



# The Preservationist

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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## Crossroads of Independence

In 1776, author and patriot Thomas Paine wrote, “these are the times that try men’s souls” at a particularly troubling period during America’s fight for freedom. These words are just as appropriate today in light of the tragic events in New York City, Washington D.C. and rural Pennsylvania. Paine’s words remind us what our ancestors fought for and call to mind their courage and resourcefulness as they struggled against tyranny.

Now through 2008 we are celebrating the 225<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Revolutionary War. This summer I inaugurated the New York State American Revolutionary War Heritage Trail, which will help to preserve and interpret this remarkable legacy. The trail is one of several interpretive efforts being developed under the Heritage New York Program. This great state played a key role during the American Revolution. With its abundant natural resources and well-connected network of transportation corridors, New York was considered a valuable asset. Some of the war’s most decisive battles were fought here and some of our most prominent citizens helped shape the new republic.

Many of our state historic sites are associated with the Revolutionary War, including Washington’s Headquarters in Newburgh, which was acquired by the state in 1850 and became the nation’s first publicly owned historic site. From battlefields and encampments to military headquarters, these properties offer us an opportunity to experience the events of the Revolution.

Another chapter in the history of the Revolution is being rediscovered at Fort Montgomery State Historic Site near Bear Mountain. Constructed in 1776, Fort Montgomery and the adjacent Fort Clinton helped guard the southern entrance to the Hudson Highlands. Although the forts were overwhelmed by British forces in October 1777, this delayed the consolidation of British troops in the upper Hudson Valley, making possible the victory at Saratoga, a turning point in the war.

And earlier this year, I was pleased to announce the initiation of the new National Purple Heart Hall of Honor at the New Windsor Cantonment State Historic Site in Vails Gate. This memorial will document the sacrifices of the more than 800,000 Americans wounded or killed in action while serving in the United States military. Through exhibits and educational programs, the hall of honor will present a multi-media show celebrating the American spirit in war and peace. The history of the Purple Heart medal is directly linked to New York State and the Revolutionary War. In 1782, General George Washington issued orders from his headquarters in Newburgh to create a badge of merit in the form of a purple heart to honor meritorious action. The badge of merit became the precursor of today’s Purple Heart medal.

These sites and others remind us that the struggle for democracy did not end after the war, but continues to this very day. As we celebrate the 225<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the American Revolution, I invite everyone to visit the many places across the state that are associated with one of the most important episodes in our history – America’s courageous fight for freedom and the birth of a new nation.



*Although critically injured, General Nicholas Herkimer continued to command his troops after they were ambushed by pro-British Native Americans and Loyalists at Oriskany. The Oriskany Battlefield and Herkimer Home State Historic Sites (in Little Falls) are some of the Mohawk Valley’s most prominent Revolutionary War landmarks. The Battle of Oriskany by Frederick Yohn, ca. 1901 – Courtesy of the Utica Public Library*

George E. Pataki  
Governor, State of New York

# Historic Fireboats Respond

When disaster struck the World Trade Center on September 11, two historic and beloved New York City fireboats responded to the crisis. As the buildings of the World Trade Center fell, the State and National Registers-listed fireboat *John J. Harvey* and its all-volunteer crew put itself in harm's way removing survivors to a safe



The Fire Fighter pumping water for the World Trade Center fire at the seawall alongside the World Financial Center on September 19, 2001. Photograph Courtesy of Al Trojanowicz, Marine Historian, New York City Fire Department (retired)

location and providing the only water at the site to fight the raging ground fires. The boat arrived at a crowded bulkhead near the Battery and carried 150 traumatized people to safety at Pier 40.

At the request of the New York City Fire Department, the *Harvey* quickly returned to the site where it joined the commissioned 1938 fireboat *Fire*

*Fighter*, a National Historic Landmark, and the newer city fireboat *John D. McKean* (built in 1954) in pumping the only available water to the site. The New York City Fire Department temporarily designated the *Harvey* as Marine Company Two for this assignment and placed an officer on board to coordinate its efforts. The *Harvey* and its volunteers, including retired Fire Department Pilot Bob Lenney, served around-the-clock under the command of the department until the evening of September 14. In addition to supplying water to the World Trade Center site, the restored fireboat also served as a base of operations for several volunteers involved in search and rescue operations. Two responding fireboat volunteers are members of

families made homeless by the disaster.

Built in 1931 in Brooklyn, the *John J. Harvey* has a long and distinguished firefighting career in New York City. In 1932, it fought a five-alarm fire at Cunard's Pier 54. In 1942, the *Harvey* responded to the burning of the magnificent French liner

*Normandie*, which caught fire while being converted into a troopship. In 1943, it bravely towed the burning munitions ship *El Estero* away from critical shipping and industrial areas, saving many lives while placing the crew at extreme risk. In addition to numerous calls over the course of more than sixty years, the boat fought dangerous fires involving two petroleum tankers in 1958 and again in 1966. The *Harvey* was retired from the Fire Department in 1994 and was purchased in 1999 for preservation by its current owners, John J. Harvey Ltd., who restored it to full operation in 2000. The *John J. Harvey* was placed on the State and National Register of Historic Places last year as part of our Millennium Initiative.

Like the *Harvey*, the *Fire Fighter* has a long and distinguished tradition of fire fighting in the city. It also responded to the fires aboard the *Normandie* and *El Estero*, the 1946 fire that destroyed the St. George Ferry terminal, the 1960 fire that killed fifty aboard the aircraft carrier *Constellation*, and the 1973 fire involving the *Esso Brussels* and the *Sea Witch*. Built in 1938 on Staten Island, the *Fire Fighter* remains in the service of the New York City Fire Department and was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1989. Both historic fireboats and their respective professional and volunteer crews carry on a proud New York fire fighting tradition, as evidenced in their immediate and effective responses to the September 11 disaster.

## NEW YORK STATE

### The Preservationist

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The New York State Commission on the Restoration of the Capitol generously donated its logo for use on this newsletter.

# From the Commissioner

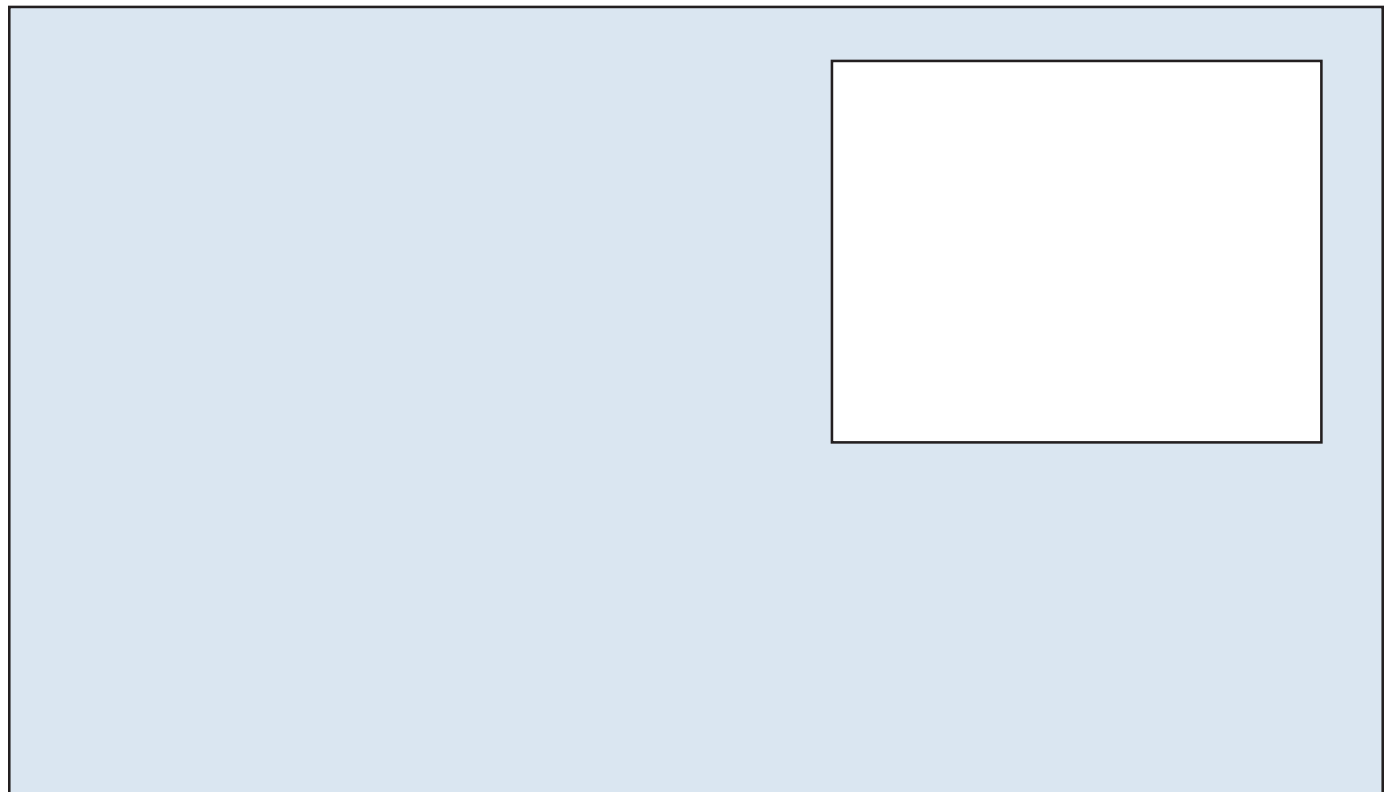
**T**hroughout our history, we Americans have faced disasters, overcome extraordinary hardships and have triumphed over adversity on countless occasions. In doing so, we have become stronger and even more determined to safeguard our precious freedom. This proud tradition lives on today. In the midst of the September 11 attack on America, hundreds of stories of incredible bravery, renewed patriotism and selfless acts of kindness have helped to sustain us. The ties that bind us together as a nation are powerful, and I am confident that we will find support, strength and inspiration in one another as we strive to rebuild our sense of security and restore the quality of our lives.

In addition to the heartbreaking loss of so many innocent lives, the collapse of the World Trade Center towers has turned an area that was a vibrant and exciting place to work, live and visit into a landscape of utter desolation. The damage to lower Manhattan is widespread and its effects are still being investigated. The task of rebuilding this area is monumental and expected to take billions of dollars and many years to complete.

Like so many individuals, organizations and governmental agencies, the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) has been helping in the massive disaster management project. Our staff has donated thousands of hours of time and expertise to a wide variety of activities, from providing assistance with recovery efforts at “ground zero” to offering critical law enforcement services. In addition, we have converted space at Riverbank State Park into temporary housing and donated the use of much-needed equipment.

We are also providing historic preservation assistance. In addition to the World Trade Center site and adjacent buildings, transportation systems and utility networks, a number of nearby historic and cultural resources were damaged during the collapse. While the effects on the area’s historic built environment are still being evaluated, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is working closely with the State Emergency Management Office (SEMO) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the assessment of historic

properties located in the impact zone.



# Patriotic Symbols

Out of the smoke and confusion that followed the World Trade Center catastrophe, we all saw the American flag flying above the destruction. It is an image that is locked in our minds and has become one of the most conspicuous emblems of our patriotism and spirit in the face of tremendous adversity.

Throughout our nation's history, flags have been symbols of our freedom and New York State has one of the largest collections of battle flags in the country. Dating from ca. 1809 to the Gulf War (1991), most of New York's collection of 1,800 flags is stored at the State Capitol in Albany. Over the past several years, the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and the State Division of Military and Naval Affairs (DMNA) have been working together to protect and preserve this extraordinary legacy. Many of the flags are in poor condition due to age, improper storage, exposure to light, temperature variations and dust.

In 1997, DMNA and staff from our own Peebles Island Resource Center (PIRC) undertook a survey of the collection and prepared a preservation plan the following year. Among its recommendations was the creation of a flag archive. In

Conservator Deborah Trupin. In the fall of 2000, Stevens recorded the size of each flag in the Capitol collection and wrapped almost all of them in acid-free tissue to prevent further damage.

Over the past year, small groups of flags have been transferred from the Capitol to Peebles Island for treatment. Stevens and conservation technician Ruth Potter have begun preparing the flags for long-term storage. During the summer of 2001, an intern from

to change the displays annually so visitors can view the collection and the conservation work in progress.



*The New York State Armory in Saratoga Springs – future home of the Military History Museum and Veteran's Research Center, and the flag archive.*



*Textile conservator Sarah Stevens places a small flag in the custom-designed storage cabinets at the Peebles Island Resource Center.*



*An exhibit highlighting the flag conservation initiative is on display in the State Capitol's second floor reception area.*



*General Philip Van Rensselaer presented this flag to the Albany Republican Artillery on July 4, 1809. It is the earliest flag in the DMNA collection and is thought to have been carried during the Battle of Sackett Harbor in 1813. The front side of this 70 by 95 inch painted silk flag is on display in the flag exhibit at the State Capitol.*

recognition of the significance of the collection, Governor Pataki and the state legislature provided funding in 2000-2001 to implement the recommendations in the survey and preservation plan. Textile conservator Sarah Stevens was hired last year to work exclusively on the flags under the direction of PIRC Textile

Finland, Anri Heinonen, also assisted in the conservation work. After documenting the condition of each flag, the team removed them from their staffs, cleaned and realigned them, and placed each on a firm support system.

Three years ago, an exhibit featuring ten conserved Civil War flags opened in the second floor reception area of the Capitol. This summer, it was replaced by a second exhibit, which included a ca. 1809 regimental flag of the Albany Republican Artillery and a 1960s wool guidon (or pennant) from the 27th Supply and Transport Battalion Company Headquarters. OPRHP and DMNA plan

In July, Governor Pataki announced that the New York State Armory in Saratoga Springs, designed by architect Isaac Perry in 1889, would become the new Military History Museum and Veteran's Research Center. The museum will also house the flag archive. Until the new museum is ready, the PIRC will continue to serve as an interim storage facility for the flags that have been conserved.

While state funds and private contributions have helped move this project forward, additional donations are welcome. For information, contact the director of the Natural Heritage Trust, NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Agency Building 1, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12238, (518) 474-2997.

*Wint Aldrich*

**J. Winthrop Aldrich**  
*Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation*

# Working Together

The tragedy of the World Trade Center disaster created a desire on many people's part to help in any way possible. This was certainly true of our staff, who provided a myriad of services during the first days and weeks following the attack. Rick Lord is an example of a state employee whose desire to help led him far from his regular duties as a member of the State Historic Preservation Office's technical services unit. Rick spent several weeks helping to coordinate the donation of equipment, goods and services at the State Emergency Management Office (SEMO). Other SHPO staff members have been actively participating in the recovery effort as part of their regularly assigned duties and are appreciative of the opportunity to help.

As the process of rebuilding advances, state and federal agencies are rapidly developing the funding plans that will funnel millions of dollars into the massive rehabilitation of lower Manhattan. The appropriate and rapid execution of this work will have a major impact upon the economic and emotional recovery of New York City and the nation.

In accordance with the State and National Historic Preservation Acts, all state and federally funded projects require a review by the SHPO to ensure that no historic buildings or archeological sites are adversely impacted by the proposed activity. Lower Manhattan has a wealth of immensely significant historic buildings and a rich archeological heritage that deserves protection and, in many cases, appropriate restoration or treatment. As such, the SHPO's environmental review role cannot be sacrificed. On the other hand, the calamity of the World Trade Center disaster and the immediacy of the recovery and reconstruction efforts demand that the progress of important projects is not thwarted by bureaucratic delays.

SHPO assistant director Robert Kuhn has been working closely with

the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to develop and execute a programmatic agreement for FEMA-funded projects related to the World Trade Center attack. The goal of this agreement is to establish a SHPO review process for these projects that will help expedite FEMA funding, while ensuring that impacts to historic resources are taken into account. The agreement will serve as a



*Located just south of the World Trade Center site, the West Street Building was among those severely damaged when the towers collapsed on September 11. Designed by prominent New York City architect Cass Gilbert and built between 1905 and 1907, this distinguished early 20<sup>th</sup> century skyscraper is one of the fifty-one historic resources that the SHPO staff recently evaluated and determined eligible for listing on the State and National Registers. Photograph by Carl Forster - Courtesy of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.*

model for handling the review of the numerous other state and federally funded initiatives that are likely to follow the FEMA work.

Shortly after the disaster, SHPO staff members Kathy Howe and Greg Donofrio surveyed the area around the

World Trade Center site with FEMA staff to prepare a building-by-building evaluation of historic resources. The project area is bounded by Chambers Street on the north, Broadway on the east, Rector Street on the south and the Hudson River on the west. The resulting evaluation, including fifty-one historic properties, serves as an appendix to the programmatic agreement and will be used by FEMA and other state and federal agencies to determine when a project will require SHPO review. Projects affecting buildings that are not on the list are exempt from SHPO review, allowing them to proceed rapidly.

In accordance with the stipulations of the agreement, FEMA projects for emergency protective measures will be reviewed by the SHPO within three days. Standard non-emergency FEMA projects will be reviewed by the SHPO within seven days. The SHPO intends to meet these deadlines by staffing the FEMA Disaster Field Office in New York City as needed. Implementation of the agreement should ensure that projects are progressed promptly and executed in a manner that does not conflict with the appropriate preservation and restoration of historic properties in lower Manhattan.

The cooperative assistance of FEMA, SEMO, the State Department of Environmental Conservation, New York City's Office of Emergency Management, Department of Design and Construction and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission have greatly aided these planning activities. The spirit of teamwork and shared goals among the many individuals, organizations and agencies that are working together to assist in the World

Trade Center disaster relief efforts could not be stronger. These positive working relationships are helping to set a steady, well-balanced course for the renewal of lower Manhattan and the revitalization of this great state.

# New York Properties Declared National Historic Landmarks (NHL)

**H**arriet Tubman was famous for her role as a conductor on the Underground Railroad and throughout her life, she helped those who could not take care of themselves. Around 1859, Tubman purchased a house in Auburn, New York, where her parents stayed while she served as a nurse, scout and spy for the Union Army during the Civil War. After the war, she returned to Auburn, purchased additional property and founded the Home



*Harriet Tubman (ca. 1821-1913) – Photograph courtesy of the Library of Congress*

for (the) Aged, a charitable institution for aged and indigent African-Americans. She was an active church member and



*A state grant will help rehabilitate Harriet Tubman's home and the Home for the Aged (pictured above) in Auburn.*

activities, including participation in national Anti-Slavery societies, reform through political involvement, the Free Church movement, and education and land reforms. Smith openly defied the Fugitive Slave Act and used his estate to provide a safe haven for slaves en route to Canada. His residence also served as an important gathering place



*Gerrit Smith's land office in Peterboro was the center of his extensive real estate activities.*



*Gerrit Smith (1797-1874) – Photograph courtesy of Peterboro Area Historical Society*

supported the construction of the Thompson Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church in 1891. In 1903, she transferred the "Home" and its

management to the church. The Home for the Aged became a NHL in 1974 and is now the Harriet Tubman Museum. Earlier this year, her own home and the church were designated NHLs. All of these properties have important associations with this remarkable woman, known as "the Moses of her people." This spring, Governor Pataki announced a matching state grant of more than \$280,000 to help restore her house, which will be developed as a historic site and educational center.

The Gerrit Smith Estate in Peterboro has been designated an NHL for its

for abolitionists interested in discussing the issues of the day and planning political action. Today, the property's extant buildings, open space and archeological resources recall Smith's considerable role as a businessman, philanthropist and social reformer.

The Dutch Reformed Church in Newburgh is an exceptional example of Greek Revival style church architecture in America. Built in 1835 and designed by

Andrew Jackson Davis, one of the style's foremost practitioners, it is the last extant Greek Revival church directly attributed to Davis that retains design integrity consistent with the architect's original intentions. Recently designated an NHL, the building is distinguished by a bold and carefully proportioned composition, featuring a monumental Ionic portico and dramatically scaled entrance. Now located in the heart of downtown

Newburgh, the church is sited on a bluff overlooking the Hudson River and originally had panoramic views of the surrounding valley. This masterpiece is a powerful reminder of Davis's early career, when his gifted designs contributed to the development of the Greek Revival style in America.

Located at the Long Island Maritime Museum in West Sayville, the sloop *MODESTY* and the Rudolph Oyster Cull House have recently been designated NHLs for their close associations with Long Island's South Shore blue point oyster industry. The

sheltered waters of the Great South Bay provided a rich natural environment for a thriving commercial shell fishing operation from the mid-nineteenth century to about 1930. Hundreds of

local residents were involved in the industry, from boat building and oyster harvesting to cleaning and packaging. Built in 1923, the *MODESTY* is exceptionally significant as a rare surviving example of a southside oyster sloop and exhibits the distinguishing characteristics of historic oyster workboat design, including a shallow draft and round bilge. Built around 1908, the oyster cull house is significant as a largely intact example of a distinctive industrial



*The Dutch Reformed Church's structural system has been stabilized with the help of local, state and federal funds, and a community group is exploring reuse opportunities. Photograph by Michael Gabor*

building type used for processing oysters. Many of these structures were built in the area and have virtually disappeared. The cull house and the *MODESTY* survive as important reminders of the region's historic commercial oyster industry.

# 2000-01 Historic Preservation and State Heritage Area Grants – Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act & Environmental Protection Fund

## Albany County

Cohoes: Van Schaick House - \$137,570

## Allegany County

Alfred: Crandall Barn – \$36,750

## Cayuga County

Auburn:

Harriet Tubman Historic Site - \$284,132  
85 South Main Street- \$119,000

## Chautauqua County

Jamestown: Partridge-Sheldon House - \$149,000

## Columbia County

Greenport: Olana State Historic Site - \$250,000

## Dutchess County

Poughkeepsie:

Bardavon Opera House - \$125,000  
305-307 Mill Street - \$93,000

## Erie County

Buffalo:

Darwin Martin House - \$162,000  
Shea's Theatre - \$200,000

Derby: Graycliff - \$82,138

## Essex County

Ticonderoga: Fort Ticonderoga - \$150,000

## Hamilton County

Long Lake: Sagamore Lodge - \$95,000

## Herkimer County

Salisbury: 1875 Covered Bridge - \$72,000

## Jefferson County

Chaumont: Alexander Copley House - \$51,332

Sackets Harbor: Stone Hospital - \$76,000

Watertown: Jefferson County

Courthouse - \$250,000

## Monroe County

Rochester: Frederick Douglass Education Center - \$204,572

## Nassau County

Glen Cove: Justice Court Building - \$105,800

Roslyn: Ward Memorial Clock Tower - \$32,170

Upper Brookville: Hay Barn at Planting Fields Arboretum State Historic Park - \$260,000

## New York County

Manhattan:

Church of the Holy Apostles - \$250,000  
Battery Park Perimeter Design Development - \$140,000

## Niagara County

Youngstown: Old Fort Niagara Pathway - \$37,000

## Oneida County

Rome: Erie Canal Improvements - \$200,000

Holland Patent: Holland Patent Depot - \$70,000

## Onondaga County

Camillus: Nine Mile Creek Aqueduct Restoration - \$289,940

Syracuse:

Soldiers and Sailors Monument (Clinton Square) - \$200,000  
Plymouth Congregational Church - \$167,347

## Ontario County

Canandaigua: City Hall - \$60,000

## Otsego County

Otsego: Farmers Museum Barn - \$100,000

## Queens County

St. James Episcopal Church Parish Hall - \$182,859

## Rensselaer County

Schodack: Clove Road School - \$42,500

Troy:

Rensselaer County Courthouse – 350,000  
Hart-Cluett Mansion & Carr Building - \$103,863

## Saratoga County

Saratoga Springs: Saratoga Spa State Park Bottling Plant - \$159,520

Waterford: Street Improvements - \$164,350

## Schenectady County

Niskayuna: Mohawk-Hudson

Bike-Hike Trail Improvements - \$24,237

Schenectady: North Ferry Street Pump House, Overlook & Riverwalk Improvements - \$300,000

## Seneca County

Seneca Falls: Community Center Shoreline Park - \$100,000

## Suffolk County

Lloyd Harbor: Caumsett State Historic Park Barns - \$154,725

Huntington: Heckscher Museum of Art - \$150,000

## Ulster County

Esopus: Slabsides - \$19,075

Kingston: Persen House - \$350,000

Phoenicia: Cobey Property Acquisition - \$29,000

Shawangunk: Andries Dubois House - \$77,650

## Westchester County

White Plains: People's National Bank and Trust Company - \$500,000

## Certified Local Government Grants for 2001

Fifteen local preservation projects will receive Certified Local Government (CLG) funding this year through grant awards announced by Commissioner Castro. Nine communities across the state will share almost \$150,000 from the state's fiscal years 2000 and 2001 Historic Preservation Fund grant. The federal funding is available only to municipalities that administer historic preservation regulations at the local level and have entered into a formal partnership with the State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service. CLG funding may be applied to many kinds of projects that address the goals of identifying, evaluating, recognizing and protecting a community's cultural resources. This year's grant projects include:

**Village of Brockport: Environmental and economic study of Brockway Boatyard - \$15,500**

**City of Glen Cove: Intensive Level Historic Resources Survey Phase II - \$10,000**

**Village of Greenport: Preservation booklet and reference library - \$3,500**

**City of New Rochelle:**

- Brochure and street markers for Rochelle Park and Rochelle Heights - \$7,059
- Historical and Landmarks Review Board Newsletter - \$8,310
- State and National Registers nomination for downtown historic district & Wildcliff Manor - \$15,000

**City of New York: Jackson Heights store owner's guide - \$6,380**

**Town of North Hempstead:**

- Landmarks preservation symposium - \$7,730
- Landmark signage & driving tour - \$4,733
- History of the Town of North Hempstead publication - \$25,000

**Village of Owego: Historic Resources Survey Update - \$10,096**

**City of Peekskill:**

- Promotional brochure - \$8,500
- Historic district plaques & markers - \$5,516
- Historic Preservation Commission Training and Staff Advisor - \$10,000

**Village of Sackets Harbor: Zoning & Historic District Training - \$12,000**

# A Landmark Lost . . . A Landmark Remains

by Kathleen LaFrank

The absence of the World Trade Center towers has provoked perhaps more discussion of their significance than was accorded them during their existence. As historians and preservationists, we take it as our mission to document and interpret the relationship between humans, their natural and built environments, and the social and cultural history of their times. More often than not, however, those people, places and histories pre-date us, and the understanding we seek is not entwined in layers of tragedy that have touched us personally. This is why landmark designations usually require a “grace period” in which to gain perspective on the significance of places and events within the larger cultural context of their times. But the violent demise of the World Trade Center (WTC) and its immediate and immense effects compel us to seek a more immediate understanding of the significance of the buildings and to consider the potential significance and preservation of the now-brutalized site itself.

Constructed between 1966 and ca. 1976, the seven-building complex would have been eligible to be considered for New York City landmark status in five years and State and National Register listing in 2026 - - even earlier if considered exceptionally significant. Designed by American architect Minoru Yamasaki, the WTC was one of the crowning achievements of 1970s skyscraper design. Each rising nearly fourteen hundred feet high, its signature twin towers were the tallest buildings in New York City and among the tallest in the world. The complex was a significant example of urban renewal planning, a public works project intended to redesign urban space in order to achieve progressive social goals. Developers hoped to effect commercial, civic and social improvements by combining offices, transportation links, shopping, lodging and public spaces in one monumental complex that could literally accommodate every type of activity connected to world trade and symbolically represent America’s dominant position in the global economy.

Initial plans for a “world trade center” were a product of the post-World War II optimism that gripped the city, which had emerged from the war as the

financial capital of the world. In 1946, the New York State Legislature created the World Trade Center Corporation to investigate the feasibility of developing an organization to promote international trade

development of the WTC, Battery Park City and the redevelopment of Roosevelt Island in New York City and the Empire State Plaza and the SUNY campus in Albany. For the WTC project, the



*Minoru Yamasaki with a site model of lower Manhattan, ca. 1960s.  
Photograph courtesy of Minoru Yamasaki Associates, Inc.*

and commerce with its headquarters in New York City. The idea waned until David Rockefeller took up the cause in 1958. Rockefeller, active in international banking and foreign trade concerns, saw the need for a global financial center and the opportunity for New York to become the center of a rapidly expanding industry. The advantages of locating the new facility in lower Manhattan included easy access to banks, the stock exchange and other financial institutions, as well as the opportunity to stimulate new development in the aging financial district.

The Rockefeller family has a long history of supporting large-scale public works projects. Nelson Rockefeller in particular initiated and supported a number of monumental public works projects that had a dramatic effect on urban landscapes. During his four terms as governor, Rockefeller played a major role in

involvement of both David and Nelson Rockefeller brought together the immense array of private and public resources essential to the completion of a project of this scale. Largely through the influence of the Rockefellers, in 1962 the Port of New York Authority officially adopted the trade center development project. The design team paired the creativity of Yamasaki with the practical expertise of New York City architects Emery Roth & Sons. The team went through more than one hundred schemes before settling on a soaring twin tower design, and construction commenced in August 1966.

The architect’s site design was a response to both programmatic and practical considerations. The combination of fixed space requirements – ten million square feet on a sixteen-acre site with a budget not to exceed \$500 million – set limits that informed the architect’s creative



process. Yamasaki's design embodied and greatly expanded the concept of the skyscraper. Since the early twentieth century, the term had been largely a symbolic one, representing the infinite possibility inherent in modern building technology and the expanding aspirations and world views of those who commissioned them. The twin towers tested the physical limits of that concept and redefined possibility as possible. As critic Kenneth Frampton observed, the World Trade Center and the Sears Tower (1974) proved that actual construction of even Frank Lloyd Wright's Mile High Skyscraper was not unfeasible.<sup>1</sup>

The new definition of scale, its potential dramatically demonstrated by buildings rising more than one hundred stories, relied on a significant innovation developed by structural engineers Fazlur Khan and Leslie Robertson (structural engineer for the WTC) in the mid-1960s. These engineers reversed the traditional relationship of building to structure by conceiving of the building itself as a hollow "tube." In contrast to curtain wall construction, in which an exterior glass skin encloses an internal steel structural system, buildings such as the WTC were designed with a load-bearing exterior frame (usually steel) designed to absorb stress and resist wind. The frame was tied to an interior "core." The strength of the rigid exterior eliminated the need for interior vertical support and allowed for a maximum amount of unobstructed floor space. In the twin towers, for example, each floor held an entire acre of clear-span space.

The towers were constructed in an era of architectural indecision – an uncertain ideological climate hovering between the manifestos of modernism and postmodernism. Although Yamasaki designed buildings that were among the most grandiose in scale and technologically sophisticated in the world, his vision was grounded in humanism. In his design for the WTC, Yamasaki employed graceful forms and delicate Gothic features to offset the monumental size and weight of the

building. Within these bold, enormously scaled buildings, Yamasaki endeavored to create serene environments to shelter workers from the crowded, noisy and fast-paced environment of the contemporary city.<sup>2</sup>

The World Trade Center was dedicated on April 4, 1973. The new complex dramatically transformed an urban skyline that had evolved over two centuries. In the same way that the Catskill Mountains or the Hudson River defines the notion of place for those who live near them, the towers became a defining physical feature of the environ-

icon for the culture of its place and time.

Yamasaki's stated hope that the WTC would become "a living representation of man's belief in humanity, his need for individual dignity, his belief in the cooperation of men, and through this cooperation his ability to find greatness" has a poignant ring today, as the soaring buildings have become entwined not just with a belief in humanity, but with humanity itself.<sup>3</sup> The building spaces and the workers they sheltered have been fused in a surreal way that suggests anything but the atmosphere of peace and tranquility that the architect envisioned.

We designate landmarks to preserve a record of the historic themes that they represent. A physical structure or an actual place provides a tangible connection to events that shaped our society. With the loss of the World Trade Center, we no longer have an "object" in which its original architectural and historic themes are embodied. Rather, it is the absence of form and function that speaks to us about the reinterpretation of those themes and the creation of new ones. Even as the towers fell, the newly created space became a symbol for all Americans, not only of the loss of innocence and the inherently fragile nature of life but of the generosity of humans and the survival of community. It is certainly more heartening to recognize and preserve an historic place that represents a great idea or an outstanding achievement than one that marks a dark or tragic event. However, restricting landmark designation only to the uplifting generates a fictional history in which future citizens will be unable to find us. Our frame of reference for the World Trade Center changed forever on

September 11, 2001. Before the day was over, its site had already achieved national significance and world-wide recognition because the events that transpired there profoundly affected the lives of every American and will reverberate in the lives of generations to come.



*World Trade Center design model. Photograph courtesy of Minoru Yamasaki Associates, Inc.*

ment for millions of New Yorkers. Their extreme height, slender elegant form and double silhouette created a new focal point for the city for the end of the twentieth century. The WTC had an enormous effect on the physical, social and economic life of New York City. Although generally not widely acclaimed by architects and planners, the WTC nevertheless captured the imagination of the public and became an architectural

<sup>1</sup> Kenneth Frampton, *Modern Architecture: A Critical History* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1985), 280.

<sup>2</sup> Yamasaki, in Paul Heyer, *Architects on Architecture* (NY: Walker and Co., 1966), 187.

<sup>3</sup> In Heyer, 195.

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# Monumental Tasks

On July 1, 1863, life changed dramatically for the people in the Pennsylvania borough of Gettysburg. On that day, and for the following two days, they witnessed one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War, as General Robert E. Lee's Confederate army clashed with General George Gordon Meade's Union forces. In the aftermath, the armies left behind a battleground littered with debris and nearly 50,000 dead, dying and wounded soldiers.

Gettysburg's citizens inherited the responsibility of clearing the battlefield and caring for the wounded. This included the gruesome task of locating and properly re-interring hastily buried Union soldiers in a new cemetery south of the village. (Confederate remains were removed to cemeteries in the South.) Some concerned citizens of Gettysburg created the cemetery to honor those who died in the battle. In 1872, the federal government took over the care of the cemetery and preserved portions of the surrounding battlefield by creating the Gettysburg National Military Park in 1895. The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and, later, the United States War Department, oversaw the park's operations until 1933, when it came under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. This ensured that the efforts to remember the events of July 1863 made by Gettysburg's citizens would continue into the future.

Over the years, the park expanded to include almost 6,000 acres of battlefield and twenty-six miles of roadways. Monuments appeared on the battlefield as early as the 1870s, many of them put up by veterans and states such as New York to honor their own who fought at Gettysburg. The commission in charge of monuments required the use of granite and bronze, believing these materials to be the most durable. Today, the park contains over 1,400 monuments, markers and memorials made of stone, granite and cast bronze.

These monuments have become some of the most visible elements of the battlefield landscape, admired for their artistry as well as the subjects

they memorialize. Although they were made out of the required durable materials, constant exposure to the elements through the years has taken its toll. Statuary suffered staining, corrosion and, in some cases, had broken or missing elements. In the 1970s, the park began cleaning some of the monuments. A newly adopted conservation treatment known as glass bead peening was used to remove corrosion before

the monuments, cannon and cannon carriages. The branch's immediate

goal was to establish a pattern of cyclical maintenance of re-waxing the bronze and washing the stone every three to five years.

Caring for 1,400 monuments is an overwhelming task, especially for a small staff.

Gettysburg National Military Park regularly augments the Monument Preservation Branch with seasonal or temporary workers and was recently assisted by the New York State Office of



*The 58th Infantry Monument, reportedly damaged by lightning.*



*The New York State Memorial, Gettysburg National Cemetery.*

a protective coating could be applied. Over time, this cleaning process proved to be unsuccessful.

Fortunately, glass bead peening was used on very little of the bronze work at the park. In the 1980s, park staff began assessing the condition of the monuments. In 1996, the park launched a new preservation effort by creating the Monument Preservation Branch, with a permanent staff of four employees responsible for caring for

Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. In October 2000, building conservator Christopher Flagg and military historian Joseph Thatcher from the Peebles Island Resource Center (PIRC), met with Victor Gavin of the Monument Preservation Branch at Gettysburg to perform an on-site evaluation of monuments associated with New York State. For three days, they inspected 60 of the 111 New York monuments at the park and discovered that most were in good condition. Over two-thirds had been cleaned and waxed since the Monument Preservation Branch was established, and three others had received additional restoration work.

Four of the New York monuments were recommended for special conservation treatment by the Monument Preservation Branch. A large granite monument dedicated to the 58th Infantry was reportedly struck by lightning in the 1930s and still requires restoration of some of the stonework. The other three singled out for treatment were a large bronze celtic cross honoring the Irish Brigade, a soldier on patrol commemorating the 111th Infantry, and a Native American figure standing in front of a large teepee representing the 42nd Infantry, also

known as the Tammany Regiment. The coatings on the bronze work had degraded to the point of needing complete restoration.



*Tammany Regiment Monument before conservation treatment. Tammany was a seventeenth century Delaware chief, famed for his wisdom. His name was used by the Tammany Society of New York City, which raised the 42nd Regiment during the war.*

Of the four monuments, the Tammany Regiment statue showed the greatest need for treatment. It was one of the older memorials, placed on the battlefield in 1891, designed by New York City sculptor John J. Boyle, and cast at the Bureau Brothers Foundry in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Although it had received conservation treatment in 1982, its protective coating failed, resulting in irregular corrosion of exposed metal surfaces. The National Park Service realized that they needed additional expertise for this monument, due to the size of the statue and amount of deterioration. Heidi Miksch, PIRC decorative arts conservator, joined a team of seven conservators and preservation professionals in May 2001 to spend a week treating the large figure of Tammany and the other bronze elements.

Once the National Park Service surrounded the statue with scaffolding, the team was ready to begin the three-

step process of removing the old coating, repatinating the surface and applying a new protective coating. The first step was the most difficult and time consuming, due to the fact that lacquer in the coating had chemically altered, making it extremely difficult to remove. After three days of steady work, the underlying metal was completely clean. Next, conservators applied patinating solutions to deepen the statue's coloring, recreating its nineteenth century appearance. The final step was to apply a protective wax coating. This required heating the metal surfaces to melt the wax during



*Tammany Regiment Monument undergoing conservation treatment, May 21-25, 2001.*



application, allowing it to fill pores and other crevices in the metal.

Planned regular maintenance of the monuments will keep the park staff busy for years to come with the results being worth the effort. The stone, granite and bronze will look its best on the battlefield, a fitting tribute for those who fought and died during those three fateful days in July 1863. The work of the National Park Service continues the efforts begun by the people of Gettysburg years ago, and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation was proud to be part of this undertaking.

***Conservation treatments are expensive. Funds come from a combination of private donations and some state and federal appropriations. The Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg (FNPG) is a private, non-profit group that raises money for preservation and restoration projects at the park. If you are interested in the organization or in making a donation, you can write to the FNPG at 304B York Street, P.O. Box 4622, Gettysburg, PA 17325, or visit their website at [www.friendsofgettysburg.org](http://www.friendsofgettysburg.org).***

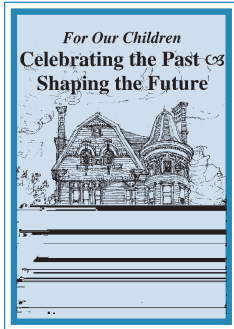
# Spectacular Summit

Thanks to our panelists, guest speakers, sponsors and so many of you, our **Historic Preservation Summit** in Albany on May 17 was a great triumph, attracting close to 400 people from all corners of the state. The summit agenda featured four panel discussion groups made up of distinguished local, state and national preservation and community development professionals. The panelists relayed the latest news, highlighted successful initiatives and shared practical approaches for expanding local historic preservation and revitalization efforts. Each session was informative, thought provoking and, happily, generated far more audience

participation that we ever expected. We were also honored to have several special guest speakers with us, including Lieutenant Governor Mary O. Donohue, who reported on New York State's Quality Communities initiative, Department of Environmental Conservation Commissioner Erin M. Crotty, who moderated the first panel of the day, Department of Transportation Commissioner Joseph H. Boardman, who described DOT's context sensitive design and enhancement programs, and Historic Hudson Valley Chair Mark Rockefeller, who discussed the importance of strengthening public/private partnerships to achieve historic preservation goals.

Our new short film highlighting the State and National Registers of Historic Places was also shown for the first time at the summit. The film's primary goals are to clarify what it means when a property is listed on the registers and to increase historic preservation awareness. It features interviews with local residents, civic leaders and public officials whose projects demonstrate that registers listing is a valuable tool in advancing community renewal activities. We hope that the film will encourage you and others in your community to help safeguard New York's rich heritage. Local groups interested in the film can obtain a VHS copy by calling (518) 237-8643.

More than 85 people participated in the workshops held the next day at Peebles Island State Park in Waterford. Participants chose two workshops from a list of several offerings, including "how-to" sessions on the State and National Registers, the federal preservation Investment Tax Credit, Certified Local Government procedures, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archeological review guidelines and the state preservation grant programs. Attendees also had the opportunity to tour the Peebles Island Resource Center (PIRC) to see the conservation and archeology laboratories and view interpretive exhibits developed for state parks and historic sites.



The summit also provided opportunities for impromptu "meetings," such as Conservancy for Historic Battery Park President Warrie Price (right) discussing proposed park projects with Department of Transportation Commissioner Boardman.

## Summit Highlights



Active audience participation generated discussion and information sharing throughout the day.

In addition to moderating the first panel, Department of Environmental Conservation Commissioner Crotty shared her views on the connection between New York's historic resources and the natural environment.



Preservation and community reinvestment topics sparked a lively discussion during the second panel, which was moderated by Dr. Robert B. MacKay (far left), Chair of the State Board for Historic Preservation, and included (from left to right) Robert Corby, mayor of the village of Pittsford, Peg Breen, president of the New York Landmarks Conservancy, and Scott Heyl, president of the Preservation League of New York State.



Each summit attendee received a tote bag containing information on New York's state and federal preservation programs.

## 2001 State Preservation Awards

This year's **New York State Historic Preservation Awards** were presented after the summit's last panel. Immediately following the awards ceremony, attendees were invited to a festive reception held on the second floor of the State Capitol. A summary of this year's awards can be found on page 22. By recognizing exceptional achievements and expressing gratitude on behalf of all New Yorkers, this program hopes to inspire others to contribute to the protection and revitalization of our heritage.



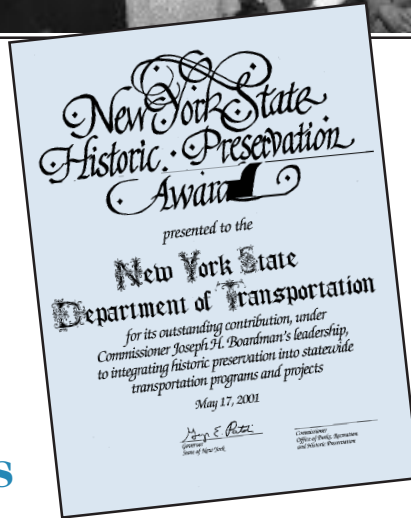
Commissioner Castro is joined by preservation award recipients (from left to right) Bruce Popkin of Wank, Adams, Slavin Associates (WASA), James Boorstein of Traditional Line and Keith Gianakopoulos also of WASA, who were part of the project team that helped Dick Cavett and Carrie Nye reconstruct their historic seaside home in Montauk.



The tote bag also contained a CD-ROM produced by the Quality Communities Interagency Task Force, a Preservation League publication and a guide to the federal transportation enhancement program.



The summit was held in "The Egg" at the Empire State Plaza in Albany.



Mark Rockefeller presents the award certificate to Nancy Carey Cassidy who accepted it on behalf of The Picotte Companies for its commitment to preserving an important archeological site in downtown Albany.

## Peebles Island Workshops



In this session, Historic Preservation Field Service Bureau archeologist Doug Mackey describes the SHPO's cultural resource review process.

PIRC Conservator Eric Price explains the treatment of historic frames during the laboratory tours.



The state preservation grants program was one of the most popular workshops.



Bureau of Historic Sites archeologist Lois Feister stands by to answer questions about the new Fort Montgomery State Historic Site during the PIRC tour.

The State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation extends its deep appreciation to the many individuals, agencies and organizations that helped make the summit a success, and is especially grateful to Boscobel Restoration, Historic Hudson Valley and the New York Bankers Association for their support and encouragement.

# Recent Listings - State and National Registers of Historic Places

## Albany County

Altamont: **Lainhart Farm Complex & Dutch Barn**  
Colonie: **Newtonville United Methodist Church**  
Delmar: **Van Derheyden House**

## Bronx County

Bronx: **Hertlein & Schlatter Silk Trimmings Factory**

## Cattaraugus County

Gowanda: **Bank of Gowanda**  
Olean: **St. Stephen's Episcopal Church Complex**

## Cayuga County

Auburn:  
**Tubman Home for the Aged, Harriet Tubman Residence, Thompson A.M.E. Zion Church** (*National Historic Landmarks*)

## Chautauqua County

Westfield: **East Main Street Historic District** (*Additional Documentation Approved*)

## Columbia County

Claverack: **Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack**  
Copake: **Copake Grange Hall**  
Mellenville: **Mellenville Railroad Station**

## Cortland County

Marathon: **Tarbell Building**

## Delaware County

Fleischmanns: **Skene Memorial Library**  
Kelly's Corners: **Hubbell Family Farm and Kelly's Corners Cemetery**

## Dutchess County

Millerton:  
**Oliver Barrett House**  
**Dakin - Coleman Farm**  
**Thomas N. Wheeler Farm**  
Poughkeepsie: **First Baptist Church**

## Erie County

Buffalo:  
**M. Wile & Company Factory Building**  
**Trico Plant No. 1**

## Greene County

Prattsville: **Old Episcopal Manse**

## Jefferson County

Antwerp: **Village of Antwerp Historic District**

## Kings County

Brooklyn: **New Utrecht Reformed Church Complex** (*Boundary Increase*)

## Madison County

Petersboro: **Gerrit Smith Estate** (*National Historic Landmark*)

## Monroe County

Brockport: **Whiteside, Barnett & Co. Agricultural Works**  
Penfield: **Dayton's Corners School**  
Pittsford vicinity: **Hopkins Farm**

## Montgomery County

Glen: **Glen Historic District**

## New York County

New York:  
**Father Francis D. Duffy Statue and Duffy Square**  
**Germania Life Insurance Company Building**

## Niagara County

Hartland: **District #10 Schoolhouse**

## Onondaga County

Camillus: **First Baptist Church of Camillus**  
Fabius: **Fabius Village Historic District**  
Syracuse: **O. M. Edwards Building**

## Orange County

Cornwall: **The Kellogg House**  
Newburgh:  
**Dutch Reformed Church** (*National Historic Landmark*)  
**Belknap Stone House**  
Warwick: **The Boulders**

## Oswego County

Fulton: **Mount Adnah Cemetery**  
Oswego: **Montcalm Park Historic District**

## Queens County

Woodhaven:  
**St. Matthew's Episcopal Church**  
**Wyckoff - Snediker Family Cemetery**

## Rensselaer County

Schodack: **Elmbrook Farm**  
Troy: **J. C. Osgood Firehouse**

## Richmond County

Staten Island: **Church of St. Andrew**

## Rockland County

Haverstraw: **Henry M. Peck House**  
West Nyack: **Philadelphia Toboggan Company Carousel Number 15**

## St. Lawrence County

Lisbon: **Lisbon Railroad Depot**

## Saratoga County

Saratoga Springs: **Saratoga Gas, Electric Light and Power Company Complex**

## Schoharie County

Schoharie vicinity: **Gallupville Methodist Church**

## Schuyler County

Logan: **Logan Methodist Church**

## Seneca County

Ovid: **Aaron Wilson House**

## Steuben County

Cameron Mills vicinity: **Town Line Church & Cemetery**  
Campbell: **District School Number Five**  
Corning: **Market Street Historic District** (*Boundary Increase*)  
Hammondsport: **Germania Wine Cellars**  
Hornell: **St. Ann's Federation Building**

## Suffolk County

Bay Shore: **Bay Shore Methodist Episcopal Church**  
Coram: **Davis Town Meeting House**  
Southampton vicinity:  
**Shinnecock Hills Golf Club**  
West Sayville:  
**MODESTY** (south-sider Sloop) (*National Historic Landmark*)  
**Rudolph Oyster Cull House** (*National Historic Landmark*)

## Sullivan County

Mountaindale: **Hebrew Congregation of Mountaindale Synagogue**  
Parksville: **First Methodist Episcopal Church of Parksville**  
Roscoe: **Roscoe Presbyterian Church & Westfield Flats Cemetery**  
South Fallsburg: **South Fallsburg Hebrew Association Synagogue**  
Woodridge: **Ohave Shalom Synagogue**

## Tioga County

Owego: **Waits Methodist Episcopal Church & Cemetery**

## Tompkins County

Speedsville: **St. John's Episcopal Church**

## Ulster County

Gardiner:  
**Jenkins-DuBois Farm and Mill Site**  
**Gardiner School**  
**Trapps Mountain Hamlet Historic District**  
Kingston: **Old Dutch Church Parsonage**  
Saugerties: **Osterhoudt Stone House**  
Shawangunk:  
**Benjamin Van Keuren House Ruin**  
**Bruynwick School #8**  
Ulster Heights: **Ulster Heights Synagogue**

## Warren County

Warrensburgh: **Hamlet of Warrensburgh Historic District**

## Wayne County

Wolcott: **Wolcott Square Historic District**

## Westchester County

Katonah: **St. Luke's Episcopal Church**  
Peekskill: **Thomas Nelson House**  
Waccabuc: **The Homestead**

# Remembering Friends

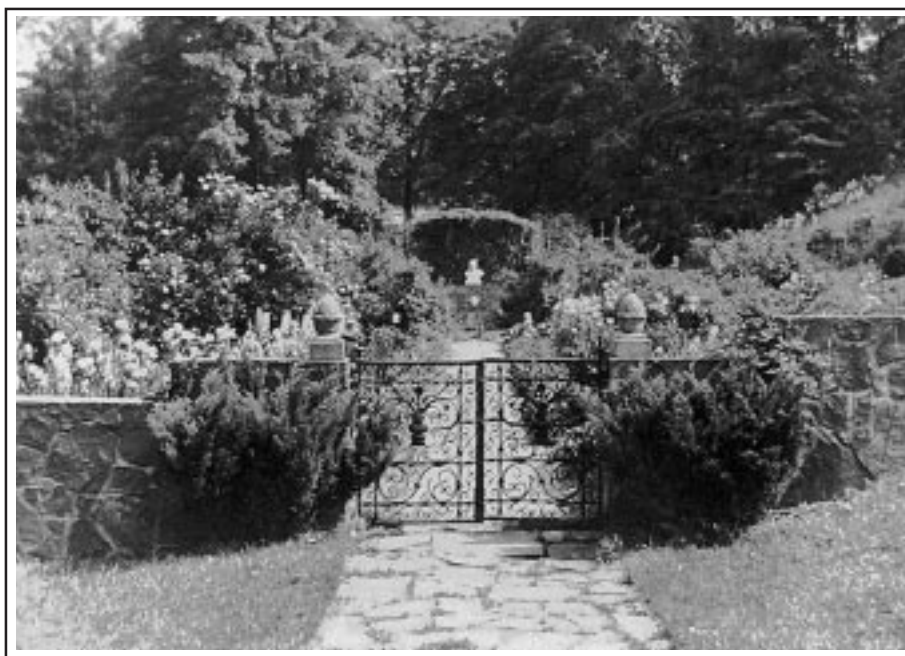
## Honorina Livingston McVitty (1909-2000)

Honorina Livingston McVitty will long be remembered for the vital role she played in preserving **Clermont**



**State Historic Site.** She spent her childhood at Clermont, when it was her family's Hudson River estate. This early 18<sup>th</sup> century manor was home to seven successive generations of the Livingston family, including

Robert R. Livingston, Jr., who helped shape our new nation during and after the Revolutionary War. In 1962, Mrs. McVitty's mother, Alice Delafield Clarkson Livingston, deeded most of the estate to New York State for a historic site. Subsequently, Mrs. McVitty donated additional land and buildings, helped restore the property's gardens, and actively participated in the site's programs and special events. Clermont received another substantial



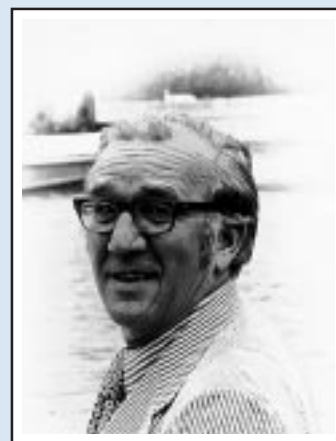
*Clermont's walled garden.*

gift from her estate after her death last year. Honorina McVitty's tireless commitment and extraordinary generosity will ensure that the Livingston family's

legacy in the Hudson Valley will be protected, interpreted and honored for many years to come.

## Frederick Louis Rath (1913-2001)

Fred Rath was passionate about history and, throughout his life, made an exceptionally positive contribution to the development and growth of the historic preservation movement in the United States. His career began with the National Park Service where he served at several historic sites, including the home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the Vanderbilt Mansion in Hyde Park. In 1948, he was executive director of the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings, which helped create, under congressional charter, the National Trust for Historic Preservation. He served as the Trust's first director from 1949 to 1956. Later, he became vice director of the New York State Historical Association in Cooperstown. From 1972 to 1979, as deputy commissioner for historic preservation at the State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, he helped develop a plan for the state's historic site system. Between 1979 and 1987, he served as chief executive officer of the not-for-profit Eastern National Park and Monument Association, which helped the National Park Service develop interpretive materials. He also served on the boards of several prestigious organizations, including the American Association of State and Local History (founding member), the New York State Board for Historic Preservation, the Hancock Shaker Community and the Planting Fields Foundation. He received a number of awards, including the Conservation Service Award from the U.S. Department of the Interior, an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from the State University of New York, the National Trust's Crowninshield Award and the Honor Award of the New York Parks and Conservation Association. While we mourn his death this year, we will always remember, admire and appreciate all that he did to advance historic preservation efforts in New York State and the nation.



# A Landmark Endures

New York City has been defined by change since its first settlement in 1624. More than three centuries later, the destruction of the World Trade Center and the accompanying loss of life altered the city again. Despite the surrounding devastation, one lower Manhattan landmark, St. Paul's Chapel, remained standing amidst the horror of that day to provide hope and inspiration. Built in 1764, the chapel witnessed the rise of New York City and the growth of the nation for two-and-one-half centuries. Throughout its long history, the chapel offered comfort and a sense of stability to Americans during times of catastrophe and crisis. Today, the chapel continues to offer respite in the wake of this new tragedy.

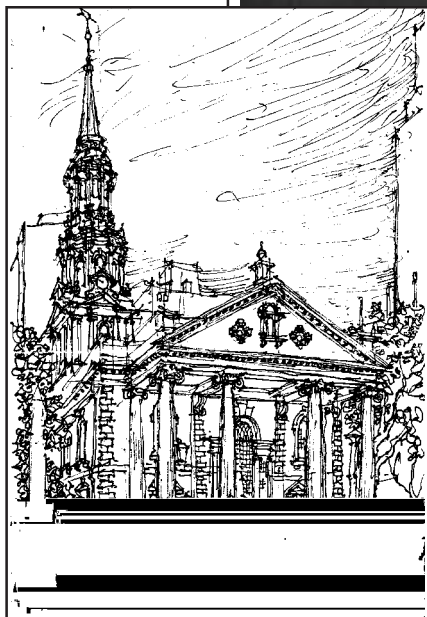
St. Paul's Chapel was built on the outskirts of the small settlement of New York, along a farm road that has become present-day Broadway, New York's great commercial and cultural corridor. Built of local stone, the chapel's classical design recalls James Gibbs's London masterpiece, St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Trafalgar Square. The new chapel was a particularly prominent landmark within its original rural surroundings.

The 1760s and 1770s were a troubled time for New York as the colonies chafed under foreign rule. British troops occupied New York during the American Revolution and the town suffered two subsequent fires. St. Paul's survived both the flames and the British occupation. As the first president of the new United States of America, George Washington found sanctuary at St. Paul's and prayed in the chapel immediately following his inauguration on Wall Street in 1789.

The addition of an English Renaissance style portico on the chapel's Broadway façade and its elegant tower and spire, added in 1794,



*Interior of St. Paul's Chapel*



*Drawing by Mark Peckham*

gave it a more monumental presence as its surroundings changed from a rural community to a city. In the early nineteenth century, the chapel offered comfort and solace to the survivors of the disease epidemics that regularly struck the city, wiping out entire families and neighborhoods. Many funerals

were held in the chapel, and the adjacent burial ground provided a final resting-place for many of these victims.

During the nineteenth century, New York City grew to become one of the world's great transportation and commercial centers. St. Paul's remained a constant figure through the smoke and clamor of the Civil War's anti-draft riots in 1863, the labor strikes in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the tragic Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire of 1911. Sermons preached from its pulpit comforted New Yorkers upon learning of the loss of the RMS Titanic in 1912 and the outbreak of the first

World War a few years later. Another World War brought New Yorkers to the chapel in December 1941, as people tried to make sense of the attack on Pearl Harbor and the urgent responsibilities and sacrifices thrust upon the nation.

When St. Paul's Chapel was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1960, the city was reemerging as center for international trade. The venerable stone walls felt the vibration of piles being driven into the foundation of what would become the tallest structures in the city being constructed less than a block away. As the shadows of this new World Trade Center eclipsed the spire of the chapel, it remained a sanctuary, a place of peace and tranquility amidst an ancient burial ground.

Miraculously, St. Paul's survived the fall of the World Trade Center towers on September 11. Perhaps it was divine providence or a two hundred-year-old sycamore tree that shielded the chapel. When clergy inspected the site, they found very little damage to the chapel but many of the gravestones in the churchyard were toppled and broken into pieces. Over the following days and weeks, St. Paul's Chapel again offered comfort by serving as a relief center for emergency workers. As the city rebuilds, St. Paul's familiar silhouette stands as a beacon of the human spirit and the strength of New York and the nation.



# Retooling a Jet Age Icon

Eero Saarinen's design for the Trans World Airlines Flight Center at JFK International Airport is acknowledged as a masterpiece of modern architecture. The emblematic building, its overscaled form evoking the image of a mythological winged creature, embodies both the concept and experience of flight and the speed and technology of the modern age. From its conception, the terminal was envisioned as "a building that starts your flight with your first glimpse of it."<sup>1</sup>

The TWA terminal was part of the new international airport promoted by New York City Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who anticipated the crucial role air traffic would play in the development of the city during the post-World War II era. Planning for the airport began in the early 1940s, and in 1947 the Port of New York Authority leased planning, development and operational rights to a site on Jamaica Bay from New York City. Subsequently, a master plan was developed by Thomas M. Sullivan, of the port authority's aviation department, and noted modern architect Wallace K. Harrison, who served as design consultant.

The new airport, which opened in 1948, was designed to accommodate jet aircraft and the anticipated dramatic increase in passenger travel. Described as a "terminal city," the plan called for a large central complex designed around a 160-acre landscaped plaza. Surrounding it were sites for seven airline terminal buildings, each independently designed, linked by a system of roadways, taxiways and parking lots. TWA, one of the country's largest airlines and one of only two overseas carriers (along with Pan Am), was allotted a site adjacent to the main complex. Opened in 1962, the TWA terminal was the last component of the original plan to be completed.

TWA selected Finnish-born architect Eero Saarinen to design its signature terminal. Saarinen (1901-1961), son of Eliel Saarinen, renowned international architect, trained as a sculptor and began his career in his father's office. The younger Saarinen is best known for the General Motors Technical Center (Detroit, 1945-56), the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Arch (St. Louis, designed in 1948), the

TWA terminal and the contemporary Dulles Airport terminal (Washington DC, 1958-1962). Saarinen's later commissions represent the expressionistic Modernism of the 1950s. In contrast to International style designs, which are based on rational forms and classical abstractions, buildings such as the Whitney Museum and Saarinen's two terminals are characterized by an organic, sculptural quality in which program, function and symbolism are combined into a unified composition that reflects the architect's subjective conception of the design. For the TWA terminal, the vision for a building that embodied the spirit of flight was shared by artist and client. Saarinen conveyed the idea of mobility by the use of curvilinear forms. The concrete exterior shell is defined by four interlocking vaults resting on Y-shaped buttresses. Sheltered by vaulted forms, integrated structural, circulation, functional and decorative components create complex serpentine patterns that flow through the three-level interior. As completed, the terminal expressed a sense of movement, while facilitating the experience of travel.

Once an icon of the jet age, the TWA terminal is now one of two terminals remaining from the original airport plan and is the only intact survivor. Built to meet the growing needs of the aviation industry in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, the terminal now must be adapted to meet the changing and challenging needs of 21<sup>st</sup>-century air travel, including an increasing number of travelers and flights, a greater demand for auxiliary services for travelers and, most important, heightened security measures. Since



*Aerial photograph of the TWA terminal under construction - from the files of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.*

the TWA terminal has been determined eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is required as the port authority moves ahead with plans for airport redevelopment, which must be reviewed and approved by the Federal Aviation Administration. Review of plans that include construction of a large new terminal and re-use of the historic terminal began in May 2000 but slowed when it became apparent that public involvement in the process had been insufficient. The significance of the structure is nowhere more apparent than in the list of organizations that have requested consulting party status in reviewing the plans for its future, ranging from New York City interests to the National Trust for Historic Preservation to the government of Finland! The building that once reflected the optimism of 20<sup>th</sup>-century America continues to capture the imagination and concern of our 21<sup>st</sup>-century world.

<sup>1</sup> Ralph S. Damon, quoted in George Scullin, *International Airport* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1968) 154. Damon served as president of TWA between 1949-1956.

# Profile: Planting Fields Foundation

**P**lanting Fields Arboretum State Historic Park is the amazingly intact and beautifully landscaped 409-acre estate of William Robertson Coe, an Englishman who made his fortune through investments in insurance, mining, real estate and railroads. The distinguished estate was created between 1913 and the 1930s and is located in the town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County. In 1949, William Coe deeded the property to New York State. In 1954, Coe established a not-for-profit organization called the Planting Fields Foundation to assist in the operation of the estate as a state campus for horticultural studies. After Coe's death in 1955, Planting Fields continued to be used as a horticultural study center. Since 1971, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), through its Long Island Regional Office, has operated Planting Fields as an arboretum, horticultural education center, historic house museum and park. After additional generous gifts made by Coe's children and grandchildren in 1974, the Foundation was able to enter into a licensing agreement with OPRHP in 1979 that established a broader mandate to staff, interpret and preserve Coe Hall, the estate's main house.

Since 1979, the Foundation has contributed almost \$15 million to the restoration, capital improvement and general operating support of the estate.

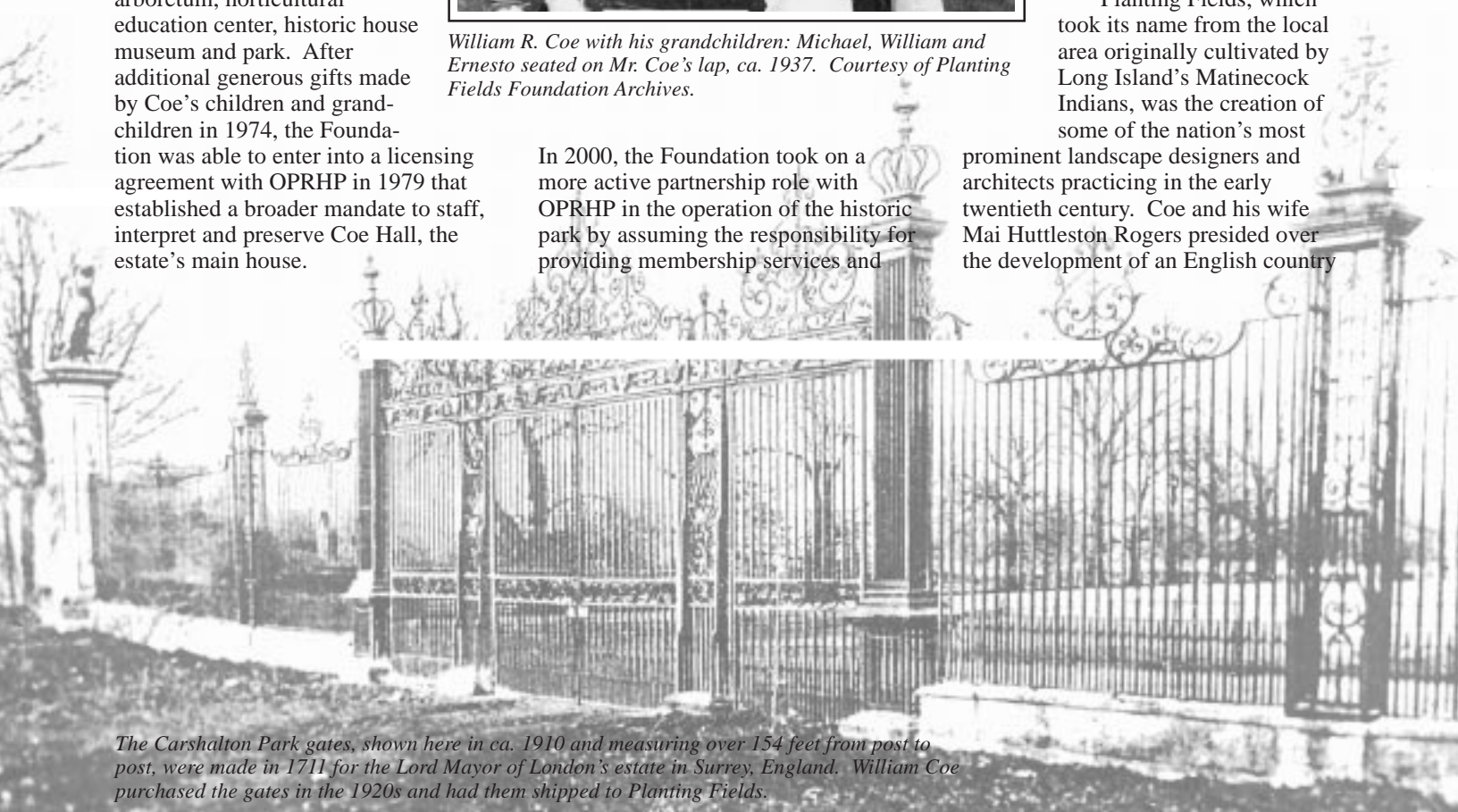
public horticultural programs formerly coordinated by the Friends of Planting Fields. The "Friends" organization was formed in 1972 to assist with the maintenance of the park and operation of its horticultural activities and joined forces with the Foundation in 2000 to establish one unified organization. Today, the Foundation's mission, adopted in 1993, is the preservation and interpretation of Planting Fields as a premier museum and public garden for the education, enrichment and enjoyment of the visiting public.

Planting Fields, which took its name from the local area originally cultivated by Long Island's Matinecock Indians, was the creation of some of the nation's most prominent landscape designers and architects practicing in the early twentieth century. Coe and his wife Mai Huttleston Rogers presided over the development of an English country



*William R. Coe with his grandchildren: Michael, William and Ernesto seated on Mr. Coe's lap, ca. 1937. Courtesy of Planting Fields Foundation Archives.*

In 2000, the Foundation took on a more active partnership role with OPRHP in the operation of the historic park by assuming the responsibility for providing membership services and



*The Carshalton Park gates, shown here in ca. 1910 and measuring over 154 feet from post to post, were made in 1711 for the Lord Mayor of London's estate in Surrey, England. William Coe purchased the gates in the 1920s and had them shipped to Planting Fields.*



Island Sound in 1915 and transplanted on the grounds. Walker and Gillette also designed the estate's farm support buildings. The entrance to the estate is marked by the magnificent stone and iron Carshalton Park gates, made in 1711 and imported from Surrey, England. The elegant gateway, reconstructed between 1921 and 1926, marks the beginning of the carefully planned journey from the main entrance through the estate's picturesque grounds to Coe Hall in the best English country house landscape tradition.

*Coe Hall photographed by Mattie Edwards Hewitt, ca. 1922. Reprinted with permission of the Nassau County Division of Museum Services, Long Island Studies Institute.*

seat complete with all of its components – manor house, formal gardens, informal park, farm and system of trails. The Coes spared no expense. The fashionable New York City architectural firm of Walker and

Gillette was hired to design the massive 65-room, Tudor Revival style manor house based on English prototypes. Constructed between 1918 and 1921 and built with the

finest materials and craftsmanship, the house was decorated with the help of noted English interior designer Charles Duveen, also known as Charles of London, and furnished with art and antiques collected by the Coes. Several landscape design firms, including Lowell and Sargent and the Olmsted Brothers, helped create the estate's naturalistic grounds, including winding roadways, extensive gardens, several greenhouses, rolling lawns and large collections of specimen trees and shrubs. The huge Fairhaven Beech tree became one of Planting Fields's most prominent landscape features. It is the one surviving tree of two mature beeches that were transported across Long



*Coe Hall's great hall photographed by Mattie Edwards Hewitt, ca. 1921. Reprinted with permission of the Nassau County Division of Museum Services, Long Island Studies Institute.*



*Coe Hall's main stairwell looking through to the gallery photographed by Mattie Edwards Hewitt, ca. 1921. Reprinted with permission of the Nassau County Division of Museum Services, Long Island Studies Institute.*

Earlier this year, John Lovell, assistant director of the Bureau of Historic Sites, met with Elizabeth Watson, Planting Fields Foundation president, Lorraine Gilligan, executive director of the Planting Fields Foundation, and John Norbeck, director of Planting Fields Arboretum State Historic Park, to discuss the more than twenty-five years of collaboration between the Foundation, the Friends of Planting Fields and OPRHP and the challenges and opportunities that await the partners in the coming years. In

*(continued on page 20)*



*The Italian Blue Pool Garden designed by A. R. Sargent and built between 1916-1922, photographed in 2000 before the start of restoration funded by an Environmental Protection Fund grant and the Foundation.*

1993, consultants prepared a master plan for Planting Fields, jointly funded by the Foundation and OPRHP, identified by Watson as a major impetus to the preservation of the property. According to Watson, “The creation of the Stewardship Committee called for in the report was instrumental in creating a strategic planning entity that meets monthly with joint membership of the Foundation and OPRHP to plan the future growth of Planting Fields and chart the progress towards realization of the goals of the master plan.” Among the actions recommended by the plan were designation of the property as both an arboretum and a state historic park, ongoing historical and biological surveys, the continued restoration and interpretation of historic resources and landscape features, improvement of the site’s circulation system, increased access to Coe Hall through extended hours and opening its second floor to the public, the development of professional standards for both horticultural and historic collections, and increased staffing.

John Norbeck explained that OPRHP originally assumed responsibility for arboretum operations, park

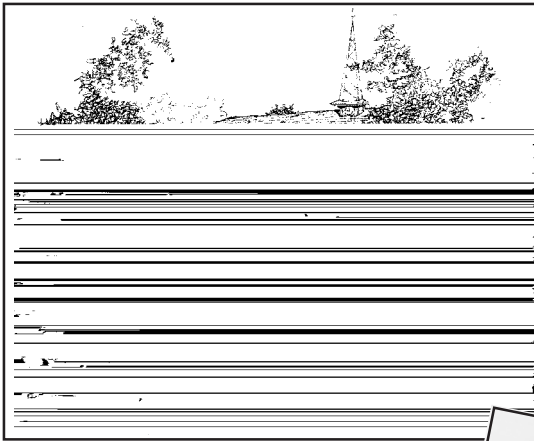
maintenance, utilities and maintenance of the estate’s infrastructure, while the Foundation supported the operation and restoration of Coe Hall as a house museum and assisted with the restoration of greenhouses and other estate buildings. Over the past several years, the level of investment and cost sharing among the Foundation and OPRHP has grown dramatically. According to Norbeck, “Out of a current annual operating budget of about \$2.5 million, the public/private split is approximately 65%-35%.” Norbeck added, “Without the combined support of the property’s 400 volunteers, the 1,500 members of the Foundation and OPRHP, we could not maintain, let alone expand, the breadth of our operations and uphold our preservation mandate.”

Lorraine Gilligan recalled, “When I was hired by the Foundation in 1979, Coe Hall was virtually empty with only one room furnished. Through the vision and tremendous support provided by the Foundation, I have had the privilege to experience the return of the house and its principal outbuildings to their former grandeur as featured by the Arts and Entertainment Network in its 1998 series *America’s*

*Castles.*” Gilligan enthusiastically recounts how the Foundation pursued the recovery of family furnishings, underwrote staff salaries to operate the house as a museum and undertook exterior and interior restoration projects, including the estate’s spectacular Camellia Greenhouse. In the past five years, the Foundation has made innovative use of a designer showcase at Coe Hall to leverage \$400,000 worth of private investment in the restoration and rehabilitation of various first and second floor rooms and to pay for the design and installation of state-of-the-art security and fire protection systems.

In addition, increased support from the Bureau of Historic Sites staff at the Peebles Island Resource Center (PIRC) provided Planting Fields with condition assessments of historic buildings, a cultural landscape report, active participation on the Stewardship Committee, and conserved art and furnishings. The Foundation’s staff, consultants and PIRC conservators are also collaborating on the on-going treatment of the imaginative “buffalo mural” in Coe Hall’s breakfast room, which was painted in 1922 by New York City artist Robert Chanler.

During 2000, over 250,000 visitors attended special events, horticultural programs and concerts at the park, toured Coe Hall, or simply enjoyed the estate's seasonal plantings both inside the greenhouses and on the grounds. John Norbeck remarked, "We are in a period of remarkable growth that includes an unprecedented investment in the park's historic resources and infrastructure." Among the exciting initiatives that Norbeck identified is the rehabilitation of the estate's Hay Barn as the park's visitor center and archives, which will house an important collection of photographs, negatives, drawings and correspondence chronicling the planning, design and development of Long Island's state park system. The PIRC collections management staff are undertaking an inventory of this remarkable resource and developing a catalogue and plan for its safe storage. The ultimate goal is to create an archive center in the Hay



*Drawing of the rehabilitated Hay Barn as visitor center and Long Island regional archive. Courtesy of Ward Associates*

Barn. When the project is completed, the collection will be accessible to OPRHP staff and the public for research, education and interpretation. In September 2001, the Foundation received a generous gift of \$1 million for this project from the Marion O. and Maximillian E. Hoffman Foundation. In addition, the Foundation and

OPRHP have been working together to restore the estate's 1916-1922 Italian Garden and main entrance. These recent projects have benefited from state grants awarded under the Environmental Protection Fund, which will be matched by the more than \$1 million raised by the Foundation.

According to Watson, the current makeup of the Foundation's Board of

She credited the continuing involvement of the Coe family with the success of establishing the Foundation's \$19 million endowment and soliciting the return of dispersed furnishings to Coe Hall. As active members of the Foundation's board, family members participate in policy-making and strategic planning processes.



*The April 27, 2001 press conference at Planting Fields announcing an Environmental Protection Fund grant to help rehabilitate the Hay Barn. From left to right are Governor George E. Pataki, Planting Fields Foundation president Elizabeth Watson, Friends of Planting Fields president Peter Tillis and Planting Fields executive director Lorraine Gilligan.*

Trustees includes Coe family members, business people, community leaders and experts in horticulture and design. Watson noted that she would like to "recruit more professionals from the worlds of museums and botanical gardens, as well as specialists in the fields of architectural history and historic landscape preservation."

As the Foundation's chief operating officer and director of Coe Hall for more than twenty years, Lorraine Gilligan described the relationship between the Foundation and OPRHP as energetic, creative and always productive. In recent years, she has watched over the growth of the Foundation's staff from two to eight members. Gilligan observed, "Planting Fields today is being treated in a holistic manner and preserved as a historic estate, while at the same time maintaining its arboretum collections as a public resource consistent with Mr. Coe's original wishes."



*In addition to a wide range of published materials, information about Planting Fields State Historic Park is available on its website at [www.plantingfields.com](http://www.plantingfields.com).*

# 2001 New York State Historic Preservation Awards

**H**ere is a summary of this year's state preservation awards, which were presented during the Historic Preservation Summit in Albany on May 17. They are as diverse as New York's heritage - from exemplary leadership and creative partnerships to skillful rehabilitation and innovative demonstration projects.

## Annual Not-For-Profit Achievement Award Theodore Roosevelt Association

The Theodore Roosevelt Association has made an exceptional contribution to preserving the legacy of Theodore Roosevelt. Founded in 1919 and chartered by Congress in 1920, the association is one of the most important sources of information about Theodore Roosevelt. The association has also helped protect important Roosevelt sites, including his birthplace in Manhattan, the Roosevelt family home in Oyster Bay and his presidential inaugural site in Buffalo. Through a variety of educational and community outreach initiatives, the association effectively presents Theodore Roosevelt as a role model for all ages.



## Annual Private Sector Achievement Award Tick Hall, Montauk

In 1997, the home of actress Carrie Nye and her husband, television host and comedian Dick Cavett, was destroyed by fire.

Despite this disaster, they have meticulously reconstructed Tick Hall with the help of architects Wank Adams Slavin Associates and a talented team of craftspeople. The house was originally built as part of an 1880s summer enclave known as the Montauk Association, which featured a landscape designed by Frederick Law Olmsted and cottages designed by McKim, Mead and White. The new Tick Hall is virtually an exact copy of the original, from its design and materials to its decorative details. This remarkable project is a testament to the commitment of its owners to rebuilding their treasured home and to the talents of the design and construction team.



*Tick Hall reconstructed - 2001*



*View of the Taconic State Parkway looking north near Martindale in Columbia County, 1996.*

## Lifetime Achievement Award Orin Lehman

As Commissioner of the State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation from 1975 to 1993, Orin Lehman helped safeguard some of New York's most significant historic resources. His accomplishments include helping to enact the State Historic Preservation Act of 1980, which established the New York State Registers of Historic Places. He advanced the Environmental Quality Bond Act of 1986 (EQBA), which awarded matching grants to hundreds of preservation projects across the state. Under his leadership, State Parks also demonstrated that offering EQBA grants for the restoration of historic religious properties did not conflict with the constitution or the laws of the state. He oversaw the creation of the state's Urban Cultural Park System, now the State Heritage Areas. And, in 1987, Commissioner Lehman opened Ganondagan, New York's first Native American state historic site, which preserves the remains of an important 17<sup>th</sup> century Iroquois town in Victor, New York.



## The Picotte Companies

The Picotte Companies have demonstrated an outstanding commitment to preserving Albany's heritage. The cultural resource investigations that were undertaken at the site of a new downtown office building represent one of the Capital District's most significant archeological excavations. The company played a key role in ensuring that adequate time and funding were made available for a thorough examination of the site. As a result, a virtual "city block from the past" was uncovered, featuring 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century building foundations, drainage features and artifact-filled privies. The Picotte Companies are to be commended for their dedication to protecting and interpreting this important archeological discovery.



*Site of office building looking south.*

## NYS Department of Transportation

Under the leadership of Commissioner Joseph Boardman, the State Department of Transportation (DOT) has made a significant contribution to integrating historic preservation into statewide transportation activities, from developing treatments that blend safety with preservation to undertaking an inventory of historic bridges. Through its administration of enhancement programs under the Intermodal Surface Transportation and Efficiency Act (ISTEA) and Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (TEA-21), the DOT also has demonstrated a strong commitment to merging transportation with community revitalization efforts. These and similar activities have confirmed that the DOT is committed to context sensitive design and to making New York's historic built environment an important part of the state's future transportation programs.

# Saving Paper and Magazines

People often save newspapers and magazines as a way to remember an event like the recent attack on the World Trade Center. Newspapers deteriorate quickly due to the poor quality of newsprint. Magazines are a bit more stable but also can deteriorate if not cared for properly. The Northeast Document Conservation Center in Andover, Massachusetts offers the following suggestions for preserving these materials:

- Keep them away from dirt, heat, damp and excess light.
- Photocopy newspaper articles or clippings onto buffered, archival quality paper. The copy will outlast the original. Also, store the copy and the original separately.
- Items should be stored unfolded in buffered folders.
- Avoid using staples or paper clips that can rust or damage paper.

Stable cool and dry environments are best for paper treasures but are often difficult to maintain in homes. Consider using archival quality enclosures such as boxes, envelopes and folders to slow deterioration. Storage boxes, folders, etc. should be low in lignin and buffered throughout. If you choose to use plastic materials, avoid using polyvinyl chloride or polyethylene and polypropylene



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materials that contain plasticizers. Use preservation grade polyesters such as Melinex or Mylar D.

Consult the Northeast Document Conservation Center website at [www.nedcc.org](http://www.nedcc.org) for more information.

## What do you do when your basement floods and your collection of magazines is thoroughly soaked? For help on this and other disasters, try the following websites:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <a href="http://www.nedcc.org">www.nedcc.org</a>       | Go to "Disaster Assistance."   |
| <a href="http://www.ccaha.org">www.ccaha.org</a>       | Go to "Disaster Services."   |
| <a href="http://www.neh.org">www.neh.org</a>           | Click on "Saving Your Family Treasures."   |
| <a href="http://www.aam-us.org">www.aam-us.org</a>     | Go to "Helping Museums Affected by the New York City Disaster" and click on "Disaster Recovery Information and Resources." |
| <a href="http://www.archives.gov">www.archives.gov</a> | Go to Archives and Preservation.   |
| <a href="http://www.loc.gov">www.loc.gov</a>           | Go to Collections and Services—Preservation.   |

*For information on how to receive photographic reprints, back issues or page reprints of any page from The New York Times, please send your email inquiry to [photosales@nytimes.com](mailto:photosales@nytimes.com) for an order form.*

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# Flying Colors

**D**uring the Civil War, New York State Militia General George E. Danforth recruited members for an infantry regiment from Delaware, Schenectady and Schoharie counties. Designated as the 134<sup>th</sup> New York Volunteers, they were mustered into service in September 1862 and over the next three years participated in more than thirty engagements, including Gettysburg and General Sherman's "march to the sea." In the spring of 1863, the 134<sup>th</sup> carried its general guide flags (including the one pictured here) into battle at Chancellorsville, Virginia. The regiment fell victim to Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's surprise assault and its guide flags were captured during the attack. In 1865, the flags were returned to New York's adjutant general, General William Irvine, who transferred them to the Bureau of Military Statistics. This handmade silk flag, which measures 19 by 24

inches, is from the collection of the New York State Military Museum and Veterans Research Center, Division of Military and Naval Affairs. It is one of the many flags that have been conserved at the Peebles Island Resource Center in

Waterford and will eventually be transferred to the Division of Military and Naval Affairs flag archive. The archive will be housed in the new military museum being developed at the New York State Armory in Saratoga Springs.

The preparation of this newsletter has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the information, contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior. In addition, under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in the information presented above, or if you desire more information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.



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