

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 Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory
other names/site number _____
name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number 2 South Prospect Street not for publication
city or town Kingston vicinity
state NY code NY county Ulster code 111 zip code 12401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

Ron Daniel Murray Date 3/19/18
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
DSHPO
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:)

[Signature] Date of Action 5/4/18
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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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.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	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

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT / Moderne

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt

other: Glass block, Precast Concrete

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Pilgrim Furniture Factory is a rectangular brick factory building with Moderne details. It is a one-story steel-frame structure on concrete slab measuring approximately 161 feet by 421 feet. A long, arched monitor roof, supported by a pre-engineered Macomber truss system, provides additional height at the building's core. Architectural interest is concentrated on the factory's front (east) elevation with a cement paneled entrance bay that projects from a rounded-corner brick-and-glass-block office extension. The entrance is further distinguished by a semi-circular, fluted stainless steel door canopy. The interior layout consists primarily of the office extension and the factory floor. Originally open, this space has been partitioned into three large spaces. The finishes throughout are utilitarian. An unembellished boiler house, detached, stands near the center of the building's rear elevation. The factory is located off of Greenkill Avenue in the Midtown section of Kingston at the southern tip of the city's historic manufacturing district. It faces South Prospect Street on a square block bounded by a ring road lined with modest single-family dwellings. The factory occupies a little more than half of the block; the other half, which is on a separate tax parcel, is Barmann Park. The property is in good condition and has had very few alterations since its construction.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Pilgrim Furniture Factory is located at South Prospect Street and Greenkill Avenue in what is the southern tip of Kingston's historic manufacturing center and also the geographic heart of the city. Late 19th century factory and warehouse buildings distinguish this area, known as Midtown. These buildings are concentrated along the still-active West Shore Railroad, which bisects the city. This railroad skirts the south side of the Pilgrim Factory site. The other major thoroughfare in this area is Broadway, the primary commercial artery between Kingston's Rondout and Uptown districts. Intermixed in this area are residential blocks of mostly late 19th and early 20th century single-family dwellings, as is the case with the blocks immediate to the Pilgrim Factory site.

Site

The Pilgrim Factory site occupies three acres of a five-acre square, flat terrain block. The rest of the block is a public park with a baseball diamond, basketball courts, playground equipment and accessory field structures. The block is bounded on three sides by a small ring road with no outlet from Greenkill Avenue. Each side has a different street name: South Prospect Street on the east, Barmann Avenue on the south, South Clinton Avenue on the west, and Greenkill on the north. The factory is sited at the east side of the block, facing long ways on South Prospect Street. On axis with the factory's main entrance on South Prospect Street is Hilton Place, a single-block street that connects to Greenkill Avenue farther east. On the north end of the block, a secondary road runs parallel to Greenkill Avenue until it meets the curve of the railroad. This was formerly where the tracks of the Wallkill Valley branch of the West Shore Railroad ran; the split was just two blocks to the east. Tracks connecting the factory site to the Wallkill are partially visible in the pavement near the loading bays at the northeast corner of the building. The west side of the factory faces the core of the block with an expansive paved area that runs the length of the building and is secured by a tall chain-link fence. At the north

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end of the property, Barmann Avenue buffers the site from the tracks of the West Shore Railroad.

Building

Comprising a single, long rectangular brick building, the factory is a one-story, steel-frame structure on concrete slab measuring approximately 161 feet by 421 feet. A long, arched monitor roof, supported by a pre-engineered Macomber truss system, provides additional height at the building's core. Its arched gable ends are enclosed with painted cement board paneling. Three cubed exhaust stacks protrude from the top of the monitor roof. The lower roof is flat with a slightly stepped north end. A small cinder block shed addition with a pitched roof extends from the south end of the west elevation.

A separate building, offset fifteen feet from the west wall of the factory, is the Boiler House. Original to the facility and constructed of concrete block, it is a small L-shaped, flat-roof structure with no architectural embellishments. Its most notable feature is a 30-foot tall steel emissions stack, anchored to the boiler house's south wall.

Exterior

East Elevation:

Facing South Prospect Street, the factory's east elevation is its primary façade, featuring a centered public entrance and landscaping. The overall composition of this long, symmetrical elevation is a simple one, featuring common red brick, precast white cement coping at the parapet, and a near continuous band of 5-by-4 steel casement window units with white cement sills. This band is interrupted at various locations with brick piers or side entrances. The parapet at the north end of the elevation is stepped. Centered on this elevation is a 112-foot long by sixteen-foot deep rounded corner extension with a centered entrance bay. The glass band of this extension, which wraps the sides, comprises ten individual steel projecting windows—four flanking either side of the entrance bay and one each on the extension's short sides—set within a field of 8-inch glass block. The centered entrance bay, which projects from the extension and exceeds it in height, is composed of precast cement panels with horizontal decorative cement piping at the upper section, lending it a streamlined effect. Ghost markings from the original building sign are legible on the cement; it reads "Pilgrim Furniture Factory" in a modernized serif font. A tall metal flagpole, mounted on the roof, rises above. At the lower section of the entrance bay, the cement panels curve inward to a recessed pair of double out-swing wood and glass doors with a transom. The entrance is further distinguished with a semi-circular, fluted stainless steel door canopy. To either side of the curved extension are two metal side door entrances; the one on the north side has a scaled-down version of the main entrance steel canopy.

North Elevation:

The short north elevation features four garage bays and two loading bays. The garage bays are on the east end of the elevation and are full height to allow trucks to drive into the building. The openings are protected by bulbous iron guard footings. The roll-up doors are not original. The overall height of this elevation is somewhat greater than the other elevations to accommodate truck clearance. The two loading bays at the west end are elevated approximately three feet off the ground and feature paneled wood overhead doors, the upper three rows of which are glazed. Steel casement windows, identical to those on the other elevations, flank and separate the loading bays. Their sills are white cement. The parapet has similar coping stone as the other elevations. Unlike the other elevations, the factory's concrete floor slab is visible at the base of the façade.

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West Elevation:

The general composition of the long west elevation is similar to the other elevations—common red brick with a band of steel casement windows—except that it does not have a parapet. Because of this, the curved monitor roofline on the north end is evident. Metal flashing is bent over the roof along the entire length of the elevation. Another differentiating detail is the window sills, which are brick, not white cement. This elevation features, from south to north, a concrete block shed addition, a loading bay with a concrete dock, and three double-door bays. Of the bays, the northernmost has a solid wood slat door; the middle one has a pair of metal doors with small square glazed lights and a sheet-metal canopy; and the westernmost bay, which is near to the loading bay, has double doors with large glazed lights. Because the paved ground in this area is built up to accommodate a trench in front of the loading dock, two concrete steps lead down to this entrance, which is also covered by a sheet-metal canopy. The overhead door of the loading bay is contemporary. At the far south end of the elevation is a nondescript 32-foot by 48-foot shed addition, which has four casement windows on its long sides. The shorter end features a centered single swing door flanked by two garage bays with wood paneled overhead doors. The northernmost garage has a loading dock. A faded metal sign mounted on the wall next to the door reads: “Parking for Metropolitan Life Only at Your Own Risk.”

South Elevation:

Like the east elevation, the overall composition of the short north elevation is common red brick with a band of steel casement windows and white cement coping stone at the parapet. The window band is interrupted by two metal fire doors at either end of the elevation and by what appears to be a brick-filled bay towards the center of the façade. Mounted above a majority of the window band are metal louvered awnings. Separate awnings are mounted above the doors—the one at the west end is a galvanized metal hood supported by a steel frame and the other is wood with asphalt shingles. The latter is likely not original to the building.

Interior

The building’s interior has largely retained its original open layout. The finishes throughout are utilitarian, typical of a factory building. Primary access to the building is through the central entrance bay on the east façade or through either of the nearby side doors. Inside the central entrance bay is a small, unadorned vestibule followed by a second single door. It is likely that this was originally a double-door entry. This door leads to a carpeted open area with an eight-inch step down along what would have been the west wall of the 112-foot long office extension. Floor plans dating to the building’s construction show that separating the office extension from the factory space was a long corridor with two single doors at either end. These plans also show that the extension was subdivided on either side of the entrance vestibule. The north half appears to have had three administrative rooms partitioned with plywood and corrugated glass dividers, which are not extant. At the far end is an executive’s corner office that is distinguished by the curving glass brick band. A second executive’s office is located at the opposite end of the extension and is much like its counterpart except that it includes a private restroom, which has a rounded corner. Along the inside perimeter of the glass brick wall are painted steel H columns spaced twelve feet apart, which support the roof of the extension.

Beyond the office extension is the bulk of the building, or the factory floor. Originally open, this space has been partitioned into three spaces. The floor plan features a grid of steel H columns, twenty bays long and seven bays deep, topped by open web steel joists that support the roof. On the north wall nearer to the west side are two overhead garage doors, one of which is fronted with a ramp. The westernmost garage door is

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separated from the rest of the factory by a non-loadbearing partition, which is not original. At the core of the factory floor is a double-height area covered by an arched monitor roof. This 60-foot by approximately 380-foot roof is supported by an exposed system of pre-engineered arched trusses—manufactured by the Macomber Steel Company in Stanton, Ohio—creating a column-free floor area beneath it. The ceiling of the monitor roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. Lining all sides beneath the truss system is a band of top-hung sash with wired glass. They are covered on the exterior by solid panels, which are not original. Still extant is the system of metal hand cranks for opening the sash. Also extant is a motorized pulley on a long track, which is possibly original to the building. At the northern end of this vaulted area is a steel-frame mezzanine, accessed by an open flight of steel steps. The mezzanine, which is open to below, has two parts connected by a catwalk. Connected to the south side of the mezzanine is a second catwalk that runs along the south, east, and west perimeters of the trussed area.

In the northeast corner of the building are three sixteen-foot wide loading docks, each featuring poured concrete platforms and a short flight of steps down to a sunken floor slab. Each dock is separated by a full-height, cement block partition and subdivided into two spaces—an 80-foot sorting room followed by the 36-foot long garage space with the loading dock.

There are restroom facilities at three locations within the factory: two near either side of the office extension and one near the northwest corner of the building. All feature toilet stalls and utilitarian finishes.

The shed addition at the southwest corner of the building has an exposed wood truss roof. A large, vintage electrical switchboard apparatus occupies one corner of this space.

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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.)

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1946-51

Significant Dates

1946-47

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Milliken, Albert E.

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 period of significance extends from the construction of the Pilgrim Furniture Factory in 1946 through 1951, when Pilgrim Furniture vacated and sold the building to Metropolitan Life.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The former Pilgrim Furniture Factory at 2 South Prospect Street is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Industry as an example of the U.S. government's hand in managing new construction as national markets transitioned back to peacetime production in the initial years following the Second World War. The Pilgrim Furniture Factory is additionally significant under Criterion C as a rare example of mid-twentieth industrial architecture in the City of Kingston. This factory was the first to be built in the Kingston area after the war and is significant as an early example of a modernist factory in the region. Its construction, which required authorization from the federal government, was hampered by nation-wide material shortages. The development of the Delaware & Hudson Canal and, later, the West Shore Railroad, helped make the city a major industrial and manufacturing center in the nineteenth century. However, by the mid-twentieth century, continued economic growth was stymied by the city's aging building stock and lack of space for new construction. Pilgrim Furniture, a local enterprise that had operated from successive repurposed industrial buildings, was among the earliest manufacturers in the city to develop a ground-up modern facility. It was designed by Albert E. Milliken, a Kingston architect, who, early in his career, had worked for the important industrial designer Norman Bel Geddes. Bel Geddes had a had a significant influence on the development of the streamlined designs that informed American architecture in the 1930s. While Milliken's design for the Pilgrim Furniture building was primarily functional, the expansive, light-filled one-story brick building featured an attractive Art Moderne style façade. A projecting section with curved brick walls, glass block, and a semicircular aluminum canopy helped to draw visitors to the furniture company's showroom and offices. In 1951, Pilgrim Furniture sold the building to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which used the building as a hall of records.

Building History

Industry & Growth in Kingston, New York

Kingston is a colonial city located on the west side of the Hudson River in the mid-Hudson Valley region. In the early seventeenth century the area was established as one of three major trading posts operated by the Dutch West India Company—the other two being Albany and New York. Its main business in the early years concentrated on fur trade with Native Americans. In the 1650s, as relations between new settlers and the local tribe of Esopus disintegrated, the settlement was consolidated at a new, higher location above the surrounding agricultural lands and fortified with a stockade fence.¹ This location is today's Stockade Historic District in Uptown Kingston.

For the next century and a half, which witnessed British rule and the establishment of a new nation after the Revolution, Kingston's economy was predominantly agricultural thanks to the vast nutrient-rich plains along the Esopus and Rondout Creeks and the Walkill River. Since the earliest settlement days, the mouth of the Rondout at the Hudson served as a natural port, enabling products to be exported by sloop to New York, approximately 90 miles south. The area lying between the port settlement of Rondout and the inland village of Kingston was largely undeveloped. Referred to as the "Commons," this open land was available to citizens as

¹ The disintegration was largely the result of territorial disputes and the destructive introduction of alcohol into Native communities by the Dutch.

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a public pasture and parade grounds. In fact, the site of the future Pilgrim Furniture Factory was where the 120th NY Infantry Regiment mustered before leaving for Washington in 1862.²

Present-day Midtown took shape after Rondout and Kingston merged into a single municipality in 1872. A new civic center was developed midway between the two former villages. Kingston's City Hall was built in 1875 on a high hill on Broadway (then Union Avenue.) The consolidation occurred as the area was experiencing an economic boom. Kingston's early and mid-nineteenth century economy had been fueled by its role as a port for the Delaware & Hudson Canal, which conveyed raw materials, including coal, bluestone, natural cement, brick, and forged iron, for export to large cities, like Boston and New York. Later in the century, the arrival of the railroads—the Walkill Valley Railroad in 1873 followed by the West Shore Railroad in 1882—through the city's center spurred the development of factories in Midtown. They manufactured a wide range of goods, including furniture, garments, lace, and cigars. Most manufacturing was carried out in multi-story brick factories clustered along the railroad tracks. The land on which the future Pilgrim Furniture Factory would rise was owned by the Peter Barmann Beer Brewery, which once stood on the south side of Barmann Avenue next to the train tracks. The brewery operated there from 1885 to the 1930s. Industry thrived in Midtown through the first quarter of the twentieth century.

Pilgrim Furniture Company

The factory at 2 South Prospect Street was constructed in 1946-1947 for the Pilgrim Furniture Company, a local enterprise that had operated from successive repurposed industrial buildings in the area since 1938, always in close proximity to a rail line. The site was parceled from the privately owned Barmann Park, an action that angered area residents who did not want to lose what little green space their community had.³ The local Chamber of Commerce's Industrial Advisory Committee was heavily involved in spurring the growth of manufacturing concerns in town, and it played a pivotal role in helping Pilgrim secure land, rail access, federal construction approval, and building materials for its new facility. They saw potential in Kingston's furniture industry to be a major employer of local servicemen returning home from the war.⁴ Another likely reason for their involvement was a desire to showcase Kingston's potential as a state-of-the-art manufacturing hub, which, following the war, was constricted by a scarcity of land and outmoded factory buildings in Midtown.

Pilgrim's groundbreaking in September 1946 received expansive front-page coverage in the local paper, complete with an architect's rendering of the front facade and photos of its existing operations. With the proposed building exceeding 70,000 square feet with space for future expansion, the article noted that in addition to being the first industrial building constructed in Kingston following the war, it would, when completed, be the city's "largest modern manufacturing setup."⁵ The attendance of numerous local business

² Edwin M. Ford, *Street Whys: Anecdotes and Lore about the Streets of Kingston, New York* (Round Top, NY: Ford Printing, 2010), introduction.

³ The park was owned by the Peter Barmann Brewery. "Tenth Ward Loses Park to Pilgrim Purchase—City Had Lease with Provision to Buy, but Failed to Take Action," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, November 5, 1945.

⁴ "Industrial Group Accomplishments Listed in Report—Credit Given to Local Chamber of Commerce Office Here for Assistance," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, September 4, 1947.

⁵ "Pilgrim Furniture Company Will Erect Largest Plant Here. New Factory to Cover Area of 70,000 Sq. Feet—Virtually All of Old Barmann Location on Greenkill Avenue Will Be Used by Manufacturers," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, September 5, 1946.

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leaders, industrialists, and politicians at the groundbreaking demonstrated the significance placed on this project in setting a tempo for postwar manufacturing growth.

Material shortages during construction delayed the factory's opening until early 1948. In its initial months, Pilgrim employed an estimated 200 workers in the manufacture of residential upholstered furniture, which was in great demand during the housing boom of the postwar years. The modern facility featured an electric conveyor system, fluorescent lighting, and a monitor roof equipped with a hand-operated, top-hung sash system for ventilation. Its expansive horizontal footprint helped streamline furniture production, giving ample space to the factory's various departments and simplifying coordination between them. The in-house lunch room and restrooms were further improvements over the working conditions of the company's prior locations. The building's heating system was designed to be fueled by scrap waste, which decreased operating costs. Another significant improvement for the company was the multi-bay, multi-modal shipping department at the factory's north end. Three of the bays were designed to allow trucks to load inside the building. Two others were designed for shipment by freight, enabled by the rail line spur from the Walkkill branch of the West Shore Railroad.⁶

Pilgrim's residency in the factory was short-lived. In 1951, it was announced that the company was downsizing to a repurposed industrial building on Greenkill Avenue diagonally across from its modern facility.⁷ This stumble was possibly due to the company's rapid growth in a period when the availability of raw materials was still limited by postwar material rationing. On-going disputes between company management and the local carpenters' union may have played a role as well.⁸

Postwar Material Rationing and the Civilian Priority Approval for Pilgrim Furniture Factory

In the first few years following the end of the Second World War, the U.S. government maintained its grip on the levers of the national economy—though not as tightly as it did during the war—to expedite the reconversion of industries for civilian production. In October 1945, the federal government announced the abolishment of the War Production Board and its replacement with the Civilian Production Administration (CPA). The primary responsibilities of the CPA involved managing the production and distribution of raw materials in the national market. It also regulated the manufacture of products for which materials or facilities were insufficient, granted priority assistance for essential civilian services, and maintained inventory controls to prevent speculative hoarding of scarce materials.⁹ By March 1946, shortages in building materials, including lumber, brick, and steel, became so acute that Congress intervened by passing a bill to curb all non-essential construction and channel most materials to address the housing shortage (predicated by millions of returning veterans). The same bill stipulated that the CPA could authorize the construction of some factories "if they would furnish employment or ...turn out essential goods."¹⁰

⁶ "Pilgrim Furniture Company Asks Right to Have Rail Line: Complete Sale of Barmann Park Property Is Contingent Upon Spur; Petition Referred to Rules Committee," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, November 14, 1945.

⁷ "Metropolitan Has Purchased Plant; Life Insurance Company Buys Pilgrim; Deed Is Recorded," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, April 6, 1951.

⁸ "Yerry Says Union Organization Hit by Pilgrim Action; Business Agent's Point of View Is Layoff Was Move to Stop Valid Action," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, January 29, 1947.

⁹ "WPB Ends Nov 3; Small Unit Set Up," *New York Times*, October 5, 1945

¹⁰ "Drastic Curbs Due on New Buildings," *New York Times*, March 12, 1946.

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In April 1946, just a month after the control went into effect, Pilgrim Furniture Company became the first substantial factory in the Kingston area to receive a Civilian Priority Approval from the CPA and proceed with construction. Its early successful bid was aided by the company having blueprints in hand—its architect, Albert E. Milliken, had begun designing it in November of the prior year—and the “vigorous support” from Kingston’s Chamber of Commerce for “its extensive scope and the large number of local men it will employ.”¹¹ Its approval was likely also due to the fact that the factory was to manufacture residential furniture, an “essential good” during the postwar housing boom.

Even with the approval, the factory’s construction proceeded at a slow pace. Milliken’s drawings for the factory, dated February 1946, show a larger building with two monitor roofs. Drawings made a couple months later show an 80-foot reduction in the depth of the building (totaling 33,680 square feet) and a single monitor roof. Milliken’s flexible floor plan, organized on a grid, was very forgiving of this reduction and could easily accommodate any future expansions. The company’s president at the time blamed the downsize on the high costs and limited availability of essential building materials, primarily brick and steel.¹² The local Chamber of Commerce, eager to see the factory completed, reportedly helped secure an early order for steel roofing.¹³ They also played a role in arranging to have the bricks sourced entirely from Kingston’s Hutton Brick Company, which, like other brick manufacturers in the region, could not keep up with the demand.¹⁴

Albert Edward Milliken

The architect of the Pilgrim Furniture Factory was Albert Edward Milliken (1900-1978), whose small firm in uptown Kingston designed a wide range of buildings in Ulster County.¹⁵ Raised in Queens, NY, Milliken received his architecture degree from Cornell University in 1924. An early career influence was Norman Bel Geddes (1893-1958), for whom he worked as an assistant in his New York City office.¹⁶ Bel Geddes was then a rising star in the theater design world. His all-encompassing design work for the 1924 stage production, *The Miracle*, was considered by some to be a game-changer in the way American audiences experienced theater. Inspired by the so-called New Stagecraft Movement in Europe, Bel Geddes’s work “fused theater and architecture, creating an immersive environment that transformed passive audience members into active participants in the drama that surrounded them.”¹⁷ That same year Bel Geddes met German Jewish architect Eric Mendelsohn, who introduced him to a more expressive Modernism than the functionalism promoted by

¹¹ “Pilgrim Furniture Gets Green Light: Company Can Proceed with Erection of New Factory,” *Kingston Daily Freeman*, April 18, 1946.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ “Industrial Group Accomplishments Listed in Report—Credit Given to Local Chamber of Commerce Office Here for Assistance,” *Kingston Daily Freeman*, September 4, 1947.

¹⁴ Brick Boom Halts Buying for Local Needs; Demand Is Heavy in the New York City Area,” *Kingston Daily Freeman*, April 18, 1946.

¹⁵ For a brief biography of Milliken’s career and that of other notable Kingston architects of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, see William B. Rhoads, *Kingston, New York: An Architectural Guide* (Hensonville, NY: Black Dome Press, 2003), 188.

¹⁶ Bel Geddes as an influence on Milliken comes from a personal interview with Milliken’s son: Robert Milliken on December 29, 2016. On his role as an assistant, see: Louise Hasbrouck Zimm, ed, et al. *Southeastern New York, A History of the Counties of Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Rockland and Putnam*, vol. 1 (New York: Lewis Historical Pub. Co., 1946), 147-48.

¹⁷ Donald Albrecht and Regina Lee Blaszczyk, *Norman Bel Geddes Designs America* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, 2011), 16.

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the German Bauhaus. Bel Geddes soon after became known for his futuristic designs of objects, automobiles, and buildings characterized by aerodynamic forms and simple, streamlined details. It was a departure from the geometric Art Deco style, prevalent at the time. While it appears Milliken did not stay long with Bel Geddes—by 1927 he was engaged as a draftsman for the renovation of Kingston's City Hall—his future projects share Bel Geddes's dogma-free design approach, particularly in regards to modernist architecture.

From 1930 to 1934, Milliken was an architect for the New York State Department of Public Works, where he was responsible for the design of two new armories in Newburgh and Kingston. It would signal the start of his extensive involvement with the design and construction of defense works domestically and abroad. These projects lacked any discernible architectural style, prioritizing utility and economy of materials instead. In 1938, a few years after opening his uptown office, Milliken was commissioned to design the Woodstock Playhouse, for which he drew upon his experience with Bel Geddes.¹⁸ Milliken, who was actively involved in writing for and performing in local theater productions, designed a custom barrel-top roof system that eliminated the need for interior columns, thus creating an open theater space. Construction of the barn-like building took just 48 days and demonstrated Milliken's penchant for pragmatic design solutions.

The many private homes that Milliken designed over the course of his career exhibit his ease with traditional architecture. Well proportioned with careful attention to detail and materiality, his residences complement Kingston's Colonial character while incorporating all the modern conveniences desired by his corporate executive clients. He applied the same deft hand to non-residential projects as well, including the Wiltwyck Country Club (1955-56) and the Kingston Savings Bank at 373 Wall Street (1960) among other bank buildings.

At the onset of the U.S.'s active involvement in the Second World War, Milliken enlisted as an engineering officer in the Army Corps of Engineers and the Air Corps. His duties included overseeing the construction of an Army air base in Bermuda and the defense works for the Eighth Air Force in England, during which he was promoted to major. In early 1948, after having resumed his practice in Kingston following the end of the war, Milliken voluntarily returned to service and was assigned to Greenland to help with the design and construction of the highly complex Thule Air Base (1951-1953) for the U.S. Armed Forces.

It was during his short two-year interlude from military service that Milliken designed the Pilgrim Furniture Factory. Surviving architectural drawings for the project indicate that he completed an initial set of designs in November 1945. It is not entirely clear why this commission went to Milliken and not other well-known architects in town. It could be because he was very involved with Kingston's Chamber of Commerce at the time. Immediately after his return from service in late 1945, Milliken headed an ambitious but failed effort by the chamber to attract the United Nations complex, which at the time was scouting for locations within a 90-mile radius of New York City, to Ulster County. Using his artistic talents and experience in the air force, Milliken created Bel Geddes-like renderings and plans for a complex with great emphasis given to a private airfield. (A plane is prominent in the foreground of the aerial rendering.) It is difficult not to see the structural similarities between Pilgrim's arched trussed monitor roof and a hangar.

Modernist Architecture in Kingston

¹⁸ The Woodstock Playhouse was listed on the National Register in 1988 and subsequently demolished.

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Kingston's Colonial past is keenly felt today in the surviving legacy of ancient stone houses. This sense of history has long been cherished and safeguarded by residents and civic leaders, many of whom had deep family roots in the area. This appreciation for historic architecture was evident in the work of Kingston's foremost architects in the first half of the twentieth century, principally Myron Teller (1875-1959) and Charles Keefe (1876-1946), who shared a disdain for modern architecture.¹⁹ In the interwar period, as other towns and cities in the U.S. began to embrace vernacular forms of Modernism, such as geometric Art Deco commercial facades and simple, unadorned houses, Kingston remained steadfastly committed to its Colonial heritage. Aside from a 1939 *moderne* style gas station—likely the work of an outside architect—and new streamlined, glass-and-metal-paneled storefronts applied to older buildings, no significant modernist architecture was built in the city prior to the Second World War. It was not until the mid 1950s, with the arrival of the computer giant, IBM, to the nearby town of Ulster that attitudes about Modernism began to change, grudgingly by some.

The Architecture of Pilgrim Furniture Factory

Designed by Milliken in late 1945, the Pilgrim Furniture Factory is one of the earliest substantial examples of modernist architecture in Kingston following the war.²⁰ By no means avant-garde or progressively Modern, this factory, with its simple brick form, large expanses of glazing, grid layout, and pre-engineered arched truss monitor roof, represents an acceptance of Modernism as a functional solution to the contemporary needs of a manufacturing plant in terms of working conditions, production setup, and flexibility. Milliken's design in many respects follows in the footsteps of the renowned Detroit architect Albert Kahn (1869-1942), whose automotive factories in Michigan were revolutionary for their pragmatic Modernism, prizing structural ingenuity and utility over an implied design statement. Long spans of steel trusses, monitor roofs, and maximized production efficiency are common elements of Kahn's factories. Paradoxically, but not unusual among architects of his generation, Kahn maintained a great affinity for traditional modes of architecture throughout his career and, in fact, designed many private homes with exacting historicist standards.²¹ Milliken too was a committed traditionalist who understood that the character of a building should be addressed by its function. Milliken's design for Pilgrim reflects the aesthetic influence of Norman Bel Geddes, who was a major proponent of streamlined design. Simple forms with rounded corners, glass brick, and stainless steel detailing were hallmarks of his work, borrowed by architects everywhere in the 1930s and 40s.

MetLife Insurance Corporation Hall of Records

As part of the downsizing plans, Pilgrim sold off its South Prospect Street building. The buyer was the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which, in the summer of 1951 converted the factory into a hall of records. It was the New York City-headquartered insurance giant's second offsite archives, the first being a 1906 purpose-built facility in Yonkers in Westchester County.²² Some likely advantages of the former Pilgrim

¹⁹ William B. Rhoads, "IBM Comes to Kingston, The Colonial City," in *Kingston The IBM Years* (Delmar, NY: Black Dome Press, 2014), 105.

²⁰ Another substantial modernist building, a bowling alley, opened the same year nearby at 23-27 Grand Street. It shares several architectural elements as Pilgrim: low, brick mass with centered bay entrances and curved corners at the entrances. It is still extant but heavily altered. It is unclear who the architect was.

²¹ Leland M. Roth, *American Architecture: A History* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2001), 368.

²² This building is listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places. See John Tess, "National Register listing for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Hall of Records, 759 Palmer Rd., Yonkers, Westchester County, NY," 2013.

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Factory as a records facility include its relative isolation from other buildings, which reduced the threat of fire; the fact that it was a relatively new building; and it offered an expansive space on a single level. The postwar years were a period of significant growth for the company as it sought to decentralize its operations in New York City and expand its presence in the suburbs. The hall of records in Kingston contained vital records for every company department on microfilm, paper, and punch cards, including samples of every policy the company ever wrote, agents' route lists, along with their Canadian records. The company's Yonkers facility relied heavily on rail to transport requested files to the home office in Manhattan. This changed in the 1950s with the construction of new highways, particularly the nearby New York State Thruway (part of Interstate 87), which enabled trucking to become the primary mode of ground transportation for many businesses. It is likely this reason coupled with the area's large available female workforce that made Kingston a choice location for MetLife's second facility.²³ The postwar era also brought technological advancements in record keeping and telecommunications. A 1953 article in the company's internal publication boasted the speed of its teletype technology, which could deliver responses to urgent policy queries from the home office in a matter of minutes.²⁴ This system was computerized in the late 1960s.²⁵

Metropolitan Life—or MetLife, the company's preferred named in later years—operated at 2 South Prospect until 2000. It is unclear how many people were employed there at its height. Early reports prior to its opening mention 200, mostly female, clerical workers were to be hired. No significant alterations were made to the building's exterior in the period it served as a hall of records. The most notable interior modifications involved covering the sash in the monitor roof with solid panels, installing two interior partitions—one that created a larger office area at the front of the building and another that cordoned off the northern third of the building's footprint.

From 2001 to 2016, the building was consecutively owned by two local, small-scale manufacturing enterprises whose operations unlikely filled the entire space. No significant alterations beyond replacement of some overhead garage doors were made in this period.

Conclusion

While Pilgrim Furniture Factory did not greatly impact architectural preferences in Kingston, it did, as the city's first modern factory, initiate discourse about Kingston's postwar growth. Its very development, with the heavy involvement by the local Chamber of Commerce, spotlighted Kingston's shortcomings in infrastructure and space for attracting new industries, particularly to Midtown. By 1953, when IBM announced the development of a new corporate campus on 200 acres of Ulster farmland, it was clear that Kingston's days as an urban manufacturing center were over. While Midtown saw very little new development in the subsequent decades, the area's economic activity has been picking up in recent years with a new influx of small-scale manufacturers. Pilgrim's utilitarian grace and inherent flexibility remain desirable architectural qualities for twenty-first century industries.

²³ The former Pilgrim factory's railroad spur might have also been an initial selling point for the insurance giant.

²⁴ "Miles of Files — *The Home Office* Finds Kingston's Hall of Records a Very Remarkable Place," *The Home Office* (Metropolitan Life Insurance Company), October 1953, 2-4.

Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Milliken, Robert. Interviewed by Marissa Marvelli. December 29, 2016.

"New Communications System at Local Metropolitan Life." *Kingston Daily Freeman*, July 15, 1967.

²⁵ "New Communications System at Local Metropolitan Life," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, July 15, 1967.

Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory
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"Pilgrim Furniture Company Asks Right to Have Rail Line: Complete Sale of Barmann Park Property Is Contingent Upon Spur; Petition Referred to Rules Committee." *Kingston Daily Freeman*, November 14, 1945.

"Pilgrim Furniture Company Will Erect Largest Plant Here. New Factory to Cover Area of 70,000 Sq. Feet— Virtually All of Old Barmann Location on Greenkill Avenue Will Be Used by Manufacturers." *Kingston Daily Freeman*, September 5, 1946.

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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): _____

Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.08
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>582306</u> Easting	<u>4642002</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 is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

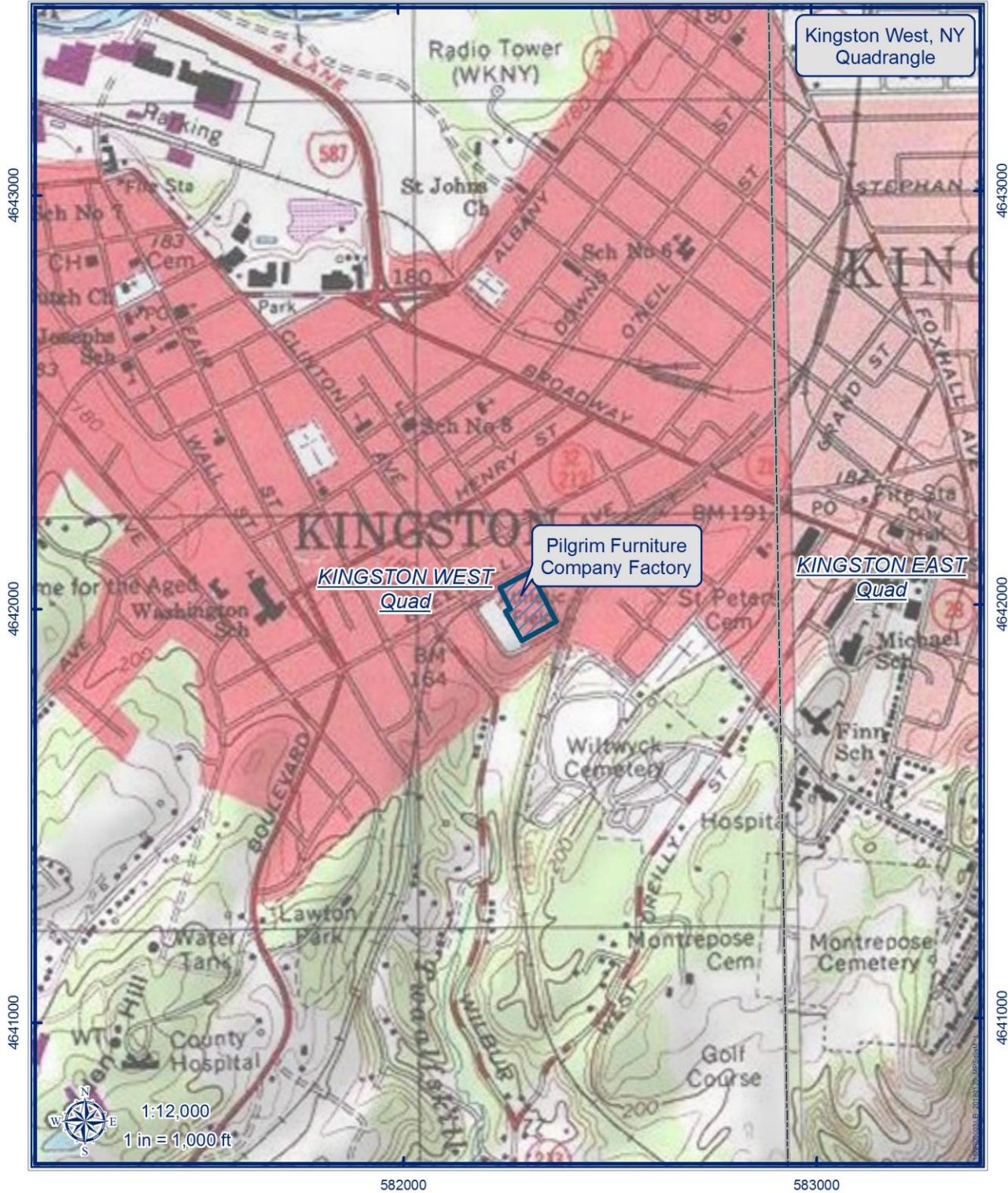
The boundary encompasses the entirety of the historic and current extent of land used by the factory occupant, including the paved loading area at the building's rear, which is partially enclosed by a chain link fence. This fence separates the factory site from the Barmann Park portion of the block.

Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory
Name of Property

Ulster County, NY
County and State

Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory
Kingston, Ulster Co., NY

2 South Prospect Street
Kingston, NY 12401



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

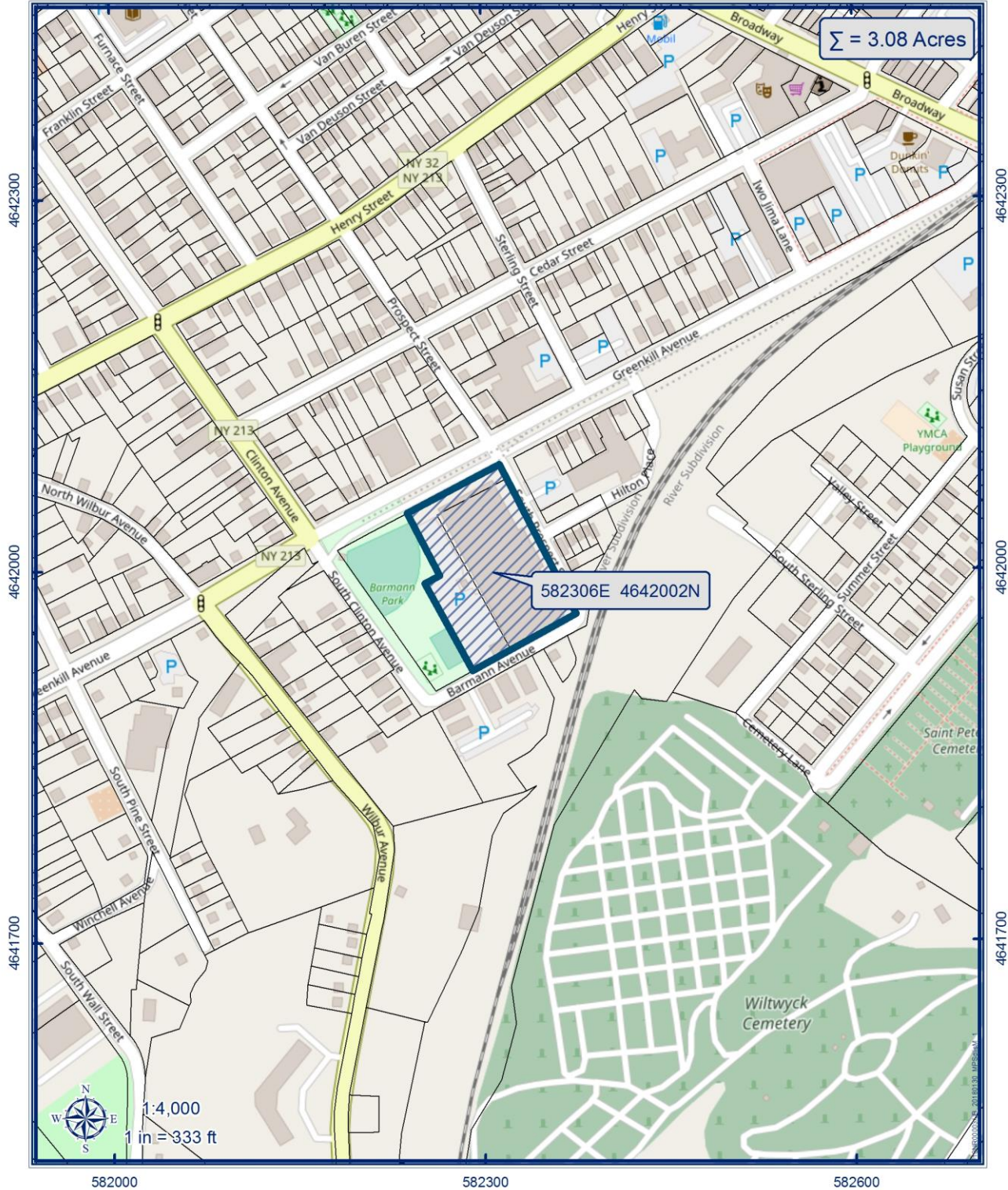


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Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory
Name of Property

Ulster County, NY
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marissa Marvelli, Historic Preservation Specialist (edited by Jennifer Betsworth, NY SHPO)
organization _____ date 1/8/2018
street & number 60 Noone Lane telephone (347) 403-1257
city or town Kingston state NY zip code 12401
e-mail _____

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:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory

City or Vicinity: Kingston

County: Ulster State: NY

Photographer: Marissa Marvelli

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0001

East elevation – Primary facade of factory showing main entrance bay. Jan. 14, 2017.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0002

East elevation – Primary facade of factory, showing the south half. Jan. 14, 2017.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0003

East elevation – Primary facade of factory, showing the north end and neighborhood context. Jan. 14, 2017.

Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory

Ulster County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0004

Context – Opposite side of street facing primary (east) facade of factory. Nov. 18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0005

East elevation – Close up of Main Entrance Bay. Nov. 18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0006

East elevation – South corner of Office Extension and flanking side entrance. Nov. 18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0007

East elevation – North of Office Extension, showing flanking side entrance. Jan. 14, 2017.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0008

East elevation – Office Extension, detail of glass brick. Nov. 18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0009

East elevation – Typical detail of factory facade. Nov. 18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0010

East elevation – Looking northwest. Jan. 14, 2017.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0011

North elevation – Loading bays and arched monitor roof beyond. Jan. 14, 2017.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0012

North elevation & context – Looking east along Greenkill Avenue. Jan. 14, 2017.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0013

West elevation – overall view from south showing boiler house. Jan. 14, 2017.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0014

West elevation – partial view of north end of elevation. Nov. 18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0015

Boiler House – East & north sides of Boiler House. Jan. 14, 2017.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0016

West elevation of Boiler House. Nov. 18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0017

West elevation – South section of facade, showing loading dock. Trailer at right is not attached to property. Jan. 14, 2017

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0018

West elevation – South end of facade, showing shed addition. Jan. 14, 2017.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0019

South elevation – Showing louvered awnings and two exits. Jan. 14, 2017.

Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory
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NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0020

Interior – Inside the main entrance on the east side of the building. Originally the upper area was separated from the lower part of the space by a partition. Nov. 18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0021

Interior – Corner of room at south end of the Office Extension. Nov.18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0022

Interior – Looking towards north end of factory floor with bottom portion of mezzanine structure in view. Nov. 18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0023

Interior – Close up of ceiling showing wire trusses and factory windows. Nov. 18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0024

Interior – Northwest corner of building showing garage door of loading dock. Nov. 18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0025

Interior – Southwest corner of building looking into shed addition. Nov. 18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0026

Interior – Area beneath arched truss monitor roof. Nov. 18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0027

Interior – Steps to mezzanine level at north end of factory. Partition beyond blocks off south end of factory space. Nov. 18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0028

Interior – Mezzanine level showing arched truss and sash lights. Nov. 18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0029

Interior – Mezzanine level showing arched truss and monitor roof sash lights. Nov.18, 2016.

NY_Ulster Co_Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory_0030

Interior – View of north end of monitor roof with a Macomber Truss. Nov. 18, 2016.

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.

Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory
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Ulster County, NY
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ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF PILGRIM FURNITURE FACTORY



Architect Edward Albert Milliken's drawing of the new Pilgrim Furniture factory to be erected on the old Barmann lot on Greenkill avenue. The actual factory space will cover an area of 70,000 square feet. Virtually the entire grounds of

some 250,000 square feet will be used for the plant site. The new structure, when completed, will be Kingston's largest industrial building.

BLUEPRINT FOR THE FUTURE



Barney R. King, manager of the Pilgrim Furniture Company, and Albert R. Milliken, architect, look over blueprints for the new Pilgrim plant at Barmann lot. The plans began to take shape at noon today when ground breaking ceremonies were held. Numerous city business, political and industrial dignitaries were present. The plant will be the largest modern manufacturing setup in the city.

From "Pilgrim Furniture Company Will Erect Largest Plant Here," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, September 5, 1946











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FIRE EXTINGUISHER











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: 3/23/2018 Date of Pending List: 4/12/2018 Date of 16th Day: 4/27/2018 Date of 45th Day: 5/7/2018 Date of Weekly List: 5/4/2018

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 5/4/2018 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.

CITY OF KINGSTON

Office of the Mayor

mayor@kingston-ny.gov

Steven T. Noble
Mayor



March 12, 2018

The Honorable Rose Harvey
Commissioner, New York State Office of Parks,
Recreation and Historic Preservation
Agency Building 1
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12238

Dear Commissioner Harvey:

I write regarding the nomination of the Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory, 2 South Prospect Street, Kingston, New York to the State and National Register of Historic Places.

The building was designed by architect, Albert Edward Milliken and was built in 1947. It's a historical significant structure, for its model of mid-20th century industrial architecture in Kingston. I wish to express my strong support for this nomination, as it would provide additional protections and opportunities for this property. It's essential that we do everything in our power to preserve prominent structures, such as the Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory to continue celebrating Kingston's rich culture and history.

I respectfully request that this building be added to the State and National Register of Historic Places. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Steven T. Noble
Mayor

STN:lbt

**Friends of Historic Kingston
PO Box 3763, Kingston New York 12402**

February 16, 2018

Jennifer Betsworth
Historic Preservation Specialist
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188

Re: Support for the New York State and National Register Nomination of the Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory, 2 South Prospect Street, Kingston New York,

Dear Jennifer Betsworth,

The Friends of Historic Kingston fully and enthusiastically support the nomination of the Pilgrim Furniture Company Factory by the architect Albert E. Milliken (1900-1978). The building is indeed "a rare example of mid-twentieth industrial architecture in the City of Kingston." The preservation of the site contributes significantly to Kingston's historical record by highlighting a major chapter in the city's twentieth century history.

The attention brought by the project is critical to the growth and impact upon the local community. I write on behalf of the board of directors and our President, John H. Braunlein to urge you to fully support this nomination so that the project can continue to develop and enhance the critical Midtown Broadway corridor.

Very truly yours,



Jane Kellar, Executive Director



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner



20 March 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 eight nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

The Wilbraham, New York County
Pilgrim Furniture Company, Ulster County
Wading River Radio Station, Suffolk County
Sisters of St. Joseph Motherhouse, Brentwood, Suffolk County
Hempstead Town Hall, Nassau County
Mitchel Air Base and Flight Line, Nassau County
Daniel Webster Jenkins House, Schoharie County
Gooley Club, Essex and Hamilton Counties

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