



**The Home for the Aged in Ulster County**  
Name of Property

Ulster County, NY  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	<b>Total</b>

**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 Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE/Sanitarium  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

VACANT/NOT IN USE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

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

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY  
REVIVALS/Colonial Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

foundation: CONCRETE  
walls: BRICK, STONE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof: SYNTHETICS  
other: TERRA COTTA  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Narrative Description**

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

**Summary Paragraph**

The Home for the Aged in Ulster County is a two-story former senior housing building located in Kingston, New York. It was completed in 1929 and features a Colonial Revival style exterior, adorned with cast-stone ornamentation and character-defining features such as a symmetrical primary façade, a pedimented entrance with pilasters, and double-hung windows. At the rear is a one-story, brick veneer addition that was constructed in 1999. The addition is clearly distinguishable from the original 1929 building through its different materials and the presence of a two-story elevator and stair at its western end where it connects to the original building.

The building sits along the east side of Washington Avenue and has a U-shaped footprint, with the facade (west elevation) fronting Washington Avenue. The interior retains the original circulation pattern, with former resident rooms located at the perimeter of the first and second floors. Community rooms are located at the south end of the first floor. The basement is utilitarian, composed of storage rooms. The 1999 addition features former resident rooms accessible via a double-loaded corridor and a basement with additional community rooms and some storage spaces. The building continues to retain its historic integrity from its period of significance

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**Narrative Description**

**Setting**

The Home for the Aged in Ulster County (Home) is in downtown Kingston, situated along the east side of Washington Avenue, which is roughly one-half mile from the city's main thoroughfare of Broadway to the east. The surrounding neighborhood largely consists of low-rise single-family residential homes, with many appearing to have been constructed in the early twentieth century. To the north, east, and west of the building are two-story single-family homes, set back from the street with small lawns and concrete sidewalks. Directly to the south of the building is the George Washington Elementary School, a two-story brick building completed in 1952.<sup>1</sup>

**Site**

The site of the Home encompasses all of Ulster County Tax Parcel #56.107-4-12. This includes the historic building, its 1999 addition, the paved semi-circular drive and lawn along the west end, and the paved parking and landscaped area to the south and east end of the parcel (*Photos 1, 2, 7*), totaling 1.64 acres. Overall, the rectilinear site extends from Washington Avenue to Wall Street. The lawn area located at the western end abutting Washington Avenue includes a non-historic freestanding wood sign that reads "HUDSON VALLEY Senior Residence," which is the last operational name of the building. A bluestone walkway with a small set of steps and metal handrail bisects the lawn and leads to the raised concrete and brick patio situated centrally at the elevation. A small set of stone steps with ornate painted black metal railings leads up to the symmetrical patio (*Photo 3*). The patio railings feature small brick piers with cast-stone balustrades located between, all topped with a cast-stone top rail. The railing is only located at the west (street-side) perimeter of the patio.

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<sup>1</sup> "Birthrate Brings Problems, Lions Told," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, January 30, 1952.

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**Exterior**

The Home for the Aged in Ulster County is a two-story Colonial Revival style building with a daylight basement that features a red brick exterior with cast-stone ornamentation. The facade faces southwest onto Washington Avenue. The secondary north, south, and east elevations face the interior of the lot or adjacent parcels.

Unless otherwise noted, windows throughout are six-over-one double-hung painted wood sash with non-historic aluminum exterior storms. Windows generally feature cast-stone sills and flat-arched cast-stone lintels. The roof line of each elevation projects slightly and features a simple cast-stone band with an aluminum soffit.

West Elevation: The primary elevation is thirteen bays wide (*Photos 1 to 4*). The north and south ends of the elevation feature enclosed porches extending from the north and south elevations respectively, which will be further detailed later. The central three bays form a slightly projecting portico, which features the building's primary entrance (*Photo 3*). The bays within the portico are delineated by vertical cast-stone columns that extend from the base of the first floor through the second floor and terminate at foliate capitals below a wide entablature. The top of the portico is highlighted by a brick pediment with a cast-stone surround. Located within the pediment is an arch-topped, leaded-glass fanlight window with a cast-stone surround.

The primary entrance is composed of a double-leaf, painted, wood-framed, multi-light door with a painted wood-framed transom above. A non-historic double-leaf aluminum-framed glazed storm door sits in front. The entrance is embellished with a cast-stone surround and brackets supporting a Juliet balcony above at the second floor with a wrought-iron railing. The Juliet balcony features double-leaf painted wood-framed French doors with a non-historic aluminum-framed screened door. The windows flanking the primary entrance are arch-topped cast-stone lintels with painted wood fanlight transoms.

Spandrels between the windows of the first and second floors at each bay feature cast-stone tabatures with festoon ornamentation.

North Elevation: The north side elevation is seven bays wide (*Photos 4 & 5*). The three westernmost bays form the projecting two-story porch as noted above. The porch projects roughly fifteen feet from the elevation and sits on a brick and concrete platform. The second floor of the porch is supported by four brick rectilinear columns. The bulkhead and soffit of the second floor consists of painted wood, and fiber panels cover the underside of the floor (ceiling of the first floor porch). Like the first floor, the second floor roof is supported by four brick rectilinear columns, a painted wood bulkhead and soffit, and fiber paneled ceiling. Simple metal railings are located between the majority of the brick columns at both floors. Both levels feature a single-leaf painted wood-framed glazed door with a small transom to provide access to the porches. The eastern four bays of the elevation are minimally ornamented.

East Elevation: The U-shaped footprint of the building is evident on the east rear elevation, with the north and south wings flanking a central courtyard space (*Photos 9 to 11*). The northern wing is not visible due to the 1999 addition. The southern end of the elevation is similar in configuration and material to the eastern ends of the north and south elevations, with limited ornamentation. This holds course with the north and south elevations of the courtyard space. The east elevation of the courtyard space is slightly different, as it features a raised brick and concrete patio, similar to the one located at the west elevation, though with a smaller footprint. Like the patio at the west elevation, the patio on the east elevation features a small set of stone steps with a painted black metal railing (*Photo 10*). The painted black metal railing continues along the perimeter of the patio to the north and south (*Photo 11*). The three central bays of the east elevation within the courtyard feature single-leaf doors. The central door features a non-historic replacement painted wood door, while the flanking

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doors feature historic painted wood-framed multi-light doors. All doors feature painted wood multi-light transoms. The outermost bays of the courtyard's east elevation contain smaller painted wood-framed multi-light casement windows (six-lights in each).

**South Elevation:** The south elevation of the 1929 building is the same length as the north elevation but features eight bays (*Photos 12 & 13*). Similar to the north elevation, the three westernmost bays contain the projecting two-story porch. Though unlike the north elevation, the first floor of the porch at the south elevation is enclosed with painted wood window systems located between the rectilinear brick columns. The window systems feature painted wood bulkheads with non-historic replacement six-over-six vinyl windows with aluminum-framed exterior storms, and painted wood multi-light transoms. The five easternmost bays feature limited ornamentation, similar in configuration to the north elevation. Non-historic mechanical and ventilation shafts are located near center between the second and third bays from the east. There is one secondary entrance located at the elevation within the fourth bay from the east at grade, composed of a single-leaf non-historic replacement aluminum-framed glazed door.

**Roof:** The flat roof features a non-historic synthetic membrane (*Photo 31*). A limited number of features are located on the roof, including a stair penthouse, a brick chimney, and a small metal roof monitor. Painted stucco clads the stair penthouse. Along the roof's perimeter is a roughly two-foot-high brick parapet sheathed in non-historic membrane material and capped with aluminum. A few non-historic ventilation shafts also populate the roof.

## Interior

The building historically functioned as senior housing, and the interior still reflects this use. The interior spaces include an entrance lobby, community rooms, former resident units, and back-of-house space. The entrance lobby, community rooms, and back-of-house space are specific to the first floor. Former resident units are located on both the first and second floors. The utilitarian basement contains storage spaces.

**Vertical Access:** Two historic stairs and one historic elevator provide access between the basement and upper floors. The centrally located stair is accessible via the first floor entry lobby and the porch off the east elevation courtyard. The painted metal stair has a simple wood railing. The other stair is located near the center of the south elevation and is slightly more utilitarian, also painted metal with a simple wood railing (*Photo 30*). The original elevator, located to the south of the lobby, features a metal door with metal surrounds and call buttons.

**First Floor:** The first floor features the building's rectangular entrance *lobby*, which is accessed via the primary entrance located at the west elevation (*Photos 14 & 15*). The east wall provides access to one of the section's two stairs, as well as restrooms. The south wall provides access to the various community rooms located along the southern end of the floor, as well as a small hallway leading to the elevator, dining room, and kitchen. The north wall accesses the double-loaded corridor organizing the former resident units. Doors are multi-light wood-framed with a stained finish. Finishes within the lobby are generally original to the building: polished slate flooring; painted plaster walls and ceiling; painted wood trim; and painted crown molding.

The *community room* located directly to the south of the lobby is accessible via the set of double-leaf wood-framed multi-light doors (*Photo 16*). The finishes of this rectangular room generally match the entrance lobby, with painted plaster walls and ceilings, painted wood trim, and painted crown molding. Non-historic carpet covers the floor. Below the windows are non-historic fintube radiators.

A pair of doors in the south wall of the community room lead into a larger *community room* within the southwest corner of the building (*Photo 17*). Finishes consisting of non-historic carpeting, painted plaster walls with painted wood trim, and painted plaster ceiling with painted crown molding. Again, windows at the

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perimeter feature non-historic fintube radiators. Along the east wall are bookshelves and a built-in brick fireplace with painted plaster molding. At the south perimeter walls are two single-leaf wood-framed multi-light doors with multi-light transoms that provide access to the enclosed porch.

The finishes within this rectangular *enclosed porch* include non-historic carpet floors, red brick north walls, painted wood-framed systems and bulkheads, and fiber paneled ceiling tile (*Photo 18*). The brick columns that support the porch structure are also exposed in limited locations at the south, east, and west perimeters.

To the east of the community rooms along the south perimeter is a former ancillary room. The utilitarian space is composed of painted plaster walls and ceiling, and vinyl tile flooring. To the east of this space is a former kitchen, which is also utilitarian, composed of painted plaster walls and ceilings and vinyl tile flooring.

The building's former dining room is located to the north of these two ancillary spaces, within the north half of the south wing of the U-shaped plan. The finishes within this rectangular space have generally been removed; remaining finishes include subflooring and painted plaster walls and ceiling. Windows at the perimeter feature painted wood trim.

To the north of the entrance lobby, the double-loaded *corridor* has linoleum tile floor, painted plaster walls and ceiling, with remnants of a non-historic drop ceiling (*Photos 19 & 21*). The entrances into each of the eight former resident units consist of a single-leaf wood door with a wood-framed transom. Finishes within the units are simple painted plaster walls and ceilings, and vinyl tile flooring. Some partitions are non-historic painted gypsum board (*Photo 20*).

**Second Floor:** The U-shaped double-loaded corridor on the second floor organizes fifteen former resident units (*Photos 24 & 26*). Like the first floor, entrances to the units are composed of single-leaf wood doors with wood-framed transoms, and the finishes within the units are painted plaster walls and ceiling, and vinyl tile flooring (*Photo 25*). Doors at the north and south ends of the corridor provide access to the porches (*Photo 27*).

**Basement:** The utilitarian basement contains former building amenities such as laundry, but it primarily functioned as storage. The southern half features various storage rooms and a former laundry room, accessible via an L-shaped corridor (*Photo 29*). The northern half is open (*Photo 28*). Finishes within the basement include concrete flooring, painted CMU and exposed structure walls, and exposed structure ceiling.

### **Summary of Alterations**

The Home for the Aged in Ulster County has remained largely unchanged since its completion in 1929. The most notable alteration is the 1999 addition located at the rear (east) of the 1929 building. The addition is minimally visible from the street and sensitively designed to complement the original Colonial Revival building (*Photos 6 to 9*). The addition provided more units for residents of the Home.

The 1999 addition features a red brick veneer exterior with a concrete base. Overall, the utilitarian exterior is clearly distinguishable from the original building. The one-story addition extends roughly 150 feet east from the original building. The western end of the addition is two stories tall, as the interior spaces provides vertical access to the first and second floors of the original building. The primary entrance to the addition is located at the south elevation near the west end; it features non-historic aluminum-framed glazed sliding doors set within a simple recessed portico (*visible in Photo 9*). A secondary entrance is located at the east elevation with utilitarian concrete steps and simple metal railing providing access, as it is above grade. Windows throughout the addition are non-historic vinyl windows with exterior screens. The roof line features simple aluminum coping and is flat, clad in a non-historic synthetic membrane.

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The simple plan of the 1999 addition features a reception area and sixteen additional resident rooms located along an east-west double-loaded corridor (*Photo 22*). Non-historic finishes throughout the interior are carpet and vinyl tile flooring, painted gypsum board walls, and painted gypsum board and acoustic tile drop ceiling. A partial basement extends under the west two-thirds of the addition. Offices and an activity room fill this space.

**Integrity**

The Home for the Aged in Ulster County retains a high degree of integrity to convey its historic use as former senior housing. Although the building has been vacant since 2020, minimal exterior alterations have occurred and many of the interior's character-defining spaces, such as the entrance lobby, community rooms, former resident units, and circulation still retain original design and materials.

The Home remains in its original location. When constructed, Washington Avenue was composed of single-family homes along both sides of the road. Today, the setting retains those historic buildings. Per design, the Home is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style and has undergone only minimal external alterations since it was completed in 1929. The 1999 addition does not detract from the integrity of design as it is clearly delineated via brick veneer and the fact that it is only one-story while the original building is two. Exterior materials such as red brick and cast stone are still intact at all exterior elevations of the historic building. Simple repointing is located throughout, yet done in a manner that does not impact the original workmanship and materials. The windows throughout are original to the building, as are nearly all doors. When completed in 1929, the building was the only specialized location for older residents within Kingston and greater Ulster County. The Home continued to operate as one of the city's top senior housing facilities for the next fifty years. That association and feeling can still be felt today when looking at the building as the ornate Colonial Revival elements are still intact and the size and scale of the building has not been reduced since it was completed. Overall, the Home for the Aged in Ulster County retains a high degree of integrity and remains a historically and architecturally significant building in Kingston, New York.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1929-1974

**Significant Dates**

1929

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Lowe, George E. (Architect)

Joyce & Company (Builder)

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance extends from 1929, when the building was completed, to 1974 when the organization running the Home converted from a strictly donation- and endowment-based operation to a non-profit senior residency center that accepted payment for living accommodations.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A



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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Home for the Aged in Ulster County (Home), located in Kingston, Ulster County, in New York's Hudson Valley, was constructed in 1929 out of growing necessity to accommodate an increasing number of senior residents in Kingston and the county at large. The Home for the Aged in Ulster County, an incorporated charitable organization founded in 1919, established the facility. The building is **locally significant** under National Register **Criterion A** in the area of *Social History* as it effectively illustrates efforts in Kingston to provide "a suitable home for the proper care, support and maintenance of respectable aged and indigent men and women of Ulster County," as noted in the organization's meeting minutes. At the time of construction, the Home for the Aged offered much needed additional housing for seniors in the city, which was sorely needed for decades. Throughout much of the twentieth century, the Home was at capacity, offering housing to the less fortunate through the auspices of charitable donation, without direct financing from the city or state. The Home remained in operation in this capacity until 1974, when the Hudson Valley Senior Residence purchased the property. This new owner operated the Home as a non-profit organization, charging residents rent. The building continues to convey its significance through its interior layout with the retention of residential units and community rooms, as well as at the exterior with the large lawns and porches utilized for gatherings.

The Home is also **locally significant** under National Register **Criterion C** in the area of *Architecture* as a strong example of the Colonial Revival style in Kingston. Local architect George E. Lowe, who was well versed with the style in the city, designed the building. The Home exemplifies the Colonial Revival style through its symmetrical design (culminating in the one-bay wide, two-story porches at the north and south ends of the façade), use of an entrance pediment, and use of cast-stone ornamentation, particularly seen at the entrance pediment and spandrels at the facade. While the building does feature a 1999 addition, its construction is clearly distinguishable from the original 1929 building and does not impact the primary elevation; it is minimally visible from the street.

The Home for the Aged in Ulster County's period of significance extends from 1929 to 1974, beginning with the construction of the building and ending when the operation of the Home shifted from charitable donations to rented rooms.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance**

**Criterion A: Social History**

Types of Charitable Senior Housing

Senior housing in the early to mid-nineteenth century was primarily associated with almshouses, institutionalized establishments that housed a variety of residents, from sick, to poor, to seniors. The facilities were often operated by local governmental bodies, typically the county, though largely unregulated and provided improper care.<sup>2</sup> New York passed An Act to Provide for the Establishment of County Poorhouses in 1824, allowing counties to receive state funding for almshouses.<sup>3</sup> However, even with government oversight

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<sup>2</sup> Steven Sek, *Housing the Frail Elderly: History, Contemporary Practice, and Future Options*, Master's Thesis, Ball State University (Muncie, Indiana, 2011), 17.

<sup>3</sup> Linda S. Stuhler, "A Brief History of Government Charity in New York (1603-1900)," <https://socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/issues/brief-history-state-charity-new-york-1603-1900/>.

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and funding, living conditions within almshouses were typically stark, with poor ventilation and widespread filth, and the facilities were frequently overcrowded.<sup>4</sup>

The poor conditions within government-funded almshouses led to a series of reform efforts in the later part of the nineteenth century. The State Charities Aid Association, for example, was founded in 1872 to “promote an active interest in New York State institutions of public charity, and aid the state in the administration of its public charities.”<sup>5</sup> With the support of the State Commissions of Public Charities of New York, and enabled by an 1881 state Supreme Court ruling, the association was granted the right to inspect any almshouse in the state. These inspections concluded that most of the almshouses lacked the basic care and cleanliness to afford its residents a decent quality of life. In response to these findings, New York passed the State Care Act in 1890, which allowed state hospitals to accept mentally ill people residing in almshouses. The bill was an attempt to alleviate the congestion caused by this demographic residing in the institutions. However, New York continued to ignore the issue of seniors residing in almshouses, as they were routinely considered afterthoughts. Nationally, at the turn of the twentieth century, roughly 1 percent of senior people over the age of 65 were living in almshouses, or similar type public facilities with less-than-ideal conditions. Without tackling the root problem of funding, the government-run almshouses continued to function in a decrepit state<sup>6</sup>

Concurrent with the reform efforts, charitable organizations created their own senior-care facilities. “Charitable organizations” ranged from social groups, religious groups, benevolent societies, and fraternal organizations, each of which sought to offer better living conditions for seniors in need.<sup>7</sup> Examples of such groups include the Irish Benevolent Society, the German Benevolent Society, the Hebrew Benevolent Society, the Odd Fellows, the Freemasons, and the Knights of Columbus, to name a few.<sup>8</sup> Although these organizations served other purposes, they collectively and independently created one of the earliest organized senior housing programs. Members paid monthly dues to the organization, which provided money and food to support them in their own homes. When older members could not live alone any longer, the organizations started to build “homes for the aged,” where their senior members could live.<sup>9</sup> The significant expenses of erecting and maintaining these buildings were paid for by the members of the organization through charitable means. Some of the earliest voluntary homes were designed to house both orphans and seniors, but eventually, state-run orphanages were built and the children transitioned there.<sup>10</sup> As such, the organizations started to focus more on the senior population that was still in need of adequate care. A prominent religious group involved with homes for the aged was the Roman Catholic Little Sisters of the Poor. The organization founded its first home in Brooklyn in 1868. By 1874, they had thirteen homes under their auspices around the country.<sup>11</sup> In addition to those established by religious organizations and benevolent societies, many charitable organizations were established by wealthy benefactors, whose wills included stipulations that their money or property be used to aid people who fit certain criteria.

<sup>4</sup> Caroline Bartlett Crane, “Almshouse Nursing: The Human Need; the Professional Opportunity,” *American Journal of Nursing* 7 (September 1907): 874-75.

<sup>5</sup> Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy, “History,” <https://scaany.org/history/>.

<sup>6</sup> Nursing History Review, *Volume 1: Official Journal of the American Association for the History of Nursing* (University of Pennsylvania Press, Incorporated, 1992).

<sup>7</sup> Nursing History Review.

<sup>8</sup> Charles E. Rosenberg, *The Care of Strangers: The Rise of America’s Hospital System* (Basic Books, 1987).

<sup>9</sup> Paul C. Luken and Suzanne Vaughan, “Living Alone in Old Age: Institutionalized Discourse and Women’s Knowledge,” *The Sociological Quarterly* 44, no. 1 (2003): 109–31.

<sup>10</sup> Jacob G. Gold, LLB, and Saul M. Kaufman, JD, “Development of Care of Elderly: Tracing the History of Institutional Facilities,” *The Gerontologist* 10 (December 1, 1970).

<sup>11</sup> Gold and Kaufman, “Development of Care of Elderly.”

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In sharp contrast to the almshouses, the public viewed these examples of “homes for the aged” as much cleaner.<sup>12</sup> The homes more commonly functioned in a private residential fashion, providing residents with quality “room and board” type living conditions.<sup>13</sup> These buildings operated through means of charitable donations in addition to requiring fees from residents.<sup>14</sup> Since governmental bodies did not provide direct oversight, these facilities were unlicensed and unregulated with no legal guidelines and/or regulations for construction and care. The independent organizations constructed these early “homes for the aged” at their own discretion of what was appropriate and acceptable. That said, facility designs did tend to focus on the benefits of natural light and air, as well as a sense of independence for the residents. Individual dwelling units lined perimeter walls for instance, which was not uncommon for almshouses constructed in the late nineteenth century.

Charitable Housing in Kingston During the Late Nineteenth Century

Relief for the less fortunate in Kingston started almost immediately after the incorporation of the city in 1872. The Board of Alms Commissioners was organized the same year with Hiram Schoonmaker, president, and Isaac D.L. Montanye, secretary and alms superintendent. From 1872 to 1873, unemployment was high within the city and to remedy the problem, public council decided to construct the city’s first almshouse, located at 300 Flatbush Avenue (NR 2018). Completed in 1874, the Kingston City Almshouse was designed to accommodate the poor from the joined villages of Kingston and Roudout. The combined resources of both villages increased the public’s capacity to operate an institution for the poor. John A. Wood designed the Italianate building. Wood also designed the nearby Vassar Brothers Institute in Poughkeepsie and the Poughkeepsie Almshouse, which served as a model for the Kingston Almshouse.

While the early days of the almshouse were optimistic, by 1884 the facility was well over capacity. In the following decade, admissions decreased, and some incremental improvements to the facility were undertaken. An annual publication, *Paupers in Almshouses*, cited varied conditions within the Kingston City Almshouse in 1908:

...the handsome, well-kept almshouse is maintained in a manner creditable to the city of Kingston. The interior painting recently done in the women’s wing has made a decided improvement, and it is hoped that the whole building will receive interior painting in the near future. Thoughtfulness for the comfort of inmates has prompted the purchase of high-backed rocking chairs and new dining-room chairs to replace the long, hard benches formerly used. The greatest need which confronts this almshouse at present is for safe exits from the building in case of fire. The steep winding staircases are impracticable for a public institution at any time and would be exceedingly dangerous in case of a panic or fire.<sup>15</sup>

Additional buildings in Kingston provided shelter and care for the less fortunate. In 1876, the Industrial Home of Kingston was established to aid and provide “the temporary care and training of friendless, neglected or destitute children and provide a home for respectable aged persons.”<sup>16</sup> Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth founded the charitable institution under an incorporated assembly, with a twenty-two-member board and an advisory council of fourteen. The organization initially operated at a location on Maiden Lane opposite Academy Park, later

<sup>12</sup> Gold and Kaufman, “Development of Care of Elderly.”

<sup>13</sup> Sek, *Housing the Frail Elderly*, 20.

<sup>14</sup> US Department of Labor, *Homes for the Aged in the United States*, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 677 (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 1941). Copy housed at the Kansas Historical Society, State Archives

<sup>15</sup> State of New York, Office of the State Board of Charities, *Annual Report of the State Board of Charities for the year 1908*, vol. 1 (State of New York, 1909), 314.

<sup>16</sup> “The Children’s Home of Kingston; Finding Little Boys Lost...,” *Kingston Daily Freeman*, May 16, 1976.

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moving to 87 Green Street in 1878 and then to 353 Broadway around 1880.<sup>17</sup> By the turn of the twentieth century, the home started to focus primarily on the care of children and less on seniors. In 1914, Miss Forsyth passed away with many in the city praising her philanthropy.<sup>18</sup>

The Establishment of the Home for the Aged in Ulster County

Even with the construction of the Kingston City Almshouse in 1874 and the Industrial Home of Kingston in 1876, the question of how to properly house seniors within the city had yet to be answered. These two facilities primarily provided care to the poor, disabled, and children, with seniors routinely overlooked. This was commonplace on a national scale as well. Utilizing the same type of community-based framework that created the Kingston City Almshouse and the Industrial Home of Kingston, members of the community banded together to form the Society of the Old Ladies of Ulster County (Society) in 1898. Founded by Sarah Trumbull, the society initially comprised thirteen senior woman who lived in Kingston and the surrounding area, intent on providing senior residents a safe place to live. Other members of the charitable society were Mrs. Julia Dillon, Mrs. Augustus Schoonmaker, Mrs. Myron Teller, Mrs. S.K. Coykendall, Mrs. Charles S. Spaulding, Mrs. L.S. Winne, Mrs. Eltinge Anderson, and Mrs. Dewitt Roosa.<sup>19</sup> The group initially intended to utilize the home of Sarah Trumbull as the residence for seniors. Unfortunately, upon inspection, they determined the house unsuitable for numerous residents because its foundation was on solid rock without a basement and public utilities needed for this type of building could not be installed within.<sup>20</sup> A larger building was necessary to accommodate the number of applicants, both senior men and women, applying for residence under the auspices of the society. From its incorporation in 1898 to 1919, the society struggled to raise enough money to construct a dedicated home, as it relied solely on contributions from local residents, benefactors, and inheritances of existing members. As the need for acceptable senior housing in Kingston and Ulster County became “a crying necessity,” other residents of the city started to act. For instance, some local male residents wanted to provide assistance and financing to aid the society to construct a new building or, at least, obtain an existing structure out of which to operate.<sup>21</sup>

On August 4, 1919, some prominent male residents of Kingston held a meeting at the Kingston Court House to discuss the ongoing question of establishing an “old folks” home in Ulster County. Among those in attendance were Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Judge G.D.B. Hasbrouck, John D. Schoonmaker, Herbert Carl, James H. Everett. After discussions, the group agreed that they would look to form a new committee to work in conjunction with the Society of the Old Ladies of Ulster County to firmly establish a building designed to house senior residents of Kingston and Ulster County. The meeting concluded with the motion to conduct correspondence with the society.<sup>22</sup>

Three days following the courthouse meeting, on August 7, 1919, the male committee of Kingston residents, led by Admiral Higginson, requested immediate action be taken to assist the society in providing the necessary funds to provide a building (either existing or new). The facility would provide needed care and residential hospitality for the senior residents of Kingston. The committee believed there was a “crying necessity in the county of Ulster for the establishment of such a home...and desire to confer with the Members of your society

<sup>17</sup> “The Children’s Home of Kingston; Finding Little Boys Lost...”

<sup>18</sup> “Useful Life of Miss Forsyth Ends,” *Kingston Daily Freeman*, July 2, 1914.

<sup>19</sup> The following names were taken from the primary meeting minutes for the Home for the Aged in Ulster County. The first names of the women associated with the establishment of the organization were not disclosed.

<sup>20</sup> “Formal Opening of Home for Aged,” *The Kingston Daily Freeman*, November 13, 1929.

<sup>21</sup> Meeting Minutes, Minute Book Home for the Aged in Ulster County, August 7, 1919.

<sup>22</sup> Meeting Minutes, August 7, 1919.

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upon the subject of cooperation.”<sup>23</sup> To meet this need, the committee proposed the purchase of an existing building located at 95 Green Street, which was half of a duplex, three stories in height (*Figure 1*). However, the society denied the offer of assistance by Admiral Higginson just seven days later on August 14, 1919. Limitations of the will set forth by the deceased founder of the society, Sarah Trumbull, led to this denial. The society did, however, express hope for their success.

After deliberations between the two organizations, on September 26, 1919, the committee led by Admiral Higginson concluded that the only viable option to implement housing for seniors was to create their own incorporated organization, the Home for the Aged of Ulster County. Shortly thereafter, Admiral Higginson applied to the State Board of Charities for the approval of the incorporation of the Home for the Aged in Ulster County. The application was completed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 40 of the laws of the incorporation stating, “the particular object for which the corporation is to be formed is the establishment and maintenance of a suitable home for the proper care, support and maintenance of respectable aged and indigent men and women of the County of Ulster, State of New York.”<sup>24</sup>

The new organization purchased the previously discussed location of 95 Green Street. Repairs to the building allowed it to be serviceable to the new senior residents, both men and women in Kingston and greater Ulster County. Understanding that the ideological origins for establishing senior residence was female led, the new organization recruited women to oversee initiatives such as furnishing the building.<sup>25</sup> This included Mrs. George Sutton, Mrs. Frank Sheely, Mrs. John Washburn, Mrs. H.R. Bigham, and Mrs. Everett Fowler, all members of the Society of the Old Ladies of Ulster County.<sup>26</sup>

With the decision to establish a new organization and a location for the home chosen, the committee set forth parameters for applicants. Applicants needed to be “respectable,” not under 70 years of age, and must have been residents of Ulster County for at least five years.<sup>27</sup> Shortly after the completion of renovations to 95 Green Street, the applications for residency far outweighed its capacity. At that time, the building could only accommodate twelve residents and was constantly at full capacity with a large waiting list.<sup>28</sup>

On April 4, 1928, the organization held a meeting to discuss the endowment that Stephanie Metz, a prominent resident who passed in 1928, left to the organization. Those in charge of her estate said that “they were very much impressed with the home and with the manner in which it was run, and had decided that they would give the bequest to this Home under certain conditions, one of which was that the sum of money coming from the estate should be used to erect an addition to the Home.”<sup>29</sup> The endowment stipulated that the new construction be called the Stephanie Metz wing, addition, or building. This wing was to be used exclusively to house women.<sup>30</sup>

In early 1929, the board began looking for a parcel to construct a new home, per Metz’s initial request. The organization became interested in a lot from the Dr. Sahler Sanitarium property on Wall Street extending

<sup>23</sup> Meeting Minutes, August 7, 1919.

<sup>24</sup> New York State Board of Charities, “In the Matter of the Incorporation of The Home for the Aged in Ulster County,” October 15, 1919.

<sup>25</sup> Meeting Minutes, Minute Book Home for the Aged in Ulster County. September 26, 1919.

<sup>26</sup> The following names were taken from the primary meeting minutes for the Home for the Aged in Ulster County. The first names of the women associated with the establishment of the organization were not disclosed.

<sup>27</sup> Board of Managers of the Home of the Aged, “By Laws of the Board of Managers” (Ulster County, NY, 1920).

<sup>28</sup> “Formal Opening of Home for Aged.”

<sup>29</sup> “Special Meeting,” (Ulster County, NY, April 4, 1928), 128.

<sup>30</sup> “Special Meeting,” 128.

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through to Washington Avenue. The lot was about ninety feet on Wall Street and 200 feet on Washington Avenue. In the following months, the board used the money provided by the Metz endowment to purchase the land. The organization hired local architect George E. Lowe to design the building, with Joyce & Company contracted as builders. The building formally opened in November 1929 to great fanfare within Kingston. Residents from all over Ulster County were invited to attend the grand opening, which included the final laying of the cornerstone and a tour of the building. The board of directors conducted the ceremony, with speeches given by Admiral Higginson and John D. Schoonmaker, president of the board. An invocation was performed by the Reverend Arthur S. Cole, then pastor of the Albany Avenue Baptist Church, and the Reverend O.E. Brandorff, then pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. At this time, the directors established that one day each month, there would be a "donation day" in which community members would be invited to donate numerous types of goods to the Home, including food stuffs, clothing, furniture, and monetary donations.<sup>31</sup>

As indicated from records detailed within the *Kingston Daily Freeman* and meeting minutes recorded by the board of trustees for the organization, the Home for the Aged continued to function at a high level, constantly at full capacity through the 1940s and 1950s. Operations remained at the highest standards and community outreach and donations continued to be accepted on a consistent basis.<sup>32</sup> The idea of community based charitable donations continued to be the forefront of financial dependency for the building throughout the following decades. Contributions were accepted monthly and ranged from monetary donations to food, clothing, and home goods, essentially anything that would be useful and beneficial to the well-being of the residents. Individuals typically made the donations, but religious organizations, such as the First Church of Christ, also provided help to the building.<sup>33</sup> Additional funds came in the form of events geared towards community outreach. These included an annual lawn festival and musical events. Finally, will donations became the largest funding source, with one of the largest being \$170,000 from the Schoonmaker family.<sup>34</sup>

Praise continued into the 1950s such as that from the State of New York, Department of Social Welfare following one of its inspections in 1954:

We are pleased to observe that the home continues to provide good care for a group of senior citizens of Ulster county...A program of arts and crafts is being developed and this is a very progressive step as the sale of the articles made by the residents gives them the feeling of contributing in a small measure to the welfare of the home in which they live. All residents seemed to be comfortable and well cared for. Rooms are attractive and the entire house is in good order...Details of management appear to be very well carried out.<sup>35</sup>

In 1974, the building changed ownership and with that, some of the policies governing its operation changed as well. In order to meet economic and social demands, the Home began to charge a small monthly rent for the first time, rather than rooms being provided in a strictly charitable fashion. Of this change, then-president of the board, Evelyn Corsones, stated the following:

For over 50 years the [H]ome has served the residents of Ulster County. For a nominal entrance fee and with the help of endowments we have been able to provide a well managed, attractive and comfortable home for senior residents, including their medical care. Over the past several years, due to inflation, we

<sup>31</sup> "Formal Opening of Home for Aged," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, November 13, 1929.

<sup>32</sup> Minute Book for Home of the Aged in Ulster County.

<sup>33</sup> "December Donations To Home for Aged," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, December 15, 1935.

<sup>34</sup> "Home for Aged Gets \$170,000 Bequest; Several in County Share Schoonmaker Estate," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, 1937.

<sup>35</sup> "State Lauds Way Home is Run For Aged," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, 1954.

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have had to expend about \$3,000 per resident yearly beyond our income. Coupled with no additional endowments, it has meant a substantial deficit spending each year... We plan to convert the [H]ome to a non-profit Senior Residency... We will offer senior residents a furnished room, housekeeping and laundry services, three meals a day and 24-hour supervision for a reasonable monthly charge. The directors feel that the comfortable surroundings offered by our building and grounds will enable residents to enjoy a life removed from the worries of living alone, yet retaining a home-like atmosphere. And we believe that a non-profit Senior Residence will be a definite service to the community.<sup>36</sup>

Upon its conversion in 1974, the building changed names to the Hudson Valley Senior Residence. Immediately after, it received nine paying residents in addition to twenty-seven life care residents that were still afforded the type of living administered by the prior Home for the Aged in Ulster County.<sup>37</sup> Even with the change in operation, the building still received charitable donations from the community and continued to operate at a high level within the community.

The last major milestone for the building occurred in 1999, when a one-story addition was constructed at the east end to provide more residential rooms, a new entrance lobby, and community/storage rooms.<sup>38</sup> In 2020, the building closed its operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic and has remained vacant since.

**Criterion C: Architecture**

The Home for the Aged in Ulster County is locally significant under Criterion C in the category of Architecture as an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style. The building was designed by local architect George E. Lowe and constructed by Joyce & Company.

The Colonial Revival Style

One of the most popular and commonly applied architectural styles throughout the country, the Colonial Revival Style was generally used between 1880 and 1960. The style traces its roots to the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, which increased interest in the architecture of the country prior to its founding.<sup>39</sup> Despite this, the style became even more prominent following the sesquicentennial celebration in 1926. During that time, one of the major milestones in the Colonial Revival style took place. Through the efforts of Reverend W.A.R. Goodwin and John D. Rockefeller Jr., hundreds of buildings in the former colonial town of Williamsburg, Virginia, were restored and reconstructed. The idea was to provide the American people with a place where they could enjoy and experience colonial life.<sup>40</sup> Many of the buildings were designed specifically in the Georgian Revival style.<sup>41</sup>

By the 1930s, the Colonial Revival style, which rarely featured true copies of the Federal or Georgian styles, had taken hold as one of the most popular architectural styles for residential buildings, banks, churches, schools, government offices, and commercial buildings.<sup>42</sup> The style conveyed tradition, viewed through the lens of a familiar architectural form. The style most commonly features symmetrical facades; double-hung, multi-paned

<sup>36</sup> "Home for the Aged Conversion Plans Outlined," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, June 2, 1974.

<sup>37</sup> "HV Senior Residence Donation Day Event," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, October 26, 1975.

<sup>38</sup> Ulster County Building Permits for 80 Washington Avenue.

<sup>39</sup> "Colonial Revival Style 1880-1960," Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, accessed Oct. 20, 2021, <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/colonial-revival.html>.

<sup>40</sup> Charles B. Hosmer, "Preservation Comes of Age: From Williamsburg to the National Trust, 1926-1949," *Bulletin of the Association for Preservation Technology* 12, no. 3 (1980).

<sup>41</sup> Stephen Lissandrello, "Williamsburg Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Feb. 15, 1975.

<sup>42</sup> "Colonial Revival Style 1880-1960," Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide.

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windows; columned porches or porticos; pedimented doors; side gabled or hipped roofs; pilasters; and decorative pendants.<sup>43</sup> The style remained prominent throughout the 1940s and 1950s, with simplified residential versions most common.<sup>44</sup>

The Home for the Aged (Home) is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival in Kingston with several character-defining features of the style. At the exterior, the symmetrical primary façade has a centrally located entrance pediment that is three bays wide, flanked by five bays of windows and one-bay brick porch extensions. The primary entrance located on the façade is ornamented with traditional Colonial Revival style elements such as a traditional multi-light wood-framed door within a cast-stone surround with terra-cotta ornamentation, which includes ornamental brackets supporting a projecting Juliet balcony located at the second floor. Additional ornamentation of the entrance includes an egg and dart motif surrounding the top of the pediment, and the painted wood-framed fanlight transom.

The primary west elevation also features characteristics of the Classical Revival style, which is common for institutional buildings such as this. This includes the integration of cast-stone pilasters, four in total, that delineate the three bays within the central, slightly projecting bay capped with a pediment. Furthermore, the elevation integrates cast-stone tablatures with festoon ornamentation located at the spandrels between the first and second floors. Windows throughout the exterior are double hung, with the multi-light upper sash.

At the interior, extant historic finishes reflect the Colonial Revival style, primarily within the main entrance lobby and the adjacent rooms to the south. Within these spaces, finishes include painted plaster with decorative crown molding located at the ceilings and surrounding the windows and doors and painted wood-finished trim. As an institutional building, the overall interior plan is still largely intact, defined by the double-loaded corridors that provide access to the rooms on the first and second floors. Historic finishes within the corridors are still largely intact with plaster walls and ceilings, and entrances with painted wood trim and transoms.

Architect George E. Lowe and the Colonial Revival in Kingston<sup>45</sup>

George E. Lowe was born on July 1, 1890, in Port Ewen, New York, to Elmer and Margaret Bigler. He attended Ulster Academy, where he studied architecture and received his diploma in 1912. Shortly after graduation, he was employed at the offices of Arthur C. Longyear, Myron S. Teller, and Thomas P. Rice.<sup>46</sup> In 1914, he opened his own practice at 261 Fair Street in Kingston. During World War I, he served in the United States Navy. Upon returning from the war, he continued his practice in architecture for the next fifty years, mostly within Kingston.

During his long career, Lowe made something of a specialty designing substantial institutional and commercial buildings in the Colonial Revival style. In addition to the Home, he designed the following three Kingston buildings that clearly demonstrate the quality and local prominence of his work: Governor Clinton Hotel (1925, extant), Kingston Hospital Nurses Home (1925, demolished), and the Myron J. Michael Junior High School (1935, demolished). Lowe also designed Epworth Hall at Clinton Avenue Methodist Church (ca. 1929), worked on smaller projects such as a new storefront on the building located at 634 Broadway for McBride Drug Stores Inc., and produced a number of buildings in Catskill, Windham, and Cornwall.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>43</sup> "Colonial Revival Style 1880-1960," Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide.

<sup>44</sup> "Colonial Revival Style 1880-1960," Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide.

<sup>45</sup> "Noted Architect Succumbs, Designed Local Landmarks," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, September 6, 1966.

<sup>46</sup> Arthur C. Longyear was himself a prominent architect in Kingston, designing such buildings as the St. Joseph's School for the St. Joseph's Parish in 1912, in addition to other religious and community-oriented buildings within the city.

<sup>47</sup> "Advertisement," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, March 2, 1938.



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*Governor Clinton Hotel, 1 Albany Avenue, Kingston:* In 1925, Lowe finalized plans for the Governor Clinton Hotel. At the time of completion, the hotel was the crown jewel for people traveling and spending the night in Kingston. It also provided the local residents with commercial spaces at the first floor, which was a popular trend for hotel buildings constructed during the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>48</sup> The former hotel, now known as the Governor Clinton Apartments, is a four-story L-shaped building. It features a red brick exterior with strong elements of the Colonial Revival style exemplified throughout. Key character-defining features of the style include its symmetrical primary (south) elevation, a columned portico at the facade that highlights the main entrance, the use of pilasters, and a denticulated cornice. The unique aspect of the building that is different from the Home for the Aged in Ulster County, and the other buildings in this list, is the use of commercial storefronts at the first floor. Additional elements of the style that are only seen on this building and the Home are the use of fanlights and porches.



*Kingston Hospital Nurses Home:* The Kingston Hospital Nurses Home was a four-story building constructed in 1925.<sup>49</sup> The building featured a red brick exterior. Like the Home and the former Governor Clinton Hotel, the Kingston Hospital Nurses Home was utilized for residential/living purposes. As such, the footprint of the building is similar and, based on historic images, featured similar Colonial Revival style elements, though with elements of Classical Revival. Character-defining features associated with the Colonial Revival style include a symmetrical façade, fanlight transoms, and a denticulated cornice. The most striking feature of the building was the use of a base-shaft-capitol composition, which is a trademark feature of Classical Revival style architecture. The building was demolished ca. 1990.



<sup>48</sup> “Plans Complete for New Governor Clinton Hotel: Building at Albany and Clinton Avenues to be Modern in Every Particular—Every Guest Room with Bath—Accommodations for 150 Guests—Bids Received up to February 9,” *The Kingston Daily Freeman*, January 17, 1925.

<sup>49</sup> “Nurses’ Home For Kingston City Hospital,” *Kingston Daily Freeman*, September 12, 1925.

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*Myron J. Michael Junior High School:* In 1935, Kingston city officials selected Lowe to design the new Junior High School in 1935 and it was completed in 1938.<sup>50</sup> Known as the Myron J. Michael Junior High School, it was of similar size and composition as the Home for the Aged, though it was more rectilinear. The two-story school building featured a red brick exterior with character-defining features such as the portico entrance block at the primary elevation (south), painted cast-stone pilasters, and an arch-topped pedimented primary entrance in addition to a symmetrical façade and a denticulated cornice. The school was demolished in 2017.



<sup>50</sup> "Education Board Seeks Bids for Foundation Work For Junior High: Board at Special Meeting Decides to Begin Immediate Advertisement for the Grading, Excavating and Foundation Work. LOWE'S CONTRACT. Building Committee To Decide By Friday How Payments Shall Be Made To The Architect," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, October 22, 1935.

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“Noted Architect Succumbs, Designed Local Landmarks.” *Kingston Daily Freeman*, September 6, 1966.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 1.64

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 41.926463 Longitude: -74.015979

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

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale. Specifically, the boundary includes all of Ulster County Tax Parcel 56.107-4-12. The roughly rectilinear site is oriented on a northeast-southwest axis with the rights-of-way of Wall Street and Washington Avenue forming the northeast and southwest boundaries, respectively. Sidewalks are outside the boundary. The adjacent properties form the northwest and southeast boundaries. A metal chain link fence denotes the southeast boundary along the Home's paved driveway. Similarly, a paved driveway marks the northwest boundary.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

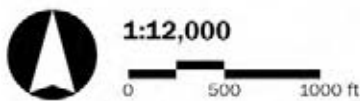
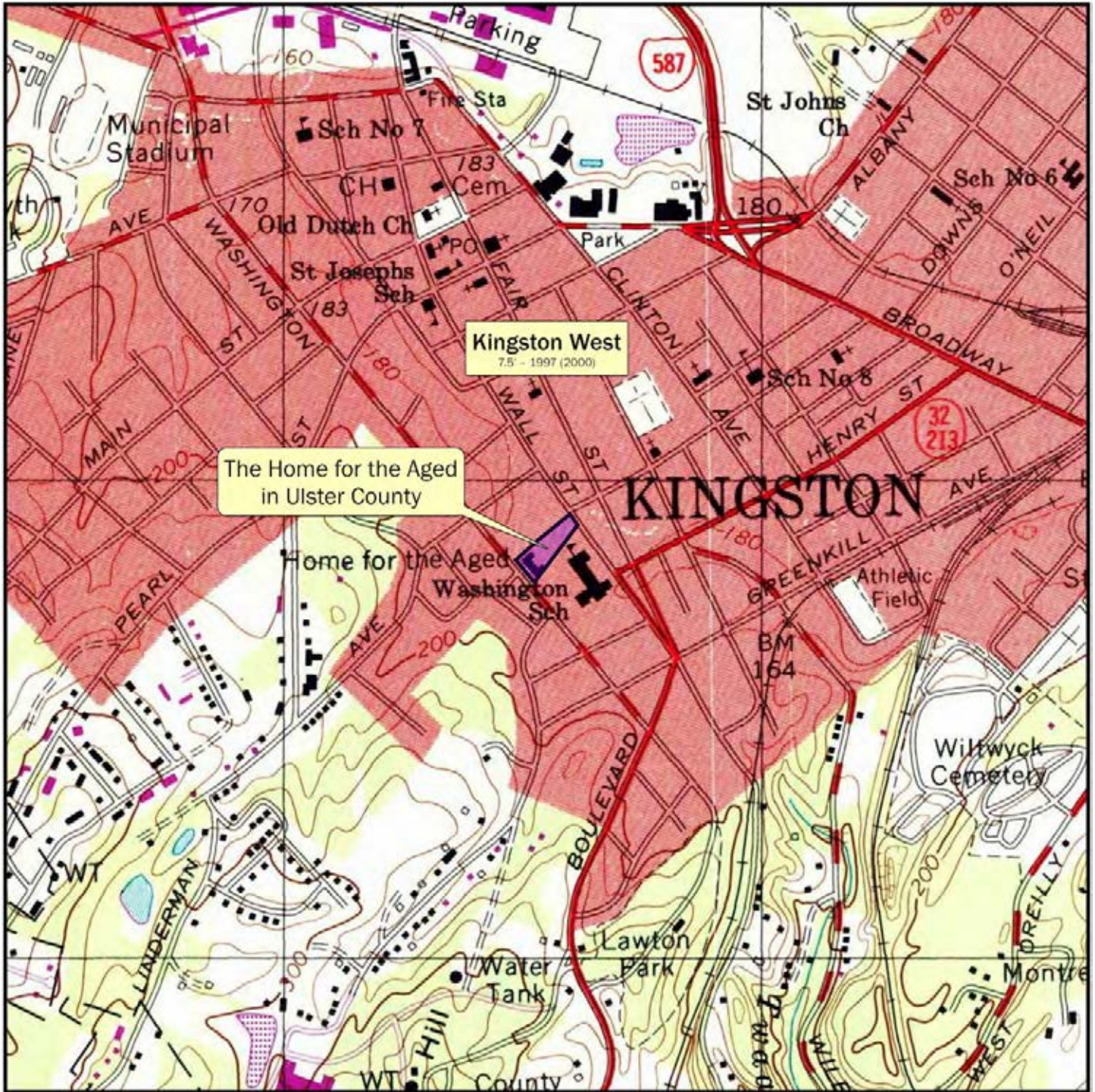
The boundary was drawn to include the historic and current tax parcel associated with the building.

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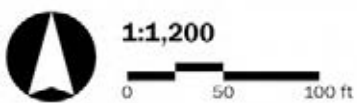
New York State  
Parks, Recreation and  
Historic Preservation

Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

Mapped 01/03/2025 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

**The Home for the Aged in Ulster County**  
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Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

 Nomination Boundary (1.64 ac)

New York State Orthoimagery Year: 2020

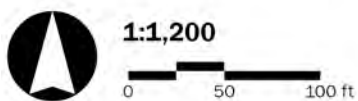


New York State  
Parks, Recreation and  
Historic Preservation

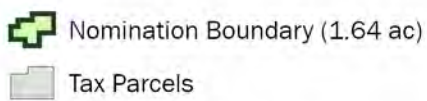
Mapped 01/03/2025 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

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Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N



Ulster County Parcel Year: 2023



New York State  
Parks, Recreation and  
Historic Preservation

Mapped 01/03/2025 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO



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### 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Nate Curwen/Project Manager  
organization Heritage Consulting Group date January 2025  
street & number 15 West Highland Avenue telephone 215-248-1260  
city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19118  
e-mail [ncurwen@heritage-consulting.com](mailto:ncurwen@heritage-consulting.com); [projects@heritage-consulting.com](mailto:projects@heritage-consulting.com)

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### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

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

**The Home for the Aged in Ulster County**  
Name of Property

**Ulster County, NY**  
County and State

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**Figures**



**Figure 1:** Photograph of the Home for the Aged in Ulster County, ca. 1939 (Image courtesy of the Library of Congress).

**The Home for the Aged in Ulster County**

Name of Property

**Ulster County, NY**

County and State

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**Photographs**

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

Name of Property: The Home for the Aged of Ulster County  
City or Vicinity: Kingston  
County: Ulster County State: New York  
Photographer: Nate Curwen, Heritage Consulting Group  
Date Photographed: August 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 0001 West and South Elevations, looking northeast.
- 0002 West Elevation, looking southeast.
- 0003 West Elevation, looking east.
- 0004 North and West Elevations, looking southeast.
- 0005 North Elevation, looking south.
- 0006 1999 Addition, North Elevation, looking southeast.
- 0007 Site View, looking northwest.
- 0008 1999 Addition, South Elevation, looking northeast.
- 0009 East Elevation, looking west.
- 0010 East Elevation, looking west.
- 0011 East Elevation, north facade of courtyard, looking south.
- 0012 South Elevation, looking west.
- 0013 South Elevation, looking north.
- 0014 First Floor, entrance lobby, looking west.
- 0015 First Floor, entrance lobby, looking north.
- 0016 First Floor, community room, looking south.
- 0017 First Floor, community room, looking south.
- 0018 First Floor, enclosed porch, looking east.
- 0019 Corridor, looking south.
- 0020 First Floor, resident unit, looking east.
- 0021 First Floor, corridor, looking north.
- 0022 1999 Addition, looking east.
- 0023 1999 Addition, looking northwest.
- 0024 Second Floor, corridor, looking east.
- 0025 Second Floor, residential unit, looking northeast.
- 0026 Second Floor, corridor, looking north.
- 0027 Second Floor, porch, looking southeast.
- 0028 Basement, looking north.
- 0029 Basement, looking south.
- 0030 Basement, stair, looking north.
- 0031 Roof, looking northeast.



NY\_UlsterCounty\_TheHomefortheAgedinUlsterCounty\_001



NY\_UlsterCounty\_TheHomefortheAgedinUlsterCounty\_002



NY\_UlsterCounty\_TheHomefortheAgedinUlsterCounty\_003



NY\_UlsterCounty\_TheHomefortheAgedinUlsterCounty\_004



NY\_UlsterCounty\_TheHomefortheAgedinUlsterCounty\_005



NY\_UlsterCounty\_TheHomefortheAgedinUlsterCounty\_006



NY\_UlsterCounty\_TheHomefortheAgedinUlsterCounty\_007



NY\_UlsterCounty\_TheHomefortheAgedinUlsterCounty\_008



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