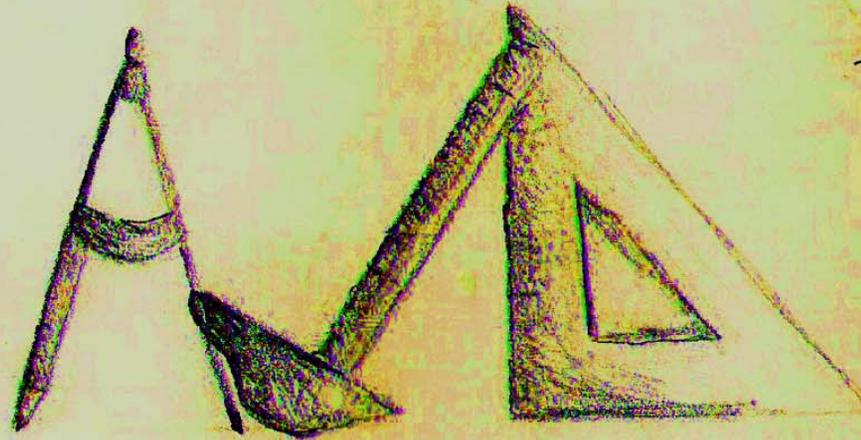


"A Prominence and influence not possessed  
by any architect before or since"



# Thesis

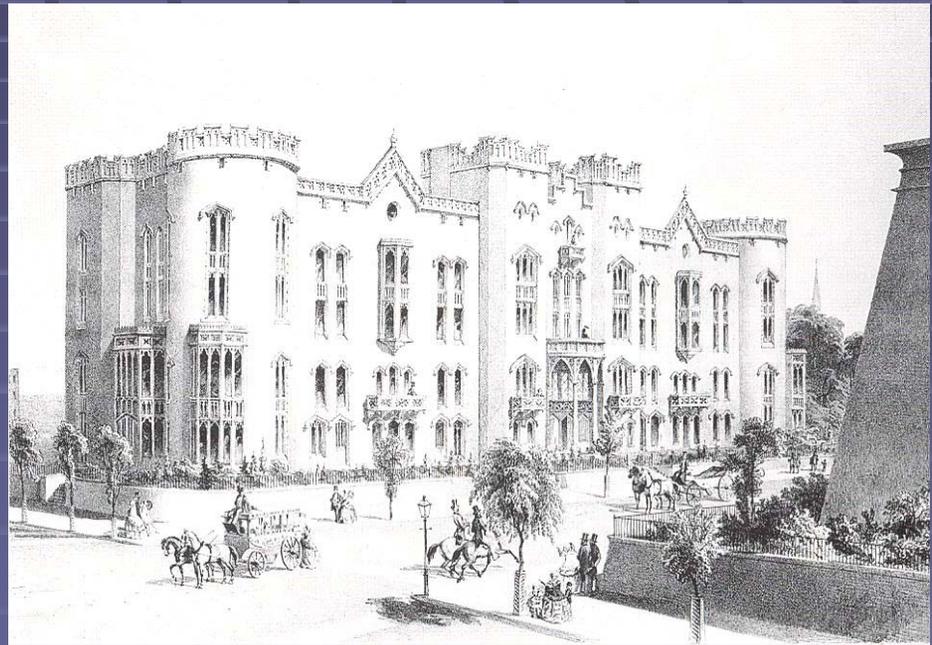
Alexander Jackson Davis was revolutionary in the field of architecture because he was able to successfully combine previous styles into one, identifiable and unique Carpenter Gothic style.

# Table of Contents

1. Historical context-Amanda
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8. Webpage-Amanda

# Major Events of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century

- The Civil War
- Industrial Revolution
- Created urbanization of New York City



“House of Mansions”, New York City  
1859

# Major Events of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century

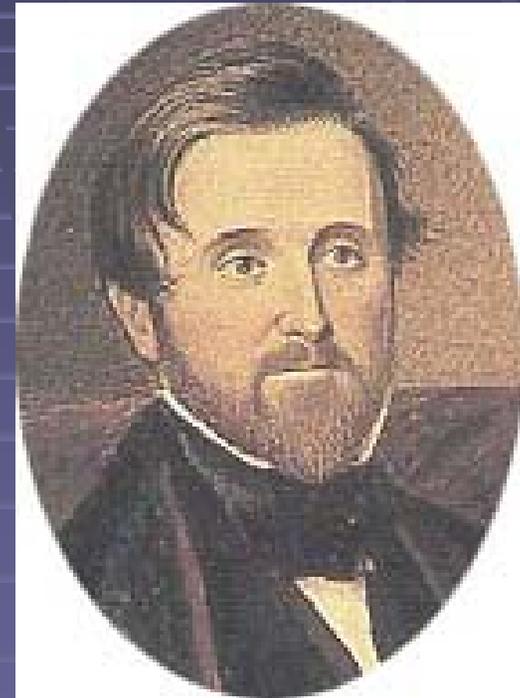
- New Modes of Transportation
- Reformation Movement



U. of Michigan, Ann Arbor  
1839

# Davis's Life

- Early interest in art, no formal training in architecture
- Began working independently in 1835
- Revolutionized styles of architecture



# Davis's Life

- Original Trustee of American Institute of Architects
- “Historian’s dream”



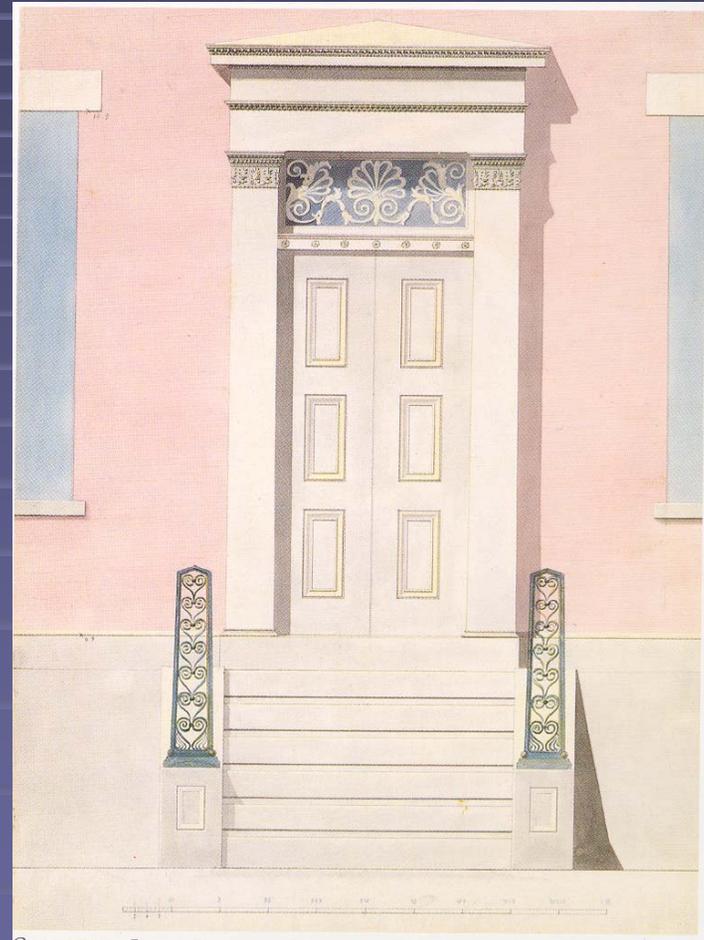
# The Davis Style

- Inspiration for his work
- Exploring and experimenting
- Davis style=melting pot
- Impact on other architects

# Davisean Windows & Greek Revival Doorways



Astor Library, 1843

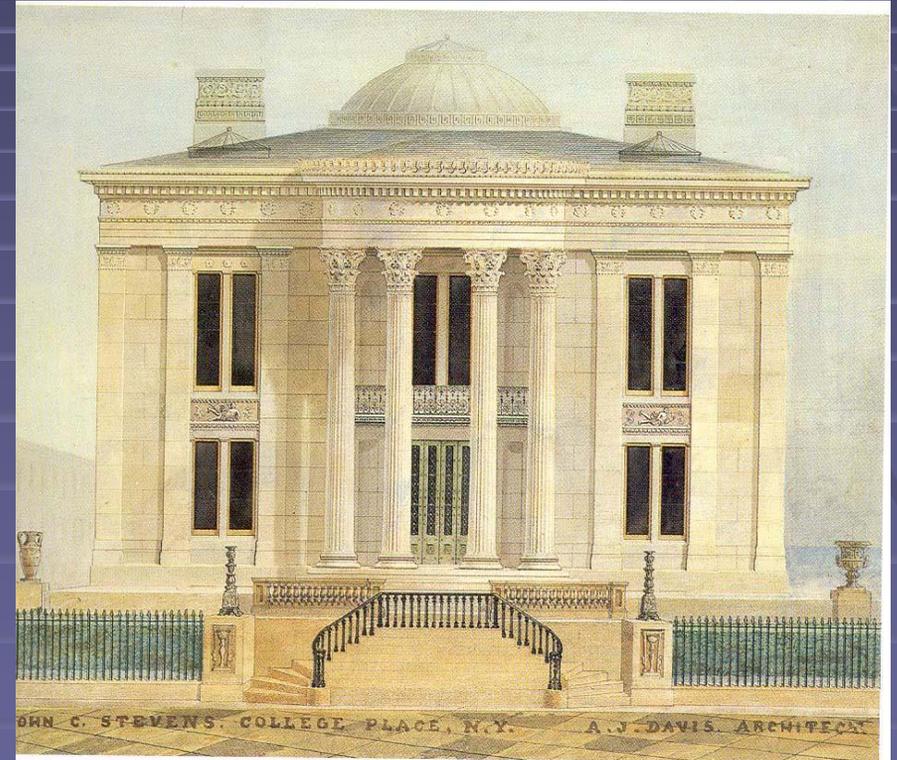


1831

# Picturesque vs. Classicism



**John B. James, Rhinebeck  
1841**



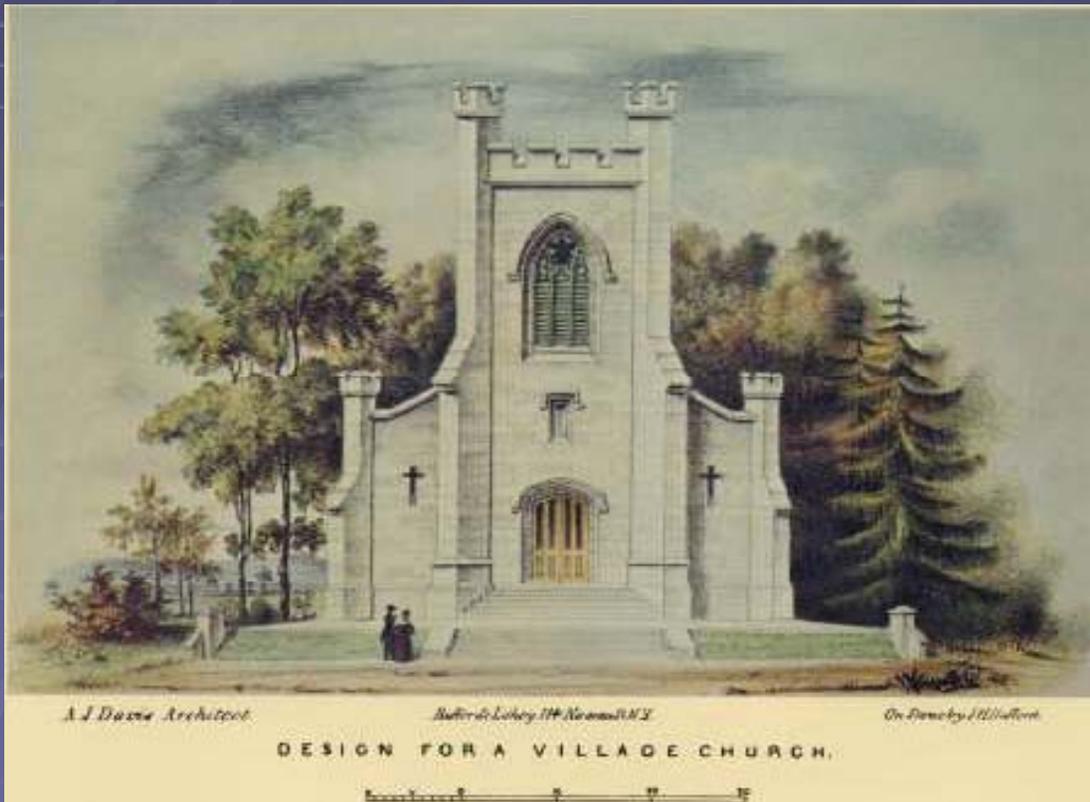
**John Cox Stevens, New York City  
1845**

# Lyndhurst



Tarrytown, 1865

# Gothic

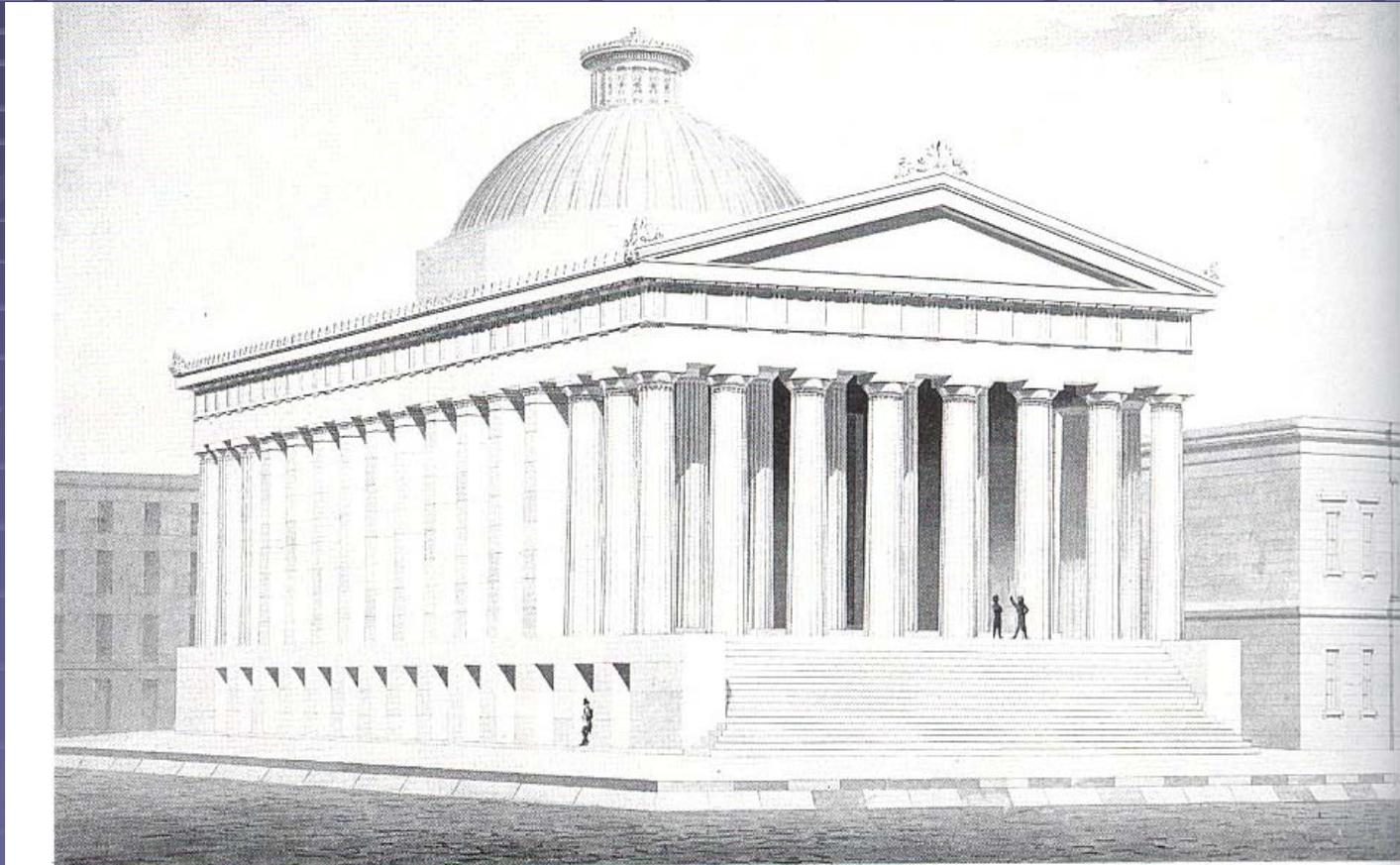


Village Church



Virginia Military  
Institute Barracks





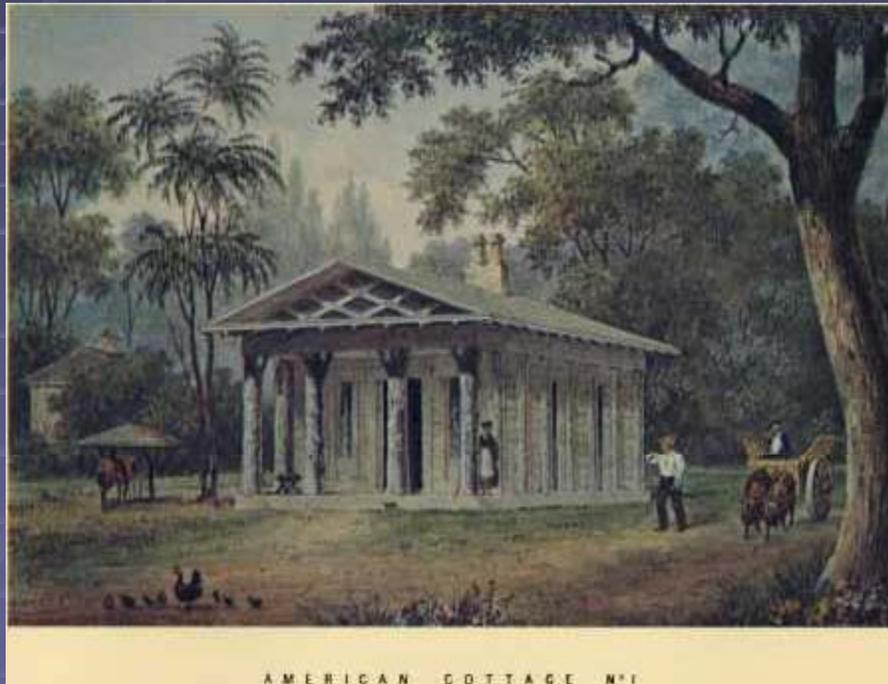
**New York Customs House**

# Gothic Revival



Lyndhurst

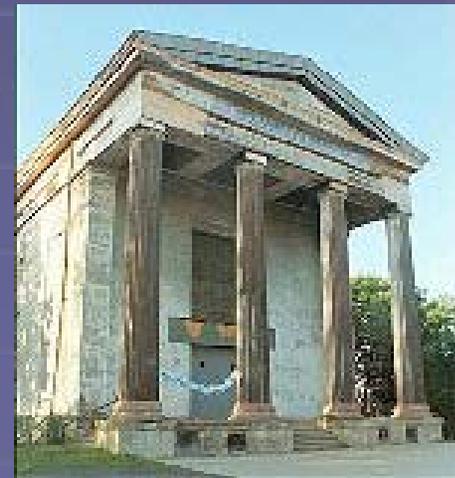
# Greek Revival



Log Cabin-“American House”



Dutch  
Reformed  
Church of  
Newburgh

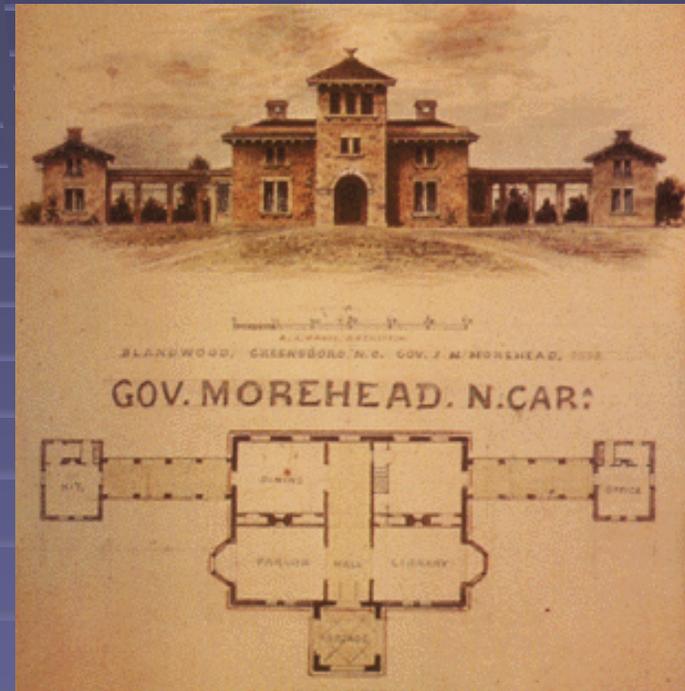


# Italianate



VILLA, DESIGNED FOR DAV. CODWISE, ESQ., BY A. J. DAVIS, ARCHT.

Cottage Orné



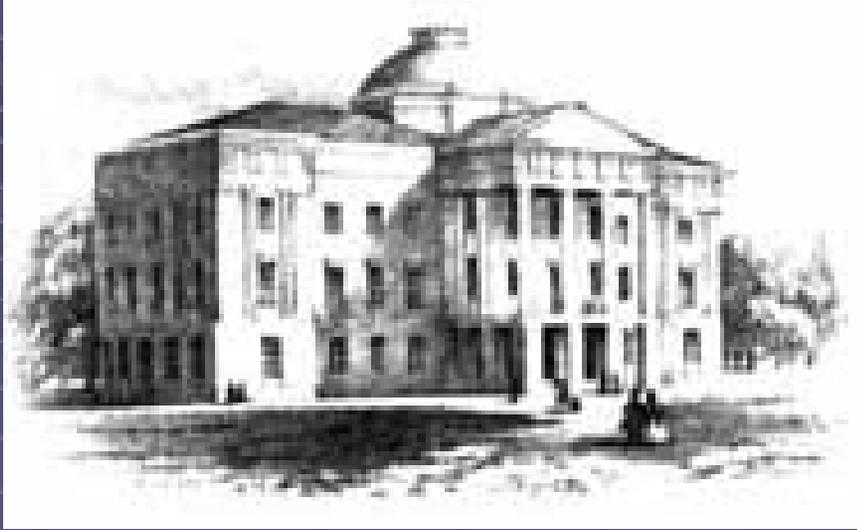
Blandwood Mansion

# Tuscan



Locust Grove

# State Capitols



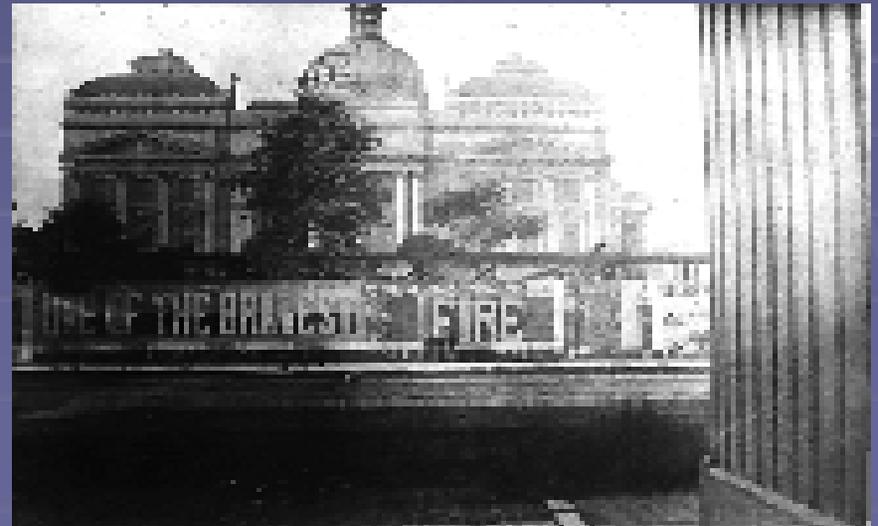
North Carolina



Illinois

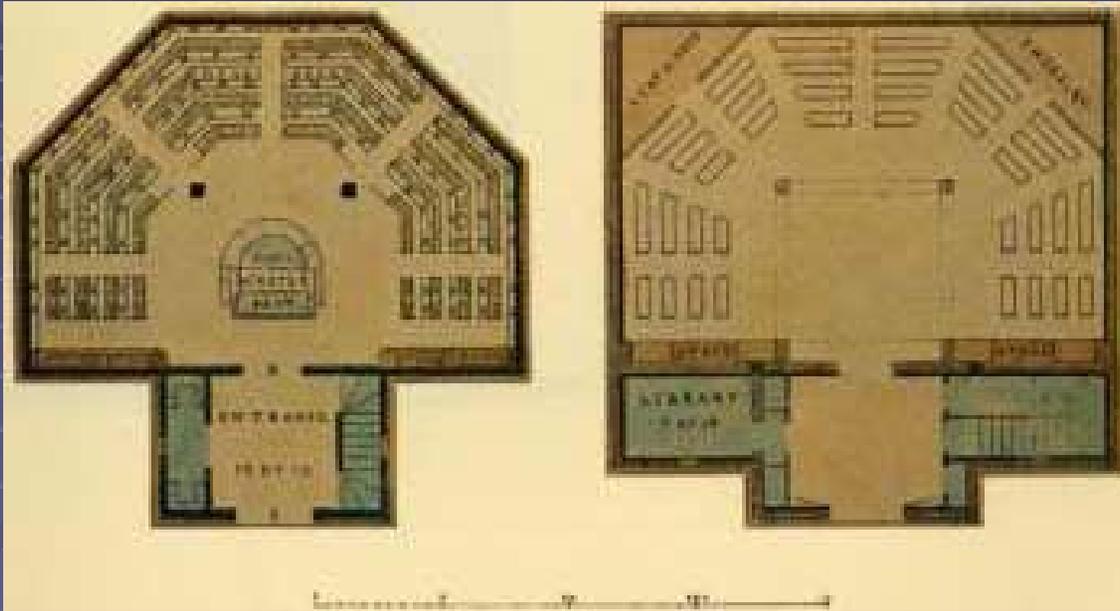


Ohio



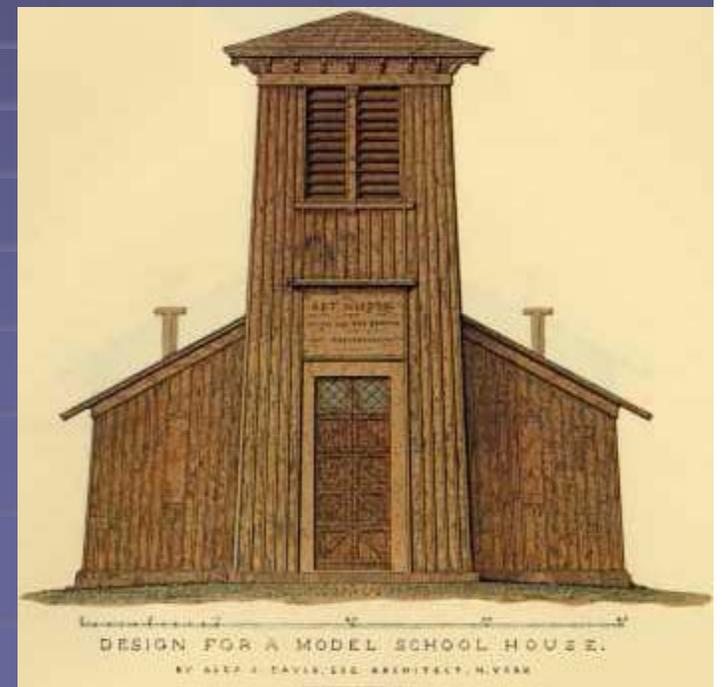
Indiana

# Village School House



Interior Top View

Exterior View



# Itinerary

- Directions from NYC: Follow Deegan Expressway North to I-87 to West 287. Take 287W to last exit before Tappan Zee, marked Route 9, Tarrytown. Take a left onto 119 at the first stoplight and a left (south) onto Route 9 at the second stoplight. Lyndhurst gates are ½ mile on the right.
- Site 1: Lyndhurst--self guided audio tour or guided tour available

- Driving time: 1 hour, 30 minutes
- Directions: Follow Route 9N about 60 miles, Locust Grove on left
- Site 2: Locust Grove—guided tour
  - Driving time: 45 minutes
  - Directions: Follow Route 9N until it intersects with 9G, about 25 miles. Follow 9G 5 miles, Montgomery Place on left.
- Site 3: Montgomery Place—guided tour

# Guidebook

**Lyndhurst**

**<http://www.lyndhurst.org>**

**635 South Broadway**

**Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591**

**There are a variety of options for touring the property. Reservations are not required for any Lyndhurst tour for groups of less than 10.**

**Telephone: (914) 631-4481**



# Guidebook cont'd

**Historical Description:** William Paulding constructed a country villa in 1838 and called it “Knoll”. After consulting Alexander Jackson Davis, Davis reconstructed “Knoll” in a romantic Gothic Revival design which critics named “Paulding’s Folly” for being different than the norm of homes during the post-colonial era. George Merritt purchased the mansion and had Alexander Jackson Davis double the size of it from 1864 to 1865. He renamed the house to “Lydenhurst” for the abundance of Linden trees on the property. In 1880, seven years after Merritt’s death, Jay Gould purchased the house as a summer home. The home was where he and his daughter, Helen, both lived their lives peacefully until their deaths.

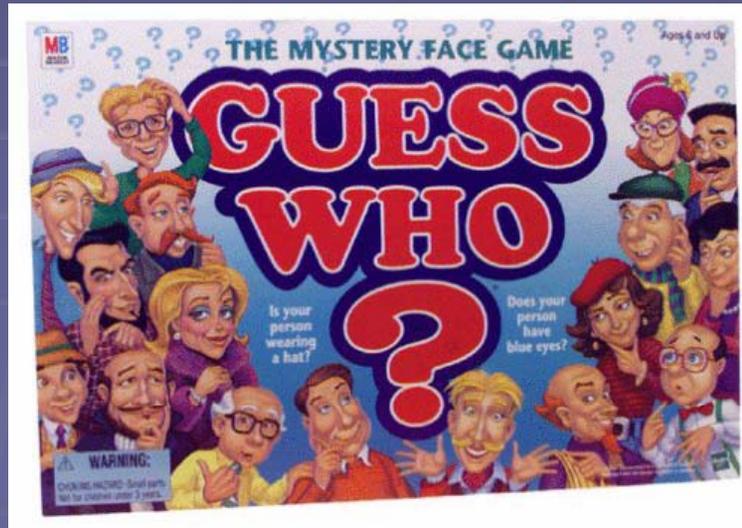
# Guidebook cont'd

**The Site:** When Helen passed away, she left the house to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The grounds of Lyndhurst are an example of 19th century landscaping with sweeping lawns, shrubs and specimen trees, evergreens, and the nation's first steel-framed conservatory. Today, there are multiple kinds of tours both guided and self-guided. There are house tours for adults and a tour geared entirely towards children, there also is a boat tour and another tour specially designed for school groups.

**Directions:** From New York City's East Side, Drive north on the East River Drive, across the Willis Avenue Bridge onto the Major Deegan Expressway North. Follow the Deegan to the NY State Thruway (I-87) to Westbound 287 (Tappan Zee Bridge). Take 287 west to the **last exit before the Tappan Zee Bridge**, marked Route 9 Tarrytown. Take a left onto 119 at the first stoplight and a left (south) onto Route 9 at the second stoplight. The Lyndhurst gates are ½ mile on the right hand (river) side of the road.

# Lesson Plan

- Research the houses that Davis designed
- Play game called “This Old House”, a version of “Guess Who?”
- Visit a house and record styles seen



# Webpage

- [Andrew Jackson Davis](#)



# Conclusion

Alexander Jackson Davis not only impacted the Hudson River Valley, but also the entire nation. Through his work, he made a mark on many aspects of life including education, church and state. A.J. Davis created the Carpenter Gothic style of architecture that defined the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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