, *New Topographical Atlas of the Counties of Albany and Schenectady* (Philadelphia: Stone and Stewart, 1866).
- ²¹ G. M. Hopkins, *City Atlas of Albany, New York* (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1876), plate F.
- ²² James Silk Buckingham, *America, Historical, Statistic and Descriptive* (London: Fisher, Son, and Co., 1841), this passage reprinted in Roger Haydon, ed., *Upstate Travels, British Views of Nineteenth-Century New York* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1982), 71.
- ²³ "Just Imported in the brig Nymph," *Loudon's New York Packet*, 5 October 1786, 4, in an ad dated 15 August 1786.
- ²⁴ *Return of the Commissioners Under the Acts to Improve the Navigation of the Albany Basin* (Albany, NY: J. Munsell, 1842), 60.
- ²⁵ "In Chancery," *Daily Albany Argus*, 15 July 1839, 3.
- ²⁶ "To be Sold by Auction," *Albany Register*, 2 February 1810, 2.
- ²⁷ "City Improvement," *The Argus* (Albany, NY), 3 May 1843.



Restoration of Abraham Hasbrouck, Historic Huguenot Street, New Paltz, Maggie McDowell Lecture (March)



Forge at Robert Engel Blacksmith Shop, Austerlitz Historical Society (June)



Stair in David Pratt House, 1777, Spencertown (June)



David Pratt House, 1777, Spencertown (June)



Roof framing, David Pratt House, 1777 Spencertown (June)



Harmon Van Der Zee Dutch Barn, Coeymans Hollow (September)



Samuel Shaw house, 55 Elm St., Spencertown (June)



Summer picnic at HMVA Clubhouse, Coxsackie (July)



Intense lunchtime discussions, Albany County barn tour (September)



Van Der Zee - Reister Barn, 347 Rowe Rd., Selkirk (September)



House at 246 Spring Lake Rd., Upper Red Hook (October)



House at 159 Pitcher Lane, Red Hook (October)



Mud-packed substrate in wall at 246 Spring Lake Rd., Upper Red Hook (October)



Emily Majer directing Red Hook tour



All Saints Church, 1864, Hoosick (November)



House at 129 Wall St., Kingston (December)

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Interior of Collins Dutch barn, Ravenna (September)



Morey-Devereaux house, 1794, brought to Old Austerlitz from Nassau, NY (June)