



Hudson-Mohawk Vernacular Architecture

January – March 2025

Newsletter

Vol. 4, No. 1

2024—The Year in Review

HMVAers enjoyed a full year of tours and other events—hope to see you in 2025!



Fig 1. Lively exchanges at the Annual Meeting, Elmendorph Inn, Red Hook on 17 February.



Fig 2. More than 40 people attended the Maggie MacDowell Lecture, given this year by Jonathan Palmer on 16 March.



Fig 3. Taking a side trip to visit the abandoned Voorhees farmstead, Somerset, NJ, 20 April.



Fig 4. Rob and Emily in the basement fireplace of the Germantown parsonage, 18 May.



Fig 5. The Louw-Bogardus house ruin, Frog Alley, Kingston, on the 15 June tour.



Fig 6. Blacksmith shop at the Klock farm, 20 July.



Fig 7. At the Ziehm New World Dutch barn, Pittstown, 19 October. This is the former Frederick's barn, from Stone Arabia, Montgomery County.



Fig 8. Holiday dinner at Rob and Eddy's house, 14 December.



Fig 9. More holiday revelers, 14 December.

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

by Walter Richard Wheeler

Introduction

Part 2 of this article will review the construction history of the stone house built in 1773 to replace the first Guy Park Manor house, a wood frame dwelling constructed in 1766 and burned in 1773.

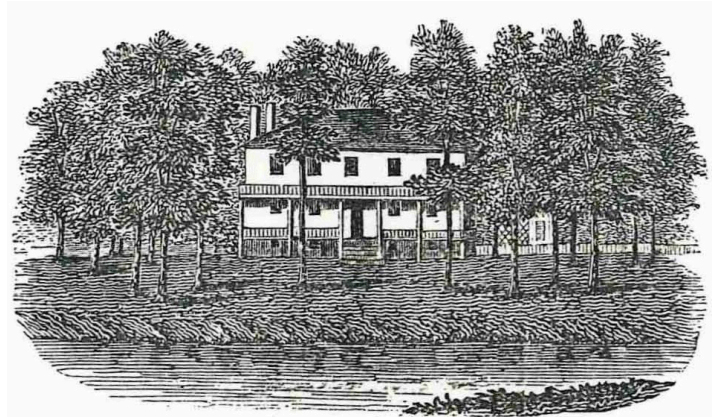
Two Stone Foundations

Historic accounts imply that the stone foundation of the wooden house that burned was used for the stone house constructed on the site built immediately after the fire. Archeological work on the site revealed that no scorched or burned areas are located adjacent to or within the present foundation, indicating that the foundation was newly-dug after the fire.

A 7 ½ foot long mortared stone foundation, not associated with the present house, was uncovered during archeological excavations. It was located just beyond the south end of the east porch, and was 2'-6" in height, although it was clearly truncated. This foundation was nearly parallel to one of the walls of the house. A second stone foundation wall was identified; it was oriented at 45 degrees from the present house. Burned wood was also identified in association with the first of these foundation fragments, suggesting that it was associated with the 1766 house and that that dwelling was located slightly south of the 1773 house.

Building the Stone House (1773)

After the 1773 fire, the wooden house was replaced within the year by the large stone edifice that today forms the core of Guy Park Manor (Figure 1). Sir William Johnson is not known to have been directly involved with commissioning this second dwelling, as he had been with the wooden house, but was likely involved in some capacity. Guy Johnson detailed the construction of this new house in his "almanac," preserved today at Yale University in the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Construction on the new dwelling began almost immediately after the fire; in a mere eight days he had mobilized builders for his new home.



NORTH VIEW OF GUY PARK.

Figure 1. Woodcut engraving published in 1845 showing the south elevation of Guy Park. Note what appears to be a garden outbuilding located to the right (east) of the house (Simms, *History of Schoharie County and Border Wars of New York*, 1845). This image shows the house previous to the construction of the two wings.

Friday June 25th They began to Cut wood & Monday 28th 8 men began to dig my New Cellar—... on...Monday 12. P. M. [July 12th] the NE Corner Stone of my New House (52 feet by 35) was laid by Sr. J. Johnson in the presence of Mr. J. Watts Junr, Lieut. Perkins, Majra [?] & myself also the Revd Mr. J. Stuart.....Fridy 16th AM after viewg my new build set out for the Seaside....Monday 26, they laid the Timbers of my parlour floor.¹

The house—projected to be 52 feet wide and 35 feet deep—is significant for its deference (with respect to size) to the dwelling of his father-in-law Sir William Johnson, which was 54'-6" by 37'-6" in size, two-and-one-half feet larger in both dimensions.²

Guy wrote William Johnson on 30 July 1773, indicating that the

beams of the parlour floor of my new house were laid on Monday. A second kiln of lime has just been burned and the parlour story is advancing as fast as can be expected, considering how hard it is at this season to provide all the materials they want in sufficient time. I now write to Mr. Wallace for the glass and other

articles wanted by Bennet. They talk of raising the roof in a fortnight, but I doubt it much. It is much relief to me to attend the work, though often embittered with disagreeable reflections on the peculiar nature of my loss.³

The identity of “Mr. Wallace” is unknown; he was probably a merchant, possibly located in New York. “Bennet” appears to have been James Bennett and was the master builder of the house; he had been previously employed earlier that year in the construction of a stone jail (still extant) in Johnstown.⁴

Something further is known of the framing of the interior, thanks to recent archeological work. Burned planks and a beam measuring approximately 8” square were recovered from an excavation just south of the present house. A fragment of a Delft tile and other artifacts associated with the wood fragments suggest that this represents a fill episode after the 1766 fire and that these were all components of the house. The beam was identified as red spruce (*Picea rubens*), common in old growth forests of the region.⁵

On 2 September, Johnson noted that the workers “Raised the Roof on my New House, & [I] Discharged the quarrymen,” indicating that all the materials needed for the superstructure of the dwelling were in place

by that date.⁶ No mention of the house was made in Johnson’s notes for the next three months, although it is clear from subsequent entries that construction of the dwelling proceeded rapidly. The next reference to the house is dated 21 December, and indicates that the plastering of the interior had begun in the intervening months, but was not complete at that time.

Tuesday 21st the Masons left off plaistering, the Weather growing so cold & Friday 24, the Carpenters went away, to keep the holidays.... Wednesday De[cembe]r 29 in the Afternoon removed into my New House, attended with Col. Claus, Dr. Pease & c. Same day, Watts, & Charly went away & Pat. Fitzpatrick returned to me.⁷

A series of accounts written at the back of Johnson’s almanack document additional details. Among these, on 24 July 1773, he “advanced Seymour the Mason” £10.0.0, possibly providing us with identification of the principal mason for the stone house. In August of that same year, “Bradt the Mason” was paid £3.4.3 “by Seymour”, and Seymour was paid an additional £15.0.0 on 6 August. Seymour received a third payment of £81.0.0 on 3 September 1773, and an additional £4.6.0 “per order” and £50.0.6 “cash” on that same date. John Miller was paid £3 per day for quarrying, and “McGee for 35 days Quarrying & c” was paid £5.7.3.⁸

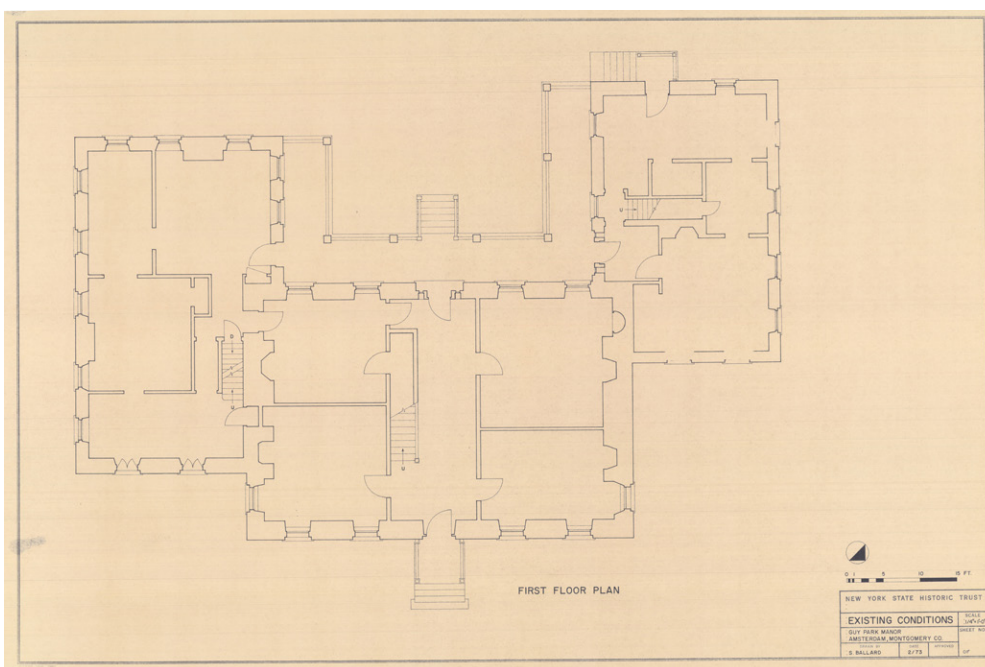


Figure 2. First floor plan of the house (S. Ballard, February 1973).

The limestone used for the 1773 stone house match material quarried from an outcrop near the south bank of the Mohawk River not far from Guy Park. Although this quarry was not active in the 18th century, another presently unidentified source was probably close at hand.

The house as completed contained four large rooms on each floor and a central stairhall that extended the full depth of the building (Figure 2). The principal entrance was located on the south, river-facing elevation, and the main staircase rose from the



Photo 1. The open mortise that was formerly associated with the original stairs to the basement. This same detail is seen in another Montgomery County house on Reynolds Road, Town of Glen (Author photo, October 2020).



Photo 2. View of the roof framing after removal of second floor ceiling (unknown photographer, May 2023).

south end of the hall to the north, along its east wall. Access to the basement was via an internal stair, evidence for which remains in an open dovetail mortise in one of the first-floor beams (Photo 1).

Evidence observed during repairs to the roof of the 1773 portion of the house, which was raised in the mid-19th century, suggest that it may have been gabled in its original form (Photo 2).⁹

Early Outbuildings and Descriptions of the Manor

The manor house (the core of the house as it stands today) originally had its main entrance oriented toward the Mohawk River and many of its outbuildings were probably originally located to the north of the house, where the greater part of the estate was located. Nineteenth century sources suggest that they were located to the north of the turnpike (today's NY Route 5). No trace of them remains today. 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.¹⁰

In a claim for compensation, Guy Johnson wrote that his estate consisted of 50 acres of improved flats, eight acres of orchards, 12 acres of inferior land, a large stone barn for cattle and sheep, a house or houses for slaves, a coach house, and eight horse stables.¹¹ This account

is largely confirmed by an advertisement offering the property for sale after its confiscation by local authorities, published in 1784. The Albany newspapers described the main property as

Containing six hundred and forty acres, together with seven acres island; The BUILDINGS, such as a large and elegant Mansion House, a large Stone Barn, and other out houses, --a good Orchard, Garden & c.¹²

Given the description of the property in the advertisement placed in 1784, Guy Johnson's representation of the damage done to his estate was clearly exaggerated; whatever damage had occurred eight years previous was not mentioned in 1784.

An advertisement placed in 1789 provided additional details of the property, noting it as

one mile square...On the premises there is an excellent dwelling-house, built of stone, in the most modern stile, and capable of accommodating a genteel family, [it] stands on the banks of the river, and commands a most delightful prospect; there is a brewhouse and malting [house] in good repair, a large Dutch barn built of stone, with a coach-house and pigeon-house adjoining

the mansion house...the situation is eligible for business or tavern-keeping, being...on the road that leads to the Western country...¹³

Interesting to note here is that the barn was identified as a “Dutch Barn,” making it a rare example of a New World Dutch barn constructed of masonry. DeWitt Clinton, writing during a tour of the Mohawk Valley in 1810, recorded that the estate featured “magnificent stone houses, with suitable outbuildings” and that the property was “well kept.”¹⁴

Henry Bayard, who owned the property from 1830 to 1846, described its use during this period as follows:

After the revolution it was for years a public house known as a stage house. The front room on the east side of the hall was the bar room. While occupied as an inn the house was literally surrounded by sheds—a custom of the times—to accommodate the large wagons then transporting merchandise and produce. The dwelling is said to have been built by mechanics from Europe. The stone barn across the road was erected when the house was.¹⁵

Based on an 1830 newspaper ad other structures (aside from the house and barn) were also of stone masonry construction, these included “an overshot Saw Mill, lately erected...” By 1830, the first set of railroad tracks was built through the Guy Park Manor property, parallel to the Mohawk Turnpike northeast of the buildings. These tracks detracted from the usefulness of the Guy Park Manor as an inn: the passenger station in Amsterdam was a least a mile away, and at the same time the grade crossing would have been hazardous for stages and wagons.

Advertisements offering the property for sale, placed through the mid-19th century, mention the large stone barn among the outbuildings.¹⁶ It and other outbuildings appear to have been replaced beginning in the late 1840s.

Expanded Stone House and New Outbuildings (ca. 1846-1905)

James Stewart purchased Guy Park Manor in 1845 or 1846 and the “building was altered and the roof raised” soon afterward. Stewart further altered the house in 1858 (another source gives a date of ‘about 1850’), with the addition of two wings.¹⁷ Stewart was a mason by



Figure 3. Historic American Buildings Survey photograph of the main staircase, 1936.

trade and may have undertaken the work himself, or at least directed it. The entrance to the house was reoriented it to the north face of the building, and a Greek Revival style pilastered surround was installed. Inside, the main staircase was rebuilt to face the new entry, and mouldings and plasterwork were installed (Figure 3).

The stone barn on the property was removed at about that same time; it is probable that Stewart made use of its materials in the construction of the new wings as the stone used matches the older part of the house, and the large stone barn on the property was contemporary with it. A few of the stones incorporated into the wings retain drill holes that record their method of extraction from the quarry.

Photographs of the barns and outbuildings that were constructed during this period to replace the earlier outbuildings show them to have been of wood frame and of



Figure 4. View of the mid-19th century barns associated with Guy Park (H. J. Richards, 6 February 1907).

a simplified gothic revival design, with board-and-batten siding (Figure 4). These outbuildings appear to have been razed during work on the Barge Canal.

The house and its grounds were described in 1876.

It is situate near the Mohawk, in the midst of a grove of venerable elms, and can easily be seen from the cars on the N. Y. Central Road. It is a solid, substantial, double stone house, somewhat modernized, it is true, but still showing what it was in times long past—one of the finest structures in the colony. The grounds around, which were selected for Sir William by the Indians by reason of their fertility, still maintain their old reputation. The widow lady who now owns Guy Park says her large farm is as rich and productive as any in the Mohawk Valley.¹⁸

By the early 1890s a portion of the property was used as a recreation area, known popularly as Guy Park Grove.¹⁹ The site was described as “one of the prettiest spots for a picnic ground, near to a city, along the Mohawk. It needs a good track and a level space for field sports. But it affords excellent shade and good conveniences.”²⁰ This property was purchased by a “company of Amsterdam citizens” in 1893 for a public park, that was planned to included a “baseball diamond, race track and other sporting adjuncts, and it is the intention to make it one of the best outing grounds in Central New York.”²¹ The owners of Guy Park subsequently decided to donate the property, described as being 25 acres of wooded land in extent and located “north of Stew-art street and west of Cariline street” in Amsterdam.²²

Additional 19th century Alterations

Woodwork and mantles preserved in the house indicate additional, otherwise undocumented, alterations dating to ca. 1820-30 and ca. 1875. These include a mantle with delicate profiles—probably dating to the second quarter of the 19th century, and an Italianate white marble mantle, dating the latter part of the same era (Photo 3). The house also once featured a turned balustrade and its stone walls were covered with stucco (Figure 5). Both features have since been removed, as have the porches that once extended across the north elevations of the two wings and the heavy bracketed cornice that was installed on the main block of the house.



Photo 3. View in the southeast corner room, second floor, showing an early 19th century mantel (Author photo, October 2020).



Figure 5. Undated photo, ca. 1880, showing the rooftop balustrade, stucco finish and other details added to the house in the 19th century.



Figure 6. View of the north face of the house, ca. 1903 or earlier (Author's collection).



Figure 7. South elevation of the house in 1907, before later restoration work (H. J. Richardson, 6 February 1907).

New York State Ownership: 1905 to the present

The purchase of the house in 1905 by the State of New York ended its use as a private dwelling. At the time of its purchase, two outbuildings remained on the property, both located to the southwest of the house (Figure 4). The property had been significantly reduced in size during the late 19th century: a railroad had been built just south of West Main Street, north of the house, and Johnson Street paralleled the tracks on their south side. A circular drive provided access to the house, crossing both Johnson Street and the railroad tracks (Figures 6 and 7).²³

The Barge Canal was constructed in the Mohawk River beginning in 1905 to replace the Erie Canal. Adjacent to the Manor are the NYS Barge Canal's Lock E-11 and a movable dam on the Mohawk River, constructed in the first and second decades of the 20th century. A powerhouse for the lock and other associated structures for the lock and dam are located on the southeast side of the house. Construction of Lock E-11 involved excavation of a large area to the south, west, and northwest of the house, coming to within 15 feet of the house and in the process removing much of what was originally the front yard and gardens.

From 1905 to 1920, restoration work occurred at Guy Park Manor under the direction of the DAR and New York State. It is likely that this work occurred after 1917, as in that year the house was described as having been "used during the construction of the barge canal [presumably as a field office], but for the past two years has been abandoned and is rapidly going to ruin." It was recommended that ownership of the site be transferred to the DAR, although this did not happen.²⁴ The DAR had

attempted as early as 1906 to purchase the building "as a museum of Revolutionary relics."²⁵

Some of the 19th century features of the house were removed at this time, most notably the stick-style porches that once fronted the north elevation of the wings and the south elevation of the center block of the house. The present south porch, supported on brick and stone piers, was largely constructed ca. 1920, but may incorporate parts of the earlier porches. This work may have been undertaken as part of an additional appropriation of \$5,000 in 1918 "for improvement and preservation of...Guy Park... and the grounds adjacent thereto," or a subsequent appropriation the following year of \$4,000 for "completion of work as provided" by the laws of 1917.²⁶ Additional features, such as the Doric order frontispiece surrounding the main entry were removed by New York State after 1940.

William S. Phillips removed a mantle from the house before its sale. It was described as "imported from Ireland... of fine black marble, streaked with serpentine lines of a yellowish hue. Because of its history and the associations of the Stewart family connected with it, it has a value to the owner much greater than its original cost and the expense of repolishing and replacing it in his new home." Phillips had the mantle reinstalled in his new home on nearby Guy Park Avenue.²⁷ The description of the stone makes it clear that rather than of Irish origin, the mantle was what was called in the 19th century "Egyptian marble" which was quarried on the northwest coast of Italy. This marble was offered for sale in the United States as early as 1785 but achieved its greatest popularity during the 1820s; it was probably installed in the early 19th century.

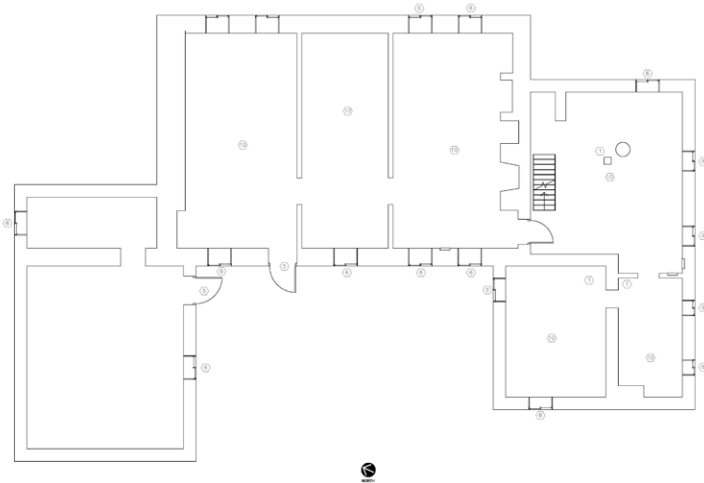


Figure 8. Basement level plan, 2015 (adapted from a drawing by Synthesis Architects, dated 9 December 2015).



Figure 9. Historic American Buildings Survey photograph of the basement kitchen fireplace and bake oven, 1936.



Photo 4. The east basement room of the 1773 portion of the house, showing the chimney supports and fireplace (Author photo, October 2020).

At least some rooms in Guy Park Manor were utilized for museum exhibits during the tenure of the DAR and afterward. The DAR had a museum there for the first half of the 20th century, and as late as 1954 used it as their Amsterdam Chapter House.²⁸ In 1966 “The Harrises from Amsterdam” were “show[ing] many historical objects purchased from the Guy Park Manor Collection of pre-revolutionary times” at an antique show, suggesting that at least part of the DAR collection that had been on display in the building had been sold.²⁹ In the previous year (1965), New York State began a “restoration” of the house in anticipation of opening it as an historic site. Work done at that time included recreation of the original front door on the south side of the house, together with “restoration of the cellar including the kitchen.”³⁰ Some of the space in Guy Park was utilized as offices by the local chamber of commerce in the 1980s. New York State closed the house as an historic site in 1991.³¹ In 2009 the Walter Elwood Museum moved into the building, utilizing rooms on the first floor for their exhibits. Just two years later, the building was extensively damaged by flooding, which destroyed portions of the mid-19th century wings.

Basement

Details of the basement level of the house were thoroughly recorded in 2020 using measured drawings dating to 1973 and 2015 as base drawings, in advance of the lifting of the building³² (Figure 8). As preserved at that time, the 1773 core of the basement contained three rectangular rooms, each 30 feet in length. The central room, which contained the stairs and doors communicating to the east and west rooms, was approximately 12'-0" wide. The west room was 14'-6" in width; the east, 17'-2" in width. The east and west rooms were lit by pairs of windows in both their north and south elevations, conforming in their locations to the bays of the superstructure of the house. The west room retained a former kitchen fireplace and the base of what was a baking oven (Figure 9). The north half of the west wall and the north wall of this part of the 1773 house were destroyed by the 2011 flood, which took out the support for the northwest chimney as well. The east room retained the support for the northeast chimney, together with a second fireplace located directly under the southeast chimney (Photo 4). It is likely that this room was divided into two spaces originally, but no trace of the cross-partition that would have separated them remained. Small areas of whitewashed plaster survived on the walls throughout the basement.



Photo 5. Drone photo of the house while being lifted, 20 June 2024 (photographer unknown, NYS Canal Association website).

the function of this construction detail is currently unknown. The room's east wall was the exterior face of the west foundation wall of the original house and was located near one of the basement fireplaces; it may be that this space was used for smoking meat and other foods.

The exterior walls of the foundation of the 1773 portion of the house were three feet in thickness. Interior partition measured 1'-7" thick. The foundation walls supporting the mid-19th century wings were narrower, being approximately 1'-9" in thickness.

It is probable that one of the wings originally contained a first-floor kitchen, reflecting changes to household arrangements subsequent to the abolition of slavery. The cellars of the wings each contained one room with a specialized function. In the east wing, there was a small room with a raised brick floor, and a concrete shelf around two sides. It is posited that this space may have been used for cold storage of milk and other dairy products. The concrete shelf might have been used for cooling milk pans.

The other room with a specialized function was located in the west wing's north end. It had a raised concrete floor and a reinforced wall setting it apart from the rest of the basement of that part of the house. An unusual feature was the presence of mortared brick above boards that spanned between the ceiling beams in this room;

Conclusion

The house was lifted 3'-9" above its original elevation in June 2024, to raise the first floor above the flood line (Photo 5). Unfortunately, this work destroyed most of the original basement level of the house, including the basement kitchen and associated spaces, some of which were likely originally occupied by enslaved persons. Additional work has included extensive replacement of roof components including reinforcement of the structural elements and entire replacement of the secondary joists, roof boards and roofing. The majority of the interior finishes were removed as well. It is planned to reopen the site as an Education and Resiliency Center in 2025.

ENDNOTES

¹ Guy Johnson. Almanack. Guy Johnson Papers, GEN MSS 494, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, New Haven, CT.

² Memorandum of Samuel Fuller, June 1763, in Milton W. Hamilton, ed. *The Papers of Sir William Johnson*, Vol. 13 (Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York, 1962), 285.

³ Quoted in "Sir William Johnson. The Old Johnson Houses and Letters Concerning Them," *The Johnstown Daily Republican*, 27 September 1898, 6, by Blandina D. Miller.

⁴ Cited in various locations in the Sir William Johnson papers.

⁵ 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), 17.

⁶ Guy Johnson. Almanack. Guy Johnson Papers, GEN MSS 494, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, New Haven, CT.

⁷ Guy Johnson. Almanack. Guy Johnson Papers, GEN MSS 494, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, New Haven, CT.

⁸ Guy Johnson. Almanack. Guy Johnson Papers, GEN MSS 494, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, New Haven, CT.

⁹ Robert F. Panepinto, Senior Cultural Resources Specialist, New York Power Authority to Matthew Lesniak, 26 May 2023.

¹⁰ E. C. Knight and F. G. Mather. *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State: Supplement* (Albany, NY: Oliver A. Quayle, 1901), 246.

¹¹ Sara Caldes. *Portrait of a House: An Historical Analysis of Guy Park, 1766-1860*. Saratoga Springs, NY: American Studies Department, Skidmore College, 1975), 33.

¹² *New-York Gazetteer, or, Northern Intelligencer* [Albany, NY], 1 May 1784, 4 in an ad dated 27 March.

Membership info

If you have been receiving this newsletter, but your membership is not current and you wish to continue to receive the HMVA newsletter and participate in the many house-study tours offered each year, **please send in your dues.**

Membership currently pays all the HMVA bills and to keep us operating in the black. **Each of us must contribute a little.**

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90 Cty. Rte. 42, Coxsackie, NY 12051

- ¹³ "A Farm to be Sold, Cheap for Cash," *New-York Daily Gazette*, 21 May 1789, in an ad dated 11 May.
- ¹⁴ Dean Snow, Charles T. Gehring and William A. Starna. *In Mohawk Country: Early Narratives of a Native People*. (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1996), 386.
- ¹⁵ Jephtha R. Simms. *The Frontiersmen of New York*, Vol. 1 (Albany, NY: Geo. C. Riggs, 1882), 267-68.
- ¹⁶ Walter R. Wheeler. "From the Survey: The Guy Johnson Barn, Amsterdam, Montgomery County, New York," *Dutch Barn Preservation Society Newsletter* 20: 2 (Fall 2007), 15.
- ¹⁷ Nelson Greene. *The Old Mohawk Turnpike Book* (Fort Plain, NY: The Author, 1924), 84. Simms gives a date of "about the year 1850" for the construction of the wings (Jephtha R. Simms. *The Frontiersmen of New York*, Vol. 1 (Albany, NY: Geo. C. Riggs, 1882), 267.
- ¹⁸ Charles McKnight. *Our Western Border* (Philadelphia, PA: J. C. McCurdy & Co., 1876), 250.
- ¹⁹ "Knights of Pythias," *The Argus* (Albany, NY), 18 August 1891, 1.
- ²⁰ "In the Mohawk Valley," *The Argus* (Albany, NY), 19 June 1892, 5.
- ²¹ "Public Park for Amsterdam," *The Gloversville Daily Leader*, 28 July 1903, 7.
- ²² "Neighborhood News," *The Johnstown Daily Republican*, 18 August 1903, 7.
- ²³ *New Century Atlas of Montgomery and Fulton Counties, New York* (Philadelphia, PA: Century Map Company 1905).
- ²⁴ "Neighboring Counties," *Richfield Springs Mercury*, 1 March 1917, 3.
- ²⁵ "Fort Johnson Open to Public," *The Johnstown Daily Republican*, 22 September 1906, 6.
- ²⁶ *The Daily News* (Tarrytown, NY), 5 August 1918, 6; "Laws of New York," *Utica Observer*, 23 July 1919, 15.
- ²⁷ "Amsterdam Man Has a Mantel From Guy's House," *The Johnstown Daily Republican*, 27 September 1907, 8.
- ²⁸ "Hoosac-Walloomsac Chapter Elects Mrs. Dorothy Filkins," *Hoosick Falls Standard Press*, 13 May 1954, 13. The State of New York proposed selling the house as early as 1951, indicating that it felt that it lacked significance. See "178-Year-Old Mansion May Soon Be for Sale, State Plans to Abandon Amsterdam Historic Site," *Schenectady Gazette*, 19 October 1951, 17.
- ²⁹ "Tupper Lake Antique Show This Week," *The Massena Observer*, 26 July 1966, 6.
- ³⁰ Sam Zurlo. "State Invests Restoration Money—Guy Pk. Manor Lures Tourists," *Daily Gazette* (Schenectady, NY), 2 October 1965, 5. It is not clear if work was ever done at the basement level; it was described as not yet done in 1967.
- ³¹ Sam Zurlo. "Chamber considers move to Guy Park," *Daily Gazette* (Schenectady, NY), 3 June 1991, 10.
- ³² Data was collected by Tom Boyd and Walter R. Wheeler.

2025-26 Schedule of Activities

MARCH 15

Towns of Kingston and Esopus

Rob Sweeney leading

APRIL 19

Tour of Saugerties

Rob Sweeney leading (includes board meeting)

MAY 17

New Jersey tour

Carla Cielo leading

JUNE 21

Mohawk Valley tour

Judy St. Leger leading

JULY 19

Albany County tour

Steve Riester and Chris Albright leading

AUGUST 16

Rensselaer County tour

Wally Wheeler leading

SEPTEMBER 20

Dutchess County barn tour

Bob Hedges leading (includes board meeting)

OCTOBER 18

Catskill and Greene County tour

Emily Majer leading

NOVEMBER 15

Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County tour

Keith Cramer leading

DECEMBER 13

Senate house, Kingston tour, holiday lunch
(includes board meeting)

JANUARY 17

no tour or event

FEBRUARY 21

Annual Meeting, Elmendorph Inn, Red Hook