



Hudson-Mohawk Vernacular Architecture

July – December 2024

Newsletter

Vol. 3, No. 3 & 4

Guy Park Manor, City of Amsterdam, Montgomery County, NY (Part 1 of 2)

by Walter Richard Wheeler

Introduction

Given the high profile of the Guy Johnson house, generally known as Guy Park Manor, it is surprising that so little critical research and writing on its background has been published. This may be, in part, due to its survival as one of three houses associated with Sir William Johnson, the other two of which are publicly interpreted. Guy Park has taken a back seat to these two sites, both of which have closer associations with Sir William.

A research project was initiated in advance of repair and lifting of the house subsequent to extensive damage resulting from Hurricane Irene/Tropical Storm Lee in 2011.¹ This, together with documentation of the basement level of the house and archeological work, were undertaken to mitigate impacts to the house resulting from the removal of its original foundation and basement level.

This first part of the article will provide a background for the property and a history of its ownership. Context and information respecting the construction of the first house on the property, in 1766, will also be presented.

Historical Background

The site of Guy Park Manor was first occupied in the historical period in 1766, when Sir William Johnson

gifted a square mile tract and had a wood dwelling of substantial size built for his daughter, Mary, and his son-in-law (and nephew), Guy Johnson. The construction of this first house has been attributed to Samuel Fuller, sometimes called the first architect active in the Mohawk Valley, although his role was probably more akin to a master builder than today's concept of a practicing architect.² A Boston transplant, Fuller arrived in New York about 1758 as part of the colonial army and oversaw numerous construction projects for the Crown. Johnson had retained him to construct Johnson Hall in 1763 and their initial association probably dates to about that time, although they may have been acquainted through St. George's Church in Schenectady, where Johnson had an elaborate pew in the church constructed by Fuller.³ The wood house was struck by lightning in the summer of 1773; it was immediately rebuilt in stone and was largely complete by the end of that year. The 1773 house remains today, with substantial later additions.

William Johnson and Houses Built for His Children

William Johnson was an Irish-born colonist of the Mohawk Valley. As an officer in the British army, he distinguished himself in the Lake George theatre during the Seven Years'

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Donald Henry McTernan (1933-2023)

by Paul R. Huey

Donald H. McTernan, friend and a loyal member of the HMVA and its predecessor organizations, the Dutch Barn Preservation Society, and Hudson Valley Vernacular Architecture, passed away on December 26, 2023. He is survived by his wife Patricia, son Matthew, daughter Elizabeth, and sister Carol Butler. He was predeceased by a daughter, Amanda. Amanda and Elizabeth were twin sisters.

Don was born on May 7, 1933, in Newark, NJ. He grew up there and in Lincoln Park, NJ; his siblings included younger sisters Janice and Carol and a younger brother Michael. About 1972 he married Judith Dole. He married Patricia Slade in 1981. Don was a son of Henry and Helen McTernan. His mother, born in Newark, was of German ancestry. He was a veteran of the Korean War. Sadly, in 1954 his father, a steam fitter, passed away, and his mother remarried. He attended Paterson State College in Wayne, NJ, where he sang in the A Capella Choir, was on the dean's list, and received a bachelor's degree in social science in 1962. Don lived in Wayne, NJ, when he entered the Cooperstown Museum Graduate Program in 1964. As a student, he rented a room in Woodside Hall, a Greek Revival mansion built in 1829 at the edge of Cooperstown. He completed his MA thesis in 1969 on the Old Mine Road, a noteworthy source which contributed to the National Register of Historic Places nomination of the Old Mine Road Historic District, entered on the National Register in 1980. He made a good case for the Old Mine Road not existing prior to 1700, becoming an established landmark only by 1728. His first job after graduation in 1965 was Exhibit Preparator and subsequently Curator of Tools and Vehicles at the Hagley Museum near Wilmington, Delaware. Don was a skillful carpenter and woodworker. In 1970 he published a detailed analysis of a historic brick store building in ruins near Smyrna, Delaware, with the date 1767 in the brick gable. Between 1972 and 1982, he was Chief Curator at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites. There his research

helped identify Georges Glaenzer (1847-1915) as the "principal designer" at the mansion, and Ogden Codman (1863-1951) as the designer of Mrs. Vanderbilt's bedroom and boudoir. The distinction that Glaenzer and Codman were commissioned directly by the Vanderbilts is an important one, as it set those room designs apart from the style, as well as the control, of the architect, Charles McKim.

Don also conducted research on hay barracks. He discovered the early 18th-century



Photo 1. Don and an unidentified person on the Marletown tour, August 2016 (W. R. Wheeler photo).

unpublished Ver Plank manuscript drawing, and in 1978 he published a paper discussing and illustrating eight surviving hay barracks in northern New Jersey. Don presented numerous lectures and illustrated programs on subjects ranging from tools of trades and crafts to Hudson Valley barns and outbuildings for events sponsored by organizations and places such as the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (1970, 1972), the D & H Canal Historical Society Museum (1977), House of History in Kinderhook (1978), the Egbert Benson Historical Society of Red Hook (1979), the Rensselaerswyck Seminar (1979), Philipsburg Manor, Upper Mills (1982), and the Dutchess Community College (1983). In 1984 he presented a lecture at the Mid-Hudson Arts and Science Center (MASC) on the Marion Dickerman Collection. Ms. Dickerman was a friend of Eleanor Roosevelt and co-owner of the Val-Kill cottage. In 1990 and 1991 he was a member of the Rhinebeck Town Board. Between 1990 and 1994 he was curator at the Springfield Armory National Historic Site in Springfield, Mass.

Don McTernan was truly a pioneer in the study of vernacular architecture in the Hudson Valley. He will be missed, but his contributions will live on. A partial list of his publications follows:

- 1969 *The Esopus-Minisink Way: A Brief History of the Area with an Examination of the Legend of the Old Mine Road*, MA thesis, State University College at Oneonta.
- 1970 "Brick Store Landing Near Smyrna, Delaware," *Pioneer America* 2:1 (January), 15-20.
- 1972 "Andrew Depuy's 18th Century Frontier Country Store," *Pioneer America: The Journal of The Pioneer America Society* 4:1 (January), 23-28.
- 1976 "A Short Note on Foundation Planting and the Problem of Over-Growth" with co-author John L. Stewart, *Bulletin of the Association for Preservation Technology* 8:3, 74-80.
- 1977 "Decorating for the Frederick Vanderbilts," with co-author Katherine Boyd Menz, *Nineteenth Century Magazine* 3:4 (Winter), 44-50.
- 1978 "The Barrack, A Relict Feature on the North American Cultural landscape," *Pioneer America Society Transactions* 1, 57-69.
- 1979 "The Haggard Homestead," *In Touch: Interpreters Information Exchange*, Number 29 (Summer), 27-28.
- 1986 "The Fire at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Its Aftermath," with co-author Susan Jensen Brown, *Dutchess County Historical Society Yearbook* 71, 20-34.
- 2012 "Rhinebeck Vernacular," *RHS [Rhinebeck Historical Society Newsletter]*, November (Winter), 2-3.



Photo 2. Don and Paul Huey at the Annual Meeting, January 2019 (W. R. Wheeler photo).

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War (more commonly known as the French and Indian War) in the mid-1750s to 1760s. Partly through force of personality, and definitely because of his influence among the Mohawks and the other Haudenosaunee, Johnson's effect on North American politics and related Native relations only grew after the war. He was knighted and awarded the position of Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the British Crown.

The first structure on the Guy Park property was built under the direction of William Johnson for his nephew (and son-in-law), Guy and his daughter Mary (Polly). Virtually all of Guy's wealth, prestige, and political influence derived from his close personal association with his uncle William and the rest of the Johnson family. His contemporaries often found Guy lacking in integrity and intelligence and described him as "a short, pousy man...of stern countenance and haughty demeanor, dressed in a British uniform, powdered locks and a cocked hat."⁴

Sir William Johnson's direct heir, John Johnson, was also given an imposing manse in 1763, and later directly inherited William Johnson's house in Johnstown and large, disparate landholdings. The original house occupied by John Johnson (originally built for William Johnson in 1749 and occupied by him until the completion of his house in Johnstown) is located a couple of miles upriver and is today known as Fort Johnson. An additional house was built for William's daughter Ann (Nancy) and her husband Daniel Claus; it burned in the 1770s. Each of these houses had center passage plans and were five bays in width. All but the Claus house were of two stories in height; that for Ann and Daniel Claus was 1 ½ stories. Each was sited within a one-square mile estate.

Guy Johnson and Native Americans

In 1774 Sir William died and Guy Johnson replaced him as the British Crown's primary Indian agent in North America. During the next year Guy presided over numerous meetings with Native American leaders at the manor. Guy Johnson also assumed his uncle's position as Britain's Superintendent (sometimes Commissioner) of Indian Affairs. On this occasion, the Mohawks gave Guy Johnson an honorific name, Uraghquadirha—

translated as "Rays of the Sun Enlightening the Earth."⁵ In the short time that Guy Johnson served as Superintendent of Indian Affairs from his seat in the Mohawk Valley, he is thought to have hosted at least half a dozen diplomatic meetings involving Native Americans at or near Guy Park. He probably also accommodated members of the missions, as it was routine for leaders from as far away as Illinois or Michigan to meet with the Haudenosaunee.

It was no secret that Guy Johnson's goal leading up to the American Revolution was to maintain the British alliance with as many Native American groups as possible. Or, if he could not secure a positive alliance, to at least keep them neutral in the conflict. Rebellious minded people in the Mohawk Valley expressed consternation at the Native American groups' travelling to Guy Park; this was cited as a reason that a large diplomatic conference involving western tribes was postponed for months.

As hostilities grew in advance of the outbreak of the Revolution, Johnson and his English and Native allies moved north to Oswego. From here, he hoped to stage raids into the Mohawk and Schoharie Valley aimed at crippling the rebelling colonist's ability to mount counter attacks. His efforts largely failed, and he subsequently began a peripatetic career moving between New York City, Montreal, and England as his subordinates prosecuted the war in upstate New York. After the war he reported to England to defend his position during the conflict, where he died in 1788, aged 48.⁶

The Johnsons as Enslavers

Sir William Johnson had been one of the largest slaveholders in what was then Tryon County, with estimates ranging between 100 and 200 enslaved individuals divided among his various estates and houses. At his death in 1774, Sir William Johnson bequeathed to his daughter and son-in-law one quarter of all the people he enslaved, the remainder being divided among his other two children and Mary Brant (aka Konwatsi'tsiaienni or Degonwadonti, his housekeeper and domestic partner).⁷ Of a group of up to 50 enslaved people at Guy Park, some were probably housed in the main structure's basement and attic; others would have lived in the aforementioned slave houses.

Abandoning Guy Park

On leaving the house at the end of May 1775, ostensibly to participate in that conference which had been relocated to Lake Ontario, Guy Johnson wrote that he had fortified the building.⁸ This work—which included the placement of swivel guns on each side and furnishing arms to the tenants and neighboring Native Americans—was the cause of public alarm.⁹

Johnson was thought to have taken his entire Indian department staff, all his immediate family, many slaves, and his tailor with him. Thirty “Highlanders” who were among Johnson’s tenants also traveled with the party as an armed group. In all, Johnson wrote that his party consisted of 120 White people and 90 Indians – he did not specify the number of enslaved people he brought with his party. Some of the enslaved people that Johnson left behind were said to have been taken by the rebels within a year. The house suffered some depredation; however, it was never set ablaze.

In a letter dated 9 August 1776, Guy Johnson wrote to Lord George Germain from Staten Island (shortly after his return from England) with information concerning events that had transpired in the Mohawk Valley. Johnson stated that “rebels had carried off my Negroes & c., & demolished everything on my Estate” probably under the auspices of General Philip Schuyler who recently convened a Congress of Native allies in nearby German Flatts.¹⁰ This was clearly an exaggeration, at least insofar as the house and its outbuildings were concerned.

Subsequent Ownership History of Guy Park

With the onset of the Revolutionary War in 1775, the Johnsons escaped to Canadian territory, never to return to the manor. The property was formally alienated from them in 1779, and had various owners during the next 70 years, including Henry Kennedy, who occupied it from 1776 to 1779. A portion of the property was also leased to a person named Pat Downs for £70 a year in 1777, according to the rent roll of farms abandoned by Loyalists.¹¹

Post-Revolutionary War occupants and owners included John Taylor & James Caldwell (1779 to 1790); Patrick McKell, who was either a caretaker or leased the property as early as 1788 and through 1789; Daniel Miles (1790–1800), who kept an inn there in 1796; and Sarah and James McGorck, who purchased it in 1800.¹²

Situated between the Mohawk River on the south and the river road, later Mohawk Turnpike (today’s NY Route 5), to the north, the house was ideally situated to serve as an inn and tavern. In 1792 the Western Inland Navigation Company constructed a lock on the north bank of the Mohawk near Guy Park Manor, increasing the number of travelers passing the house.¹³ It was leased by the McGorck’s to John Reide for use as a tavern and inn beginning in 1802. It continued as a tavern run by Reide until 1808, although the property had been sold to John V. Henry of Albany in 1805. By 1810 it was being run as “Cook’s Tavern.”¹⁴

Henry owned the house until his death in 1830, after which it was put up for sale. It was purchased by Henry Bayard, who continued the use of the building as an inn, but who also lived in the house until 1846, when he sold it to James Stewart. Stewart, a Scottish immigrant, greatly altered and expanded the house during his tenancy.

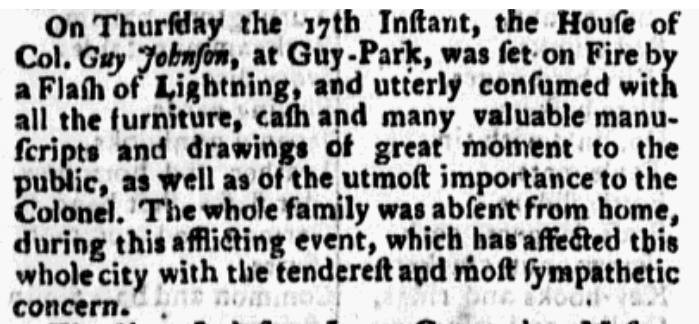
James Stewart died in 1861 and the property was once again offered for sale. It was described at that time as having “scenery unsurpassed it presents historic association and other attractions to a gentleman of fortune about retiring to private life, rarely to be found,” and consisting of 260 acres.¹⁵ The house remained unsold, however, and his widow remained there until at least 1880. A newspaper notice published in 1866, offering the house and grounds for sale once again, indicated that the property consisted of 266 acres and that a “large part” of the property was “under cultivation, with new fences, outbuildings, & c., and abundance of water for dairy purposes.”¹⁶ As the house and parcel were 630 acres in extent in 1830, the estate had been reduced in size during the intervening years by 364 acres. James Stewart or his heirs sold a significant portion of the property; the growth of the City of Amsterdam likely provided an opportunity to do so. General John Taylor Cooper occupied the house in the summer of 1868.¹⁷

A different Stewart, William, partnered with a member of the Carmichael family in the establishment of a paper factory in Amsterdam in the fourth quarter of the 19th century. In 1893 the owners offered the house as a site

for a railroad station, providing that it be preserved and incorporated into the proposed structure.¹⁸ That project was not realized. By 1896, John Carmichael and two of his children were living at Guy Park Manor. The Carmichael and Stewart families intermarried and continued to live in the house until its sale to New York State in the early 20th century.

Other occupants of the Manor at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries included Mrs. M. E. Phillips, Mrs. J. Carmichael, and Mrs. G. F. Boshart. Phillips and Carmichael were indicated on a 1905 map as joint owners of a small city block on the north side of West Main Street from Guy Park Manor, probably a remnant of the tract originally associated with the original one-mile square manor property. Henrietta Stewart Carmichael and her daughter Elizabeth and Mary Evelyn Phillips and her daughter Daisy Evelyn all listed their address as Guy Park in the 1901 directory of members of the DAR.¹⁹ The “owners of the Stewart estate” donated 25 acres of land adjoining Guy Park to the City of Amsterdam “for a city park” in 1903.²⁰ The Phillips and Carmichael families continued to cohabitate in the house as late as 1904.²¹

The State of New York purchased Guy Park Manor in 1905 for preservation as an historic site and to make use of some of the property for features related to the Barge Canal. A contract between New York State and the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) transferred maintenance responsibilities to the latter organization without conveying ownership of the property.²² The building was occupied by the local DAR chapter and was maintained by that organization as a house museum and offices. Subsequently the house was used for office space by the local government and the Montgomery County Chamber of Commerce. In 2009, the house was adapted for use by the Walter Elwood Museum, housing and displaying its local history collections. The house was extensively damaged during Hurricane Irene/Tropical Storm Lee in 2011 and has not been occupied since. In recent years, work has been undertaken to stabilize the building and to remodel it as the principal feature of the Guy Park Manor Environmental Education and Resiliency Park.



On Thursday the 17th Instant, the House of Col. Guy Johnson, at Guy-Park, was set on Fire by a Flash of Lightning, and utterly consumed with all the furniture, cash and many valuable manuscripts and drawings of great moment to the public, as well as of the utmost importance to the Colonel. The whole family was absent from home, during this afflicting event, which has affected this whole city with the tenderest and most sympathetic concern.

Figure 1. Notice of the destruction of the first Guy Park manor house (*New-York Gazette, and Weekly Mercury*, 28 June 1773, 3).

History of the First House on the Site

Wood House – Johnson Period (1766-1773)

Although no images survive of the house built for Guy Johnson in 1766, and no description of the building comes down to us, some sense of it can be gathered from both documentary and archeological sources. A key manuscript source for information on this house and on the construction of the dwelling that replaced it in 1773 is Guy Johnson's almanack, which he used as a day book. This document notes that the 1773 fire that destroyed his home began with a lightning strike. Johnson recorded

The 3d Week in June the Weather was uncommonly hot & Variable with much Thunder. On Thursday 17th abt ¼ past 3 In the Afternoon, a Sudden Gust Arose & the Cloud breaking, the Lightening [sic] struck down a part of my NW Chimney passed thru the whole House & set it in flames in an instant insomuch that it was totally Consumed in Less than an hour with everything in it, particularly my Valuable Collections of papers, Maps & Drawings.²³

That the location of the lightning strike was identified as the “NW chimney,” suggests that the chimneys of the framed house were located on end walls, and based upon common vernacular types of the day, that the house had four chimneys (otherwise, a simpler form of reference would have been used, like ‘east chimney’ or ‘south chimney’). This, furthermore, strongly suggests a center passage plan for the dwelling, one that was either two rooms deep, or what is sometimes called a “room-and-a-half deep” plan with smaller chambers



Figure 2. Detail of Kayadarosseras Patent map (Picken 1772).

at the back. Sir William Johnson, client of the original builders of this house, had a dwelling of similar plan constructed (but with internal chimneys) for himself at Johnson Hall by Samuel Fuller. That the house burned entirely confirms that it was of wood frame construction. The destruction of the house was covered by the press in New York City (Figure 1).

The arrangement of the estate prior to the fire is depicted in a map preserved at the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University (Figure 2). Unfortunately, the depiction of the house on this document is obscured by a contemporary ink blot, but the location of a four-plot parterre of gardens directly west of the house, and an arrangement of eight



Figure 3: Overlay of detail of Kayadarosseras Patent map (Picken 1772) onto 2018 orthoimagery (Wheeler 2022).

garden plots between the house and the Mohawk River, is clearly depicted. These may have been within a fenced enclosure. Adjacent parcels along the river were under agricultural improvement at the time the survey was made. A small stream is indicated as flowing to the west of the house, passing through the fenced enclosure.

Overlaying this map on orthographic imagery from 2018 makes it clear that a significant portion of the land between the house and river has been removed; possibly this occurred when the Barge Canal was created (Figure 3). The long thin island in the middle

of the river in front of and to the west of the house has also been removed in the intervening years; whether this was accomplished at the same time, or occurred naturally is unknown. It is clear from this overlay that the site of the formal gardens located to the south of the original house has largely been removed either by erosion or by dredging of the river, at least in part undertaken for the construction of the Barge Canal in the early 20th century.

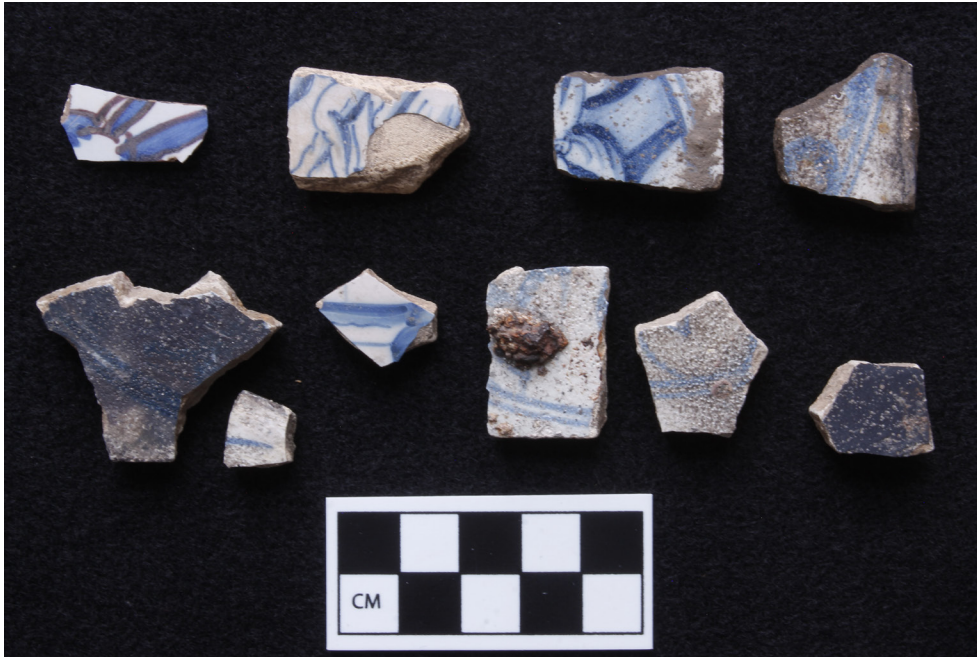


Photo 1. Delft tile fragments recovered from the 1766 house.



Photo 2. Hearth tile recovered from the 1766 house.

Interior finishes

While no images survive to depict the 1766 dwelling, artifacts recovered during recent archeological work on the property provide some clues with respect to its appearance and level of finish. These include pad hinges sized for both shutters and doors, indicating that the design of the dwelling incorporated at least some features that were associated with regional New World Dutch building traditions.

Delft tiles, historically used in the decoration of fireplace surrounds, can be associated with the 1766 house because several of the fragments recovered bear signs of exposure to the fire that destroyed the wooden dwelling. They also retain plaster or mortar staining on their back faces, indicating that they had been installed and thus do not represent materials that were discarded during construction activities. A total of nine fragments were recovered; all have blue decoration and seven retain portions of double rings indicating a circular central reserve. The subject of only one of these tiles can be identified: the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Eden. Biblical themes were the most popular of all then-available decorative schemes and so their use in the Guy Johnson house is not surprising.²⁴ It is not

presently possible to determine how many fireplaces in the first house were decorated with tiles, given the small number of examples available for study (Photo 1).

A roughly square hearth tile (or brick) (Photo 2) was discovered in the concrete floor of the Guy Park Manor basement, located about eight feet from a brick hearth in the basement kitchen. The tile had been incorporated into a later concrete floor. This type of hearth tile, measuring 7 3/8" square and 2 1/8" in thickness, was used in the region from the middle decades of the 17th century until about 1820, and so it may have been part of the original 1766 house or its 1773 replacement.

Part 2 of this article will review the construction of the 1773 house and its later alterations up to the present.

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ENDNOTES

- ¹ This article is based upon a report prepared for the New York Power Authority, entitled *Phase II/III Archeological Investigations: Rehabilitation of Guy Park Manor on the Erie Canal at Lock E-11, Guy Park Manor Site 90NR01543*, completed in 2022. Principal authors of the report were W. R. Wheeler, Matt Lesniak and Matthew Kirk, all of Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. I wrote the architectural portions of the report, which have been greatly expanded for this article.
- ² Joel Henry Monroe. *Schenectady: Ancient and Modern* (Geneva, N.Y.: Press of W.F. Humphrey, 1914), 140.
- ³ Walter R. Wheeler. "Getting the Job Done: Construction, Builders, and Materials in the Upper Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, 1755-1765," in *Proceedings of the Western Frontier Symposium* (Waterford, NY: New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, 2005).
- ⁴ Nelson Greene. *The Old Mohawk Turnpike Book* (Fort Plain, NY: The Author, 1924), 84.
- ⁵ Isabel Thompson Kelsay. *Joseph Brant, 1743-1807: Man of Two Worlds* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1984), 160.
- ⁶ *New York Morning Post*, 5 June 1788.
- ⁷ Ruma Chopra. *Choosing Sides: Loyalists in Revolutionary America* (New York, NY: Rowman & Littlefield, Publishers, 2013), 178.
- ⁸ Kevin Moody. "Descriptions of Guy Park," unpublished paper (1982), on file at the New York State Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, 2-3, Loyalists of the American Revolution (1864), 584.
- ⁹ Washington Frothingham. *History of Montgomery County* (Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Co, 1892), 76.
- ¹⁰ Entry Book of Letters to Secretary of State: American Indian Affairs and Rebel Movements CO 5/229.
- ¹¹ E. C. Knight and F. G. Mather. *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State: Supplement* (Albany, NY: Oliver A. Quayle, 1901), 246.
- ¹² Matt Lesniak, Matthew Kirk and Walter R. Wheeler. *Phase II/III Archeological Investigations: Rehabilitation of Guy Park Manor on the Erie Canal at Lock E-11, Guy Park Manor Site 90NR01543, City of Amsterdam, Montgomery County, New York* (Rensselaer, NY: Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc., 2002), 34; "To Be Sold," *Albany Gazette*, 2 October 1788 in an ad dated 18 September, 3; "A Farm to be Sold, Cheap for Cash," *New-York Daily Gazette*, 21 May 1789, in an ad dated 11 May.
- ¹³ Sara Caldes. *Portrait of a House: An Historical Analysis of Guy Park, 1766-1860*. Saratoga Springs, NY: American Studies Department, Skidmore College, 1975), 17-18.
- ¹⁴ Snow, et al. 1996:386.
- ¹⁵ *Albany Evening Journal*, 9 May 1861:4.
- ¹⁶ *Albany Evening Journal*, 17 April 1866: 4.
- ¹⁷ *To the Parishioners of St. Peter's Church* (Albany, NY: N. p, 1868), 12-13.
- ¹⁸ "Guy Park for a Depot," *The Johnstown Daily Republican*, 8 August 1893, 5.
- ¹⁹ Kate Kearney Henry, et al, comps. *Directory of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution* (Washington, DC: NS DAR, 1901), 387, 434.
- ²⁰ "News and Gossip of the Parks," *American Gardening*, 12 September 1903, 485.
- ²¹ *Official Manual of the Board of Trade, Amsterdam, New York* (N. p, 1904), 115.
- ²² "Guy Park House in Amsterdam," in *Twenty-Second Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society* (Albany, NY: J. B. Lyon Company, Printers, 1917), 329.
- ²³ Guy Johnson. *Almanack*. Guy Johnson Papers, GEN MSS 494, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, New Haven, CT.
- ²⁴ Walter R. Wheeler. "Once adorned with quaint Dutch tiles...: A Preliminary Analysis of Delft Tiles Found in Archaeological Contexts and Historical Collections in the Upper Hudson Valley," in Penelope Ballard Drooker and John P. Hart, eds., *Soldiers, Cities and Landscapes: Papers in Honor of Charles L. Fisher*. New York State Museum Bulletin 513 (Albany, NY: New York State Museum, 2010), 107-150.



A pre-1908 postcard view of the "Freak House" in Granville, Washington County, NY. It appears that the owner attempted to build a new balloon-framed dwelling around an earlier house, and either ran out of money, or ran out of time.