

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL
other names/site number THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL & MOTOR INN
name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number 88 RIDGE STREET not for publication
city or town GLENS FALLS vicinity
state NEW YORK code NY county WARREN code 113 zip code 12801

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

R. Daniel Murely Signature of certifying official/Title Date 7/10/2018
DS/PO State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Alexander Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 9/14/2018

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL
 Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: hotel

COMMERCE//TRADE: specialty store, restaurant

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: hotel

COMMERCE//TRADE: specialty store, restaurant,

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Classical Revival

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: SYNTHETIC/MEMBRANCE

other: CAST STONE, GLASS, STEEL

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Built between 1924 and 1926, The Queensbury Hotel, located in downtown Glens Falls, Warren County, New York, is a five-story steel frame, concrete and brick masonry building, erected in a contemporary fireproof manner with reinforced concrete floors and roof and gypsum block partitions. The exterior features red brick walls laid in common bond, with decorative pattern-brick work and cast stone trimmings, and detailing of a sedate and restrained Neoclassical character. When completed in the mid-1920s, having been built under the auspices of the J.G. White Engineering Company of New York City, the new five-story edifice featured an asymmetrical footprint, and the hotel's success called for a new addition within a few years of its completion, which furthered this irregular plan. In addition to guest rooms, the hotel included ground-level retail spaces and public assembly rooms which were handsomely finished and which could accommodate a variety of uses. In its current state there are one to three story additions which were added to the north, south and east elevations which modified the original 1924-26 plan, creating a roughly square-shaped block. Currently, the Queensbury Hotel consists of approximately 125,000 square feet of floor space inclusive of 12 meeting rooms, 113 guest rooms, 11 suites, and a restaurant. The nominated building occupies a 2.44-acre parcel on the tree-lined corner of Maple and Ridge streets in a prominent and conspicuous downtown location, reinforcing its importance as one of the city's premier historic buildings. The principal elevation has a southern orientation and fronts on Maple Street, across from Glens Falls City Park and on the border of the Three Squares Historic District (S/NRHP listed 1984). The Ridge Street elevation faces east with an entrance to the main lobby corresponding with its street address. The building has received three major additions since the time of its completion in 1926, the first of which occurred in 1929, at the building's northwest extreme, and the most recent in 1985. The latter addition, added to the rear, or north elevation, is readily distinguishable from the earlier sections both within the building and outside of it.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The Queensbury Hotel is located at 88 Ridge Street in Glens Falls, Warren County, New York. It is situated at a prominent location within the city, at the northwest corner of the intersection of Maple and Ridge streets, a short distance north of Centennial Circle, a major traffic feature where Ridge Street, Glen Street (U.S. Route 9), Warren Street and Hudson Avenue intersect. The hotel's façade faces to the south and fronts directly on Maple Street. Deciduous trees, spaced at regular intervals, are located along the building's south and east elevations, between the sidewalk and the street. Glens Falls City Park is located to the south of the hotel, on the opposite side of Maple Street, with the Crandall Public Library being located on the other side of the park, a short distance to the southwest. The hotel is located in a largely commercial quarter of Glens Falls and is surrounded by a number of

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

restaurants and businesses that line the park's boundary. The hotel's primary parking area is due north of the building and approached from the east from Ridge Street or from the north from East Washington Street; a bank branch with associated parking forms the immediate western boundary. In addition to its lodging accommodations, the nominated building additionally accommodates retail and restaurant spaces which communicate directly with Ridge and Maple streets.

Exterior Description

The Queensbury Hotel is comprised of multiple interconnected masses, with the highest sections of the building, those dating to the 1924-26 and 1929 building campaigns, rising to a full five stories above a fully excavated basement. The original plan consisted of a central east-west block oriented parallel to Maple Street and set back from it, terminated at either end by wings which were oriented at right angles to it and thus aligned on a counter north-south axis; both of these outer north-south blocks project forward towards Maple Street from the central section and thus serve to frame it. Additions made to the original 1924-26 configuration took the form of new masses added to the north, south and east side of the plan. These masses all connect at ground level, and in the case of the latest, 1985 addition, it is readily distinguishable from the earlier part of the building, both inside of it and out.

The façade of the Queensbury Hotel was in most regards austere conceived with restrained ornamentation, with the second, third, fourth and fifth story window openings—most of which correspond with guest rooms within—being crisply cut into the brick membrane, and the detailing, consisting of both cast-stone and patterned brick work, being held closely to the wall plane. The original façade design, which remains largely intact without alteration, featured subtle asymmetry and consisted of the three-bay outer blocks which were linked by the eight-bay recessed section; the general composition was symmetrical excepting an offset entrance block, three bays wide, which engages with the west elevation of the block fronting on Ridge Street. The entrance block features two tall round-arched windows which rise a full two-stories, these flanking the principal entrance and its classically inspired frontispiece, which is contained within a blind arch. The upper story windows of the five-story sections are of a conventional type and are fitted with 15-light replacement sash with ventilation panels below; historic images depict the earlier sash configuration with wood windows of a six-over-one type. The brick walls, laid in common bond in a five-to-one stretcher to header ratio, rise to parapet level. Patterned brick banding, comprised of staggered header, soldier and header stack bond, serves to visually separate the first and second stories and thereby differentiates between the ground-story base of the building and the four stories above. A narrow brick belt course is situated at the base of the fifth story windows, though slightly above sill level. Immediately above the fifth story windows is a deep frieze, consisting of patterned brick work inclusive of soldier stack bond, basket weave, and rowlock and stack bond; it is terminated by a projecting stretcher brick course. Above this is the parapet, which has

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

common bond brickwork beneath a simply articulated projecting brick motif—in essence header bricks serving as dentils—and it is capped with metal sheathing.

The south elevations of the east and west blocks project forward from the remainder of the facade towards Maple Street and each has conventional windows corresponding with the second, third, fourth and fifth floors within and, at ground story, fenestration corresponding with commercial spaces. As with the outer blocks the recessed section has windows arranged symmetrically, these corresponding with the four stories above ground level. Large window bands fitted with modern glazing correspond with space given over to retail functions at ground level on the east block; these are carried around the corner to the Ridge Street elevation. On the west block at ground level there are three bays consisting of two large picture windows which flank a center entrance contained within a classically inspired frontispiece. Between the wings and situated in front of the block that links them is the entrance block, which is three bays wide by three bays deep. It features tall multi-story round-arched windows—the arches spring from a continuous cast-stone belt course, and the glazing forms a modified Palladian motif—and, centered on the south elevation, is the principal entrance to the lobby, which is shielded beneath an awning. Moulded cast-stone cornices and a brick parapet terminate the entrance block. To the west of this entrance block, engaged with it and east wall of the west block, is a lower one-story block which projects forward from the south wall of the recessed section, thereby leaving a void between the two (the ground story of the recessed five-story block has five round-arched apertures which remain as built, though concealed from view at street level by the one-story addition). This low-lying section has three pairs of French doors, symmetrically placed, on both its north and south elevations.

The east elevation, fronting on Ridge Street, is comprised of the symmetrical eight bays of the original 1924-26 five-story section, in addition to a blind expanse that corresponds with the 1985 addition. The latter, while it lengthened the original elevation, is generally inconspicuous in character. This elevation, which along with the building's south façade is one of its two principal public faces, features the same articulation of detail as employed on the façade and second, third, fourth and fifth story windows which also follow the established precedent. An original entrance to the 1926 hotel remains in its original location, centered between the fourth and fifth bays at ground-story level; it is deeply recessed from the wall plane and consists of a classically inspired frontispiece with double-leaf doors flanked by full-length sidelights. Storefronts, which offer asymmetrical relief from the otherwise symmetrical composition, correspond with the sidewalk on Ridge Street. Although the glazing has been altered, the storefront openings largely remain in their original locations, which is apparent in comparing existing conditions with the original architectural renderings. An exception is what would appear to be the enclosure of a band of windows which were originally located immediately north of the recessed entrance. Moving south to north along the elevation at ground-story level, from the southeast corner, there is a three-bay storefront expanse which includes an entrance; a one-bay wide expanse, immediately south of the recessed doorway; a narrow one-bay wide storefront which was truncated from

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

its original three-bay wide expanse; and then a one-bay storefront, beyond which is the northeast corner of the original construct.

The west elevation is comprised of the original nine bays of the 1924-26 section, in addition to five bays corresponding with the 1929 addition, for a total of 14 bays consisting from second to fifth story level of both conventionally scaled window openings and narrower ones which correspond with bathrooms. At ground story level, moving northward from the southwest corner, there are three large round-arched windows which follow the format established on the south façade's entrance block, followed by a wide doorway spanned by a large transom. Beyond these, moving northward, the fenestration assumes a more conventional nature, particularly where it corresponds with the kitchen; the windows bays situated nearest the northwest corner feature both single and paired windows with cast-iron security bars. This elevation's decorative motives follow those established on the Maple Street and Ridge Street elevations.

The hotel's north elevation—still the most utilitarian of the four, but which now features a classically inspired entrance and portico corresponding with the 1985 addition—is in large measure composed of the upper stories of three north-facing walls of the 1924-26 and 1929 sections. The north wall of the east block is, like its southern façade, three bays wide, two of which are defined by windows ascending from the second to the fifth stories. The north wall of the center block which served to link the east and west blocks of the original construct has nine bays corresponding with the four stories above ground level. As for the north wall of the 1929 section, it has three bays; however, the center bay is occupied by a projecting stair tower. Brickwork on these north-facing sections does not partake of the decorative motives employed on the remaining elevations. All have common bond brickwork rising from base to metal parapet cap.

The ground level on the north elevation varies significantly from the original 1924-26 architectural renderings. Additions were added and openings were changed nearly immediately after the hotel opening. The original north elevation received subsequent additions which obscured architectural details on the exterior. The 1985 north entrance corresponds with the eastern half of the plan, and it is comprised of an asymmetrically oriented colonnaded arched entrance, with two doors flanking a larger center double door. As noted, the windows corresponding with the upper levels on all elevations are replacements and consist of a fixed vinyl-clad unit with a single pane of insulated glass over a ventilation louver. Each consists of one glass unit with embedded vinyl mullions, which create a 15-light configuration. However, the glazing used on the large original round-arched windows remain.

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Interior Circulation

The principal access to the building is via the entrance on Maple Street. An additional entrance provides accesses to the hotel lobby from Ridge Street, as does one which enters the building from the north elevation via the 1985 addition, corresponding with a vehicular drop-off and parking lot. All three of these points of access lead to the lobby, which provides access to the elevators and stairs that communicate with the upper floors. In addition, there are three pairs of doors which lead to a garden terrace on the south façade, and there are also utility and fire exits on the west and north elevations of the first floor. Secondary circulation occurs across the interior hallways and the hotel's first-floor public rooms, among them a public restaurant, two large ballrooms, and a number of smaller conference, meeting, and dining spaces. There is one rear hallway and one east side hallway, both of which communicate with additional rear spaces.

The elevators and staircase are located immediately east of the lobby. They flank an east-to-west corridor which communicates with the Ridge Street entrance. There are two banks of elevators and one staircase which ascend all of the building's floors. The mezzanine level, situated above and north of the lobby, has a balcony view over the double-height lobby below. It connects directly with double-loaded corridors which extend across the interior plan. The interior has both north-to-south oriented double-loaded corridors on the east and west, connected by an east-to-west double-loaded corridor. There are fire stairs located at the north end of both the east and west blocks.

Lobby

From Maple Street, visitors enter the lobby through the main entrance. The lobby is bilaterally symmetrical in plan. There is a fireplace on the east wall, above which hangs the mural by Coale; immediately opposite on the west wall, and on axis with the fireplace, is the entrance to the restaurant. Proceeding further northwards down the lobby's axis, two ranges of square anta piers with corresponding engaged pilasters define the space where the lobby decreases in scale to a single-floor volume. Entering the lobby from the eastern Ridge Street entrance, passing the elevators and stairs, one directly approaches the reception desk, situated north of the entrance to the restaurant on the west wall. The lobby features distinctive Neoclassical style design features, among them window, door and molding treatments, and the ranges of anta piers. Upon entering from Maple Street, the lobby immediately opens up into a two-story space corresponding with the tall 30-light entrance block windows, this volume extending northward and consisting of approximately once half of the total depth of the lobby.

The north wall of the lobby is opened up at second-story level to accommodate the mezzanine level. This is supported by the anta piers, which are paneled and have acanthus leaf, egg-and-dart and other such classical enrichment, with a second range of piers and a balustrade with delicately turned balusters being situated above. The

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

lower piers carry a classical frieze the face of which is paneled with fan motifs positioned in relation to the piers. Above mezzanine level the piers sustain a second frieze which is embellished with narrow bands of dentils, egg-and-dart and foliate motifs. A struck plaster cornice, separate from the frieze below, forms the terminal element. This classically inspired architectural vocabulary is carried throughout the rest of the lobby, which has coffered ceilings. All doorways and wall openings in this area are adorned with moulded casings, jamb relief panels, and an extended cornice. Floors are laid in an asymmetrical grid of black and white two-foot square terrazzo tiles.

Gold Room

The Gold Room lies directly west of the lobby at first-story level and is original to the 1924-26 hotel. Access to this large ballroom is via a short passage located directly south of the reception desk. The Gold Room is oriented on an east-to-west axis and is rectangular in plan, west of the lobby and south of the Queen's Ballroom. From the Gold Room are accessible the service areas situated further to the west, principal among them the kitchen. Four sets of paired doors access the Queen's Ballroom, situated to the immediate north, while four tall round-arched windows adorn the south wall inclusive of the passage from the lobby. The Gold Room features a full array of classically inspired detail similar to that employed in the lobby. There are three ranges of equally spaced anta piers; the four paired doors to the north and three arched windows to the south are bilaterally symmetrical in plan and on axis with the interior piers. Each pier consists of a cluster of four smaller piers with Composite order capitals, and these carry a shallow frieze with decorative mouldings and dentils which in turn articulate a coffered ceiling. As for the three arched windows on the south wall, the first opening from the east has a door which accesses an exterior courtyard. Base moldings, chair rails, window casings, wall paneling, and cornice moldings all follow the decorative program established in the lobby. Patterned wall-to-wall carpet covers the floor.

Queen's Ballroom

The Queen's Ballroom is one of the largest ballrooms in the Queensbury Hotel, and it occupies a position nearly at the center of the plan. The primary north-to-south corridor lies immediately east of this room, from which one can enter this space. The Queen's Ballroom has an east-to-west orientation and lies parallel to and immediately north of the Gold Room, with four paired doors providing direct communication between these spaces. The Queen's Ballroom additionally accesses utility and corridor spaces at its north and west corners. The north wall was at one time, prior to the north addition, an exterior wall; four original large windows with arched transoms remain in the wall, the glazing replaced with mirrors. Windows situated on the west wall also appear to be former exterior windows and also are now fitted with mirrored glass. The interior architectural features of this room follow the established Neoclassical format, though this room lacks freestanding anta piers. However, the north-to-south oriented sections of frieze, in essence cased beams, are carried into this space from the adjacent Gold Room, and

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

these serve to define a coffered ceiling. Engaged pilasters mark the intersection of these frieze sections with the wall plane, and are principal among this room's detailing, along wall paneling and broken pediments with urns. This room has wall-to-wall carpet flooring with a central square hardwood dance floor.

Albany Meeting Room

The Albany Meeting Room is a medium-sized room located directly north of the lobby. It is accessed from the main north-to-south corridor which aligns it to the west, and there is additionally a secondary entrance which connects it to the pool room, situated immediately to the north. This room dates to the original 1924-26 building campaign. The north wall, with its original arched window and doorway, remains intact, and there is a decorative fireplace on the south wall. The original decorative baseboard, chair rail, and cornice moldings outline the perimeter of the room. The casings around doorways and window openings appear original. The room projection to the south indicates this room was originally two separate rooms, and there is a beam separating that room to the south. An interior doorway with side lights, which are infilled, indicates a former circulation pattern and previous layout.

Adirondack Room

The Adirondack Room is a large conference room located on the north side of the plan and is accessible from an east-to-west cross corridor, which connects with the main north-to-south corridor at its east end. It corresponds with the 1985 addition. Two sets of double doors access the room from the south, and there is also one set of double doors and one single door which provide egress to the parking lot on the building's north side. It can be divided temporarily into two medium-sized rooms by means of a retractable center partition. The room is rectangular in shape and oriented east-west in plan. Interior architectural features mimic the classically inspired motifs established in the earlier 1920s sections. Ceilings are fitted with acoustic composite tile with a relief grid pattern. Crown moldings, engaged pilasters, chair rail, relief panels, and base moldings enclose the room's perimeter. Pairs of arched, mirrored windows are present on west, north, and east walls; brass tiered chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling and wall-to-wall carpeting covers the floor.

Hudson Room

The Hudson Room is a small meeting room located on the east side of the ground floor plan, just north of the Ridge Street entrance. Access to this room is by means of a north-to-south oriented corridor, which also communicates with the barber shop. There is one point of access on the room's west wall and a wide window corresponding with the east, exterior wall, which faces Ridge Street. This room has simple crown molding and chair and base moldings which are not as elaborately conceived as the architectural details in other public spaces within

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

the hotel. This room has a painted gypsum wallboard ceiling and wall-to-wall carpeting, none of which is original to the space.

Kitchen

The hotel's kitchen is located on the west side of the ground floor, where it is roughly centered. It accesses both the Gold Room and Queen's Ballroom through multiple service entrances. It also accesses the Adirondack Room via service entrances on the north side. The kitchen services the restaurant dining room, situated immediately to the south. The kitchen has supported the hotel's dining and catering functions since it opened in the 1920s and has undergone multiple additions and renovations over the course of the hotel's history. The kitchen has primary north-to-south circulation and is outfitted with commercial fittings and finishes. It currently has a perforated tile ceiling with fluorescent lights. Walls appear to be original plaster and there is commercial ceramic tile covering most of the floor surfaces.

Saratoga Room

The Saratoga Room is a small meeting room located in the northwest corner of the ground-floor plan. A series of corridors lead to it from the Saratoga Room, which is situated at the northeast end of a hallway which connects to the secondary east-to-west corridor; the latter communicates with the primary north-to-south circulation corridor. The Saratoga Room is positioned due west of the Adirondack Room, and it has one double door and one window pair. The interior is simply articulated with architectural features similar to others found throughout the hotel. There are asymmetrically patterned ceilings, struck plaster moldings, chair railing with wainscoting beneath, and a base molding. The floor is fitted with wall-to-wall carpeting. Windows appear to be historic six-over-six wood sash, double-hung and wood framed. Their casings are likely historic and similar to other interior architectural features.

Warren Room

The Warren Room is a medium size dining and meeting space. It appears there was formerly a partition separating the space into two smaller rooms. The outline of that partition remains visible on the walls and ceiling. There are also two separate, double entries which further suggest these were once two separate rooms. These doors lead to the same corridor which serves the Saratoga Room. These rooms are directly accessible from a secondary cross corridor aligned on an east-to-west orientation, and near the north entrance to the kitchen. This room appears to have four historic windows, a grouped pair and two individual units; all are double-hung with six-over-six wood sash and have wood frames. The ceiling is comprised of an acoustic composite patterned tile grid offset from the cornice molding. The dropped ceiling is inboard of the cornice molding and surrounded by its own perimeter

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

molding. Other details include a chair rail and base molding. Door casings are moulded wood and the doors have relief panels. On the south wall is located a non-original lower cabinet built into a wall niche.

Typical East Corridor

The typical upper floor corridor in the east block has a dropped acoustic composite tile grid ceiling. The ceiling has a stamped grid pattern and recessed directional lighting. Cornice moldings are relatively simple and extend above the door headers. Chair and base moldings are also relatively simple. The north fire stair begins beyond an interior partition wall. Patterned wall-to-wall carpeting is standard throughout the upper floors of the hotel. This east corridor is situated directly off of the elevator hallway, with the interior fire stair being directly accessible.

Typical West Corridor

The typical upper floor corridor in the west block has a painted plaster ceiling. Cornice moldings are less substantial than those present in the east corridor. Door casings are also slightly more substantial than those located in the east corridor. The chair rail and base mouldings are comparable in size to those used in other corridors, and the floors have wall-to-wall carpeting. A freight elevator is situated on the west side of this corridor, which has a partition with a door opening separating the front from the rear, and there is an interior reverse-swing double fire door. Indirect linear lighting fixtures are present on the upper walls. A fire exit at the rear, or north, side of the corridor provides access to the fire stair.

Typical Guest Room

There are a number of guest room types at the Queensbury Hotel. These vary based on age and location within the building. Rooms located on the southern portion of the original plan largely follow the mid-1920s layout. The standard guest room is a single space with one door and one window. A typical guest room arrangement occurs as one of a pair, the rooms being mirror images of one another, lying in plan immediately adjacent to each other and sharing a common utility shaft at the center. Bathrooms are located on each side of the utility shaft, while closets occupy voids alongside this center shaft. Finishes follow the Neoclassical sentiment established in the larger public spaces, though reduced in scale and complexity for smaller individual rooms. Crown molding, door and window casings, chair rails, and base moldings reflect simplified and stylized classical profiles and proportions.

The typical room has a painted hard-surface ceiling and wall-to-wall carpeted floors. Bathrooms have off-white tile floors and off-white tile wainscot. Most have a tiled corner shower, a single vanity, and one toilet. Windows, as previously described, are replacements consisting of single-unit cased vinyl with an integral heating, air conditioning, and ventilation system panel beneath.

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Bar

The bar is located at the southeast corner of the ground floor and is accessible through the lobby or directly from Ridge Street. This room occupies a full three bays of both the south and east elevations, being at the corner of the building. The bar has been remodeled on multiple occasions and now presents as a completely modern space. The bar ceiling has a soffit around the perimeter, with the center of the ceiling being higher than the perimeter ceiling. Both are comprised of a two-foot-square tile grid, which is used in many areas of the hotel, including some of the corridors. Individual tiles have a stamped pattern. The entire ceiling is painted and has recessed lights and heating and cooling louvers. There is a structural column at the west side of bar. Interior walls are painted gypsum wallboard and adorned with cornice, chair, and base moldings. Decorative schoolhouse style pendant light fixtures provide artificial light.

Restaurant

The restaurant is located at the southwest corner of the ground floor and is accessible from the main lobby, through the garden on the park dining verandah. It is also accessible through service corridors situated to the north. A pair of doors are located on center axis along the south wall, and these open directly onto Maple Street. There are three large round-arched windows on the west wall and two large arched windows on the east wall. The front has two large rectangular windows flanking each side of the paired door entrance. The space is defined by four structural columns which are equally spaced to create a square-at-plan center. Plastered ceilings and decorative moldings have been removed, and mechanical and fire suppression utilities are exposed at ceiling level. A decorative molding encircles the perimeter of the room at roughly window-header height. Walls have commercial vinyl base moldings. There is a north partition connecting the two north columns which divides the room from service spaces and corridors to the north.

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1924- 1956

Significant Dates

1924-26; 1929; 1956

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

J.W. WHITE ENGINEERING CO.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The cited period of significance for this NRHP nomination, 1924-1956, corresponds with the construction of the building and is carried through the period during which it was still locally owned.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Synopsis

Started in 1924 and completed and first opened for business in May 1926, the Queensbury Hotel, located in Glens Falls, Warren County, New York, is historically significant for its salient associations with local boosterism and economic development in the early twentieth century. Beginning in 1916 the local chamber of commerce, a group of local businessmen and city officials desired that a hotel be built in Glens Falls not only to host Adirondack tourists and national businessmen, but to additionally serve as a community center for the city. On March 6, 1924, in an unprecedented show of business and civic teamwork, 100 representative businessmen met at the Glens Falls Insurance Company and unanimously voted to organize the Glens Falls Hotel Corporation; its immediate goal was to see to the construction a state-of-the-art \$600,000 hotel. The project was given strong impetus by the announcement that the Glens Falls Insurance Company was willing to purchase \$50,000 worth of stock to that end and that Finch, Pruyn & Company, the area's leading industry and employer, was willing to match that figure. Within eight days \$440,000 had been raised, or what amounts to roughly six million dollars in contemporary currency. The enthusiasm, organization and rapid success of the endeavor highlighted the contemporary climate of vigorous boosterism that pervaded Glens Falls in the period, and this success also demonstrated the determination of local entrepreneurs and civic-minded citizens to erect a city center landmark suitable for conventions, concerts, entertainment, and other social events, and one which would promote civic pride in Glens Falls and the greater Warren County region. The Queensbury Hotel is additionally significant for its architectural merits as a purpose-built hotel venue designed by the J.G. White Engineering Company of New York City, which was known for their contemporary oversight of large international projects including power plants, railroads, hotels, and military projects. For the Queensbury Hotel the firm generated a design for a five-story steel frame, brick-veneered and reinforced concrete edifice reflecting Neoclassical design influences. On the interior, artist Griffith Baily Coale (1890-1950) provided a mural for a central position, a depiction of an incident in James Fenimore Cooper's "The Last of the Mohicans," which still hangs above the fireplace in the hotel lobby. The Queensbury Hotel is being nominated to the NRHP, in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, and Community Planning & Development, with a period of significance spanning from 1924 to 1956, the period during which it was built and served as a venue for social and commercial functions in Glens Falls and the Adirondack Region, and during which time it remained locally owned by Glens Falls businessmen.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Historical Context: A Brief History of Glens Falls & Boosterism in the 1920s

The City of Glens Falls is located in the southeastern corner of Warren County, New York. It is surrounded by the Town of Queensbury to its north, east and west, and by the Hudson River to its immediate south. In 1762 a group of Quaker settlers from the Oblong region of eastern Dutchess County, New York, purchased lands in this area, one of a number of large groups of Quaker settlers who populated the forbidding northern New York frontier in the pre-Revolutionary War period, along with considerable numbers of Quakers who settled in Easton, Washington County. Abraham Wing was a principal early figure and it was he who surveyed and divided the town into lots in November of 1762, and in 1763 the first permanent settlers arrived. The settlers were soon to find themselves in the path of war during the American Revolution. In 1777 General John Burgoyne's army, moving southward from the Champlain Valley, compelled many to flee the nascent settlement; yet worse was the year 1780, known traditionally as "the year of the burning," at which time the Queensbury settlers were burned out of their houses by Loyalists and their Native American allies, the settlement being abandoned for over a year after that incident.

By the end of the eighteenth century more permanent frame houses began to replace the log houses of the settlement years, and with the years of strife behind growth assumed a more decidedly steady and stable course. A decline in local timber promoted the construction of the Feeder Canal, built to link Glens Falls with Fort Edward, where Abraham Wing III had devised a method of driving loose logs down the Hudson River from the Adirondacks, thus opening up a new source of timber and with it prosperity. The mid-1800s brought a considerable boom to the industrial interests of Glens Falls, which was gaining visibility as a major regional lumber and transportation center. In 1865 two brothers, Jeremiah and Daniel Finch, along with partner Samuel Pruyn, purchased the Glens Falls Company sawmill at the foot of Glen Street, along with nearby quarries and a grist mill. In 1905 Finch, Pruyn & Company entered the paper milling business, which became the major industry and employer of the area. In 1924 the company matched the Glens Falls Insurance Company's \$50,000 stock purchase in the venture to build the Queensbury Hotel.

Large-scale commercial hotels in America were a new phenomenon in the nineteenth century, and a progression from eighteenth century standards, when guest lodging was provided mostly by a vast array of small inns and taverns. Exceptions included some of the hotels built in large cities beginning in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, notably those designed by the architect Isaiah Rogers of Boston, among them the Astor House in Manhattan, the Tremont House in his native Boston, and the Bangor House in Bangor, Maine. These offered new amenities which were novel at the time, including indoor plumbing and central heating, and were well-known for their commodious and lavish dining halls and overall opulence. Others came to follow, such as the St. Nicholas Hotel in Manhattan, completed in the early 1850s to the designs of J. B. Snook and Griffith Thomas, which

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

supplanted the Astor House as the city's principal commercial hotel, and which was the first building in that city to exceed a price tag of one million dollars to construct. By the turn of the twentieth century, and with the advent of both reinforced concrete and steel framing, the commercial hotel became more common. Driven by increasing standards of comfort and accommodation, and buoyed by the prosperous economy of the 1920s, cities such as Glens Falls sensed the practical and symbolic value of such establishments. However, to achieve this end, considerable funds were required, and it was in large measure due to local boosterism that the Queensbury Hotel was seen through from conception to realization.

In 1916 the idea of a centrally located hotel ranked foremost among the concerns of the Glens Falls chamber of commerce; however, it was not until 1924 that the idea was more concretely seized upon. Chamber members and three prominent local businessmen— Frank Smalley, George Bayle, and Benjamin McCreery—led the call to action. In a seemingly unprecedented display of business and civic teamwork that would be difficult to duplicate today, 100 local businessmen met at the former Glens Falls Insurance Company offices that year and voted to raise \$600,000 to begin the project. The rate at which the requisite funds were raised was remarkable. Enthusiasm by city residents and businessmen alike allowed for a sum of \$440,000 to be raised in just over a week. In a month a total of \$474,000 had been successfully raised and it was decided that the remainder of the estimated \$750,000 could be borrowed. With the financing in place, the plan to build a five-story hotel with 150 guest rooms, first-floor retail shops and public gathering spaces was set in motion. The group purchased the land at the corner of Ridge and Maple streets, incorporated the group, and named George F. Bayle Sr. as president in April 1924, just a month after the group of 100 businessmen had approved the project. According to local historians, the hotel is named after the British Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III, as the 1762 grant of the parcel of land that is now Glens Falls was named for her.

The construction contract was awarded to Kingsbury Construction Company of Hudson Falls and ground for the project was broken in June 1924. The J.G. White Engineering Company, the building's designers, were at this time also working on two additional hotels, those being the Governor Clinton in Kingston, New York (1926) and the Shenandoah Hotel in Martinsburg, West Virginia (1926). On May 5, 1926 a stockholders' inspection of the new hotel was staged and a banquet was conducted the following night, featuring Congressman Ogden L. Mills and the Ben Bernie Orchestra. The grand opening was aired live on WGY, the area's principal AM radio station.

On May 7, 1926, The Queensbury, as it was initially known, accepted its first guests as it was officially opened to the public. The local newspaper, *The Post Star* of Glens Falls, described the hotel in a 1926 article entitled *Main Facts of The Queensbury, Inside and Out*.

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Five story and basement, steel frame and masonry structure, with concrete floors throughout and gypsum partitions. The exterior is of Colonial brick with cast stone trimmings. The main floor contains the public rooms including a large lobby, lounge, dining room and banquet room. These rooms, designed with classic feeling and tastefully furnished, are admirably suited to public or civic functions. There are also on the first floor five stores –barber shop, beauty shop, and brokers’ room. The hotel is equipped with two high speed elevators and one service elevator serving all floors. There are 48 guest rooms with bath, 37 guest rooms with shower and 66 guest rooms with lavatory and toilet. Total of 151 rooms. These rooms are furnished in the early American period. On the second or mezzanine floor there is a balcony for a public lounge and writing space, and also a ladies’ retiring room and lounge. Along the corridor are four large rooms which serve a dual purpose as they can be used as sample rooms or private dining rooms with service from the kitchen by the service elevator. They are complete in all details including paneling, which can be raised to form sample tables and disappearing beds, which permit the room to lose the bedroom aspect when not in use for sleeping quarters. The mechanical equipment of the hotel consists of an up-to-date kitchen complete with refrigerating, steam and vacuum cleaning plants and fire protection system. Provision has also been made in the basement for a modern laundry.

The events leading up to the opening of the Queensbury Hotel demonstrated the resounding success of local boosterism and the successful effort to create a landmark hotel in the community, to promote economic development, and to foster a sense of community pride. These boosterism efforts saw the hotel project from conception to completion in little over two years. The Queensbury Hotel was so successful that in 1929 a 56 guest room expansion was added to the west wing of the building. For 30 years the Queensbury Hotel remained under local ownership and was the center of Glens Falls social, business and civic activities. Throughout those 30 years and beyond the local newspaper reported on events, remodeling, famous guests and changes in the hotel staff, reinforcing the Queensbury Hotel as an institution for the community.

Architectural Context: J.G. White & Company & The Queensbury Hotel

The J.G. White Engineering Company, Inc. of New York, New York, the firm that designed the building, was a large engineering and construction outfit in the early twentieth century, and one of four separate companies of the J.G. White Company, Inc. J.G. White & Company, Ltd., based in London, England, specialized in electrical, mechanical, and civil engineering; the Waring-White Building Company, Ltd., also of London, specialized in building construction; and the Canadian White Company, Ltd., based in Montreal, Canada, were engineers and builder-contractors. The parent organization, J.G. White Company, controlled all these subsidiary companies as the active financing and ownership group. Each of the sub-companies were separately constituted with its own staff, but they were nevertheless in constant contact with the others, in order to draw upon their various expertise and staff.

The firm’s existence dates to 1890, when it was established in New York City as a private electric railway contracting firm. The following was noted in their own publication, *At Work Around the World*:

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Among the most important contracts carried out by the original company were the electrical equipment of about 250 miles of street railways in Baltimore, MD; more than 50 miles of lines in Washington; the complete construction and equipment of the Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric Railway, which was one of the first high speed interurban railways to be built and the construction of power-transmission lines between Niagara Falls and Buffalo, among the earliest of important transmission lines in the United States.

By 1903 the work of the company had increased and it was found advisable to increase its capital and broaden its scope of operations, and it was at that time that J.G. White & Company was incorporated. Their work in electric interurban railways was the precursor to yet larger projects, among them major power plants erected nationally and abroad such as the 20,000 kilowatt plant for the Potomac Electric Power Company and an 8,000 kilowatt Federal Power Plant conceived to provide light, heat, and power to the United States Capitol, Congressional Library, and the House and Senate office buildings in Washington D.C. The firm also designed steam power plants, hydro-electric plants, and industrial complexes across the United States and Canada. It was also integral in the electrification of steam railroads. In addition, their portfolio of work included a number of hotels, among them The Queensbury, The Shenandoah in Martinsburg, West Virginia and The Governor Clinton in Kingston, New York, all dating to the mid-1920s.

The Waring-White Building Company, one of the J.G. White & Company subsidiaries, specialized in construction in England and was well known for the contemporary hotels and commercial structures it erected. In 1903 J.G. White started to conduct building construction on a large scale in England, and at that point it was decided that the business would be better served if a separate company was established with independent headquarters and staff. That is when the opportunity came to make an alliance with Waring & Gillow, Ltd., well-known furnishers and decorators with office locations in London and Paris. The building departments of the two companies were consolidated and with it the Waring-White Building Company, Ltd. was formed in May 1904. This affiliation worked well as the J.G. White portion of the business specialized in steel-frame construction, lighting and power while the Waring & Gillow staff were devoted to architectural detail and finishes. This resulted in contracts for designing and building some notable buildings in England such as the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, Selfridge's Department Store, and the Waldorf and Ritz hotels.

It was Maurice Hoopes who provided the link the J.G. White & Company and the projectors of the Queensbury Hotel. Hoopes was an electrical engineer who worked as the general manager of the Albany and Hudson Railway and Power Company and then as an engineer in the employ of J.G. White & Company. In October 1901 Hoopes married Mary Pruyn, the youngest daughter of Samuel Pruyn, a co-founder of Finch, Pruyn & Company. From

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

1901 to 1904 Hoopes served as the vice president of that company and then as its president while the Queensbury Hotel was in its planning and fundraising stages.

When completed the Queensbury Hotel offered itself as a conspicuous emblem of civic pride for the City of Glens Falls. The use of Neoclassical and Colonial Revival style design features imbued the building with a sense of dignity and restrained grandeur commensurate with the project's practical and symbolic aims. Both styles proved appropriate in providing the correct "ambience" for the hotel and offered suitable architectural imagery based in the distant antique past and more recent American Colonial experience. While its exterior is somewhat restrained and sedate in overall character, it is the interior which is most notable for its relative grandeur. It is perhaps the juxtaposition of its highly expressive interior public spaces with its relatively restrained exterior design program that marks the Queensbury Hotel as a particularly compelling work of architecture. The opulently conceived first-floor interiors, with multiple large-scale, elaborately crafted public rooms, speak well to the vision of those who backed the building's construction and sought to create an immediate civic landmark.

Griffith Baily Coale, Muralist, *Last of the Mohicans*

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, Griffith Baily Coale studied at the Maryland Institute of Art and in 1922 moved to New York, where he gained note as a painter of portraits, murals, and decorative paintings for buildings. He was commissioned to paint murals in several prominent New York City buildings including the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building, the Criminal Courts Building, and the City Bank Farmers Trust Building, as well as many others erected throughout the Northeast, among them the Queensbury Hotel. There Coale painted a mural depicting a scene from James Fenimore Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans*, which still hangs over the fireplace in the hotel lobby to this day. The mural depicts an incident in the story in which the following passage begins: "At the farther extremity of a narrow, deep cavern in the rock, whose length appeared much extended by the perspective and the nature of the light by which it was seen, was seated the scout, holding a blazing knot of pine." That cavern is "Cooper's Cave," located a short distance from the Queensbury Hotel and a tourist attraction beside the cataract in the Hudson River from which the place took its name. In *Last of the Mohicans* "Hawkeye," the scout, refers to that place: "You are at the foot of Glens' returned the other, speaking aloud without fear of consequences within the roar of the cataract."

Coale later helped establish the Navy Combat Art program, working as a combat artist for the Office of Public Affairs. His tours of duty during the Second World War included time in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Southeast Asia.

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Notable Guests

As the premier hotel for the southeast entrance to the Adirondacks and Lake George region, and as the halfway point between New York City and Montreal, many notable guests have stayed at The Queensbury Hotel. From politicians on the campaign trail to musicians on tour, the following guests have been confirmed by the hotel and local newspapers. New York State governors Thomas Dewey, Averell Harriman, Nelson Rockefeller, and George Pataki all stayed at the hotel, as well as political figures of national visibility such as James Farley, Senator John Foster Dulles, Eleanor Roosevelt, and President Ronald Reagan, the latter who stayed at the hotel while an actor. On September 10, 1964 while on the campaign trail for New York State Senate, Robert F. Kennedy briefly visited the Queensbury Hotel:

He shook hands, waved, talked to kids and as the uniqueness of the moment sunk in, he shocked his staff and the national press traveling with him by asking a sheriff for a battery-powered bullhorn, climbed onto the back of a car and told the crowd, "I am going to make my first campaign promise. Win or lose on Nov. 3, I will be back here on Nov. 4 to thank you people for staying up so late.

After winning the election Senator elect Robert F. Kennedy with his wife, Ethel, returned to Glens Falls as promised on November 4, 1964 for a luncheon at the Queensbury Hotel. More recently, United States Senator Hillary Clinton visited the Queensbury Hotel and posed for a photoshoot with the staff of the hotel in 2005.

Before the opening of the Glens Falls Civic Center in the 1970s, big band stars such as Benny Goodman and Guy Lombardo not only stayed at the hotel but also performed in the hotel's ballroom. Other early guests include Perry Como, Duke Ellington, and Marian Anderson. After construction of the nearby civic center, the hotel became only a lodging center for notable celebrity guests, among them Bob Hope, Bob Dylan, and Louie Armstrong. More recently notable celebrity guests include Ozzy Osbourne, Kenny Rogers, and Billy Joel, as well as the bands Phish and ZZ Top. A number of prominent athletes have also stayed, among them Jack Dempsey, Betsy Rawls, Johnny Podres, Joe Frazier and Mike Tyson, the latter who stayed at the hotel during the height of his career.

One of the more notorious guests at the hotel was an imposter who claimed to be Paul S. Vanderbilt of Park Avenue, New York City, but who was later identified by police as Brian M. McDevitt from Boston. In 1980 McDevitt stayed at The Queensbury Hotel, spending lavishly in the area and betting on horses at the racetrack in Saratoga Springs. In December 1980 police authorities say McDevitt teamed up with a mild-mannered assistant hotel manager to hijack a Federal Express truck and attempt a \$50-million art heist from The Hyde Collection museum in Glens Falls:

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Armed with a pellet gun, handcuffs, and ether, the assistant manager knocked out the FedEx driver and made his way to the Hyde where McDevitt waited. However, the plan was foiled as holiday traffic held up the operation and the truck arrived 8 minutes after the museum had closed. McDevitt and his accomplice were both arrested and charged with kidnapping the next day. Both served time in the Saratoga County Jail.

Conclusion

The Queensbury Hotel remains a conspicuous and noteworthy building centrally located in the Glens Falls, and one which speaks to a concerted period of civic optimism and boosterism in the city's history. Shortly after the idea was first actively promoted, any number of prominent Glens Falls citizens and company's stepped forward to enthusiastically and vigorously promote and finance the concept, and within two years their efforts yielded the city's first major purpose-built hotel, which remains a point of civic pride to this day. Civic pride was a hallmark and a central feature of this movement, and The Queensbury Hotel, which remains active today as a place of lodging and community gatherings, is a building which still speaks effectively to an important period in the city's history.

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL
Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.44 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>609946</u> Easting	<u>4796381</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

The boundary for this NRHP nomination is shown on the enclosed mapping, four maps total, which were drawn at a scale of 1: 24,000, 1: 12,000 and 1: 4,000. All maps are entitled "The Queensbury Hotel, Glens Falls, Warren Co., NY."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary corresponds with the property's historic development and includes only historically associated property without additional or "buffer" land.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mark Thaler, AIA, Lacey Thaler Reilly Wilson Architecture & Planning, and William E. Krattinger, NYS DHP

organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date May 2018

street & number PO Box 189 telephone

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

e-mail mthaler@ltrw-arch.com; william.krattinger@parks.ny.gov

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Photographs by William E. Krattinger, NYS DHP (September 2016) and Aaron Wilson, LTRW (December 2016; images 004, 005, 012, 017, 018)

TIFF file format, original digital files at NYS DHP, Waterford, NY 12188

- 001 EXTERIOR, perspective view, looking northwest towards corner of Maple and Ridge streets
- 002 EXTERIOR, view looking east along Maple Street to west wall of entrance block
- 003 EXTERIOR, view showing windows and brickwork, south elevation
- 004 EXTERIOR, rear elevation, view looking south; portico of 1985 addition to left
- 005 EXTERIOR, partial view of west elevation looking south from northwest corner
- 006 EXTERIOR, view from rooftop looking east with entrance block roof in foreground
- 007 EXTERIOR, detail view showing brick and cast-stone work, entrance block
- 008 INTERIOR, lobby, view looking from mezzanine to lobby fireplace and mural
- 009 INTERIOR, mezzanine, detail view showing railing and ornamental features
- 010 INTERIOR, lobby, fireplace and mantel
- 011 INTERIOR, lobby, over-mantel mural and decorative cornice work
- 012 INTERIOR, lobby, view towards reception desk
- 013 INTERIOR, lobby, chandelier
- 014 INTERIOR, Gold Room
- 015 INTERIOR, Queen's Ballroom
- 016 INTERIOR, ceiling detail, Queen's Ballroom
- 017 INTERIOR, guest room, view towards closet and bathroom
- 018 INTERIOR, guest room, view towards closet and windows

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

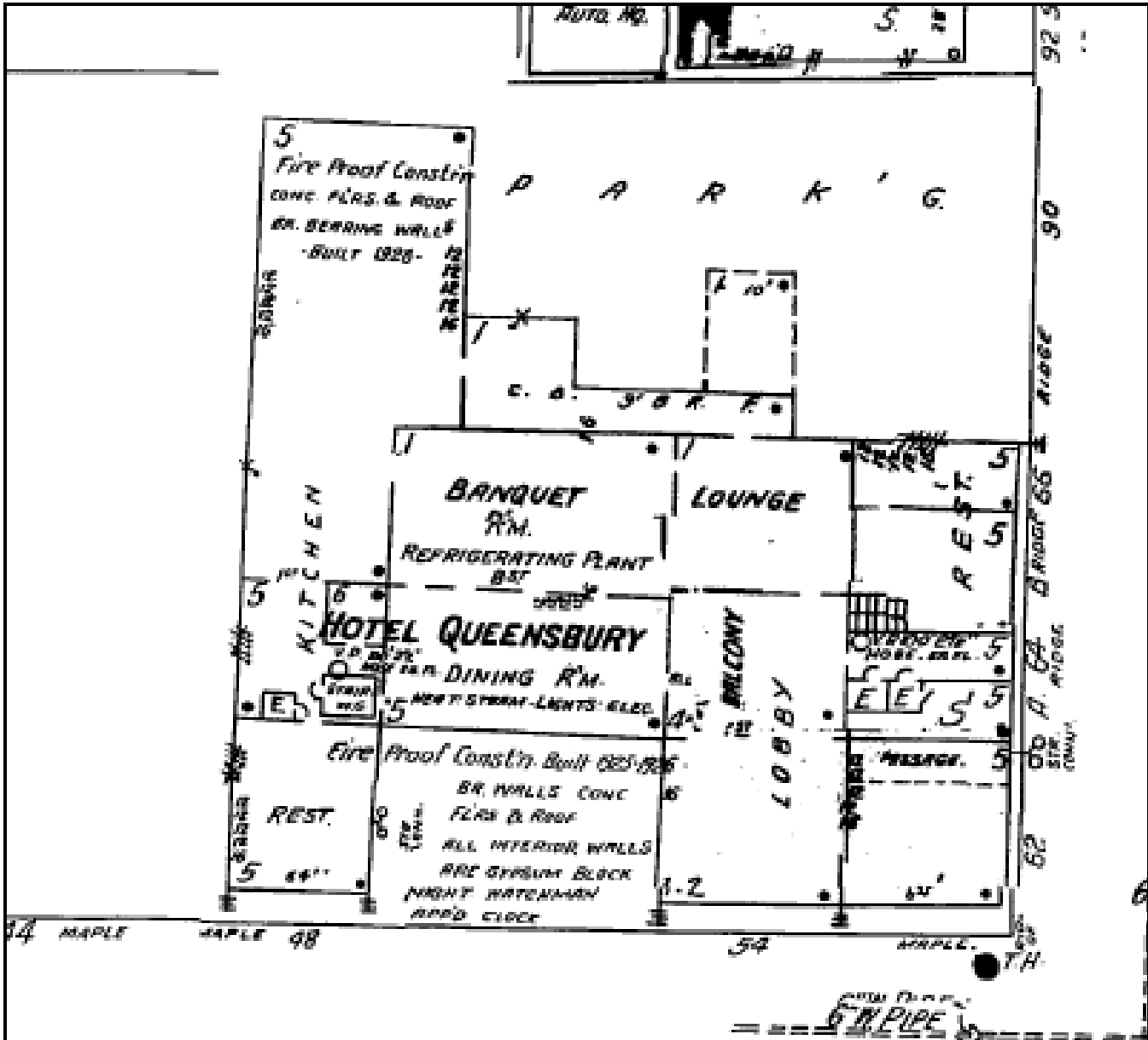
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1961 update of 1911 map

THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

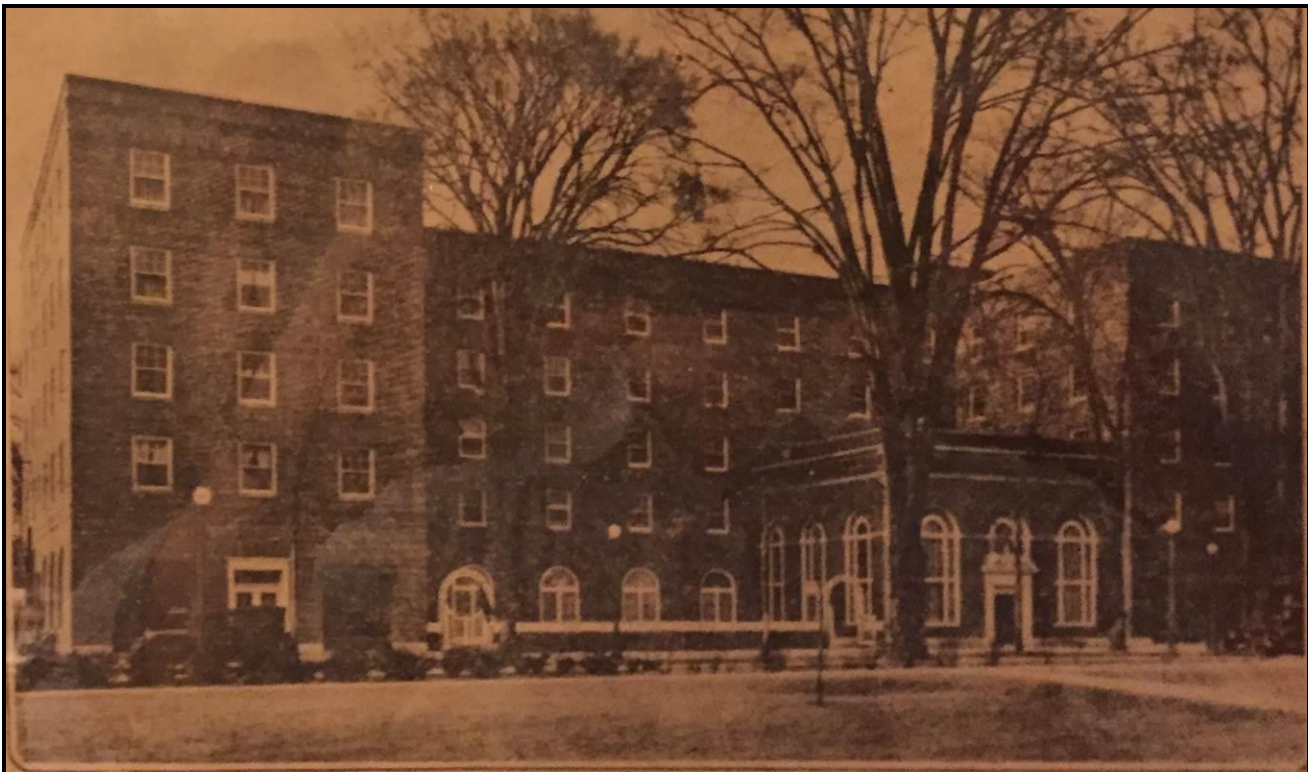
Name of Property

WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State



ABOVE & BELOW, historic views (principal Maple Street elevation below)

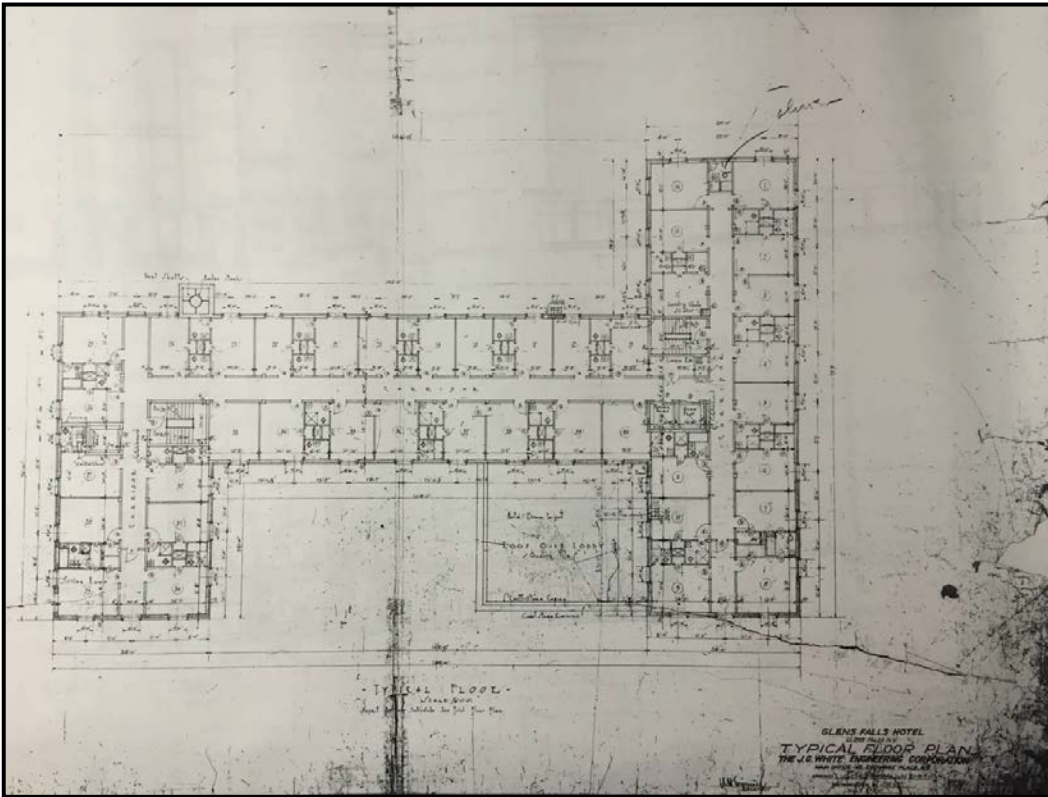


THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL

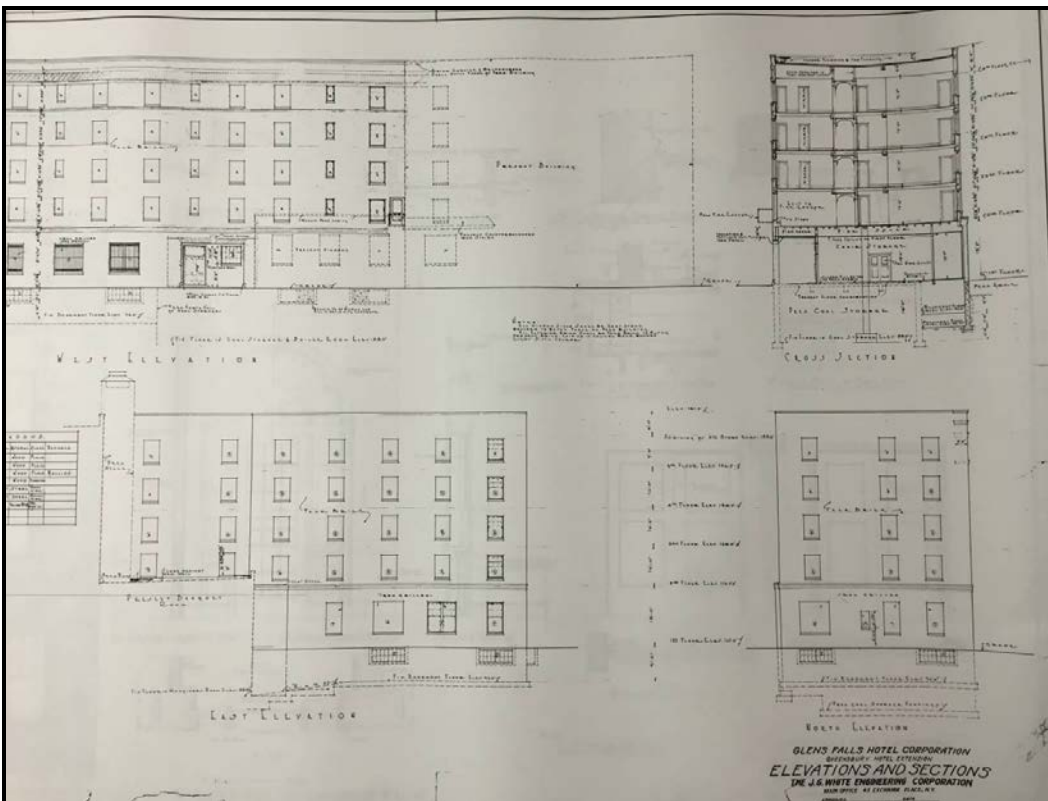
Name of Property

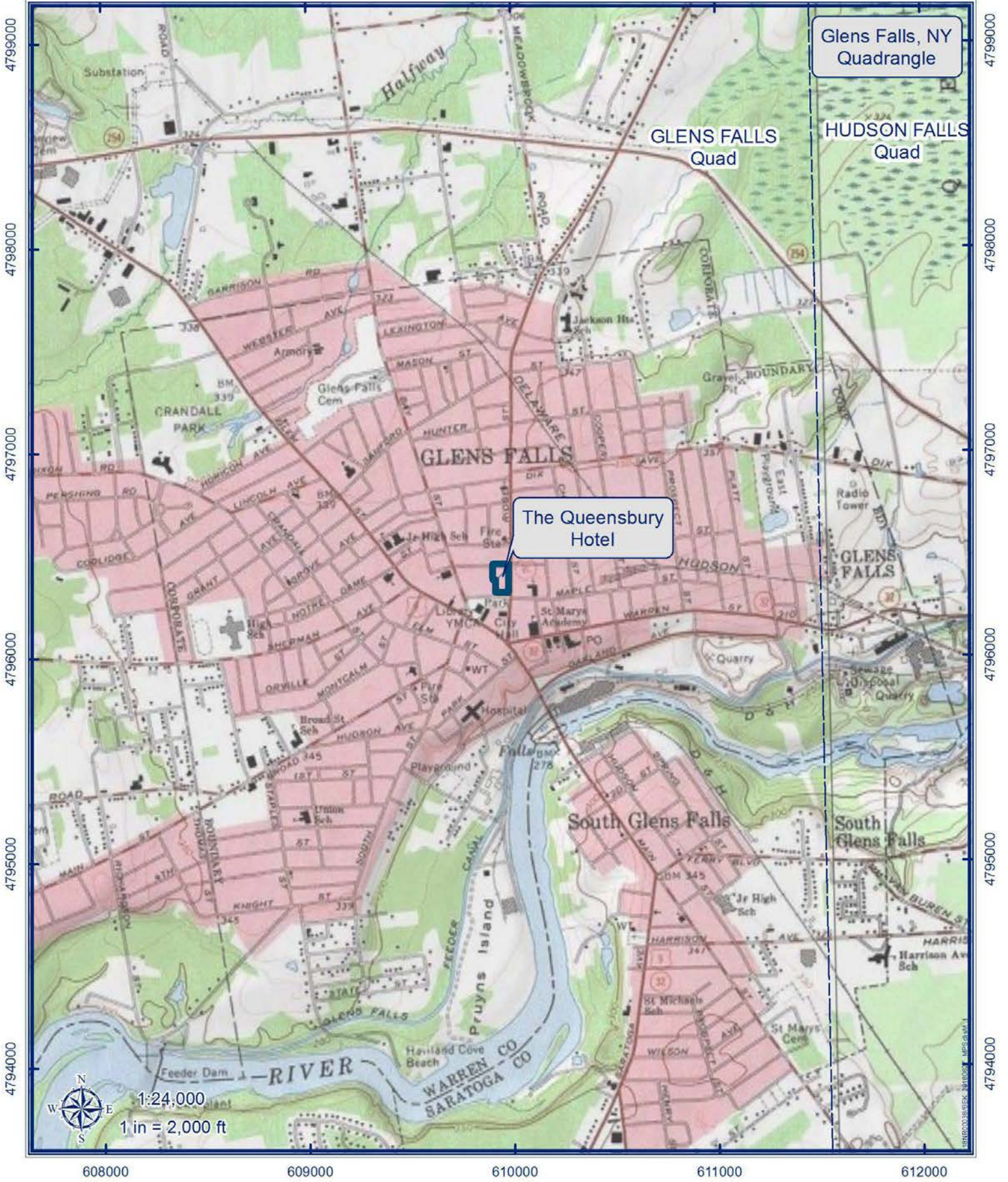
WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.

County and State



ABOVE, ca. 1924 plan by J.G. White Engineering Co.; BELOW, elevation drawing for 1929 addition

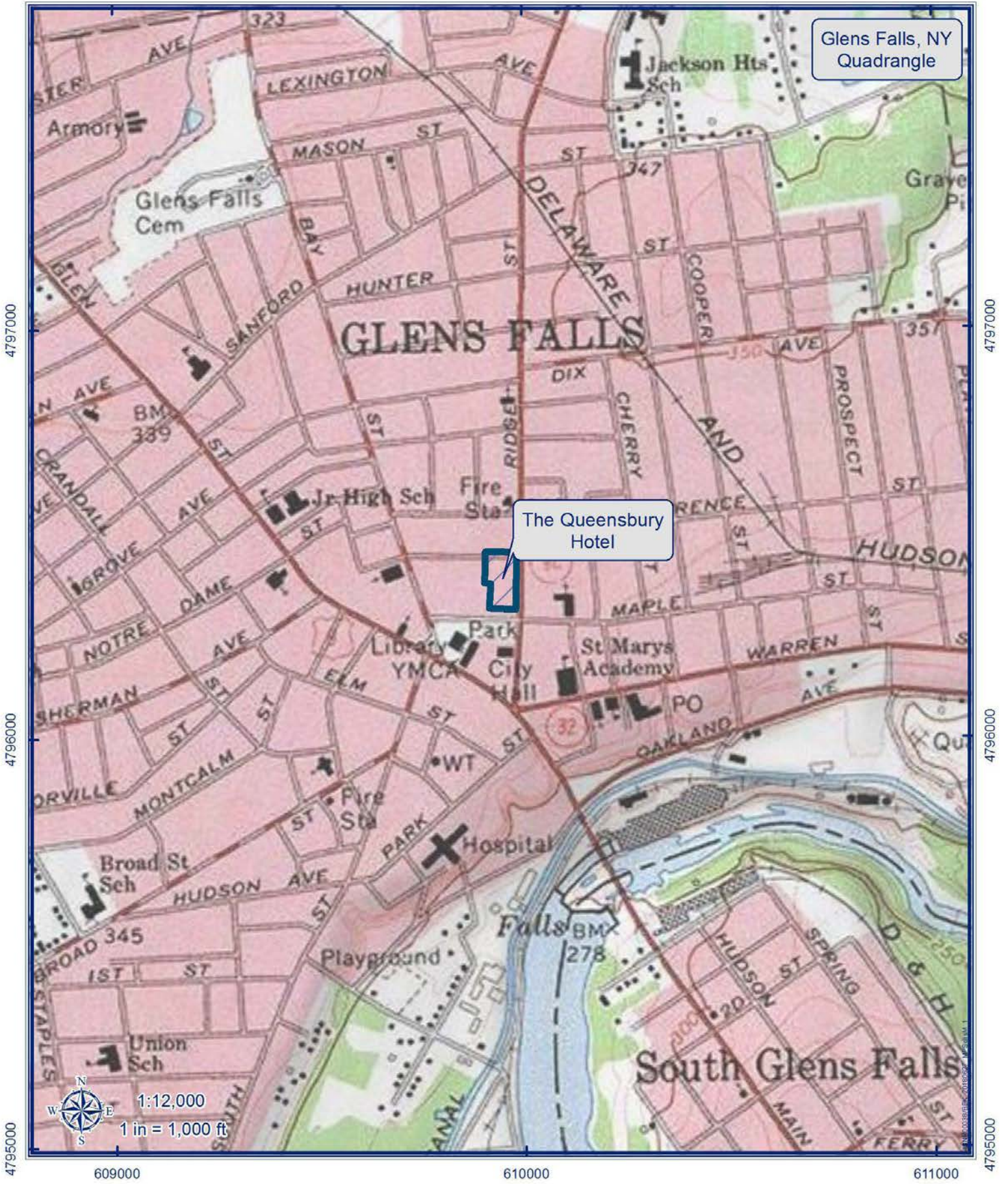




Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation



Glens Falls, NY
Quadrangle

The Queensbury
Hotel

1:12,000
1 in = 1,000 ft

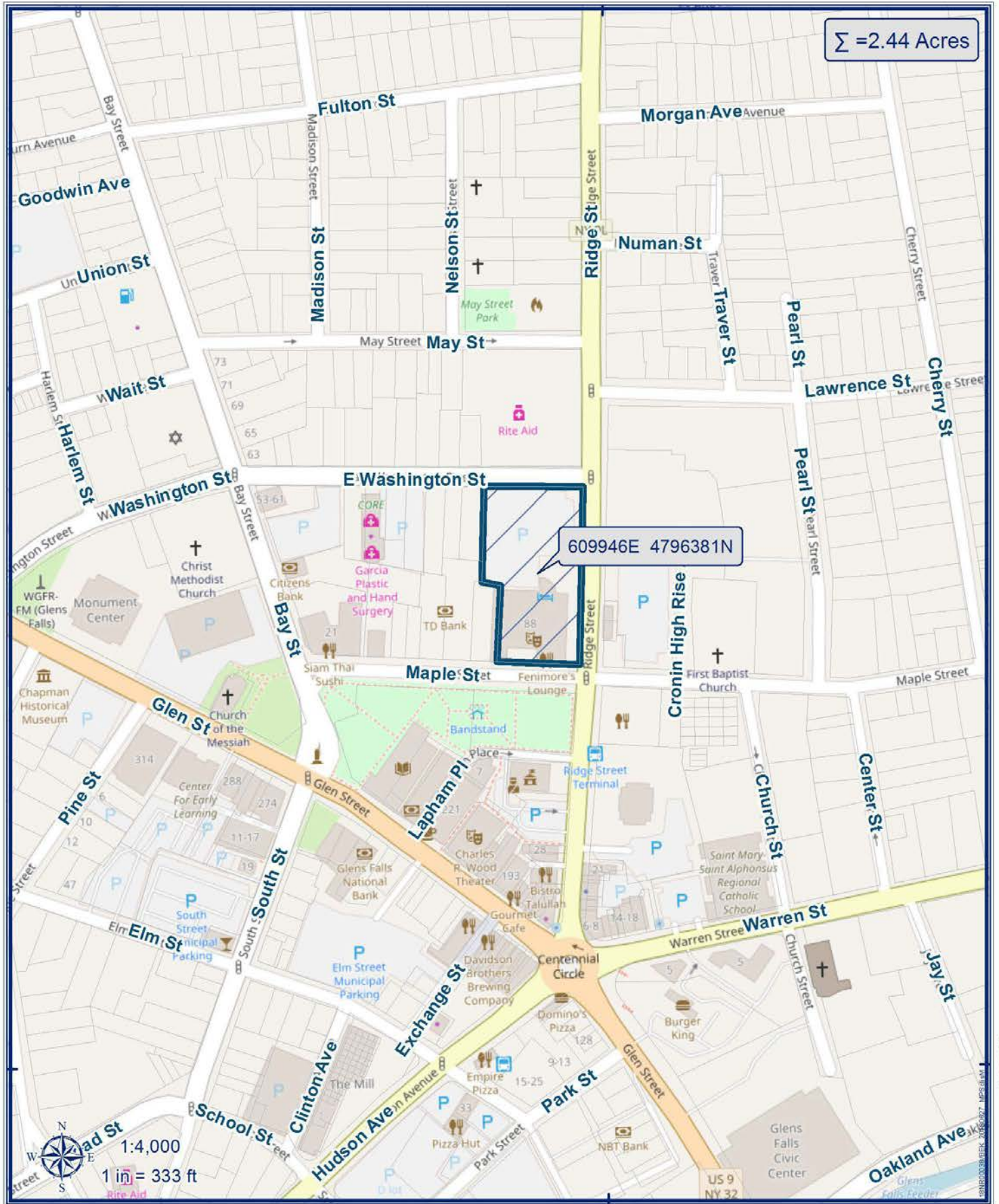
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



The Queensbury
Hotel



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



The Queensbury
Hotel



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



The Queensbury
Hotel



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation





































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/30/2018 Date of Pending List: 8/27/2018 Date of 16th Day: 9/11/2018 Date of 45th Day: 9/13/2018 Date of Weekly List: 9/14/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 9/14/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner



25 July 2018

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following three nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Mooers Riverside Cemetery, Clinton County
Queensbury Hotel, Warren County
Fiddlers Green Historic District, Erie County (4 owners of newly added properties,
0 objections)

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office