



Figure 116 View west of Route 30

Heritage landscapes

The Town of Northampton is known for its rich and varied landscapes, which are represented in its 22,208 acres of the Sacandaga River Valley. Heritage landscapes are places that are created by human interaction with the natural environment. They are dynamic and evolving; they reflect the history of the community and provide a sense of place; they show the natural ecology that influenced land use patterns; and they often have scenic qualities. These landscapes are the core of each community’s character; yet heritage landscapes are vulnerable and ever changing. For this reason it is important to take steps toward their preservation by identifying those landscapes that are particularly valued by the community — for example, a favorite local farm, a distinctive neighborhood or mill village, a unique natural feature, or a river corridor. This portion of the survey helps identify a wide range of different types of landscape resources, particularly those that are significant and unprotected.

Burials	
Gifford Valley Cemetery	Located in the small community of Gifford Valley, near the Town of Benson
Kings Cemetery	Located just south of Sacandaga Park
Northampton Cemetery	Located in Fish House; the oldest cemetery
Northville Cemetery	Located in the Village of Northville
Presbyterian Cemetery	Located in Fish House
Prospect Hill Cemetery	Located on the top of Main Street on Prospect Hill

Porter, Sweet, Warner Plot	Small family plots located in Gifford Valley
Lewis Family Plot	Small family plot located in Gifford Valley on private land
St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery	Located in Fish House as part of the Northampton Cemetery
Ridge Road Cemetery	Located off Ridge Road near Carpenter's Corner, west side of CR113

Industrial (visible)	
Tourist establishments along Rt. 30	Rustic furniture, ice cream, diner, storage, wood processing
Tourist/Basic needs establishments along Main St.	Rustic furniture, diner, groceries, drugstore, gift shop, feed store, etc.
Sand Pit at Fairchild Corner	Near the intersection of Ridge & Northville Roads
Quarry at Gifford Valley	At the intersection of Route 30 & Collins-Gifford Valley Rd

Waterfront, boating, & recreational	
Dock at Sixth Street	Dock associated with the Inn at the Bridge bed & breakfast
Marina in Sacandaga Park	Dock is across from Dance Hall, Park Marine Base Inc., services the residents of Sacandaga Park
Marina on Houseman	Dock near campground, mini-golf, restaurant, and marina.
NYS DEC boat launch	Launch located northwest of the Northville Bridge. Highly used by boaters, Jet Skiers, and fishermen. No services are provided in the immediate area.
Water Street fishing	Fishing area location just east of the Village of Northville.
South Main Street fishing	Fishing area location on the southern end of South Main St. This bridge and causeway were created in the 1930s, which changed Hunters Creek into the Northville Lake.
Snowmobile trail crossing	Located just off Ridge Rd, between Simpson and Rose Lane, east of the Village of Northville. This is a popular winter activity that may/may not bring in winter tourists and revenue.
Northampton State Park	Provides a facility for camping, swimming, fishing, boating, to the local community and visitors.
Sacandaga Golf Club	One of the oldest golf courses in the country, started as a 9-hole course.

Natural features	
Cranberry Creek	This creek enters the GSL in the southwestern corner of the town and originates in the Tamarack Swamp
Gifford Valley	Small valley centered on Woodward Lake.
Great Sacandaga Lake (GSL)	Previously known as the Sacandaga Reservoir, this body of water was made by building a dam in 1929. It now serves as a source of recreation.
Hunters Creek & Northville Lake	Historically ran into the Sacandaga River, now dammed to form a small lake in the Village of Northville.
Kenyon Islands	Highlands that did not flood entirely when the reservoir was created. Rock walls and

	foundations remain. Also home to the protected bald eagle.
Mead Island	Highlands that did not flood entirely when the reservoir was created. Rock walls and foundations remain. Also home to the protected bald eagle.
Prospect Hill	Hill located adjacent to the northern boundary of the Village of Northville with a cemetery and open space.
Sacandaga River	Historically flowed from the north as a source of life for Native Americans and served the logging industry. Has a glacial rock bottom. After violent seasonal floods threatened the greater good, the Hudson River-Black River Regulating District was formed.
Sacandaga River Valley	Originally vast hunting and fishing grounds for Native Americans and colonial Americans.
Sinclair Point	Peninsula in the center of the lake. It is where the road crossed just north of Fish House before 1929. Now a forest and very isolated.
Tamarack Swamp	Fed from the large mountains west of town, this wetland feeds the Cranberry Creek, which leads to the Great Sacandaga Lake.
Woodward Lake	A small, remote, undeveloped lake just west of Gifford Valley

View sheds	
Views from west shore of lake	toward Sinclair Point
Views of the islands	From south of Hampton Point and Cranberry Creek
Views along Rt. 30 corridor (scenic byway)	Views west toward the mountains (Sacandaga Mt., Whiskey Hill, Peters Mt., Tyrell Hill, Brower Hill, Lawyer Hill, Shaker Hill)
Mountains west of town	These can be seen from almost anywhere in the Town of Northampton. They are listed above.
Views from Fish House	Multiple views; west to the mountains listed above and northeast toward the mountains & north toward Sinclair Point.

Open space	
Northville Central School grounds	Serves the students and as a public playground in the Town of Northampton
Baptist Church Skating park	This is a skateboarding park in the summer and an ice skating park in the winter.
Northeast of Prospect Cemetery	This is an open space to the northeast of the Prospect Hill Cemetery.
Northville's Waterfront Park	Located just off South Main, near Water's Street. This is the location for many of the village's annual celebrations.
Northville's Town Park	Located just north of the Town Hall on South Main and Mechanic Sts. A small playground is located here.
Roosevelt Circle	Open space east of golf course
Sacandaga Golf Club	Golf course, one of the first 20 in the nation. Needs protection from development.
Library Waterfront garden	Public garden park

Residential	
Proposed Northville Historic District	A collection of homes and businesses that were built between 1875 and 1920 on a peninsula created by the Sacandaga River and Hunters Creek
Proposed Sacandaga Park Historic District	A collection of small camps built between 1875 and 1930, first as a Methodist Church camp and later as an amusement park
Skiff Rd. area	A collection of agricultural homes, camps, and residences from all eras
Hampton Point area	Residential area just south of Sacandaga Park
Proposed Fish House Historic District	Small community separated from the rest of town by the creation of the reservoir

Transportation	
Route 30 corridor (scenic byway)	Originally the railroad bed for the FJ & G Railroad. Currently a state highway designated a scenic byway. Main entry into the Village of Northville from the west.
Ridge Road	Main entry into the Village of Northville from the east
South Shore Drive	Main road in Fish House that leads to the remainder of the Town of Northampton
Other rural roads	Mountainous, rugged, some dirt

Cultural places	
"Red Barn", (Route 30)	On Rt. 30, this barn is highly photographed and gives a sense of place to tourists and residents.
Building with the tree growing through it	The tree is deceased. This is a highly photographed building and gives a sense of place.
Northampton Diner	This is a dining car moved to this location from Glens Falls in 1950. Much of the inside is original. The exterior has been significantly altered.
Hubbell Chimney	Part of the Hubbell Factory. Provides annual celebration upon the return of the chimney swifts. Highly cherished and provides a sense of place.
Sacandaga Station	The former FJ&G Railroad Station
Sacandaga Park Dance Hall	One of the last remaining structures of Sacandaga Park, a place of dance contests, and a music venue.
Hardpan Store	This hardware store is an institution in the Village of Northville.
Five & Dime	Now a dollar-type store located on S. Main
Ira Gray Collection	At the Town Hall (municipal center), houses the Paul Bradt Museum with a collection of Ira Gray's taxidermy.
Hudson River-Black River Regulating District Office	Office located on Bunker Hill Rd. They have historic records about the creation of the reservoir.
Gifford Valley Schoolhouse Museum	Moved here in 1990 from Gifford Valley. This museum houses many collections of historic photos and collectible items important to the Town of Northampton
Northville Bridge	Main entry point into the Village of Northville via Rt. 30

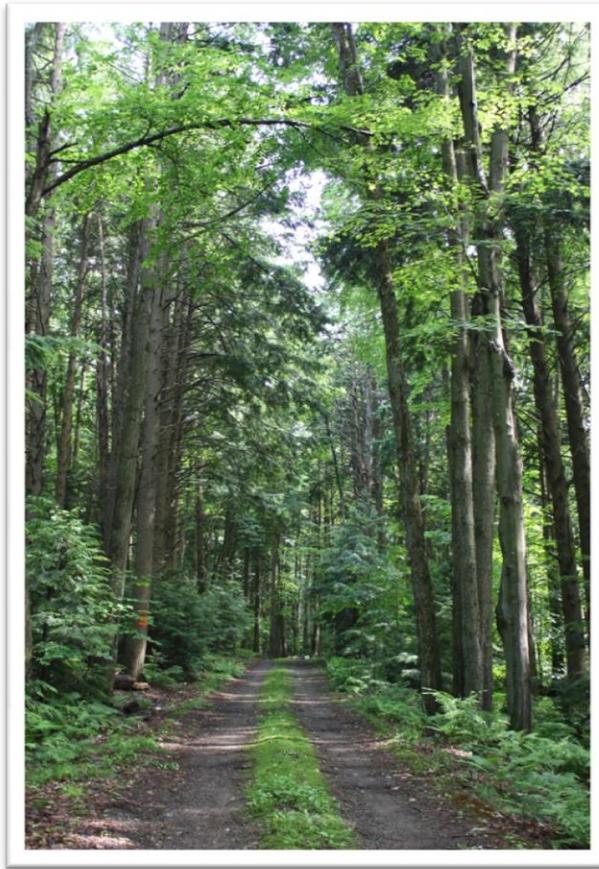


Figure 117 View on Langr Lane of Seven Hills Rd.

Recommendations

Economic growth

The newly created shoreline has played a critical role in the settlement and development of the community after 1930. With the loss of the railroad and ability to elude four-lane highways, the town has been able to preserve much of its character, and it continues to take steps to preserve its most significant buildings. Preserving the natural areas should be part of the future planning as well. Now is the time to consider the historic resources together with landscapes, streetscapes, rural roads, neighborhoods, and other natural and cultural assets that define the overall fabric of the community. Like most towns and communities, Northampton will face (if it hasn't already) the multiple pressures for change that threaten land-based uses and natural resources, especially in waterfront areas. Special places within the community that were once taken for granted are now more vulnerable to change than ever.

Economic benefits of preservation

The Town of Northampton has a memorable environment with a great sense of history. This sense of history is the town's greatest asset, and it should be protected and carefully embellished at the same time. It may be difficult to achieve a balance between preservation and growth, but with careful planning and a common goal it can be done. The town also has many public spaces that are full of life. But promoting an even more thriving public space should be a goal. More people will use a multifaceted space that meets the public's need for safety and efficiency, especially if it is designed for different seasons (summer, winter) and times (days, weekends, evenings) while at the same time supporting mixed land use.

Overall recommendations:

- *Provide technical assistance for the community to envision their future through planning, architectural design assessments, façade improvements, and support for small-business entrepreneurs to market their communities as quality destinations.*
- *Coordinate groups of community-based organizations and involved residents and municipal leaders to design grassroots revitalization initiatives.*
- *Establish a resource go-to person or office to coordinate federal and state initiatives to ensure a follow-through to receiving benefits.*
- *Promote adaptive reuse of existing Main Street historic properties and "in-fill" of vacant lots with complementary new uses. These may include a mix of commercial and residential uses, including businesses that might cater to the growing senior population.*
- *Promote the development of public and cultural amenities, such as sidewalks, public parks, trails, arts and culture venues, and forms of public access for recreation and tourism that complement business development on Main Street and provide amenities for all ages.*

In the Village of Northville, revitalizing Main Street can be achieved through customized technical assistance as well as financial incentives that will recognize the physical and economic environment that exists here. Continued maintenance of architectural history will contribute to the region's unique character and will build historic tourism while providing second- and third-floor housing options. To make a community viable, properties must be zoned for mixed use (in the Village of Northville) to help businesses thrive. Plans to amend the comprehensive plans and updating zoning laws are currently being spearheaded in the Town of Northampton. Rezoning to accommodate mixed use is a vital cog to attract new businesses, which will build on the assets already present. The comprehensive plan should also consider protecting open space, if there is adequate affordable housing, in addition to historic preservation. Also remember when revamping the zoning to include information or guidelines for growing green communities and buildings as well, while promoting historic preservation as a sustainable resource and recycling measure.

Making public spaces in the Village of Northville more organized and delineated will bring a sense of order and pleasure to higher-traffic areas surrounding the school, stores, churches, and parks. Delineation and calm can come from the creation of a corridor with tree-lined streets, curbs, and "bulb outs." Other tasks could include installing historic-style lighting, street furniture, landscaping, artwork,

pavers, asphalt, and turf. Making this community pleasant makes the area more competitive with other villages. If you make the quality of life appear to be improved, then the village as a whole will improve.

One focus area is the center of the Village of Northville at the corner of Main and Bridge streets. Future plans should include no additional in-fill with inappropriate building types. In-fill, in general (vacant lots), should be replaced in kind with structures that complement the existing cultural fabric. There are numerous poor examples, but one should focus on future decision making that is more appropriate and restricts modular, manufactured, big box, wrong scale, wrong architectural style, mixed architectural experiments, or wrong setback.



Figure 118 Waterfront Park picnic pavilion

Parks should be delineated -- for example, the Baptist Church skating park could be bordered with a hardscape and plantings to clearly identify it. Signage should be more consistent along with possible flags/flowers mounted on historic-style lighting. The Matt Driscoll Ballpark, just outside Northville, could also benefit from being delineated and having a formal parking area (not necessarily paved). The Waterfront Park is an ideal park that is used as a farmer's market by day and concert lawn by night. Although the park is virtually unnoticed by the passersby, its rustic theme is a reminder of the Sacandaga Park era and is an excellent use of open space. This town is surrounded by water, and it is nice to see that the village is able to use a space with waterfront.



Figure 119 The east elevation of the Northville Hotel

Another key to success is to focus on other needy areas. In the Village of Northville, some of the needy areas include vacant lots, vacant storefronts, underused properties; properties left under construction, and mismanaged properties that seem confused as to whether they are vacant or occupied with a viable business. One solution may be to rezone needy areas to make them more suitable to today's needs and to draw local residents, newcomers, and tourists. Another solution is to educate the property owners with some simple management tools.

Ideas to promote positive initiative include the Commission offering educational classes on home improvement, history topics, and training for commercial property owners on better management practices, training for home owners on repair, and what it means to replace "in kind". If property owners cannot afford to make improvements, there are organizations that can help you locate recycled building materials. The national store ReStore accepts and resells recycled building materials, and has a store in Schenectady. A number of online resources like Craigslist that can be useful too. Consider organizing a volunteer group that helps organize these details or helps the needy or elderly in doing simple tasks, such as yard work, painting, and debris removal.

Recommend a Main Street coordinator, who could work with business owners on façade grants or façade easement programs. There are also grants for home efficiency improvement products and installation for people who are disabled. A coordinator could help owners apply for grants, research façade changes, and work with architects on a restoration plan. A coordinator could also be in charge of promoting a developer's fair for future businesses: locals, nonlocals, area artists, area tradespeople, boating excursions (fishing, sailing, history tours), a sailing school or sailing camp, wi-fi café, books,

museums, church activities, antiques, restaurants, property management, or seasonal rentals, etc. Have owners of vacant businesses or lots interact with developers so that they can find with whom they feel they would work well with.

In Sacandaga Park, a plan more geared toward a residential community is appropriate, and the focus is not on mixed use. Recommend a more focused goal for this area and not have too many different zones surrounding it, making it hard for Sacandaga Park to retain its identity because of developers' encroaching effects. Plans should include a review for new construction by the Historic Landmark Commission. Not allowed should be townhouses, condos, modular homes or manufactured housing within 500 feet of the historic district boundary and none inside, for that matter. This is a residential area that has consisted of tents and cottages; therefore, new construction should be in keeping with this historic setting and should remain as single, scaled-back, stand-alone, wood-frame structures without garages. Garages should not be disallowed altogether; rather organized in a separate location. The Sacandaga Station's planned community sets a good example. Plans should also include reviving walking paths, man-made vistas, and adding modern but rustic public spaces (like picnic grounds of yesteryear, similar to Waterfront Park). These areas should be welcoming for anyone to enjoy Sacandaga Park.

To restore a more welcoming and pedestrian-friendly residential neighborhood, the re-creation of Idle Hour Park would be ideal on the northwest corner of Route 30 and High Rock Road. This area is at risk because it is cut off from the rest of the original park by the construction of Route 30 (see Map 24 of Sacandaga Park in Appendix A). To clarify, this is not the exact location of the previous Idle Hour Park, but this location would nicely suit a scaled-back version of the missing planned landscape. This park would serve as a starting point for walking tours that would bring visitors back to the times when they can imagine how it must have been getting off the train here and walking through Sacandaga Park. These tours could be self guided too and would launch the need for a safe crossing, ideally using the Scenic Byway designation as a useful way to help fund such a park and crossing. A park design could re-create the lagoon, planned landscaping, rustic themes, picnic grounds, new playground, and information kiosks about the forgotten "Coney Island of the north." Having an annual midway with amusement rides once a year would be nostalgic of yesteryear. Buying back the carousel from the Shelburne Museum and restoring it inside the park would be costly, but a rewarding project.

Sacandaga Park is mainly residential but did have a midway, which was lost to the creation of the reservoir. The midway was a source of jobs and an economic boost to the community. Business has resumed in Sacandaga Park on County Road 152 and Riverside Dr. with a restaurant, a pub, a marina, and a motel. This area is close to the original hub and midway. Allowing businesses to be successful (without growing too big in size) should be encouraged. They should also go through a review process with any wanted changes with the Historic Landmark Commission. In-fill (vacant lots) should be replaced in kind with structures that complement the existing cultural fabric.

The golf course is one of the oldest in New York, and it is the only recreational attraction to survive the flood besides the Dance Hall. With the current popularity of golf, the course and its clubhouse structures past and present should be researched more, and revived. If the golf course were marketed the right way, it could surely boost the economy.

An informational kiosk near the intersection of Fish House Road and County Route 110 could provide the public with a sense of what the village used to be, showing where the main intersection (pump) once was, and including historic photographs. It should also show where the moved properties are currently located. Fish House's goal should also include preserving the mature trees that outline the historic roadways of the past and implementing a replanting plan to preserve the tree line of the past (on dry land, of course).

All these recommendations should take into account all users, such as pedestrians, bicyclists, and cars. For more on building better, more viable communities, see www.completestreets.org under economic revitalization.

Plan to attend the National Scenic Byways Conference in the future. This learning & networking event offers fresh perspectives and useful tools to enhance key aspects of byway development and sustainability, in these five tracks as it would pertain to the Route 30 corridor:

- *Finances*
- *Corridor management*
- *Visitor experience*
- *Byway organization*
- *Marketing*

Preservation planning and proposed next steps

The Town of Northampton is fortunate to have a Historic Preservation Ordinance and the Historic Landmark Commission it created. Applying the ordinance, the Commission can help provide protection and enhancement of those historic resources which represent distinctive elements of the town's historic, architectural, and cultural heritage; foster civic pride in the accomplishments of the past; protect and enhance the town's attractiveness to visitors; support and stimulate the economy; thereby providing and ensuring the harmonious, orderly, and efficient growth and development of the town. This is a large task. It requires following one's conscience while doing the right thing by many historic properties and their owners. The Commission members are available to the owners of properties in the Town – and the Village of Northville – to discuss owners' questions and address their needs to better understand this survey, and to advise and assist them in application of the Demolition Permit Public Law and the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Preservation planning should consist of using this survey to initiate the Demolition Ordinance so that significant properties are identified earlier, and initiate the Historic Preservation Ordinance that will outline and address all the needs of the significant properties in the Town of Northampton.

Concluding the completion of this survey (inventory of significant properties), the next steps the Commission will initiate include the following:

- *Holding a public information meeting about this survey (inventory) and educating the public about its importance.*
- *Announcing by mail all the eligible and potentially eligible properties to the property owners.*
- *Holding a public information meeting about the Historic Preservation Ordinance and answering questions of the property owners.*
- *Approving applications for being listed on the local Designated Landmark Registry*
- *Working with property owners, providing support to them, and helping them research their property.*
- *Poll from the property owners on the acceptance of the proposed Historic District(s).*
- *The Commission members will keep the database updated. This database will be a permanent record which, if maintained, can avoid the need to repeat this survey. Every town should have such a resource.*

This survey revealed a pattern -- as development continues on waterfront properties, so does the increase of demolition of the properties built in 1919-1945 during the Small Housing Movement. These one- to one-and-a-half-story buildings will be the historic buildings we don't find significant now, but it will be too late when we realize they are all gone. I believe that more could be written and researched about the Small Housing Movement, federal financial programs of this era, the lack of growth after the creation of the reservoir, and how these themes set the stage for the Town of Northampton appearing to stand still over time.

Another inspiring trend was revealed during this survey was the impact of religion trends on the Town of Northampton. The printing of Andrew Downing's *"The Architecture of Country Houses"* in 1850 promoted Carpenter's Gothic style and he believed that living in a home purposefully decorated would make you morally good. This may have been an inspiration to our past religious groups who found such pride in their elaborately decorated homes with wood details. From the Methodist camp movement, to the Pilgrim Holiness storefront church, to the Baptist Church Skating Park, there is no doubt that the architecture and the town as a whole has been directly affected by religion. It would be interesting to study this more.

Education

With adequate knowledge of the purpose and benefits of preservation planning, along with smart-growth comprehensive planning, many small-community leaders and citizens won't react with resentment and frustration. Many state governments, organizations, and websites provide exceptional resources through detailed publications, workshops, updated news, case studies, and guidebooks. See the list of useful websites on page 118.

When educating the community, there is nothing more effective than educating our youth. Youth usually have open minds, and many have fresh ideas about preservation. Teaching with Historic Places Lesson Plans is a great way to teach about cultural resources right at home through a program on the National Parks website. It fosters teaching history through local history. Previously, town historian Gail Cramer organized the creation of a coloring book created by students' drawings of historic places in Northampton. This caused students to really "see" what they had been looking at all along. Recommend taking this idea a step further and incorporating crossover learning by combining any combination of teaching drawing, map reading, architecture, American history, and New York history or local history. One example would be to discuss the Shew House, the French & Indian War, and the Revolution.

See <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/45chatham/45chatham.htm> or <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/93saratoga/93saratoga.htm> for a sample idea. (Other useful websites are listed on page 118)

Proposed system steps

Listing a property on the Town of Northampton's Designated Landmark Register

1. Decide on a "Keeper of the Register." This person will fill out the Preliminary Questionnaire, do research, and take photos. A second person could be in charge of entering all information into the database, keeping records, storing photos electronically, and coordinating with the County and Town.
 2. According to the property being listed in this survey as eligible or potentially eligible and the initiation of the Commission, they agree that the recommended property may be eligible for the local Designated Landmark Registry.
 3. Keeper fills out a Preliminary Questionnaire. This is the deciding tool as to whether the property is eligible.
 4. Site visit, photos taken, interview owner.
 5. Keeper presents Preliminary Findings info to the Commission. Decide if proceeding with listing.
 6. If yes, then follow up with researching the property, more interviewing for additional info, etc. If no, go to step 9.
 7. Have the owner fill out the Application (or help owner complete) and submit it signed by the owner (this is your Form of Permission).
 8. Once completed, give the Commission and owner 30 days to review all completed documents and comment on any corrections to the Preliminary Form & Application.
 9. If the owner refuses to be added to the registry, a future owner may wish to do so. Keep all pertinent information (listed in #10 below - and still enter it into the Historic Resources database as "owner denied")
 10. The Keeper collects the following:
 - Historic Resource Form (application in Word & pdf)
 - Preliminary Form (Word)
 - Application (Word)
 - Floor Plan Sketch (scanned to pdf)
 - Photos (jpegs or tifs)
 - Location map (jpeg or tif)
- All info will be filed both in a paper folder (or binder) and electronically scanned/stored on CD, in addition to being entered in the Historic Resources Database, and on the town/county tax info data or website once approved. Naming conventions should be consistent -- for example, use "150 S Main," not "Spier House," because there are two Spier Houses.
11. Application now follows the terms of the Ordinance for Approval (see Ordinance).

12. In addition, the Commission decides on whether the property is contributing to a Historic District or is individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

13. If applicable, the National Register Nomination is filled out from information already collected on the Preliminary Form & Application. All the information is sent to National Register Unit at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) at Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188. The SHPO will contact the owners directly to seek their approval of the nomination. Properties inside listed National Register of Historic Places Historic District do not need to apply individually.

Preliminary questionnaire: Guidelines for eligibility

by Andrea Becker

This questionnaire is designed for the Commission to determine its own whether a property is likely to be eligible for listing on the local Designated Landmark Registry after this survey is completed.

Address _____

Owner _____

Step 1: Answer these questions

YES NO

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Is the property at least 50 years old? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Does the property look much like the way it did in the past? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Is the property significant because | | |
| A significant event happened there? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Its association with a person significant to the town's history? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Its unusual architectural style, rare style, or ideal example of a particular style? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Its ability to yield data on prehistory or historic past through archaeology? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If you answered “yes” to a and b, and at least one of c, then you should continue to Step 2 for more in-depth questions. If you did not answer “yes” to a, b, and at least one of c, then the property is likely ineligible. Exceptions are rare, but age within reason should be considered if a structure will turn 50 years old soon and a major development threatens the property, or if the property has extraordinary significance as defined in the ordinance.

Step 1a: Designated Landmark District

YES NO

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Is the property inside or adjacent to an eligible or listed Designated Landmark District? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Does the property contribute to the Designated Landmark District by way of association, scale, feeling, materials, or other means? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Step 2: Answer these questions about the property's condition

YES NO

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Is the property on its original site? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Does the property retain the major features of its design and function such as the basic shape, room arrangements, and window and door openings? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3. Have any major historic materials been removed or covered (circle one) with asbestos, aluminum, or vinyl siding?

Additionally:

4. Are the details of the exterior removed? (ex. brackets, trim, columns, posts, balustrades Steps, doors replaced, etc.)

5. What are the important features of its setting? _____ Are they intact?

6. What major historic materials does the property retain? _____
(examples: wood siding, slate, wood shingles, decorative trim)

From Step 2; if you have answered “yes” to 1 & 2 and “no” to 3, continue to Step 3 below (the property is still eligible). If you answered “no” to 1, 2, or “yes” to 3, it is likely that the property is ineligible for Designated Landmark designation. Answering the additional questions 4, 5, and 6 will be helpful in decision making. Consideration should be taken into account if the property could be easily restored (un-remodeled). **Example: A property with vinyl siding over the original wood clapboard could easily have the vinyl siding removed (eligible if original siding restored, potentially eligible with vinyl siding), while a property with replacement windows not of the original size or location has most likely removed/damaged interior trim and the property cannot be easily restored (ineligible).**

Look at the edge of the vinyl siding where it meets the window trim. If it looks as if the siding is slightly higher and doesn’t meet neatly (raised), then the vinyl siding is probably over the original siding and maybe even insulation board as well.

Also, typically moved structures are not eligible because they have been removed from their context (setting). Exceptions can be made for structures that are rare in type and threatened. **Example: The Gifford Valley Schoolhouse is rare because there aren’t others like it remaining in the town and it was threatened. The significance of the property should be weighed against the loss of integrity a moved structure may have. With the local Designated Landmark Ordinance this is possible.**

Properties with contributing setting features (sometimes called landscape features) are like barns to a farm, like tracks to a railroad station, or trees to a Frederick Law Olmsted design.

This section is where you have to weigh the noncontributing features added to a property and make a judgment. Since this a local designation questionnaire, also consider if the property is contributing to the town or the village as a whole and how the properties’ current condition is helpful in representing how you want the town to develop, and remember that this is a local designation, not the National Register. Not all the properties you designate need to meet National Register eligibility criteria.

Additional information on integrity to think about:

A property's integrity is recognized and measured by seven aspects or qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

- Integrity of Location is retained by a historic property existing in the same place as it did during the period of significance.
- Design is the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- Setting is the physical environment of a historic property that illustrates the character of the place. Integrity of setting remains when the surroundings have not been subjected to radical change.
- Materials are the physical elements that were combined in a particular pattern to form a historic property.
- Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, people, or artisan during any given period of history. Integrity of workmanship can furnish evidence of the technology of a craft, illustrate the aesthetic principles of a historic period, and reveal individual, local, regional, or national applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles.
- Feeling is the quality that a historic property has in evoking the aesthetic or historic sense of a past time and place. Although it is intangible, feeling depends on the significant physical characteristics that convey its historic qualities.
- Association is the direct link between a property and the event or person for which the property is significant.

Step 3: Pick a reason why the property should be listed

(some properties have more than one)

Which one best describes the property? (A, B, C, or D) then go on to Step 4.

Criterion A - The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Example: A building that played an important role in the history of transportation in your community, like the Northville Railroad Station.

Who built the property?

What was its original function?

How is its history associated with major historical developments in the community?

How did the pattern of events associated with the property contribute to the development of the community?

Criterion B - The property is associated with the life of a person or people important in our past at the local, state, or national level.

Example: The only remaining house of the founder of a company important in your community and village history, like the Hubbell House on Bridge Street.

With what important person or people is this property associated?

What makes this person or these people important in local, state, or national history?

During what time period did this person or these people gain importance?

What was the property's association with this person or these people during this time period? (examples: home, business, school, etc.)

Criterion C - The property has the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Example: A historic district).

Example: The only example of a Second Empire-style house in Northampton is on Bridge Street, or the Gothic Revival on West Prospect Street at the top of Main. (it doesn't have to be the "only" example left)

What architectural style, building type, or method of construction does the property represent?

What are the distinctive features of the property that are associated with this architectural style, building type, or method of construction?

Criterion D - The property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. This criterion typically applies to archaeological sites.

Example: An archaeological site that offers information about previous cultures or previous historic sites. One example is a Native American site where artifacts related to their culture are found. Another example would be ruins of the original Sacandaga Park buildings if Sacandaga Park were a listed Designated Landmark historic district.

All of the previously documented sites are under the reservoir, but that doesn't mean there aren't other sites throughout the town. They are just waiting to be discovered. Any digging in any area that has not been disturbed by development could yield archaeology associated with prehistory. Any digging in any area that has been developed in the past and is now associated to a listed/eligible property could yield archaeology significant to the history of the adjacent or associated Designated Landmarks. Proper archaeological testing and researching historic background information are key to protecting this vital information. Anyone wishing to list an archaeological site should contact the Town Historian and/or the State Historic Preservation Office or NY State Museum. Remember, any discovery of bones or an unmarked grave has to be reported by law to NYS police.

How do you know of this archaeological site? _____

Do you believe that the site is intact? _____

What have you found? _____

Step 4: About the property's history

(If you have made it this far, then the property is definitely eligible.)

1. How many structures are there on the property? When, to the best of your knowledge, was each one built?
2. What changes have been made to the building(s), and, if you know, when did they occur? (examples: additions, new windows, siding, roof, etc.)
3. What are the names of the original and subsequent people or business(es) that occupied the property? Include the dates when they occupied the property, if you know.
4. If the property represents the work of an architect, builder, designer, or artist, whose work is it?
5. Where have you found historical information about this property? (examples: city or county records, newspaper articles, books, online, etc.)

Step 5: Take these photos

Photograph the property in its current condition.

Outside (required)

- Front
- Both sides
- Back
- Front door (include frame)

Inside (if assessable)

Pictures of the main rooms or public spaces, such as the hall, living room, dining room, lobby, ballroom, auditorium, classroom, etc.

Additional photos may also be helpful: ornamental plaster, window and window frame, old lighting fixtures, ornamental details, vintage equipment, cornerstone tower, steeple, stained glass, old or new alterations, barns, stables, outbuildings, staircases, iron, wire, or wooden fences, mantels, gardens, terraces, setting, fine woodwork, etc.

Old photographs:

Provide or research photographs that show how this property looked at an earlier time.

Themes established

This region, which composes the present-day Town of Northampton, has seen 267 years since it was first explored by Sir William Johnson and his entourage. In that time the town has seen war, peace, growth, and change. The events and changing times are directly associated with the establishment and development of the town. These events can be divided into themes or eras that are influenced by what is popular, prevalent, or common at the time. Whether it is the transportation type common at the time, type of business dominating, or popular architectural style/type, these themes or eras are a combination of themes specific to Northampton and recognized nationally as eras of significance. They are identified as follows:

- Post-Revolution, 1783-1850 (associated with further advancement north, agricultural, hunting, saw mills – Federal and Greek Revival styles)
- Industry Era, 1850 - 1920 (associated with logging, agriculture, Adirondack tourism, manufacturing, tanneries, knitting, glove making, and religion – Victorian style dominates)
- Transportation Age, 1875 - 1930 (associated with railroad, industry, and the automobile – Victorian, Colonial Revival, Craftsman styles)
- Sacandaga Park era, 1875 - 1929 (associated with the Methodist Church camps, Sacandaga Park tourism, and amusements – Victorian style dominates)
- Practical Movement, 1890 - 1920 (associated with bungalows, Foursquares, mail-order homes, and introduction of the garage)
- Post Sacandaga Park Era, 1929 - 1945 (associated with camps and the era below)
 - Small Housing Movement, 1919-1945 (associated with low-cost, smaller homes, Craftsman Style, and cottages)
- Postwar housing, 1945-1960 (associated with small homes, kit homes, ranches, contemporary, and modern buildings)

These themes will be used to identify when each eligible property was built and its era (time) of significance. The assigned theme will be included on each property's Historic Resource Inventory Form (found in Appendix B) and included on the database of the inventoried properties. By having an architectural description, year built, and theme assigned to each eligible property in Historic Resource Inventory Form, it will tell the story of how each property is significant to the town's history.

Architectural survey

This architectural reconnaissance survey will be a tool for preservation planning, which is a three-step process: identification, evaluation, and protection. This architectural reconnaissance survey provides the necessary information for the identification and evaluation of each resource to set the groundwork for protecting the cultural heritage of our community. This survey was performed November 2008 through August 2009 using NYS Education Department Work Scope Specifications and meets the requirements of the U.S. Department of the Interior. The goal of the survey is to identify the following:

- Properties currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places
- Properties currently listed on the Town of Northampton's Designated Landmark Register
- Properties recommended eligible for listing on the Town of Northampton's Designated Landmark Register
- Properties recommended potentially eligible for listing on the Town of Northampton's Designated Landmark Register Historic District

Survey methodology

The architectural survey consisted of reviewing the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, & Historic Preservation's nominations and files to identify the properties currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the study area (Town of Northampton). Properties currently listed on the town of Northampton's Designated Landmark Register were also reviewed. Properties not previously inventoried are surveyed as part of this project. Each property is identified by street number, street direction, and street name as well as the parcel code (tax ID number).

All pre-1959 buildings were evaluated for potential eligibility. Properties were evaluated for their potential ability to retain integrity and to satisfy one or more of the four criteria for significance: (A) by association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history of the Town of Northampton; (B) by association with the lives of persons significant in the past; (C) by embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or (D) by potentially yielding information important to history or prehistory (archaeology).

Survey results

After reviewing all properties listed in New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, & Historic Preservation's files, the Godfrey Shew House and the Sacandaga RR Station are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. According to the Town of Northampton files, the Northville Hotel, Alexander St. John's House, the Joseph F. Spier House, the Beecher House, the Fish House Methodist Church, and the Gifford Valley School are listed on the Town of Northampton's Designated Landmark Registry.

In all, there are more than 885 properties in the Town of Northampton that were built before 1959; of these, there are churches, cemeteries, barns, camps, homes, a golf course, and commercial properties that encompass the 93 properties that are recommended eligible for the Town of Northampton's

Designated Landmark Register. Three archaeological sites and three Historic Districts are also recommended eligible for the Town of Northampton's Designated Landmark Registry. All these properties are listed in the tables that follow. All 93 eligible properties have a Historic Resource Inventory Form that describes each property with a map, an architectural description as well as a brief history and significance if available. Properties found to be potentially eligible are listed in the tables that follow but do not have a Historic Resource Form. These 154 potentially eligible properties may become eligible if noncontributing elements are restored with elements in keeping with their style and character. Note that a property listed as eligible does not mean a property will automatically become listed as a designated landmark. Owners are encouraged to apply to the Historic Landmark Commission to be approved. See pages 93 thru 101 for more information on becoming listed.

The Victorian era (1840 to 1910) was era of greatest growth and significance and provided the dominate architectural style for the Town of Northampton. The Victorian architectural style has many substyles including Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Stick Style, Queen Anne, and Carpenter Gothic. The Town of Northampton has excellent examples of all of these substyles.

The Gothic Revival movement (1840-1880) started in England before it became popular in the United States. The Gothic Revival Era was mainly influenced by the ideas of designing for nature. For example, homes with more porches meant better air and better health, and a better home meant you had better morals. This back-to-nature movement became popular in rural areas like Northampton and also resembled the popular resort-style architecture of Saratoga Springs that was already established.

The most prominent Victorian substyle in the Town of Northampton is Carpenter Gothic, 1870-1910. Carpenter Gothic homes, small schools, and churches became common all over North America in the late 19th century. These structures adapted Gothic elements such as pointed arches, steep gables, and towers to traditional American wood frame construction. This was made possible by the railroads increasing availability and the invention of the scroll saw to mass-produce wood moldings that mimic the details of the High Gothic elements along porches, eaves, and gables. The Folk Victorian style is prevalent in Northampton and similar to Carpenter Gothic. The Folk Victorian is more simplistic and has less elaborate detailing.

Table 3 - Properties currently LISTED on the National Register of Historic Places

parcel code	house #	direction	street	common name	Contributes to Historic District
31.2-2-24	136		McKinley	Sacandaga Station	Y
76.3-3-12	1632		Cohwy 110	Godfrey Shew House	Y

"Cohwy" stands for County Highway

Table 4 - Properties currently LISTED on the Town of Northampton's Designated Landmark Register

parcel code	house #	direction	street	common name	Recommended National Register Eligible	Contributes to Historic District
76.3-3-23	105		Cohwy 109	Beecher House	N	Y
32.5-10-5	131	N	Main	Northville Hotel	N	Y
76.3-1-7	1607		Cohwy 110	M.E. Church – Fish House	Y	Y
32.10-4-1	520	S	Main	Joseph Spier House	Y	Y
32.10-4-9	412	S	Main	Gifford Valley School (moved here)	Y	N
76.3-1-1.1	125		Fish House	Alexander St. John' s House	N	Y

Table 5 - Properties ELIGIBLE for listing on the Town of Northampton's Designated Landmark Register

parcel code	house #	direction	street	common name	Contributes to Historic District
32.5-15-1*	122		Bridge	Chequer & Kested Blacksmith Shop	Y
32.5-9-8	201		Bridge	L. Brownell House	Y
32.5-13-4*	312		Bridge	Mosher's Feed Store/Bank	Y
32.5-8-12*	331		Bridge	Ray Hubbell House	Y
32.5-7-6	421		Bridge	Harris- Griffin House	Y
32.5-6-8*	501		Bridge	Olmstead House & St. Francis Assisi	Y
32.5-6-9*	511		Bridge	Sargent House	Y
32.5-5-7	601		Bridge	Robinson House	Y
32.5-12-10	602		Bridge	Darling House	Y
32.5-5-1*	641		Bridge	John Willard House	Y
32.5-12-2	662		Bridge	Harold Willard House	Y
59.4-1-3	670		Bunker Hill	Post Reservoir Cottage	N
31.12-2-1	115		Circle	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
76.3-2-12*	101		Cohwy 109	Fish House Presbyterian Church	Y
76.3-3-1	101		Cohwy 109	Stark House	Y
76.17-1-24*	1513		Cohwy 110	Dr. Alvah Wood House	Y
76.17-1-26.5	1521		Cohwy 110	Sumner House	Y
76.3-3-4	1584		Cohwy 110	Harness Shop	Y
76.3-3-10*	1624		Cohwy 110	Fish House Community Center	Y
76.3-3-25 *	1631		Cohwy 110	Olmstead House	Y
45.-2-16	1144		Cohwy 123	Topside	N
45.2-4-4	0		Cohwy 152	Sacandaga King Cemetery	N
31.2-2-23.2*	199		Cohwy 152	Sacandaga Park Dance Hall	Y
31.4-4-7	266		Cohwy 152	Chapman Cottage	Y
31.4-4-12	310		Cohwy 152	Gifford Homestead	Y
31.4-6-18	392		Cohwy 152	King House	N
31.4-4-18	0		Cohwy 152A	Lindsey Cottage	Y
32.5-3-8	431		Division	Baptist Parsonage	Y
32.5-6-2	512		Division	Partridge House	Y
32.5-2-6	521		Division	Hubert Willard House	Y
32.5-10-1.2	132		Division	Barn (see 141 N. Main)	Y
61.3-1-25.5*	0		Elmer Brown	Sinclair House	N
32.5-9-4	131	N	First	Van Dyke House	Y
32.5-9-3	141	N	First	Blake - Resseguie House	Y

parcel code	house #	direction	street	common name	Contributes to Historic District
32.5-17-8	251	S	First	Colonial Revival	Y
32.9-4-3	411	S	First	Conover House	Y
76.3-2-22	0		Fish House	Presbyterian Cemetery	Y
31.16-4-23	106		Lincoln	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.16-4-24	108		Lincoln	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.16-4-36	130		Lincoln	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
32.6-3-19	0		Main	Northville Cemetery	Y
32.5-11-4	112	N	Main	Allen Palmer Bldg.	Y
32.6-3-3*	122	S	Main	DeWitt 5&10 Store	Y
32.6-3-4	132	S	Main	Franklin Wright Bldg.	Y
32.5-10-4*	141	N	Main	Anibal Insurance Office	Y
32.5-10-1.1	161	N	Main	Van Arnam -Smith House	Y
32.5-11-1*	192	N	Main	Northville Bank	Y
32.5-18-3	201	S	Main	George Brown House	Y
32.6-1-2	221	S	Main	Cole-Palmer House	Y
18.17-7-4	251	N	Main	Patrick Conroy House	Y
32.6-3-16	252	S	Main	Lee Anibal House	Y
32.6-2-2*	303	S	Main	United Methodist Church	Y
32.6-2-5*	331	S	Main	John Spier House	Y
32.10-2-7	431	S	Main	Olaf Johnson House	Y
32.10-4-7	432	S	Main	Felter House	Y
32.10-3-5*	501	S	Main	Van Arnam House	Y
32.10-3-10.2	541	S	Main	Dr. Grant House "Homestead"	Y
31.16-4-16	109		McKinley	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.16-4-14	113		McKinley	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.16-3-23	114		McKinley	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.16-4-2*	115		McKinley	Queen Anne Cottage	Y
31.16-4-8	121		McKinley	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.16-3-26	122		McKinley	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.16-3-27	124		McKinley	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.16-4-5*	127		McKinley	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.16-3-30	128		McKinley	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.16-4-4*	129		McKinley	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.16-4-3	131		McKinley	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.16-3-32	134		McKinley	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
32.13-2-13.1	121		McKinley Ave-Ext	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
32.6-3-24	111		Mechanic	A.P. Resseguie	Y
32.-1-5.1	159		Olaf Johnson	Slocum House	N

parcel code	house #	direction	street	common name	Contributes to Historic District
76.3-1-4	0		Old Fish House	St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery †	Y
76.3-1-3	0		Old Fish house	Northampton Cemetery	Y
76.3-1-2*	122		Old Fish House	C.S. Grinnell House at Shew Hill	Y
17.2-3-28	0		Old State	Van Hoozen Property	N
18.17-1-3	102	W	Prospect	J.S. Barker House	Y
18.17-2-19*	0		Reed	Northampton Pres. Church	Y
18.17-7-1*	132		Reed	John Barker House	Y
18.17-9-2	551		Reed	Randolph House	N
32.13-2-8.2*	106		Riverside	Highland Park House	Y
32.3-1-2	104		Roosevelt Terr	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
32.13-4-7	118		Roosevelt Terr	Colonial Revival Camp	Y
32.5-19-5	311	S	Second	Bungalow	N
31.4-4-11	105		Sids Way	Milberg Cottage	Y
32.-3-8*	172		Simpson	Cyrus Stone House	N
61.3-1-12*	501		Sinclair	Rosslyn House	N
61.3-1-12*	501		Sinclair cottage	Rosslyn House Cottage	N
32.5-12-17	121	S	Third	Bungalow	N
32.5-13-10	152	S	Third	Parsonage	N
18.17-4-8	311	N	Third	P. Harris House	N
32.9-1-5	361	S	Third	Craftsman Cottage	N
32.5-11-3*	105		Water	Hard Pan/Theater (on Main St.)	Y

* Extraordinary historic importance - The quality of historic significance achieved outside the usual norms of age, association or rarity.

† See 0 Old Fish House Northampton Cemetery

Table 6 - Properties POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE for listing on the Town of Northampton's Designated Landmark Register

parcel code	house #	direction	street	common name	Contributes to Historic District
31.16-2-17	125		Adirondack Terr	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
32.5-15-2	112		Bridge	W. H. Harris	Y
32.5-8-11	321		Bridge	Ray Hubbell House Annex	Y
32.5-13-1	342		Bridge	B.N. Lobdell House	Y
32.5-7-4	401		Bridge	William Harris House	Y
32.5-12-4	632		Bridge	Folk Victorian	Y
45-4-13	162		Bunker Hill	Greek Revival	N
59.4-1-34.5	615		Bunker Hill	Post Reservoir Camp	N
59.4-1-35	617		Bunker Hill	Post Reservoir Camp	N
32.5-17-1	222		Center	Bungalow	N
32.-1-20	128		Chrisac	Camps at end of Olaf Johnson Rd	N
31.16-3-2	0		Circle	Folk Victorian Cottage	Y
31.12-2-2	117		Circle	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.16-3-2	119		Circle	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.12-2-4	121		Circle	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.12-2-7	125		Circle	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.12-2-12	127		Circle	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.16-3-4	148		Circle	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.16-3-3	150		Circle	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
76.3-3-1	101		Cohwy 109	Fish House Pres. Parsonage	Y
76.3-2-13	116		Cohwy 109	Vandenburgh House	Y
76.3-2-15	122		Cohwy 109	Swart House	Y
76.3-2-16	126		Cohwy 109	Stick style	Y
76.3-3-24	1627		Cohwy 110	Queen Anne Cottage	Y
32.-4-24	468		Cohwy 113	Arts & Crafts Bungalow	N
45-1-3	1113		Cohwy 123	Proper Farm	N
18.-2-36	222		Cohwy 143	Barns	N
31.4-4-14	0		Cohwy 152	Site of Sacandaga Park Entrance	Y
31.4-7-6.11	0		Cohwy 152	Sacandaga Golf Club	Y
31.16-5-2	239		Cohwy 152	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.4-6-5	326		Cohwy 152	O'Brien Cottage	Y
31.4-6-6	330		Cohwy 152	Schoolhouse #9	Y

parcel code	house #	direction	street	common name	Contributes to Historic District
31.4-6-15	378		Cohwy 152	Farmhouse	N
32.5-9-1	221		Division	Craig House	Y
32.5-1-1	621		Division	J.W. Brown House & Barn 1	Y
32.5-1-2	621A		Division	J. W. Brown Barn 2	Y
32.5-6-10	102		Fifth	Victorian & carriage house	Y
32.5-9-7	101	N	First	Carriage House	Y
32.5-9-6	111	N	First	Baptist Church	Y
32.5-10-11	112	N	First	Bungalow	N
18.17-6-9.1	211	N	First	Resseguie House	Y
32.5-18-4	212	S	First	Presbyterian Parsonage	Y
18.17-6-8	221	N	First	H.J. Resseguie House	Y
32.5-18-5	222	S	First	Duplex	Y
32.5-17-6.1	231	S	First	J.B. Wilson - Italianate	Y
32.5-18-6	232	S	First	M.E. Parsonage	N
32.5-9-7	111	N	First	Brownell Carriage Barn	Y
32.5-6-6	111	N	Fourth	Miniature Folk Victorian	Y
32.5-7-7	112	N	Fourth	Four Square	N
32.5-2-3	211	N	Fourth	Barn Rehabilitation	Y
17.4-4-3	0		Gifford Valley	Gifford Valley Cemeteries	N
32.3.2.3	0		Hampton Pt	Sweet Farmhouse	N
46.4-2-2	129		Hayden's Haven	Pre-Reservoir Farmhouse	N
46.4-2-1	139		Hayden's Haven	Pre-Reservoir Farmhouse	N
31.4-1-20	0		High Rock	Houseman's Farm Barn	Y
46.1-3-3	204		Houseman	Kenny Farm	N
46.3-3-2.21	303		Houseman	Post Reservoir Cottage	N
46.1-4-6.1	122		Houseman - East	Post Reservoir Camp	N
45.-5-5	122		Houseman -West	Cottage	N
61.1-1-10	0		Langr	Camp	N
31.16-4-20	102		Lincoln	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.16-4-21	104		Lincoln	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.16-4-25	110		Lincoln	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.16-4-27	114		Lincoln	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.16-4-28	116		Lincoln	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.16-4-31	120		Lincoln	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	N
31.16-4-33	124		Lincoln	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	N
31.16-4-34	126		Lincoln	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.16-4-35	128		Lincoln	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.16-4-37	132		Lincoln	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	N

parcel code	house #	direction	street	common name	Contributes to Historic District
32.5-10-6	111	N	Main	Pilgrim Holiness Church	Y
32.6-3-2	112	S	Main	Drugstore	Y
32.5-11-2.2	172	N	Main	W.E. Barker	Y
32.5-11-2.2	172	N	Main	W.E. Barker House	Y
32.5-11-2.2	172	N	Main	W.E. Barker House	Y
32.6-3-8	174	S	Main	James Cole Building	Y
32.6-3-11	202	S	Main	Winney Hotel Site, Red Barn, & Annex	Y
32.6-1-1	211	S	Main	Carpenter House	Y
32.6-3-13	222	S	Main	Pulling House	Y
18.17-8-12	222	N	Main	J.A. Willard House	Y
32.6-1-3	231	S	Main	Gas Station	Y
18.17-8-11	232	N	Main	Cornell House	Y
32.6-3-15	242	S	Main	Dr. Blake House	Y
32.6-1-5	251	S	Main	1st Post Office	Y
18.17-8-9	252	N	Main	Uriah Patrick House	Y
32.6-3-20	304	S	Main	Cook House	Y
32.10-2-4	401	S	Main	Kerr House	Y
32.10-4-8	422	S	Main	Adams House	Y
32.10-4-6	442	S	Main	Yates House	Y
32.10-2-7	702	S	Main	Gould House	Y
46.5-8-13	134		Marion	Folk Victorian cottage	N
31.16-4-19	101		McKinley	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.16-4-18	103		McKinley	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
32.13-2-18	105		McKinley	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.16-4-17	107		McKinley	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.16-4-15	111		McKinley	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
31.16-3-29	126		McKinley	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.16-2-13	149		McKinley	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.16-2-12	151		McKinley	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
31.16-2-11	153		McKinley	Folk Victorian Cottage	Y
32.13-2-	107		McKinley Ave-Ext	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
32.13-2-	109		McKinley Ave-Ext	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
32.13-2-6	118		McKinley Ave-Ext	Cottage	Y
32.13-2-15	119		McKinley Ave-Ext	Cottage	Y
32.13-2-5	120		McKinley Ave-Ext	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
32.-1-4.11	0		Olaf Johnson	Folk Victorian Cottage	N
32.3-1-1	105		Osborne	Cottage	Y
32.3-1-5	107		Osborne	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y

parcel code	house #	direction	street	common name	Contributes to Historic District
31.4-4-3.5	126		Pine	Sac. Park Golf Course (clubhouse no)	Y
31.4-4-3.5	126		Pine	Sac. Park Golf Course (clubhouse no)	Y
31.16-2-18	117		Pine Ave	Adk. Terrace Cottage	Y
32.18-3-4	0		Pinewood A	Post Reservoir Camp	N
32.18-3-5	0		Pinewood B	Post Reservoir Camp	N
32.18-3-6	0		Pinewood C	Post Reservoir Camp	N
18.13-1-3	0	E	Prospect	Prospect Hill Cemetery	N
18.14-1-1.5	169	E	Prospect	Grennell House	Y
18.17-2-18	151		Reed	William H. Stoddard House	Y
18.17-6-2	212		Reed	Craftsman cottage	Y
18.17-2-21	221		Reed	Stick style	Y
18.17-1-11	501		Reed	Frank Langr House	N
18.17-1-12	511		Reed	From Parkville	N
18.17-1-17	541		Reed	Barn now Brown House	N
32.13-2-	102		Riverside	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
32.13-2-10	104		Riverside	Boardinghouse	Y
32.13-1-3	111		Riverside	Carpenter Gothic Cottage	Y
32.3-1-3.15	110		Roosevelt Terr.	Colonial Revival Cottage	Y
32.13-4-8	116		Roosevelt Terr.	Colonial Revival Camp	Y
76.17-1-16	103		Ryder	Bungalow	Y
76.17-1-17	107		Ryder Rd	Humphrey House	Y
32.5-8-7	0	N	Second	Hubbell Factory Chimney	Y
32.5-8-8	0	N	Second	Hubbell Factory Store & Shed	Y
32.5-8-3.2	141	N	Second	Two Family	Y
18.17-6-10	212	N	Second	Early Greek Revival (moved here)	Y
18.17-5-6	251	N	Second	Cottage (moved here)	N
32.9-3-1	332	S	Second	Post war cottage	N
32.14-1-15	126		Skiff	Skiff Road cottage	N
32.14-3-3	167		Skiff	Old Skiff Dairy	N
31.2-1-10	0		Sthwy 30	Scribner House	N
59.3-1-3	0		Sthwy 30	The Red Barn	N
76.17-1-9	122		Sunset	Trevett Cottage	N
32.5-7-3	101		Third	Carriage House from W. Harris	Y
32.5-8-13	102	N	Third	Hubbell / Resseguie Greek Rev	N
32.5-8-14	122	N	Third	Willard Duplex	Y
32.5-12-11	131	S	Third	Northville Central School	N
32.5-13-11	142	S	Third	Cole Dutch Colonial	N
32.5-4-6	202	N	Third	Store/Bakery/Ford Dealership	Y

parcel code	house #	direction	street	common name	Contributes to Historic District
32.5-12-19	221	S	Third	La Rowe House	N
18.17-5-11	321	N	Third	Old Glove Factory	N
18.17-4-7	321	N	Third	Higgins House	N
32.9-2-15	362	S	Third	Farmhouse	Y
32.5-1-10	521		Union	From Parkville	N
32.9-1-11	0		Van Arnam	Sutherland House	N
32.5-16-7	311		Washington	Craftsman Cottage	N
47.1-1-4	0		White Birch	Camp on 52 acres with Barn	N
47.1-1-	258		White Birch	Baker Farmhouse	N

Table 7 – Potential Archaeological Sites

parcel code	house #	direction	street	common name	Contributes to Historic District
89.-3-1	0		HRBRRD	Site of Osborn Bridge & Islands	N
31.2-1-28	190		High Rock	Site of High Rock Lodge	N
31.2-2-26.11	0		McKinley	Site of the Adirondack Inn	Y

Table 8 – Significant to the town & ineligible

parcel code	house #	direction	street	common name
32.10-3-7	511	S	Main	Samuel Olmstead House
18.17-7-3	112		Reed	Conroy Glove Shop
32.6-3-2	112	S	Main	Kested Drugstore
32.6-1-4	241	S	Main	James Cole House
18.17-6-6.2	231	N	First	Resseguie -Barker House

Table 9 - Recommended HISTORIC DISTRICTS eligible for the National Register and proposed historic districts for Northampton’s Designated Landmark Register

parcel code	street	common name	Recommended National Register Eligible
multiple	See map	Sacandaga Park HD	Y
multiple	See map	Village of Northville HD	Y
multiple	See map	Fish House HD	Y

See Appendix B for proposed district boundary maps, and draft nominations for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Results:

# of parcels	Description
93	Recommended properties <i>eligible</i> for the Town of Northampton’s Designated Landmark Register
154	Recommended properties <i>potentially eligible</i> for the Town of Northampton’s Designated Landmark Register
3	Potential Archaeological Sites
3	Recommended Historic Districts

Definitions

Architrave – is the lowest part of an entablature; rests immediately on the capitals of the columns

Balustrade - is a row of repeating balusters - small posts that support the upper rail of a railing. Staircases and porches often have balustrades

Bargeboards -- also called vergeboards -- hang from the fascia of the end of the gable. Bargeboards are often elaborately carved and ornamented. Homes in the Carpenter Gothic style have highly ornamented bargeboards.

Boom - A string of logs chained together at the ends to form a barrier holding logs in one place in a pond, lake, or river until ready for driving downstream.

Bracket - is defined as a decorative or weight-bearing structural element, two sides of which form a right angle with one side against a wall and the other under a projecting surface, such as an eave, bay window, or at the top of a porch column.

Column - A column is an upright pillar or post. Columns may support a roof or a beam, or they may be purely decorative. The lower portion of a column is called the *base*. The upper portion of a column is called the *capital*. The area which the column supports is called the *entablature*.

Cornice - the uppermost section of moldings along the top of a wall or just below a roof.

Decorative truss – a truss on the end of the gable exposed to view but is not necessarily a supporting member. Sometimes called a cross brace. Typically found in Queen Anne and Stick architectural styles.

Dentil molding – a dentil is one of a series of closely spaced, rectangular blocks that form a molding. Dentil molding usually projects below the cornice, along the roofline of a building. However, dentil molding can form a decorative band anywhere on a structure.

Designated Landmark – a property meeting the criteria for listing and officially designated by the Commission, approved by the Northampton Landmark Commission, and listed on the Designated Landmark Registry.

Designated Landmark Register – is a list of significant properties that are approved by the Commission. Properties must meet the criteria for listing, be found eligible, and apply for listing, before they are listed.

Dormer – is a window which is set vertically on a sloping roof. The dormer has its own roof, which may be flat, arched, or pointed.

Eligible property - is a historic resource that meets the criteria of age, integrity, and significance.

Entablature – is the upper section of a classical building, resting on the columns and constituting the architrave, frieze, and cornice

Extraordinary historic importance - The quality of historic significance achieved outside the usual norms of age, association, or rarity.

Façade – refers to the front or face of a building.

Fanlight - a semicircular or semi-elliptical window over a doorway or another window. Federal or Adam Style homes often have fanlights.

Frieze - a horizontal band that runs above doorways and windows or below the cornice. The frieze may be decorated with designs or carvings.

Gable - the triangle formed by a sloping roof. A building may be front-gabled or side-gabled. The house shown here is cross-gabled -- It has a gabled wing. Porches and dormers may also be gabled.

Gingerbread – is also known as spindle work or fretwork, and is the elaborately detailed embellishment, either lavish or superfluous; it usually refers to the hand-carved and -sawn wood ornamentation of the Carpenter Gothic and style.

Hipped roof – is a roof that slopes down to the eaves on all four sides. Hipped roofs are often found on French Inspired and American Foursquare style homes. Although a hipped roof is not gabled, it may have dormers or connecting wings with gables.

Historic preservation - the study, designation, protection, restoration, rehabilitation, and use of buildings, structures, districts, areas, sites, or objects significant to the history, architecture, archaeology, or culture of this state, its communities, or the nation.

Historic resource - A building, structure, object, site, or district that meets the significance and integrity criteria for designation as a Designated Landmark. Resource types are further described as

- (i) Building - a construction made for purposes of shelter or habitation -- i.e., house, barn, store, theater, train station, garage, school, etc.;
- (ii) Structure - a construction that is primarily artistic or commemorative in nature and not normally movable or part of a building or structure -- e.g., bridge, windmill, dam, highway, boat, kiln, etc.;
- (iii) Object - a construction that is primarily artistic or commemorative in nature and not normally movable or part of a building or structure -- e.g., statue, fountain, milepost, monument, sign, etc.;
- (iv) Site - the location of a significant event, use, or occupation, which may include associated standing, ruins, or underground features -- e.g., battlefield, shipwreck, campsite, cemetery, natural feature, garden, food gathering area, etc.;
- (v) District - a geographically defined area possessing a significant concentration of buildings, structures, objects, and/or sites that are unified historically by plan or physical development -- e.g., downtown, residential neighborhood, military reservation, ranch complex, etc.

Historic resources of national or statewide significance - Buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts that are listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places.

Integrity - The quality of wholeness of historic location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association of a resource as opposed to its physical condition.

Inventory of historic resources – The architectural survey record of information categorizing each property and recommending its eligibility for listing on the local Designated Landmark Register or National Register of Historic Places.

National Register of Historic Places - The U.S. government's official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects deemed worthy of preservation. Having a property on the National Register

makes its owners eligible for tax incentives for expenses incurred preserving the property if they are offered by the local taxing districts. The passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966 established the National Register.

Palladian window - is a large window that is divided into three parts. The center section is larger than the two side sections, and is usually arched.

Pilaster - is a rectangular support that resembles a flat column. The pilaster projects only slightly from the wall, and has a base, a shaft, and a capital. Greek Revival homes often have pilasters.

Potentially eligible property – A historic resource that has many original features but has been modified with noncontributing elements or materials and has the potential for being listed if in-kind improvements are made.

Useful websites

Learn & Serve

www.servicelearning.org/instant_info/historic_preservation/index.php

Main Street (also the National Trust for Historic Preservation)

www.mainstreet.org

National Center for Preservation Technology & Training

www.ncptt.nps.gov

National Complete Streets Coalition

<http://www.completestreets.org/>

National Park Service preservation briefs

<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

National Register of Historic Places

www.cr.nps.gov/nr

National Trust for Historic Preservation

www.preservationnation.org

Preservation & revitalization

www.smartgrowthamerica.org/preservation.html

Preserve America

www.PreserveAmerica.gov

Protecting Historic Properties: A Citizen's Guide to Section 106 Review

www.achp.gov/pubs-citizensguide.html

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation

www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/tax/rehabstandards.htm

Teaching with Historic Places

www.nps.gov/history/nr/twhp/

Technical Preservation Services for historic buildings

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