

Preservation Tax Credits at Work in New York

Expanding community revitalization, economic development and job creation across the state



Centurian Building, 1182 Broadway, New York

The Centurian Building was constructed between 1908 and 1910 to provide office space in the commercial district that was developing between Madison Square and 34th Street. The building's main floors contained commercial space while the upper floors were designed for large offices. The building has been repaired and rehabilitated for contemporary commercial use at street level and apartments above, contributing to the area's revitalization.

20 Exchange Place, New York

The fifty-seven-story Art Deco style skyscraper, formerly known as the City Bank-Farmers Trust Building, was constructed between 1930 and 1931. The rehabilitation included: repairing the exterior masonry; rehabilitating the upper floor offices for residential use; replacing non-historic windows; restoring the elevator lobbies; and re-establishing original ceiling heights in each apartment. The project infused new life into the local landmark.



Old Brooklyn Fire Headquarters, 365 Jay Street, Brooklyn

Built in 1892, the old Brooklyn Fire Headquarters originally served as the flagship for the City of Brooklyn's fire department. The firehouse remained in use until the 1970s and was later converted into apartments for low income residents. The Pratt Area Community Council partnered with MDG Design and Construction to rehabilitate the long-neglected landmark for continued residential use, improving the quality of local community life.

13 Chambers Street, Newburgh

In cooperation with the Newburgh Community Land Bank, the vacant building at 13 Chambers

Street has been rescued and rehabilitated for commercial and residential use. Built c1890, the building originally housed stores on the first floor and apartments above. The building's exterior has been repaired, its storefront has been restored and the upper floors have been updated for apartment use. The State Historic Preservation Office works with the land bank and the local community to rescue and revitalize vacant buildings across the city.



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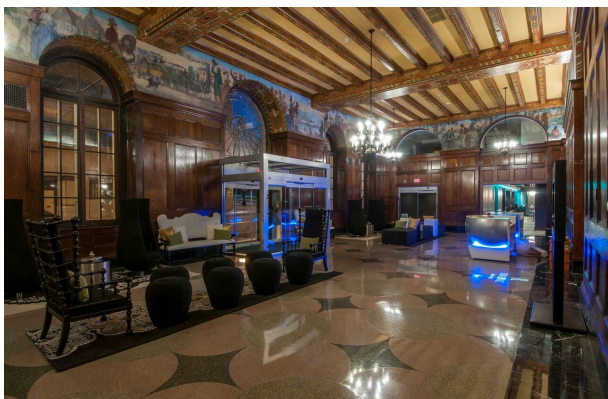
HGS Home Chef, 2635 Route 23, Hillsdale

The owners of the Hillsdale General Store, which was rehabilitated in 2011 using preservation tax credits, have transformed an adjacent house into a kitchen store and cooking demonstration space. Built in the 1870s, the Victorian era residence was restored and updated for commercial use. Many of the house's historic features were incorporated into the project, which also utilized tax credits, including the floor plan, staircase, and window and door trim. The general store and cooking center have stimulated local economic development, helping to revitalize this Columbia County community.



The Lace Mill, 165 Cornell Street, Kingston

The former U.S. Lace Curtain Mill has been rehabilitated as a residential complex and cultural center. Built in 1903, the mill is closely associated with Kingston's historic industrial development. The factory closed in the 1950s and was subsequently used as a warehouse. The Rural Ulster Preservation Company (RUPCO) has transformed the vacant property into an affordable housing complex for artists, offering apartments, work studios, gallery spaces and a public outdoor sculpture area. The revitalized factory promises to expand local redevelopment activities.



Renaissance Albany Hotel 144 State Street, Albany

Built in 1927, the former DeWitt Clinton Hotel has been rescued and rehabilitated for use as the Renaissance Albany Hotel. The project, which combined private investment with public support, including tax credits, repaired the building's exterior, updated the former hotel rooms and restored the public spaces. The hotel will eventually be connected to the new convention center being planned for downtown Albany. The local landmark has been revived as a vibrant contemporary hotel, helping to further Albany's revitalization efforts.



Champlain Valley Senior Community 11 Gilliland Lane, Willsboro

Built in 1927 and closed in 2001, the former Willsboro School has been converted into the Champlain Valley Senior Community, an assisted living facility for

seniors. During the rehabilitation of the vacant school, many of the building's historic spaces and features were repaired and updated, including hallways, classrooms and gymnasium. The project has revitalized an abandoned local landmark and transformed it into much-needed senior housing, improving the quality of community life.



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Woolworth Apartments, 11 Public Square, Watertown

Plans for the Woolworth Building were begun in 1916 by Frank W. Woolworth, founder of the Woolworth's department store chain, who began his retail career at a dry goods store in Watertown in 1873. The Woolworth store opened in 1921 and closed in 1971. The building remained in commercial use until 2007. After years of neglect, the property has been rehabilitated for contemporary commercial and residential use. The project includes first floor commercial space and upper floor apartments for low-to-moderate income residents. The prominent local landmark's rebirth will encourage revitalization efforts in the center of the city.



Courier Building, 110 Montgomery Street, Syracuse

The building at 110 Montgomery Street was constructed in 1844 as a commercial building with a meeting hall. From 1856 to 1905, the building housed the offices and printing operations for the *Syracuse Courier* newspaper. Later, from 1918 until 1946, the building was the lodge for the Syracuse Moose Club, a social reform organization that supported the families of labor workers. During the last half of the twentieth century, the building's use declined and its condition deteriorated. The building has been repaired and upgraded for commercial and residential use. The project promises to stimulate revitalization activities in downtown Syracuse.



American Hall, 45 Market Street, Attica

The building at 45 Market Street was built in 1872, housed the local newspaper office and printing shop, and contained a second floor community meeting space. The rehabilitation has returned the building's exterior, including the storefronts, to its historic appearance and upgraded the interior for contemporary commercial use. The project has transformed the underused historic property into a community asset.



Button Lofts, 330-340 Rutgers Street, Rochester

The former M.B. Shantz Button Factory has been converted into apartments, rejuvenating the vacant industrial building into a residential complex. Built in

1904 and later expanded, the factory's growth coincides with the development of Rochester's men's clothing industry, which thrived during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The redevelopment project repaired the building and adapted the interior for residential use, helping to promote local economic development activities.



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300 Alexander Apartments, Rochester

The oldest part of the apartment building at 300 Alexander Street was originally built in 1869 as part of the Rochester Theological Seminary. The building was expanded in 1905 and used as a dormitory. When the school moved to a new location in 1932, the property was abandoned and later remodeled into apartments. The complex's rehabilitation included building repairs, apartment updates and site improvements.



Academy Place Apartments

11 West 3rd Street, Corning

Built in 1923, the former Corning Free Academy has been transformed into a contemporary apartment complex. The academy served as a high school until the 1960s, was converted into a middle school and later closed as part of a school consolidation plan. The project combined building repairs with the rehabilitation of historic interior spaces and features.



Apartments at the Hub

145 & 149 Swan Street, Buffalo

The building at 149 Swan Street was originally built in 1896 for a candy company and the adjacent building (145 Swan Street) was built in 1908 for a home delivery grocery business. The vacant buildings have been rehabilitated into a combined residential and commercial complex, featuring retail space on the first floor and apartments above. Located in the southeast corner of downtown Buffalo, the project is helping to revitalize the surrounding area.



ARCO Lofts

1807 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo

Built by the American Radiator Company in 1901 and expanded in 1924, the former Institute for Thermal Research housed facilities to measure the performance of boilers and radiators. While the company thrived during the first half of the twentieth

century, the factory complex, including the institute, was shuttered in 1959. The building has been rehabilitated for residential and commercial use. The project converted the vacant property into a contemporary apartment complex, helping to attract local redevelopment activities.

