

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Joseph's Parish Complex
 other names/site number St. Joseph's Church; St. Joseph's Rectory; St. Joseph's Convent; St. Joseph's School
 name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Wall Street, Main Street, and Pearl Street not for publication
 city or town Kingston vicinity
 state New York code NY county Ulster code 111 zip code 12401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
 I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
 In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 ___ national ___ statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
 ___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register
 ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
6	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- RELIGION/religious facility
- RELIGION/church school
- RELIGION/church-related residence

- RELIGION/religious facility
- RELIGION/church-related residence
- VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival;
- Early Romanesque Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire
- LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/
- Late Gothic Revival; Italian Renaissance;
- Mediterranean Revival
- MODERN MOVEMENT

- foundation: CONCRETE
- walls: BRICK
- roof: SYNTHETICS; STONE/Slate
- other:

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The St. Joseph's Parish Complex, located at the corner of Wall Street and Pearl Street in Kingston, New York, is a district that consists of six contributing buildings constructed from 1832 to 1963 that are historically associated with the Roman Catholic St. Joseph's Parish. The six buildings include St. Joseph's Church (constructed 1832-33 with architecturally significant renovations and additions in 1868-69 and 1898), St. Joseph's Rectory (constructed 1874), St. Joseph's School (constructed 1913), St. Joseph's Convent (constructed 1913), a small garage and maids' quarters (constructed 1939), and the second St. Joseph's School (constructed 1963). The complex also features one noncontributing building, a shed (constructed ca. 1984), located at the second school's parking lot.

The church itself was previously listed on the register as a contributing resource within the Kingston Stockade Historic District (NR 1975); however, that nomination excluded the remaining parish buildings. Since these buildings are historically and functionally related as a Roman Catholic church complex, this nomination has been prepared for the church complex as a historic district.

Narrative Description

Setting

The St. Joseph's Roman Catholic parish complex is located in downtown Kingston, New York. The complex occupies the majority of two blocks which exist diagonally across from one another at the Pearl Street and Wall Street intersection, one to the northeast, and one to the southwest. The northernmost block exists on the eastern side of Wall Street and contains most of the contributing buildings. It is bounded by Main Street to the north, Fair Street to the east, and Pearl Street to the south. The southernmost block exists on the western side of Wall Street and is bounded by Pearl Street to the north, Maiden Lane to the south, and Green Street to the west.

To the north of the St. Joseph's Parish Complex site, and inclusive of the northernmost buildings within the site, is the Kingston Stockade Historic District, bounded by Green Street to the west, Main Street to the south, Front Street to the north, and Clinton Avenue to the west. The historic district consists of low-rise buildings constructed during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries that narrate the early development of Kingston. There are a wide variety of architectural styles in the district; older buildings are typically constructed of brick or stone, and there are also single-family houses with vinyl siding. Northeast of the site on Westbrook Lane is the Willow Park Office Complex, a twenty-first century office park. To the south and west of the site are two- or three-story single-family residential homes, which typically feature brick veneer or vinyl siding. Other typical elements include gabled roofs, covered porches or entryways, and street trees. The St. Joseph's Parish Complex is located roughly three blocks west of Broadway, an east-west thoroughfare that leads to Kingston's downtown and connects to other major streets in the city. Overall, the setting includes a mix of commercial, municipal, religious, and residential buildings.

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Site

The site consists of a Roman Catholic parish complex with six contributing buildings—the church, the rectory, the original school, the convent, a garage and maids' quarters, and the mid-twentieth century school—spread across portions of two city blocks. The northern block includes all contributing buildings except the mid-twentieth century school. On this block, the church is located at the corner of Main Street and Wall Street, fronting Main Street, and the rectory is adjacent to the south, fronting Wall Street. The two buildings are connected internally by a non-historic walkway but are considered two separate resources in this nomination because of their historically separate construction. A statue of Our Lady of Fatima is located along the south end of the west elevation of the church, protected by a simple metal fence. To the north of the statue is a non-historic utilitarian concrete ADA ramp with simple metal railings that provides access to the church. The original school, located at the intersection of Wall and Pearl Streets, fronts Wall Street. It is set back slightly behind a concrete sidewalk and small green space with street trees. Located directly to the east of the original school is the convent along Pearl Street. A small, paved alley separates the two buildings. The south elevation of the convent is set back slightly from Pearl Street, similar to the school, with a concrete sidewalk and green shrubbery and a non-historic metal barricade. To the north of the original school is a utilitarian paved L-shaped lot. This lot provides parking for the school and the church and is accessible via an entrance on Wall Street and an entrance on Main Street. The garage and maids' quarters is located in the southeast corner of the paved lot and does not directly front a street.

The mid-twentieth century St. Joseph's school is located at the northeast corner of the southernmost block, catty-corner from the original school across Pearl Street. The building extends to the lot line, with no green space. Its entrance on the east elevation directly fronts Wall Street, and its south elevation fronts a rectangular paved lot that provides parking.

Each of the buildings of the parish complex is easily accessible from any of the other buildings on site, resulting in its campus-like feel. Clergy members, parishioners, and students historically walked around the site as needed, and movement between buildings was typical during the weekends and weekdays as priests walked between the rectory and the church to say mass, sisters walked from the convent to the school to teach lessons, and students walked from the school to the church to attend services. As the second St. Joseph's school was added much later than the remainder of the complex, it is not located on the same block (due to lack of space) and requires crossing a street. The two parking lots on site provide adequate space for those arriving via car, which became the primary mode of transportation by the mid-twentieth century period. The second school's location, however, is in close enough proximity that it does not result in a discontinuous campus. Even though most of the buildings are oriented towards their respective streets, their religious functions and their designs interact to form a cohesive complex in which individuals could move about freely. Overall, the elements of the site are typical of parish settings.

Building List

The complex consists of seven buildings: the original St. Joseph's Church; the St. Joseph's Rectory; the St. Joseph's School; the St. Joseph's Convent; a garage and maids' quarters; the mid-twentieth century St. Joseph's School; and a non-contributing utilitarian shed.

St. Joseph's Church

242 Wall Street

1832-33, Henry Rector; rear addition and alterations 1868-69, J. A. Wood; façade 1898, William J. Beardsley

1 contributing building

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St. Joseph's Church is a two-story brick building originally designed in the Greek Revival style, and subsequently updated in 1868-69 with Romanesque Revival elements and in 1898 with a Gothic Revival façade. It is located at the southeast intersection of Main Street and Wall Street and has a rectangular footprint that measures roughly 100 feet north to south and 55 feet east to west.

Exterior

North Elevation: The north elevation (Photo 1) is five-bays wide and fronts Main Street, set back slightly from the road via a concrete sidewalk. The elevation showcases the building's late-nineteenth century Gothic redesigns. The westernmost bay features the church's bell tower. The easternmost bay, a later addition, is setback roughly ten feet from the remainder of the elevation. Ornamentation on the elevation consists of painted horizontal string courses of terra cotta that are located at the first story, between the first and second stories, the second story, and above the second story. The central three bays are topped with a prominent triangular pediment outlined in ornamental painted cast stone. Located centrally on the gable is a statue of the Virgin Mary. As previously indicated, the westernmost bay features the church's bell tower and has a rectilinear façade. Two open air point-arched openings are located at the top of the facade to allow for the sound to resonate. The top of the bell tower is capped with a painted cast stone denticulated parapet.

There are four entrances located at the elevation, three that provide entrance to the first story, and one that provides entrance to the basement, the latter being located within the setback easternmost bay. The three entrances that provide access to the first story are located within the three central bays. Since the first story is above street level, a stone and concrete landing with a small set of steps and simple metal railing provide access to the doors. All four doors are double-leaf wood doors. The three central doors feature point-arched stained-glass transoms.

Windows throughout the elevation are point-arched stained-glass windows, save for a single window within the easternmost bay, which is a vinyl, round-arched window. Above the stained-glass window at the first story of the westernmost bay is the church's name, "ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH."

West Elevation: The west elevation (Photo 2) is eight-bays wide and fronts Wall Street, set back slightly from the street. The northernmost bay of the elevation is a continuation of the bell tower from the north elevation, and projects roughly eight feet west from the elevation. This is the only bay that does not feature a yellow painted exterior. The third bay from the north also projects roughly eight feet west from the elevation. Painted brick pilasters delineate the bays. Ornamentation is generally minimal. The bell tower features the same painted cast stone horizontal band ornamentation as the north elevation. The windows at the southern two bays feature painted cast stone arch tops. The cornice line, save for the northernmost bay and the projecting third bay from the north, is composed of painted wood with slight denticulated ornamentation.

There are three entrances in this elevation. The one located at the base of the bell tower is similar in style and configuration as those located on the north elevation, composed of a double-leaf wood door with a point-arched stained-glass transom. It is accessible via a small set of stone steps with an ornamental metal railing. The entrance in the projecting confessional addition is a double-leaf wood door. The entrance within the 1868-69 one-story rear extension is a non-historic single-leaf painted wood door with a sidelight and arched transom. A concrete ADA ramp with a simple metal railing provides access to this entrance, as it is above street level. A simple painted wood canopy with asphalt shingles surrounds the entrance. The church is physically connected to the rectory building at the southern end of the west elevation through a small one and a half story vinyl sided connector. A small one-over-one window exists at the top of the connector. The connector was installed after the period of significance.

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At this elevation, windows throughout the church building are round arched and feature stained glass.

South Elevation: The south elevation is only minimally visible as it largely abuts the rectory. The only visible portions of the south elevation are the gable of the sanctuary and the easternmost bay of the church offices. Both portions are clad in yellow painted brick. A small non-historic vinyl clad extension is located at the first story of the church office façade. The gable features a painted cast stone surround. There is one non-historic vinyl window located at the second story of the church office façade. As visible from the west elevation, the church is physically connected to the rectory building at the south elevation through the non-historic, vinyl-sided connector.

East Elevation: The east elevation (Photo 3) is eight bays wide and fronts the surface parking lot at the interior of the site. Like the west elevation, the northernmost bay is a continuation of the north elevation in material (red brick) while the remainder of the elevation is painted yellow. Additionally, the third bay from the north projects roughly eight feet from the elevation. Like the west elevation, the cornice line, save for the northernmost bay and the projecting third bay from the north, consists of painted wood with slight denticulated ornamentation. There is one entrance located at the south façade of the third bay projection, which features a double-leaf wood door. Windows throughout are round arched and feature stained-glass.

Interior

The interior of St. Joseph's features a narthex, or vestibule, central nave, and sanctuary. Each space within the church maintains its religious features and functionality. The three primary entrances on the north elevation lead into the church's narthex, an enclosed room with a single-story ceiling that runs the width of the church from east to west. The walls of the narthex consist of wood paneling with painted gypsum board above. The narthex is separated from the nave by wooden columns and three glazed double-leaf doors with glazed transoms and flanking side lights. A choir loft is situated above the narthex. Vertical access is located on both the east and west ends of the church.

Inside the nave, the choir loft extends slightly, creating a canopy over the entrance into the space. At the northern end of the nave, the entrances are flanked by confessionals, which are set within wood paneled walls. These appear to have been added later and appear as brick projections on the exterior of the building. Within the main portion of the nave, the ceiling opens up to full height so that all of the stained-glass windows, which have wood trim, can be viewed from inside the church (Photo 4). The nave features two sets of pews with a central aisle. In the aisle, the floor is tile. Walls throughout the nave are painted gypsum board and are decorated with religious imagery, including the Stations of the Cross.

The sanctuary is located at the south end of the church, raised slightly on a marble clad platform and set back under a lower, barrel-vaulted ceiling. A marble altar is located at the center of the sanctuary. A large Celtic Cross is affixed to the wall directly behind the altar. Walls and ceilings within the sanctuary feature a wallpaper finish atop gypsum board.

Between the church and rectory is a small non-historic connector functioning as a corridor between the interiors of the two buildings. Though this connector is non-historic, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show that a smaller connector provided access between the two buildings by the early twentieth century.

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Alterations: The exterior of the church remains generally the same as it has looked since all six contributing buildings were completed, with the exception of some replacement doors. The stained-glass windows are retained throughout the church. The exterior paint at the secondary elevations of the church is non-historic, yet the material and workmanship remain and thus does not disrupt the integrity of the building. The connector has been altered with non-historic vinyl siding.

St. Joseph's Rectory

1 contributing building

242 Wall Street

1874

The St. Joseph's Rectory is a three-story Second Empire style brick building with a rectangular footprint that measures roughly 40 feet north to south and 45 feet east to west. The interior of the building was inaccessible.

Exterior

West Elevation: The west elevation (Photo 5) is the building's primary elevation and fronts Wall Street. The elevation is four bays wide and features a projecting stone porch at its first story. The porch projects roughly twelve feet from the wall and features a projecting painted wood awning supported by painted wood columns with Doric capitals. The roof of the awning is clad in asphalt shingles. Within the porch is the building's primary entrance, which features a non-historic single-leaf painted wood door with a sidelight and segmental-arched transom. Delineating the second and third stories are a wide paneled frieze and projecting bracketed cornice surmounted by a central semi-circular arched molding. The third story is characterized by a tall mansard roof with projecting dormers featuring decorative overscale lintels. Windows throughout the elevation are non-historic four-over-four vinyl windows with exterior half screens. Ornamental painted cast stone and brick lintels are located on all windows at the first and second stories.

South Elevation: The south elevation (Photo 6) is three-bays wide and fronts the surface parking lot at the interior of the site. There are no entrances on the elevation. The first story features a projecting bay window clad in non-historic vinyl siding. A brick chimney is located near the western edge of the roof and extends above the roof line. Ornamentation is limited to the painted wood cornice above the second story. Windows are non-historic four-over-four replacement vinyl windows.

East Elevation: The east elevation (Photo 6) is four-bays wide and fronts the surface parking lot at the interior of the site. There is one entrance located centrally, which consists of a non-historic single-leaf door. A small concrete ramp and landing equipped with a simple metal railing leads to the entrance. Above the entrance is an ornamental painted wood awning. Like the west and south elevations, a projecting painted wood eave sits atop the second story and the third-story mansard roof features dormers. Windows throughout are non-historic four-over-four replacement vinyl windows.

North Elevation: The north elevation is minimally visible as it abuts the church. The only visible portion of the elevation is the third story mansard roof. The church and rectory's physical connection consists of the small one and a half story vinyl-sided segment. The connector was installed after the period of significance.

Interior

Interior access was not permitted.

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Alterations: The exterior of the rectory building remains generally the same as it has looked since all six contributing buildings were completed except for replacement vinyl windows and some replacement doors. The exterior paint at the secondary elevations of the rectory is non-historic, yet the material and workmanship remain and thus do not disrupt the integrity of the building.

St. Joseph's School

1 contributing building

236 Wall Street

1913, Arthur C. Longyear

St. Joseph's School is a three-story Italian Renaissance Revival style brick building with a daylight basement constructed in 1913. The building has a rectangular footprint, roughly 50 feet north to south, and 100 feet east to west, with two street facing elevations, the west elevation, which fronts Wall Street, and the south elevation, which fronts Pearl Street. The north and west elevations face the interior of the block. The interior of the building is composed of an entrance lobby that doubles as the building's primary stair tower, classrooms accessible via double-loaded corridors, an auditorium, and utilitarian storage space.

Exterior

West Elevation: The west elevation (Photo 7) is the building's primary elevation and is five bays wide. It features a simple, yet traditional Italian Renaissance Revival style façade, composed of a base, shaft and modest capital. The elevation is symmetrical in design and composed of red brick with limestone accents. Above the daylight basement are two horizontal limestone string courses that delineate it from the first story. Above the first story is another horizontal limestone band that delineates the first story from the second story. Floors two and three feature four evenly spaced brick and limestone pilasters located between the bays. The base and capitals of the pilasters are composed of limestone and the shaft of the pilasters are composed of alternating string courses of red brick and limestone. Above the third story, and bleeding into the capitals of the pilasters, is another horizontal limestone band. The elevation is topped with a projecting painted pressed metal cornice with modillions and a brick parapet above. The center of the parapet features a cast stone Catholic cross.

The primary entrance is located centrally at the first story. The entrance is within a brick portico that extends roughly eight feet from the building plane. The roof of the portico is flat and constructed of pressed metal. Since the first story is above street level due to the daylight basement, a set of concrete steps with a simple metal railing provide access to the portico landing and building entrance. The entrance itself is non-historic and consists of an aluminum-framed double-leaf glazed door with a glazed transom. A simple limestone lintel tops the entrance.

Windows throughout the elevation are non-historic, four-over-four replacement vinyl windows. The windows within the northern and southernmost bays feature a single window configuration, while the central three bays feature paired configurations. Specifically at the second story, within the central three bays, are arched transoms that are constructed of painted wood. All windows feature simple stone sills, and the windows at the first, second, and third stories feature limestone keystones at their respective headers.

South Elevation: The south elevation (Photo 8) is the building's secondary street facing elevation and is five bays wide; however, these bays are spaced much further apart than those located on the west elevation. Each bay is divided by a red brick pilaster detailed with simple banding from top to bottom. Like the west elevation, the daylight basement and the first story are delineated via two horizontal limestone string courses. The elevation is topped with a projecting painted wood cornice with modillions and a brick parapet above. A metal fire escape is located just east of center and extends the height of the building.

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The windows on the elevation are both non-historic vinyl and painted wood. The windows at the daylight basement are two-over-two, three-over-three, and hopper vinyl windows. At the first and second stories, they are non-historic four-over-four replacement vinyl windows. All but the westernmost bay has a paired configuration and transoms. All of the windows have limestone sills and headers. The windows at the third story, save for the westernmost bay, which is vinyl, are wood sash windows with arched transoms. These windows have limestone sills and a limestone keystone.

East Elevation: The east elevation is utilitarian in character and is the same width as the west elevation; yet, it does not have a uniform set of bays. Located centrally on the elevation and projecting roughly eight feet east from the building plane is a red brick enclosed stair tower that extends from ground level to the third story. Above the stair tower is a brick gable. Ornamentation on the elevation is limited to red brick quoins located at the ends of the elevation and flanking the stair tower.

Windows at the elevation are both non-historic vinyl and painted wood. The non-historic vinyl windows are located at the daylight basement, the first story, and the second story. Within the stair tower, the vinyl windows are located at the transition from the first story to the second story. Painted wood windows are located at the third story and within the stair tower at the transition from the second story to the third story. The vinyl windows at the daylight basement feature both two-over-two double hung and hopper configurations. At the first and second stories, and within the stair tower transition between these stories, they feature a four-over-four configuration. The painted wood windows at the third story feature the same wood sash with arched transom configuration as seen on the south elevation. Within the stair tower transition at this level, they feature a six-over-six configuration. There is one fanlight window located within the gabled portion.

North Elevation: The north elevation (Photo 9) is five bays wide, with the same bay configuration as the south elevation. Each bay is divided by red brick pilasters with consistent banding from top to bottom, except between the easternmost bay and the adjacent bay to the west, which is divided by a red brick chimney. The westernmost bay has features that are consistent with the west elevation, which include limestone string courses delineating the daylight basement from the first story, a limestone band delineating the first story from the second story, and a projecting painted wood cornice with modillions and a brick parapet above. A second metal fire escape is located just east of center and extends from the first story to the third story. There are two single-leaf doors located within existing window openings at the second and third stories that lead to the landings of the fire escape, respectfully.

The windows of the elevation generally mimic those of the south elevation, consisting of both vinyl and painted wood, with the latter located only at the third story save for the westernmost bay.

Interior

First Floor: The first floor features the building's entrance lobby and primary stair tower, and classrooms located at the north and south perimeters accessible via a centrally located east to west running double-loaded corridor. The building is accessible via the primary entrance located at the west elevation, which opens to the building's entrance lobby and primary stair tower, which features twinning stair towers located along the north and south perimeters of the entrance lobby. Behind the stair towers are utilitarian rooms, most likely utilized for storage space. The stairs are constructed of metal with metal balustrades, wood and metal railings, and ornamental metal newel posts. The remainder of the lobby features vinyl tile flooring, painted gypsum board, and plaster walls and ceilings. The finishes of the utilitarian storage spaces include carpet floors, painted

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gypsum board walls, and acoustic tile drop ceiling. Windows have simple painted wood surrounds in both the stair hall/lobby and utilitarian storage rooms.

Heading east from the stair hall and lobby through a set of non-historic double-leaf doors is an east to west running double-loaded corridor that provides access to the first-floor classrooms located along the north and south perimeters. The classrooms are located along the north and south perimeter of the floor, accessible via the single-leaf doors within the corridor. In total, there are four classrooms, two along the north perimeter and two along the south perimeter. All classrooms are uniform in size and generally uniform in material, with the exception of flooring material. Each classroom has a storage room located along the east perimeters accessible via single-leaf wood doors. The two westernmost classrooms also have bathrooms along their respective east perimeters. The northeast classroom has a bathroom at its northwest corner. The east end of the double-loaded corridor features a secondary stair tower, also constructed of metal with simple metal railings.

Finishes within the double-loaded corridor include vinyl tile flooring, painted gypsum board walls, and an ornamental pressed metal ceiling (Photo 10). The walls feature simple painted wood baseboard. The doors to the classroom feature painted wood surrounds with a glazed transom. The doors themselves are non-historic single-leaf wood doors with a single light. Additional transom windows, not associated with door openings, populate the walls, providing light into the various classrooms. Finishes within the classrooms include carpet and vinyl floors, painted gypsum board walls with painted wood baseboard and picture rails, and pressed metal or acoustic tile ceilings (Photo 11). There are some remnants of wood floors within the classrooms beneath the vinyl tile and carpet that survives in generally poor condition with visible cracks and rotting. Typical classroom items such as chalkboards still populate the walls. The windows have simple painted wood trim and stools.

Second Floor: The second floor layout is generally the same as the first floor, composed of the main stair tower at the west perimeter with storage rooms located behind the stairs, a centrally located east to west double-loaded corridor, four evenly sized classrooms in the same configuration as the first floor, with two along the north perimeter and two along the south perimeter, and a secondary stair at the east end of the corridor. As on the first floor, the east end of the classrooms features storage rooms and bathrooms.

The finishes with the west perimeter stair tower feature vinyl tile flooring, painted gypsum board and plaster walls, and an ornamental pressed metal ceiling. The two storage rooms located behind the stair are accessible via single-leaf doors that lead to small hallways. The finishes with the storage rooms include vinyl tile and wood floors, painted gypsum board walls, and acoustic drop tile and pressed metal ceilings.

The east to west centrally loaded corridor features the same configuration and materials as the first-floor corridor with vinyl tile flooring, painted gypsum board walls, and historic pressed metal ceiling. The doors have the same wood surrounds with transoms, yet many doors to the classrooms still retain the original five-paneled wood doors. These survive in generally good condition. Just like the first floor, additional transom windows, not associated with door openings, populate the walls, providing light into the various classrooms. (Photo 12)

Finishes within classrooms include vinyl floors, painted gypsum board walls with painted wood baseboards and picture rails, and historic pressed metal ceilings. Like the first-floor classrooms, typical materials such as chalkboards are still located on the walls. Windows have simple painted wood trim and stools. (Photo 13)

Third Floor: The third floor features a different layout than the first and second floors, as it contains an auditorium. However, the west and east perimeters of the floor mirror the lower floors as they contain the building's stair towers and utilitarian storage rooms at the west elevation behind the stairs. The auditorium is accessible via a set of painted double-leaf wood doors at the west end. The auditorium features a large open

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floor plan with an elevated stage at its east end. Flanking the stage at the north and south ends are additional storage rooms.

The finishes within the stair tower are consistent with the second floor and include vinyl tile flooring, painted gypsum board and plaster walls, and historic pressed metal ceiling. The storage rooms feature a combination of wood or carpet flooring, painted plaster walls, and a combination of historic decorative pressed metal or acoustic tile ceilings (Photo 14). Finishes within the auditorium include wood flooring, painted gypsum and plaster walls, and an ornamental plaster mold ceiling (Photo 15). Windows feature simple painted wood trim. Beneath the windows are wall mounted radiators. Simple painted wood baseboard and chair rails are located along the west and east walls. The elevated stage is constructed of wood and features a paneled wood bulkhead and ornamental wood surround. The stage itself has a depth of roughly twenty feet. The storage rooms to the north and south of the stage consist of wood and carpet flooring, painted gypsum board walls, and historic pressed metal ceilings.

Basement: The basement features a similar floor plan to the first and second floor plans in that it contains the west perimeter stair hall, storage rooms behind the stairs, a centrally located east to west double-loaded corridor, and a secondary stair at the east perimeter. The configuration of the rooms is slightly different than the first and second floors as there are four small utilitarian rooms located along the north perimeter and two larger utilitarian rooms located along the south perimeter. Along the north perimeter, the rooms include two bathrooms, and two mechanical rooms.

Finishes within these rooms are utilitarian and include concrete flooring, painted and unpainted brick perimeter walls with painted gypsum board demising walls, and historic pressed metal and wood structure ceilings. The rooms along the south perimeter are more in line with the classrooms at the upper floors and feature concrete flooring, painted gypsum board walls, and historic pressed metal ceilings. Windows feature simple painted wood trim and walls feature simple painted wood baseboard.

Alterations: At the school, the windows at the daylight basement, the first story, and the second story have been replaced with non-historic replacement vinyl windows. However, the painted wood framing has been retained throughout and the third story windows retain their original fenestration. The primary entrance door on the west elevation has been replaced with a non-historic aluminum-framed glazed door, yet the door opening has retained its original size. At the interior, some original finishes have been covered with non-historic carpet and acoustic tile drop ceiling and non-historic mechanical systems have been installed, but the overall configuration and layout of the interior classrooms, halls, and auditorium remain. Many of these alterations were needed to ensure that the school continued to function properly to the present day.

St. Joseph's Convent

59 Pearl Street

1913, Arthur C. Longyear (attributed)

1 contributing building

The St. Joseph's Convent is a two and one-half -story, three bay wide red brick Mediterranean Revival style building with a gabled roof and parapet. Overhanging eaves wrap around from the secondary elevations to the north and south corners of the façade. It is rectangular in footprint and measures roughly forty feet east to west and forty feet north to south. It has one street facing elevation, the south façade. All other elevations front the interior of the block. Windows throughout are non-historic vinyl or have been boarded over with plywood. The interior of the building is residential in character and features room typically found in such buildings which include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, and bathrooms.

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Exterior

South Elevation: The south elevation (Photo 16) is the building's primary elevation and is three bays wide and fronts Pearl Street. The third story is set within the gable of the elevation. The primary entrance to the building is located centrally and consists of a painted wood double-leaf door with a segmental arched top. Above the entrance is a projecting painted wood canopy, supported by ornamental painted wood brackets and topped with clay shingles. Since the building features a raised red brick and limestone watertable, the entrance is above street level and thus features a small set of concrete steps with red brick kneewalls and a simple metal railing. Above the second story, at the east and west edges are small roof eaves with clay shingles. Above both eaves are cast stone ornaments.

East Elevation: The east elevation (Photo 17) is roughly five bays wide and fronts an unrelated surface parking lot. Ornamentation on the elevation is minimal, only consisting of limestone accents located at window surrounds. A single dormer is located centrally at the gabled, clay shingled roof. Selected window openings at the first story have been infilled by previous owners.

North Elevation: The north elevation (Photo 18) is three bays wide and fronts the interior surface parking lot of the complex. It features a concrete porch at the first story within the two easternmost bays, covered by a painted wood awning supported by painted wood posts. The roof of the awning features asphalt shingles. A secondary rear entrance to the building is located within the westernmost bay at the first story and features a non-historic single-leaf door. Like the entrance at the south elevation, the entrance is raised from the street level resulting in a small set of painted wood steps with simple painted wood railings leading to the entrance. Above is a simple painted wood awning with asphalt shingles. Again, ornamentation is limited save for two eave overhangs above the second story, similar to the south elevation.

West Elevation: The west elevation contains three bays and fronts the small alley between the convent and the school. Like the east elevation, the west elevation is minimal in ornamentation save for the limestone accents around windows. A single painted wood dormer is located centrally at the gabled, clay shingled roof.

Alterations: At the convent, just like the school, the windows have been replaced with vinyl windows after the period of significance. At the interior, many of the finishes and home appliances, such as those located within the kitchen, have been upgraded throughout the years.

Interior

First Floor: The first floor features the building's entrance vestibule, a north to south hall, living rooms, a dining room, and a kitchen. The entrance vestibule is located along the south elevation and is accessible via the building's main entrance. A set of double-leaf wood-framed doors with single large lights is located at the north perimeter of the vestibule, which provides access to the building's main hall. The hall is located centrally on the floor plan, running north to south, and provides access to two living rooms, the dining room, the kitchen, and the main stair. One living room is located at the southeast corner and the other is located at the southwest corner. The dining room is located at the northeast corner of the floor plan and finishes within this room match those found in the living rooms. The kitchen is located at the northwest corner. The main stair is located centrally along the west perimeter and is constructed of wood with a simple wood railing and newel post. The treads and risers are covered in non-historic carpet.

Finishes within the spaces are generally non-historic and include carpet and LVT flooring, painted gypsum board and plaster walls, and painted gypsum board and plaster ceilings (Photo 19). The hall features acoustic

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tile ceiling applied directly to the structure. Non-historic ceiling fans and light fixtures are located within the rooms. A double-leaf wood-framed door with a wood-framed transom is located centrally within the hall. Remaining doors are single-leaf five paneled wood doors. Windows and doors feature both painted and stained wood trim. Walls feature simple wood baseboard. The kitchen features non-historic cabinetry and appliances installed throughout the space.

Second Floor: The second floor features a stair landing, small hall, bedrooms, a bathroom, and closets. The stair landing and hall are located at the center of the floor, while the remaining spaces are located at the perimeter of the floor. Access to the bedrooms, bathroom, and closets is provided by single-leaf five paneled wood doors.

Finishes within the landing and hall include carpet floors, painted gypsum board and plaster walls, and painted gypsum board and plaster ceiling. Finishes within the bedrooms are consistent with each other and feature carpet and wood floors, painted gypsum board and plaster walls, and painted gypsum board and acoustic tile ceilings (Photo 20). General features like window, door, and wall trim are consistent with the first floor.

Third Floor: The third floor features a slightly smaller layout than the first and second floors as this floor bleeds into the gabled roof. The third floor also features bedrooms, a bathroom, and closets located along the perimeter of the floor accessible via the third-floor stair landing. Finishes at the third floor are consistent with the second floor. (Photo 21)

Basement: The basement is a utilitarian space, features concrete flooring and exposed structure walls and ceiling.

Garage and Maids' Quarters

Behind 242 Wall Street
1939

1 contributing building

Exterior

The garage and maids' quarters (Photo 22) is a small utilitarian two-story brick structure that is located along the east perimeter of the site within the paved surface lot. The west elevation features three overhead carport doors and one single-leaf door pedestrian entrance. Above these four openings is a simple aluminum pitched awning with asphalt shingles. Windows throughout the building at all elevations are non-historic four-over-four replacement vinyl.

Interior

Interior access was not permitted as this is under separate ownership from the tax credit applicant.

Alterations: The garage and maids' quarters has been altered with replacement overhead doors, pedestrian doors, and windows.

St. Joseph's School

231 Wall Street
1963, Albert E. Milliken

1 contributing building

St. Joseph's 1963 School is a two-story, red brick building with a flat roof and metal trim. It is L-shaped in footprint and measures roughly 166 feet north to south at its longest point and 123 feet east to west at its longest

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point. The L-shape wraps around a rectangular parking lot. The building has two street-facing elevations, the façade facing east towards Wall Street and the north elevation facing Pearl Street. All other elevations front the interior of the block to the west or the parking lot.

Exterior:

East Elevation: The east elevation (Photo 23) is the building's primary elevation and displays the building's L-shaped brick exterior, with a primary street-fronting segment and a setback portion that fronts the adjacent parking lot. The primary segment of the elevation fronts Wall Street and features a one-story entrance pavilion at the north end, which steps up to two-stories at the south and west. The one-story entrance pavilion is fully interconnected with the remainder of the building and consists of an aluminum-framed, glazed storefront system that features three aluminum-framed glazed double-leaf doors with fully glazed transoms above. To the north of the storefront system is a windowless brick wall that contains simple lettering, identifying the building as the "ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH CENTER – MSGR JAMES KEATING BDLG." The remainder of the street fronting segment is two-stories tall and one bay wide with a row of six vinyl one-over-one double-hung windows at both stories.

At the parking lot fronting portion of the east elevation, the building maintains its simple brick exterior. The elevation features two bays of rows of nine vinyl one-over-one double-hung windows at both stories. The basement level is also visible at the façade, which consists of rows of rectangular picture windows. A double-leaf flush metal door, covered by a simple metal canopy, is located at the southernmost bay of the elevation.

North Elevation: The north elevation is seven bays wide and fronts Pearl Street. Like the remainder of the building, the elevation features minimal ornamentation with the bays recessed within slightly projecting brick piers. At the roof, aluminum flashing defines the slight roof overhang. Fenestration at the north elevation consists of paired four-light aluminum-framed windows located at the second-story level. A double-leaf flush metal door is located at the west end of the elevation and recessed within the brick wall.

West Elevation: The west elevation is divided into a one-and-a-half story section at the north end and a two-story section at the south end. There are no windows on the one-and-a-half story section, and the south portion is five bays wide with rectangular aluminum-framed picture windows. There are no entrances on the west elevation.

South Elevation: The south elevation (Photo 24) features two L-shaped sections, each consisting of two large bays, or classroom units. The northern portion is three bays wide and largely matches the design of the east elevation's parking lot segment with rows of nine non-historic vinyl one-over-one double-hung windows and rectangular single pane fixed window at the basement. At the easternmost portion of this segment, a large cross spans almost the entire height of the building. A wood storage shed projects off the building beneath the cross. Directly west of the cross is a double-leaf metal door set beneath a simple metal framed canopy. An aluminum-framed picture window is located above the door. The western segment of the south elevation is windowless and consists solely of the red brick exterior.

Alterations: Windows at the west elevation have been entirely replaced with vinyl windows. At the south, east, and north elevations, windows are both replacement vinyl and original. The entrance at the west elevation is a non-historic aluminum replacement door.

Interior

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Interior access was not permitted.

Shed

ca. 1984

Noncontributing

Exterior

The shed (Photo 25) is a small, utilitarian one-story structure located along the west perimeter of the paved parking lot of the second St. Joseph's School. It features an asphalt shingle, hipped roof and vinyl siding. The east elevation has one overhead carport door, and the building has no windows.

Interior

Interior access was not permitted.

Summary of Alterations

The St. Joseph's Parish Complex has remained largely unchanged since the completion of the school and convent in 1913. Since then, general updates such as window replacement and the installation of mechanical systems has occurred. This is due to the fact that the complex is still operated by the Roman Catholic church, and alterations and upgrades were necessary to keep the buildings functioning to today's standards.

Integrity

The St. Joseph's Parish Complex retains integrity to convey its historic significance and function as a church parish complex. The site continues to operate today and thus retains integrity of association. It retains aspects of feeling as a religious institute. All buildings retain their character-defining features, which include the original brick and limestone ornamental work at the street-facing elevations of the school, the cast-stone cross located at the primary gable of the school, its primary entrance portico, the original window openings throughout and the original windows at the third story. At the convent, the original exterior brick work remains as well as the roof style. At the church, the primary north elevation retains its ecclesiastical stained-glass windows, and ornamental composition. This continues at the secondary elevations with the retention of the stained-glass windows. The rectory retains its Second Empire-style features such as the mansard roof and symmetrical design. The second St. Joseph's school retains its two ornamental crosses on the exterior, the only ornamentation on its façade. The garage and maids' quarters retains its utilitarian style appearance.

Location: The St. Joseph's Parish Complex remains in its original location in downtown Kingston, near the city's original center and thus retains its integrity of location.

Setting: The setting retains its original setting adjacent to the Kingston Stockade Historic District, located immediately to the north of the site. Upon original construction, the setting was residential in character with few small commercial ventures and parks scattered throughout. This typology is consistent today.

Feeling and Association: The site has retained its function as a religious institute affiliated with Catholicism since 1869. The presence of a full complement of intact buildings representing the typical functions of Catholic parishes in close proximity to each other contributes to its integrity of feeling.

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Design: The design of each of the buildings has been relatively unchanged save for replacement windows and doors. The church retains its original rectilinear exterior design with limestone ornamentation at the west and south elevations. The design is practical and typical of schoolhouses that were constructed in the early-twentieth century. Its clear religious affiliation is defined with the still extant cast stone cross located atop the building's primary gable. The convent retains its house-like exterior. The brick work and gabled roof with dormers are retained from its original construction and its close proximity to the schoolhouse is retained. The church retains its ecclesiastical design, particularly at the primary north elevation with its ornate stained-glass windows, bell tower, and cast stone statue of the Virgin Mary at the center gable. The rectory retains its character-defining features of the Second Empire-style with its mansard roof and symmetrical design. The second St. Joseph's school retains elements typical of the Modern movement, such as rectilinearity and minimal ornament. The garage and maids' quarters retains its utilitarian-style.

Materials and Workmanship: The primary materials remain consistent with the initial time of construction for all six contributing buildings, those being the brickwork, limestone work, and cast stonework. The replacement windows and doors do not detract from overall integrity of the buildings as everything was replaced in its original openings. There are no clear additions constructed on any of the buildings that detract from the original.

Overall, the St. Joseph's Parish Complex retains a high degree of integrity and remains recognizable as such in the present day from its period of significance.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1832-1963

Significant Dates

1832-33; 1868-69; 1874; 1913; 1939; 1963

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Henry Rector, architect (1832-33 church)

J. A. Wood, architect (1868-69 church renovation)

William J. Beardsley, architect (1898 church
façade)

Arthur C. Longyear, architect (1913 school and
convent)

Albert E. Milliken, architect (1963 school)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from 1832 to 1963. It begins with the construction of the church in 1832 and extends to 1963, the year in which the second St. Joseph's school was finished. This represents the full development history of the parish complex.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Although several of the buildings are owned by a religious institution and used for religious purposes, the nomination recognizes the district for its significance as a property type and the buildings for their architectural significance.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

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

The St. Joseph's Parish Complex is significant under criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of the evolution and growth of an ecclesiastical campus in the heart of the Uptown neighborhood in Kingston, New York. Erected in several campaigns over more than a century, the buildings of St. Joseph's parish represent a variety of architectural styles and building types, designed by locally (and sometime nationally) prominent architects. The parish complex expanded over time both to meet the needs of a growing congregation and because opportunities arose to acquire land adjacent to their existing facilities. The congregation clearly prioritized proximity of its services and it was able to create a geographically and visually contiguous campus in the middle of Kingston. The small complex also exemplifies a typical Roman Catholic Church parish type, including a full complement of buildings, such as a church, rectory, convent and two schools, built in close proximity to promote a stable social and moral foundation and a strong program of religious education for immigrants in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The complex comprises six contributing buildings were all designed—or substantially redesigned—for St. Joseph's parish. The church building at the southeast corner of Main and Wall Streets was originally erected in 1832-33 by the Dutch Reformed Church of Kingston with a Greek Revival design by architect Henry Rector. A few decades later, St. Joseph's Catholic Church purchased the property and updated the building to its current appearance during two separate campaigns: the first, carried out in 1868-69 introduced Romanesque elements designed by J. A. Wood; the second, in 1898, added the Gothic Revival façade designed by William J. Beardsley. The adjacent Second Empire-style rectory at 242 Wall Street was constructed by the parish in 1874. The Italian Renaissance Revival-style school at 236 Wall Street and the Mediterranean Revival-style convent at 59 Pearl Street were both completed in 1913 to the designs of Arthur C. Longyear. The mid-century school at 231 Wall Street was built 1963 to the designs of Albert E. Milliken. A utilitarian three-car garage and maids' quarters was constructed 1939 behind the rectory.

The complex retains significant architectural integrity from its period of significance and reflects the evolution of not only architectural style, but also the growth of the St. Joseph's parish and the Kingston Catholic community over the better part of a century, beginning with the construction of the original church in 1832 and extending through the completion of the second school building in 1963.

Narrative Statement of Significance

St. Joseph's and the Catholic Parishes of Kingston

St. Joseph's has been, since its founding in the 1860s, a parish within the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York.¹ It was the third Catholic parish established within the current limits of Kingston and the first and only in the Uptown neighborhood.

The first Catholic parish in present-day Kingston was St. Mary's in the Rondout (then a separate and more populous town than Kingston).² It was formed in 1835 by workers—mostly Irish immigrants—who had come

¹ Following the Revolutionary War, the entire United States was placed within the Apostolic Prefecture of the United States of America in 1784; in 1789 this same territory was raised to the Diocese of Baltimore. The Diocese of New York was established in 1808 and became an archdiocese in 1850. The archdiocese's current territory includes the New York City boroughs of the Bronx, Manhattan, and Staten Island, as well as the counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, and Ulster.

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to the area to build and work on the Delaware & Hudson Canal.³ For several years the congregation held mass in private homes and commercial buildings; in 1840 it built its first wood-frame church on Broadway and in 1849 dedicated a new brick church on the same site, where it remains to this day.⁴

A second Catholic parish, St. Peter's, was established in the Rondout a few years later by German immigrants, many of whom had also arrived in the area to work on the D&H Canal.⁵ German-language services were offered at St. Mary's as early as 1850, and by 1860 a separate church had been built a few blocks away at the northeast corner of Adams and Pierpont Streets. Just over a decade later this building was converted into a school and a new church was erected a block away at the northwest corner of Wurts and Pierpont Streets in 1871-73.⁶

St. Joseph's parish in Uptown Kingston also began as an offshoot of St. Mary's in the Rondout. According to church records, the name was first applied to "St. Joseph's School and Engine House at Wilbur" (then a separate hamlet west of the Rondout), which had been in operation since 1863.⁷ A second St. Joseph's school was established in 1868 when the Reverend James Coyle of St. Mary's purchased the former Young Men's Gymnasium—a wood-frame building at the southwest corner of Fair and Franklin Streets, no longer extant—near the center of Kingston proper. Both St. Joseph's schools operated simultaneously for a few years until the Wilbur location was sold to the soon-to-be-consolidated City of Kingston in 1871.⁸

Around the same time, on March 9, 1868, the Archdiocese of New York acquired the former Brick Church (and former Kingston Armory) at the southeast corner of Main and Wall Streets to serve as the first permanent Catholic church in Uptown Kingston. Several accounts recall the anti-Catholic sentiment surrounding this purchase; one noted that, "it is hard for us to-day to understand the excitement and agitation caused among the people of the staid old Dutch town at the prospect of having a Catholic Church in their very midst, especially so when it was known that building once used for their own worship was to be occupied for the celebration of mass."⁹

While the building was undergoing renovations for use by the new congregation, the Kingston school served as temporary quarters for the new congregation. Mass was said for the first time there on September 21, 1868, by the Reverend James Dougherty, who was formally assigned the parish's first pastor a few weeks later on October 12. Renovations of the church building were completed the following year and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was officially dedicated on July 27, 1869 with a mass conducted by Rev. Dougherty.

² Richard L. Burtzell, "The Roman Catholic Church," in *The History of Ulster County*, ed. Alphonso T. Clearwater (Kingston, NY: W. J. Van Deusen, 1907), 427-439.

³ The canal opened in 1829 and was built to transport coal from Pennsylvania to its terminus where the Rondout Creek enters the Hudson River.

⁴ Extant buildings associated with St. Mary's parish comprise the following: church at 160 Broadway, originally built 1848-49 and reclad 1924 to harmonize with the newly constructed convent and rectory; school at 159 Broadway, completed in 1913 and designed by Arthur C. Longyear; convent at 157 Broadway and rectory at 174 Broadway, both completed 1924. The school and convent are located within the Rondout-West Strand Historic District.

⁵ Burtzell, "The Roman Catholic Church," 455-456.

⁶ St. Peter's merged with St. Mary's in 2015 although both churches are still in use. Extant buildings associated with St. Peter's parish comprise the following: church at 91 Wurts Street, built 1871-73 and designed by Henry Engelbert; rectory at 93 Wurts Street, built ca. 1873; school at 2-6 Adams Street, built 1911 and designed by Arthur C. Longyear. All three buildings are located within the Rondout-West Strand Historic District.

⁷ "Our History: From Down on the Docks up to Main Street," accessed March 24, 2022, <https://saintjosephkingston.org/our-history>.

⁸ The villages of Kingston and Rondout, and the hamlet of Wilbur, merged to form the City of Kingston in 1872.

⁹ Burtzell, "The Roman Catholic Church," 445.

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Dougherty remained with St. Joseph's for several decades and oversaw several notable expansions. In 1874, he secured the lot just south of the church on Wall Street and had a rectory built for himself. In 1884, he undertook construction on the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus in the Wilbur neighborhood; it remained a dependency of St. Joseph for a few years before being established as a separate mission in 1887.¹⁰

A fourth Catholic parish, the Immaculate Conception Church, was established by Polish immigrants who began to settle in the area during the late 1870s. Initially, Kingston's "Polish Catholics had been accustomed to attend [St. Peter's], as many of them know or understand German." In 1893, the archdiocese approved the creation of their own church and for several years the new congregation held services in a former synagogue on Abeel Street.¹¹ A permanent location was eventually secured on Delaware Avenue; the cornerstone of their new church was laid September 6, 1896, and it was officially dedicated November 21, 1897.¹²

During the early twentieth century, as the number of Catholics increased in the United States, so did the need for religious education institutions. The number of parochial schools grew at the beginning of the twentieth century after the Catholic church centralized its educational efforts in 1904 by establishing the National Catholic Educational Association. These schools sought to educate students in a more standardized way and aimed to combat anti-Catholic prejudice by raising American Catholics.

St. Joseph's school remained in the old frame building at Fair and Franklin Streets from 1868 until 1905, when it was briefly moved into a former residence at 1 Pearl Street that could accommodate more students and was also large enough to house a convent for the Sisters of Charity, who ran the school.¹³ In 1912, the parcel immediately south of the rectory became available and the church acquired it as the site for a pair of new, purpose-built school and convent buildings. After selling off the old frame building and then 1 Pearl Street, the parish borrowed an additional \$35,000 from the Kingston Savings Bank to fund the new construction.¹⁴ When completed in 1913, the new school could accommodate an increased yearly enrollment of three to four hundred students.¹⁵

Enrollment in Catholic schools throughout the Archdiocese of New York continued to increase throughout the first half of the twentieth century, finally peaking in 1965.¹⁶ This increasing population led Monsignor Stephen Connelley to decide that St. Joseph's should build another school to accommodate more students. In 1962, the pastor broke ground of the new building located diagonally across the street from the 1913 school. The new school cost \$450,000 to construct and officially opened in 1963.¹⁷ It included eight classrooms, a play area, a cafeteria, a meeting room, an auditorium-gymnasium, office space, and a faculty room. Enrollment increased

¹⁰ Burtzell, "The Roman Catholic Church," 447-448. The Holy Name of Jesus congregation later merged with St. Mary's. The church at 23 Fitch Street is extant but no longer in religious use.

¹¹ Burstall, "The Roman Catholic Church," 456-457. The synagogue was likely 50 Abeel Street (extant within the Rondout-West Strand Historic District).

¹² Extant building associated with the Immaculate Conception parish comprise the following: church at 465 Delaware Avenue and rectory at 467 Delaware Avenue, built 1896-97; convent at 471 Delaware Avenue, built 1921; Polish Hall at 477 Delaware Avenue, built 1922. A wood-frame school house, built 1907 and since demolished, once stood behind the Polish Hall.

¹³ Up to this point the Sisters had been living at St. Mary's convent in the Rondout and traveling to Uptown each day. The Sisters of Charity lived in the convent until 1943, when the Sisters of St. Ursula arrived to staff St. Joseph's school.

¹⁴ "Our History."

¹⁵ "Archbishop Returns for 100-Year Fete," *The Kingston Daily Freeman*, November 16, 1968.

¹⁶ "Two Centuries of Transforming Lives," Catholic Schools in the Archdiocese of New York, accessed November 28, 2023, <https://catholicsschoolsny.org/about-us/history-of-schools/>.

¹⁷ "St. Joseph's," *The Kingston Daily Freeman*, April 6, 1968.

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from four hundred pupils to six hundred total. There were seventeen teachers, nine of whom were Sisters of St. Ursula living at the convent.¹⁸

In 2013, the archdiocese's Department of Education launched its "Regionalization" campaign to reorganize and consolidate its parish schools. St. Joseph's school was merged with St. Mary's in 2017; classes are now held at Kingston Catholic School, located in the former St. Mary's school on Broadway in the Rondout. The 1913 school and convent were subsequently sold by the parish and the 1963 school converted into the St. Joseph's Parish Center. The church, rectory, and garage building remain in active use.

Development and Design of the St. Joseph's Parish Complex

The St. Joseph's Parish Complex is an excellent example of the evolution and growth of typical Roman Catholic parish campus as it was developed in the heart of the Uptown neighborhood in Kingston, New York. Erected in several campaigns over more than a century, the buildings of St. Joseph's parish represent a variety of architectural styles and building types, designed by locally (and sometime nationally) prominent architects. The parish complex expanded over time both to meet the needs of a growing congregation and because opportunities arose to acquire land adjacent to their existing facilities. Like most Catholic parishes, the congregation prioritized the proximity of its services and especially desired a group of buildings that would fulfil an array of social and religious needs, especially to cater to immigrant populations. Despite the fact that Kingston was a very old city that was already densely developed, the parish was able to create a geographically and visually contiguous campus in the middle of Kingston. The desire for proximity was especially true of the 1913 school and convent. The congregation had purchased a nearby building for use as a school and convent in 1905, but only a few years later they jumped at the prospect of building a new school and convent once the land adjacent to the rectory became available.

St. Joseph's, like many Catholic parish campuses, demonstrates the centrality of education to the congregation's mission. The two school buildings, as well as the convent meant to house the sister-teachers staffing the schools, represent the majority of the complex's floor space. St. Joseph's had in fact been founded first as a pair of branch schools and only later been elevated to full parish status. During the nineteenth century, Catholic education served as a reaffirmation of not only religious beliefs but also national, ethnic, and linguistic identities for a predominantly immigrant population. Public schools were frequently perceived as endorsing Protestant values, or even propagating anti-Catholic sentiment, and increasing efforts were made to ensure Catholic families sent their children to Catholic schools. The Third Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1885, for example, decreed parochial schools an "absolute necessity and the obligation of pastors...Parents must send their children to such schools unless the bishop should judge the reason for sending them elsewhere to be sufficient."¹⁹ In the Archdiocese of New York, parish school building was a particular focus of Archbishop John Murphy Farley (Archbishop 1902-18) and peaked in 1965—the period encompassing both St. Joseph's schools.

¹⁸ "Archbishop Returns for 100-Year Fete."

¹⁹ William H. W. Fanning, "Plenary Councils of Baltimore," in *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, ed. Charles G. Herbermann (New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1907), 239.

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Church

On August 6, 1832, the well-established Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Kingston resolved to build a new sanctuary at the southeast corner of Main and Wall Streets, on the site of its existing parsonage and directly across the street from the congregation's previous (and subsequent) location.²⁰ They hired Albany architect Henry Rector to design the Greek Revival structure and awarded Ambrose V. Brown the construction contract, which was to be complete by May 1, 1833.²¹ The "Brick Church," as it was known, was dedicated August 1833.

As originally built, the church featured a Classical temple-front with four columns supporting a triangular pediment and a tower centered above.²² While this façade was replaced in 1898, some original Greek Revival elements remain on the side and rear elevations, notably the Doric pilasters at the building corners and the wood cornice with triglyphs and guttae. The rear pediment also survives above the 1869 extension and gives an indication of the proportions of the original façade.

In 1852, the growing Dutch Reformed congregation moved back across the street to a larger, newly constructed church.²³ For a few years the old Brick Church was used as an assembly hall—known as the "Village Hall"—for lectures, concerts, and other community gatherings.²⁴ Susan B. Anthony was among the notable speakers who appeared in the hall.²⁵ By 1858, during the lead-up to the Civil War, the building had been "shorn of its inside fair proportions, to accommodate the [Ulster] Guard as a drill-room."²⁶ The State of New York purchased the property in 1859 and operated it as an armory and drill hall for the duration of the war.²⁷

In 1868-69, the recently formed St. Joseph's parish purchased the property and converted the building back into a church.²⁸ To make the former drill hall suitable for Catholic services, they hired architect J. A. Wood to redesign the stripped interior and add a one-story chapel (later converted into a sacristy) at the rear of the building.²⁹ While the interior has been periodically updated and it is unclear how much of Wood's design remains, the rear extension retains distinctive Romanesque details typical of this period of the architect's

²⁰ William B. Rhoads, *Kingston, New York: The Architectural Guidebook* (Hensonville, NY, Black Dome Press Corp., 2003), 33-34; Walter R. Wheeler, *Henry Rector, Architect*, typescript, 2023, 68-69.

²¹ The adjacent Greek Revival house at 52 Main Street, completed 1837 as the parsonage for the new church, may have also been designed by Rector. It is not included in this nomination since it was never associated with St. Joseph's Parish. Rhoads, 34.

²² Wheeler.

²³ By this point, the congregation was known as the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Kingston, the Second Reformed Dutch Church having split off in 1849. The 1852 church, designed by Minard LaFever, is a National Historic Landmark. See "First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Kingston," National Historic Landmark Nomination.

²⁴ The Dutch Church sold the building to Jonathan H. Hasbrouck and George H. Sharpe in 1855, although newspaper articles indicate it was used as an assembly hall at least as early as 1853. "United States, New York Land Records, 1630-1975," FamilySearch, accessed November 16, 2023, <https://FamilySearch.org>, Ulster County Deeds, 93:718.

²⁵ "Symptoms of Progress," *The People's Press*, May 18, 1855.

²⁶ "The Celebration in Kingston," *The People's Press*, August 20, 1858.

²⁷ "United States, New York Land Records, 1630-1975," Ulster County Deeds, 109:178. George H. Sharpe, one of the previous owners of the building, remained closely associated with it as the commander of Company B of the 20th New York State Militia (later reconstituted as the 80th New York Infantry Regiment) and founder of the 120th New York Infantry Regiment, both of which presumably drilled in the former Brick Church before joining the war.

²⁸ New York State sold the property in July 1867 to Theodore B. Gates (second commander of the 80th New York Infantry Regiment during the Civil War), who in turn sold it October 1867 to Luke Noone, one of the founding members of St. Joseph's. Noone conveyed the property for one dollar to John McClosky, Archbishop of New York, on March 9, 1868. "United States, New York Land Records, 1630-1975," Ulster County Deeds, 144:480 and 149:578.

²⁹ Rhoads, 34.

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work.³⁰ Of particular note are the narrow round-arched windows with drip moldings and the corbelled brick frieze. Though not definitively documented, it seems likely that the two tiers of round-arched windows on church's side elevations were added by Wood since they are of the same design and proportion as those on the rear extension. When the renovations were completed, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was officially dedicated on July 27, 1869, with a mass conducted by the Rev. James Dougherty.

The church underwent several notable updates in the 1890s under the pastorate of the Rev. Edwin M. Sweeney. In 1893, after the church's heating system broke down, severe structural issues were discovered: the wood floor beams were infested with termites, "the walls were found to be out of plumb, the roof trusses in poor condition, and the roof itself was spreading."³¹ These issues were fixed, and the interior was substantially redecorated with a new altar superstructure and two side altars (all since removed). Most visibly, a new Gothic Revival façade and bell tower was installed in 1898, designed by architect William J. Beardsley.³² The new brick front generally retained the pedimented form of the original Greek Revival building, although it was several feet taller than the original roofline. The main block of the façade was arranged into three bays, with a tier of pointed-arch door openings at ground level, a similar tier of pointed-arched windows at the second story, and a single pointed-arch niche in the pediment where the congregation installed a statue of St. Joseph. The square corner bell tower, one bay wide and one bay deep, featured similar pointed-arch openings and was crowned with a castellated parapet. The Gothic Revival style may have been chosen for its long-standing connection with Catholicism. The church, which originally sought to hide its association with the building's purchase, asserted its presence in Kingston through its architectural choices, associating the church with the established history of Catholicism and Gothic architecture.

In 1965, St. Joseph's announced plans to demolish its historic church and build a new one in time for its 100th anniversary celebration in 1968, claiming that "the present structure is in such condition that it is apparently not feasible to redecorate and renovate the present building."³³ The congregation eventually decided against the plan—apparently at the behest of a preservation-minded parishioner—and instead to hire a restoration architect to stabilize the building and modernize its interior "to accommodate the liturgical changes decreed by the Second Vatican Council."³⁴ These extensive renovations, completed in 1972 (after the period of significance), included the removal of the side galleries, frescoes, side altars, and the Gothic altar superstructure.³⁵ It is possible that the projecting confessionals attached to both side elevations, as well as the added front bay to the left of the façade, were added at this time.

Rectory

St. Joseph's first pastor, the Rev. James Dougherty, initially lived "in a small house on the corner of Wall and Pearl Streets" until around 1874, when he was able to acquire the lot immediately south of the church.³⁶ There he commissioned a rectory for himself, which allowed him easy access to his increasingly busy congregation. Even though the rectory was built on a parish campus, its as-yet-unidentified architect was inspired by residential rather than ecclesiastical architectural tastes of the time. Since the building's primary function was

³⁰ Wood used similar details on the Calisthenium and Riding Academy (1866) at Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, NY.

³¹ "Our History."

³² Rhoads, 34. "Architect Beardsley's New Job," *Evening Enterprise*, November 12, 1897, 5.

³³ "St. Joseph's Plans New Church on Present Site," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, September 13, 1965, 8.

³⁴ "Our History."

³⁵ The main altar, installed in 1869 during the renovations designed by J. A. Wood, apparently remains intact.

³⁶ Burtzell, 446.

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residential, it needed to be, above all, comfortable and practical in terms of living standards. The Second Empire style was popular toward the end of the nineteenth century for residential suburban buildings such as the rectory, and St. Joseph's Rectory portrays these character defining features. The structure is box shaped, constructed with painted brick exterior walls with wood-framed construction. The building features a one-story projecting porch at its primary west elevation that is supported by columns. The cornice is ornamental and supported by ornate brackets that bleed into a mansard roof.

1913 School and Convent

The lot just south of the rectory became available in late 1911 and St. Joseph's was able to purchase it in 1912. Even before the lot was secured, St. Joseph's hired Arthur C. Longyear to design a new school at 236 Wall Street. The adjacent convent at 59 Pearl Street, completed the same year, was also likely designed by Longyear. The architect was clearly adept at school design and was also favored by the city's Catholic parishes—he designed similar schools for St. Mary's and St. Peter's around the same time. With the new educational space, the parish could accommodate an increased yearly enrollment of three to four hundred students.³⁷

The 1913 school building was designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. Just as with the Greek Revival style, architects were looking to ancient buildings for inspiration, this time to Italy, and the style was strongly associated with Roman wealth and knowledge.³⁸ The choice of the Italian Renaissance Revival style for St. Joseph's school used popular architectural tastes to emphasize the benefits of the newly centralized Catholic education, associating it with prized ancient Roman values. The St. Joseph's School portrays the style's character-defining features as applied to an educational building. It is also one of the only Italian Renaissance Revival style educational buildings in Kingston. The three-story building consists of a brick, limestone, and cast-stone façade, all of which contribute to the building's architectural aesthetics. The elevations, particularly the street facing west and south elevations, contain ornate brick and limestone pilasters and limestone string courses, which create a strong division between the stories. Window sills feature limestone. The cornice is constructed of ornamental painted wood. The windows at the third story feature an arched top at the south and north elevations. The roof is lined with a brick parapet.

The convent, on the other hand, was designed in the Mediterranean Revival style, a style that often recalled the Spanish colonial era. The St. Joseph's Convent portrays the character-defining features of a Mediterranean Revival style building. The building features a flat brick façade. The roof is typical of Mediterranean Revival style as it is pitched, contains eaves at the primary south elevation and the north elevation, and is constructed with clay shingle tiles. The south and north ends of the roof are gabled. The primary entrance features a segmental arched top and features a small porch with a clay tiled overhang. While designed in a different style than the school, the convent's attribution to Longyear is supported by numerous similarities in details including the multi-hued Flemish bond brickwork and architectural details such as the keystone window lintels.

1963 School

As the Catholic population continued to increase, then pastor, Monsignor Stephen Connelley, decided St. Joseph's should build a new school to accommodate the growing student population. Ground was broken in

³⁷ "Archbishop Returns for 100-Year Fete."

³⁸ "Italian Renaissance Revival: 1910-1930," Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Washington State, accessed June 24, 2022, <https://dahp.wa.gov/historic-preservation/historic-buildings/architectural-style-guide/italian-renaissance-revival>.

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1962 and the completed building was officially opened in 1963. The Modern-style school was designed by Albert E. Milliken and built by contractor Henry Swart and Son at a cost of \$450,000.

While decidedly Modern, which was the most popular style both for public and Roman Catholic schools erected during the 1960s, Milliken purposefully eschewed the metal-and-glass aesthetics of the International Style. Especially when designing schools, he believed that "multi-story masonry buildings, compared with the modern type of aluminum and glass panel construction are likely to present less of a problem of maintenance, have lower heat loss and afford more comfort to the occupants."³⁹ His design for St. Joseph's embodies these beliefs. The building features a brick façade with minimal ornament except for the crosses on the east and south elevations. The building has many large windows, and the horizontal basement windows are particularly Modern in style. The metal roof is flat, and the building is rectilinear with irregular floors at one, one-and-a-half, and two stories.

Garage

In 1939, a "new garage and living quarters for the maids in the rectory" was erected immediately behind the rectory.⁴⁰ This utilitarian two-story building had three automobile bays on the ground floor and living space above. The side-gabled building featured simple elevations of brick laid in common bond, and window openings with brick sills and soldier brick lintels. The most prominent feature is the low-pitched awning supported by heavy braces.

Architects of the St. Joseph's Parish Complex

Henry Rector (1793-1878) was born in Duanesburg, New York, and moved to Albany by 1813.⁴¹ His first documented architectural commissions include several row houses built 1827-19. He is first listed in directories as an architect in 1830 and had become the city's leading (by some accounts only) architect by the middle of that decade. Most of his notable designs from the period were in the Greek Revival style with full temple fronts, including the State Hall (1835-42, now the New York State Court of Appeals, NR listed 1971). Legal troubles in the 1840s and increasing competition from other architects starting in the 1850s diminished Rector's architectural practice, although he continued to design buildings in Albany and, as the primary account of his career notes, "there is little doubt that during his lifetime he contributed significantly to the physical development and enhancement of the city."⁴² Rector's design for the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Kingston (later partially redesigned for St. Joseph's) was executed during the height of his architectural practice and was stylistically similar to his most noted works in Albany.

John A. Wood (1837-1910) was born in Bethel, New York. He established his architectural practice in Poughkeepsie by 1863 before moving to New York City in 1871. Much of his early work was located in the mid-Hudson Valley region, Poughkeepsie and Kingston in particular. He designed several buildings associated with the Vassar Brothers in Poughkeepsie: Calisthenium and Riding Academy, later Avery Hall at Vassar College (1866); Vassar Home for Aged Men (1880, NR listed 1972); and Vassar Brothers Institute (1882, NR listed 1972). During the period he was working on the redesign of St. Joseph's church, he also designed

³⁹ "Architect Tells PTA Complicated Schools, Costly," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, April 19, 1963, 16.

⁴⁰ "Our History." See also "Two-Story Garage Being Erected at St. Joseph's," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, July 27, 1939, 13.

⁴¹ Norman S. Rice and Walter R. Wheeler, "Henry Rector," *Architects in Albany*, ed. Diana S. Waite (Albany, NY: Mount Ida Press, 2009), 5-6.

⁴² Rice and Wheeler, "Henry Rector."

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almshouses in Poughkeepsie (1868, NR listed 1978) and Kingston (1872-74, NR listed), as well as the Ponck Hockie Union Chapel, an early example of concrete construction (1870, NR listed). Towards the end of the decade, he produced a trio of similar castellated armories in Kingston (1879), Watertown (1879, demolished), and Newburgh (1880, NR listed). By the 1880s Wood had a national presence; an article from 1891 noted he “has at this moment buildings in course of construction in ten different States” and he even had a branch office in Havana, Cuba.⁴³ He produced a series of sprawling hotels in the Catskill: Summit Mountain House in Pine Hill (1881); the Grand Hotel in Catskill (1881); and Mizzen Top Hotel in Pawling (1881). His commissions outside of New York include the Hillsborough County Courthouse in Tampa Bay, Florida (1892, demolished), as well as another series of grandiose hotels: the Piney Woods Hotel in Thomasville, Georgia (1885, demolished), the Oglethorpe Hotel in Brunswick, Georgia (1888, demolished), and most notably the Tampa Bay Hotel (1888-91, listed as a National Historic Landmark 1976).

William Judd Beardsley Jr. (1872-1934) was born in Poughkeepsie.⁴⁴ Around 1890 he moved to New York City to study architecture, returning to Poughkeepsie two years later and establishing his own practice there in 1893. He maintained a branch office in Kingston for most of the 1890s; during this period, it appears he principally designed residences in those two cities, including the Charles Morschauser House in Poughkeepsie (1902, NR listed 2014). Later in his career Beardsley appears to have specialized in civic and institutional designs. One of his first such commissions was the Dutchess County Courthouse (1902-03, NR listed 1982), the first of ten courthouses he would design across the state. He also produced jails for twenty-four New York counties, including Rensselaer (1910-12, NR listed 1986 as part of the Central Troy Historic District), Montgomery (1914), and Oneida (1927), as well as the Attica state prison (1931). Beardsley’s design for the façade and bell tower at St. Joseph’s was relatively early in his career.

Arthur Curtis Longyear (1867-1929) began his architectural career in New York City around 1890 and moved his office in Kingston around 1908. His first known design was an 1890 competition entry for Grace Presbyterian Chapel in the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood of Brooklyn. According to his obituary in the *Kingston Daily Freeman*, “Mr. Longyear for many years had been one of the leading architects in this section of the state.”⁴⁵ He is best known for a series of school buildings in Kingston, including parochial schools for St. Peter’s (ca. 1911), St. Mary’s (1913), and St. Joseph’s (1913), and culminating with his design for the Kingston High School (1915).

Albert Edward Milliken (1900-1978) was raised in Queens, NY, and received his degree in architecture from Cornell University in 1924.⁴⁶ During college he was active in theater and after graduation he briefly worked as assistant in the office of Norman Bel Geddes—then a pioneering stage designer and later one of the country’s leading industrial designers—from whom he learned a “dogma-free design approach, particularly in regards to modernist architecture.”⁴⁷ During the early 1930s, at the onset of the Great Depression, he was a designer in the Division of Architecture within the State Department of Public Works, where he served as primary designer of the Kingston Armory (1931-32, officially attributed to State Architect William E. Haugaard).⁴⁸ Milliken opened his own architectural practice in Kingston in 1935; one of his notable early commissions was the Woodstock Playhouse (1938, NR listed 1988, since demolished). He served as an engineer during World War II, overseeing

⁴³ “The Bill to Regulate the Practice of Architecture,” *Real Estate Record and Builder’s Guide*, March 28, 1891, 474.

⁴⁴ Holly Wahlberg, *Charles Morschauser House National Register Nomination Form*, 2014.

⁴⁵ Obituary, *Kingston Daily Freeman*, November 4, 1929.

⁴⁶ Marissa Marvelli, *Pilgrim Furniture Company National Register Nomination Form*, 2018; Rhoads, 188-189.

⁴⁷ Marvelli, 12.

⁴⁸ “Kingston Armory Plans Prepared,” *Kingston Daily Freeman*, February 3, 1931, 8.

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construction on an air base in Bermuda and designing a photo laboratory in England. His post-war work showed his versatility and practicality as a designer. He produced numerous residences, as well as civic and commercial buildings, in a range of traditional styles, notably the Wiltwyck Country Club (1955-56), the Kingston Savings Bank at 373 Wall Street (1960), and the former Kingston City Hall (1968-71) at Broadway and Garraghan Drive. Milliken was also comfortable working in the emerging architectural modes. His Pilgrim Furniture Factory at 2 South Prospect Street (1946-47, NR listed 2018) is designed in the Streamlined Moderne style, while he embraced Modernism for commissions such as the Rondout Savings Bank at 306 Broadway (1967). Later in his career, he made something of a specialty of school buildings; in addition to the school for St. Joseph's, he served as the in-house architecture for the Ulster County Community College (now SUNY Ulster) starting in 1963, and designed Grant D. Morse Elementary School (1964) in Saugerties.⁴⁹ Notably, Milliken's vision of Modernism eschewed the metal-and-glass aesthetic of the International Style, favoring instead masonry construction used functionally and economically.

⁴⁹ Like the St. Joseph's school, the Saugerties elementary was built by Henry A. Swart and Son.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Wheeler, Walter R. "Henry Rector, Architect." Typescript. 2023.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.18
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.932173 | Longitude: -74.018927 |
| 2. Latitude: 41.931152 | Longitude: -74.018948 |

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

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

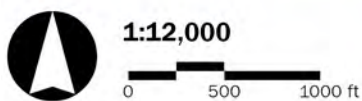
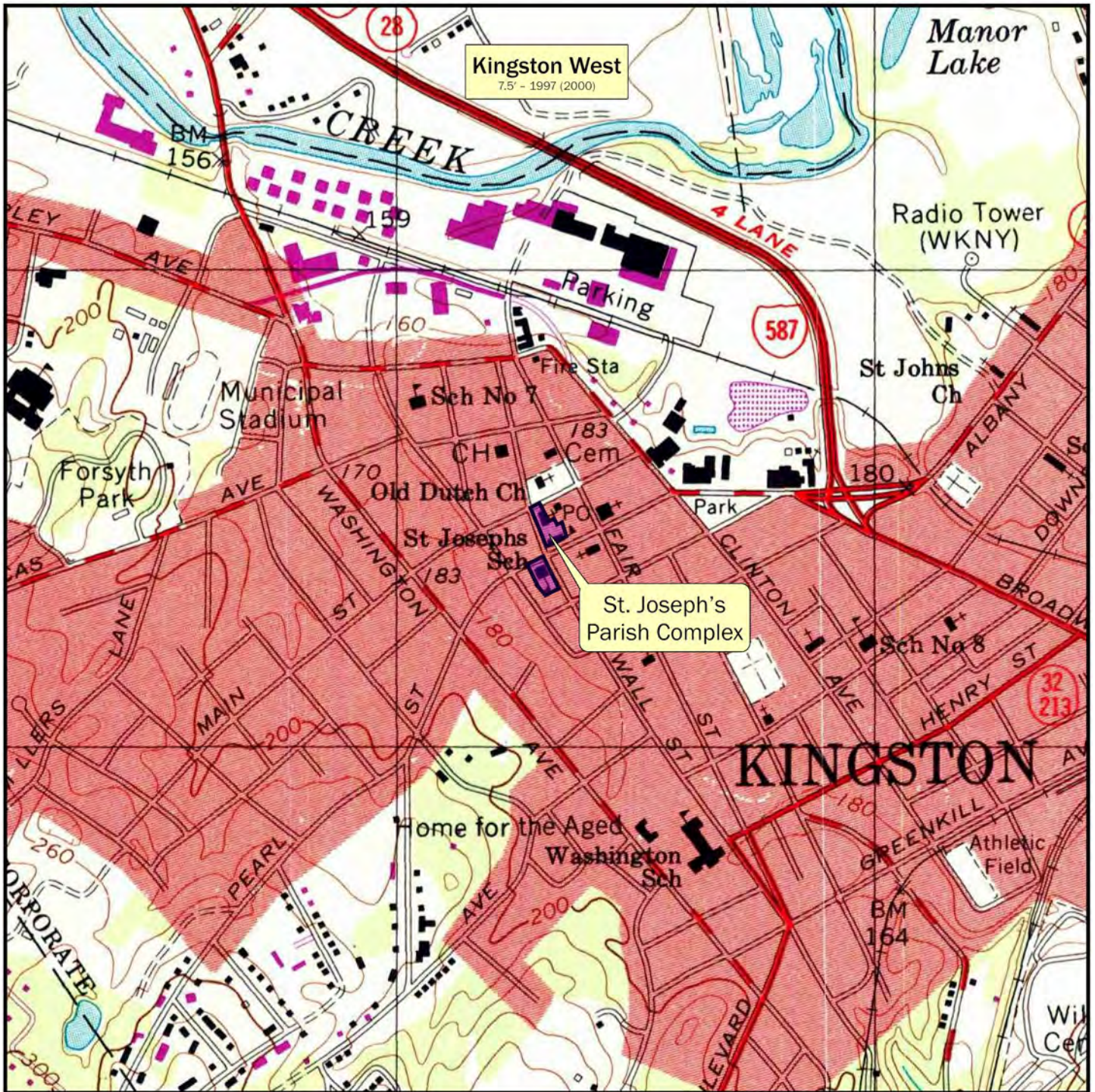
The boundary encompasses all property historically associated with the St. Joseph's Parish Complex during the period of significance. The boundary excludes three lots adjacent to the 1963 school now owned by St. Joseph's and used as parking lots that were not historically associated with the parish (the Sanborn Fire Insurance map republished 1957 shows residences on these lots).

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Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

Mapped 01/11/2024 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

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Section A: 0.74 ac

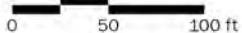
Section B: 0.68 ac



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1:1,200



Nomination Boundary (1.42 ac)



Tax Parcels



New York State
 Parks, Recreation and
 Historic Preservation

Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

Ulster County Parcel Year: 2021

Mapped 01/11/2024 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

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Name of Property

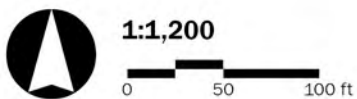
County and State


Section A: 0.74 ac

Section B: 0.68 ac



Point	Latitude	Longitude	Point	Latitude	Longitude
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 Nomination Boundary (1.42 ac)



Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

New York State Orthoimagery Year: 2021

Mapped 01/11/2024 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

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Name of Property

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nathan Curwen/Cindy Hamilton/Mariana Melin-Corcoran; Revised and edited by Christopher D. Brazee, NYSHPO

organization Heritage Consulting Group date _____

street & number 15 West Highland Avenue telephone 215-248-1260

city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19118

email chamilton@heritage-consulting.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: St. Joseph's Parish Complex

City or Vicinity: Kingston

County: Ulster County State: New York

Photographer: Nathan Curwen, Heritage Consulting Group

Date Photographed: December 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 0001 of 0025. Church, North Elevation, looking south.
- 0002 of 0025. Church, North and East Elevations, looking southwest.
- 0003 of 0025. Church, West Elevation, looking northeast.
- 0004 of 0025. Church, Interior, looking north.
- 0005 of 0025. Rectory, West Elevation, looking east.
- 0006 of 0025. Rectory, South and East Elevations, looking northwest.
- 0007 of 0025. School, West Elevation, looking east.
- 0008 of 0025. School, South Elevation, looking north.
- 0009 of 0025. School, North Elevation, looking southwest.
- 0010 of 0025. School, First Floor, Stair Hall, looking east.

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- 0011 of 0025. School, First Floor, Classroom, looking northeast.
- 0012 of 0025. School, Second Floor, Corridor, looking east.
- 0013 of 0025. School, Second Floor, Classroom, looking southwest.
- 0014 of 0025. School, Third Floor, Auditorium, looking southeast.
- 0015 of 0025. School, Third Floor, Storage Room, looking southeast.
- 0016 of 0025. Convent, South Elevation, looking north.
- 0017 of 0025. Convent, South and East Elevations, looking northwest.
- 0018 of 0025. Convent, North Elevation, looking south.
- 0019 of 0025. Convent, First Floor, Dining Room, looking northeast.
- 0020 of 0025. Convent, Second Floor, Bedroom, looking southeast.
- 0021 of 0025. Convent, Third Floor, Stair, looking west.
- 0022 of 0025. Garage and Maids' Quarters, West Elevation, looking northeast.
- 0023 of 0025. Second St. Joseph's School, East Elevation, looking southwest.
- 0024 of 0025. Second St. Joseph's School, South and East Elevations, looking west.
- 0025 of 0025. Second St. Joseph's School, looking southwest at noncontributing shed.

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

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

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Historic Maps and Images

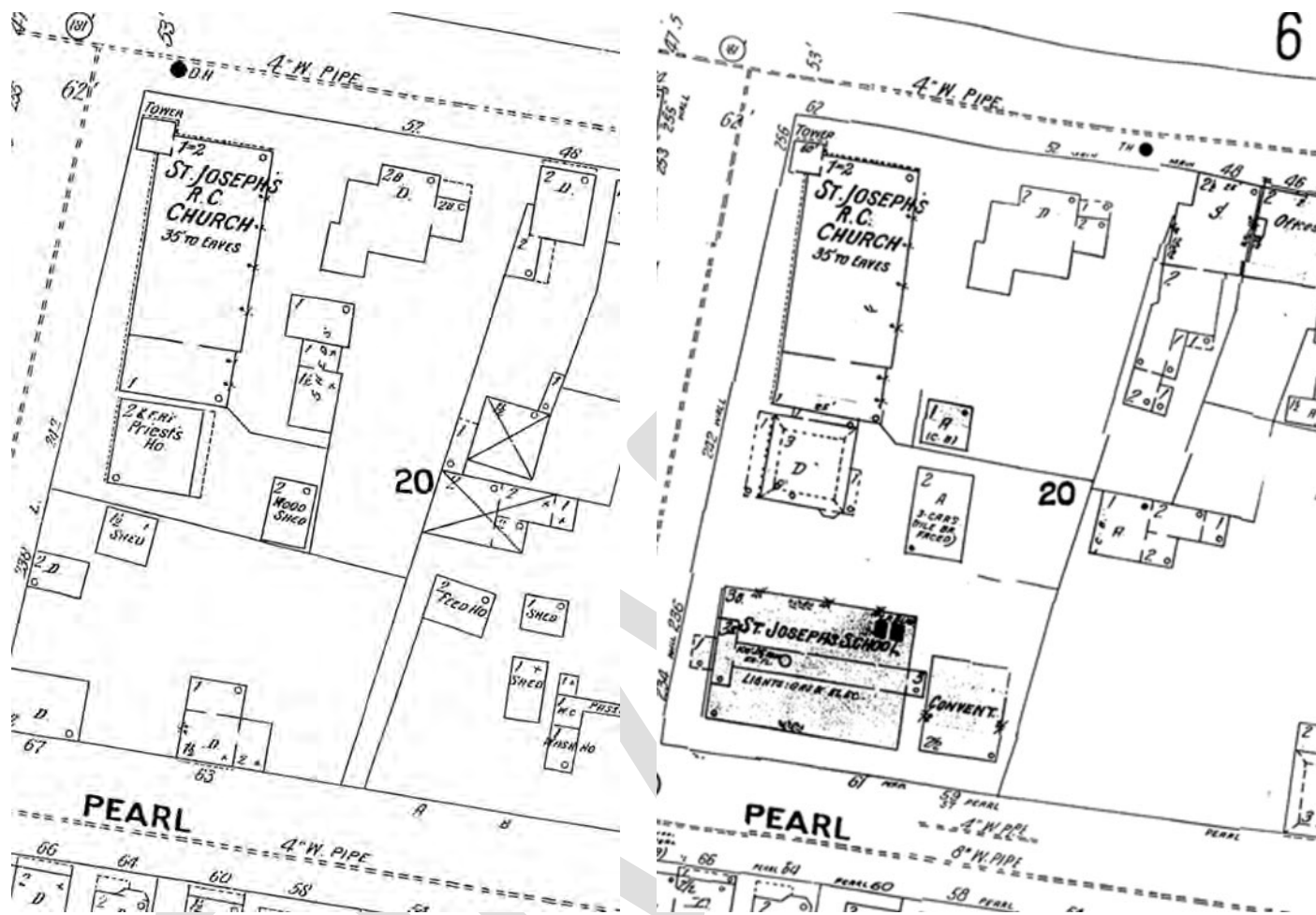


Figure 1: Details, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Left: 1899 edition, plate 8.
Right: 1950 updated edition, plate 8.

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Figure 2: Photographic postcard of St. Joseph's Church and Rectory.

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Figure 3: Postcard of St. Joseph's Church, Rectory, and School, ca. mid-1900s.

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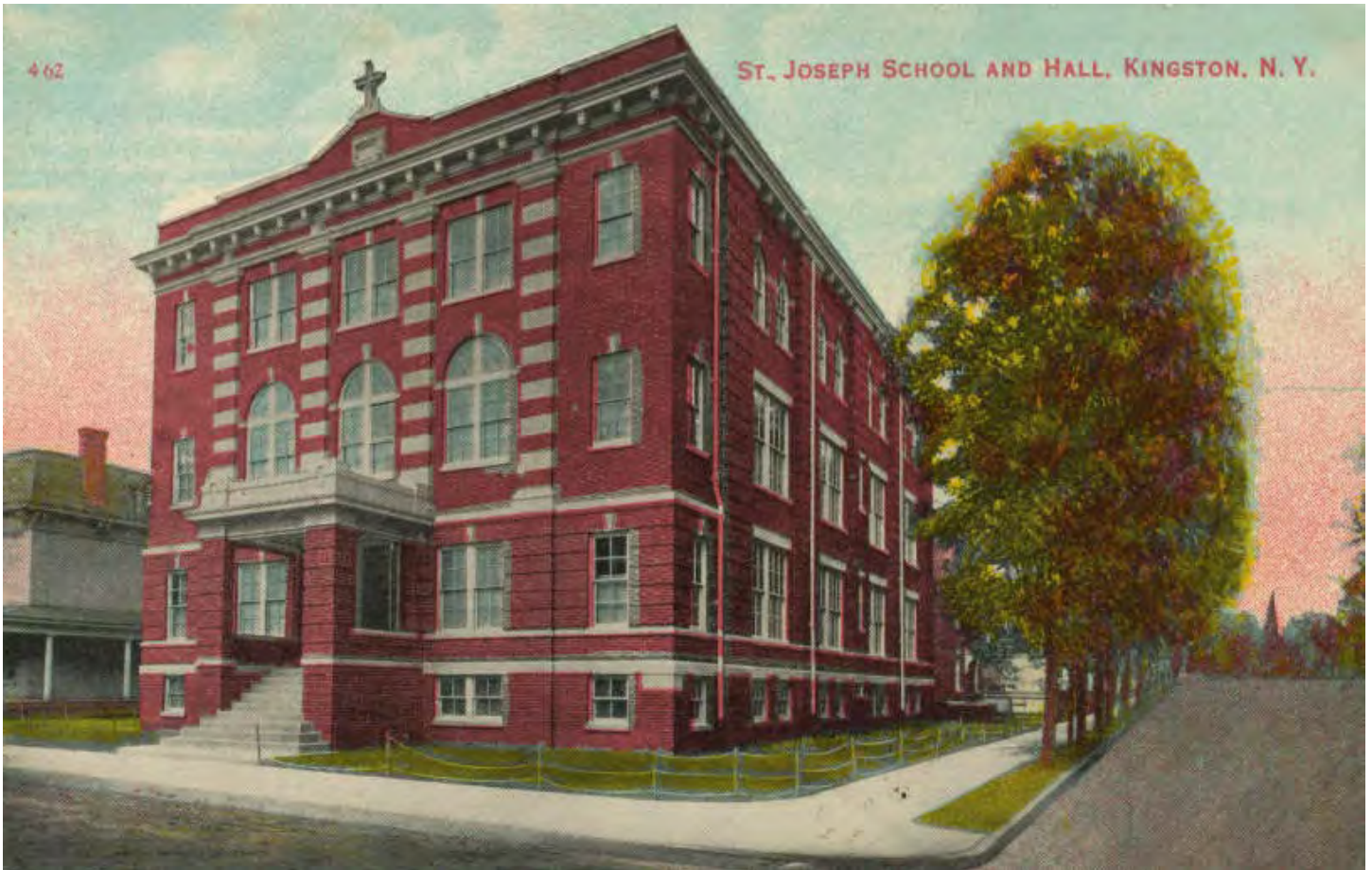


Figure 4: Photographic postcard of St. Joseph's School.



NY_UlsterCounty_StJosephsParishComplex_001.jpg



NY_UlsterCounty_StJosephsParishComplex_002.jpg



NY_UlsterCounty_StJosephsParishComplex_003.jpg



NY_UlsterCounty_StJosephsParishComplex_004.jpg



NY_UlsterCounty_StJosephsParishComplex_005.jpg



NY_UlsterCounty_StJosephsParishComplex_006.jpg



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NY_UlsterCounty_StJosephsParishComplex_025.jpg