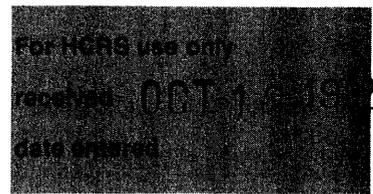


**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



**1. Name**

historic Poughkeepsie City Multiple Resource Area

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number The Incorporation Limits of Poughkeepsie not for publication

Poughkeepsie city, town vicinity of congressional district 25th

state New York code 036 county Dutchess County code 027

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>n/a</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Resource Area	<u>n/a</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Multiple ownership, see accompanying building or district forms

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Records Room, Dutchess County Court House

street & number 10 Market Street

Poughkeepsie city, town state New York

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Poughkeepsie Architectural and Historic Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date December, 1977  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Poughkeepsie Planning Department, Rm. 407, Municipal Building

city, town Poughkeepsie state New York

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>NA</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Poughkeepsie inventory of historic structures executed between October 1976 and December 1977, as a preliminary to this National Register nomination, was conducted by the author, an architectural historian and partner in the firm of Historic Architecture and Decorative Arts Consultants. Contracted by the city of Poughkeepsie's Planning Department and in consultation with the New York State Division for Historic Preservation, the author inspected and photographed every building in the city of Poughkeepsie. All structures which appeared to meet the criteria for National Register eligibility were inventoried on New York State Building-Structure Inventory Forms, with appropriate documentation, photographs, and maps attached. This survey is housed in the City of Poughkeepsie Planning Department, Municipal Building, Civic Center Plaza, Room 407, and a partial copy is filed in Albany with the Division for Historic Preservation.

The historic resources currently considered for nomination are within the political boundaries of the city of Poughkeepsie. Located on the east bank of the Hudson River, equidistant from New York City and Albany, Poughkeepsie is one of the four major cities in the mid-Hudson Valley. This area covers approximately one thousand square miles of the scenic Hudson River and its lateral high lands. Poughkeepsie's own physical attributes include two miles of river shoreline, a gentle slope from the river to a level plateau, the winding bed and falls of the Fallkill Creek, and the large hill in the northeast sector which is College Hill Park.

Prior to the 1830's Poughkeepsie's commercial activities were concentrated at five landings on the river's edge and along Main and Market Streets, which intersect where the river slope levels off onto the plateau. Dwellings were densest around these six business locations. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, new construction fanned out from the six nuclei, increasing the number of city structures to nearly the current total. Soon the central and western, and also, the northern and eastern sections began to resemble their present characters.

Poughkeepsie's pattern of density has not changed dramatically over the past one hundred years, except in the western sector. Most of that area's industrial, commercial, and residential buildings located along the river shore and a significant number of inland dwellings have recently been removed, leaving vacant spaces. On the other hand, the city's two largest neighborhoods containing nineteenth-century vernacular structures

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remain in this section. Today, most of the early industrial concerns have vanished, while the major commercial and professional activities are confined to Main and Market Streets. Ringing this central business district are neighborhoods of mixed usage, including residences with some commercial and professional establishments. The north and east sectors of the city are largely composed of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential areas with scattered commercial pockets. Since 1900 Poughkeepsie's boundaries have been extended in southerly and southeasterly directions, creating a section known as South Poughkeepsie. This area incorporates post-World War I and post-World War II residential structures as well as other recent construction. There is also a handful of historic buildings, which were built as country residences.

The following historic resources in Poughkeepsie have already been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Downtown features the Greek Revival "Old City Hall," the city's oldest extant civic structure (1972), the Greek Revival Second Baptist Church (1972), the 1869 Collingwood Opera House (1977), the High Victorian Italianate Vassar Home for Aged Men (1970), the main building, Vassar College (1973), Vassar Institute (1972), and the Queen Anne style Italian Center (1972). In addition, one of the finest streets of late nineteenth century residential architecture, the Garfield Place Historic District (1972), borders the central business district on the south. In the western section of the city, the Italian Renaissance Revival Railroad Station (1976), the Poughkeepsie Railroad Bridge (1979), and the Gothic Revival style Holy Comforter Church (1972) dominate Poughkeepsie's skyline from the west bank of the Hudson River. Beyond these landmarks, vernacular, mill-workers' houses of the Union Street and Mill Street-North Clover Street Historic Districts (1971; 1972) are historical and architectural focus points of the community. On the north side, the Poughkeepsie Almshouse and City Infirmary (1978) are of great architectural value to the locale. South Poughkeepsie offers the Andrew Jackson Downing designed Matthew Vassar estate "Springside" a National Historic Landmark (1969).

Within the multiple resource area there are two hundred one buildings proposed for nomination to the National Register. These include four historic districts, five rows, and fifty-one individual properties. In general, each district (Academy Street, Balding Avenue, Dwight-Hooker Avenue, Upper-Mill Street) represents a unique type of streetscape and era of residential architecture ranging in date from 1834 to 1924. Many different styles and building practices of each era are included within the individual districts. Poughkeepsie's five rows of buildings, including three to nine structures each, illustrate other unique characteristics or distinctive groupings within the city, spanning approximately one

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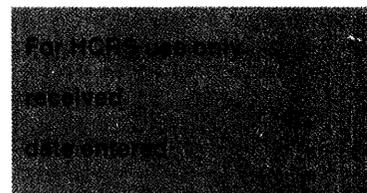
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hundred and thirty years from 1786 to 1915. They are Church Street, South Hamilton Street, Main Mall, Market Street, and Vassar-Warner Row. All were constructed as residential rows, except commercial Main Mall. The individual properties represent the most architecturally and historically significant structures on individual parcels. The majority of buildings within this category are residential, while ten are associated with civic or institutional activities, seven are specifically connected to the city's religious concerns, five are commercial, and three are industrial. They range in date from 1725 to 1940 and vary in construction from a compact, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stone building, to a towering, asymmetrical, three-and-a-half-story, frame structure, or a massive, multi-bay, brick edifice.

(See attached New York State Division for Historic Preservation Forms for additional information)

1. Dates in parentheses indicate the year in which a building or district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** c.1780-1942      **Builder/Architect** Many, see accompanying forms

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The historic resources of the city of Poughkeepsie, dating from about 1725 to 1940, represent a variety of architectural styles, types, and building practices typical of the mid-Hudson Valley. Included are some of the most distinctive examples in the region. Rare styles such as the Swiss and Art Deco modes are also found in Poughkeepsie. Associations with historically important people or events amplify the significance of many of the resources. Furthermore, the age, location, and character of the city's resources chronicle its growth and indicate its population's cultural preferences for residential, commercial, industrial, ecclesiastical, civic, and other institutional structures.

Founded in 1683, Poughkeepsie was one of the earliest non-native American settlements on the Hudson River. Settlers were lured by the immediate availability of land through the Hermanse and Saunders Patent and by the attractive physical features. The area within today's city boundaries offered natural harbors at the river's edge, the protective river bluff, the water power of the Fallkill Creek, rich woodlands, and arable land. Poughkeepsie's importance in the history of the Hudson Valley during the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries derived from its position at the juncture of a complex of transportation routes. Its proximity to the Hudson River and the intersections of the Albany Post Road (now Market Street and Washington Avenue) with Main Street and with New Hackensack Road (now Montgomery Street and Hooker Avenue) yielded Poughkeepsie the titles of market center, county seat, and even state capital for two years after the Revolutionary War. Developed first as a lumber and grain milling center and later as a commercial and industrial entrêpot, Poughkeepsie emerged as the mid-Hudson Valley's largest and most influential city on the east bank. Whaling corporations, a glass factory, a dye woods operation, breweries, potteries, chair manufactories, brick yards, carpet mills, a reaper works, and later, an elevator company and a separator plant boosted Poughkeepsie to national and international renown. By the close of the twentieth century's third decade when Poughkeepsie's economic heyday was ending, most of these industries had failed or moved from the city. The local economy was forced to rely on modest commercial enterprises and Poughkeepsie's status as county seat. Since then, the city's economy has been bolstered by its designation as Franklin D. Roosevelt's campaign headquarters and by the location of a major IBM plant on its southern perimeter. The buildings included in this nomination illustrate Poughkeepsie's history from its agrarian and milling beginnings to its rise to economic success in the commercial and industrial world of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

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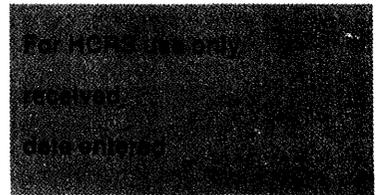
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The two hundred and one buildings included in the historic districts, rows of buildings, and individual properties of this nomination are the most distinctive and/or representative structures or neighborhoods in the city of Poughkeepsie. They also illustrate the best examples of historical and architectural indexes of mid-Hudson Valley culture. The significance of the districts and rows is mainly based on their architectural merits, including the siting of buildings, their intact nature, distinctive characteristics, and the changing preferences for certain styles within finite areas. Since the individual properties must stand on their own individual merits, their significance is usually based on a more complex combination of architectural and/or historical attributes. Most of these fall into more than one of the following categories: dated/ architect-designed; promotor/philanthropist-associated; distinctive method of construction; rare style; best example of an architectural mode; historical associations with important personages, events, institutions, or sociological patterns.

The category of dated buildings which establishes the presence of a certain style or method of construction in an area, often overlaps with architect-designed or promotor/philanthropist-associated buildings, because their "engineers" were usually at the forefront of the style or method's era and were inclined to document their buildings. Poughkeepsie's residential landmarks included in this category are the Eastman Row, promoted by Poughkeepsie Mayor Harvey G. Eastman as the city's first modern townhouses in 1872; the 1885 Richardsonian Romanesque residence designed for judge/historian Frank Hasbrouck by Frederick Withers; the Shingle style dwelling planned in 1895 by local architect DuBois Carpenter; and five classic examples of early twentieth century bungalows; the Stickley House, adopted from Craftsman plans for businessman Samuel J. Moore by DuBois Carpenter; the mannerist, stucco bungalow on Corlies Avenue possibly designed by Percival M. Lloyd; the pair of shingle and cobblestone houses on Hooker Avenue built by André Reid in 1910; and the first concrete-block house in Poughkeepsie, constructed by Raymond H. Bushnell in 1911.

Buildings associated with public use or visibility are more frequently dated or associated with architects than residential ones. The functional, Bracketed style Innis Dye Works building proudly displays 1880 in its cornice, while Percival Lloyd's Richardsonian Romanesque First Presbyterian Church shows 1905 on its cornerstone. Two other churches, the 1873 St. Paul's Episcopal by Emlen T. Littel/Richard M. Upjohn/Tiffany Studios

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and the 1892 Trinity Methodist by Corydon Wheeler, are of great significance, as is the Vassar supported 1877 First Baptist Church. Almost all the single commercial buildings are well documented. Percival Lloyd's 1906 Beaux-Arts "Old Poughkeepsie Trust" building and his 1910 Classical Revival annex to Luckey's department store establish him as one of the city's finest turn-of-the-century architects. In addition, Luckey's 1923 main building is identified with Edward C. Smith, a less well-known Poughkeepsie architect. Two city firehouses were designed by Percival Lloyd, the eclectic Lady Washington in 1908 and the Late Gothic Revival Niagara in 1909. A third, the 1908 O. H. Booth Hose Company, was planned by local architect William J. Beardsley, who also obtained the prestigious contract for the 1903 Dutchess County Court House. The massive brick armory built by the state architect, Isaac G. Perry, in 1891, as well as the Roosevelt-influenced, Colonial Revival 1938 Post Office and 1941 Journal Building, illustrate government involvement in local civic structures. Poughkeepsie's most significant buildings that were devoted to leisure-time activities are well documented too. The Adriance family hired Charles F. Rose to design the 1898 city library in the Beaux-Arts style, a mode also selected by Jackson and Rosencrans for the "Old YMCA" in 1908. The Colonial Revival Amrita Club, built in 1912 as a local businessman's club, and the Greek Revival Dudley Memorial, planned by William W. Smith and architect John P. Draney in 1936, followed their period's popular revival styles.

Also included are buildings which, in the City of Poughkeepsie, display rare styles. The earliest extant buildings are rare because a majority of their contemporary structures have been demolished. The eighteenth-century Dutch Colonial Freer House, Georgian Glebe House, and Federal style Hoffman and Clinton House clearly exemplify this. The city's Greek Revival structures, including the residence at 66 Garden Street, the Hammond Securities building, Empire National Bank, Barrett House, and the Greek Revival/Classical Revival "Old St. Peter's Church" illustrate this to a lesser degree. Of the handful of Gothic cottages in the city, only 66 Ferris Lane, 49 North Clinton Street, and 64 Montgomery Street meet the criteria for National Register eligibility. In the Swiss style, Poughkeepsie can offer only one building, 30 Hooker Avenue, and in the Art Deco mode, the best example is the Church Building. The earliest buildings in this category may also display rare construction details, which further add to their significance. None of the later edifices has a distinct method of construction, but rather, they employ methods used for structures of other styles during their periods.

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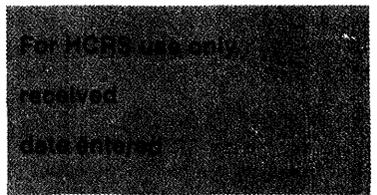
In addition, several rare types of structures are included in this National Register nomination. Although nineteenth-century factories were numerous in Poughkeepsie, they are now considered rare since only a handful exists in the city and a relatively small percentage survives the mid-Hudson Valley. The 1834-1854 Pelton Carpet Mills is the oldest extant industrial structure in the city and with the c.1874 Poughkeepsie Leather Manufactory and the 1880 Innis Dye Works represent period industrial architecture and its construction. On the other hand, the three houses which gain significance from their distinctive methods of construction are not rare in type or style but simply are the notable examples of these methods. The bungalow at 5 Ferris Lane and the Tudor/Colonial Revival dwelling at 85 Cedar Avenue represent the earliest concrete-block houses, while the Stickley House is probably the first hollow-tile construction dwelling in Poughkeepsie.

The remaining few buildings are residences and are significant because they are among the most distinctive buildings of their styles in Poughkeepsie. This category is composed of the pristine, Second Empire House at 140 South Cherry Street; the imposing, Second Empire country residence at 100 South Randolph Avenue; the unusual double house in the Italianate style at 73-75 South Hamilton Street; the distinctive Bracketed style Rombout House on Vassar Farms; the elaborate Victorian residential dwelling at 44 South Clinton Street; the charming Second Empire/Queen Anne row at 100-106 Market Street; and the impressive Queen Anne residence at 18 Barclay Street.

Historical associations with important personages, events, institutions, or sociological patterns promote the significance of many Poughkeepsie buildings. The oldest house in Poughkeepsie, the 1725 Freer House, was built by the New Paltz Huguenot family, thus, the structure is tied to early settlement patterns in the Hudson Valley. George Clinton, the distinguished Revolutionary soldier and state governor, is said to have used the Clinton House as his war-time headquarters. In addition, the site of the present courthouse is associated with Clinton's famous debate versus Hamilton and Jay, in which he spoke against ratification of the United States Constitution. The Hoffman House was probably built by Robert R. Livingston of Clermont and therefore gains great significance through its connection with that famous statesman. The Vassar family promoted the construction of several of Poughkeepsie's most impressive buildings, including the High Victorian Gothic First Baptist Church. Also, Matthew Vassar was first president of the Farmers and Manufacturers Bank, forerunner of the Empire National Bank. Another energetic Poughkeepsian

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was Mayor Harvey G. Eastman, who backed the unheard-of scheme to build the 1872 Second Empire row known as Eastman Terrace. Frank Hasbrouck the judge/historian, was also a local legend and was intimately involved with Withers' plans for his new Richardsonian Romanesque house at 75 Market Street. When John Adriance, inventor of the famous reaper, died, his children sponsored the Adriance Memorial Library in his honor. Built by another capitalist, the Dudley Memorial was planned by William W. Smith, of Smith Brothers Cough Drop fame.

Historical associations with important institutions or sociological patterns are usually connected to non-residential buildings. Churches of a community are important institutions which exemplify, influence, or serve as the ideal of sociological patterns. Therefore, churches are deeply involved with a community's history and often sponsor the most impressive edifices. The 1767 Georgian Glebe House is recognized as one of the most fashionable residences of its day, while the Art Deco Church Building, erected by the Reformed Dutch Church in 1932, is one of the rarest of its period. The Luckey-Platt department store gains additional significance when viewed in the context of Hudson Valley commerce and merchandising. It was the largest and first "modern" department store in the region; people came from miles away to shop there. The three factories, representing small industrial concerns, fall into this category because they are vestiges of Poughkeepsie's nineteenth-century industrial past. The Pelton Factory should be noted individually as the location of Poughkeepsie's silk worm industry.

Efforts of local neighborhood groups, Dutchess County Landmarks Association, and the City of Poughkeepsie Planning Department have provided a conducive atmosphere for historic preservation in the city and have supported this nomination. The neighborhood groups and Dutchess County Landmarks have supported city designation for two local districts (Academy Street, Garfield Place) and have sponsored the National Register nomination of three districts (Garfield Place, Mill Street, Union Street) and five individual structures (Old City Hall, the Collingwood Opera House, the Almshouse and City Infirmary, the Poughkeepsie Railroad Station, the Poughkeepsie Railroad Bridge). Not only did the Planning Department fund the 1976-1977 historic inventory and part of this nomination, but they are also engaged in other preservation-related activities such as facade easements and period street treatments in historically significant

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

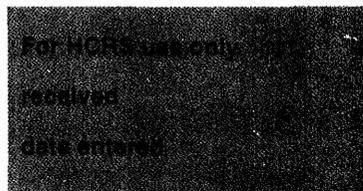
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areas. Furthermore, the Planning Department has incorporated the results of the historic buildings inventory into their overall development plans for the city, reusing old buildings and sensitively integrating new construction into the historic fabric.

In addition, Poughkeepsie's zoning ordinance provides for a local Historic District and Landmarks Commission. This commission is authorized to propose Poughkeepsie districts and individual properties for local designation, to monitor exterior renovations in such districts, and to consult with city officials and the State Historic Preservation Officer regarding projects which affect National Register properties. The commission's role will be expanded with the acceptance of this nomination, and Poughkeepsie's citizens and government will continue to strive for the preservation of the city's historic resources, thereby assisting in the preservation of some of the most significant historical and architectural landmarks in the mid-Hudson Valley.

(See attached New York State Division for Historic Preservation Forms for additional information)

<sup>1</sup>Although the building has undergone changes, enough original interior and exterior characteristics remain to allow this classification.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Bailey, H.H.. Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1874. Albany, New York: G.W. Lewis, 1874.  
 Beers, F.W. Atlas of New York and Vicinity. New York: F.W. Beers, A.D. Ellis and G.G. Soule, 1867.  
 Beers, F.W. Atlas of the Hudson River Valley from New York City to Troy. New York: Watson and Co., 1891

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Each individual site is less than one acre; see district forms for  
 Quadrangle name Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Quadrangle scale 1:24000 acreage

UMT References See individual forms for references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**Verbal boundary description and justification** The boundary of the multiple resource area of the City of Poughkeepsie is shown as the heavy black line on U.S.G.S. Map and represents the legal limits of the city. Boundaries of individual sites and districts are defined by city tax maps attached to each component form.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
			NA
state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Townley McElineny Sharp/Partner	CONTACT: Neil G. Larson, NYS Division for Historic Preservation
organization	Historic Architecture and Decorative Arts Consultants	Albany, New York 518-474-0479 date August 12, 1980
street & number	P.O. Box 274	telephone (914) 12443
city or town	Hurley	state New York 12443

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

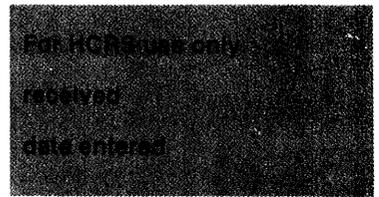
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Quinn Keenan*  
 title Commissioner date 9/30/82

For HCRS use only  
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register  
*See continuation sheet for details*  
 Keeper of the National Register date  
 Attest: *Patrick Andrus*  
 Chief of Registration date 11/23/82

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- Jacob, E. Map of the City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County New York. New York: M. Dripps, 1857.
- Poughkeepsie, New York. Adriance Memorial Library, Local Historic Room. Vertical File.
- Opdycke, Jeanne. City of Poughkeepsie Walking Driving Guide to Current and Historical Buildings and Sites. Poughkeepsie, N.Y.: City of Poughkeepsie, 1977.
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- Sidney, J.C. Map of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. New York: M. Dripps, c.1850.
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- Anonymous. City Directories, 1843 to 1890. Poughkeepsie, N.Y.: Platt and Schram, etc., 1843 to 1980.
- Anonymous. City of Poughkeepsie. New York: E.B. Hyde, c.1880.

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Poughkeepsie Multiple Resource Area  
State Dutchess County, NY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- |     |                                      |                                     |               |   |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|
| 1.  | Lady Washington Hose Company         | Entered in the<br>National Register | for<br>Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 11/26/82</u>                             |
|     |                                      |                                     | Attest        | _____   |
| 2.  | Moore House                          | Entered in the<br>National Register | for<br>Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 11/26/82</u>                             |
|     |                                      |                                     | Attest        | _____   |
| 3.  | Phillips House                       | Entered in the<br>National Register | for<br>Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 11/26/82</u>                             |
|     |                                      |                                     | Attest        | _____   |
| 4.  | First Presbyterian Church<br>Rectory | Entered in the<br>National Register | for<br>Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 11/26/82</u>                             |
|     |                                      |                                     | Attest        | _____   |
| 5.  | Travis House                         | Substantive Review                  | Keeper        | <u>Thomas Van Duzend 11/26/82</u>                         |
|     |                                      |                                     | Attest        | <u>11/22/82 Patrick Andrus</u>                            |
| 6.  | Clark House                          | Entered in the<br>National Register | for<br>Keeper | <u>Delores Byers</u>                                      |
|     |                                      |                                     | Attest        | _____   |
| 7.  | Poughkeepsie Underwear<br>Factory    | Entered in the<br>National Register | for<br>Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 11/26/82</u>                             |
|     |                                      |                                     | Attest        | _____   |
| 8.  | Gregory House                        | Entered in the<br>National Register | for<br>Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 11/26/82</u>                             |
|     |                                      |                                     | Attest        | _____   |
| 9.  | Amrita Club                          | Entered in the<br>National Register | for<br>Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 11/26/82</u>                             |
|     |                                      |                                     | Attest        | _____   |
| 10. | Poughkeepsie Journal Building        | Substantive Review                  | for<br>Keeper | <u>Delores Byers</u><br><u>Thomas Van Duzend 11/26/82</u> |
|     |                                      |                                     | Attest        | <u>11/22/82 Eligible Patrick Andrus</u>                   |

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

Continuation sheet

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Poughkeepsie Multiple Resource Area  
State NY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Dixon House

Entered in the  
National Register

*for*  
Keeper

*Delores Byers* 11/26/82

Attest

12. Post-Williams House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

*Delores Byers* 11/24/82

Attest

13. Guilford Dudley Memorial

Substantive Review

Keeper

*SP*

Attest

*Return?*

14. Mader House

Entered in the  
National Register

*for*  
Keeper

*Delores Byers* 11/26/82

Attest

15. Academy Street Historic District

Substantive Review

Keeper

*Donna L. Dreyfus* 11/26/82

Attest

*accept 11/22/82 Patrick Andrews*

16. Eastman Terrace

Entered in the  
National Register

*for*  
Keeper

*Delores Byers* 11/26/82

Attest

17. Grey Hook

Entered in the  
National Register

*for*  
Keeper

*Delores Byers* 11/26/82

Attest

18. Market Street Row

Entered in the  
National Register

*for*  
Keeper

*Delores Byers* 11/26/82

Attest

19. Cedarcliff Gatehouse

Entered in the  
National Register

*for*  
Keeper

*Delores Byers* 11/26/82

Attest

20. Main Mall Row

Substantive Review

Keeper

*Donna L. Dreyfus* 11/26/82

Attest

*accept 11/22/82 Patrick Andrews*

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National Park Service

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Poughkeepsie Multiple Resource Area  
State NY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Wilkinson House **Substantive Review**

Keeper for Patricia Andrews 11/26/82

**DOE/OWNER OBJECTION**

Attest eligible 11/23/82 Patricia Andrews

22. Niagara Engine House **Entered in the National Register**

Keeper for Delores Byers 11/26/82

Attest

23. First Presbyterian Church **Entered in the National Register**

Keeper for Delores Byers 11/26/82

Attest

24. Vassar-Warner Row **Entered in the National Register**

Keeper for Delores Byers 11/26/82

Attest

25. Boughton/Haight House **Substantive Review**

Keeper for Patricia Andrews 11/26/82

Attest accept 11/22/82 Patricia Andrews

26. Dwight-Hooker Avenue Historic District **Entered in the National Register**

Keeper for Delores Byers 11/26/82

Attest

27. Reynolds House **Entered in the National Register**

Keeper for Delores Byers 11/26/82

Attest

28. Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and Rectory **Entered in the National Register**

Keeper for Delores Byers 11/26/82

Attest

29. Hershkind House **Entered in the National Register**

Keeper for Delores Byers 11/26/82

Attest

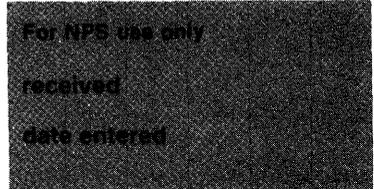
30. Sague House **Substantive Review**

Keeper for Patricia Andrews 11/26/82

Attest accept 11/23/82 Patricia Andrews

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Inventory—Nomination Form



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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Poughkeepsie Multiple Resource Area  
State NY

Nomination/Type of Review

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
Keeper

Date/Signature

31. Ethol House

Melvin Byers 11/26/82

Attest

32. Poughkeepsie Trust Company

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
Keeper

Melvin Byers 11/26/82

Attest

33. Luckey, Platt & Company  
Department Store

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
Keeper

Melvin Byers 11/26/82

Attest

34. Church Building

Substantive Review

for  
Keeper

Not eligible  
Thomas M. Boyd 11/26/82

Attest

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

35. Upper-Mill Street Historic  
District

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
Keeper

Not eligible  
Thomas M. Boyd 11/26/82

Attest

36. Balding Avenue Historic  
District

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
Keeper

Melvin Byers 11/26/82

Attest

37. Booth, O. H., Hose Company

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
Keeper

Melvin Byers 11/26/82

Attest

38. Clinton House

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
Keeper

Melvin Byers 11/26/82

Attest

39. Glebe House

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
Keeper

Melvin Byers 11/26/82

Attest

40. St. Paul's Episcopal Church

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
Keeper

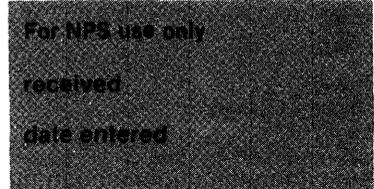
Not eligible  
Thomas M. Boyd 11/26/82

Attest

accept 11/23/82 Patrick Anders

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Poughkeepsie Multiple Resource Area  
State NY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

41. Dutchess County Courthouse

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Arlene Byers 11/26/82

Attest

42. Farmer's and Manufacturer's Bank

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Arlene Byers 11/26/82

Attest

43. Young Men's Christian Association

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Arlene Byers 11/26/82

Attest

44. New York State Armory

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Arlene Byers 11/26/82

Attest

45. South Hamilton Street Row

Substantive Review

Keeper James Lee Boyd 11/26/82

Attest

accept Patrick Andrews 11/23/82

46. Hasbrouck House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Arlene Byers 11/26/82

Attest

47. Adriance Memorial Library

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Arlene Byers 11/26/82

Attest

48. Harlow Row

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper Arlene Byers 11/26/82

Attest

49. Old St. Peter's Church

OWNER OBJECTION

Keeper James Lee Boyd 11/26/82

Attest

50. Pelton Mill

Substantive Review

Keeper James Lee Boyd 11/26/82

Attest

accept Patrick Andrews 11/23/82

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Poughkeepsie Multiple Resource Area  
State NY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

51. First Baptist Church

**OWNER OBJECTION**

Keeper

*determined eligible*  
Mon. Van Duzend 11/19/82

Attest

52. Mulrein House

Entered in the  
National Register

*for* Keeper

Delores Byers 11/26/82

Attest

53. Rombout House

Entered in the  
National Register

*for* Keeper

Delores Byers 11/26/82

Attest

54. Barrett House

Entered in the  
National Register

*for* Keeper

Delores Byers 11/26/82

Attest

55. Church Street Row

Substantive Review

Keeper

Mon. Van Duzend 11/26/82

Attest

accept Patrick Andrus 11/23/82

56. Thompson House

Entered in the  
National Register

*for* Keeper

Delores Byers 11/26/82

Attest

57. Innis Dye Works

Substantive Review

Keeper

*determined eligible*  
Mon. Van Duzend 11/26/82

Attest

eligible Patrick Andrus 11/23/82

58. Hoffman House

Substantive Review

Keeper

*determined eligible*  
Mon. Van Duzend 11/26/82

Attest

eligible Patrick Andrus 11/23/82

59. Freer House

Entered in the  
National Register

*for* Keeper

Delores Byers 11/26/82

Attest

Keeper

Attest