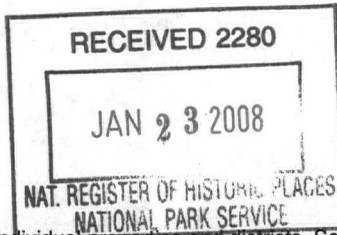


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Knox Street Historic District

other name/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Knox Street between Madison Ave. & Morris Street  not for publication

city or town Albany vicinity \_\_\_\_\_

state New York code NY county Albany code 001 zip code 12208

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Kevin J. Purpurt* DSHPO 1/7/08  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

*for* Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 3.5.08

**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.)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
24		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
24		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

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling; Multiple dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate; Queen Anne

foundation stone/brick  
walls brick  
roof asphalt  
other

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Knox Street Historic District  
Albany, Albany County, New York

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Knox Street Historic District consists of the twenty-four buildings facing or adjacent to Knox Street in the two blocks between present-day Madison Avenue and Morris Street. The street, which runs north-south in the Albany grid, is only three blocks long at present, since the remainder was removed for the expansion of the Washington Parade Ground into Washington Park in the years after the Civil War. It was once known as South Knox Street, to differentiate it from North Knox, now known as Henry Johnson Boulevard north of Washington Park, and it is occasionally referred to as South Knox even today. It was officially renamed Knox Street in 1905.

Knox Street is one of the short north-south streets in the neighborhood now known as Park South, situated between Madison Avenue/Washington Park on the north and Myrtle Avenue three blocks to the south. Myrtle Avenue was once the northern boundary of the Almshouse Square, where the city almshouse, penitentiary and hospital were located, emphasizing the fact that this area was far from the urbanized area of Albany. This type of land use continues today, as the Veterans Administration Hospital and Albany Medical Center Hospital and other institutions are located south of Myrtle Avenue.

The properties are located on what were referred to by the Evert Van Alan Map of 1818 as Lots 19 through 22. These lots, which originally measured 33 feet by 187 feet and faced the east-west streets, were further divided in the 1870s and 1880s and reoriented ninety degrees to face Knox Street as lots measuring 20 feet wide and 66 feet deep. After that time, most of the buildings that make up the Knox Street Historic District were built.

The architectural styles of these buildings can be characterized as Italianate, Queen Anne, and modest Romanesque Revival, with the exception of a circa 1838 Federal style building that is the oldest in the neighborhood. The period of significance for this district is 1838 to the 1880s, when the last buildings were constructed. The district boundaries are drawn to exclude a row of new dwellings facing Dana Avenue on the east side of Knox Street, replacing two- and three-story wood dwellings built in the 1870s. The corner lot at Morris and Knox which was once occupied by number 157 Knox Street, is currently a small city park.

The streets which intersect Knox Street were known by different names in the nineteenth century. Madison Avenue, facing Washington Park, was called Lydius Street until 1867, and Dana Avenue, parallel to Madison one block to the south, was called Yates Street until the early twentieth century. New Scotland Avenue, one block west of Knox, was first referred to as Snipe Street and later Lexington Avenue. Myrtle Avenue, at the southern terminus of Knox Street, was known as West Ferry Street prior to 1876.

The boundaries of the district run from the northernmost building on Knox Street where it abuts Madison Avenue, known as 131 Knox Street, south along the western property lines of 131-137 Knox Street, across Dana Avenue to the rear property lines of 139-155 Knox Street, southward across Morris Street to the western property line of 74 Morris Street (referred to as 80 Morris in Tax Assessment records), then eastward along the southern property line of numbers 74 and 78 Morris (Kelly Park) across Knox Street and northward to the northern corner of Knox and Morris Streets. The boundary then proceeds eastward along the southern property line of number 158 Knox and then north along the eastern property lines of 140-158 Knox Street. The east side of Knox between Dana Avenue and the south property line of the building on the corner of Madison and Knox (included in the Washington Park Historic District) is excluded.

The buildings in this district are all built of brick, and with the exception of number 137 Knox Street and 74 Morris Street, are attached row houses with a uniform street frontage and setback and built in the Italianate and

Knox Street Historic District  
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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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early Queen Anne Styles. The uniformity of scale, similarity of details and construction materials, make the historic district a unique neighborhood in this part of Albany.

While all are presumed to have been built by the late-nineteenth-century Albany builders, the Walsh Brothers (John and Edmund), the building can be divided into five groupings or building campaigns. The first grouping consists of the building 131, 133, and 135 located on the west side of Knox Street in the first block south of Madison Avenue. Number 155 Knox Street at the southern end of the second block also matches this early row in detailing and massing despite being constructed in 1882, and thus is grouped with them.

These buildings in the first block were developed in 1875 shortly after the construction of Washington Park began. The buildings are 2-story brick attached row houses with raised basements. They sit on lots that are approximately 21 feet wide by 66 feet deep. Numbers 131, 133, 135 and 155 Knox Street are typical of the Italianate style with articulated projecting wood cornices with regular modillions, and a symmetrical three bay organization. There is a projecting square oriel at the northernmost bay of each of these buildings positioned over the slightly recessed front entry door and steep masonry stoop. At number 135, however, a window has been filled in where this recessed entry door was once located and the masonry stoop has been removed, leaving only the basement level doorway as the main entrance. The buildings have ornate cast iron window lintels and sills with typical Italianate detailing. The fenestration is made up of three horizontal rows of large two-over-two wood sash with slightly segmented tops.

Number 137 Knox Street is an unusual building in the district. Constructed in 1876, it is located on a lot that is slightly larger than its neighbors, measuring 24 feet by 66 feet. The house is brick like its neighbors but is not of the attached townhouse form. Rather, it is free-standing and has a crossed-gabled roof. It is set with the ground floor at street level, rather than raised with a partially exposed basement level. While also in the Italianate style, this house reflects more of a rural dwelling style in contrast to its urban-style neighbors. The window and door lintels and sills are ornate, yet the overhanging roof eaves are not supported by a heavy and articulated cornice. The windows appear to have been altered in the early-twentieth century, from a more typical two-over-two muntin configuration to one that consists of a six-over-one arrangement. Number 137 Knox is the only freestanding detached house on the street. It is located at the northwest corner of Knox and Dana.

The next group begins with the block located south of Dana Avenue that was constructed in 1880-1881. Numbers 139, 140, and 141 Knox Street are three-story flat fronted brick row houses in the Italianate style. Numbers 139 and 140 are corner properties with heavily articulated wood cornices on the front façade only. The floor level of each of these buildings differs from the adjoining buildings, because these corner buildings were constructed with commercial uses on the first story and residential units above. Each is three bays wide with a side entryway and regularly aligned fenestration. The window hoods on each are delineated with either a different material or shape. The ground floors are set at the sidewalk level with only a few steps leading to a recessed entryway to the upper floors. While the original doors for each have been replaced, it is likely that each included a set of double doors with a glazed transom above. In most cases the transom remains. The ground floors at both 139 and 140 Knox Street have lost their original storefronts when they were converted to residential use, but their storefront cornices remain.

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The buildings on the east side of the second block, numbers 142-158, were the next group of speculative buildings constructed between 1884 and 1886. Built on the cusp between the Italianate style (1840-1885) and the Queen Anne (1880-1910) and Romanesque Revival (1880s-90s) styles, all the buildings in this group exhibit detailing common to those three styles. As attached brick row houses characteristic of the Italianate design, they consist of the typical three-bay configuration with belt courses delineating the different floor levels, a steep stoop, recessed entry, articulated rectangular or segmental door and window hoods and large brackets dominating the cornice. The projecting and decorated false gable at the cornice, the asymmetry, the projecting oriels, the one-over-one windows and the variation in wall textures such as the patterned brick courses at the cornice frieze and lintel locations all reflect the newer Queen Anne decorative detailing of the mid-1880s.

The last grouping of buildings is located on the west side of the block between Dana Avenue and Morris Street. These three-story brick buildings, numbers 143 through 153, were constructed between 1885 and 1886 and sit on lots measuring 20 feet by 55 feet. They combine the features of the late Italianate style and elements that were becoming increasingly popular with the Romanesque Revival style. They have a projecting angular three-story bay containing four windows per floor, a low stoop which leads to a recessed entryway, and windows on the second and third floors are aligned above this entry. All the window and door openings are framed with rough-faced brownstone lintels and arches and sills typical of the Romanesque Revival style, while a heavily articulated wood cornice surmounts the front façade following the angles of the projecting bay. The windows are tall and narrow and generally have a one-over-one configuration.

Finally, the building at 74 Morris Street is included in the Knox Street District because it is adjacent to Knox Street and relates to the development of the street. Number 74 Morris Street was constructed in 1838 in the Federal style for James Wilson, the gardener and owner of the greenhouses and nursery which once occupied much of the land which now makes up the Park South Neighborhood, stretching from Myrtle Avenue to Madison Avenue and from New Scotland Avenue to Lark Street, one block to the east. It is a two-story, three-bay brick house that is nearly square in footprint, with a shallow gabled roof with the ridge oriented parallel with the street. It has been altered slightly with the addition of a front porch and some changes in the fenestration patterns. A slate and copper roof remains intact.

Today many of these houses exist with much of their original design intent and character intact. Only a very few are used as single family homes as many were originally constructed, while most are divided into a number of apartments.

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Buildings in Knox Street Historic District:

Property #	Date	Description
131 Knox Street	1875	Italianate – attached rowhouse
133 Knox Street	1875	Italianate – attached rowhouse
135 Knox Street	1875	Italianate – attached rowhouse
137 Knox Street	1876	Italianate – freestanding, rural style
139 Knox Street	1881	Italianate – attached rowhouse
140 Knox Street	1881	Italianate – attached rowhouse
141 Knox Street	1881	Italianate – attached rowhouse
142 Knox Street	1886	Italianate/Early Queen Anne
143 Knox Street	1885-1886	Italianate/Romanesque Revival
144 Knox Street	1886	Italianate/Early Queen Anne
145 Knox Street	1885-1886	Italianate/Romanesque Revival
146 Knox Street	1884	Italianate/Early Queen Anne
147 Knox Street	1885-1886	Italianate/Romanesque Revival
148 Knox Street	1884	Italianate/Early Queen Anne
149 Knox Street	1885-1886	Italianate/Romanesque Revival
150 Knox Street	1884	Italianate/Early Queen Anne
151 Knox Street	1885-1886	Italianate/Romanesque Revival
152 Knox Street	1884	Italianate/Early Queen Anne
153 Knox Street	1885-1886	Italianate/Romanesque Revival
154 Knox Street	1884	Italianate/Early Queen Anne
155 Knox Street	1882	Italianate–attached rowhouse
156 Knox Street	1884	Italianate/Early Queen Anne
158 Knox Street	1884	Italianate/Early Queen Anne
74 Morris Street (80 Morris)	1838	Federal

**8. 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.

**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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Areas of Significance**

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

c.1838-1886

**Significant Dates**

1838, c.1875-1886

**Significant Persons**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

John and Edmund Walsh, builders

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

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**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT**

The Knox Street Historic District is significant as a small and intact group of 24 brick rowhouses built in Albany in the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century along one street. The character of the district is substantially different from what surrounds it aside from Madison Avenue, where brick rowhouses face Washington Park from Willett Street to Robin Street. The buildings set along two blocks of Knox Street south of Washington Park are located in the midst of two perpendicular streets mainly characterized by frame houses. Some date from the mid- to late-nineteenth century, built at the same time as those of the historic district but architecturally and historically different, while others are two-family houses built in many parts of Albany in response to the development of the city's streetcar system in the early twentieth century.

The majority of buildings on Knox Street are constructed in the Italianate, Queen Anne and modest Romanesque Revival styles, all of which were popular in Albany in the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century. They are similar in many ways to other buildings of the period but their details are different from many of those same buildings. While Albany has more than three thousand historic brick rowhouses from the nineteenth century, many of which are already listed in the National Register, the buildings lining Knox Street have details such as corbelled brick and projecting bay elements that are highly unusual.

In addition, their location on a short side-street, one block of which has two complete sides of buildings of nearly identical height and scale give Knox Street a highly developed sense of place, creating a small and cohesive historic district.

The earliest building in the district was constructed around 1838 on Morris Street, perpendicular to Knox, but most of the buildings in these blocks between what are now Madison and Myrtle avenues were constructed between 1875 and 1886, when Washington Park (National Register, 1972) was under construction on the north side of Madison Avenue. They were once part of a longer street, but the section of Knox Street between Madison Avenue and State Street to the north was closed and buildings along it demolished as part of park construction right around the time of development in this historic district.

Many of the streets in the vicinity had different names in the nineteenth century and for the sake of clarity, they will be referred to by their current names unless they are contained in a quote from a primary source document. They are as follows: Madison Avenue was known as Lydius Street until 1867; Dana Avenue, one block to the south, was known as Yates Street until the early twentieth century; Myrtle Avenue, at the south end of Knox Street and two blocks south of Madison Avenue, was known as West Ferry Street until the middle of the nineteenth century; New Scotland Avenue, one block to the west of Knox Street, was first part of Snipe Street, later known as Lexington Avenue. It was once called the New Scotland Plank Road, as it travels to the town south of Albany called New Scotland.

**Development of Knox Street South of Madison Avenue**

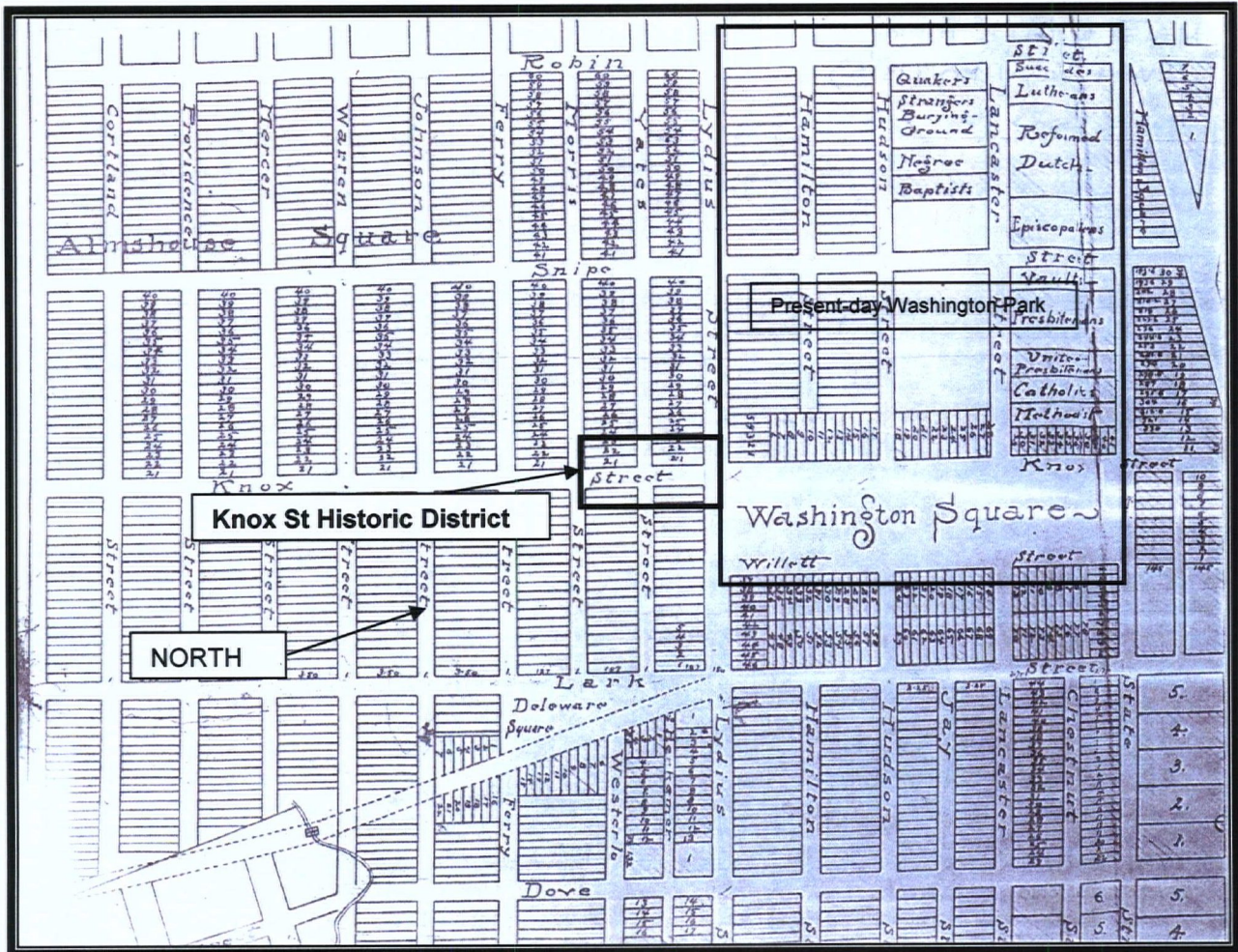
The area in which the Knox Street Historic District stands was mostly undeveloped until the second half of the nineteenth century. The types of land uses in the vicinity that existed prior to 1850 consisted of a cemetery (1806), an almshouse (1826), a complex of other municipal facilities, and a penitentiary (1846). North of Madison Avenue, a public parade ground occupied the narrow block between Knox Street and Willett Street to the east, from Madison Avenue to State Street. These developments suggest that this area was considered well outside the city center. However, like many other urban centers, the city of Albany grew and progressed westward or away from the original route of transportation—the Hudson River—and new

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developments occurred as new transportation routes were introduced. With the increase in population, this area reflected the nineteenth-century growth of the city in its configuration and architectural styles.



The 1813 map of the City of Albany (above in a 1921 copy) shows Knox Street running in a north-south direction atop the crest of the hill which Madison Avenue reaches. Knox Street is shown extending to the south of Madison Avenue and bordering Washington Square, park land that served as the parade ground from 1802 to 1870. This land located between Madison Avenue and State Street and from Willett to Knox Street was first dedicated as the Middle Public Square in 1806. It was renamed Washington Square in 1809 and Washington Parade Ground around the time of the Civil War. The parade ground was originally intended for use as a drill field but often served as the site of county fairs and other public recreation purposes. During much of the nineteenth century, the west side of the parade ground was bordered by Knox Street and west of Knox were houses and businesses near Madison Avenue and a cemetery along State Street.

By the time this map was produced, building lots were laid out for the portion of Knox Street south of Madison Avenue as well as in the block to the west, to New Scotland Avenue, here called Snipe Street.

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Despite this early illustration of lots and streets, however, these streets remained "paper streets," existing only on plans, for some time.

Beginning in the 1830s Albany City Directories include Knox Street in the street index as the "first west of Lark." Its northern and southern boundaries were continuously changing as the city developed. In the 1840s it reached "from Elk to southern boundary." In 1857 Knox is listed as running from "Lumber (present-day Livingston) to south boundary." From 1859 to 1864 Knox is listed as running from "Lumber to Lydius, opposite Wilson's Nursery." Starting in 1863 Knox Street was further distinguished as either North or South Knox, with Washington Avenue (north of State Street) as the dividing point. Present-day Knox Street is sometimes called South Knox, a holdover from this earlier time.

At a common council meeting held on December 2, 1796 it was resolved "that the Chamberlain (Clerk) purchase for the use of the Council, a blank book for the purpose of entering the boundaries of such property as shall be granted and released by the City." The City of Albany's Book of Corporation Conveyances between 1797-1875 indicates that the land south of Madison Avenue was divided into lots 21-40 between Knox and New Scotland, according to the Evert Van Alen City map (filed in Clerk's office 6/12/1815). Each lot was 33 feet wide by 187 feet deep, dimensions that stretch the full depth of the block, for example, from Madison to Dana Avenue, from Dana to Morris, and Morris to Myrtle Avenue.

In June of 1815 the Corporation of Albany conveyed to Warner Daniels six lots known on the Van Alen city map as lots 25 through 30 on Morris and Myrtle Avenue between Knox and New Scotland. The deed record in 1815 of the transaction between the Mayor of Albany and Warner Daniels indicates an agreement of annual rent due on the first day of May in every year of \$3.00. In 1834, Daniels was conveyed by the City additional lots on this block—lots number 22-24. Again in 1835, Daniels purchased lots 21, and 31-37 from the City. This final purchase made his land holdings 18 contiguous lots on the block bound by Morris on the north, Myrtle on the south, Knox on the east and New Scotland on the west. In 1837, these same lots were sold to James Wilson of Albany for the total sum of \$2,000.

In 1828, the Mayor of Albany conveyed to Mr. Abel French land drawn in consolidated lottery for the consideration of \$8000 (paid by Yates & McIntyre Esqs.). This land included all those 56 lots of land lying in the city's second ward, namely 16 lots (5-20) between Morris and Dana, 20 lots (1-20) between Madison and Dana and 20 lots (1-20) between Morris and Myrtle, each measuring 33 feet in width and 187 feet in depth and bound by Knox Street on the west and Lark Street on the east.

In January of 1836, the Corporation of Albany conveyed to Henry Yates, Esq. of Yates & McIntyre for the sum of "\$5,450 all those certain 10 lots of land situate in the first ward of the city of Albany in a block of lots bounded on the north by Yates Street [now Dana], on the west by Snipe Street [now New Scotland], on the South by Morris Street and on the east by Knox Street, known on the Van Alen city maps as lot numbers 21, 32-40." At this time Henry Yates was also conveyed by the City Corporation various "farm pieces or parcels of land" belonging to the city bounded north by Madison, south by the south line of the Corporation patent being 72 acres and 4/10 of an acre. These same lots (21, 32-40) between Dana and Morris, to the west of Knox Street were purchased from Henry Yates by James Wilson for the sum of \$700 in June of 1840.

The settlement history of this area between Washington Parade Ground and Almshouse Square begins with the establishment of the Wilson or Albany Nursery in the 1830s on much of the land south of Madison Avenue between Lark Street and New Scotland Avenue. The tax rolls confirm that in 1838, James Wilson had purchased almost the entire block (lots 21-37) bounded by Morris and Myrtle and between Knox and

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New Scotland. This area of rolling hills through which the Beaver Creek twisted and turned was then considered a "waste land" by the city, yet was ideal for the cultivation of James Wilson's fruit trees, shrubs and ornamental trees. It was in the 1838 assessment rolls that the first reference to a house and barn is noted on these lots south of Madison Avenue. In 1838, Wilson officially acquired a substantial number of lots (lots 21-39) on Morris Street<sup>1</sup> and built his home and agricultural buildings on this land and with his son John operated his nursery. He leased most of the block between Morris and Dana for his gardens, until 1840 when he purchased the entire block (lots 21-40). His house, which remains at 74 Morris Street, was constructed in 1838 in the Federal style. It is a three-bay two-story brick house with a shallow gabled roof with the ridge oriented parallel to the front façade. It is set back further from the street line than the rest of the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century dwellings on Morris Street. The brick has been painted on the Morris Street side and the fenestration has been slightly altered with the infill of a second story window. Otherwise, this building retains much of its original character and integrity. It was the first and only residence in the area south of Madison Avenue for almost 30 years.

James Wilson was the originator of the famous *Wilson strawberry*. "Wilson was of Scottish descent and is credited with having laid the foundation for a complete change in the American commercial strawberry cultivation. Up until 1850, the European combinations of the North American wild strawberry with the large fruited Chilean type had been more or less a failure in the big city markets of the U.S. because they were not hardy enough to take the American climate except under high, garden culture close to the coast. Wilson saved seeds from a patch of strawberries and began to cross the British Keens strawberry seedling with the North American wild seeds. While this had been tried by others, Wilson was successful by planting the open pollinated seed and by great luck came up with a large-fruited, hardy and good-looking variety which won the favor of city markets very rapidly. For more than 40 years Wilson dominated the strawberry markets of the U.S. and this was the first real break-through on the road to a strawberry variety that would stand the American climate and yet give a large, good-looking fruit in abundance."<sup>2</sup>

Wilson was also associated with Jesse Buel, a leading journalist and agriculturalist of the time. Buel wrote extensively on agriculture and edited *The Cultivator*, a nationally known periodical that was published in Albany. Prior to taking up farming, Buel had established the *Albany Argus* in 1813. Buel and Wilson had worked together to establish the first fruit tree nursery in Albany County. James Wilson established his greenhouses with small fruit and ornamental trees in 1835 around Knox and Morris streets on lands that equaled approximately three acres on a sloping hillside.

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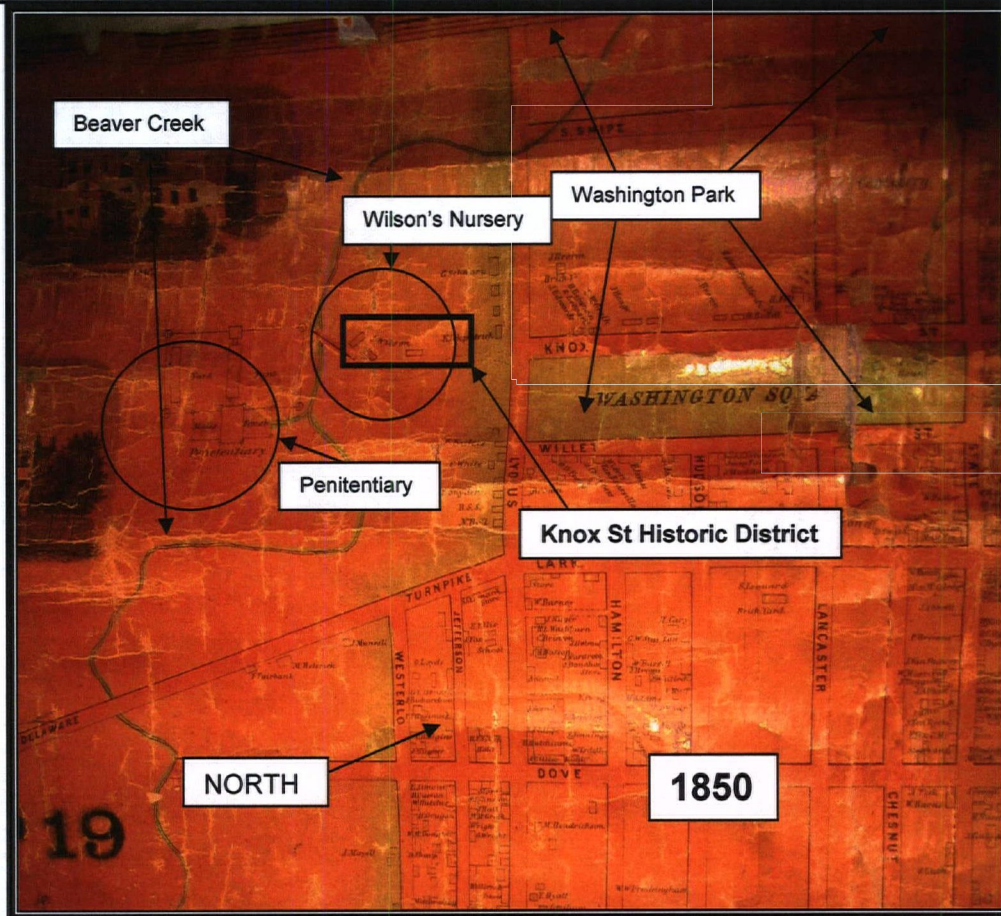
<sup>1</sup> City of Albany conveyed property (Lots 21-40 between Morris and Yates and Snipe and Knox) on Jan. 19, 1836 to John B. Yates, Book of Corporation Conveyance, p. 188. This same land was then sold to Warner & Elizabeth Daniels who on March 14, 1837 conveyed to James Wilson lots 21-37 bound by Knox & Snipe Street and north and south by Morris and Ferry Street, Deed Book 73, p. 396-398.

<sup>2</sup> George McMillan Darrow, *The Strawberry: History, Breeding and Physiology*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1966.

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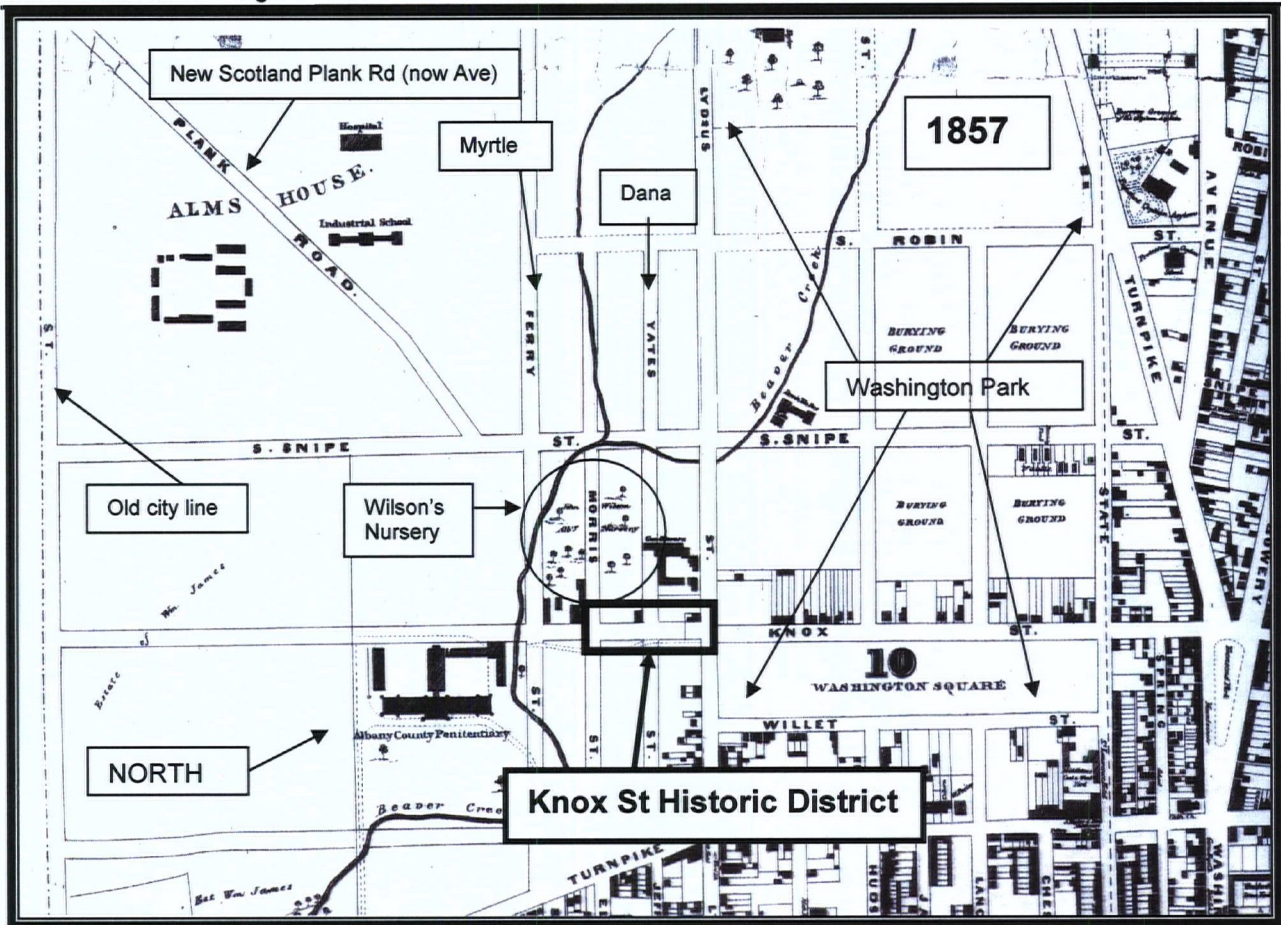
The 1850 Sidney *Map of the City of Albany from the Original Survey* (photo of original, above) shows Knox Street as an “official” laid out street to the north of Madison while its extension to the south of Madison is a curving path.

The images on this map contradict the information known about the area from the earlier Van Alan map and the conveyance of lots from the city in the 1830s. However, the Sidney map shows the Beaver Creek as it meanders through this area separating a section of scattered houses from the Albany Penitentiary which was located to the west of Knox Street, south of Myrtle and east of New Scotland. There are homes illustrated as lying on the south side of Madison in the two blocks between Lark and New Scotland. There are some which front directly onto Madison between Lark and Knox, while larger homes are set back from the Madison frontage between Knox and New Scotland. Further south of Madison are three structures identified as belonging to J. Wilson, presumably a house and two barns or agricultural buildings.

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The Jacobs *Map of the City of Albany with village of Greenbush, East Albany & Bath* (above) shows formally named streets laid out, including Knox, Snipe and Plank Road, Yates, Morris, and Ferry, although, with the exception of the Plank Road, they likely remained “paper streets,” unpaved and undeveloped at this time. Knox Street south of Madison is surveyed and laid out as an extension of the northern street, but the Wilson Albany Nursery is shown as occupying the full blocks between Knox and New Scotland and Dana and Myrtle. A building at 139 Knox Street, on the northwest corner of Dana and Knox, is illustrated as having been constructed, as well as a large block of buildings along the northwest corner of Knox and Morris. The rest of the structures in place exist on Madison with the exception of the Penitentiary. (It is unlikely that the building now standing at 139 Knox is the same as illustrated on this map.)

James Wilson died in 1855 and was survived by his wife, Ann and son, John who continued the business. In 1871 Thomas Davidson bought the nursery business and carried it on as the “Albany Nursery.”<sup>3</sup> In the 1860s

<sup>3</sup> James Wilson died in 1855 and his business was continued by his son John Wilson and his wife, Ann until 1865 when the business was sold to J.A. J. Sprague. Sprague partnered with Wilfred Ramsay until 1869 when City directories indicate the nursery at Knox and Morris is owned by Fred. J. Meech. Meech owned the nursery until 1871 when Thomas Davidson is listed as the new owner of the “Albany Nursery”. Davidson ran the Albany Nursery at Morris and Knox until his death in 1898.

Knox Street Historic District  
Albany, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 7

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and early 1870s much of the land west of Knox remained occupied with gardens, agricultural buildings, such as barns and greenhouses, and a few frame dwellings for Thomas Davidson and those associated with him. The house at 74 Morris remained the only brick dwelling in the immediate area until after the Civil War. In the early 1870s, Washington Park and Madison Avenue were being developed, and the lots along Knox Street were further subdivided into parcels 20 feet wide with a depth of 66 feet.

As Washington Park was under construction throughout the 1870s and 1880s, the residential streets fronting it and those adjacent became increasingly fashionable, particularly on the north and east sides of the park. This development was facilitated by resolutions of the Albany Common Council for infrastructure improvements such as the grading and paving of streets, installation of water and sewer lines, and the extension of the horse car line to the corner of Madison and New Scotland Avenue by 1872. (This line was later extended further to the west and electrified in 1890.) Several blocks around Knox Street were subdivided at this time, and many of the vacant lots were held on speculation by wealthy Albany businessmen, including the Walsh Brothers, carpenters and contractors who had lived on Knox Street.

Deed research indicates that most of the lots on Knox Street between Madison and Myrtle avenues were divided and sold in the 1870s and 1880s. The Walsh Brothers, John H. and Edmund, were speculator-builders who constructed a majority of these houses. Their earliest buildings were located in the three blocks on the south side of Madison Avenue between Lark and Robin Streets facing the park. Edmund A. Walsh (1854-1904) and his brother John grew up in this neighborhood---their father Maurice was first listed in the city directories of 1868, as a gardener residing at the corner of Knox and Dana. It is probable that Maurice Walsh was associated with Thomas Davidson's Albany Nursery.

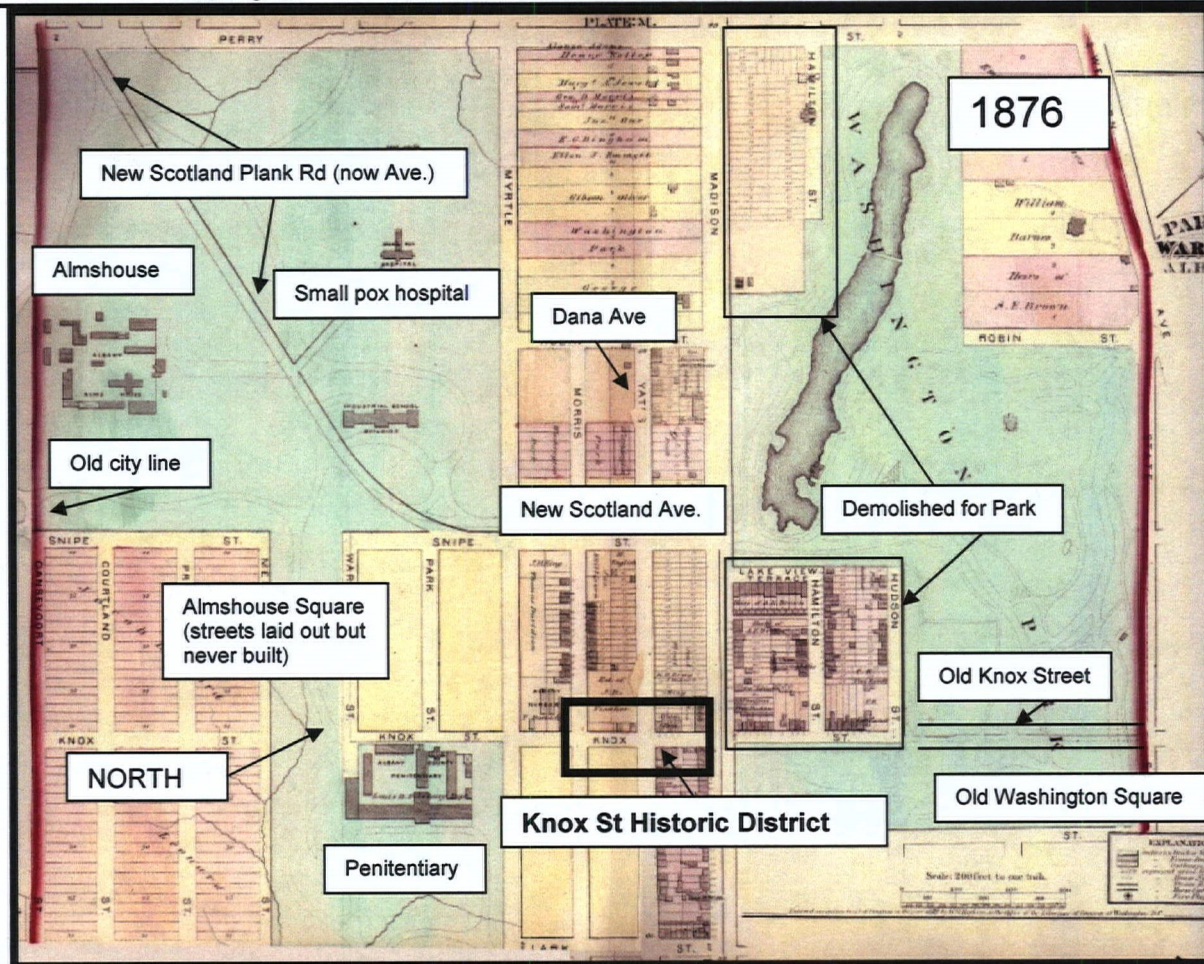
The brothers began their construction business in the early 1870s while still boarding with their parents on Knox Street. In their first four years they constructed at least three substantial rows of townhouses on Madison facing the new park - 600-606 Madison, 496-506 Madison and the row including 494 Madison where their widowed mother resided after the death of their father, Maurice. At this time they also began with the construction of houses on Knox Street with the three properties at 131, 133 and 135, just south of Madison Avenue.

Their partnership continued until 1881, after which Edmund independently employed between 25-50 laborers. By the late 1890s he had built about one hundred houses and a number of institutional and commercial structures in Albany. His last row of townhouses, 580-594 Madison, was built in 1902 just two years before he died.

Knox Street Historic District  
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The G.M. Hopkins *Atlas of Albany* (above) illustrates buildings in the first block of Knox between Madison and Dana, (numbers 131 through 138), with Walsh Brothers as the owners. Numbers 139 and 143 Knox Street, south of Dana, are also present, but it is unlikely that the structures that exist at these locations today were originally built prior to 1876. Mrs. Maria Walsh, John and Edmund's widowed mother, owned and occupied 494 Madison Avenue, at the corner of Knox. At this time the buildings at numbers 119 through 129 Knox Street, opposite the Parade Ground, were still standing, as well as housing along the north side of Madison Avenue west of Knox Street. These properties were acquired shortly after 1880 and demolished for Washington Park.

Edmund A. Walsh advertised himself in the Albany city directories as a carpenter, builder and contractor with an office located at 165 Madison Avenue and a house at 532 Madison Avenue. In the 1874, he began purchasing land on Knox Street and along with his brother John, began building the brick houses that comprise much of the Knox Street Historic District in the years thereafter.

Knox Street Historic District  
Albany, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 9

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Their earliest buildings the constructed were on both sides of Knox in the first block south of Madison (numbers 130-138), between 1871 and 1875. Only those on the west side of the street (numbered 131-137) remain, and are part of the district. The three buildings at 131, 133 and 135 are identical, whereas 137 is a free-standing building different in style and detailing from the others. The house at number 137 is not of the attached townhouse form. Instead, it has a crossed-gabled roof and is set with the ground floor at street level, rather than raised. While also in the Italianate style, this house reflects more of a rural dwelling style in contrast to its urban neighbors. The window and door lintels and sills are ornate yet the overhanging roof eaves are not supported by a heavy articulated cornice.

The first occupants to own number 133 Knox were John and Harrietta McHarg who purchased the property on January 13, 1877.<sup>4</sup> The Walshes sold number 135 to John Clute at about the same time.

It was not until 1880 that the block of Knox Street between Dana Avenue and Morris Street was developed. The 1882 tax assessment records for Knox Street indicate that houses on the east side of Knox had been built. Number 140, a three-story brick house, was owned by Ann Martin at that time. Ann Martin, the wife of builder George Martin, purchased the first lot at the southeast corner of Dana and Knox from Abel French in June 1880. In 1882, Ann Martin also purchased the second lot from the southeast corner of Dana and Knox from John and Catharine Walsh.<sup>5</sup> The 1882 tax rolls indicate that Ann Martin owned the properties at numbers 140, 141, and 142 although the lots at numbers 141 and 142 were vacant. A two-story brick house at number 146 was owned by Albany architect Ernest Hoffman. The three two-story brick townhouses at numbers 148, 150 and 152 were owned by Charles Lansing, who also owned the last house on the block at number 158. Number 154 was owned by Jeremiah Toomey and number 156 was owned by Patrick Murray.

The houses numbered 146 through 158 were obviously built by the same builders, given their identical detailing and massing, whereas number 140 and the pair at numbers 142 and 144 were built separately. Deed records indicate that the Walsh Brothers owned much of this property in the early 1880s, leading one to conclude that they were the builders of most of this row. Built on the cusp between the Italianate (1840-1885) and Queen Anne styles (1880-1910), these townhouses exhibited detailing common to both styles. The two houses at numbers 142 and 144 were possibly the last of the row to be built. They also exhibit detailing of both the Italianate and Queen Anne styles, but leaning more toward the Queen Anne, which was taking hold by the mid-1880s. These two houses greatly contrast the house at number 140 Knox, which was presumably the first of the block to be built (c. 1880-81), still in the strict Italianate style with a three-bay façade, segmental lintels, and heavy articulated bracketed cornice.

The block opposite these houses, on the west side of Knox (numbers 139 through 155), were likely built in the mid-1880s. The first building indicated in the assessment records was owned by Catharine Biggs, a two-

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<sup>4</sup> Edmund Walsh conveyed lot south of Madison, 91 feet from the southwest corner of Madison and Knox to John McHarg on January 13, 1877, Book 295, p.470.

<sup>5</sup> Abel French conveyed property at Lot SE corner of Knox and Yates to Ann Martin, wife of George Martin on June 30, 1880. Book 327, p. 72. Abel French conveyed property described as Lot east line of Knox 25 ft. south of Yates and North of Morris to Catharine Walsh on July 30, 1880. John H. and Catharine Walsh conveyed property describes as the Lot East of Knox between Yates and Morris, 25 ft. south of SE corner of Yates and Knox to Ann Martin on Aug. 22, 1882.

Knox Street Historic District  
Albany, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 10

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story brick house at number 155. This house was likely built by the Walsh brothers in 1881, following the design of the homes they built at numbers 131 through 135 Knox.

The houses at numbers 139 and 141 Knox Street were probably built about the time Ann Martin's house at number 140, (c. 1880-81), since they too are constructed in the strict Italianate style, with a three-bay façade, slightly segmentally-arched lintels, and heavy articulated cornice. The cornice above the first floor was likely added a decade or so later when this space was used as a grocery.

Numbers 143 through 153 Knox Street were likely built by the same builders, although it cannot be confirmed if the Walsh brothers were responsible for their construction. These buildings were constructed around 1885-1886. Given the identical designs of the houses at numbers 143-153 Knox, one would presume that they were constructed simultaneously. These townhouses are built in a style that combines features of the late Italianate style and elements that were becoming increasingly popular with the Romanesque Revival style. The use of rough-faced brownstone lintels and arches over window and door openings reflect an influence of H.H. Richardson in a minor way.

In 1881, thirteen property owners making up 607 feet of street frontage (out of 748 total) filed a lawsuit against the City of Albany Board of Contracts and Apportionment regarding the inferior and faulty paving of Knox Street between Madison and Morris. The thirteen owners "considered themselves aggrieved by the actions" with respect to being assessed for the expenses of excavating, filling, curbing, flagging and paving with granite dimension blocks this section of Knox Street." Specific complaints about the work done for which the property owners were assessed included:

*"Specifications required clean course sand – no clean course sand was used, except a small quantity strewn over the surface of the work. It was unfit and has already been washed out from joints of curbstones and sidewalks have caved in.*

*"Not a single curbstone complied with the specification – the sidewalk is already in many places caved in owing to the action of water. Several curbs have already broken. The stone used for curbs (specified as granite) is soft and crumbling. The stones are so loosely laid that one of the persons verifying such affidavit raised a stone out of its bed with his fingers.*

*"Cross walk stones specified to be not less than 5 nor more than 8 inches thick – after measuring 16 stones, most were found to be between 2½ to 4½ inches thick. Similar defects were found with the sidewalk stones. The cross walk stones are sunk in places 3 inches below the granite pavement and are covered with pools of water in wet weather. Your attention is particularly called to the following provisions of the specifications: 'The specifications and contract must be strictly complied with and the entire work completed in a workmanlike and substantial manner.'"<sup>6</sup>*

The Sanborn Maps for 1892 and 1908 illustrate a substantial building boom in this neighborhood. While Knox Street was already developed with two- and three-story brick houses between Madison and Morris,

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<sup>6</sup> Property owners who filed affidavits for this petition included Thomas Davidson (#157, 147-153), Thomas Monahan (#137), Elizabeth White (#132), Catharine Stanton (#138), Michael Rattigan (#145), Charles Biggs (#155), Maria Walsh (#494), Ernest Hoffman (#146), Toomey & McElrone (#154), Charles Lansing (#148-152, 158), and John McHarg (#131).

Knox Street Historic District  
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 11

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Dana Avenue between Lark and Knox was developed with two-story frame houses on the north side only in 1892, but similar development on the south side by 1908. Housing on Dana between Knox and New Scotland was sparse in 1892 on the north side, with much of the building having occurred on the half of the block closest to New Scotland. (This may be explained by the likelihood that many Madison Avenue lots originally extended all the way to Dana, and only at a later date were the back parts of the lots sold off for new development.)

The 1892 map shows the presence of water pipes in Madison and Dana avenues, and Knox and Morris streets, indicating city infrastructure was certainly in place for the development of this area. The 1892 map indicates that all the houses between Dana and Morris on both the east and west sides of Knox Street had been constructed. Shops are present in numbers 139 and 140 where first floor storefronts still remain today. The rest are two- and three-story dwellings.

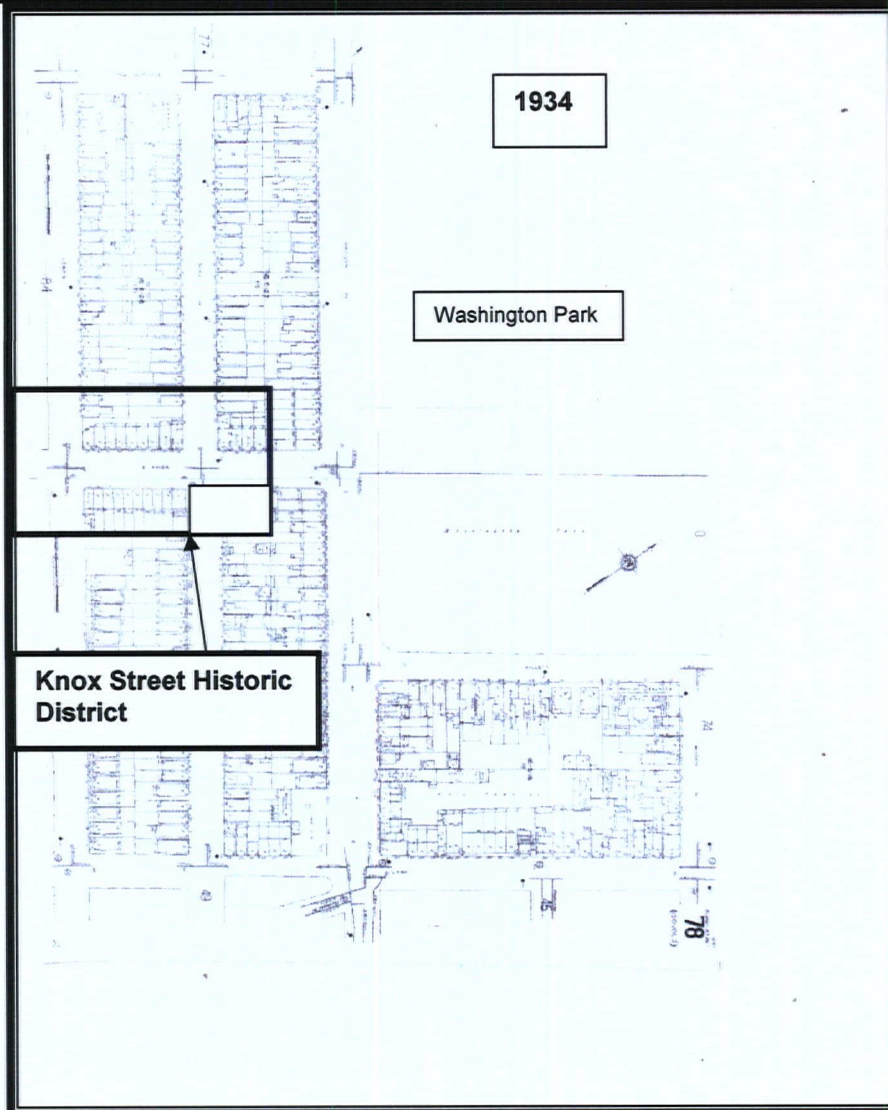
At this time, Thomas Davidson, along with his son or brother William Davidson, were still operating the Albany Nursery at the southwest corner of Morris and Knox. The Sanborn map shows a two-story house attached to the side of the original Wilson 1838 Federal-period house at 74 Morris. This house fronted onto Knox Street and had the address of 157 Knox. Six green houses with glass roofs and hot water heat occupied the rest of the lots fronting onto Knox and 201 feet along Morris Street. The southern half of this block between Knox and New Scotland Avenue was entirely owned by Davidson and was devoid of buildings – presumably the land was still used for gardens. There were no buildings on the east side of Knox between Morris and Myrtle. This area remained vacant until long after 1908.

By 1908, both the north and south sides of the streets perpendicular to Knox were fully developed with two-story detached homes. By 1908, Yates Street had been renamed Dana Avenue, and Morris Street between Knox and New Scotland developed in the same pattern as Dana between 1892 and 1908. In both maps the greenhouses that were originally built by James and John Wilson were illustrated at the corner of Knox and Morris streets. In 1908 the business was noted as being [Harry] Eyer's Florist.

Knox Street Historic District  
Albany, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 12



By 1934, the Sanborn Insurance map (above) illustrates very little evidence of the nursery and gardens that had first occupied this area almost a century earlier. The 1838 Federal style house at 74 Morris that had been the home of Wilson, Davidson and Eyers remains but the house at number 157 Knox which was originally a frame structure, appears to have been replaced with a masonry rowhouse matching the layout of those just north of it but by this time it was addressed as 72 Morris Street.(That house has since been demolished.) The rest of the blocks between Morris and Myrtle to the east and west of Knox were fully developed by this time, including the two apartment buildings on the southeast corner of Knox and Morris.

Today, the Knox Street Historic District remains as a small enclave of brick rowhouses surrounded by buildings of a substantially different character. It is the subject of a redevelopment effort that will take advantage of the Historic Preservation Investment Tax Credit program.

Knox Street Historic District  
Albany, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

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Knox Street Historic District  
Name of Property

Albany, Albany County, New York  
County and State

---

## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property .8 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 600797 4723002

Zone Easting Northing

2 18 600705 4722955

Zone Easting Northing

3 18 600679 4722975

Zone Easting Northing

4 18 600748 4723066

Zone Easting Northing

5 18 600774 4723047

Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Anthony Opalka, Historic Preservation Program Analyst (see attached)

organization NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation

date December 2007

street & number PO Box 189

telephone 518-237-8643

city or town Waterford

state NY zip code 12188-0189

---

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### 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.

#### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

---

### Property Owner

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

name/title \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_

telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_

state \_\_\_\_\_

zip code \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Knox Street Historic District  
Albany, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The property boundary is outlined on the attached map.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated property includes the historic brick townhouses that face Knox Street and the adjacent property at the southwest corner of Knox and Morris streets.

Knox Street Historic District  
Albany, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 11 Page 1

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Draft prepared by:

Kimberly Konrad Alvarez  
Landmark Consulting Services  
83 Grove Avenue  
Albany, New York 12208

518-458-8942

Knox Street Historic District  
Albany, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Photographs

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Photograph key

Pictures taken March 2007

Photographer: Kimberly Konrad Alvarez

Negatives: in possession of NYSHPO, Waterford, New York

Photo number

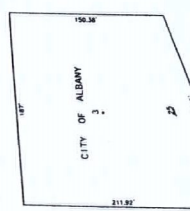
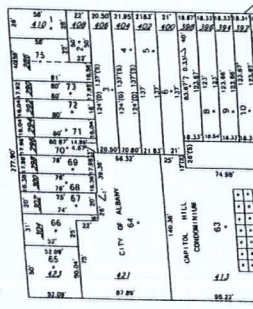
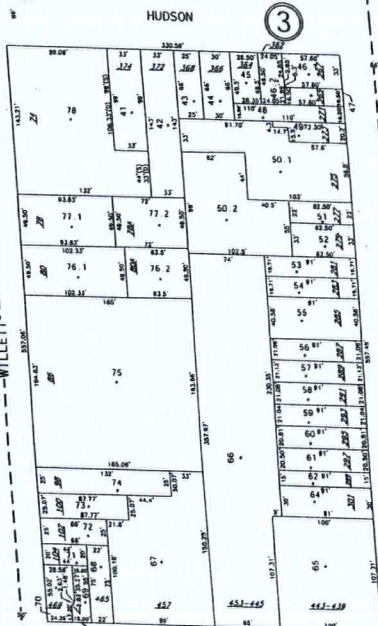
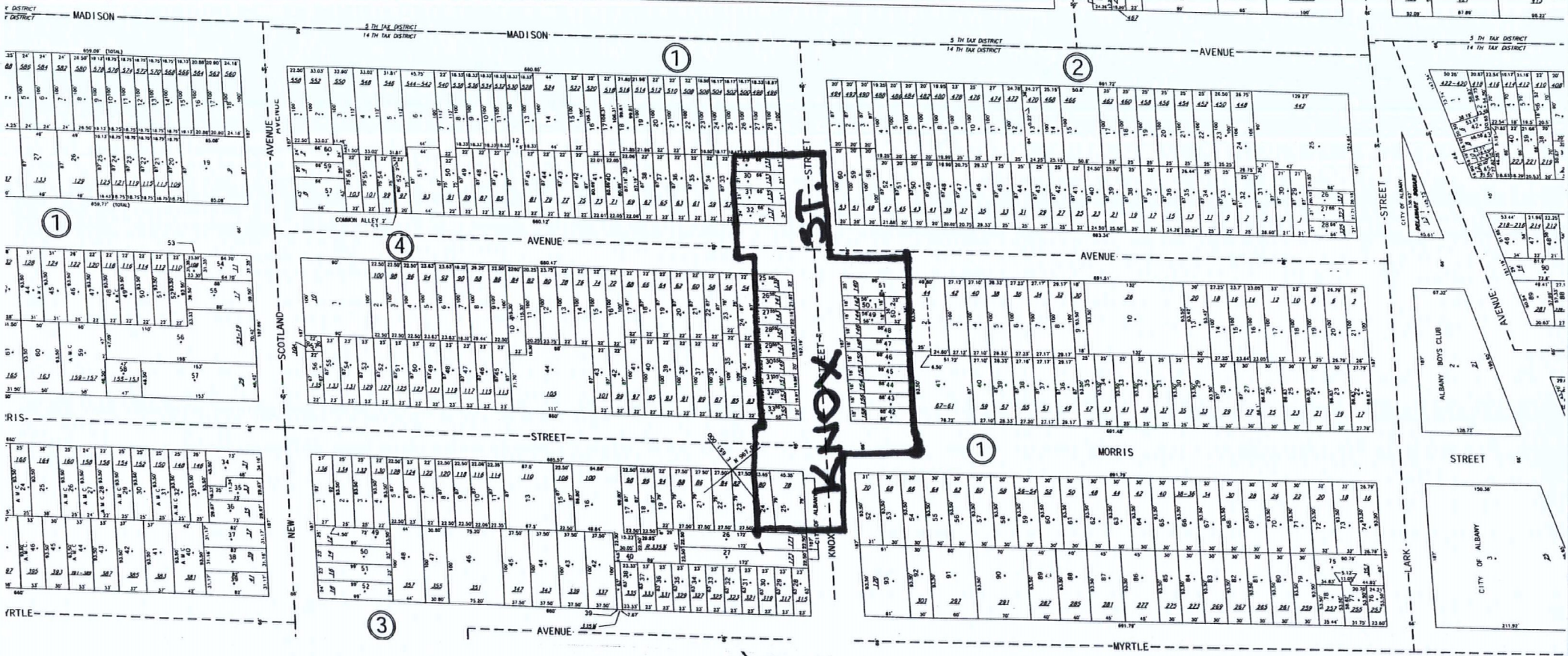
1. Knox Street, west side, between Madison and Dana Avenues, photographer facing southwest.
2. Knox Street, west side, between Madison and Dana Avenues, photographer facing northwest.
3. Knox Street, west side, corner of Dana Avenue, photographer facing northwest.
4. Knox Street, west side, corner of Dana Avenue, photographer facing southwest.
5. Knox Street, west side, between Dana Avenue and Morris Street, photographer facing southwest.
6. Knox Street, west side, corner of Morris Street, photographer facing northwest.
7. Morris Street, at Knox Street, southwest corner, photographer facing southwest.
8. Knox Street, east side, between Morris Street and Dana Avenue, photographer facing northeast.
9. Knox Street, east side, between Morris Street and Dana Avenue, photographer facing east.

FOR THIS AREA SEE SHEET NO. 76.05  
1" = 100' MAPPING

# KNOX STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT ALBANY, ALBANY CO. N.Y.



WASHINGTON PARK



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Knox Street Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Albany

DATE RECEIVED: 1/23/08      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/11/08  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/26/08      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/07/08  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000138

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    3.5.08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**red in the  
national Register**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



KNOX ST HISTORIC DISTRICT  
ALBANY, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #1



KNOX ST HISTORIC DISTRICT  
ALBANY, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #2



KNOX ST HISTORIC DISTRICT  
ALBANY, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #3



KNOX ST HISTORIC DISTRICT  
ALBANY, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #4



KNOX ST HISTORIC DISTRICT  
ALBANY, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #5



KNOX ST HISTORIC DISTRICT  
ALBANY, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #6



KNOX ST HISTORIC DISTRICT  
ALBANY, ALBANY CO N.Y.

PHOTO #7



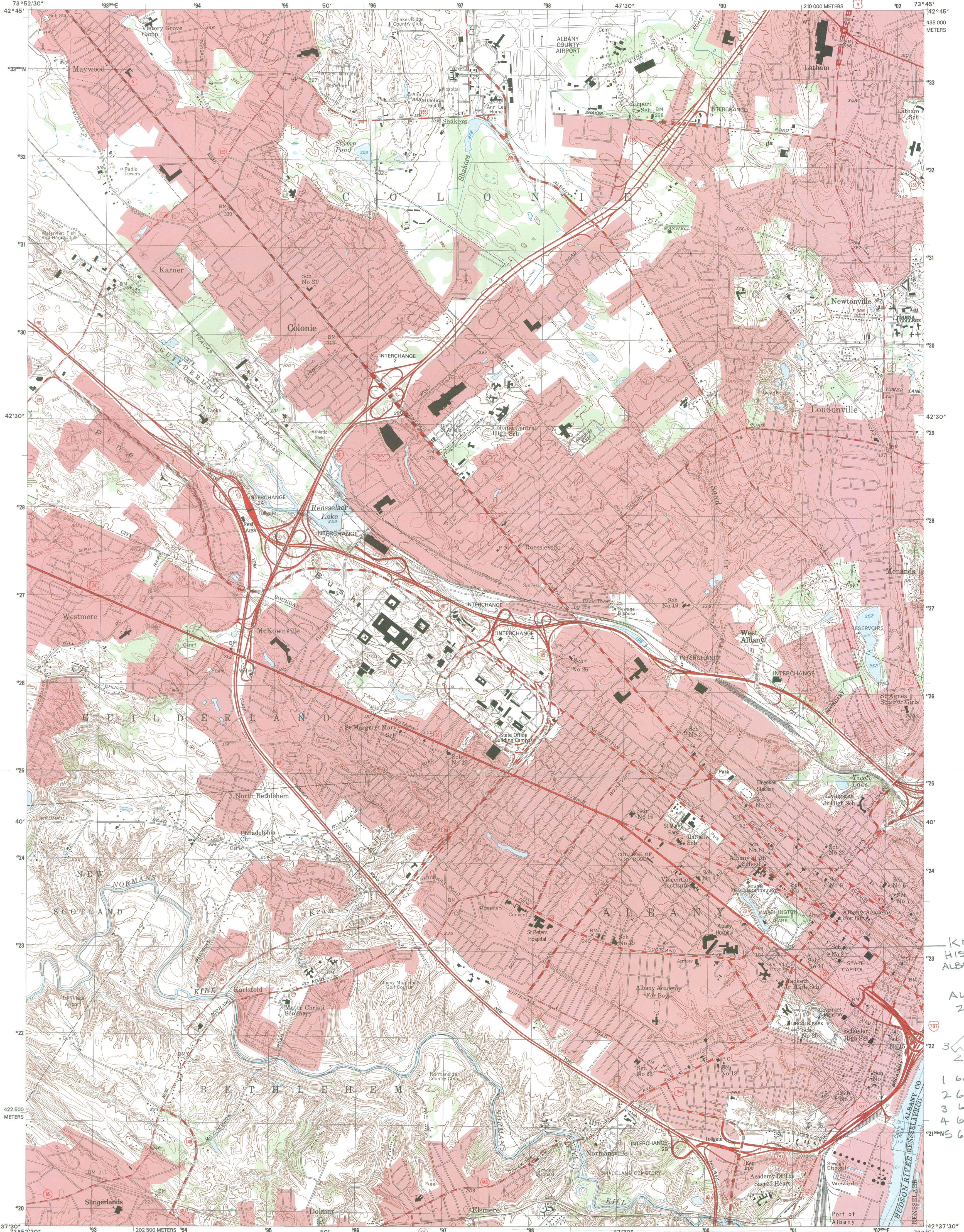
KNOX ST HISTORIC DISTRICT  
ALBANY, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #8



KNOX ST HISTORIC DISTRICT  
ALBANY, ALBANY CO N.Y.

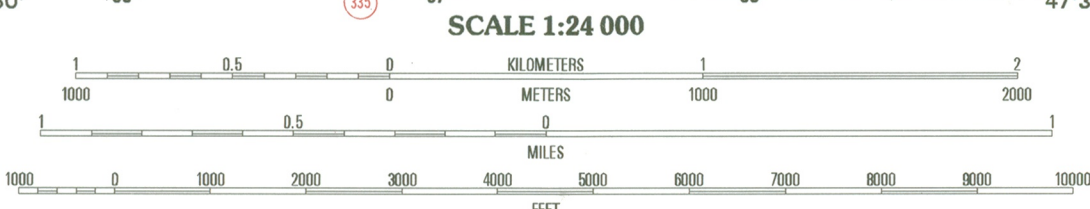
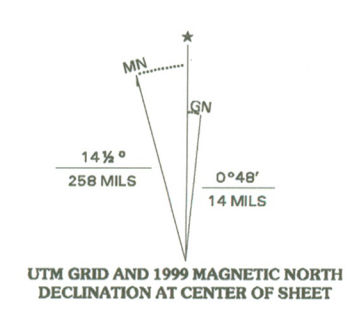
PHOTO #9



KNOX STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT ALBANY ALBANY CO NEW YORK ALBANY QUAD ZONE 18

- 1 600717 4723002
- 2 600705 4722955
- 3 600679 4722915
- 4 600748 4723066
- 5 600774 4723047

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
 Topography compiled 1952. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1994 and other sources. Survey control current as of 1953  
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18  
 2 500-meter ticks. New York Coordinate System of 1983 (east zone)  
 North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software  
 Landmark buildings verified 1953



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road

1 Interstate Route  
2 U.S. Route  
3 State Route

1	2	3	1 Schenectady
4	5	6	2 Westerlo
7	8	9	3 Troy North
			4 Voorheesville
			5 Troy South
			6 Clarksville
			7 Delmar
			8 East Greenbush

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

ALBANY, NY  
 1994  
 NIMA 6269 III NE-SERIES V821



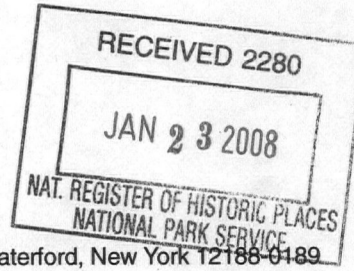


**New York State Office of Parks,  
Recreation and Historic Preservation**

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

www.nysparks.com



**Eliot Spitzer**  
Governor

**Carol Ash**  
Commissioner

January 22, 2008

Ms. Alexis Abernathy  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye St. NW  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: Transmittal of National Register  
Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to transmit four new National Register nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register as follows:

- Knox Street Historic District, Albany, Albany Co., NY
- St. George's Church, Flushing, Queens Co., NY
- Hadden-Margolis House, Harrison, Westchester Co., NY
- Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY

Thank you for your assistance in processing these proposals. Please feel free to call on me at 518-237-8643 ext. 3258 if any questions arise.

Sincerely,

Mark L. Peckham  
National Register  
Program Coordinator

enclosures