

EXHIBITION

# Albany

*Shape of The City From The 17<sup>th</sup> Through The Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century*

Art in Embassies Exhibition | United States Embassy in Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Umjetnost u ambasadama | Ambasada SAD u Bosni i Hercegovini

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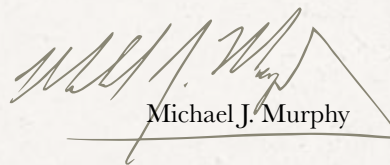
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# Ambassador's Introduction

In 1887, a recently widowed woman traveled from Germany with her daughter and her 17-year-old son, Alois, to America. In 1888, a young man named Edward left a small village in Kilkenny, Ireland, for the United States. In 1889, a Polish man from Posen, then in Germany, journeyed to the United States with his family, including his one-year-old daughter, Hedwig. In 1890, Mary Neidl left her Bavarian village to join her three siblings in New York State. In 1892, a woman named Bridget, but who called herself Mary, arrived in the United States from Ireland. In 1903, a young, aspiring baker, Vincent, from Russian Poland traveled to America. Later that same year, Wenzel, a Bohemian German left what is now Czechia for the United States to stay with the man who would become his father-in-law. The man's daughter, Marie, had arrived in the United States in 1895. All of these people settled in Albany, New York, then among the larger, more prosperous, and politically important cities in the United States. Each of these people sought opportunity. At times, they struggled with poverty and encountered discrimination from those who had settled in the city in the decades before. These immigrants were proud of their ethnic identities, joining Deutscher Clubs and attending St. Casimir's Church with other Poles from the Old Country, but they

did not romanticize them. They embraced America and proudly wore the label "American," as well as German, Polish, and Irish.

This admixture of Irish, German, and Polish eventually produced new families of Americans, including mine. Some of their descendants continue to live in Albany. This exhibition tells some of Albany's story with an emphasis on how the immigrants and migrants who came to New York's capital city shaped its history from 1624 through the early twentieth century. Today, a new wave of immigrants from places like Guyana, China, Pakistan, and the Philippines are settling in Albany, enriching its culture and shaping its history. America is imperfect, but ultimately Americans are driven by a set of ideals that has provided the intellectual foundation for the changes necessary to move America closer to those ideals. E pluribus unum, out of many one.



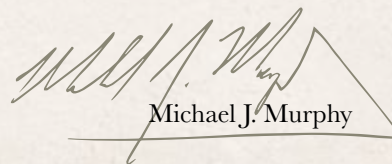
Michael J. Murphy

# Uvodna riječ ambasadora

Davne 1887. godine, jedna tek obudovjela žena zaputila se sa kćerkom i sedamnaestogodišnjim sinom Aloisom iz Njemačke u Ameriku. 1888. godine, mladić po imenu Edward napustio je malo selo u oblasti Kilkenny u Irskoj i otišao u Ameriku. 1889. godine, Poljak iz Poznana, koji je u to vrijeme još bio dio Njemačke, krenuo je put Amerike sa porodicom, uključujući jednogodišnju kćer Hedwigu. Mary Neidl napustila je rodno selo u Bavarskoj 1890. godine kako bi se pridružila troje članova svoje porodice u Državi New York. Žena po imenu Bridget, koja je preferirala da je zovu Mary, stigla je u Sjedinjene Države iz Irske 1892. godine. Mladi, ambiciozni pekar Vincent iz Kongresne Poljske doputovao je u Ameriku 1903. Nešto kasnije iste godine, čovjek po imenu Wenzel, stanovnik Njemačke češkog porijekla napustio je svoje ognjište, danas u sastavu Češke Republike, i došao u Ameriku gdje se smjestio kod čovjeka koji će kasnije postati njegov tast. Kći tog čovjeka, Marie, stigla je u Ameriku 1895. godine. Svi oni naselili su se u Albany, u Državi New York, koji je tada bio među većim, prosperitetnijim i politički značajnijim gradovima u Sjedinjenim Državama. Svi su oni tragali za srećom. Ponekad su se nosili sa siromaštvom i susretali sa diskriminacijom od strane onih koji su se naselili u grad nekoliko decenija prije. Ovi doseljenici ponosili su se

svojim etničkim identitetima, priključivali su se klubovima Deutchera, na misu išli u crkvu Sv. Kazimira sa ostalim Poljacima iz domovine, ali nisu se time zanosili. Prihvatili su Ameriku i ponosno nosili etiketu “Amerikanac”, kao i Nijemac, Poljak i Irac.

Sve ove primjese irskog, njemačkog i poljskog u konačnici su iznjedrile nove porodice Amerikanaca, uključujući moju. Neki od njihovih potomaka još uvijek žive u Albanyju. Ova postavka prikazuje dio priče o Albanyju u čijem fokusu je uticaj doseljenika i migranata koji su pristizali u glavni grad Države New York, oblikujući njegovu istoriju od 1624. godine sve do početka dvadesetog stoljeća. Danas se novi talas doseljenika iz Gvajane, Kine, Pakistana i Filipina nastanjuje u Albany, obogaćujući kulturu ovog grada i oblikujući njegovu istoriju. Amerika je nesavršena, ali u konačnici, Amerikanci se vode skupom ideala koji je utkan u intelektualne temelje promjena koje su neophodne kako bi se Amerika približila upravo tim idealima. E pluribus unum, od mnogih jedan.



Michael J. Murphy

# A Short Sketch of Albany's History and Importance

*By Jessica Fisher Neidl*

It began as a footpath. West to east, and down a steep and rocky hill, traders and adventurers bore tracks along the banks of a stream that came down and emptied into the river.

To the Mohawks this old trail, and the plateau it traversed, was Ska-nek-ta-de, “the place beyond the open pines.” To the seventeenth-century Dutch, the first Europeans to settle in the area, it was *‘t padt in het bosch*, “the path into the woods,” or *Maquaes padt*, “the Mohawk path.” Here, along this earliest of gateways to the west, a settlement developed, and Colonial America’s first economy took root, seeding our nation’s growth over four centuries – from small, scattered villages to upstart colonies to an independent nation to a global superpower unlike anything else the world has ever seen.

Today, the path into the woods, long since made into a bustling city street, is the heart of Albany, New York.

It was not happenstance. Today’s Albany, the capital city of New York State, and the remarkable region that has

grown up around it, and with it was settled entirely because of geography.

About a hundred and forty miles north of its mouth in New York Harbor, the Hudson River shallows at Albany to a depth that made further exploration by ship in the seventeenth century impossible. Here, European traders anchored on the west bank of the river in 1609 and established Fort Nassau in 1614 – the first Dutch settlement, and among the earliest European settlements, in North America. By this time, Mohawk and Mohican peoples had lived – hunted, farmed, worshipped, and interacted with each other – in what is now Upstate New York for many thousands of years. The resulting confluence of cultures between new European arrivals and Indigenous people was, by turns, clashing and cooperative, and always complex.

Just a few miles north of Albany, the Mohawk River joins the Hudson from the west. Before plank roads and paved roads and highways, this vital waterway and the footpaths

that followed it were the way from the Hudson Valley, and from the Atlantic, into the continent's interior. Being just a few days easy sail from young Manhattan proved an auspicious location for a new outpost. Moreover, being close to the confluence of two mighty rivers and two fecund valleys facilitated mobility and sustenance. In short, settlement here, where Albany is today, made sense.

Throughout the seventeenth century, the global demand for beaver pelts used in the making of warm, waterproof hats and clothing increased commerce exponentially in what is today's Capital Region of New York State. Upstate New York's waterways were glutted with beavers. To promulgate the fur trade, in 1624 the Dutch West India Company (WIC) established Fort Orange two miles north of the fledgling Fort Nassau, which had been washed away by floods a few years earlier. Over the course of the next three decades, traders came and went and the population of the fort swelled enough to spill outside its walls. The surrounding community was officially named Beverwijck, or "beaver district," in 1652 when the WIC took control of the broader area.

In the year of its official formation, Beverwijck consisted of a few dozen households. Coming on the heels of the fur traders were craftsmen and tradespeople and families – the people who make a place a place. Here, builders and brewers and bakers and smithies and gunstock makers and tenant farmers took the risk and came to try their hand at a new living in a new place on the far edge of

the known world. Though colonists arrived under the Dutch flag, they came from across Europe. There were, for example, Germans, Scandinavians, French, Flemish, Walloons, and a Croatian living in the village in 1652. An unknown number of both free and enslaved Africans lived here during the Dutch period as well, as the Dutch had begun practicing human enslavement in its colonies in the 1590's, a practice that would persist in New York State until 1827, long after the United States was formed.

With the vigorous trade in the seventeenth century came increased traffic along the lower portion of the Path into the Woods, necessitating the backbreaking work of burying the stream beneath the trail in wooden pipes hollowed by hand. To further ease settlement, early residents undertook the grueling work of grading to a gentler slope a steep escarpment. These early feats of ingenuity and strength thus defined the wide expanse of today's State Street between the Capitol and the river – and set the stage for what has become, remarkably, the oldest continuously operating commercial strip in the United States.

Beverwijck and the New Netherland Colony as a whole were ceded to the British in 1664, and the town was renamed "Albany," and the colony, "New York." Though under British rule, the region long retained aspects of its Dutch character. Architectural styles and features, language, social practices and a melting pot of traditions persisted for more than a century.

### **A Place of Beginnings, a Place of Opportunity**

Albany was designated the state capital in 1797, but even before that its position as a convenient crossroads had established it as a meeting place not only for traders but for those who governed or sought to lead. The city was the site of many important meetings between Indigenous and European leaders for decades. In 1754, the Albany Congress was held here, and from it drafted the Albany Plan of Union – the precursor to the U.S. Constitution and the first attempt to unite the now-British colonies in an organized way. Just north of Albany, the American victory at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777 turned the tide of the Revolution in the patriots' favor. Albany, a linchpin in Britain's plans to quash the revolt and bring the Americans to heel, was protected from capture and positioned the Americans to go on to win the war and their independence in 1783.

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Albany grew to become an important American city. It became, and still is, a hub not only for government but for transportation and industry. Albany was the destination of the first successful steamship endeavor, the *Clermont*, which chugged north out of New York City in 1807. In 1831, the first successful steam passenger train in the United States ran from Albany west to Schenectady. And in between, in 1825, the Erie Canal was completed, an engineering marvel so audacious, so truly groundbreaking that it changed the path of the nation. It fostered new access to the continent's interior and with it, the west's expansive lands and storied natural resources. Traveling on these new networks – by

canal and rail, powered by steam – New York State became a leading innovator, producer, and consumer in agriculture, extraction, and manufacturing. Albany became a center for brewing, ironworks, textiles, lumber, publishing, shipping, and rail. Nearly all of the hard labor that powered these industries in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was undertaken by immigrants largely from Europe and their immediate descendants. In the mid- and later twentieth century, Albany saw influxes of new residents from the American South, seeking opportunity and an escape from racist Jim Crow policies, as well as from Asia, South and Central America, and the Middle East.

### **A Capital City Representative of the State**

As the story goes, when Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands paid a visit to New York in 1959, it forced Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller to see the state's capital city with fresh eyes – the eyes of a visitor, and a royal one, at that. The governor's reaction to what he saw in the city's old historic center, what he took to now be a slum, was one of mortification. The result of his embarrassment was a project so ambitious in scope, so outrageously futuristic in design, that it would change Albany irrevocably.

Up until the mid-twentieth century, the city had continued to grow and develop well beyond downtown, spreading west uphill from the river and south and north, into a patchwork of distinct neighborhoods defined by different building styles and social and ethnic communities. Still, by many modern city standards, Albany city proper, not

including its suburbs, has a relatively small footprint, at 22 square miles. But in 1950 the city had reached its population zenith, counting nearly 135,000 residents, considerably more populous than it is today.

In the creation of the Empire State Plaza in the 1960's and 1970's, Albany ceded nearly one hundred urban acres to the state. Thousands of residents, many from immigrant and African American communities, were displaced, and block after block of homes, churches, businesses, and public service institutions like hospitals and police stations, were leveled. In their place arose an expansive office and cultural complex, a monument to civic service and leadership wrought in hard, bright marble and concrete, now the most prominent element of the Albany skyline. The process and project, fifty years later, remains controversial in the city.

What began as a footpath more than four hundred years ago is, today, the sixth largest city in New York, home to nearly 97,000 Americans. It remains the seat of state government and has also become a hub for higher education, medicine, and nanotechnology development. Surrounding the city is some of the most beautiful natural landscape to be found anywhere in the United States, and within the city one encounters rare and varied historic architecture and streetscapes. It is a region that has been the stage for innumerable events and advancements that have shaped the nation and advanced the human cause.

Albany is among the nation's oldest continuing human settlements. While Albany faces all the challenges of the modern world, the city and many of its neighborhoods continue to rank high in studies of the best places to live in the United States, and it continues to attract immigrants from around the world.



# Kratki prikaz istorije i važnosti grada Albanyja

*Piše Jessica Fisher Neidl*

Sve je počelo kao pješačka staza. Od zapada ka istoku, niz strmo i kamenito brdo, trgovci i avanturisti ostavljali su tragove uz potok koji je tekao uz puteljak i ulijevao se u rijeku.

Za Mohoke je ova stara staza, kao i plato preko kojeg je prelazila, bila Ska-nek-ta-de, “mjesto iza borove šume“. Nizozemci koji su tu živjeli u sedamnaestom stoljeću – prvi Evropljani koji su naselili ovu oblast – stazu su nazvali ‘t padt in het bosch, “staza u šumu”, ili Maquaes padt, “staza Mohoka“. Na ovom mjestu, koje je bilo jedan od prvih prolaza ka zapadu, izgrađeno je naselje u kojem su zabilježene prve ekonomske aktivnosti kolonijalne Amerike i predstavljalo je sjeme razvoja naše nacije u naredna četiri stoljeća – od malih, raštrkanih sela, preko kolonija skorojevića i nezavisne države, do globalne super sile koju svijet nikada nije vidio.

Danas je ta staza, koja je odavno živa gradska ulica, srce Albanyja, u Državi New York.

Sve to nije bilo slučajno. Današnji grad Albany, glavni grad Države New York, kao i nevjerojatno okruženje koje je ras-

lo zajedno sa gradom i uz njega, naseljeni su isključivo zbog njihovog geografskog položaja.

Na otprilike 140 milja sjeverno od ušća koje se nalazi u blizini Luke New York, rijeka Hudson je u sedamnaestom stoljeću u gradu Albanyju bila toliko plitka da njom nisu mogli ploviti brodovi. Tu su se 1609. evropski trgovci usidrili na zapadnoj obali rijeke i 1614. izgradili luku Nassau – prvo nizozemsko naselje i jedno od najranijih evropskih naselja u Sjevernoj Americi. Do tada su hiljadama godina pripadnici plemena Mohawk i Mohican živjeli, lovili, bavili se poljoprivredom, molili bogovima i komunicirali međusobno u oblasti koja se danas zove Upstate New York. Taj susret kultura novopridošlih stanovnika iz Evrope i autohtonog stanovništva nekada je bio uzrok sukoba, nekada saradnje, ali je svakako uvijek bio kompleksan.

Samo nekoliko milja sjeverno od Albanyja, rijeka Mohawk se ulijeva u rijeku Hudson sa zapada. Prije postojanja drvenih i asfaltiranih puteva ili autocesta, ovaj ključni riječni tok i pješačke staze koje su ga pratile bile su put od doline rijeke Hudson i od Atlantskog okeana do unutrašnjosti

kontinenta. Pošto se nalazila na samo nekoliko dana lagane plovidbe od novog naselja Manhattan, ova lokacija pokazala se kao dobro mjesto za izgradnju novog naselja. Štaviše, blizina mjesta na kojem se sastaju dvije velike rijeke i dvije plodne doline doprinijela je mobilnosti i olakšala egzistenciju. Ukratko, imalo je smisla podizati naselje na tom mjestu na kojem je danas Albany.

Tokom sedamnaestog stoljeća globalna potražnja za dabrovim krznom koje se koristilo za izradu toplih, vodootpornih šešira i odjeće doprinijela je brzom razvoju trgovine u oblasti koja je danas područje glavnog grada Države New York. Vodeni tokovi u Upstate New York bili su veliko stanište dabrova. Kako bi promovirali trgovinu krznom, nizozemska kompanija West India (WIC) je 1624. izgradila utvrdu po imenu Orange dvije milje sjeverno od opustošene luke Nassau koju je poplava uništila nekoliko godina ranije. U naredne tri decenije, trgovci su dolazili i odlazili, a populacija utvrde je toliko narasla da su ljudi morali živjeti van njenih zidina. Godine 1652. vanjsko naselje je zvanično dobilo ime Beverwijck, ili “distrikt dabrova” kada je WIC preuzeo kontrolu nad širim područjem.

U godini kada je zvanično osnovano, naselje Beverwijck sastojalo se od nekoliko desetina domaćinstava. Zajedno sa trgovcima krznom, došli su zanatlije, trgovci drugim robama i porodice – ljudi koji grad čine gradom. Građevinari, pivari, pekari, kovači, kundakdžije i farmeri zakupci preuzeli su rizik i došli su da probaju novi život, na novom mjestu, na dalekom kraju poznatog svijeta. Iako su

kolonisti stizali pod nizozemskom zastavom, bili su iz svih dijelova Evrope. Na primjer, u selu je 1652. bilo Nijemaca, Skandinavaca, Francuza, Flamanaca, Valonaca, te jedan Hrvat. Nepoznat broj slobodnih i porobljenih Afrikanaca također je živio ovdje za vrijeme nizozemskog perioda jer su Nizozemci uveli ropstvo u svojim kolonijama 1590-ih godina, a ropstvo se nastavilo u Državi New York sve do 1827, dugo nakon osnivanja Sjedinjenih Država.

Uz jačanje privrede u sedamnaestom stoljeću, pojačao se saobraćaj na dijelu puta koji je vodio ka šumama, što je zahtijevalo komplikovane radove na pravljenju podzemnog odvoda za potok koji je tekao uz put, a drvene cijevi za odvod rađene su ručno. Kako bi se olakšalo naseljavanje, prvi stanovnici su mukotrpno radili na smanjenju strmine potoka. Ovi rani genijalni poduhvati definisali su razvoj današnje Ulice State koja se nalazi između zgrade vlade i rijeke – i pripremili su teren za nešto što je postalo najstariji trgovinski centar u Sjedinjenim Državama sa najdužom tradicijom.

Beverwijck i kolonija Nova Nizozemska (New Netherland) predate su Britancima 1664. kada je grad preimenovan u “Albany” a kolonija u “New York”. Pod britanskom vladavinom region je dugo zadržao nizozemski karakter. Arhitektonski stilovi i karakteristike, jezik, društveni običaji, mjesto susretanja različitih kultura – sve je to trajalo više od jednog stoljeća.

### **Mjesto novih početaka, mjesto novih prilika**

Grad Albany proglašen je glavnim gradom države 1797, ali je zbog svog položaja i činjenice da se nalazio na važnom raskršću i ranije slovio za mjesto susreta ne samo trgovaca, nego svih onih koji su vladali ili željeli da postanu lideri. Decenijama je grad bio mjesto održavanja mnogih važnih sastanaka između domicilnog stanovništva i evropskih lidera. Godine 1754. je u gradu održan Kongres grada Albany na kojem je dogovoren Plan ujedinjenja Albanyja – preteča Ustavu SAD i prvi pokušaj da se na organizovan način ujedine tadašnje britanske kolonije. Sjeverno od grada Albanyja, pobjeda Amerikanaca u bici kod Saratoge 1777. godine, promijenila je tok Revolucije u korist patriota. Grad Albany, ključ britanskih planova za gušenje revolucije i pokoravanje Amerikanaca, odbranjen je u napadima i predstavljao je okosnicu za Amerikance u kasnijoj pobjedi u ratu i njihovoj nezavisnosti 1783.

Tokom osamnaestog i devetnaestog stoljeća Albany je postao važan grad u Americi. Postao je i još uvijek je središte ne samo vlasti, nego je i transportni i industrijski centar. Albany je bio konačna destinacija za prvo uspješno putovanje parnim brodom, Cleremontom, koji je zabrektao na putu iz New Yorka 1807. Prvo uspješno putovanje putničkim vozom sa parnom lokomotivom u SAD desilo se godine 1831. na relaciji od Albanyja do Schenectadyja na zapadu. U međuvremenu, 1825. godine, završena je izgradnja kanala Eire, inženjerskog čuda koje je bilo toliko odvažno i revolucionarno da je promijenilo put kojim je zemlja išla. Kanal je olakšao pristup unutrašnjosti

kontinenta, njegovim prostranim poljima i nevjerojatnim prirodnim bogatstvima. Zbog putovanja ovim novim mrežama – kanalom i željeznicom na parni pogon – Država New York postala je vodeća po broju inovatora, proizvođača i potrošača u poljoprivredi, rudarstvu i proizvodnji. Albany je postao centar za proizvodnju piva, proizvoda od željeza, tekstila, drveta, za izdavaštvo, brodogradnju i željeznicu. Većinu teških poslova koji su pokretali industriju u devetnaestom i početkom dvadesetog stoljeća obavljali su uglavnom evropski doseljenici i njihovi potomci. Sredinom i krajem dvadesetog stoljeća u Albany su stigli novi doseljenici sa juga Amerike u potrazi za novim mogućnostima i kako bi pobjegli od rasističke politike Jima Crowa, te doseljenici iz Azije, Južne i Centralne Amerike, i sa Srednjeg Istoka.

### **Glavni grad koji istinski predstavlja državu**

Priča kaže da je posjeta nizozemske princeze Beatrix New Yorku 1959. natjerala guvernera Nelsona A. Rockefellera da se posveti glavnom gradu države na novi način – da ga posmatra kao posjetilac i to kao kraljevski posjetilac. Kada je vidio stanje u starom, istorijskom centru grada, koji mu se činio kao sirotinjska četvrt, guverner se posramio. Rezultat njegovog srama bio je projekat toliko ambiciozan po opsegu, nevjerojatno futuristički sa projektantskog stanovišta, da je zauvijek promijenio Albany.

Sve do sredine dvadesetog stoljeća grad se nastavio širiti i razvijati izvan centralnih dijelova, u pravcu zapada od rijeke i preko uzvišenja, te u pravcu juga i sjevera.

Sastojao se od više različitih naselja koje karakterišu različiti stilovi gradnje, u kojima su živjele raznolike socijalne i etničke zajednice. Istovremeno, u poređenju sa standardima modernih gradova, središte Albanyja, ne uključujući predgrađa, zauzima relativno malu površinu – 22 kvadratne milje. Godine 1950. grad je dosegao vrhunac kada je riječ o populaciji – gotovo 135.000 stanovnika – mnogo više nego što ih danas ima.

Izgradnjom Empire State Plaze 1960-ih i 1970-ih godina, grad Albany prepustio je državi gotovo stotinu hektara građevinskog zemljišta. Hiljade stanovnika, mnogi od njih iz doseljeničkih i afro-američkih zajednica, raseljeni su – a kuće, crkve, poslovni prostori, javne institucije poput bolnica i policijskih stanica, srušene su sa zemljom, naselje po naselje. Na njihovom mjestu izdigla se prostrana poslovna zgrada i centar za kulturu – spomenik javnoj službi i liderstvu iskovan u čvrstom, sjajnom mermeru i betonu koji je danas najistaknutiji dio linije horizonta u Albanyju. I proces i projekat ostaju gradska kontroverza i pedeset godina kasnije.

Ono što je počelo kao pješačka staza prije više od 400 godina, danas je šesti najveći grad u Državi New York i dom je za oko 97.000 Amerikanaca. I dalje je središte vlade savezne države, a postao je i centar visokog obrazovanja, medicine i razvoja nanotehnologije. Grad je okružen najljepšim prirodnim pejzažom koji postoji u Sjedinjenim Državama, a u gradu se može vidjeti rijetka i raznolika istorijska arhitektura i raznolik ulični pejzaž. To je mjesto

koje je svjedočilo mnogim događajima i mjesto na kojem je postignut napredak koji je oblikovao zemlju i donio boljitak čovječanstvu.

Grad Albany jedno je od najstarijih stalno naseljenih mjesta u zemlji. I dok se Albany suočava sa svim izazovima modernog svijeta, grad i mnoge njegove četvrti i dalje su visoko rangirani u studijama o mjestima u kojima se najbolje živi u SAD, te i dalje privlače doseljenike iz cijelog svijeta.



Individual Art Works  
Izložena djela



**Albany – State Capitol, April 19, 1935**

Aerial Photograph – Print Reproduction

Collection of Art in Embassies, Washington, D.C.

Courtesy of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

**Albany – glavni grad, 19. april, 1935.**

Fotografija iz zraka – štampana reprodukcija

Kolekcija Umjetnost u ambasadama, Washington D.C.

Ljubaznošću Uprave državnog arhiva SAD



Albany in 1930 had a population of 127,412, a 30 percent increase from 1900, driven in part by a wave of immigration from eastern and southern Europe. Albany's working class and poor neighborhoods were heavily populated by new arrivals. The city's South End in 1930 was 70 percent foreign born, mainly Italians. The West Hill neighborhood's population was 50 percent foreign born, including many Germans who had arrived before World War I. Arbor Hill was only 10 percent foreign born, but most residents were direct descendants of immigrants who had arrived only a generation before. Most of these were eastern European, who had been slowly displacing Arbor Hill's Irish. Immigrants who had arrived and settled in these same neighborhoods thirty or forty years earlier were moving out to newer, nicer homes developed along Delaware and New Scotland Avenues, which reached westward from the city's old, historic center on the west bank of the Hudson River. The first wave of the Great Migration of African Americans from the rural south to urban north did not impact Albany as much as it did other northern cities, but the African American population did double between 1920 and 1930 from 1,239 to 2,324 (1.8 percent of Albany's population). The African American elite settled in Arbor Hill; others settled in the South End and Sheridan Hollow.

The Great Depression hit Albany in 1929, but the city did not suffer as much hardship as many other parts

of the country. This was, in part, because Albany was the seat of the New York state government, and while many of those employed in the private sector lost their jobs, Albany residents employed by the state kept theirs. Governor Franklin Roosevelt (1928–1932) implemented several relief programs that mitigated the Depression's impact in Albany. Based on their trial and success, he would go on to implement larger, country-wide relief efforts in 1933 as president.

In 1932, Governor Roosevelt unveiled the new, modern Port of Albany, which replaced the Albany Basin, the city's port from 1825. The Albany Basin had been located where the Erie Canal met the Hudson River; the new Port of Albany was in South Albany on Westerlo Island. A new bridge, the Dunn Memorial Bridge, opened over the Hudson in 1935, replacing the Greenbush Bridge. In this image, State Street is in the center, rising from Broadway to the Albany Capitol Building. Just beyond the capitol is the Alfred E. Smith State Office Building, constructed in 1928. Washington Park, created in the 1870's, can be seen in the upper lefthand corner of the photo. This image of Albany was taken by the Army Air Service as part of the War Department's aerial mapping of the United States.

Grad Albany je 1930. godine imao 127.412 stanovnika, što je bilo za 30 procenata više u odnosu na 1900. godinu. Tome je dijelom doprinio talas doseljenika iz Istočne i Jugoistočne Evrope. Novopridošli stanovnici činili su veliki dio populacije u radničkim i siromašnim dijelovima grada. Tridesetih godina prošlog vijeka 70 procenata stanovništva južnog dijela grada, South End, činili su stranci, uglavnom Italijani. Stranci su činili i 50 procenata stanovništva zapadnog dijela grada, West Hill, uključujući i Nijemce koji su tu pristigli prije Prvog svjetskog rata. Tek 10 procenata stanovnika Arbor Hilla činili su stranci, međutim većina stanovnika bili su potomci doseljenika koji su u zemlju pristigli tek jednu generaciju prije. Novi doseljenici većinom su bili iz Istočne Evrope i postepeno su istiskivali Irce iz Arbor Hilla. Doseljenici koji su u ove dijelove grada stigli tridesetak, četrdeset godina ranije selili su se u novije, ljepše kuće izgrađene duž Avenija Delaware i New Scotlanda, koje su se pružale zapadno od starog, istorijskog centra grada na zapadnoj obali rijeke Hudson. Prvi talas Velike migracije Afro-Amerikanaca iz ruralnog juga ka urbanom sjeveru nije u tolikoj mjeri uticao na Albany koliko je to bio slučaj kod drugih gradova na sjeveru zemlje, ali se broj stanovnika Afro-Amerikanaca udvostručio između 1920. i 1930. godine sa 1.239 na 2.324 (1,8% populacije Albanyja). Afro-američka elita naselila se u Arbor Hill; ostali su naseljavali South End i Sheridan Hollow.

Velika ekonomska kriza pogodila je Albany 1929. godine, međutim, grad se nije suočio sa poteškoćama u tolikoj mjeri u kojoj je to bilo u drugim dijelovima zemlje. Dijelom je to

bilo zahvaljujući činjenici da je Albany bio sjedište Vlade Države New York te iako su mnogi zaposlenici u privatnom sektoru ostali bez posla, stanovnici Albanyja zaposleni u vladi zadržali su svoja radna mjesta. Guverner Franklin Roosevelt (1928-1932.) proveo je niz programa pomoći koji su ublažili uticaj krize u Albanyju. Ishod provedbe upravo ovih programa bio je odlučujući faktor za njihovu širu primjenu s ciljem olakšanja krize u cijeloj zemlji tokom 1933. godine kada je Roosevelt bio predsjednik.

Guverner Roosevelt je 1932. godine svečano otvorio novu, modernu Luku Albany koja će zamijeniti dotadašnju Luku Albany Basin, koja je u funkciji bila od 1825. godine. Luka Albany Basin nalazila se na ušću kanala Erie u rijeku Hudson; nova Luka Albany smještena je u južnom dijelu grada na ostrvu Westerlo. Novi most, Dunn Memorial, pušten je u promet preko rijeke Hudson 1935. godine umjesto do tada korištenog mosta Greenbush. Na ovoj slici Ulica State nalazi se u središtu i vodi od Broadwaya do zgrade Albany Capitol. Iza kapitola vidi se poslovna zgrada Alfreda E. Smitha, izgrađena 1928. godine. U gornjem, lijevom uglu fotografije vidi se Washington Park, izgrađen 1870-ih godina. Fotografija je djelo Vazduhoplovnih snaga SAD u okviru kampanje vazdušnog snimanja i mapiranja koju je provelo Ratno ministarstvo Sjedinjenih Država.



**Plan of Albany, 1792**

Reproduction on Paper

Courtesy of the New York State Museum

**Plan Albanyja 1792.**

Reprodukcija na papiru

Ljubaznošću Muzeja Države New York

Albany's historic street pattern east of Pearl Street and Washington Street (later renamed South Pearl Street), as seen on this plan, was established when the Dutch settled the west bank of the Hudson in the seventeenth century. By the end of the eighteenth century, the old forts, first the Dutch Fort Orange and then the British Fort Frederick, which had served as anchors of the community, were both gone. They were a hindrance to the city's ambitions to expand, as we see happening here in 1792, in the straight-up-and-down orthogonal grid that has emerged west of Eagle Street. When this plan was drawn up, the United States had recently, in 1790, conducted its first federal census. In that year, Albany counted 3,498 residents, of whom 572 were enslaved human beings.

Though Albany was an American city in 1792, and had been British between 1664 and 1776, it retained much of its older Dutch heritage and character. Its buildings were generally Dutch, the Dutch language was commonly spoken among city residents, and old Dutch families remained prominent in Albany's political and commercial world. However, the migration of New Englanders after the Revolution to New York State, including Albany, was beginning to change that.

On November 17, 1793, a fire caused widespread damage to Albany, destroying twenty-six houses. Much of the block bound by Broadway, Maiden Lane, James Street, and State Street was burned. A heavy rain and sleet storm that evening kept the entire city from burning. The fire was set by three enslaved persons; one man, Pompey, and two women, Bet and Dean. Much of what is known about their motives is contained in the deposition Bet provided to city officials eleven days after the fire. Bet alleged that Pompey agreed, in return for a gold watch, to set fire to Leonard Gansevoort's residence at the behest of two white men, who held a grudge against Gansevoort. Gansevoort was a prominent Albany merchant. After the fire, Pompey, Bet, and Dean were all arrested, tried, convicted, and executed for arson.

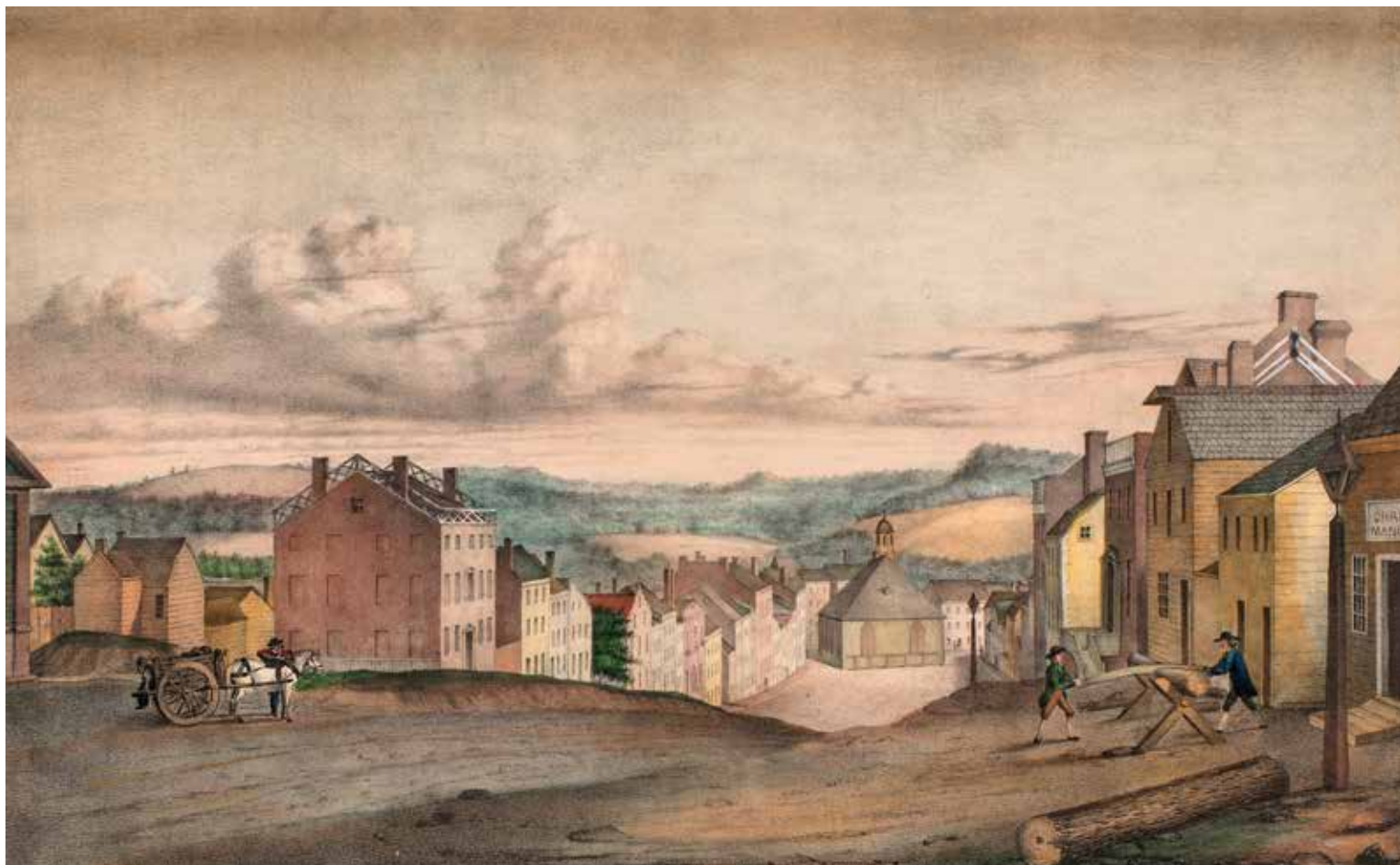
In 1799, the New York State legislature passed an act for the gradual emancipation of slaves. It declared that the children of slaves born after July 4, 1799, after a period of apprenticeship, would be free. All of New York's slaves did not secure their freedom until 1827. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century, Albany residents became active in the abolitionist movement, and the city "was a hotbed of Underground Railroad activity."

Istorijski obrazac ulica Albanyja istočno od ulica Pearl (Pearl Street) i Washington (Washington Street) (kasnije nazvanih Južni Pearl (South Pearl Street)), kako se vidi na ovom planu, uspostavljen je kada su Nizozemci naselili zapadnu obalu rijeke Hudson u sedamnaestom stoljeću. Do kraja osamnaestog stoljeća nestale su stare utvrde koje su služile kao sidrišta ove zajednice, prvo nizozemska Fort Orange, a potom britanska Fort Frederick. Bile su prepreka ambicijama grada za širenjem, kao što vidimo ovdje, u godini 1792, u pravougaonoj ortogonalnoj mreži koja je podignuta zapadno od Ulice Eagle (Eagle Street). Kada je izrađen ovaj plan, Sjedinjene Države su 1790. godine organizovale svoj prvi popis stanovništva na saveznom nivou. Te godine, Albany je imao 3498 stanovnika od kojih su 572 bili robovi.

Iako je Albany 1792. godine bio američki grad, a pod Britancima bio između 1664. i 1776, zadržao je veliki dio svog ranijeg nizozemskog nasljeđa i karaktera. Njegove zgrade bile su uglavnom sagrađene u nizozemskom stilu, stanovnici su uglavnom govorili nizozemskim jezikom, a u političkom i trgovačkom životu Albanyja i dalje su bile prisutne stare uvažene nizozemske porodice. Međutim, kada su stanovnici New Englanda nakon Revolucije migrirali u Državu New York, uključujući i Albany, situacija se počela mijenjati.

Požar je sedamnaestog novembra 1793. godine nanio ogromnu štetu Albanyju uništivši dvadeset šest kuća. Veći dio bloka vezan za Broadway, Maiden Lane, Ulicu James i Ulicu State izgorio je. Jaka kiša i snježna oluja spasile su grad od potpunog uništenja. Vatra su podmetnula tri roba: jedan muškarac, Pompey, i dvije žene, Bet i Dean. Veliki broj informacija koje su poznate u vezi sa njihovim motivima sadržan je u svjedočenjima koje je Bet dala gradskim zvaničnicima jedanaest dana nakon požara. Bet je tvrdila da je Pompey prihvatio da, u zamjenu za zlatni sat, podmetne požar u rezidenciji Leonarda Gansevoorta po nalogu dvojice bijelaca koji su bili u svađi sa Gansevoortom. Gansevoort je bio poznati trgovac u Albanyju. Nakon požara, Pompey, Bet i Dean su uhapšeni, osuđeni i pogubljeni zbog podmetanja požara.

U Državi New York je 1799. godine donesen Zakon o postepenoj emancipaciji robova. Po tom zakonu, djeca robova rođena nakon četvrtog jula 1799, nakon perioda šegrtovanja, postajala su slobodna. Sve do 1827, svi robovi Države New York nisu ostvarili svoju slobodu. U prvom kvartalu devetnaestog stoljeća, stanovnici Albanyja aktivirali su se u abolicionističkom pokretu, a grad je bio "središte pokreta protiv ropstva koji je odbjeglih robovima pomagao da dođu do sigurnih teritorija".



### **State Street as it Appeared in 1805**

James Eights (1798–1882)

Reproduction on Paper

Courtesy of the New York State Museum

*James Eights was born in Albany, the only son of Dr. Jonathan Eights and Alida Wynkoop Eights. He was a surveyor and draftsman as well as a scientist and naturalist. During the 1840's and 1850's, Eights produced a series of watercolors of Albany Street scenes, all set in the early 1800's or before. He based his artwork on his own childhood memories and research.*

### **Kako je izgledala Ulica State 1805.**

James Eights (1798-1882)

Reprodukcija na papiru

Ljubaznošću Muzeja Države New York

*James Eights rođen je u Albanyju, sin jedinac dr Jonathana Eightsa i Alide Wynkoop Eights. Po zanimanju je bio geodet i crtač, te naučnik i prirodnjak. U vrijeme 1840-ih i 1850-ih godina, Eights je napravio seriju akvarela koji prikazuju dešavanja na ulicama Albanyja, a sve su prikazivale događaje iz 1800-ih ili ranije. Svoju umjetnost zasnovao je na sjećanjima iz djetinjstva i istraživanju.*

State Street in one of Albany's two oldest streets (the other is Broadway). State Street began as a path in the woods cut by Indigenous and Dutch beaver trappers and traders, and it became the main east-west route facilitating trade in and out of Albany in the 1600's. The Dutch called it the *Maquaes padt*, or "Mohawk path." By the early 1650's, buildings in the Dutch style lined the lower portion of the street. The British constructed Fort Frederick on State Street Hill in 1676, which was torn down in 1789. State Street Hill became the site of the New York State Capitol Building from 1812. By 1800, State Street was lined with the houses of several prominent city residents, some of which are depicted on either side of the street in James Eights' 1805 view. The house on the top left belongs to Philip Van Rensselaer, the younger brother of Steven Van Rensselaer III, the so-called "Good Patroon." Philip served as mayor of Albany twice. Two buildings once stood in the middle of State Street, the original Dutch blockhouse church and St. Peter's Anglican Church, constructed in 1715. St. Peter's was reconstructed twice, and the current St. Peter's Episcopal Church, completed 1860 and no longer in the middle of State Street, is visible on the right of the 1900 photograph. The view in the James Eights lithograph looks eastward down State Street toward the Hudson River from the corner of State and North Pearl Streets. The Dutch blockhouse church is visible at the intersection of State Street and Broadway. It would be torn down in 1806.

Ulica State je jedna od dvije najstarije ulice u gradu Albany (druga je Broadway). U početku je Ulica State bila šumska staza koju su napravili domicilni stanovnici i nizozemski lovci na dabrove i trgovci, a 1600-ih postala je glavna veza između istoka i zapada za trgovinu sa gradom Albany. Nizozemci su je nazvali *Maqueas padt*, ili "Staza Mohoka". Početkom 1650-ih, na donjem dijelu ulice niču građevine u nizozemskom stilu. Britanci su napravili utvrdu Frederick na brdu State Street Hill 1676, koja je srušena 1789. godine. Od 1812. se na State Street Hillu nalazi zgrada Vlade Države New York. Već su se 1800-ih u Ulici State nalazile kuće nekoliko uglednih stanovnika grada, a neke su prikazane na obje strane ulice na slici Jamesa Eightsa iz 1805. Kuća na lijevoj strani na vrhu pripada Philipu Van Rensselaeru, mlađem bratu Stevena Van Rensselaera III, takozvanog "Dobrog namjesnika". Philip je bio gradonačelnik Albany u dva mandata. Nekada su na sredini Ulice State bile dvije zgrade, izvorna nizozemska crkva "na četiri vode" i anglikanska crkva Svetog Petra, izgrađena 1715. Crkva Svetog Petra obnavljana je dva puta, a sadašnja episkopalna crkva Svetog Petra čija je gradnja završena 1860. i koja se ne nalazi više na sredini Ulice State vidi se na desnoj strani fotografije iz 1900. godine. Kadar na litografiji Jamesa Eightsa pogled je ka istoku niz Ulicu State ka rijeci Hudson sa ugla ulica State i North Pearl. Nizozemska crkva vidi se na raskrsnici ulica State Street i Broadwaya. Ona je srušena 1806. godine.



**State Street, circa 1900**

Reproduction Photograph  
Courtesy of a Private Collection, Reston, Virginia

**Ulica State Street, oko 1900.**

Reprodukcija fotografije  
Ustupljeno iz privatne kolekcije Reston, Virginia

By 1900, Albany was one of the United States' forty largest cities, with a population approaching 100,000. State Street below the New York State Capitol building had become the center of a bustling downtown district. It was no longer a residential street as it had been in 1805. All traces of the Dutch and early English architecture that once lined State Street were gone. At the beginning of the twentieth century, State Street was lined with hotels, restaurants, banks, and other commercial spaces. These businesses, especially the hotels and restaurants, were often staffed by recently arrived immigrants, who served as waiters, storeroom clerks, and in other modestly paying positions. The nine-story Ten Eyck Hotel, which opened in 1899, was already one of the Albany's premier hotels by 1900. It is visible on the right of the photograph. A 20-something Edward Murphy would join the Ten Eyck's staff in 1899 as a "yardman." The view in the photograph shows Albany in 1900, from Broadway looking west up State Street to the new New York State Capitol, which had been completed the year before.

Do 1900-ih, grad Albany bio je među 40 najvećih gradova u Sjedinjenim Državama sa populacijom od skoro 100.000 stanovnika. Ulica State koja se nalazila ispod zgrade Vlade Države New York postala je središte veoma živog centralnog distrikta. Nije više bila rezidencijalno središte kao što je bio slučaj 1805. Svi tragovi nizozemske i rane engleske arhitekture koji su se mogli nekada naći u Ulici State su nestali. Na početku dvadesetog stoljeća, u Ulici State nalazili su se hoteli, restorani, banke i drugi komercijalni objekti. Ovi poslovni objekti, posebno hoteli i restorani, često su upošljavali novopridošle doseljenike koji su radili kao konobari, skladištari i na drugim, slabo plaćenim radnim mjestima. Devetospratni Ten Eyck Hotel koji je otvoren 1899. već je do 1900. bio jedan od glavnih hotela u Albanyju. Može se vidjeti na desnoj strani fotografije. Edward Murphy, koji je tada mogao imati dvadesetak godina, počeo je raditi za Ten Eyck 1899. kao „nosač“. Kadar na fotografijama pokazuje grad Albany 1900. godine, od Ulice Broadway ka zapadu uz Ulicu State, do nove zgrade Vlade Države New York, čija je izgradnja završena godinu ranije.





**Corner of State Street and  
North Pearl Street as it was in 1814**

James Eights (1798–1882)

Reproduction on Paper.

Courtesy of the New York State Museum

**Ugao ulica State i North Pearl iz 1814.**

James Eights (1798-1882)

Reprodukcija na papiru

Ljubaznošću Muzeja Države New York



*State and Pearl Street Albany 1847.*

*Edward Pierre Buyck  
With kind regards  
Albany, N.Y. Buyck*

### **State and Pearl Street**

Edward Pierre Buyck (1888–1960)

Etching on Wove Paper

Courtesy of Bill Brandow and Jessica Fisher Neidl, Albany, New York

### **Ulice State i Pearl**

Edward Pierre Buyck (1888–1960)

Bakrorez na tkalačkom papiru

Ustupili Bill Brandow i Jessica Fisher Neidl, Albany, New York

Pearl Street is an early Dutch street and now a core part of Albany's downtown. In the late eighteenth century, Pearl Street was considered a prime residential street. The stretch of road north of State Street was renamed North Pearl Street in 1814, after the opening of South Pearl Street directly across from it, on what had been a cow path leading to pastures owned by the Dutch Reformed Church. North Pearl Street remained primarily a residential street into the nineteenth century, but by mid-century, its character had changed.

James Eights' watercolor captures "Elm Tree Corner," the northwest corner of North Pearl and State Streets. The elm tree depicted was planted in 1735 by Philip Livingston, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, when he was 19-year-old and lived in a house on that corner. The "Old Elm Tree" was an Albany landmark for one-hundred-fifty years. Prior to the Revolution, the Blue Bell Tavern stood on the northwest corner of North Pearl and State Streets; after 1794, the Webster Brothers bookstore and printing house stood here; and by the mid-1830's, the Boardman & Gray Piano Showroom and Factory. As businesses came and went, the elm tree remained. In 1857, John Tweddle, an English immigrant and prosperous malt merchant, acquired the property. In 1860, he constructed Tweddle Hall on the corner, which provided a venue for public lectures, exhibitions, entertainments, and meetings. Charles Dickens read his famed holiday story, *A Christmas Carol*, at Tweddle Hall in 1868 during his second visit to America. Tweddle did not cut down the elm when he constructed the hall, though some pressed him to do so. He finally relented

and cut it down in 1877, when the city announced plans to widen North Pearl Street. Tweddle Hall burnt to the ground six years later in 1883.

Vanderheyden Palace, the double-gabled building midway down the street on the lefthand side of James Eights' watercolor, was constructed in 1725 by James Beekman. Jacob Vanderheyden purchased it in 1778, and he lived there until his death in 1820. The mansion served as the inspiration for the mansion in Washington Irving's story *Dolph Heyliger*, published in 1822. Irving was one of America's first writers of international renown. He was born in Manhattan, and the Dutch colonial experience in New York provided the inspiration for many of his works, including his arguably most famous story, "Rip Van Winkle." It tells the tale of a Dutch colonist who falls asleep in the Catskill Mountains and wakes up twenty years later to a changed world. The American Revolution had occurred and the Dutch ascendancy in New York was coming to an end.

*Edward Pierre Buyck was born in Bruges, Belgium. He studied at the Royal Academies in Bruges and Antwerp and the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. His family fled to England after Germany invaded Belgium in 1914, though he stayed behind to fight for the Belgian army. After he was wounded, he and his family emigrated to the United States, and he eventually settled in Slingerlands, a hamlet in the town of Bethlehem in Albany County. Buyck was known for painting prominent politicians, racehorses, landscapes, and historical settings.*

Pearl Street je ulica nastala u ranom nizozemskom periodu i danas je glavni dio centra Albanyja. Krajem osamnaestog stoljeća, Ulica Pearl smatrana je glavnom rezidencijalnom ulicom. Dio puta sjeverno od Ulice State, direktno preko puta koji je nekada korišten za stoku i koji je vodio do pašnjaka u vlasništvu Nizozemske reformističke crkve, 1814. preimenovan je u Ulicu North Pearl nakon otvaranja Ulice South Pearl. Ulica North Pearl je do devetnaestog stoljeća ostala rezidencijalna ulica, ali sredinom stoljeća je promijenila namjenu.

Akvarel Jamesa Eightsa prikazuje “brijestov ugao”, sjeverozapadno križanje ulica North Pearl i State. Brijest koji je na slici posadio je 1735. Philip Livingston, jedan od potpisnika Deklaracije o nezavisnosti, kada je imao 19 godina i kada je živio na tom mjestu. “Stari brijest” bio je znamenitost Albanyja 150 godina. Prije Revolucije, taverna Blue Bell nalazila se na sjeverozapadnom uglu ulica North Pearl i State. Nakon 1794, tu su se nalazile knjižara i štamparija Webster Brothers. Sredinom 1830-ih, tu se nalazila tvornica i izložbeni prostor kompanije Boardman & Gray Piano. Kompanije su se otvarale i zatvarale, a brijest je rastao. Godine 1857, John Tweddle, engleski doseljenik i bogati trgovac sladom, kupio je imovinu na ovoj lokaciji. Godine 1860. na uglu je sagradio centar Tweddle Hall, koji je bio mjesto za javna predavanja, izložbe, zabavu i sastanke. Charles Dickens je 1868. godine u Tweddle Hallu pročitao svoju poznatu prazničnu priču, A Christmas Carol (Božićna pjesma), kada je drugi put posjetio Ameriku. Tweddle nije posjekao brijest kada je gradio centar, iako je bio pod pritiskom da to uradi. Na kraju je ipak popustio i posjekao

brijest 1877. kada je grad objavio planove za proširenje Ulice North Pearl. Tweddle Hall je izgorio do temelja šest godina kasnije, 1883.

Palatu Vanderheyden, zgradu sa dvostrukim zabatima, na sredini ulice, lijevo na akvarelu Jamesa Eightsa, sagradio je James Beekman 1725. godine. Jacob Vanderheyden kupio ju je 1778. i živio u njoj do smrti, 1820. godine. Ova palata bila je inspiracija za priču Dolph Heyliger Washingtona Irvinga koja je objavljena 1822. Irving je bio jedan od prvih međunarodno poznatih američkih pisaca. Rođen je na Manhattanu, a za mnoge njegove radove, uključujući njegovu vjerovatno najpoznatiju priču “Rip Van Winkle”, kao inspiracija mu je poslužilo nizozemsko kolonijalno iskustvo u New Yorku. “Rip Van Winkle” priča je o nizozemskom kolonisti koji je zaspao u planinama Catskill (Catskill Mountains) i probudio se nakon dvadeset godina u drugačijem svijetu. Dogodila se Američka revolucija, a nizozemska prevlast u New Yorku bližila se kraju.

*Edward Pierre Buyck rođen je u Brugesu, Belgija. Studirao je na kraljevskim akademijama Brugesu i Antwerpu, te na pariškoj Školi likovnih umjetnosti (École des Beaux-Arts). Njegova porodica je nakon njemačke invazije Belgije 1914. godine pobjegla u Englesku, iako je on ostao da se bori kao pripadnik belgijske vojske. Nakon ranjavanja, on i njegova porodica emigrirali su u Sjedinjene Države, a konačno se skrasio u Slingslandsu, naselju u gradu Bethlehemu u Okrugu Albany. Buyck je poznat po slikama na kojima prikazuje poznate političare, trkače konje, pejsaže i historijske scene.*



**North Pearl Street from Maiden Lane  
as it was in 1814**

James Eights (1798–1882)  
Reproduction on Paper.  
Courtesy of the New York State Museum

**Ulica North Pearl iz Maiden Lanea  
kakva je bila 1814.**

James Eights (1798–1882)  
Reprodukcija na papiru  
Ljubaznošću Muzeja Države New York

For more than a century, Pearl Street was home to some of Albany's most prominent early families: the Lansings, Bleeckers, Cuylers, Rosebooms, and others all had houses on Pearl Street. These families generally lived along the stretch of Pearl Street than ran from State Street to Columbia Street, including the portion shown in James Eights' watercolor of North Pearl Street from Maiden Lane. The gabled house in front of the church was known as "the Widow Sturtevant's house." Maiden Lane was a service street that provided access to the backsides of the prominent homes along Pearl Street as well as State Street and Market Street (now Broadway). After Columbia Street, North Pearl Street dropped into a ravine through which Foxes Creek flowed, which made the area unattractive to Albany's wealthiest families. The area on the other side of the Foxes Creek ravine, now Sheridan Hollow, was known as "the Colonie." It had been incorporated in 1801 from the Manor of Rensselaerswyck, and Patroon Street, now Clinton Avenue, formed the boundary between Albany and "the Colonie" until 1815, when "the Colonie" was annexed to Albany. This brought the entire area known as Arbor Hill into the city. Arbor Hill developed quickly afterwards, and for a time, it was a prosperous neighborhood. The Ten Broeck Triangle section of Arbor Hill was particularly exclusive and home to many of Albany's lumber barons, but by the end of the nineteenth century, much of the area had become a working-class neighborhood lived in by successive waves of immigrants. Today, the area of North Pearl Street depicted by Eights is occupied by a modern office building and Ten Eyck Park.

Više od stoljeća, Ulica Pearl bila je dom nekima od najistaknutijih porodica Albanyja koje su bile među prvim doseljenicima: Lansing, Bleeckers, Cuylers, Rosebooms i druge. Sve su one imale kuće u Ulici Pearl. Ove su porodice uglavnom živjele duž Ulice Pearl, prelazeći potom iz Ulice State u Ulicu Columbia, što uključuje i dio Ulice North Pearl (North Pearl Street) iz Maiden Lanea koji se vidi na akvarelu Jamesa Eightsa. Kuća sa dvostrukim zabatom ispred crkve bila je poznata kao "Kuća udovice Sturtevant". Maiden Lane je bila ulica koja se koristila kao pristup stražnjim dijelovima kuća istaknutih porodica u Ulici Pearl, kao i u ulicama State i Market (sada Broadway). Poslije Ulice Columbia, Ulica North Pearl spušta se u jarugu kroz koju protiče Foxes Creek, što je ovo područje učinilo neatraktivnim za najbogatije porodice u Albanyju. Područje s druge strane Foxes Creek, sada Sheridan Hollow, bilo je poznato pod imenom "Kolonija" ("The Colonie"). Godine 1801. spojeno je u jedno od Manor of Rensselaerswyck i Ulice Patroon, sada Clinton Avenue, i činilo je granicu između Albanyja i "Kolonije" do 1815, kada je "Kolonija" pripojena Albanyju. Ovo je cijelo područje pod imenom Arbor Hill učinilo dijelom grada. Nakon toga se Arbor Hill veoma brzo razvijao i u jednom periodu bio prosperitetan dio grada. Dio Arbor Hilla pod nazivom The Ten Broeck Triangle bio je naročito ekskluzivan i bio je dom mnogim bogatašima koji su radili s drvenom građom, ali do kraja devetnaestog stoljeća, veliki dio ovog područja postao je dom radničkoj klasi u kojem su živjeli doseljenici koji su stalno pristizali. Danas se u Ulici North Pearl koju je slikao Eights nalazi moderna poslovna zgrada i Ten Eyck Park.



**Widow Sturtevant House,  
Pearl Street, Albany,  
New York, 1875**

Reproduction Photograph  
The Historical American Buildings  
Survey, Library of Congress  
Courtesy of the New York State Museum

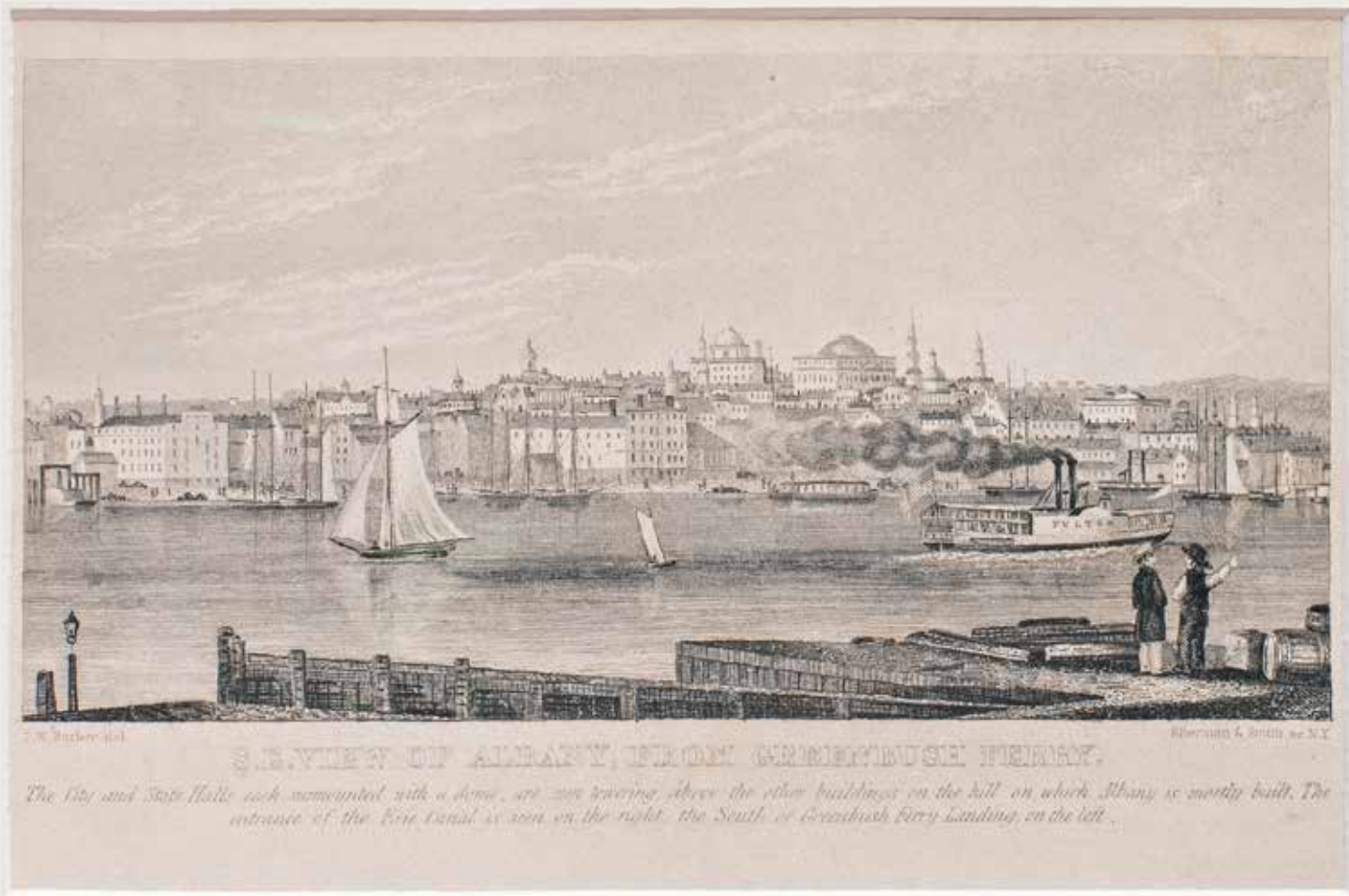
**Kuća udovice Sturtevant,  
Ulica Pearl, Albany,  
New York, 1875.**

Reprodukcija fotografije  
Istraživanje historijskih američkih  
građevina, Kongresna biblioteka  
Ljubaznošću Muzeja Države New York

The Historical American Buildings Survey was launched in 1933 to document the United States' built environment in multiformat surveys, including drawings, photographs, and written histories. The collection catalogued more than 43,000 historic structures and sites dating from Pre-Columbian times to the twentieth century. This image of Widow Sturtevant's house on North Pearl Street – also seen in James Eights' *North Pearl Street from Maiden Lane as it was in 1814* – was taken around 1875. It was typically Netherlandish in style, with its stepped, street-facing gable, elevated front stoop, and hoist beam above the enter gable window. The Dutch frame building that once stood next to it was replaced by a “Yankee edifice,” as one author described it. Widow Sturtevant's house was eventually demolished. Almost all of Albany's Dutch-built heritage has been lost. Only two buildings remain. One, 683 Broadway, built in the 1730's, is now a pub; the other, 48 Hudson Avenue, built in 1728, is abandoned. The Historic Albany Foundation is seeking to preserve and restore it.

Projekat istraživanja historijskih američkih građevina pokrenut je 1933. godine s ciljem dokumentiranja građevinarskih poduhvata u Sjedinjenim Državama u pregledima višestrukih formata, uključujući crteže, fotografije i pisanu historiju. U zbirci je katalogizirano više od 43.000 historijskih građevina i lokacija koje pripadaju periodu od prije Kolumba do dvadesetog stoljeća. Ova fotografija kuće udovice Sturtevant u Ulici North Pearl – koja je prikazana i na slici Jamesa Eightsa Ulica North Pearl iz Maiden Lanea kakva je bila 1814 – napravljena je oko 1875. godine. Građena je u tipičnom nizozemskom stilu, sa stepenastim zabatima okrenutim ka ulici, podignutim prednjim nagibom i gredom iznad ulaznog zabatnog prozora. Umjesto nizozemske građevine s gredama koja je nekad bila pored nje, izgrađena je „Jenki građevina“ kako ju je opisao jedan pisac. Na kraju je kuća udovice Sturtevant srušena. Skoro da u Albanyju više nema nijedne građevine napravljene u nizozemskom stilu. Preživjele su samo dvije. Jedna u Ulici Broadway 683, izgrađena 1730-ih, sada je pab, a druga u Aveniji Hudson 48, izgrađena 1728, napuštena je. Historijska fondacija Albanyja nastoji ju sačuvati i obnoviti.





**SE View of Albany from the  
Greenbush Ferry, 1842**

John Warner Barber (1798–1885)

Engraving, published by Sherman and Smith

Courtesy of a Private Collection, Reston, Virginia

**Prikaz Albanyja sa jugoistoka od  
Greenbush skele, 1842.**

John Warner Barber (1798–1885.)

Gravura, objavio Sherman and Smith

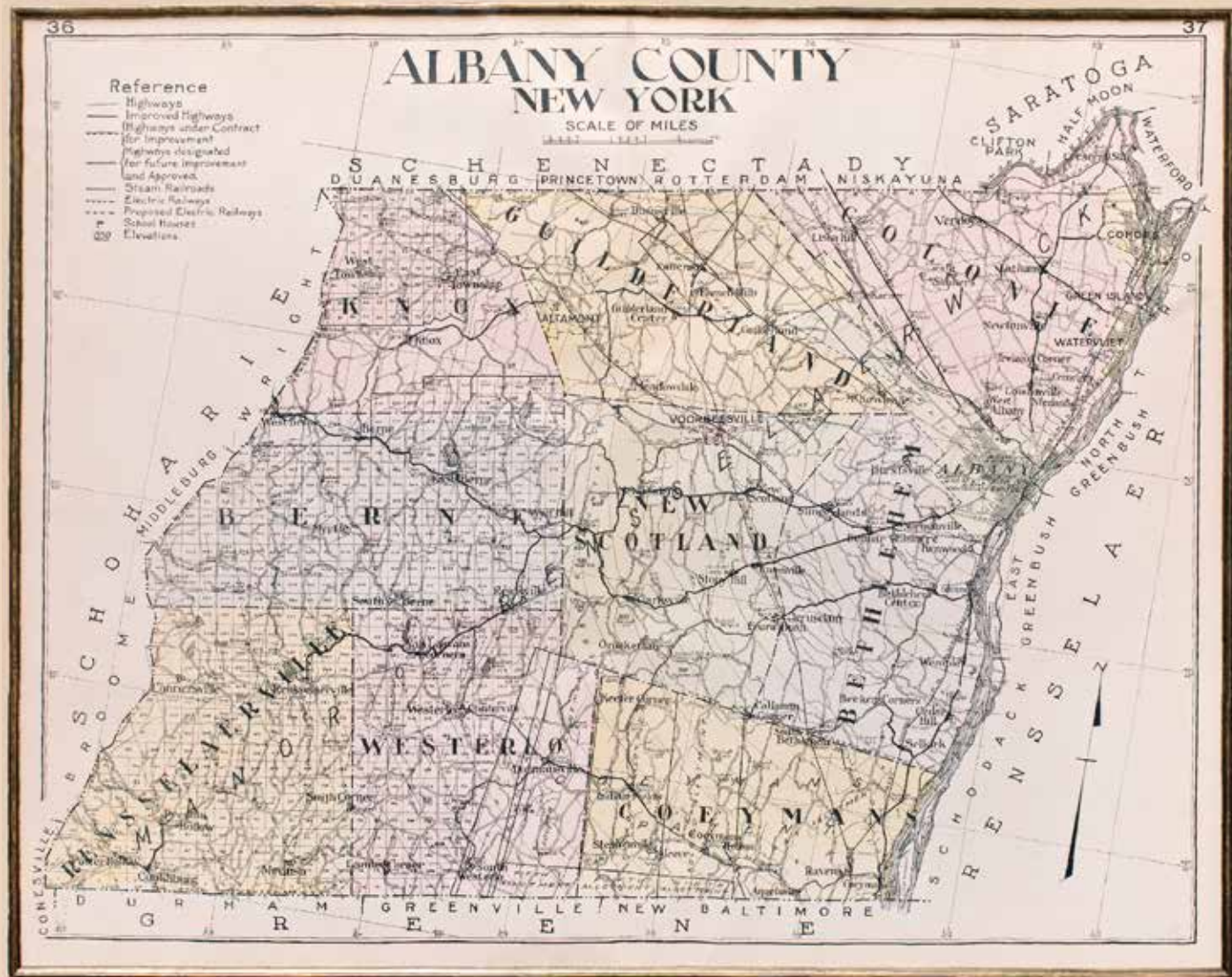
Ustupljeno iz privatne kolekcije Reston, Virginia

The Dongan Charter, which incorporated Albany as a city in 1686, provided the city with the exclusive rights of ferriage across the Hudson River between Albany and the village of Greenbush (later the city of Rensselaer). The Greenbush landing on the east side of the Hudson was directly across South Ferry Street in Albany. A ferry operated near or between these two points from as early as 1642 by the Dutchman, Hendrick Albertsen. The first ferry boats were small, flat-bottomed boats guided across the river by the means of a rope stretched across it. In 1805, a trader from Albany or a tenant from the Rensselaerswyck Manor would pay the ferry master 2 cents to cross the Hudson. In 1842, George Stanwix, who came to Albany from Dutchess County, held the lease from Albany for the ferry rights, which he acquired in 1830 and would hold until 1846. This lithograph provides a view of the Albany skyline in 1842 from the Greenbush landing on the east bank of the Hudson River. The skyline is dominated by Albany City Hall, the domed building in the center, which had been built in 1832, and the first New York State Capitol Building, immediately to the right of Albany City Hall, which was completed in 1812. Both buildings were designed by Albany native Philip Hooker. Neither would survive the century. The Albany landing for Greenbush Ferry is on the lefthand side of the lithograph.

*John Warner Barber was born in East Windsor, Connecticut on February 2, 1798. He opened a business in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1823, where he produced religious and historical books illustrated with his own wood and steel engravings. For over forty years, he produced a series of such books, including works on the history and antiquities of New York State. His work was widely praised for capturing the appearance of the cities and towns he engraved.*

Donganovom poveljom kojom je Albanyju dodijeljen status grada 1686. godine, gradu su data ekskluzivna prava na ubiranje naknade za prevoz skelom preko rijeke Hudson na ruti između Albanyja i sela Greenbush (kasnije grad Rensselaer). Pristanište u Greenbushu na istočnoj obali Hudsona nalazilo se direktno preko puta Ulice South Ferry u Albanyju. Skela je saobraćala u blizini ili između ove dvije stanice još od 1642. godine kada je njome upravljao Nizozemac Hendrick Albertsen. Prvobitne skele bile su male, sa ravnim dnom te su pomoću užeta koje je bilo razapeto između dvije obale vožene preko rijeke. Tako bi 1805. godine trgovac iz Albanyja ili zakupac sa imanja Rensselaerswyck morao skelaru platiti 2 centa za prelazak rijeke Hudson. Godine 1842, George Stanwix, koji je u Albany došao iz Okruga Dutchess, bio je zakupac skele za Albany i raspolagao pravom na skelarinu od 1830. do 1846. godine. Ova litografija prikazuje horizont u Albanyju 1842. godine sa strane pristaništa Greenbush, na istočnoj obali rijeke Hudson. Slikom dominira Gradska vijećnica Albanyja, građevina sa kupolom u središtu, sagrađena 1832. godine, a u neposrednoj blizini, sa njene desne strane, prikazana je prva zgrada Vlade New Yorka (Capitol) čija je gradnja završena 1812. godine. Obje zgrade projektovao je Philip Hooker, rođen u Albanyju. Nijedna nije dočekala kraj devetnaestog vijeka. Lijevo je prikazano pristanište u Albanyju.

*John Warner Barber rođen je u East Windsoru u Connecticutu, 2. februara 1798. godine. Otvorio je štampariju u New Havenu u Connecticutu 1823. godine, gdje je štampao religijske i istorijske knjige ilustrovane vlastitim crtežima preslikavanim sa drvenih i čeličnih otisaka. Više od četrdeset godina izrađivao je knjige ove vrste, uključujući i one koje se bave istorijatom i starinama Države New York. Bio je veoma hvaljen za svoj rad i prikaz gradova.*



**Albany County, 1912**

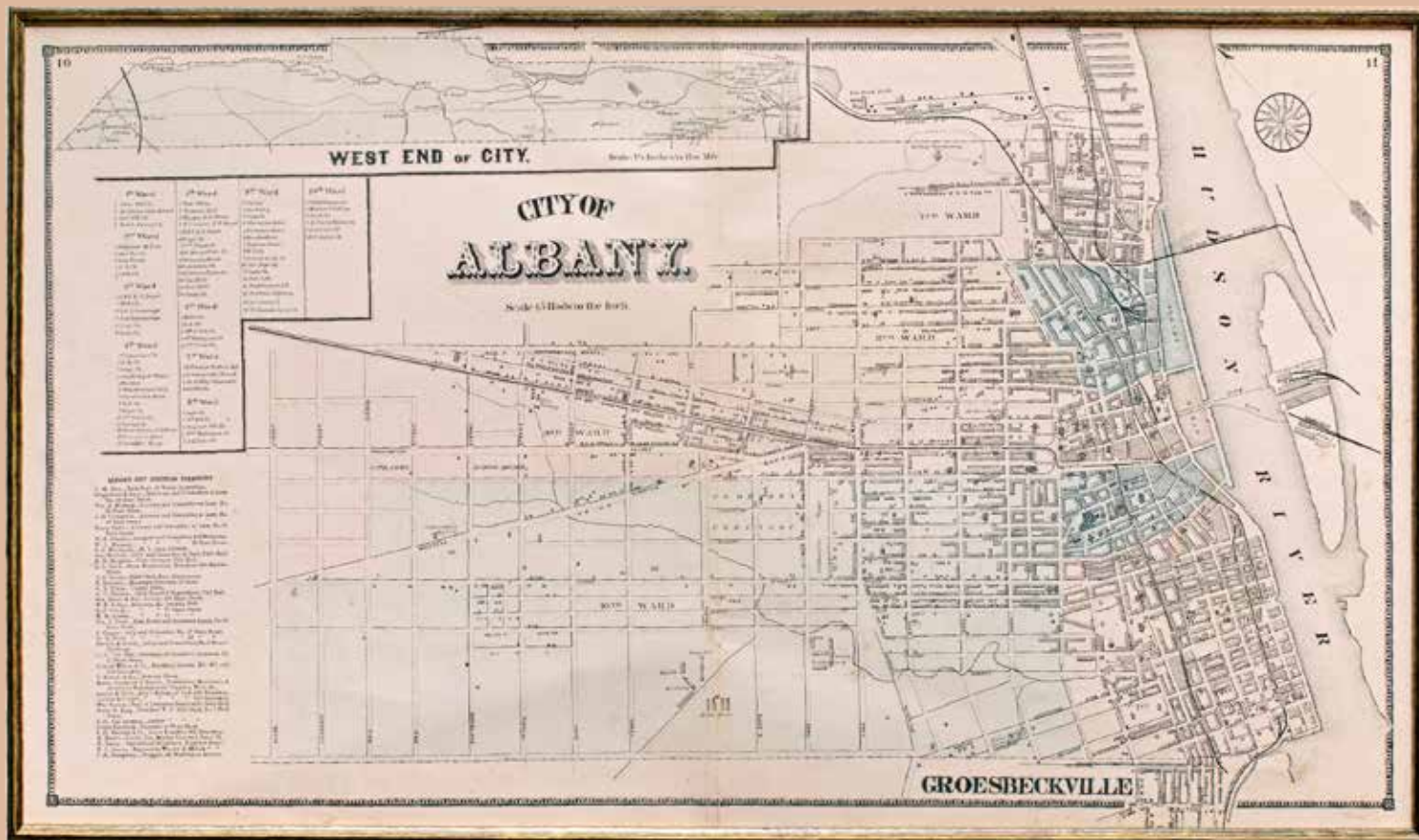
From The New Century Atlas Map of Counties of New York State by Evarts Publishing Company  
 Courtesy of a Private Collection, Reston, Virginia

**Okrug Albany, 1912.**

Iz Novog atlasa okruga Savezne Države New York, izdavač Evarts Publishing Company  
 Ustupljeno iz privatne kolekcije Reston, Virginia

The city of Albany is in Albany County, which was established in 1683 by the British Governor of the colony of New York. It assumed its current size and boundaries in 1809. It is located at a major crossroads of the Northeastern United States, on the confluence of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers. The area was of immense strategic importance during the American Revolution. In 1777, British forces sought to end the Revolution by isolating the New England colonies from the other American colonies. As part of this campaign, three major British armies were to converge on the city of Albany. Only one army ended up making the push for Albany, and it was turned back by American forces in October 1777 at the Battle of Saratoga. General Philip Schuyler, an Albany native and third-generation Dutch immigrant, helped prepare the American defense against the British campaign. His daughter, Elizabeth, later married Alexander Hamilton, one of America's Founding Fathers and the subject of the world-famous contemporary musical, *Hamilton*. In 1856, one wag observed, "Nowhere did the death of Hamilton make a more profound impression than in Albany, and nowhere was the hatred toward Burr, his destroyer, more intense."

Grad Albany nalazi se u Okrugu Albany koji je 1683. godine uspostavio britanski guverner Kolonije New York. Postojeću veličinu i položaj dobio je 1809. godine. Smješten je na raskršću glavnih puteva u sjeveroistočnom dijelu SAD, na ušću rijeka Mohawk i Hudson. Ovo područje imalo je ogroman strateški značaj tokom Američke revolucije. Britanske snage su 1777. godine nastojale ugušiti Revoluciju izolovanjem kolonija u Novoj Engleskoj od ostatka američkih kolonija. Kao dio tog vojnog pohoda, tri najveće britanske armije trebalo je da prodru u grad Albany. Samo je jedna uspjela da se domogne Albanyja, ali su i taj napad američke snage odbile u oktobru 1777. godine u Bici kod Saratoge. General Philip Schuyler, rođen u Albanyju, potomak treće generacije nizozemskih doseljenika, pomogao je u pripremi američke odbrane protiv britanskog ratnog pohoda. Njegova kćerka Elizabeth kasnije se udala za Alexandera Hamiltona, jednog od američkih očeva nacije koji je predstavljen i u modernom, svjetski poznatom mjuziklu Hamilton. Neimenovani humorista izjavio je 1856. godine kako "Hamiltonova smrt nigdje nije odjeknula jače nego u Albanyju, niti je mržnja prema njegovom pogubitelju Burru igdje bila jača."



### Map of the City of Albany, 1866

Engraving. From Albany and Schenectady Counties  
 1866 published by Stone and Stewart  
 Courtesy of a Private Collection, Reston, Virginia

### Karta grada Albany, 1866.

Gravura, iz okruga Albany i Schenectady, 1866,  
 objavio Stone and Stewart  
 Ustupljeno iz privatne kolekcije Reston, Virginia

In 1860, Albany had a population of 62,367 and was the thirteenth largest city in the United States. It had been growing rapidly for twenty years, fueled by migration from nearby rural communities and an influx of immigrants, mainly Irish and German. In 1855, two of every five families living in Albany were headed by an Irishman. In 1870, the city grew physically, annexing what was the hamlet of North Albany from the town of Watervliet and parts of the town of Bethlehem along Albany's southern border. By the 1870's, Albany was also the largest lumber district (by value) in the United States. The lumber industry developed after completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, which ran from the Hudson River to Lake Erie in western New York and connected Albany to people and goods from the American Midwest. In 1865, more than 3,900 sawmills operated in a small area known as the Albany Basin, where the Erie Canal flowed into the Hudson River. Irish immigrants to Albany settled in North Albany to work in the lumber and other industries that developed around the Albany Basin. The area was so heavily Irish that it received the nickname "Limerick." By 1900, Albany's lumber industry was in steep decline, and in 1908 the Lumber District was devastated by a fire. It never recovered. The Albany Basin and some of the 31 slips that lined the Erie Canal are on the upper righthand side of the 1866 map.

Albany je 1860. imao 62.367 stanovnika i bio trinaesti grad po veličini u Sjedinjenim Državama. Tokom dvadeset godina rastao je velikom brzinom zahvaljujući migracijama stanovništva iz obližnjih seoskih zajednica te prilivu doseljenika, pretežno Iraca i Nijemaca. U Albanyju je 1855. godine svaka druga od pet porodica bila irskog porijekla. Grad se proširio 1870. pripajanjem zaseoka North Albany koji je pripadao gradiću Waterlivet, kao i dijelova gradića Bethlehem koji se nalazio uz južni obod Albanyja. Do sedamdesetih godina devetnaestog stoljeća Albany je izrastao u vodeći okrug u Sjedinjenim Državama po prihodima od drvne građe. Ova privredna grana razvila se nakon što je izgrađen kanal Erie, 1825. godine, koji se protezao sve od rijeke Hudson i jezera Erie, u zapadnom New Yorku, i povezivao Albany sa ljudima i dobrima sa Srednjeg zapada Amerike. 1865. godine, u maloj oblasti poznatoj pod imenom Albany Basin, nalazilo se više od 3.900 pilana, na mjestu gdje se kanal Erie ulijevao u Hudson. Irski doseljenici naseljavali su sjeverni Albany kako bi našli posao u drvenoj industriji i drugim privrednim granama koje su se razvile u okolini bazena Albany. Ovu oblast naselilo je toliko Iraca da je dobila nadimak "Limerick". Drvna industrija u Albanyju je do 1900. godine doživjela snažan pad, a sama drvoprerađivačka oblast uništena je u požaru 1908. godine i nikada se nije oporavila. Bazen Albany i oko 31 pristanište uzduž kanala Erie prikazani su u desnom gornjem dijelu karte iz 1866.



**The City of Albany, New York, 1868, 1985**

L. F. Tantillo (1946–present)

Acrylic on Canvas

Courtesy of the Artist, Albany, New York

**Grad Albany, New York, 1868, 1985.**

L. F. Tantillo (1946–do danas)

Akril na platnu

Ljubaznošću umjetnika, Albany, New York

The Albany skyline in 1868 in Len Tantillo's painting is peppered with Albany landmarks and references to Albany history. The steamboat *M. Martin* is docked at the Albany Basin, an artificial harbor and wharves constructed for the ships that would carry the Erie Canal trade (the Canal opened in 1825). The *M. Martin* was constructed in 1863 for the Albany day route (i.e., the trip from Albany to New York) though during the Civil War the vessel served as Union General Ulysses S. Grant's dispatch boat on the Chesapeake Bay. Steamboat travel dominated river traffic on the Hudson after Robert Fulton's *Clermont*, the world's first steamboat, made its historic voyage from New York to Albany in 1807.

The still incomplete Catholic Cathedral of Immaculate Conception is visible in the far left of the painting. The cathedral was constructed to serve Albany's growing population of Catholic immigrants, many of them Irish, who had come to Albany in 1817 to build the Erie Canal. John McCloskey, the first Bishop of Albany, conceived of the cathedral as a means of asserting the immigrants' place in Albany. The cornerstone was laid in 1848, and north tower spire completed in 1862. The south tower spire, still unconstructed in 1867, was finally completed in 1888.

Prikaz Albanyja na slici Lena Tantilla iz 1868. godine vrvi znamenitostima koje pričaju istoriju Albanyja. Parobrod *M. Martin* usidren je u bazenu Albany, vještačkoj luci i dokovima izgrađenim za brodove koji su bili okosnica trgovine koja se odvijala kanalom Erie (kanal je otvoren 1825.). Parobrod *M. Martin* sagrađen je 1863. i opsluživao je dnevnu rutu (putovanje od Albanyja do New Yorka), premda ga je tokom građanskog rata general Ulysses S. Grant koristio u zalivu Chesapeake kao brod za dostavljanje depeša. Parobrodi su bili glavno prevozno sredstvo u riječnom saobraćaju na rijeci Hudson nakon što se 1807. godine prvi parobrod na svijetu, *Clermont*, kojeg je sagradio Robert Fulton, otisnuo na svoje historijsko putovanje od New Yorka do Albanyja.

U krajnjem lijevom uglu slike prikazana je nedovršena katolička katedrala Bezgrešnog začeca. Katedrala je sagrađena kako bi služila rastućoj doseljeničkoj populaciji katolika u gradu, čiji su veliki dio činili Irci koji su u Albany pristigli 1817. godine kako bi radili na izgradnji kanala Erie. John McCloskey, prvi biskup Albanyja, na katedralu je gledao kao mjesto koje će učvrstiti položaj doseljenika u Albanyju. Kamen temeljac položen je 1848, dok je vrh sjevernog tornja dovršen 1862. godine. Vrh južnog tornja, još uvijek nedovršen te 1867, konačno je završen 1888. godine.



Stanwix Hall, in the center right of the painting, was constructed in 1832 and at the time was said to have the largest ballroom in the world. By the mid-1840's, the Hall had become one of Albany's most elegant hotels, a position it sustained throughout the nineteenth century. Albany was a center for the publication of law books in the nineteenth century, which Tantillo highlights by including the offices of W. C. Little & Company (just the right of Stanwix Hall). W. C. Little & Company was established in 1828 by Little, a native of Bangor, Maine, who was still running his business in 1868.

The offices of the New York, Albany, and Troy Railroad can be seen between Stanwix Hall and W. C. Little & Company. Railroads played an important role in Albany's history. The great New York Central Railroad was created by Albany industrialist Erastus Corning in 1853. Cornelius Vanderbilt, one of the richest Americans in history, later took control of the New York Central when he merged it with his Hudson River Railroad. Many of Albany's newly arrived immigrants often sought work with the New York Central, though it was not always easy. The son of one immigrant, James Wolniakowski, complained that the railroad would not hire Poles, so he changed his surname to Smith, eventually securing employment as a "fireman" on a locomotive.

Just past the W. C. Little building, on the far right of the painting, is Delevan House. It was originally a temperance hotel opened by Edward Delevan, who found guests

Dvorana Stanwix, smještena desno u središtu slike, sagrađena je 1832. godine i u svoje vrijeme je navodno posjedovala najveću balsku dvoranu na svijetu. Do sredine četrdesetih godina devetnaestog stoljeća ova građevina je pretvorena u jedan od najelegantnijih hotela u gradu i kao takva se održala tokom devetnaestog stoljeća. Albany je u devetnaestom stoljeću bio izdavački centar za pravnu literaturu što je Tantillo istakao naslikavši zgradu u kojoj je bila smještena kancelarija W. C. Little and & Company (desno, do dvorane Stanwix). Firmu W. C. Little & Company osnovao je 1828. godine gospodin Little, rođen u Bangoru u Mainu, koji je i te 1868. bio na čelu firme.

Prostorije uprave Željeznica New Yorka, Albanyja, and Troya naslikane su između dvorane Stanwix i zgrade u kojoj je bila smještena firma W. C. Little & Company. Željeznica je imala značajnu ulogu u istoriji grada. Veliku željeznicu New York Central sagradio je industrijalac iz Albanyja Erastus Corning, 1853. godine. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jedan od najbogatijih Amerikanaca svih vremena, kasnije je preuzeo kontrolu nad New York Central željeznicom kada ju je spojio sa svojom željeznicom, Hudson River Railroad. Veliki broj novih doseljenika u Albany tražio je zaposlenje u New York Central željeznici, mada to nije uvijek bilo lako. Sin doseljenika, James Wolniakowski, žalio se da u Željeznici ne žele zapošljavati Poljake pa je prezime promijenio u Smith, što mu je na kraju omogućilo da se zaposli kao ložič lokomotive.

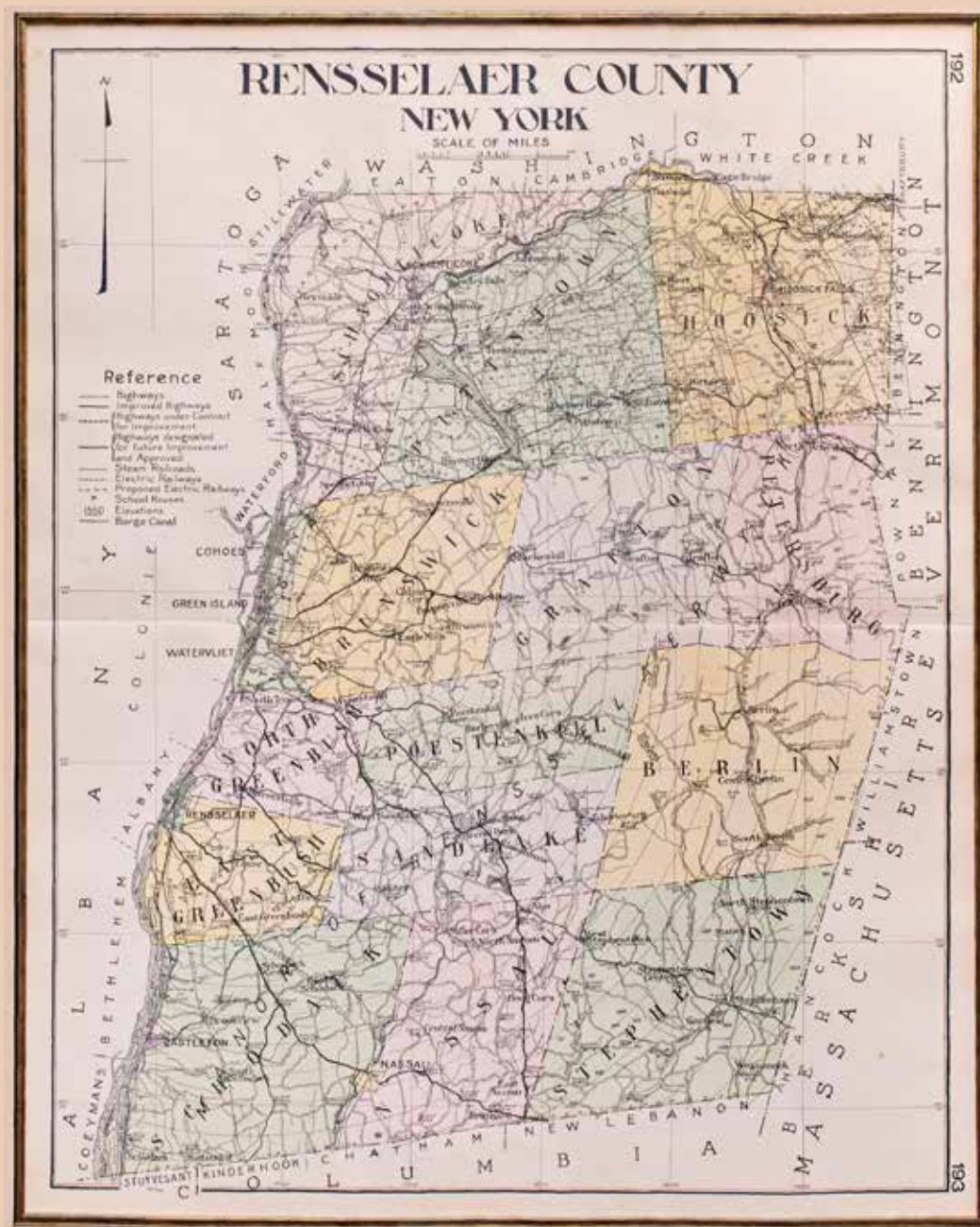
Iza zgrade firme W.C. Little, krajnje desno, prikazana je Delavan House. Prvobitno je građevina služila kao hotel u

preferred the option of alcohol, so he leased his building to Theophilus Roessle, a German immigrant, who by 1850 had transformed it into one of the finest hotels in the United States. The storied hotel burned to the ground on December 30, 1894. The papers reported one death, but in fact 16 people had died, 15 of them hotel employees. These included servants, chambermaids, a pantry girl, and a steward, most of whom were poor immigrants, and two African American cooks. The last two bodies, those of Norah Sullivan, 28, and her sister Mary, 21 – both Irish immigrants – were only found in April 1895.

*Len Tantillo was born in Poughkeepsie, New York. He is a graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design and is a licensed architect who left the field of architecture to pursue a career in the fine art of historical and marine painting. Since that time, his work has appeared internationally in exhibitions, publications, and film documentaries. He has produced over 300 paintings and drawings of New York State history, and in 2016, he was elected a Fellow of the New York Academy of History.*

kojem nije služen alkohol, a otvorio ga je Edward Delevan koji je uvidio da gosti ipak preferiraju ponudu koja uključuje alkohol pa je zgradu iznajmio Theophilusu Roessleu, njemačkom doseljeniku, koji je do 1850. ovo mjesto transformisao u jedan od najfinijih hotela u Sjedinjenim Državama. Ovaj hotel izgorio je do temelja 30. decemb`ra 1894. godine. Novine su objavile da je tada jedna osoba izgubila život, ali je ukupno 16 ljudi preminulo, od kojih su 15 bili radnici hotela – posluga, čistačice, jedna smočničarka i glavni poslužitelj, većinom siromašni doseljenici, kao i dva kuhara, Afro-Amerikanca. Tijela dvije sestre, Norah (28 godina) i Mary (21 godina) Sullivan pronađena su posljednja, u aprilu 1895. godine. Obje su se doselile iz Irske.

*Len Tantillo rođen je u Poughkeepsie, New York. Završio je Školu dizajna Rhode Island i licencirani je arhitekt koji je napustio arhitekturu kako bi karijeru gradio u sferi primijenjene umjetnosti, kao slikar istorijskih i morskih motiva. Njegovi radovi predstavljani su na međunarodnim izložbama, u publikacijama i dokumentarnim filmovima. Naslikao je više od 300 djela i crteža na temu istorije Države New York, a 2016. godine postao je stipendista Istorijske akademije u New Yorku.*



**Rensselaer County Map,  
1912**

From The New Century Atlas  
Map of Counties of New York State  
by Evarts Publishing Company  
Courtesy of a Private Collection, Reston, Virginia

**Mapa Okruga Rensselaer,  
1912.**

Iz Novog atlasa okruga Savezne  
Države New York, izdavač Evarts  
Publishing Company  
Ustupljeno iz privatne kolekcije Reston, Virginia

Rensselaer County was created in 1791 from what was originally part of a very large Albany County. It is named after Kiliaen van Rensselaer, one of the founders and directors of the Dutch West India Company, who had a profound impact on Albany's history. Kiliaen van Rensselaer was one of the Dutch "patroons," large landholders with feudal rights, who established themselves in the Netherlands' New Amsterdam colony in the seventeenth century. His manor, Rensselaerswyck, consisted of 700,000 acres along both banks of the Hudson River. It incorporated what are today the counties of Albany and Rensselaer and part of Colombia County. Van Rensselaer purchased this land from the Mohicans in 1630 after they had lost a war with their neighbors, the Mohawks, and he imported Dutch colonists, Albany's first European immigrants, to settle the area. Kilian Van Rensselaer never came to America, but in 1651, his second son, Jan Baptist, immigrated to New Netherland and settle in Rensselaerswyck Manor. Several of the Van Rensselaers' Dutch colonists settled outside the walls of Fort Orange, establishing a village called Beverwijck, a fur trading community, that eventually became the city of Albany. It was carved out of Rensselaerswyck and chartered in 1686. The remainder of the Van Rensselaer patroonship survived the Dutch loss of the New Netherland colony to the British in 1664 and the British loss of New York to the United States in 1783. The manor disappeared in 1852 after a tenants' revolt known as the Anti-Rent War.

Okrug Rensselaer osnovan je 1791. godine u okvirima prvobitnog, velikog Okruga Albany. Nazvan je po Kiliaenu van Rensselaeru, jednom od osnivača i direktora nizozemske kompanije West India, koji je imao veliki uticaj na istoriju Albanyja. Kiliaen van Rensselaer bio je jedan od nizozemskih "namjesnika", velikih zemljoposjednika sa feudalnim pravima, koji su se pozicionirali u nizozemskoj koloniji Novi Amsterdam u sedamnaestom vijeku. Njegovo imanje Rensselaerswyck prostiralo se na 700.000 jutara zemlje duž obje obale rijeke Hudson. Prostiralo se na području današnjih okruga Albany i Rensselaer i dijelu Okruga Colombia. Van Rensselaer je ovo zemljište otkupio od Mohikanaca 1630. godine, nakon što su izgubili rat protiv susjednog plemena Mohoka i tu je naselio nizozemske koloniste, prve evropske doseljenike u Albanyju. Kiliaen van Rensselaer lično nikada nije došao u Ameriku, ali se 1651. godine njegov drugi sin, Jan Baptist, doselio u Novu Nizozemsku (New Netherlands) i nastanio na imanju Rensselaerswyck. Nekolicina Van Rensselaerovih doseljenika nastanila se van zidina Fort Orangea, osnivajući selo po imenu Beverwijck, zajednicu koja se bavila trgovinom krznom i koja je kasnije prerasla u grad Albany. Ta zajednica se odvojila od Rensselaerswycka i osamostalila 1686. godine. Preostali dio namjesništva nadživio je i pad kolonije New Netherland pod britansku vlast 1664. godine, kao i kasniji pad britanske vlasti kada je New York postao dio Sjedinjenih Država 1783. godine. Imanje se ugasilo 1852. godine nakon pobune zakupaca poznate kao Rat protiv rente.



**Willow Valley Near Woodstock, 1923**

Cecil Chichester (1891–1963)

Oil on Canvas

Courtesy of the New York State Museum,

The Historic Woodstock Art Colony: Arthur Anderson Collection

**Dolina vrba blizu Woodstocka, 1923.**

Cecil Chichester (1891–1963)

Ulje na platnu

Ljubaznošću Muzeja Države New York,

Historijska umjetnička kolonija Woodstock: zbirka Arthura Andersona

The Hudson River, 315 miles long, originates in the Adirondack Mountains in Upstate New State and flows south through the Hudson Valley past New York City and into New York Harbor. Forty miles south of Albany, the Hudson flows through Greene and Ulster countries and past the Catskill Mountains. The Catskills were one of several Upstate New York locations that provided the inspiration for America's first fine art school of painters, the Hudson River School, which established itself in the mid-nineteenth century. Woodstock, a small town in Ulster County, is approximately twenty miles east of the Hudson River. It became a center for the arts with the establishment of Byrdcliffe Arts Colony in 1903 and the Woodstock Artists Association in 1919. The town is most famous for lending its name to the Woodstock Music and Art Fair, or simply "Woodstock," that took place on Max Yasgur's dairy farm in nearby Bethel, New York from August 15 to 19, 1969.

*Cecil Chichester experimented with both impressionistic and realistic painting styles. After studying under H. G. Maratta and Birge Harrison, he was an instructor at the Art Students League of New York and the Woodstock School of Painting. He was a prominent member of the Woodstock Art Colony, and his works are in several New York collections as well as the White House in Washington, D.C.*

Rijeka Hudson duga 315 milja izvire u planinama Adirondack u Upstate New York i teče južno kroz Hudson Valley, kroz New York City, u Luku New York. Četrdeset milja južno od Albanyja, Hudson teče kroz okruge Greene i Ulster, pored Catskill Mountains. Catskills je bila jedna od nekoliko lokacija u Upstate New Yorku koja je inspirisala slikare, članove prve američke likovne škole slikanja, the Hudson River School, osnovane sredinom devetnaestog stoljeća. Woodstock, gradić u Okrugu Ulster nalazi se oko dvadeset milja istočno od rijeke Hudson. Postao je centar umjetnosti osnivanjem Umjetničke kolonije Byrdcliffe 1903. godine, te Udruženja umjetnika Woodstock 1919. Gradić je najpoznatiji po imenu koje je posudio Sajmu umjetnosti i muzike Woodstock, ili jednostavno "Woodstocku" koji se dešavao na farmi mlijeka Maxa Yasgura u blizini Bethela, New York, od 15. do 19. avgusta 1969.

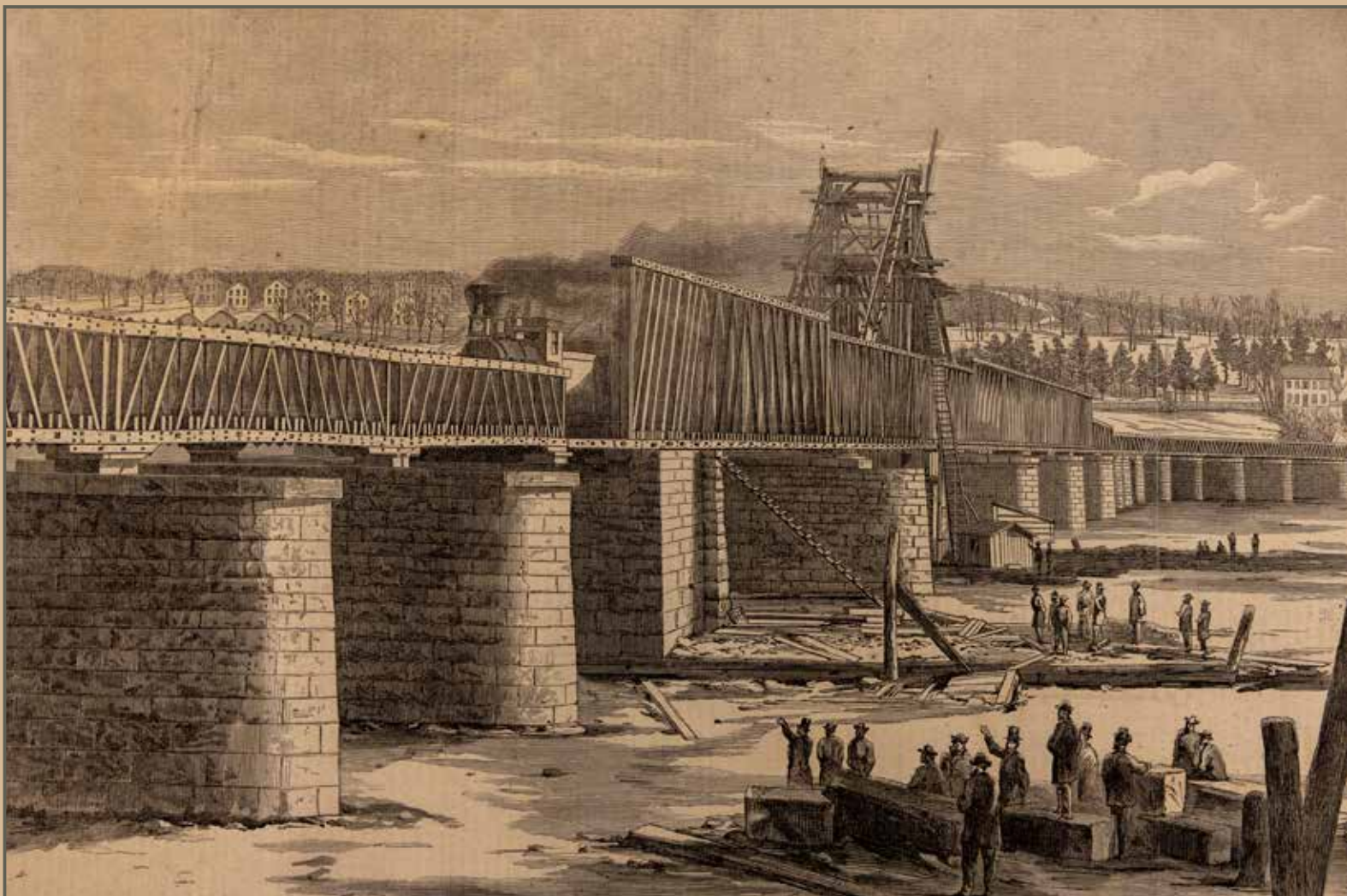
*Cecil Chichester eksperimentirao je i sa impresionizmom i sa realizmom u slikarstvu. Nakon studija kod H.G. Maratta i Birge Harrison, bio je instruktor Lige studenata umjetnosti New Yorka, te Škole slikanja Woodstock. Bio je istaknuti član Umjetničke kolonije Woodstock, a njegove slike nalaze se u nekoliko njujorških zbirki, kao i u Bijeloj kući, Washington D.C.*



In 1683, the then Province of New York, whose boundaries extended beyond the boundaries of the current New York State, was divided into 12 counties. Albany County, which was much larger than it is today, extending to the province's northern border and into what is today Vermont, was one of these 12 original counties. Today, New York State is divided into 62 counties. Aside from the five counties of New York City, each of these counties is subdivided into towns and cities, incorporated under state law. Towns can contain incorporated villages or unincorporated hamlets. New York City is divided into five boroughs, each coterminous with a county. The major cities of the state, including Albany, developed along the key transportation and trade routes of the early 19th century, including the Erie Canal and railroads paralleling it.

Godine 1683. tadašnja Provincija New York čije su granice prelazile granice današnje Države New York bila je podijeljena u 12 okruga. Okrug Albany koji je tada bio puno veći nego danas i pružao se do sjeverne granice Provincije i ulazio u današnji Vermont, bio je jedan od 12 prvobitnih okruga. Danas je Država New York podijeljena u 62 okruga. Pored pet okruga Grada New Yorka, svaki od ovih okruga podijeljen je na manje i veće gradove, osnovane u skladu sa državnim zakonom. Manji gradovi mogu uključivati korporirana sela ili nekorporirane zaseoke. Grad New York podijeljen je na pet opština od kojih se svaka poklapa sa okrugom. Najvažniji gradovi u državi, uključujući Albany, razvijali su se duž ključnih transportnih i trgovačkih puteva s početka 19. stoljeća, uključujući Erie Canal i željezničke pruge paralelne s njim.





**Railroad Bridge Across the Hudson River  
at Albany, New York (1866)**

Print from a photograph, Harper's Weekly, March 17, 1866  
Courtesy of a Private Collection, Reston, Virginia

**Željeznički most preko rijeke Hudson  
u Albanyju, New York (1866)**

Print fotografije, Harper's Weekly, 17. marta 1866.  
Ustupljeno iz privatne kolekcije Reston, Virginia

The Hudson River Bridge Company was incorporated in 1856 to construct a railroad bridge across the Hudson River that would connect the New York Central Railroad on the west side of the river, in Albany, with the Hudson River Railroad on the east side of the river, in Greenbush. Greenbush is visible in the background of this print, which appeared in Harper's Weekly on March 17, 1866. The first freight train, the *Augustus Schell*, crossed the bridge on February 15, 1866, and the first passenger train on February 22, 1866. The 4,800-foot-long Hudson River Bridge was a swing bridge, meaning its central span could pivot horizontally to create an opening that allowed tall sailing vessels and ships to pass. The bridge was high enough to allow canal boats and barges to pass beneath it without swinging open its central span. The New York Central, Hudson River, and Albany and Boston Railroads spent more than \$1 million to construct the bridge, almost \$20 million in 2022 dollars, a major capital investment for its day. Not long after the bridge opened, Cornelius Vanderbilt, the owner of the Hudson River Railroad, refused to allow transfers from his rail line to the New York Central Railroad, which was owned and operated by Albany-native Erastus Corning. Vanderbilt's action was part of a larger dispute between the two railroads, and it eventually led to his acquisition of the New York Central and the creation of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in 1869. The railroad was a major employer of the immigrants who came to Albany during the second half of the 19th century and the early part of the 20th century. In 1871, five years after the opening the Hudson River Bridge, the Maiden Lane Bridge opened further south, or down river. It became the principal bridge for passenger trains while the Hudson River Bridge was used for freight trains. Albany residents colloquially referred to the Maiden Lane and Hudson River Bridges as the "South Bridge" and the "North Bridge" respectively.

Kompanija Hudson River Bridge osnovana je 1856. zbog izgradnje željezničkog mosta preko rijeke Hudson da bi se povezala Centralna željeznica New Yorka sa zapadne strane rijeke, u Albanyju, sa željeznicom rijeke Hudson na istočnoj strani rijeke, u Greenbushu. Na ovom printu koji je objavljen u Harper's Weeklyju 17. marta 1866. Greenbush se vidi u pozadini. Prvi teretni voz, Augustus Schell, prešao je preko mosta 15. februara 1866, a prvi putnički 22. februara 1866. godine. Most na rijeci Hudson dug 4800 stopa (ili 1463 metra), bio je pokretni most što je značilo da se njegov središnji dio mogao okretati horizontalno da bi napravio otvor koji je omogućavao prolaz visokih jedrenjaka i brodova. Most je bio dovoljno visok da bi ispod njega mogli prolaziti kanalni čamci i barže bez otvaranja i okretanja njegovog središnjeg dijela. Željezničke kompanije New York Central, Hudson River, Albany i Boston Railroads potrošile su više od milion dolara za izgradnju mosta, što je prema vrijednosti dolara u 2022. godini skoro 20 miliona. To je bila ogromna kapitalna investicija svog vremena. Ubrzo nakon što je most otvoren, Cornelius Vanderbilt, vlasnik željezničke kompanije Hudson River Railroad odbio je odobriti transfere sa svoje željezničke pruge na Centralnu željeznicu New Yorka koja je bila vlasništvo i kojom je upravljao Erastus Corning iz Albanyja. Vanderbiltovo ponašanje bilo je dijelom većeg spora između dvije željezničke kompanije, što je na kraju dovelo do akvizicije Centralne željeznice New Yorka i osnivanja željezničke kompanije New York Central and Hudson River Railroad 1869. godine. Željeznica je bila glavni poslodavac useljenika koji su dolazili u Albany u drugoj polovini devetnaestog stoljeća i početkom dvadesetog stoljeća. Godine 1871, pet godina nakon otvaranja kompanije Hudson River Bridge, otvoren je južnije, tj. u donjem dijelu rijeke, most Maiden Lane. On je postao glavni most za putničke vozove, a most Hudson River korišten je za teretne vozove. Stanovnici Albanyja su, u kolokvijalnom govoru, ova dva mosta, Maiden Lane i Hudson River, zvali "Južni most" i "Sjeverni most".



**The Bicentennial of Albany  
The Historical Procession  
Passing City Hall**

Print of a drawing by Charles Graham  
and W.P. Snyder, Harper's Weekly  
Courtesy of Private Collection, Reston, Virginia

**Dvjestogodišnjica Albanyja  
Istorijska procesija pored  
gradske vijećnice**

Print crteža Charlesa Grahama  
i W.P. Snydera, Harper's Weekly  
Ustupljeno iz privatne kolekcije, Reston, Virginia

In 1686, Thomas Dongan, the British Governor of the Province of New York, granted Albany a municipal charter. The charter incorporated the city, establishing a separate municipal entity amid the Van Rensselaer, or Rensselaerswyck, Manor. In 1886, the city organized a six-day celebration to mark the two hundredth anniversary of Dongan's charter. The planning for Albany's bicentennial began in November 1885, and the city council appropriated \$10,000 for the celebration. The official bicentennial celebration took place from July 18 to 23, 1886, and included numerous parades, like the one seen in this print, pageants, speeches, sporting events, and fireworks displays. The railroads added trains and set special rates for the week. Veterans of New York's famed Seventh Regiment as well as Mohawk Indians received visitors as they disembarked at Albany's Union Station. For the city's immigrant communities, the big day was Tuesday, July 20, the Day of all Nations. The morning included a parade of German, Irish, Scotch, Dutch, French, Italian, English, and other societies. In the afternoon, Albany's German citizens planted a memorial oak tree, and the city held Scottish and other games. Thursday, July 22, "Bicentennial Day," began with a 200-gun salute, which was followed by a military parade. The afternoon included "orchestral and choral music on a grand scale." The day concluded with a reception in the Senate Chamber of the New York State Capitol followed by "a grand display of fireworks in Washington Park."

Thomas Dongan, britanski guverner Provincije New York je 1686. godine Albanyju dodijelio gradsku povelju. Ovom poveljom osnovan je grad, uspostavljanjem odvojene opštine usred Van Rensselaera, ili Rensselaerswycka, Manor. Grad je 1886. godine organizovao šestodnevnu proslavu kojom je obilježio dvjestotu godišnjicu Donganove povelje. Planiranje obilježavanja dvjestogodišnjice Albanyja počelo je u novembru 1885, a gradsko vijeće je odvojilo deset hiljada dolara za proslavu. Zvanična proslava dvjestogodišnjice trajala je od 18. do 23. jula 1886. godine i uključivala je brojne parade, poput one koju vidimo na ovom printu, maškare, govore, sportske manifestacije i vatromete. Željeznice su obezbijedile vozove u tu svrhu i odredile posebne cijene prevoza u toj sedmici. Veterani slavne njujorške Sedme regimente i Mohawk Indijanci pozdravljali su se sa posjetiocima dok su se iskrcavali na Stanici Union u Albanyju. Za doseljeničke zajednice, važan je bio utorak, 20. juli, Dan svih naroda. Ujutro je bila organizovana parada Nijemaca, Iraca, Škota, Nizozemaca, Francuza, Italijana, Engleza i ostalih. Popodne su građani Albanyja njemačkog porijekla posadili spomen drvo hrasta, a grad je organizovao škotske i ostale igre. Četvrtak, 22. juli, "Dan obilježavanja dvjestogodišnjice" počeo je kanonadom 200 topova iza koje je uslijedila vojna parada. Popodne je obilježeno "orkestarskom i horskom muzikom velikih razmjera". Dan je okončan prijemom u Senatu Kapitola Države New York, nakon kojeg su uslijedili "grandiozni vatrometi u Parku Washington".

# RANSOM STOVE WORKS.

S. H. RANSOM & CO.,  
**MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES.**



**SAMPLE ROOMS, 26 & 28 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.**

**Foundry, SOUTH BROADWAY, on the River.**

## Ransom Stove Works Advertisement, 1856

Print, Published by  
 D. Bigelow & Co., Boston  
 Courtesy of a Private Collection, Reston, Virginia

## Reklama za peći Ransom Stove Worksa, 1856.

Print objavio D. Bigelow & Co, Boston  
 Ustupljeno iz privatne kolekcije, Reston, Virginia

During the nineteenth century, Albany was among the largest producers of cast-iron stoves in the world. In 1833, the Albany Daily Advertiser asserted that the “manufacture of iron castings was brought to great perfection in Albany than in any other place in the country, or even Europe.” Albany’s stoves were renowned for their fine quality castings and innovations in technology and design. As this 1856 advertisement makes clear, Albany’s stove makers made use of architectural motives, patriotic symbols, and floral designs in their work. Ransom Stove Works was established in 1844 by Samuel Henry Ransom, who migrated to Albany from Hartford, Connecticut in the early 1840’s, one of many New Englanders to do so. The company’s foundry was located on South Broadway on the Hudson River; its showroom was located at 26 & 28 State Street. Samuel Ransom owned and operated the firm until 1881 when he sold it to Clarence Rathbone. The decline of Albany’s stove industry began after the end of the American Civil War, in 1865. Though there was a brief resurgence in the 1880’s, by 1900 most of the Albany iron foundries had either closed or converted to steel production. The era of cast iron stove production in Albany had ended by the 1920’s.

Tokom devetnaestog stoljeća, Albany je bio među najvećim proizvođačima peći od lijevanog željeza na svijetu. Albany Daily Advertiser je 1833. godine tvrdio da je „proizvodnja željeznih odljevaka dovedena do savršenstva u Albanyju više nego bilo gdje drugo u zemlji, pa i u Evropi.“ Peći iz Albanyja bile su poznate po izuzetnoj kvaliteti odljevaka i inovacijama u tehnologiji i dizajnu. Kao što je jasno rečeno u ovom reklami iz 1856, proizvođači peći u Albanyju koristili su arhitektonske motive, patriotske simbole i cvjetne dezene pri njihovoj izradi. Kompaniju Ransom Stove Works osnovao je 1844. godine Samuel Henry Ransom koji je u Albany, kao i mnogi stanovnici Nove Engleske, došao iz Hartforda, Connecticut, početkom 1840-ih. Livnica kompanije nalazila se u South Broadwayu na rijeci Hudson, a izložbeni prostor na brojevima 26 i 28 u Ulici State. Samuel Ransom bio je vlasnik i rukovodilac kompanije sve do 1881. kada ju je prodao Clarenceu Rathboneu. Propast industrije peći u Albanyju počela je nakon završetka Američkog građanskog rata 1865. godine. Iako je došlo do kratkog oporavka 1880-ih, do 1900-ih je većina livnica željeza u Albanyju ili zatvorena ili pretvorena u pogone za proizvodnju čelika. Era proizvodnje peći od lijevanog željeza u Albanyju završila je do 1920-ih.



### **Albany, New York, 1922**

Aerial Photograph – Print Reproduction  
Collection of Art in Embassies, Washington, D.C.  
Courtesy of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

### **Albany, New York, 1922.**

Fotografija iz zraka – reprodukcija printa  
Zbirka Umjetnost u ambasadama, Washington D.C.  
Ljubaznošću Uprave za arhiv i spise SAD

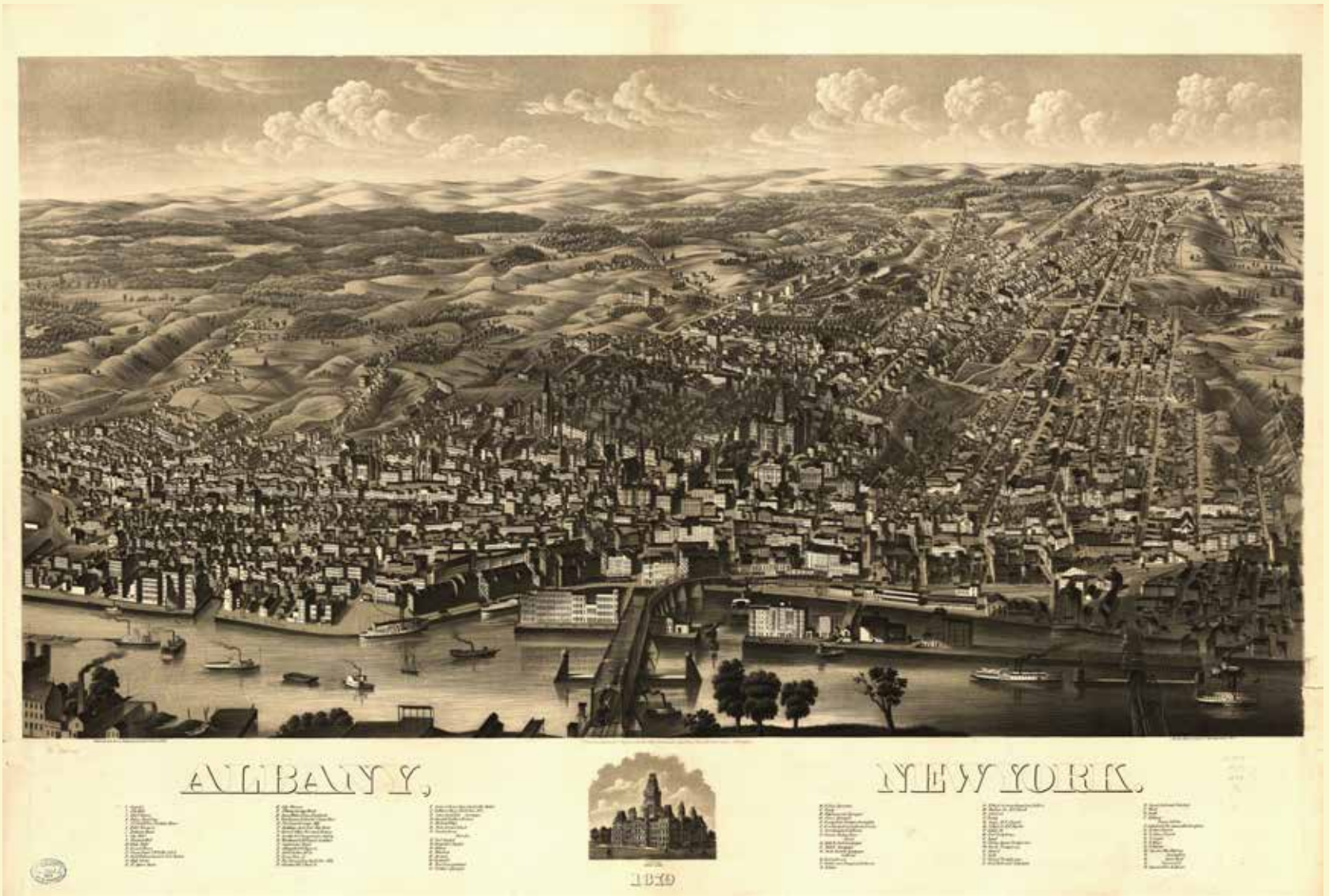
The Great Migration of African Americans from the rural south to the urban north began in 1910, but Albany's African American population remained small in 1920. It constituted less than 2 percent of the city's total population in 1922; in 2022, Albany's population is 29 percent African American. Albany's Black population would not grow dramatically until the second wave of the Great Migration after 1950, after which time it would double every decade from 1950 to 1980.

Henry Johnson, who was born in 1892 in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, moved to Albany during the first wave of the Great Migration. He arrived when he was in his early teens, ca. 1906, and took a job working as a redcap porter at Albany Union Station. Union Station is visible in this 1922 photograph on the left, to the right of the train tracks, and just above the smokestack in the center left of the image. Johnson enlisted in the army in 1917, joining the all-black New York National Guard 15th Infantry Regiment, which became the famous Harlem Hellfighters. The unit and Johnson experienced discrimination from white soldiers who were part of the American Expeditionary Force sent to France during World War I. On the night of May 14, 1918, Johnson's two-man outpost on the edge of the Argonne Forest was attacked by the Germans. Johnson suffered twenty-one wounds during the attack but repelled the Germans using grenades, the butt of his rifle, a bolo knife, and his bare fists, preventing the Germans from taking the other, badly wounded sentry prisoner. The French government awarded Johnson the Croix de Guerre; he was the first American to receive the award. Johnson died in Washington, D.C., in 1929, never officially recognized by the United States in his lifetime. He was posthumously awarded the Purple Heart in 1996 and the Distinguished Service Cross in 2003. In 2015, President Barack Obama awarded Johnson the Medal of Honor, America's highest military honor, observing, "The least we can do is say, 'We know who you are, we know what you did for us. We are forever grateful.'" In 1991, a section of Northern Boulevard in Albany was renamed Henry Johnson Boulevard, and the city erected a monument to him in its historic Washington Park.

Velika migracija Afro-Amerikanaca sa ruralnog juga ka urbanom sjeveru počela je 1910, ali 1920. godine broj Afro-Amerikanaca u Albanyju nije bio veliki. Tamo ih je živjelo manje od 2% u odnosu na ukupnu populaciju u gradu 1922. Godine 2022, 29% populacije Albanyja čine Afro-Amerikanci. Crnačka populacija Albanyja nije znatno rasla sve do drugog talasa Velike migracije nakon 1950, poslije čega se udvostručavala svake decenije od 1950. do 1980. godine.

Henry Johnson, rođen 1892. u gradu Winston-Salemu, Država Sjeverna Karolina (North Carolina), došelio se u Albany u prvom talasu Velike migracije. Kada je imigrirao, oko 1906, bio je mlađi tinejdžer i zaposlio se kao nosač na željeznici na stanici Union Station u Albanyju. Union Station se vidi na lijevoj strani ove fotografije iz 1922, desno od kolosijeka i odmah iznad dimnjaka koji je lijevo u središtu slike. Johnson se 1917. prijavio za vojnu službu i pridružio se njujorškom crnačkom 15. pješadijskom puku Nacionalne garde, koji je postao poznat kao Harlem Hellfighters (Pakleni borci iz Harlema). Ova jedinica, kao i Johnson, bila je izložena diskriminaciji od strane vojnika bijelaca koji su bili dio Američkih ekspedicijskih snaga u Francuskoj za vrijeme Prvog svjetskog rata. U večernjim satima 14.05.1918. položaj na kojem se Johnson nalazio sa jednim saborcem na ivici šume Argonne napali su Nijemci. Johnson je zadobio 21 ranu u ovom napadu, ali je napad Nijemaca odbio uz pomoć granata, kundaka svoje puške, mačete i pesnica i spriječio ih da zarobe drugog stražara koji je bio teško ranjen. Francuska vlada odlikovala je Johnsona sa Croix de Guerre (vojni krst) – on je bio prvi Amerikanac koji je odlikovan ovim ordenom. Johnson je umro u Washingtonu D.C. 1929. i za života nije dobio priznanje od SAD. Posthumno je odlikovan ordenom Purpurno srce 1996. i Ordenom za službu 2003. Godine 2015. predsjednik Barack Obama odlikovao je Johnsona Medaljom časti, najvišim vojnim odlikovanjem u SAD, kojom prilikom je rekao: "Najmanje što možemo da kažemo je: znamo ko si i znamo šta si uradio za nas. Vječno smo ti zahvalni". Godine 1991. jedan dio ulice Northern Boulevard u Albanyju preimenovan je u Henry Johnson Boulevard, a grad je podigao spomenik u njegovu čast u parku Washington.





**Albany, New York, 1879**

Reproduction on Paper  
Courtesy of the New York State Museum

**Albany, New York, 1879.**

Reprodukcija na papiru  
Ljubaznošću Muzeja Države New York

By 1870, Albany would have been unrecognizable to any of the region's Indigenous peoples and the Dutch settlers who came to Fort Orange and then Beverwijck to engage in trade with the Native Americans. From a small fort with a few houses outside its walls and a couple hundred people, Albany had grown to a city of 69,422 that extended well beyond the small confines established by the Dutch West India Company along the banks of the Hudson. Albany's neighborhoods now included the area around the newly laid out Washington Park; Mansion Hill, the area around the recently constructed New York State Governor's Mansion; the South End, parts of which had previously been used as common pastureland by the early Dutch settlers; Arbor Hill; and many more. The city had also been transformed by successive waves of migration and immigration. The English began arriving in the late seventeenth century and through the eighteenth, after Albany passed into British hands in 1664. English immigrants continued to arrive after American independence.

By 1786, Albany was the sixth largest settlement in the United States. The early nineteenth-century turnpike boom as well as the construction and opening of the Erie Canal transformed the city into a major transportation hub for people and goods. These events brought a wave of Irish laborers as well as New England, or "Yankee," migrants looking for economic opportunity. African Americans, who had been forced to come to the New Netherlands, British colonies, or New York State, received their freedom from New York by 1827, and were a small but important community within Albany. Events in Europe, such as the Irish Potato Famine and land wars in Prussia and central Europe, generated widespread Irish and German immigration, which only slowed at the onset of American Civil War. The 1850's also witnessed steady population growth fueled by migrants from the rural communities surrounding Albany. By 1879, a new wave of immigrants were arriving in Albany, especially Germans and Irish, once again. This wave would explode over the next few decades and include newcomers from eastern and southern Europe. Albany's population would grow from 90,768 in 1880 to 127,412 in 1930, when the wave subsided.

Do 1870, Albany je postao neprepoznatljiv bilo kojem autohtonom narodu u regiji, kao i nizozemskim doseljenicima koji su došli u utvrdu Orange, a potom u Beverwijck zbog trgovine sa autohtonim Amerikancima. Od male utvrde sa nekoliko kuća izvan njenih zidina i par stotina ljudi, Albany se razvio u grad od 69.422 stanovnika koji se proširio daleko izvan granica koje je uspostavila nizozemska kompanija West India duž obala rijeke Hudson. Naselja oko Albanyja su sada uključivala područja oko novouređenog Washington Parka, Mansion Hill, područje oko prethodno izgrađene vile guvernera Države New York, South End, dijelove koje su u prošlosti za ispašu koristili prvi nizozemski doseljenici, Arbor Hill, i još puno drugih. Grad se izmijenio i zbog uzastopnih talasa migracije i imigracije. Englezi su počeli dolaziti krajem sedamnaestog i tokom osamnaestog stoljeća, nakon što je Albany pao u ruke Britanaca godine 1664. Engleski su doseljenici nastavili dolaziti i nakon proglašenja nezavisnosti Amerike.

Do 1786., Albany je postao šesto najveće naselje u Sjedinjenim Državama. Procvat izgradnje puteva početkom devetnaestog stoljeća kao i izgradnja i otvorenje Kanala Erie pretvorilo je grad u glavno transportno središte za ljude i robe. Ova su događanja pokrenula talas irskih radnika, kao i Jenkija, tj. doseljenika iz Nove Engleske (New England) koji su bili u potrazi za poslom. Afro-Amerikanci koji su bili prisiljeni da dođu u Novu Nizozemsku (New Netherlands), britanske kolonije ili Državu New York 1827. godine oslobođeni su ropstva od strane Države New York; bili su mala ali značajna zajednica u Albanyju. Ono što se dešavalo u Evropi, poput Velike irske gladi, te kopnenih ratova u Pruskoj i Srednjoj Evropi, dovelo je do velikih migracija Iraca i Nijemaca, čiji je tok usporen tek na početku Američkog građanskog rata. Hiljadu osamsto pedesetih je takođe došlo do stabilnog rasta stanovništva potaknutog doseljenicima iz ruralnih sredina oko Albanyja. Do 1879. godine, novi talas doseljenika stigao je u Albany, naročito Nijemaca i Iraca opet. U nekoliko decenija koje će uslijediti, ovaj će talas doživjeti svoj vrhunac i uključivaće pridošlice sa istoka i juga Evrope. Stanovništvo Albanyja će porasti sa 90.768 godine 1880. na 127.412 godine 1930, kada je došlo do jenjavanja tog talasa.



### **Greenbush Bridge, 1890**

Photogravure

From Albany Illustrated published in 1891 in 12 parts by H.W. Page and Company. Courtesy of a Private Collection, Reston, Virginia

### **Most Greenbush, 1890.**

Fotogravura

Objavila kompanija H.W. Page and Company u Albany Illustrated 1891. u 12 dijelova. Ustupljeno iz privatne kolekcije Reston, Virginia

The Greenbush Bridge opened in 1882 and spanned the Hudson River from Albany on the west bank to Greenbush (now Rensselaer) on the east. Unlike the nearby Hudson River and Maiden Lane railroad bridges, the Greenbush Bridge was designed to accommodate horse and foot traffic, which made its construction controversial with ferry operators, who rightly anticipated the bridge would put an end to their businesses. Residents of Troy, eight miles north of Greenbush, also sought to block the bridge's construction. They argued it would prevent ships from reaching their city, requiring them use of the Albany Basin and diverting business from Troy's waterfront to Albany's. Albany and Troy were commercial rivals for much of the nineteenth century. In 1845, one observer characterized their rivalry this way: "The feuds of Montagu and Capulet, or the wars of the White and Red Roses, have been mere child's play to the fierce hostility of the two cities." Troy had successfully fought Albany's efforts to construct a railroad bridge over the Hudson for fifty years in the first half of the nineteenth century until finally, in 1866, the Hudson River Bridge (now the Livingston Avenue Bridge) was built. The Greenbush Bridge was torn down in 1933 and replaced by the first Dunn Memorial Bridge, which was replaced in 1969 with a much larger highway bridge, also known as the Dunn Memorial Bridge. In this image, the view is looking east from Albany across the Hudson River towards Greenbush.

Most Greenbush preko rijeke Hudson otvoren je 1882. godine i povezivao je zapadnu obalu grada Albany sa naseljem Greenbush (danas Rensselaer) na istoku. Za razliku od susjednih željezničkih mostova Hudson River i Maiden Lane, most Greenbush projektovan je za pješake i zaprežna kola. Njegova izgradnja izazvala je kontroverzu jer su se skelari s pravom pribojavali da bi ovaj most značio kraj njihovom poslovanju. Stanovnici grada Troy koji se nalazio osam milja od Greenbusha također su pokušali spriječiti izgradnju mosta. Tvrdili su da bi most spriječio dolazak brodova do njihovog grada, što bi značilo da moraju koristiti bazen rijeke Albany i preseliti poslovanje iz Troya u Albany. Gradovi Albany i Troy bili su trgovački rivali većim dijelom devetnaestog stoljeća. Godine 1845. jedan posmatrač je na sljedeći način opisao njihovo rivalstvo: "Nesuglasice između porodica Montague i Capulet ili ratovi između bijelih i crvenih ruža dječja su igra u poređenju sa žestokim neprijateljstvom između ova dva grada". Troy se u prvoj polovici devetnaestog stoljeća pedeset godina uspješno borio sa nastojanjima Albanyja da izgradi željeznički most preko rijeke Hudson dok konačno 1866. nije izgrađen most Hudson River (danas Livingston Avenue Bridge). Most Greenbush srušen je 1933. Na njegovom mjestu izgrađen je prvo most Dunn Memorial, koji je 1969. zamijenjen mnogo većim mostom preko kojeg prelazi autoput, koji je također poznat kao Dunn Memorial. Na ovoj slici je pogled sa istoka na grad Albany preko rijeke Hudson ka Greenbushu.



### **Hawk Street Viaduct, 1890**

Photogravure

From Albany Illustrated published in 1891 in 12 parts by H.W. Page and Company. Courtesy of a Private Collection, Reston, Virginia

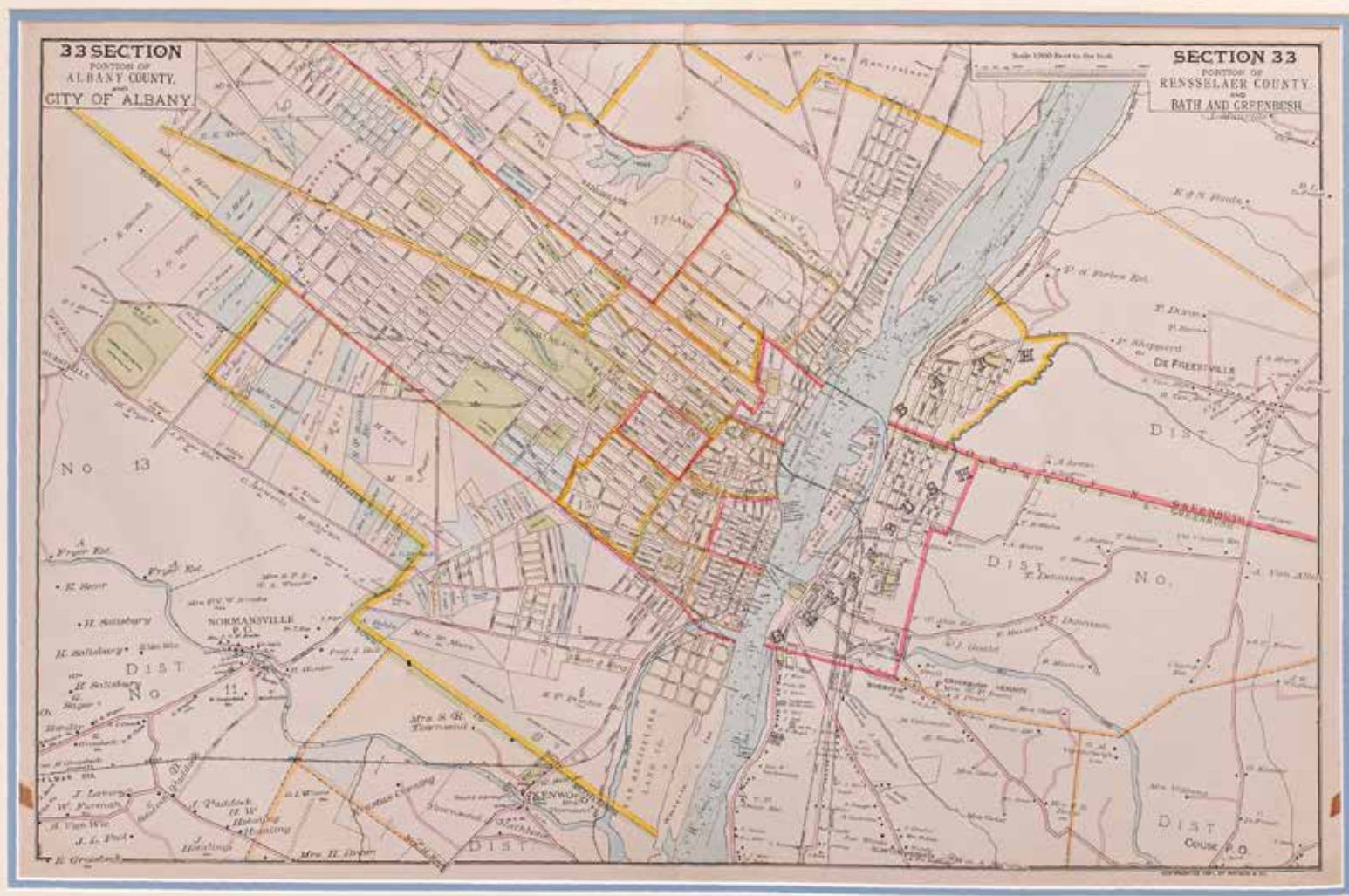
### **Vijadukt u Ulici Hawk, 1890.**

Fotogravura

Objavila kompanija H.W. Page and Company u Albany Illustrated 1891. u 12 dijelova. Ustupljeno iz privatne kolekcije Reston, Virginia

The Hawk Street Viaduct, completed in 1890, connected the wealthy neighborhoods around Capitol Hill with the working-class neighborhoods in Arbor Hill. It was the first cantilever arch bridge in the world. It was demolished in 1970. The viaduct spanned the Sheridan Hollow neighborhood, which is in a ravine through which the Vozenkill, or Fox Creek, once flowed. Sheridan Hollow has always been a poor section of Albany, and in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was settled by waves of immigrants who generally lived there briefly while seeking to improve their socio-economic position. The Irish settled in Sheridan Hollow during the 1850's and continued to settle there after the Civil War. By the 1890's, Sheridan Hollow had a large, vibrant Polish community as well. The neighborhood consisted primarily of tenements, which housed multiple families. In 1910, 94 Sheridan Avenue, the small, wooden building just to the right of viaduct's arch, was home to two Irish families. Edward Murphy, his wife, and nine children would live there in 1911 and 1912. During the Great Migration between 1910 and 1970, six million African Americans moved out of the rural south to the urban northeast. Those African Americans who came to Albany settled in Sheridan Hollow as well as the nearby Arbor Hill and West Hill neighborhoods.

Vijadukt u Ulici Hawk, čija je izgradnja završena 1890. godine, povezo je bogate četvrti oko Capitol Hilla sa dijelovima grada u naselju Arbor Hill u kojem su živjele radničke porodice. To je bio prvi konzolni lučni most na svijetu. Srušen je 1970. godine. Vijadukt se protezao preko naselja Sheridan Hollow koje se nalazi u klancu kroz koji je nekada proticala rijeka Vozenkill, ili Fox Creek. Sheridan Hollow uvijek je bio siromašni dio Albanyja, a u devetnaestom i početkom dvadesetog stoljeća naselili su ga doseljenici koji su uglavnom tu živjeli kratko kako bi unaprijedili svoj društveno-ekonomski status. Irci su 1850-ih naselili Sheridan Hollow i nastavili se naseljavati nakon Građanskog rata. Do 1890-ih, Sheridan Hollow je također bio dom velikoj energičnoj poljskoj zajednici. Naselje se sastojalo uglavnom od stambenih blokova. U svakom bloku živjelo je nekoliko porodica. Godine 1910, na adresi 94 Sheridan Avenue, u maloj, drvenoj zgradi desno od luka vijadukta, živjele su dvije irske porodice. Edward Murphy, njegova supruga i devetoro djece živjeli su tamo 1911. i 1912. godine. Za vrijeme Velike migracije između 1910. i 1970. godine, šest miliona Afro-Amerikanaca preselilo je iz ruralnih dijelova na jugu u urbane dijelove na sjeveroistoku. Afro-Amerikanci koji su došli u Albany također su naselili Sheridan Hollow, kao i susjedna naselja Arbor Hill i West Hill.



**Portion of Albany County and City of Albany;  
Portion of Rensselaer County and Bath and  
Greenbush; Section 33 (1891)**

Hand-colored Lithograph

From the Atlas of the Hudson River Valley from New York City to Troy,  
including a section of about 8 miles width published by Watson and Company  
62 Courtesy of a Private Collection, Reston, Virginia

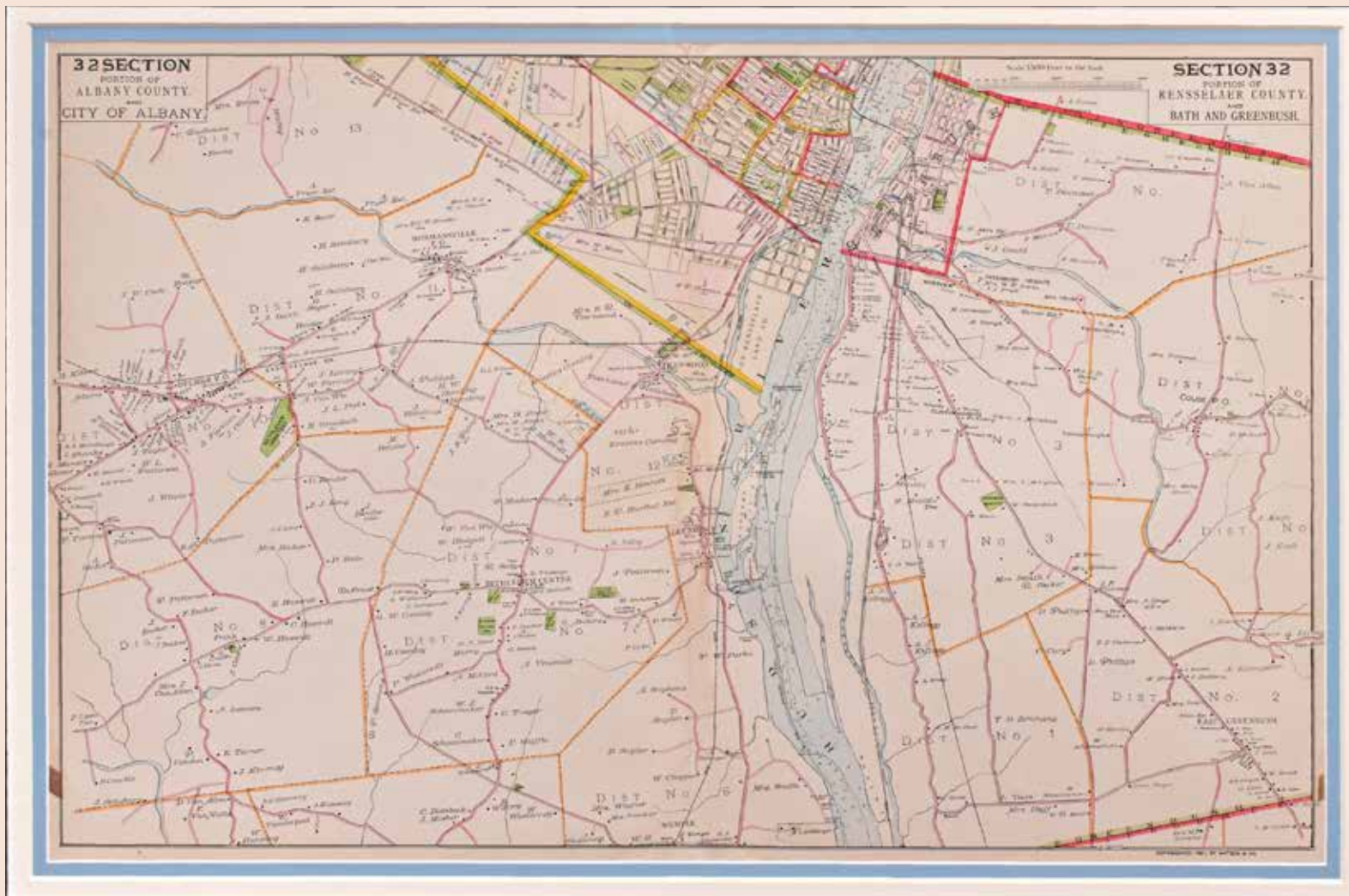
**Dijelovi Okruga Albany i grada Albany;  
dijelovi okruga Rensselaer, Bath i  
Greenbush; dio 33 (1891)**

Ručno bojena litografija

Atlas doline rijeke Hudson od grada New Yorka do Troya, uključujući dio širine oko 8  
milja, izdavač Watson and Company. Ustupljeno iz privatne kolekcije Reston, Virginia

Albany in 1891 was a city of approximately 95,000 people, almost 20 percent of whom were foreign born. A wave of predominantly Catholic Irish and German immigrants arrived in Albany in the middle of the nineteenth century; before 1845, most Irish and German immigrants had been Protestants. After 1880, a wave of so-called “new immigrants” began coming to the United States, including Albany. Irish and German Catholics, who continued to arrive in large numbers, were joined by immigrants from the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Empires, mainly Poles and Jews, as well as from Italy. They settled in Albany’s poor or working-class neighborhoods, such as Arbor Hill, Sheridan Hollow, and West Hill. These new immigrants formed their own community associations, established their own churches, and some developed their own businesses. St. Casmir’s Church on Sheridan Avenue was constructed to provide a place of worship for the Poles, for example. After 1892, most of Albany’s immigrants would pass through Ellis Island in New York. The large number of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe sparked a nativist backlash in the United States. This led to the passage of the Immigration Act of 1924, which restricted immigration from these and other regions. The quota system established by the Immigration Act of 1924 remained in place until 1965.





**Portion of Albany County and City of Albany;  
Portion of Rensselaer County and Bath and  
Greenbush; Section 32 (1891)**

Hand-colored Lithograph

From the Atlas of the Hudson River Valley from New York City to Troy,  
including a section of about 8 miles width published by Watson and Company

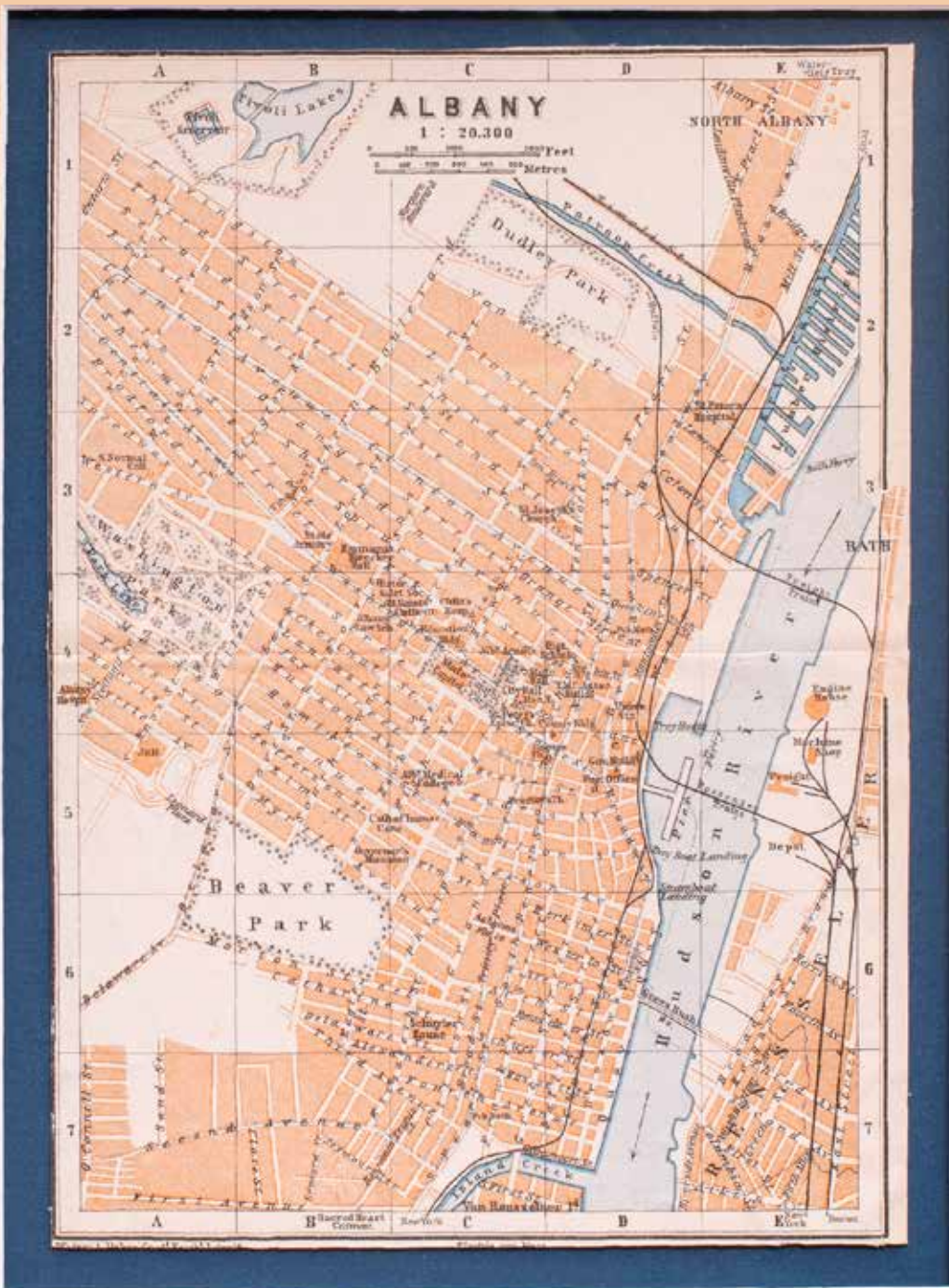
64 Courtesy of a Private Collection, Reston, Virginia

**Dijelovi Okruga Albany i grada Albany;  
dijelovi okruga Rensselaer, Bath i  
Greenbush; dio 32 (1891)**

Ručno bojena litografija

Atlas doline rijeke Hudson od grada New Yorka do Troya, uključujući dio širine oko 8  
milja, izdavač Watson and Company. Ustupljeno iz privatne kolekcije Reston, Virginia

Albany je 1891. godine imao oko 95.000 stanovnika, od kojih je 20 procenata bilo rođeno van Amerike. Talas doseljenika, pretežno irskih i njemačkih katolika, stigao je u Albany sredinom devetnaestog vijeka; do 1845. većina doseljenika iz Irske i Njemačke bili su protestanti. Nakon 1880. talas takozvanih "novih doseljenika" počeo je pristizati u Sjedinjene Države, uključujući Albany. Katolici iz Irske i Njemačke nastavili su pristizati u velikom broju, a njima su se priključili doseljenici iz Austrougarske i Rusije, pretežno Poljaci i Jevreji, kao i iz Italije. Naseljavali su siromašne ili radničke dijelove grada, poput Arbor Hilla, Sheridan Hollowa i West Hilla. Novi doseljenici osnivali su i vlastita udruženja u tim zajednicama, kao i crkve, te pokretali vlastite djelatnosti. Naprimjer, crkva Sv. Kazimira u Aveniji Sheridan sagrađena je kako bi Poljaci imali svoj hram. Nakon 1892. godine većina doseljenika koji su nastanjivali Albany prolazila je kroz Ellis Island u New Yorku. Veliki broj doseljenika iz Južne i Istočne Evrope isprovocirao je bunt kod starosjedilaca u Sjedinjenim Državama, što je za rezultat imalo donošenje Zakona o useljenstvu 1924. godine kojim je ograničen broj doseljenika iz ovih regija. Kvota uspostavljena ovim zakonom ostala je na snazi do 1965. godine.



### **Albany, 1909**

From The United States with Excursion to Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Alaska by Karl Baedeker,

Published by Karl Baedeker, London: 4th Edition  
Courtesy of a Private Collection, Reston, Virginia

### **Albany, 1909.**

Karl Baedeker, Sjedinjene Države sa izletima u Meksiko, Kubu, Portoriko i Aljasku  
Objavio Karl Baedeker, London: 4. izdanje  
Ustupljeno iz privatne kolekcije Reston, Virginia

Karl Baedeker, a German publisher from Essen, began publishing travel guides in the 1830's. They were colloquially known as "Baedeker Guides." In 1909, Baedeker published its fourth edition of *The United States, with Excursions to Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Alaska*. In it, he reported that Albany was a "thriving commercial city with (1905) 98,374 inhabitants, finely situated on terraced hills rising from the West bank of the Hudson, at its junction with the Erie and Champlain Canals. It is well built on the whole with many handsome buildings, and retains much of the clean, comfortable, and easy-going character of its original Dutch foundation." Baedeker recommended visitors take in State Street and nearby Pearl Street, which "contains the best shops;" the "commandingly situated" State Capitol Building; City Hall, "a striking and beautiful building by H. H. Richardson;" the "beautifully laid out" Washington Park; and the Episcopal Cathedral of All Saints. If a visitor was looking for a good meal after a day of sightseeing, then Baedeker recommended Keeler's Restaurant, which was opened at 56 State Street in 1884 by brothers William and John Keeler and operated until late 1969. If you ate at Keeler's in 1909, your waiter may have been Wenzel Richter, a Bohemian German from Lichtenstadt (now Hroznetin, Czechia), who had arrived in Albany just two years before.

Karl Baedeker, izdavač iz Essena u Njemačkoj, počeo je objavljivati turističke vodiče tridesetih godina 19. stoljeća, u narodu poznate kao „Baedekorovi vodiči.“ Baedeker je 1909. godine objavio četvrto izdanje Sjedinjenih Država sa izletima u Meksiko, Kubu, Portoriko i Aljasku. U tom izdanju navodi da je Albany „trgovački grad u procvatu sa (1905.) 98.374 stanovnika, dobro pozicioniran, na terasastim brežuljcima koji se uzdižu od zapadne obale rijeke Hudson, na mjestu gdje se ona spaja sa kanalima Erie i Champlain. Kvalitetne i lijepe građevine odražavaju čist, ugodan i jednostavan karakter prvobitne nizozemske naseobine.“ Baedeker posjetiocima preporučuje obilazak Ulica State i Pearl koje „imaju najbolje trgovine“, „prominentnih“ zgrada Vlade, „zapanjujuće lijepih zgrada H.H. Richardsona“, „prekrasno uređenog“ Washington parka, te episkopalne katedrale Svih svetih. Ukoliko je posjetilac želio uživati u dobrom obroku nakon cjelodnevnog razgledanja, Baedeker je preporučivao restoran Keeler's, otvoren u 56. ulici 1884. godine, u vlasništvu braće Williama i Johna Keelera. Restoran je radio do 1969. godine. Ukoliko ste imali priliku jesti u Keeler's restoranu 1909. godine, moglo se desiti da vas uslužuje Wenzel Richter, njemački Čeh iz Lihtenštada (sada Hrotznetin, Češka), koji je u Albany stigao tek dvije godine ranije.



*David Cunningham Lithgow, a minister's son, was born in England in 1868. He emigrated from Glasgow to New York with his sister, Jesse, in 1888. Two years later, he relocated to Albany, opened a studio, and married into an Albany family. Lithgow's work often captures scenes important to Albany's history. He lived and worked in Albany until his death in 1959.*

*David Cunningham Lithgow, sin sveštenika, rođen je u Engleskoj 1868. Emigrirao je iz Glasgowa u New York sa sestrom Jesse, 1888. godine. Dvije godine kasnije preselio je u Albany, otvorio studio i oženio se ženom iz lokalne porodice. Djela Lithgowa često sadrže kadrove važne za istoriju Albanyja. Radio je i živio u Albanyju do smrti 1959. godine.*

### **Alfred E. Smith State Office Building**

David C. Lithgow (1868–1959)

Etching on Paper

Courtesy of a Private Collection, Reston, Virginia

### **Zgrada državne uprave Alfred E. Smith**

David C. Lithgow (1868–1959)

Bakropis na papiru

Ustupljeno iz privatne kolekcije Reston, Virginia

The Alfred E. Smith State Office Building sits just west of the New York State Capitol, across West Capitol Park. The 34-story Art Deco skyscraper was completed in 1928, and until the construction of the Empire State Plaza between 1965 and 1976, it was the tallest building in Albany. Alfred E. Smith was born in New York City and was the son of an Irish-American mother and Italian-American father. He served eleven years in the New York State Assembly and four terms as governor of New York. Smith was the Democratic Party's nominee for president in 1928, the first Roman Catholic to be nominated for president by a major political party. His campaign encountered widespread anti-Catholic sentiment, and he lost to Republican Herbert Hoover. Smith rose through the Democratic party ranks as part of New York City's Tammany Hall political machine. Political machines were common in late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century American politics. Albany had one of the most successful and longest running political machines in the United States: the O'Connell machine. Daniel O'Connell, a third-generation Irish-American, was born in Albany in 1885. He was elected Albany County Assessor in 1919, beating a supposedly unbeatable Republican opponent, and within two years he had taken control of the Albany Democratic Party. For the next 61 years, O'Connell controlled Albany Democratic politics. Though the majority of Albany's residents were Roman Catholic, the O'Connell organization always selected Protestant candidates for mayor, usually from Albany's "old" families. O'Connell died in 1977, the "Last American Political Boss."

Zgrada državne uprave Alfred E. Smith nalazi se zapadno od zgrade Vlade Države New York, preko puta parka West Capitol. Ovaj neboder od 34 sprata izgrađen u stilu Art Deco završen je 1928, te je do izgradnje zgrade Empire State Plaza, koja je građena u periodu od 1965. do 1976. godine, bio najviša zgrada u gradu Albany. Alfred E. Smith rođen je u gradu New Yorku. Njegova majka, Amerikanka, bila je irskog porijekla, dok je njegov otac, također Amerikanac, bio italijanskog porijekla. Radio je jedanaest godina u Parlamentu Države New York, te proveo četiri mandata na funkciji guvernera New Yorka. Smith je bio kandidat Demokratske stranke za predsjednika 1928. godine – bio je prvi rimokatolički kandidat za predsjednika nominovan od strane jedne od glavnih političkih stranaka. Njegova kampanja naišla je na snažnu anti-katoličku reakciju, te je izgubio od republikanskog kandidata Herberta Hoovera. Smith je napredovao u Demokratskoj stranci u sklopu takozvane Tammany Hall političke mašine u New Yorku. Političke mašine bile su česta pojava krajem devetnaestog i početkom dvadesetog stoljeća u američkoj politici. U Albanyju je postajala jedna od najuspješnijih i najdugovječnijih političkih mašina u SAD po imenu O'Connell mašina. Daniel O'Connell, treća generacija Amerikanaca irskog porijekla, rođen je u Albanyju 1885. Izabran je 1919. godine na mjesto procjenitelja Okruga Albany u utrci protiv navodno nepobjedivog protukandidata iz Republikanske stranke i nakon dvije godine preuzeo je kontrolu nad Demokratskom strankom u Albanyju. Narednih 61 godinu O'Connell je kontrolisao politiku demokrata u Albanyju. Iako je većina stanovnika u Albanyju pripadala rimokatolicima, O'Connellova organizacija je uvijek za gradonačelnika birala kandidate koji su bili protestanti, uglavnom iz „starih“ porodica iz Albanyja. O'Connell je umro 1977. kao „posljednji američki politički šef“.



**Catskills at Woodstock, 1927**

Frank Swift Chase (1886–1959)

Oil on Canvas

Courtesy of the New York State Museum, The Historic Woodstock  
Art Colony: Arthur Anderson Collection

**Catskills u Woodstocku, 1927.**

Frank Swift Chase (1886–1959)

Ulje na platnu

Ljubaznošću Muzeja Države New York, Historijska umjetnička  
kolonija Woodstock: zbirka Arthura Andersona

Frank Swift Chase was born in 1886 in Missouri, and in his early twenties he traveled to New York City to join the Art Students League. The League had been founded in New York in 1875 as an alternative to the mainstream National Academy of Design and had become one of the most important art schools in the country. In 1906 the Art Students League moved its summer school to Woodstock in the Hudson Valley, about ninety miles north of Manhattan. From 1906 to 1922, and again from 1947 to 1979, the Art Students League brought as many as two hundred students to the Woodstock area each year. Chase was a founder of the Woodstock Artists Association, which he and other artists established to provide exhibition space for the many artists who had made Woodstock their home. Given the bucolic location, landscape painting became a focus for many artists working in Woodstock.

*Frank Swift Chase was an American Post-Impressionist landscape painter and a founder of the Woodstock Artists Association in Woodstock, New York; the art colony at Nantucket, Massachusetts; and the Sarasota School of Art in Florida.*

Frank Swift Chase rođen je 1886. godine u Missouriju; u svojim ranim dvadesetim, putovao je u New York City da bi se pridružio Ligi studenata umjetnosti. Liga je osnovana 1875. u New Yorku kao alternativa dominantnoj Državnoj akademiji za dizajn i postala je jedna od najvažnijih umjetničkih škola u zemlji. Godine 1906. Liga studenata umjetnosti premjestila je svoju ljetnu školu u Woodstock u Hudson Valleyu, oko devedeset milja sjeverno od Manhattana. Od 1906. do 1922, a potom ponovo od 1947. do 1979, Liga studenata umjetnosti svake godine je u područje Woodstocka dovodila oko dvije stotine studenata. Chase je bio osnivač Udruženja umjetnika Woodstock koje su on i ostali umjetnici osnovali da bi obezbijedili izložbeni prostor brojnim umjetnicima kojima je Woodstock postao dom. Uzimajući u obzir činjenicu da je okruženje bilo seosko, mnogi umjetnici koji su radili u Woodstocku fokusirali su se na slikanje pejzaža.

*Frank Swift Chase bio je američki postimpresionistički slikar pejzaža i osnivač Udruženja umjetnika u Woodstocku, New York, umjetničke kolonije u Nantucketu, Massachusetts, te Umjetničke škole Sarasota u Floridi*





**Overlook Mountain, Catskills, 1925**

Zulma Steele (1881–1979)

Oil on Canvas

Courtesy of the New York State Museum,

The Historic Woodstock Art Colony: Arthur Anderson Collection

**Planina Overlook, Catskills, 1925.**

Zulma Steele (1881–1979)

Ulje na platnu

Ljubaznošću Muzeja Države New York,

Historijska umjetnička kolonija Woodstock: zbirka Arthura Andersona

Overlook Mountain is the southernmost peak of the Catskill Escarpment in the central Catskill Mountains near Woodstock, New York. The Escarpment rises abruptly from the Hudson Valley in Greene and Ulster counties, both of which were part of the New Netherland Colony. Greene County was created in 1800 from parts of Albany and Ulster counties. Overlook Mountain was the site of the Byrdcliffe Arts Colony and the Woodstock Artists Association. It is now the centerpiece of the 590-acre Overlook Mountain Wild Forest area of Catskill Park. The ruins of Overlook Mountain House, one of many hotels built in the Catskills during the nineteenth century to cater to tourists from New York City, are located on the mountain. The Overlook Mountain House opened in 1871 and was destroyed by fire twice, the first time in 1875, the second time in 1923. It was never rebuilt.

*Zulma Steele was one of the pioneering women of the Arts and Crafts movement and Modernism in New York. In 1903, she joined the Byrdcliffe Arts Colony in Woodstock, New York, which was an attempt to “create a subsistence community of craftsmen.” Steele was one of the first residents of Byrdcliffe, a 1,500-acre commune established by a wealthy Englishman, Ralph Radcliffe Whitehead.*

Planina Overlook najjužniji je vrh Catskill Escarpmenta u centralnim Catskill planinama blizu Woodstocka, New York. Escarpment (poznat i kao Veliki Zid Manitoua) diže se naglo iz Hudson Valleya u Okrugu Greene i Okrugu Ulster, koji su oba bili dijelovima Kolonije Nove Nizozemske. Okrug Greene osnovan je 1800. godine od dijelova okruga Albany i Ulster. Na planini Overlook nalazila se Umjetnička kolonija Byrdcliffe i Udruženje umjetnika Woodstock. Sada je to središnji dio 590 jutara velikog područja divljih šuma planine Overlook Parka Catskill. Na planini se nalaze ruševine hotela Overlook Mountain House, jednog od brojnih hotela izgrađenih u Catskillsu tokom devetnaestog stoljeća s ciljem smještaja turista koji su dolazili iz New York Cityja. Ovaj hotel otvoren je 1871. godine. Dva puta je gorio u požaru, prvi put 1875. godine, a drugi put 1923. Nikada nije obnovljen.

*Zulma Steele jedna je od žena pionira Pokreta umjetnosti i zanata, te Modernističkog pokreta u New Yorku. Godine 1903, pridružila se Umjetničkoj koloniji Byrdcliffe u Woodstocku, New York, koja je bila pokušaj “stvaranja egzistencijalne zajednice zanata”. Bila je jedan od prvih stanovnika Byrdcliffea, komune površine 1500 jutara koju je osnovao bogati Englez, Ralph Radcliffe Whitehead.*



### **Albany Skyline**

David Hinchey (1961–present)

Reproduction. Courtesy of the Artist, Albany, New York

*David Hinchey was born in Schenectady, New York, and grew up in Manchester, Connecticut. He is a self-taught artist whose interests in aesthetics, history, urban design, and social policy have influenced his work. His work celebrates the visually absorbing shapes, colors, textures, and eccentric details of the urban landscape. His landscapes are always without people; the buildings are the complete statement.*

### **Horizont grada Albanyja**

David Hinchey (1961–danas)

Reprodukcija. Ljubaznošću umjetnika, Albany, New York

*David Hinchey rođen je u gradu Schenectady, Država New York, a odrastao je u Manchesteru, Država Connecticut. On je samouki umjetnik čiji je interes za estetiku, istoriju, urbanizam i socijalnu politiku uticao na njegov rad. U svojim djelima slavi vizuelno apsorbirajuće oblike, boje, teksture i ekscentrične detalje urbanog pejzaža. Njegovi pejzaži uvijek su bez ljudi, zgrade su predmet njegovog djela.*

Today's Albany skyline is a mix of old and new buildings. In this view by David Hinchey, you can see across the center of the painting, from left to right, the belltower of St. Mary's Church, Albany's first Catholic church (1867); the tower of Albany City Hall (completed in 1883); the Albany County Courthouse (completed in 1916); just behind the courthouse, the New York State Capitol Building (completed in 1899); next to it, the State Education Building (completed in 1911) and annex (completed in 1959); and towering over the State Education Building, the Alfred E. Smith Building (completed in 1928). The church in the right foreground is the First Reformed Church in Albany, also known as First Church or North Dutch Church, which assumed its current appearance in the middle of the nineteenth century.

Albany's downtown and skyline were fundamentally transformed by the construction of the Empire State Plaza, or South Mall, between 1965 and 1976. A massive government complex, it consisted of the 44-story Erastus Corning Tower, four smaller towers, a performing arts center, a cultural education center, and several other state office buildings. Three of the four smaller office towers are visible just behind and to the left of the capitol building in Hinchey's painting. The project was the brainchild of New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller, who cut a deal with the mayor of Albany, Erastus Corning 2nd, to obtain a 98.5-acre site in Albany for construction, which required the demolition of more than 1,200 buildings and the eviction of 7,000 residents. African Americans, whose families had come to Albany during the Great Migration, made up approximately 14 percent of those evicted; first and second generation Italian Americans made up 10 percent. Half of Albany's Little Italy was seized by the state. Most of the Italian Americans displaced by the Empire State Plaza's construction moved to Albany's suburbs; the displaced African Americans mainly resettled in Albany's inner-city neighborhoods.

Današnja linija horizonta u Albanyju predstavlja miks starih i novih građevina. U ovom kadru autora Davida Hinchey možete vidjeti na sredini slike, s lijeva na desno, zvonik crkve Svete Marije, prve katoličke crkve u Albanyju (1867.), toranj Gradske vijećnice (gradnja završena 1883.), zgradu Suda Okruga Albany (gradnja završena 1916.), odmah iza zgrade suda zgradu Vlade Države New York (gradnja završena 1899.), odmah pored nje zgradu Uprave za obrazovanje (gradnja završena 1911.) i njen dodatak (gradnja završena 1959.), kao i zgradu Alfred E. Smith (gradnja završena 1928.) iznad nje. Crkva na desnom, prednjem dijelu slike je prva reformistička crkva u Albanyju, također poznata kao Prva crkva ili Sjeverno-nizozemska crkva, koja je sadašnji izgled poprimila sredinom devetnaestog stoljeća.

Centar Albanyja i linija horizonta iz temelja su promijenjeni izgradnjom Empire State Plaze, ili South Malla, između 1965. i 1976. To je veliki vladin kompleks koji se sastojao od tornja Erastus Corning sa 44 sprata, četiri manja tornja, centra za dramske umjetnosti, centra za kulturu i nekoliko drugih vladinih zgrada. Tri od četiri manja tornja poslovnih zgrada vide se odmah iza zgrade vlade na lijevoj strani na Hincheyovoj slici. Projekat je ideja guvernera New Yorka Nelsona Rockerfeller, koji se dogovorio sa gradonačelnikom Albanyja, Erastusom Corningom II, da preuzme 98,5 hektara građevinskog zemljišta u Albanyju, što je zahtijevalo rušenje više od 1.200 objekata i deložaciju 7.000 stanovnika. Afro-Amerikanci, čije su porodice doselile u Albany za vrijeme Velike migracije, činili su otprilike 14% deložiranih; 10% deložiranih bili su prva i druga generacija Amerikanaca italijanskog porijekla. Pola imovine u naselju Little Italy u gradu Albany preuzela je država. Većina Amerikanaca italijanskog porijekla koji su deložirani radi izgradnje Empire State Plaze preselila se u predgrađa Albanyja, dok su se raseljeni Afro-Amerikanci uglavnom preselili u naselja u užem dijelu grada.



### **New York State Capitol**

David Hinch (1961–present)

Reproduction. Courtesy of the Artist, Albany, New York

### **Zgrada vlade Države New York**

David Hinch (1961–danas)

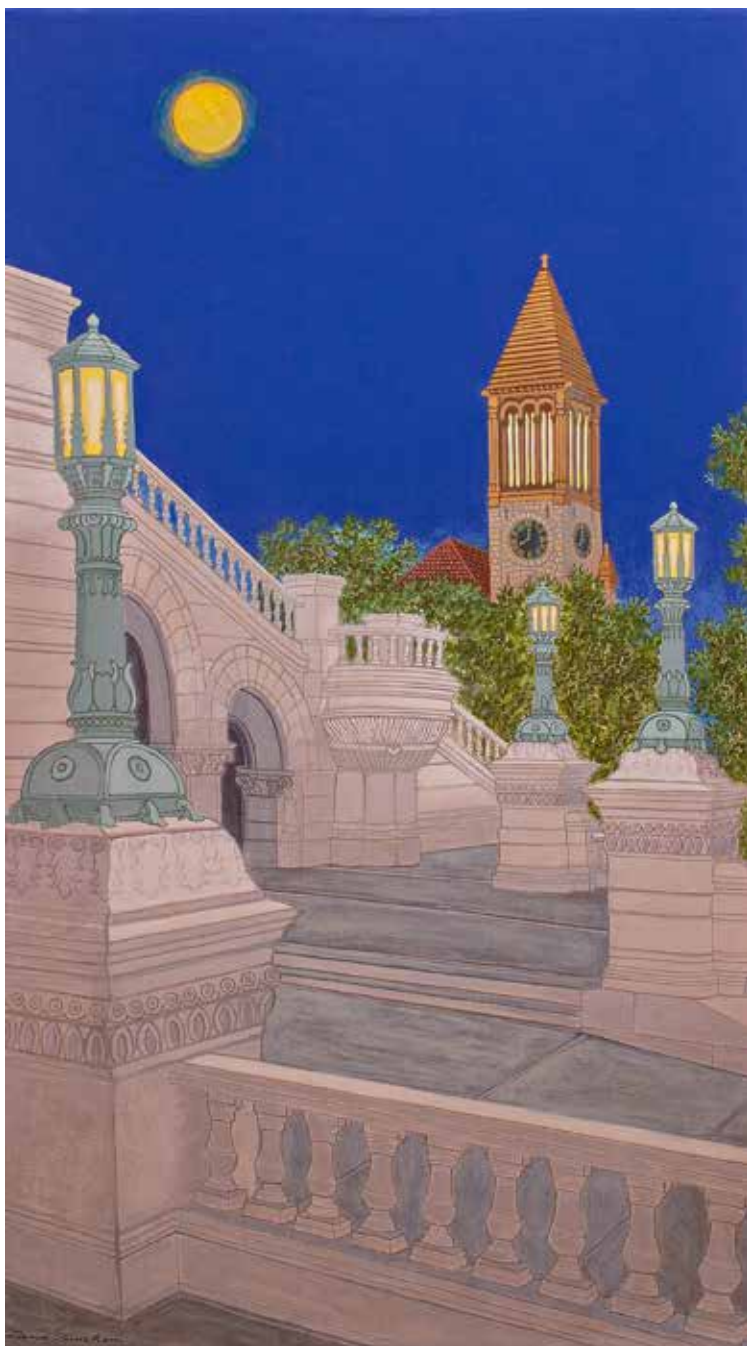
Reprodukcija. Ljubaznošću umjetnika, Albany, New York

Albany is the capital of New York State and the seat of its government. The state's first capitol building was designed by Albany native, Philip Hooker. It was completed in 1812 and remained in use until 1879, when the current building was inaugurated. The Capitol Building sits atop State Street Hill and was constructed over thirty-two years, from 1867 to 1899. Three different teams of architects worked on it: Thomas Fuller, from 1867 to 1875; Leopold Eidlitz and Henry Hobson Richardson, from 1875 to 1883; and Isaac Perry, from 1883 to 1899. The changing architects explains the changing styles of the building: Fuller's Italian Renaissance design on the first two floors, and Henry Hobson Richardson's Romanesque design for the third and fourth floors. Perry completed the building in Richardson's Romanesque style.

Hinchen's view is of the building's west façade. From the nation's founding through 1950, New York State (and Albany) played an outsized role in American politics. Of the forty-one presidential elections during this period, 16 included a former or sitting Governor of New York, who would have spent some portion of his political life in Albany in either the old or new Capitol Building. The most successful were Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who won the presidency four times; Theodore Roosevelt, who served two terms as president; Grover Cleveland, who served two non-consecutive terms as president; and Martin Van Buren, who is widely viewed as a founder of the modern Democratic Party. None of these men were from Albany, though Van Buren was born just 20 miles south in the small village of Kinderhook. His grandfather was one of the early Dutch settlers of New Netherland.

Grad Albany glavni je grad savezne Države New York i sjedište njene vlade. Prvu zgradu vlade projektovao je Philip Hooker koji je rođen u Albanyju. Završena je 1812. i koristila se do 1879, kada je inaugurirana sadašnja zgrada. Zgrada vlade nalazi se na vrhu State Street Hilla i građena je 32 godine, od 1867. do 1899. Tri tima arhitekata radila su na njenoj izgradnji: Thomas Fuller od 1867-1875, Leopold Eidlitz i Henry Hobson Richardson od 1875-1883. i Isaac Perry od 1883. do 1899. Različiti arhitekti razlog su različitih stilova gradnje – Fullerov italijanski renesansni dizajn na prva dva sprata, te romanski stil Henryja Hobsona Richardsona na trećem i četvrtom spratu. Perry je zgradu završio u Richardsonovom romanskom stilu.

Hinchen prikazuje zapadnu fasadu zgrade. Od utemeljenja nacije do 1950. Država New York (i grad Albany) imali su pretjerano veliki uticaj na američku politiku. Od 41 izborne utrke za predsjednika u tom periodu, 16 je uključivalo bivšeg ili aktuelnog guvernera New Yorka koji su proveli određeni dio političkog života u Albanyju u staroj ili u novoj zgradi vlade. Najuspješniji su bili Franklin Delano Roosevelt, koji je pobijedio četiri puta na predsjedničkim izborima, Theodore Roosevelt koji je bio predsjednik u dva navrata, Grover Cleveland koji je dva puta bio predsjednik i Martin Van Buren, koji se smatra osnivačem moderne Demokratske stranke. Niti jedan od ovih ljudi nije iz Albanyja – samo je Van Buren rođen 20 milja južno od grada u malom selu Kinderhooku. Njegov djed bio je jedan od prvih nizozemskih doseljenika u New Netherland (Nova Nizozemska).



### **Lamplight, Capitol Steps**

David Hinchey (1961–present)

Reproduction

Courtesy of the Artist, Albany, New York

### **Svjetiljka, stepenište zgrade vlade**

David Hinchey (1961–danas)

Reprodukcija

Ljubaznošću umjetnika, Albany, New York

In February 1880, Albany City Hall was destroyed by fire. Henry Hobson Richardson, one of America's leading architects, was in Albany at the time, working on the new Capitol Building, and he secured the commission to design and construct Albany's new City Hall, which he executed in his signature Richardsonian Romanesque style. In this view, City Hall's tower, constructed between 1880 and 1883, is visible beyond the Capitol Building steps and beneath the moon.

Every Albany mayor since 1880 has had his or her office in Richardson's City Hall (Kathy Sheehan, Albany's first female and current mayor was elected in 2013). The office's most storied occupant is Erastus Corning 2nd, who served as mayor of Albany from 1942 to 1983. The Corning family was prominent in Albany. His great grandfather, Erastus Corning, founded the New York Central Railroad, one of the most successful railroads of the nineteenth century. His father, Edwin Corning, together with Daniel O'Connell, founded one of the most successful political machines in American history. Erastus Corning 2nd was part of that machine. The Erastus Corning tower, part of Albany's Empire State Plaza and the tallest building in New York State outside of New York City, is named for him, as is the city's waterfront Corning Preserve.

U februaru 1880. godine požar je uništio zgradu Vijećnice u Albanyju. Henry Hobson Richardson, jedan od tadašnjih vodećih arhitekata u Americi, boravio je u Albanyju u to vrijeme jer je radio na novoj zgradi vlade. Dobio je ugovor za projektovanje i izgradnju nove Vijećnice u Albanyju koju je sagradio u svom poznatom romanesknom stilu. Na ovoj slici, toranj Vijećnice, sagrađen između 1880. i 1883, vidi se iza stepeništa zgrade vlade i ispod mjeseca.

Svi gradonačelnici Albanyja od 1880. imali su ured u Richardsonovoj Vijećnici (sadašnja gradonačelnica Kathy Sheehan prva je gradonačelnica Albanyja, izabrana je 2013). Najpoznatiji korisnik ovog ureda je Erastus Corning II koji je bio gradonačelnik Albanyja od 1942. do 1983. Porođica Corning bila je poznata u Albanyju. Njegov pradjed, Erastus Corning, osnovao je Centralnu njujoršku željeznicu, jednu od najuspješnijih željeznica u devetnaestom stoljeću. Njegov otac, Edwin Corning, zajedno sa Danielom O'Connellom, osnovao je jednu od najuspješnijih političkih mašina u američkoj historiji. Erastus Corning II bio je dio tog projekta. Toranj Erastus Corning, koji je dio Empire State Plaze i najviše zgrade u Državi New York izvan grada New Yorka, po njemu je dobio ime, kao i gradska obala Corning Preserve.





**Catskill View of North-South Lake, Catskill Mountains**

Vincent Bilotta

Photography. Courtesy of the Artist, Palenville, New York



## **Pogled na North-South Lake, planine Catskill**

Vincent Bilotta

Fotografija. Ljubaznošću umjetnika, Palenville, New York



***A View of Two Lakes and Mountain House, Catskill Mountains, Morning***  
***Pogled na dva jezera i planinsku kuću, planine Catskill; Jutro***

On September 12, 1609, Henry Hudson and his crew aboard the *Half Moon* sailed upriver from New York Harbor. Hudson was looking for a northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean. He did not find one, but one hundred-fifty miles north of the harbor he reached the site that was later to become Albany, New York. Henry Hudson's log commented on the region's beauty, noting as he sailed up the river that "the land grew very high and mountainous." Two hundred and twenty-five years later, that land would inspire America's first fine art movement, the Hudson River School of painters. In 1825, Thomas Cole took a steamship up the Hudson, stopped at Catskill landing, hiked into the mountains, and began painting the first landscapes of the area. In 1844, he painted *A View of Two Lakes and Mountain House, Catskill Mountains, Morning*. The Catskill Mountain House opened in 1824 and was famous for its views up and down the Hudson River Valley. Vincent Bilotta's photograph of North-South Lake from the site of the former Catskill Mountain House captures this iconic spot and source of inspiration for Cole and many other American artists.

Henry Hudson i njegova posada na Half Moonu su dvanaestog septembra 1609. plovili uzvodno iz Luke New York. Hudson je tragao za sjeverozapadnim prolazom ka Pacifičkom okeanu. Nije ga našao, ali je sto pedeset milja sjeverno od luke došao do područja koje će kasnije postati Albany, New York. U svom dnevniku Henry Hudson pisao je o ljepoti te regije, navodeći da je ploveći uz rijeku primijetio "kako teren postaje sve viši, planinski". Dvije stotine i dvadeset pet godina poslije, taj će teren biti inspiracija članovima prvog američkog likovnog pokreta, the Hudson River School. Godine 1825. Thomas Cole plovio je parobrodom uz rijeku Hudson, zastao u odmorštu Catskill, planinario i počeo slikati prve pejzaže tog područja. Godine 1844. naslikao je Pogled na dva jezera i planinsku kuću, planine Catskill; Jutro (A View of Two Lakes and Mountain House, Catskill Mountains, Morning). Planinska kuća Catskill otvorena je 1824. i bila je poznata po pogledu na rijeku Hudson, uzvodno i nizvodno. Fotografija jezera North-South Lake Vincenta Bilottea napravljena iz nekadašnje planinske kuće Catskill pokazuje čuveno mjesto i izvor inspiracije za Colea i mnoge druge američke umjetnike.

# John Pavlak and Kata Grbavac

*From Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United States*

John Pavlak was born in 1880 in the small village of Grab in Ljubuski Municipality in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Kata Grbavac was born in 1878 in the village of Vitina, which is about 10 kilometers northeast of Grab. At some point, the two met, perhaps in the nearby town of Ljubuski, which would have the closest major settlement to both Grab and Vitina. They eventually married. Their first surviving child, Lewis, was born in Vitina in 1905. Not long afterward, the family immigrated to the United States and settled in Cementon, New York, a small hamlet in the town of Catskill, and they became Americans. They lived not far from the where the artists of the Woodstock Colony produced their paintings. Overlook Mountain, the subject of Zulma Steele's painting, was just under twenty miles from Cementon. John Pavlak and Kata Grbavac would have eight children, six boys and two girls. One of the boys, Charles would give his life fighting for the United States in 1944. Most of their children would stay in the Hudson Valley area, where they would raise their families. John Pavlak died in 1935, a relatively young man; his wife Kata died in 1977. They are both buried in Catskill along with seven of their children. Charles rests under a spare, white cross in the Rhone American Military Cemetery in France.

# John Pavlak i Kata Grbavac

*Iz Bosne i Hercegovine u Sjedinjene Države*

John Pavlak rođen je 1880. u malom selu Grab u Općini Ljubuški u Bosni i Hercegovini. Kata Grbavac rođena je 1878. u selu Vitina, oko deset kilometara sjeveroistočno od Graba. Jednom prilikom njih dvoje su se upoznali, možda u blizini Ljubuškog, koji je bio najbliže veće mjesto i Grabu i Vitini. Vjenčali su se i njihovo prvo živorođeno dijete, Lewis, rođeno je u Vitini 1905. godine. Ubrzo je porodica emigrirala u Sjedinjene Države i naselila se u Cementonu, New York, malom naselju u gradu Catskill. Postali su Amerikanci. Živjeli su blizu Slikarske kolonije Woodstock. Planina Overlook koju je slikala Zulma Steele, bila je manje od dvadeset milja udaljena od Cementona. John Pavlak i Kata Grbavac imali su osmoro djece, šest sinova i dvije kćeri. Jedan od sinova, Charles, poginuo je 1944. godine boreći se pod zastavom SAD. Većina njihove djece ostala su u području Hudson Valley i tamo osnovali svoje porodice. John Pavlak je umro 1935. godine, relativno mlad. Njegova supruga Kata umrla je 1977. Oboje su sahranjeni u Catskillu zajedno sa sedmoro svoje djece. Charles počiva ispod bijelog križa na Američkom vojnom groblju Rhone u Francuskoj.

Historic Photograph Exhibition  
Izložba historijskih fotografija

The Detroit Publishing Company was founded by publisher William A. Livingston and photographer Edwin H. Husher in 1895. It was one of the major image publishers in the world for nearly 30 years. It produced photographs and color postcards of cities and landmarks in the United States. Most of the existing negatives from the company are now housed in the United States Library of Congress. The Library of Congress collection consists primarily of city and town views, including streets and architecture; parks and gardens; recreation; and industrial and work scenes. The sixteen photographs of Albany in this exhibit were all taken between 1900 and 1910 when the city's population was just over 100,000.

In 1900, Albany was the 40th largest city in the United States and still one of the country's important economic and political centers. The Irish and Germans were the largest immigrant population followed by the English and Canadians, but the census data regarding Albany's foreign born population points to a new, emerging wave of immigrants that would become prominent in the 20th century: Russians, Italians, and Poles.

Albany's immigrants and American-born population would have been very familiar with the landmarks and streets featured in the photographs. Some of them, like the Post Office building, Washington Avenue Armory, the New York Central Railroad Station, the Washington Park Boathouse, the Moses Fountain, City Hall, and the State Capitol, still stand. Others, like the Hawk Street Viaduct, Keeler's Hotel, and The Ten Eyck are gone.

Izdavač William A Livingston i fotograf Edwin H. Husher su 1895. godine osnovali izdavačku kuću Detroit Publishing Company koja je skoro trideset godina bila jedan od vodećih izdavača fotografija u svijetu. Proizvodila je fotografije i razglednice u boji gradova i znamenitosti u SAD. Većina sačuvanih negatifa iz ove kompanije danas se čuva u Kongresnoj biblioteci SAD. Zbirka Kongresne biblioteke sadrži prvenstveno fotografije gradova i manjih mjesta, uključujući njihove ulice i arhitekturu, parkove i vrtove, rekreativne sadržaje, te industrijske prizore i prizore izvođenja radova. Šesnaest fotografija Albanyja koje su dio ove izložbe nastale su između 1900. i 1910. godine kada je broj stanovnika u gradu bio malo veći od 100.000.

Albany je 1900. godine bio među četrdeset najvećih gradova u Sjedinjenim Državama i jedan od važnijih privrednih i političkih središta zemlje. Najveću doseljeničku populaciju činili su Irci i Nijemci, a potom Englezi i Kanađani. No, podaci iz popisa stanovništva koji se odnose na stanovnike Albanyja rođene u drugoj zemlji ukazuju na novi val doseljenika koji postaju značajni u dvadesetom stoljeću: Ruse, Italijane i Poljake.

Doseljenici u Albany i oni koji su rođeni u Americi lako bi prepoznali znamenitosti i ulice na ovim fotografijama. Neke od njih, poput zgrade Pošte, Oružarnice Washington Avenue, Njujorške centralne željezničke stanice, Kuće za čamce u Washington parku, Mojsijeve fontane, Vijećnice i Zgrade vlade još uvijek postoje. Ostalih, poput Vijadukta u ulici Hawk, Keelerovog hotela i Ten Eycka više nema.





**Post Office Building**  
**Zgrada Pošte**



**Armory, 10 Battalion, New York National Guard**  
**Oružarnica, 10. bataljon, Njujorška nacionalna garda**



**Steamer Albany of the Hudson River Day Line**  
**Parobrod Albany na dnevnoj vožnji rijekom Hudson**



Pearl Street north from State Street  
Ulica Pearl sjeverno od Ulice State



**New York Central Railroad Station**  
**Njujorška centralna željeznička stanica**



**Lake and Boathouse, Washington Park**  
**Jezero i Kuća za čamce, park Washington**



**The Ten Eyck  
Hotel The Ten Eyck**



**Steps of the State Capitol Building**  
**Stepenište zgrade državne vlade**





Keeler's Hotel  
Keelerov hotel



**Hawk Street Viaduct and State Capitol Building**  
**Vijadukt u Ulici Hawk i zgrada državne vlade**



**City Hall**  
**Vijećnica**



**State Capitol Building**  
**Zgrada državne vlade**



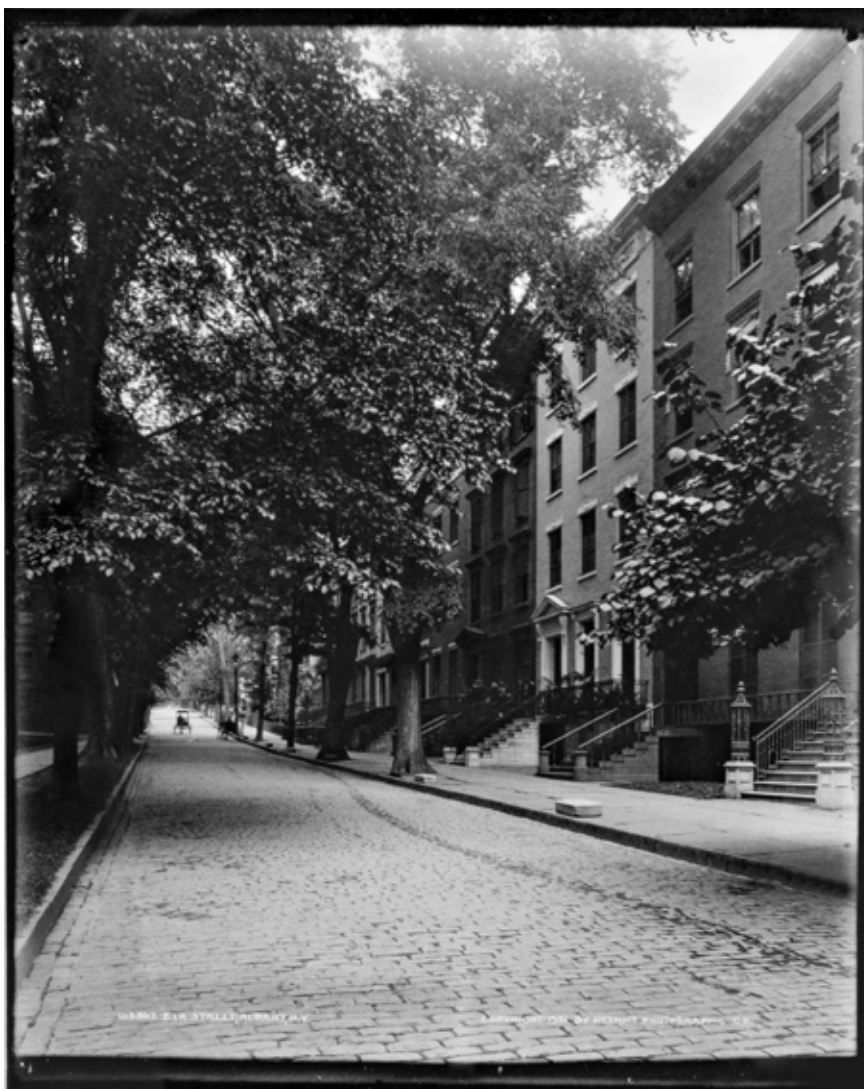
**New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Station**  
**Njujorška centralna željeznička stanica na rijeci Hudson**



**Moses Fountain, Washington Park  
Mojsijeva fontana, park Washington**



State Street  
Ulca State



**Elk Street**  
**Ulica Elk**



