

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name CROWN POINT GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number PARK AVENUE, CREEK ROAD, NY ROUTE 9N/22

city or town CROWN POINT

state NEW YORK code NY county ESSEX code 031 zip code 12928

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Richard Purpoint DBAPO 2/17/15
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Edson R. Beall 5-18-15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

CROWN POINT GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

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5. Classification

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

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

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
13	2	buildings
3	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	1	objects
17	3	Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
 in the National Register**

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling _____

COMMERCE/TRADE/department store _____

SOCIAL/meeting hall _____

RELIGION/church/chapel/parsonage _____

LANDSCAPE/park _____

FUNERARY/cemetery _____

RECREATION & CULTURE/monument _____

DOMESTIC/single dwelling _____

COMMERCE/TRADE/department store _____

SOCIAL/meeting hall _____

RELIGION/church/chapel/parsonage _____

LANDSCAPE/park _____

FUNERARY/cemetery _____

RECREATION & CULTURE/monument _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal _____

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival _____

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate _____

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
 MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman _____

foundation: STONE, CONCRETE

walls: WOOD, BRICK

roof: _____

other: _____

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Crown Point Green Historic District, located in Crown Point, Essex County, New York, is a small and well-defined historic resource that centers on the hamlet's green and the concentration of domestic, religious, commercial and civic properties adjacent to it. These buildings are among the more historically and architecturally significant resources to be found in the hamlet, among them the ca. 1826 Colonel Job Howe House, the ca. 1834 First Congregational Church, and the ca. 1837 Charles Hammond House, a preeminent local example of Greek Revival-style residential design that was later converted into a chapel. A total of 10 contributing buildings and one non-contributing modern building constitute the district's architectural resources, which are augmented by the Crown Point Green, the centerpiece of the nomination, and the adjacent Veteran's Memorial Park. The district is located at a highly visible position within the hamlet and is bisected by New York Route 9N/22, a major transportation corridor in this region which some of the district's resources front on. The balance of the resources are located on Park Avenue and Creek Road, both of which extend westward from Route 9N/22 and intersect on the west side of the green in front of the First Congregational Church.

Narrative Description of Cultural Resources

The Town of Crown Point is an incorporated town in Essex County, New York, with a population of 2,024 as recorded in the 2010 Federal census. The name of the town is a direct translation of the original French name, "Pointe à la Chevelure," which refers to the prominent peninsula or point that protrudes into Lake Champlain on the town's eastern boundary. The town is 81.9 square miles in size, lies entirely within the Adirondack Park "blue line" and is located in the southeastern part of the county. Geographically, the land is fairly flat and open and suitable for agriculture on the Point and within a narrow band alongside the lake. From there the terrain rises gradually to become increasingly hilly in the western part of town where one finds several small mountains, including Bald Pate (2148'), Big Hill (1676') and Burnt Ridges (1640'). This area of the town is predominantly forested. Several creeks flow through the town, most notably Putnam's Creek (or Put's Creek), which originates in the town of Ticonderoga, is impounded at Penfield Pond, and then flows eastward into Lake Champlain. This creek provided power for many of the town's early industrial uses and activities. The town also has a number of small lakes and ponds scattered throughout it, including Sherman Lake and Flemings, Overshot, Knob, Moose Mountain, and Mud ponds.

Within the town are several hamlets. Crown Point is the largest of these but others include Crown Point Center, Factoryville, and Ironville. The main transportation route through the town is New York State Route 22/9N, which closely follows the lakeshore and connects Crown Point to Moriah to the north and Ticonderoga to the south. Important county roads include: Route 2, which runs east-west and connects the settlements of Crown Point, Factoryville, Crown Point Center, and Ironville; and Route 7, which connects Moriah Corners to the north with Crown Point Center and Street Road to the south.

The nominated district, situated in the hamlet of Crown Point, includes the Crown Point village green and most of the buildings on the streets— New York State Route 22/9N, Park Avenue, and Creek Road – that surround it. The resources in this district are primarily associated with the village's mid-19th century growth and development, a time when the prosperity of the iron and wood industries and agriculture fueled the local economy. Among these are seven houses and their associated outbuildings; a church and its corresponding

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cemetery; a chapel (formerly a residence); a commercial building; a civic building; a war memorial; and the green itself. The structures reflect a variety of popular architectural modes from this period, among them the Federal, Greek Revival and Italianate styles popular during the nineteenth century.

At the center of the district is the Crown Point Green, a rectangular-shaped open space approximately three acres in size within which are set a gazebo and a cluster of Civil War-era monuments at the Veterans Memorial Park. The symbolic and architectural crown to the green is the First Congregational Church, a handsome Federal/Greek Revival style brick structure, adjacent to which is the church cemetery. Near the church, on Park Avenue, is the church parsonage. Although most of the village's commercial activity is east of the green, the oldest extant commercial building in the town is the Old Brick Store which sits at the southeast corner of the green. North of the store is a mid-19th century wood frame building that was a Masonic Hall (and is still used by the Masons), but is now the Knapp Senior Center.

The remaining buildings in the district include six private residences and their outbuildings. The most architecturally distinctive and historically important of these are the Col. Job Howe house and the Thomas Hammond house, the core of which is probably the oldest building in the district. The Charles F. Hammond house was once among the more prominent dwellings in the hamlet, but was later converted into a chapel. The distinction of these homes lies in their association with early prominent Crown Point families and the high quality of their design and workmanship. Most of the seven other residences also contribute to integrity of the district.

All of these structures, monuments and landscape features are described in more detail below.

Crown Point Green (contributing site) Tax Map ID#: 117.19-4-13.00

The center of the Crown Point Green Historic District is the "green" itself. It is bordered by Park Avenue on the north and west, by Creek Road on the south, and by the rear property lines of the Old Brick Store and Knapp Senior Center (Masonic Hall), along with a portion of NYS Route 9N/22 on the east. The overall dimensions of the green are approximately 550' long by 200' wide and in area it is about 2.9 acres in size. The green is a broad expanse of mostly flat open land that is largely comprised of mown grass. In the southeastern portion of the green are a number of large white pine trees and along the green's northern edge is a row of deciduous trees. Within the green are a number of other structures, monuments and markers, including a Veteran's Memorial Park, a gazebo, and a Wayside Exhibit, all of which are described below.

Veteran's Memorial Park (contributing site)

This park is located on the southern edge of the green and is a small fenced in area at the center of which is the Soldiers' Monument, a memorial to Crown Point citizens who died during the Civil War. The park sits on a small berm that provides a flat area; it is rectangular on three sides (south, east, and east) with a rounded fourth side (north) giving it the shape of an apse. The perimeter of the park is defined by a low, simple wrought-iron fence. The entrance to the park is through an opening in the fence that is defined by a wrought iron arch with the words "VETERAN'S MEMORIAL PARK" within it. From this entrance is a concrete sidewalk that goes up to and around the Soldier's Monument. There is also an opening in the fence opposite the entrance arch.

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The Soldier's Monument is 34-feet high and made of Westerly (Rhode Island) granite. It has three basic parts – a base, a tapered shaft, and, as the terminal feature, a carved Civil War soldier in uniform with his gun at rest. Three sides of the monument are inscribed with the names of the fallen and the fourth side is inscribed with:

TO THE
MEMORY OF THE BRAVE VOLUNTEERS OF CROWN POINT
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES AS A
SACRIFICE FOR THEIR COUNTRY AND HUMNITY IN THE SUPPRESSION OF THE GREAT REBELLION
OF 1861-1866.
THIS MONUMNET IS ERECTED BY THEIR GRATEFUL FELLOW CITIZEN,
C.F. HAMMOND

Within the park are also a number of other monuments and objects. In the southwestern corner is a Westerly granite obelisk, 12- feet high, dedicated to General John Hammond's horse "Pink," which carried him throughout his service in the Civil War. The inscription reads:

"This horse carried his master twenty-five years and was never known to show fatigue, while other horses of cavalry and flying artillery were dying from want of food and exhaustion. He was present during the war at eighty-eight skirmishes and thirty-four battles, among them, Winchester, Orange Court House, Second Bull Run, Hanover, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, and The Wilderness."

In the southeastern corner of the park is a rough boulder onto which is fastened a brass plate. Between the obelisk and monument is a small canon from the Spanish-American War. Around the perimeter of the circular sidewalk that surrounds the monument are eleven flat granite stones, which also carry inscriptions.

Gazebo (non-contributing building)

Although the octagonal gazebo is a contemporary structure, it occupies a site where there has long been a gazebo or bandstand. It sits on masonry piers and has a wood floor system. The base of the gazebo is finished with diagonal lattice. Its low-pitched asphalt shingled roof is supported by eight square wood posts between which are low railings finished with vertical V-joint wood. Access to the gazebo is via a set of wooden steps. Within the gazebo is a series of benches built in against its railings. Adjacent to the gazebo is a flag pole with a wooden base and metal pole. Near this is a stone bench.

Wayside Exhibit (non-contributing object)

In the northeast corner of the Village Green is a "wayside exhibit" about Crown Point. This is one of a series of interpretive panels produced by Lakes to Locks Passage.

The First Congregational Church (contributing building) Tax Map ID#: 117.19-4-14

7 Park Avenue

The First Congregational Church sits at the western end of the village green and is visually the dominant architectural element in this district. From almost any vantage point on or around the green, the church can

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be seen across a broad mown expanse of grass. That this dominant element is also a house of worship is no accident, as it speaks to the importance of the church at the time it was built, in the beginning the 19th century. The church is surrounded on three sides by a cemetery and the cemetery is defined along some of its perimeter by a wrought iron fence.

The church is rectangular in plan with its longer dimension on an east-west axis parallel to the long dimension of the green. The building is one-story tall and is constructed of brick, laid in common bond, and has a fieldstone foundation. The building has a moderately-pitched gable roof the eaves of which are classically detailed with plinth blocks, moldings, and cornice returns. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles.

The eastern entrance façade, which faces the village green, has two strong architectural elements – a soaring bell tower and a freestanding classical portico. Both were added in the middle of the 19th century to modernize what was a Federal style church with Greek Revival-style features. The bell tower consists of three stages. The lower stage is basically a decorated box or base, square in plan, with horizontal tongue and groove sheathing and Ionic pilasters defining its corners. This base is capped by a fully-developed classical entablature. The middle stage, also square in plan but slightly smaller than the lower section, is an open structure that houses the bell itself. In each corner of this open structure are three classical columns – a Doric column on each corner, flanked on each side by Ionic columns. These twelve columns support another fully developed classical entablature with a denticulated soffit. The upper section is a low, classically-inspired railing with squat corner posts with solid railings perforated by a series of arches between them.

The entrance portico extends across nearly the entire eastern façade and is a full story high. Its nearly flat roof is supported by four fluted Doric columns which sit on brick piers capped with marble slabs. Where the portico joins the building it is supported by two Doric pilasters. The roof's eaves have a fully developed classical entablature. The floor of the portico is wood framed and surfaced. There are three sets of steps, each between a set of columns, between the portico floor and a concrete apron at ground level. Each set of steps has a pair of modern wooden hand railings. On the southern edge of the portico is a wooden hand railing between the corner Doric column and pilaster and on the northern end of the portico is a wooden handicapped access ramp.

The eastern entrance façade has three tall, narrowly recessed arches. The center arch is taller and slightly wider than those on either side of it. Originally within this center niche was a doorway above which was a Palladian window. These were bricked in sometime in the 19th century. In the shorter flanking recesses are the two main doorways which open into the interior. These are large six-panel wood doors topped by arched fanlights, both also first-phase Federal-style features. Between the taller, central recess and the peak of the gable roof is a circular stained glass window.

The longer north and south facades of the church, like the east façade, have three tall recessed arches, all of the same height. In each of these is tall arched stained glass window with rectangular panes of colored and etched glass.

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The west or rear elevation consists of a broad, unbroken expanse of brickwork rising from the building's stone foundation and ending at its classically detailed gable eaves. In the church's original configuration there were two large arched windows in the west façade but these were bricked in when other interior and exterior changes were made to the building, in the 19th century. Incorporated into the rear/west wall of the building are two symmetrically placed brick chimneys with corbelled caps.

Entrance to the worship space is through two wide, six-panel wood doors which each go into a small vestibule. Passing through another door takes one into the worship space. The sanctuary is a large room with a high ceiling. The ceiling is covered with pressed ornamental tin and the ceiling is trimmed with a broad cornice also made of pressed ornamental tin. Hanging from the ceiling are two chandeliers, a larger one in the center of the space and a smaller one over the organ in the rear of the space. The larger chandelier was a gift from the members of the Congregational Church in Ironville as thanks for the help they got from the Crown Point congregation in establishing the church there.

The room has plaster walls with wood vertical wainscoting to about 36." The walls are punctuated by six tall double hung windows topped by rounded arches, three on the north façade and three on the south façade. The windows have multiple panes of rectangular glass, some of which are colored and some of which are etched. The church pews are made of wood in a style typical of the period and for a Congregationalist church: painted white backs and row ends and stained seats and back and armrest edging. There are eight rows of pews in the center section of the church, tens rows between the aisles and exterior walls, and additional rows in the rear of the church around the church organ.

In the western end of the space is a slightly raised platform, or dais, which serves as the liturgical area and which includes an elaborate wooden altar/lectern. To the south of the altar is an area set aside for the grand piano. In the eastern end of the space is another raised area which includes the church's organ.

The First Congregational Church retains a high degree of its 19th century architectural integrity, including its overall plan, doors and windows, portico and bell tower, interior finishes and furnishings.

The adjacent **church cemetery** (contributing site), within which the church is set, consists of rows of burials and their associated markers, aligned in rows aligned north to south. A decorative cast-iron fence (contributing structure) aligns the perimeter on its south side. The graves are marked by characteristic examples of nineteenth and twentieth-century funerary art, ranging from simple headstones to more fully developed typologies, such as those of the obelisk type.

15 Park Avenue (non-contributing building) Tax Map ID#: 117.19-4-8

The house at 17 Park Avenue is a contemporary, one-story gable-roofed building built in the last 20 years and not a contributing resource to the Crown Point Green Historic District. Although the principal building is contemporary, in the rear of the property is a **barn/garage** (contributing building) that probably dates from the turn of the 20th century. It is a one and one-half story gable-roofed structure with a metal roof, open eaves, clapboard siding, a small opening to the second-story hay mow, a large sliding wooden door to provide access to the building, and a wooden vertical plank door to do the same.

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**First Congregational Church Parsonage (contributing building) Tax Map ID#: 117.19-4-9
19 Park Avenue**

This building serves as the parsonage for the First Congregational Church and has served this function since the middle of the 19th century. The main section of the house is a two-story gable-roofed building and was built on a rectangular plan. To the rear or north of the main section of the building is a one story, gable-roofed addition with a screen porch.

The main block of this building has several Greek Revival-style features, among them the overall symmetry of fenestration, a moderately-pitched roof with cornice returns, a gable end that fronts on the street, and an off-center front entrance. It has a block stone foundation and clapboard siding with simple corner boards. The main, or south, façade has three symmetrically spaced bays. Although the original window sash has been replaced, the window openings still retain their original size and simple exterior moldings. The front door, located in the right of the three bays, appears to have also been replaced but the opening continues to retain its original size and simple exterior details. There is wooden gable-roofed porch at the front door, probably built during the 20th century. Although not original to the building, it is compatible in that it is of wood construction and has wood posts, a simple moderately-pitched gable roof, wooden steps, deck, railing, and lattice work between the deck and ground. In the gable pediment of this façade is a triangular-shaped feature that includes a multi-paned window flanked by two small vents. The eaves have simple, Greek Revival-style moldings in their fascia, soffits, and cornice returns. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles with metal lateral eave pans.

The east and west elevations of the main block each have three symmetrically spaced windows corresponding with each floor. Although the original window sash has been replaced the openings retain their original size and simple exterior moldings. On the west elevation is an exterior brick chimney.

The rear addition or wing was probably built later in the 19th century and exhibits a stone foundation, an assortment of symmetrically spaced windows, entrances on the east and west elevations, and a screened-in wood porch on the east side.

With the exception of the replacement of the building's original wood windows, this building retains a high degree of its exterior architectural integrity, including its overall plan, the placement of its windows and doors, its wood siding, and other exterior wood features.

To the rear of the house is a **barn/garage** (contributing building) that probably dates to the latter half of the 19th century. It is a two-story structure with a moderately-pitched gable roof with a broad gable wall dormer on the south facade that provides space for an opening to what must have originally been an upper floor hay mow. This second story door is constructed of vertical wood planks. On the first story of the south façade are two openings, each with a pair of vertical plank wood doors. The exterior walls are surfaced with either large asphalt shingles, probably installed in the first half of the 20th century, or board and batten siding from an earlier period.

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This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity, including its overall plan and its windows and doors. Although at least some of its exterior siding has been replaced with early 19th century asphalt siding, even this might be considered historic as an increasingly rare exterior surface material.

Col. Job Howe House (contributing building) Tax Map ID#: 117.19-4-10

29 Park Avenue

The main section of this building is a rectangular, two-story, gable-roofed brick building. On the western end of this main block is a narrower and shorter two-story, gable roofed wood frame addition that is set back from the building's main, or south, façade.

The main block has a limestone foundation punctuated by small wood cellar windows. It is constructed of brick laid in common bond. Fenestration on the south façade consists of six windows and a door on the first floor and six windows at second-floor level. The windows all have six-over-six wood double-hung sash, wood sills, and brick jack arches. The jack arches spanning four of the windows at first-story level begin four brick courses above the tops of the windows, indicating a presumed modification of unknown date. The entrance door has a classical surround including a fairly elaborate broken pediment motif with an urn. This entrance creates an additional bay at first-story which is not repeated at second-story level, again suggesting the possibility of a later modification. Access to this entrance is via an uncovered porch constructed of brick and stone. Near the southeast corner of the south façade is a small plaque that carries the date "1826."

The eaves have simple classical moldings. The roof is surfaced with slate and is pierced by two small brick chimneys at the eastern and western ends of the roofline.

The east elevation of the main block has three symmetrically spaced windows across both the first and second stories. On the first floor, fenestration consists of a bay window and two windows with six-over-six wood sash, wood sills, and jack arches. On the second floor are three windows with six-over-six sash, wood sills, and jack arches. In the gable field is a round attic window. The north elevation of the main block has an assortment of double-hung wood windows. The west elevation of the main block, most of which is concealed by the wing, has a wood door on the first floor, a twelve-over-eight double-hung wood window on the second floor, and two nine-pane fixed windows in the attic story.

The wood wing of the building is rectangular in plan, two stories high, and has a gable roof with unequal facets, so that the rear, or northern, pitch is wider than the front pitch. It is setback approximately eight feet from the plane of the main block on the south side. The wing has a limestone foundation and wood clapboard siding with narrow corner boards on its south and west elevations. The north elevation, which is flush with the north elevation of the main block, is surfaced with brick so that the entire north elevation of the building presents as a continuous brick-walled expanse. The wing has a moderately-pitched roof surfaced with slate and its eaves have a simple fascia and soffit and cornice returns. The south façade of the wing has three six-over-six double-hung wood windows and a four-panel wood door at first-story level and three six-over-six double-hung wood windows at second-story level. The windows are symmetrically spaced across this elevation. Serving the door is a classically detailed wood porch. The porch roof is supported by two square wood columns (corner and center) and two wood pilasters where the roof intersects with the

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wood wing and the brick main block. The porch has a wood deck, wood railing, and three wood steps. The west elevation of the wing has a single six-over-six double-hung wood window at second-story level and a concrete block chimney.

This building retains a high degree of its architectural integrity including its overall plan, the survival of its 19th century windows and doors, its slate roofing material, and exterior features like its bay window, side porch, and roof details.

The property also has a large wood **carriage barn** (contributing building) to the north and west of the house. It is a two-story, rectangular wood building measuring approximately 30 feet by 40 feet, and has a moderately-pitched gable roof. It has a stone foundation and the building is sheathed with narrow clapboard siding with corner boards. The roof eaves have simple fascias, soffits, and cornice returns. The south gable end of the barn faces the street and is punctuated by a variety of symmetrically placed openings. On the first floor is a wide central door opening that consists of a set of double wooden doors (left) along with a single wood door (right). This opening is topped by a narrow glazed transom with 21 lights. On either side of this broad opening is a nine-over-six double-hung wood window. On the second floor is a centrally-located vertical plank wood door which provided access to the hay mow. On either side of this hay mow door, and located directly above the windows at first story level, are nine-over-six double-hung wood windows. Way up in the gable is a nine-pane fixed wood sash. All doors and windows have simple flat surrounds.

The west elevation of the carriage barn has a twelve-over-six double-hung wood window, a wood door, and a small window (lighting a horse stall) on the first floor, and a wood door on the second story to provide additional access to the hay mow. The other elevations of the carriage barn have an assortment of double-hung wood windows and wooden doors.

This building retains a high degree of its architectural integrity including in its overall plan, its windows, doors and siding, and in other surviving exterior architectural details.

2802 NYS Route 9N/22 (contributing building) Tax Map ID#: 117.19-2-3.2

This building consists of a two-story, gable-roofed main block; a one and one-half story gable-roofed ell; and an attached garage. The main block has a moderately-pitched (12/12) roof which is surfaced with metal and pierced by a centrally located brick chimney. The roof has simple wooden eaves without cornice returns. The block is sided with mid-20th century, vertically textured, wood shingle siding. The west façade of the main block, fronting on Route 9N/22, has a central doorway flanked by double-hung wood windows on the first floor. On the second floor are two double-hung wood windows, located directly above those corresponding with the first floor. All the openings have simple flat wood trim. In the very peak of the gable is a triangular attic vent. The north, east, and south elevations of this block have a variety of symmetrically spaced double-hung wood windows with flat wood trim. Corresponding with the west and south elevations of the main block is a one-story wood porch. The porch roof, which has simple wooden eaves and eave details, is surfaced with asphalt shingles and supported by seven turned wood posts. Between these posts are

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a series of simple wood spindle railings. The porch deck is made of pressure-treated flooring and between the deck and ground is contemporary lattice work.

The rear ell is similar to the main block; it displays a 12/12-pitched and metal-surfaced gable roof with simple wood eaves, and the same wood shingles as the main block, and it has a similar assortment of symmetrically spaced doors and mostly double-hung wood windows. The west façade has a modern bay window at first-story level and the south elevation has a “greenhouse” bay window, also corresponding with the first floor.

The building retains a high degree of its architectural integrity as exhibited in its overall plan and form, the location and type of windows, the survival of its porch elements, and other surviving exterior architectural features.

2800 NYS Route 22 (contributing building) Tax Map ID#: 117.19-2-15

This house is a two story, hipped-roof Italianate-style edifice of wood frame construction. It is square in plan and has a one story, gable-roofed wing on the rear (east) elevation. The main block’s hipped roof and cubic massing are distinguishing features of the house. The eaves of the shallow-pitched, asphalt shingled roof are detailed with paired wood brackets and a course of dentils. The original siding material has been covered with narrow vinyl siding but all of the other exterior trim details, including the door and window surrounds and the fluted corner boards, remain in situ. The building is punctuated by a variety of symmetrically positioned windows and doors. On the principal, or west, façade there is an elaborate central doorway consisting of a large wood door flanked by wood sidelights and topped by a wood transom light. These are set within a surround consisting of wood moldings and a cornice. On either side of the doorway is a double-hung window with two-over-two replacement vinyl sash. At second-story level are paired double-hung windows, located directly above the doorway at first-story level. To either side of this pair of windows is a door, each located directly above the window below. These appear to have replaced double-hung windows and were presumably installed to provide access to the roof of the porch.

Although it is presumed this building once had a one-story porch on its west façade, this has been replaced with a slightly more elaborate porch (below) and deck (above) structure. This porch sits on short concrete piers and has a pressure-treated wood frame and deck. The roof/deck above is supported by four square wooden columns and, between these columns, are contemporary wood hand railings. Between the two center columns is a set of pressure-treated steps that lead from the porch to the ground. The roof or (second story) deck extends several feet beyond the plane of the porch below and this flat area is finished with a hand railing consisting of a series of short, symmetrically-placed wooden posts between which are contemporary wooden railing sections.

The first story of south elevation has a single bay window with four double-hung (vinyl replacement) sash. The bay also has, like the roof eaves, pairs of brackets and rows of dentils at eaves level. The second story of the south façade has two symmetrically-spaced, double-hung windows with vinyl replacement sash.

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This building has retained some degree of its architectural integrity, most notably in its overall plan and form, the size and location of its windows and doors, and in exterior details such as the brackets and dentils in the roof eaves and all the original elements of the front doorway.

2796 NYS Route 22 (contributing building) Tax Map ID#: 117.19-2-14

This building, a quintessential Bungalow or Craftsman style house, is a kit house purchased from Sears & Roebuck. Distinguishing features include its truss brackets in the eaves, short porch posts, uniform shingled exterior, and irregular placement of doors and windows. This one and one-half story building was erected above a rectangular plan and has a one-story front porch and a rear garage addition. It sits on a stone foundation. The exterior is surfaced with brown-stained wood shingles. The steeply-pitched (12/12) roof extends several feet past the plane of the exterior walls to create pronounced overhangs which feature exposed rafters on the lateral eaves and large truss brackets "supporting" the eaves on the gable ends of the roof, which is surfaced with asphalt shingles. The roof is further defined by two large gable-roofed wall dormers, on the south elevation and west facade. These constitute an extension of the wall plane below and, like the details described above, are shingle sided and have deep overhangs with exposed rafters and truss brackets. The roof is also pierced by a large brick exterior (fireplace) chimney on the north elevation.

The exterior is punctuated by a series of irregularly-placed windows and doors. On the west façade the openings are nearly symmetrical. The first story fenestration consists of a central doorway flanked by a single double-hung wood window to one side and a pair of double-hung wood windows to the other side. At second-story level is a pair of double-hung wood windows, centrally placed. The doors and windows, here and elsewhere, are surrounded by flat wood trim. The south elevation has three wood windows corresponding with the first story – one is double hung, one is a fixed 12-light unit, and the other is a six-light unit. At second story level, in the wall dormer, is a wood double-hung window.

Another distinguishing Bungalow feature of this building is its porch, which has a shallow hipped roof with simple wood eaves. The roof is supported by two short, stoutly proportioned square corner columns which sit on a shingled knee wall which extends beyond the level of the porch floor nearly to the ground to create a uniform shingled "skirt" for the porch. This is punctuated by two small arched openings at the floor level that allow water to drain off the porch deck. The porch is screened and in the center of the porch is a screen door.

This building retains a high degree of architectural integrity as exhibited in its overall plan and form, the location and type of its doors and windows, and its many Bungalow style exterior details, like its truss brackets and exposed roof rafters and porch design details.

The Knapp Senior Center/Masonic Hall (contributing building) Tax Map ID#: 117.19-4-11

2793 NYS Route 9N/22

The Knapp Senior Center is one of two buildings that communicates directly with the green. It is a long, two-story, gable-roofed wood frame building with a one-story, shed roofed addition along a portion of its north façade and a one-story porch along a portion of its south façade. The building sits on a stone foundation. Its exterior walls are surfaced with narrow wood clapboard siding with simple frieze and corner

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boards. The building's exterior surfaces are punctuated by a series of symmetrically placed windows and doors. The windows are predominately of the six-over-six double-hung type and are trimmed with simple flat wood trim. The eaves have simply detailed fascias, soffits and cornice returns. The roof is moderately-pitched and is surfaced with slate.

The gable ends of the building face the street and the green. The primary, or east, façade faces the street; it has two six-over-six double-hung windows at second-floor level and a six-over-six double-hung window and six-panel wood door corresponding with the first floor. There is also a fixed six-pane window in the attic area of the gable and, beneath it, a Masonic Lodge symbol. Servicing the front door is a small covered wood stoop. It is made up of a simple wood gable roof, surfaced with asphalt shingles, and is supported by large wood brackets. The landing is made of wood and has a set of steps, two hand railings, and latticework between the deck and ground.

The south side of the building has five symmetrically spaced six-over-six double-hung windows at second story level and five symmetrically spaced six-over-six double-hung windows and a single door at first-story level. Providing covered access to this side door is a covered porch with a concrete slab, wood posts, and an open wood roof system. Apparent between the third and fourth bay, moving westward, is a vertical break in the siding that suggests the two westernmost bays of the building may have been built at a slightly later date.

The north side of the building has a shed-roofed addition, approximately 10 feet wide and extending along roughly three-quarters of this elevation. The addition sits on a concrete foundation and is finished much like the rest of the building – wood clapboard siding and simple eaves – but has only one six-over-six double-hung wood window. The remainder of this elevation which is not concealed by the addition has two six-over-six double-hung wood windows corresponding with both the first and second stories. The rear, or west, elevation has two symmetrically spaced six-over-six double-hung wood windows at second-story level, two six-over-six double-hung wood windows and a modern sliding glass door corresponding with the first floor. There is also a modern, ground-level wood deck off this end of the building. In the gable is a small fixed wood window.

One of the most important architectural features of the building is the squat, square, hipped-roof tower that sits on the eastern end of the roof. It has two stages. The first section, low in profile, provides a level base for the rest of the structure. Like elsewhere on the building, this base is surfaced with narrow wood clapboard and has corner boards but here its shallow eaves also have four pairs of small brackets across each side of the base. The upper stage, slightly smaller in plan than the base, is about eight feet tall and has a hipped roof. It has narrow clapboard siding, corner boards, and, on each side, two louvered openings and eaves with four pairs of brackets. The hipped roof is topped by a decorative wood finial.

The Knapp Senior Center retains a high degree of its exterior architectural integrity, including its overall plan, the integrity and placement of its windows and doors, its wood siding, and other exterior wood features.

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The Old Brick Store (contributing building) Tax Map ID#: 117.19-4-12

2073 Creek Road

The Old Brick Store, like the Knapp Senior Center, is situated directly adjacent to the green. It is a two story, L-shaped brick building, the main section of which is rectangular in plan, two stories high, and has a stone foundation and a moderately-pitched roof. The roof is surfaced with slate and has typical early 19th century eaves with simple fascia with crown molding, soffits, and cornice returns. Rising from the roof is a single brick chimney, offset from the ridge. The brick is laid in common bond and the building's double-hung windows have wood sills and brick jack arch lintels. The principal, or south, façade has two symmetrically spaced six-over-six double-hung wood windows at second-story level and a single six-over-six double-hung wood window corresponding with the attic. The ground floor has a broad storefront bay that extends across most of this façade and which projects outward about four feet. This storefront is symmetrically composed with a pair of recessed (within the brick façade) wood doors in the center and three 15-light fixed wood windows on either side of the doors in the bay. The corners of the bay are defined by turned wood posts, between which is a matchboard wall surface into which the windows were placed. Beneath the windows are a band of recessed wood panels. This storefront bay has an elaborate entablature with a paneled frieze band, a denticulated soffit, and fascia with crown molding; its roof is of a shallow-pitched hipped type.

The east and north elevations of the main block are engaged by a one-story wood addition. This addition has a shallow hipped roof and is clad in narrow wood clapboards and simple flat wood trim as corner boards, sill boards, and around the doors and windows. The east elevation of the addition is punctuated by a series of large multi-paned wood windows and doors that have the effect of making it appear as a sun porch. Above the addition on the east elevation of the main brick block there are no second floor windows. The north façade of the addition is surfaced with clapboard and flat wood trim elements. Unlike the east façade, there are only two windows – a double-hung six-over-six wood window and a small casement window. Above the addition on the north elevation of the main block is a pair of symmetrically-placed double-hung six-over-six windows and, between them and centrally-located, an opening that was originally a door which was shortened into a window opening. Within the gable field is a door opening with a vertical plank door. Projecting from the peak of the roof is an extension of the roof from which a pulley system once hung in order to facilitate second floor and attic storage. This end of this projection is treated as a pediment. At the western end of the addition is located a door and a contemporary covered wood porch.

The wing of the Old Brick Store also has a stone foundation; it is constructed of brick laid in common bond and has a moderately-pitched slate roof with typical mid-19th century roof details – crown molding along the fascia, simple soffits, and cornice returns. Like the main part of the building, all the openings are spanned by jack arch lintels and have wood sills. A single brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridge line, towards the rear of the wing. The wing's south façade, fronting on Creek Road, is the principal façade of the wing and has three symmetrically spaced six-over-six double-hung wood windows at second floor level and, on the first floor, a central doorway flanked by a six-over-six double-hung wood window. The door is a contemporary insulated metal door and the doorway surround has fluted pilasters supporting a simple entablature and a classical pediment. The surround is presumed to be of 20th century origin and there is evidence in the "paint shadow" around the doorway that there was originally a larger, more fully developed

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surround in this location. The west elevation of the wing has a contemporary door and bay window at first-floor level, no fenestration at second-floor level, and two square wood windows in the gable field. Across most of the width of this elevation is a modern deck. The north elevation of the wing has three symmetrically-spaced openings at second-floor level. In the center is a door opening, which was probably originally a loading door. This has been modified by the addition of a wood railing to serve as a small recessed balcony. On either side of this opening is a six-over-six double-hung wood window.

Despite several mid-20th century additions this building retains a high degree of its architectural integrity including in its overall plan, its windows and doors, and other surviving exterior architectural details.

**Hammond Chapel [Charles F. Hammond House] (contributing building) Tax Map ID# 117.19-5-20
2076 Creek Road**

The Hammond Chapel was originally built as a home for Charles F. Hammond in 1837 and it is among the most architecturally distinctive buildings in Crown Point. It is a Greek Revival-style building and has many of the common attributes of the style, including overall symmetry, the types of windows and doors found, and a profusion of classical details in its porches, pilasters, and parapets. The plan of the building has three distinct parts. The main block of the building is a rectangular, two-story, gable-roofed brick block with its shorter dimension, or gable end, facing north towards Creek Road. Behind and slightly offset from this is a rectangular, two-story, flat-roofed brick block and, behind this, is a small one-story wood wing. The main block is engaged on three sides by a porch and the rear brick block has a porch on its east elevation.

The main block has a moderately-pitched slate roof and exhibits typical Greek Revival-style features including molded cornices and cornice returns. The slate roof is punctuated by four large brick chimneys, symmetrically spaced, with two at either end of each of the gable ends. The brick is laid in common bond, the fenestration is symmetrically spaced, and all of the windows, except the attic window, are six-over-six double-hung wood units with white marble sills and lintels. All of the double-hung windows also have louvered wood shutters.

The principal façade of the main block is three bays wide; at second-story level are three windows and at first-story level a door in the east bay and two windows. The door is of a six-panel type and is framed by a multi-paned transom light and two multi-paned sidelights; this entrance is recessed slightly and enframed by marble pilasters and a marble lintel and sill. In the gable of this façade is a horizontal multi-paned window. The west and east elevations each have three symmetrically spaced six-over-six double-hung windows on each story. On the east elevation is a six-panel wood door that is framed by classical moldings. An open one-story porch engages the east, north, and west elevations of this block, and it has a wood floor system and fourteen square piers that support a full entablature and a shallow-pitched roof.

The rear block is slightly off-set from the main block and is also two stories high and built of brick. Its east and west elevations have four symmetrically spaced bays; there are four six-over-six double-hung windows on corresponding with the second story and three six-over-six double-hung windows and a four-panel wood door at first-story level. The east elevation has an open one-story porch with a wood floor system; its

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shallow-pitched roof is supported by posts consisting of pairs of small octagonal posts. The roof of this block is shallow pitched and around its perimeter is a low wood parapet set back about one foot from the eaves. On the back of this block is a small one-story wood wing that is sided with wood clapboard and has a single six-over-six double-hung window.

The principal entrance opens into a stair hall with plaster walls and ceilings, a marble tile floor, two six-panel interior doors, and an open-stringer staircase to the second floor. To the west is the front parlor, which has plaster walls, edge-and-center bead ceilings, wide softwood flooring, and a marble fireplace surround. The windows have internal folding paneled shutters and are trimmed with wide moldings and corner blocks. To the south of the hall is a larger chamber, perhaps the original dining room, which is finished like the front parlor, with wide softwood flooring, plaster walls, edge-and-center bead ceilings, a marble fireplace surround, and similarly trimmed windows. The rooms in the rear of the buildings have slightly simpler degrees of finish but typically have plaster walls and ceilings, softwood floors, six-panel interior doors, and ornamental window and door trim.

The second floor of the main block is given over to a large open room with a high triple vaulted plaster ceiling. This vaulting runs the length of the room, from north to south, and consists of a wider, higher center vault flanked by lower, narrower vaults. At the top of the center vault and where the vaults engage one another is a band of wood molding. Other room finishes include wide softwood flooring, edge-and-center bead wainscoting, plaster walls, and window finish similar to that employed downstairs. At the southern end of the room is a raised stage or dais.

The Charles F. Hammond House/Hammond Chapel retains a very high degree of its 19th century architectural integrity, including its overall plan, doors and windows, porches, and interior finishes.

Thomas Hammond House (contributing building) Tax Map ID# 117.19-5-13.1

2056 Creek Road

The main block of this wood-frame building is one-and-one-half stories in height with a gable roof and wood siding. It is rectangular in plan and behind the main block are three, increasingly smaller—both narrower and lower— gable-roofed wings.

There is considerable evidence that the main part of this building is among the oldest structures in the district. This evidence includes multiple citations indicating that this was the circa 1812 “Widow Wilcox’s tavern,” which was once located near the site of the present Hammond Chapel, formerly the Charles F. Hammond House. It was then moved to its present location around 1837 when the Charles Hammond house was built. In its new location it was likely remodeled and then eventually used as the home of Charles Hammond’s son, Thomas (1835-1873). But the evidence of the early age of this building is also in its design and construction.

The main block sits on a stone foundation and has a moderately-pitched roof surfaced with slate shingles; it has molded cornices and cornice returns, and the building has delicate classical corner pilasters that run from the foundation to the cornice returns. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof at the ridge line and on the west side of the roof is a gable-roofed wall dormer.

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The north façade of the main block has three symmetrically-spaced one-over-one double-hung wood windows at second-story level and two symmetrically-spaced bay windows corresponding with the first floor. Each bay window unit has four tall, 10-light windows; a single flared, half-hipped roof extends over both bay windows. The most prominent feature of the east elevation is a one-story open porch that extends across the full width. Its shallow hipped roof is supported by four square wood columns, and it has a wood flooring system. This elevation also has a centrally located door flanked by symmetrically-spaced two-over-two double-hung wood windows. The most prominent feature of the west elevation is a centrally located (half-octagon) bay window within which are fitted six double-hung windows.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1800- ca. 1930

Significant Dates

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

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Period of Significance (justification)

The cited period of significance, ca. 1800- ca. 1930, corresponds with the physical development of the hamlet's green and the religious, civic, domestic and commercial architecture that surrounds it.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Crown Point Green Historic District is an architecturally and historically significant resource located in the hamlet and town of Crown Point, Essex County, New York. This district, which centers on the hamlet's civic green, includes an important collection of buildings that collectively portray prevailing themes in Crown Point's history and the individuals who collectively shaped its early development and growth. Among its architectural resources are a number of notable buildings, including the ca. 1827 Colonel Job Howe House, the ca. 1834 First Congregational Church, and the ca. 1837 Charles F. Hammond House, an excellent expression of regional Greek Revival-style domestic design that in 1883 assumed a new use as a chapel. Both the Hammond and Howe families were central to the development of Crown Point, its industries, and its early fortunes as a commercial center on the west shore of Lake Champlain. The district is being nominated in association with NRHP criteria A and C, in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, and Community Planning and Development. It is a resource of tremendous local significance that portrays any number of important themes and the contributions of significant individuals in the history of Crown Point from the early nineteenth into the first decades of the twentieth century.

Historic Overview & Biographical Account

This historic overview will not do justice to the town's long and interesting history, particularly its importance during the 18th and early 19th centuries, when events took place in the town and vicinity which played a significant role in the conflicts between, first, the British and French and, second, the British and Colonials. These ultimately decided the shape of the nation and the continent. That history is best represented and told at the Crown Point State Historic Site, which includes the remains of Fort St. Frederic, built by the French between 1734 and 1759, and Fort Crown Point, built by the British beginning in 1759.

This overview, as told in part through some of the buildings in the district, instead primarily focuses on that period of the town's history, primarily the 19th century, when the town was more permanently settled, when the events that shaped the economic and social life of the town took place, and when the historic resources in this nomination were built. Within this general overview of the town's 19th century history will be explored how the buildings and sites in the district illuminate the contributions of several prominent citizens and families – Job Howe, Charles and John Hammond, and Allen Penfield prominent among them – figures important in the history and development of the town. Their contributions strongly relate to the industrial and economic activities – lumbering, iron mining and manufacturing, agriculture, and general trade – that shaped the town and its various communities.

The history of Crown Point can be broken down into three major time periods. From the end of the last ice age (12,500 BP) until 1609, the date of first European contact and exploration, the area was inhabited by Native

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Americans. During this long period, as the region's climate and ecology changed and as native people evolved and moved, the nature of these native peoples, their way of life, and their communities changed as well. After 1609, although still inhabited by Native Americans and not yet widely settled by Europeans, the area was increasingly the scene of hostilities, first and primarily, between the French and British (French and Indian War 1754-1763) and, later, between the British and American colonials (Revolutionary War 1775-1783). When this period finally ended, more widespread white settlement began to take place and it is in this later period that the western Champlain Valley and the town of Crown Point were more widely settled.

The town was formed on March 23, 1788 as part of Clinton County. Its original limits included the present Town of Crown Point along with Ticonderoga (taken off in 1804), Moriah (1806), Elizabethtown (1798), Westport (from Elizabethtown in 1815), Schroon (1804), Minerva (from Schroon in 1817), Newcomb (from Moriah and Minerva in 1828), North Hudson (from Moriah in 1848) and part of Keene.

Although the town was organized in 1788, its lands, and especially its western section, didn't begin to witness settlement until about 1800, at which time a group of New Englanders, mainly Vermonters with "New York fever," first put down stakes there. This first group included Stephen Spaulding, Abner Newton, and Solomon Chase. By 1804 there were 40 families settled in the wild lands of western Crown Point.

There were several great attractions of the town then. It contained thousands of acres of virgin timber, its lowlands, if cleared, had good land and soils for agriculture, land was available and inexpensive, the town fronted on Lake Champlain, and Putnam's Creek could be dammed to provide water power for grist mills, saw mills, and other early industries.

The first wave of settlers cleared land for farming and found, in making potash, a good source of cash income. They also cut logs for making lumber, shingles, and wooden implements. Early enterprises included Elisha Rhodes's store, tavern, and dance hall at Buck's Hollow, all built by 1807; James Morrow's grist mill, saw mill, tavern and store at Crown Point Center; and, by 1810, Allen Penfield's saw mill and grist mill at Irondale (Ironville). By 1816 "Widow Wilcox" had a tavern in what is now the hamlet of Crown Point.

After this initial 20-plus year period of laying claims to lands, clearing forests for personal and community uses, subsistence agriculture, potash making, erecting dams and mills for grinding grain and sawing logs, and building the first stores and taverns, the first real economic and industrial enterprises begin to emerge. Although there were many in the town involved in creating its business and industrial economy, several persons or families figured most prominently: Job Howe, the Charles and John Hammonds, and Allen Penfield.

Job Howe was born on September 19, 1769 in North Brookfield, Massachusetts. His father was Captain Abner Howe, who died in service during the Revolutionary War. Job Howe lived for a time in Mansfield, Vermont, where he married Deborah Barrows and became an accomplished carpenter and wheelwright. Because of his service in the militia he was often referred to as Colonel Howe. In 1793 he moved his family to Shoreham, Vermont, and there built the first church edifice – a Congregationalist meeting house. He also built many private houses in the vicinity, including five "great hipped roof houses," all built before 1800.

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In 1818, while still living in Vermont, Howe extended his business interests to Crown Point, which, as the crow flies, is only about 20 miles from Shoreham. He erected a log dam on Putnam's Creek, the water power of which he used to operate a saw mill and grist mill. To supply his sawmill he also owned and logged tracts of forest land in the western "Overshot Pond" section of the town. The creek below Howe's dam was wide and deep enough so that canal boats could reach his mill sites from Lake Champlain, thereby making transportation to the wider world much easier.

The clay soils in the vicinity were also suitable for brick making, so Howe had brick kilns and a brick yard, which supplied brick for many buildings in the town, including the church, the Old Brick Store, the Charles F. Hammond house, and Howe's own home. Howe also ran a small store and, in all, employed more than 50 persons in his lumbering, mercantile, and building material production operations.

In 1826 he built his two-story brick home on Park Avenue and then moved permanently to Crown Point. On a brick on the north side of the building is inscribed "D. Arnold. L.M.H., Sept. 2, 1826," presumably the master mason and his assistant and the completion date. Howe was an accomplished and prolific builder and, in addition to his own home, is known to have built the Congregational Church (1829-1833); it is possible he was also responsible for construction of the Old Brick Store (1827), the Charles F. Hammond house/Hammond Chapel (1837), and many other brick and wood-frame buildings in the vicinity, including the Masonic Hall.

Job and Deborah Howe had four sons—Henry, Storrs, Bela, and Juba—and one daughter, Laura. Job Howe died in 1838 and is buried in the cemetery of the Crown Point Congregational Church. His son, Juba, continued to live in the brick house until his own death, as did one of Job's granddaughters, Elizabeth Webster.

Charles F. Hammond was born in 1798 and grew up in Pittsford, Vermont. As a young man he traveled as "far west" as St. Louis to explore business prospects but returned home in 1822. His first job in Crown Point was as a foreman for Colonel Job Howe to oversee the clearing of land and the building of a dam at "the Overshot" in the western portion of the town. For this he was paid \$1 per day. He camped in a shanty and then built and lived in a log house while he was doing this work. He returned to Pittsford when the work was completed before the onset of winter.

Hammond then returned to Crown Point to accept a position as a clerk in Howe's store, located near what was later called Hammond Corners and is now the Crown Point hamlet. In 1822, using a small farm given to him by his father as collateral, he entered into a partnership with Howe, Eleazer Harwood, and Allen Penfield to create the firm C.F. Hammond & Company for the purpose of carrying on a mercantile business and for cutting and transporting lumber in the town. The combined nominal capital of the company was \$9,000. This was the beginning of the active lumber trade in the vicinity. Crown Point was well situated in proximity to the lake for commerce, especially after the completion of the Champlain Canal in 1823. In 1827, Hammond built the Old Brick Store, which served as the general store for vicinity. From this small beginning, a great mercantile, lumber and, later, an iron business grew, one that for over 50 years was one of the chief industries of the town. The firm did trading in the interior of the Adirondack region, too, and bought land for its timber, some of which also had rich iron deposits.

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After a few years Charles Hammond was joined by his brother, John Cross Hammond (1805-1858), and in 1828 John bought out Colonel Howe's interest in the company and the name of the firm was changed to Hammonds & Company. John Hammond was married in 1838 to Mary Smith, but she died in 1841 and he died unexpectedly shortly thereafter, in 1858, of bilious pneumonia, the couple having had no children. The firm was later called J & T Hammond for Charles's sons, John and Thomas.

In the 1840s the Hammond brothers began to make the shift from lumbering to iron mining and manufacturing. It had been known for decades that there were iron deposits in Crown Point but mostly these were exploited for local iron uses such as implements, tools, and horseshoes. The first such discovery was in 1818, when Samuel Renne discovered ore in what came to be called the Saxe bed for Jacob Saxe, who worked this deposit. In 1820 this bed was further opened up and ore was worked at a forge on Putnam's Creek, which was operated by John Renne. At about the same time, Timothy Hunter discovered an iron ore deposit at what would become the first Crown Point Iron Company bed in 1821 while hunting for wild bees. Spaulding and Bradford had some of this ore hauled to Ticonderoga for testing but there were too many logistical challenges to go further with it.

But Charles Hammond and partner Allen Penfield were the first to really see the full potential for iron mining and manufacturing in Crown Point. Penfield began in 1828 by building a forge with Eleazer Harwood and using iron ore taken from the "Penfield bed," first discovered in 1826. This bed eventually was sold to J & T Hammond and then to the Crown Point Iron Company. There were six openings in this mine and it provided ore until the 1880s.

Charles's brother, John, was initially unsure about the iron business, but Charles saw its possibilities and took it upon himself to have the ore further tested. Of the business Charles wrote the following:

I had analyses made of the ore and had it worked in a forge and the iron rolled into round and band iron, and also into nails and tested by the Peru Iron Company at Clintonville. Some of the bar iron I had made at Penfield's and some at Vergennes, Vt., where there were forges at the time. The foreman and his workmen at Clintonville said when rolling it that they never saw iron that would roll into thin 4d plate for 4d nails without cracks or fractures on the edge before this; that their Peru iron was called the best but it would not stand the test for strength and toughness by the side of mine.

To further this venture, in 1844 Hammond and Penfield hired Jonas Tower, an ironmonger, to locate the best site for a furnace, and in 1845 the first Crown Point Iron Company was organized by the Hammond brothers, Penfield, and Tower. Their first furnace was then built; it measured 45' high and "nine feet across the boshes," and though small it was efficient, producing 3500 tons of iron annually. Iron from it was used to make the first steel in the Bessemer works at Troy. But to produce this tonnage the furnace consumed 650,000 bushels of charcoal a year and this eventually led to the depletion of the wood supply in the vicinity. In 1852 John sold his interest in the company to William Dyke and E.S. Bogue; the latter eventually lived in the John Hammond house. This furnace burned in 1863, was rebuilt, and continued to operate until 1870.

During this production period, in 1861 iron from ore mined and smelted in Crown Point was used in the iron plates which enclosed the Union ship, *Monitor*, which gave battle to the Confederate, *Merrimac*, during the Civil War.

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Crown Point was fortunate that, via Lake Champlain and the Champlain Canal, it had good access to markets and manufacturers for its raw and finished goods. But the railroad provided even greater efficiencies and access and as such the people of Crown Point and the greater region recognized that they needed rail access, too. Construction on the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad, first surveyed in 1861, began in 1869, and the section north to Port Henry was completed 1871. The Town of Crown Point bonded \$50,000 for the project and local businesses contributed, too, including Charles F. Hammond & Sons, Penfield & Harwood, and the Crown Point Iron Company. A spur line from lake to the mines at Hammondville was begun shortly thereafter, in 1872.

The Hammondville furnace was abandoned in 1870, by which time a variety of forces conspired to force the company to move and rebuild much of its production operations along the lake shore. With the depletion of the wood supply for charcoal over the first two decades of iron making in the town, coal became the preferred fuel source and was transported by water. Waste from Vermont quarries was also used as a flux material and this came by water, too.

In October 1872 the Crown Point Iron Company was reorganized with capital stock of \$500,000 in 5,000 shares. Stockholders were: John and Thomas Hammond, the two sons of Charles F. Hammond, George Olyphant, Thomas Dickson, and Smith Weed. In November the stock was increased to \$1,200,000 and in September 1873 to \$1,500,000.

Dr. Eugene Barker offered the following about the new furnaces:

These furnaces were at first constructed to make thirty-five tons of pig iron a day. In 1879, the plant was again enlarged and improved so that the average daily output was 107 tons a day in 1883. At this time the company's properties comprised some twenty-odd thousand acres of improved and forest lands, numerous buildings, and three plants, namely, the two blast furnaces and machine shop, wharf and other buildings near the lake, a forge for the manufacture of chemical iron, with separator and foundry at Ironville, six miles west of the furnaces and the mines with their shops, store and dwellings at Hammondville, together with the railroad connecting all three plants.

But the company's business after its reorganization in 1872 met with alternating prosperity and depression. The company weathered a panic in 1873 and managed to make a profit in every year between 1876 and 1882. In 1883 a depression struck the steel industry nationwide and the market completely fell off, leading to a surplus of 32,000 tons of furnace ore. The reorganization had also brought other investors into the company and, as a result, decisions were increasingly made not by its local owners but by out-of-town investors. Because of the interlocking interests of the Crown Point Iron Company and the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company, via Smith Weed, decisions were often made in favor of the latter company and to the detriment of the former. One such decision was to use increasingly higher proportions of Chateaugay ore in the Crown Point furnaces. This benefited the CO&IC ledgers but caused the CPIC to run at a loss frequently. Any remaining local control of the company disappeared when John Hammond died in 1889.

In 1893 another serious depression struck the iron industry all over the country. At the same time, rich new deposits were being opened up in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The ore in these deposits was of high quality, very

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plentiful, and easily accessible. In comparison, Crown Point's ore was rapidly becoming exhausted and increasingly harder to extract. This put Crown Point and most of the smaller iron producing areas of the Northeast at a competitive disadvantage. The company failed to make profits or pay dividends and could not meet its mortgage obligations so, in 1899, it declared bankruptcy. Its properties were disposed of at a public sale and its more important holdings were acquired by the American Steel and Wire Company. They made a brief go of operating the furnaces in 1901 for the production of ferro-manganese, instead of pig iron, but this too proved to be expensive and unsuccessful. Over the next decade, the company moved and relocated what equipment still had value, sold its rolling stock, scraped the iron from the railroad and elsewhere, sold what buildings and properties could be sold, and slowly went about demolishing the furnaces and other industrial buildings in the town.

John Hammond, son of Charles Hammond, also bears noting as a prominent individual against the backdrop of this larger history. John Hammond (1827-1889) was born in Crown Point and was educated at the district school on Sugar Hill, then at a school in Pantton, Vermont, and later yet at the St. Albans Academy in Vermont. He finished his education at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, and, while there, went on a tour of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. After he served a brief stint as a clerk in the family's Old Brick Store, gold was discovered in California in 1848, and young John went west for three years to explore opportunities there. He returned in 1851 and, the following year, married Charlotte Maria Cross, with whom he had seven children.

Hammond worked in the family business until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was largely responsible for recruiting the first company of volunteers from Crown Point, Company "H" of the 34th New York Volunteer Infantry. After the first Battle of Bull Run, the federal government began to encourage the formation of volunteer cavalries, so Hammond recruited 106 men for a volunteer cavalry from Crown Point, which became Company "H" of the Fifth New York Volunteer Cavalry. Using funds advanced by his father, he also bought 108 horses in order to outfit the company. Hammond himself joined this company and was chosen as its captain. He rose to the rank of colonel, commanded this regiment, and received the brevet of Brigadier General. He was twice wounded and in three years in service was off duty fewer than thirty days.

The company saw action in 88 skirmishes and 34 battles, including Winchester, Orange Court House, Second Bull Run, Hanover, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, and The Wilderness. In all, Crown had more volunteers, 192, than any other town in Essex County. Of these, 106 were part of Company H and 86 were part of other companies. Forty-four were killed in the war, also the largest number of losses from any Essex County town.

After the war, John Hammond returned to Crown Point and resumed his very important role as president of the Crown Point Iron Company. Under his leadership, the company was reorganized, its production facilities were moved to the lakeshore, a rail line was built from the lakeshore to the mines in Hammondville, and the company enjoyed decades of relative prosperity. Hammond was elected as the New York State prison inspector (1867-69) and was elected to two terms in the United States House of Representatives (1879-1883) as a Republican. He died in 1889.

Allen Penfield was born in New Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1785. He first came to Crown Point from Pittsford, Vermont, around 1807. Over the next several years he purchased several tracts of land in and around Irondale

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(Ironville) and he established a store and sawmill on Putnam's Creek. Up until 1828 Penfield divided his time between Pittsford, where he managed a family hotel, and Crown Point, where his business interests were still developing. Timothy Taft came with Penfield from Pittsford and was a partner in several of Penfield's ventures (Penfield and Taft) and managed them. In 1821, Penfield established a lumber company with Phineas Wilcox, Ebenezer Hopkins, and John Pressy and, in 1822, was a partner with Charles Hammond and Job Howe in the C.F. Hammond & Company. It should be noted here that Allen Penfield was married to Anna Hammond, daughter of Thomas Hammond, in 1810, so Allen and Charles F. Hammond were brothers-in-law.

Although Hammond and Penfield had partnerships in the lumbering and mercantile business and would eventually be in the iron business together, Penfield began his iron mining and manufacturing business independent of Hammond. In 1826 the "Penfield" ore bed was discovered and this property was soon acquired by Penfield. By 1828, Penfield and Eleazer Harwood had dammed Putnam's Creek at Irondale to create Penfield Pond and had built a Catalan forge with two waterwheels there. At about the same, Penfield built a large home in Irondale and moved permanently there. In 1829 Penfield built a wharf on Lake Champlain and in doing so had the three major components needed for his enterprise – a mine, a way to process the iron ore, and a way to ship it out of the region.

Ever alert to the possibilities of new technologies for his operations, Penfield worked with Professor Joseph Henry of the Albany Academy, a pioneer in electromagnetism, to develop a magnetic ore separator in 1831. It was a simple rotating cylinder with magnetized iron points attached to its surface. As it revolved over the crushed ore, the iron particles adhered to the magnetic points and were brushed off and separated. This was among the first industrial/commercial uses of electricity in the United States and it attracted public curiosity. One visitor was Thomas Davenport, a blacksmith from Brandon, Vermont. Fascinated by the electromagnetic device, he purchased one for \$75 and proceeded to take it apart to understand how it worked. By 1834 he had designed and built an electric motor strong enough to operate a small printing press, an idea he patented in 1837. Davenport is considered to be the inventor of the electric motor.

In 1836 Timothy Taft sold his interests in the iron and lumbering businesses at Irondale to Allen Penfield, at which time the company was renamed A. Penfield & Sons, as Penfield brought his son, Daniel Hammond Penfield, into the business. Around these Penfield enterprises the settlement of Irondale, later called Ironville, developed. It eventually included a boarding house (1827), a Congregational church (1842), a parsonage (1843), a company store (1830), a cemetery (first burial 1829), the Penfield (1828) and Harwood houses (1842), another store (1870s), a schoolhouse, and other buildings. In 1844 the first Crown Point Iron Company was formed, with partners Charles F. Hammond, John C. Hammond, Allen Penfield, and Jonas Tower. Allen and Anna Penfield had ten children, only five of whom lived beyond age two. Anna died in 1858 and Allen died in 1872.

The Crown Point Green Historic District: Resource Overview

The resources that constitute the district are primarily associated with the town's 19th century settlement and development history, namely its early economy of lumbering and agriculture, the even more important iron mining and manufacturing history, and the people who made much of this prosperity possible. Several buildings in the district, through their association with important Crown Point individuals and families, events in Crown Point history, or otherwise their central connections to community life, bear special mention and elaboration,

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namely the Crown Point Green, the Veteran's Memorial Park, the Job Howe house, the former Charles F. Hammond house, the Thomas Hammond House, the Old Brick Store, the Masonic Hall, and the Congregational church.

The Crown Point Green, or Park, is historically significant as an intact community and landscape feature dating from the latter part of the 19th century, at which time it was established as a public open space. The green was created by two gifts of land to the Congregational church by early prominent families of the town. The largest part of the green was a gift from Juba Howe, the son of Colonel Job Howe, who donated the land for the Congregational Church and its cemetery and who was the builder of the church and many other town structures. Prior to becoming the green, this land was used as a cornfield and for other agricultural purposes. The Howe donation proscribed that structures would not be placed on the property and that it would be maintained in "perpetual care." The second parcel making up the present green was donated by Charlotte Hammond, widow of General John Hammond (1827–1889), in 1893, shortly after his death. By the time that this parcel was given to the church the Soldier's Monument had already been erected (sometime before 1873) on this parcel. The church eventually gave the entire green property to the Town of Crown Point in 1937.

So the green evolved from being used for agricultural purposes to being used as an open space for recreation, remembrance, and inspiration. Among the few images that exist of the green from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a circa 1876 etching shows well-dressed people strolling throughout the park while an early 20th century photograph depicts people playing tennis there.

Architectural historian Thomas Green says: "Among New England village greens, Connecticut's are large; Massachusetts' are many; Vermont's are mountain-set, and New Hampshire's are intimate." Given the Adirondack region's proximity to New England and some shared history, one might expect to find numerous village greens in the region but actually those in the Champlain Valley and Adirondack region are very rare and this gives Crown Point's village green some distinction. The few other settlements in the region with historic village greens include Jay and Westport in Essex County and Keeseville in Clinton County. That this is relatively rare is a reflection of when the region was settled, much later than most of New England, and by whom.

Veterans Memorial Park

Within the green is what is now called Veterans Memorial Park. This is significant as an intact example of a small late 19th century memorial area dedicated initially to remembering the men and horses who served in the Civil War. Over time, other markers were added which honored other veterans. The park presently includes a fenced enclosure, two obelisks, a small cannon, and a series of memorial stones. The park has also been known by other names throughout its history, including as the Soldier's Monument, when this obelisk was the sole object on the grounds, and as the Hammond Monument, after the Hammond family, which figured so prominently in the town's history, its involvement in the Civil War, and in the creation of the monument.

Crown Point and elsewhere nearby in the Champlain Valley had seen military action during the French and Indian Wars, the War of 1812, and the Revolutionary War and Crown Point men had taken part in many of these engagements, so there was a tradition in the town of participating in military action. Like nearly every

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community in the nation, the citizens of Crown Point also turned out in great numbers to support the Union cause during the Civil War. In addition, because Crown Point was known for its splendid, mostly Morgan, horses, it followed that that many of Crown Point volunteers would serve in the cavalry.

Initially, the federal government would not accept the creation of volunteer cavalries but, after the Union defeat at (First) Bull Run in July of 1861, these too were encouraged. Within 30 days John Hammond (1827 – 1889), son of Charles F. Hammond and Jane Renne Hammond, had recruited 106 men and found 108 horses to serve with them. Charles Hammond advanced the funds for the purchase of the horses. This became Company H of the 5th New York Volunteer Cavalry. The company saw action in 88 skirmishes and 34 battles, including Winchester, Orange Court House, Second Bull Run, Hanover, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, and The Wilderness. John Hammond was mustered out as a brigadier general.

Not all Crown Point volunteers joined this cavalry company. Crown had more volunteers (192) than any other town in Essex County. Of these 106 were part of Company H and 86 were part of other companies. Forty-four were killed in the war, also the largest number of losses from any Essex County town.

After the Civil War, hundreds of individual statues, fountains, busts, and other commemoratives were built across New York State, many of these by chapters of the G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic), a fraternal organization made up of veterans of the Civil War. The erection of the Soldiers Monument was spearheaded and largely funded by Charles F. Hammond sometime between the end of the war and his death in 1873. Although Charles Hammond did not serve in the war (he was 63 when war broke out), the C.F. Hammond Post No. 533, Department of New York, G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic) was established in 1885 in Crown Point in his honor. The Soldiers Monument is thirty-four feet high and made of Westerly (Rhode Island) granite. It has three basic parts – a base, a tapered shaft, and it is topped by a carved Civil War soldier in uniform with his gun at rest. Three sides of the monument are inscribed with the names of the fallen and the fourth side is inscribed with:

TO THE
MEMORY OF THE BRAVE VOLUNTEERS OF CROWN POINT
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES AS A
SACRIFICE FOR THEIR COUNTRY AND HUMNITY IN THE SUPPRESSION OF THE GREAT
REBELLION
OF 1861-1866.
THIS MONUMNET IS ERECTED BY THEIR GRATEFUL FELLOW CITIZEN,
C.F. HAMMOND

New York State also erected a monument at Gettysburg honoring the 5th New York Volunteer Calvary in 1888 and Gen. Hammond was present at the dedication.

After the war, five of the horses who served with such loyalty and distinction were bought back by their masters and brought home to Crown Point. This is an important part of the story of this park because one of the

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monuments was erected in memory of Gen. Hammond's horse "Pink." The five horses that returned to Crown Point included:

"Pink" was owned by Gen. John Hammond and lived to the age of 30, dying in 1886. The *New York Tribune* carried an obituary for "Pink" after his death and Gen. Hammond erected a monument in "Pink's" honor in the Veterans Memorial Park within the village green.

"Billy" was the horse of Col. James Penfield, son of Allen and Anna Penfield. "Billy" died in 1885 at the age of 32 and was buried at the Penfield farm in Ironville. His grave is marked with a granite marker.

"Jeff" or "Jeff Davis" had been captured from the enemy (hence the name) and used by Eugene J. Barker. Barker's Crown Point horse "Prince" was killed during an engagement with Mosby near Centerville and Bull Run. Barker was severely injured at the same time.

"Mink" was the horse of Major Eugene Hayward and served him, without ever being wounded, in 70 engagements. He was brought back to Crown Point, then moved with Haywood to Wisconsin and Iowa where he died.

The site around the Soldiers Monument continued to evolve and change over time. As originally constructed, sometime between 1865 and 1873, it sat by itself on a small piece of flat land. Within a couple of decades there was a low fence enclosure immediately around the monument and a wood rail fence around the larger grounds. Sometime after the death of Gen. John Hammond's horse, "Pink," in 1886 and before Hammond's death in 1889, a 12-foot obelisk was erected near the Soldiers Monument by Hammond to honor his horse. The inscription on this monument reads:

This horse carried his master twenty-five years and was never known to show fatigue, while other horses of cavalry and flying artillery were dying from want of food and exhaustion. He was present during the war at eighty-eight skirmishes and thirty-four battles, among them, Winchester, Orange Court House, Second Bull Run, Hanover, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, and The Wilderness.

Sometime after the Spanish-American War a small cannon from this conflict was placed in the park. In the 1990s, a series of commemoration stones were placed around the Soldiers Monument and the iron fence was installed around the perimeter of the park.

Job Howe Residence, 29 Park Avenue

The Job Howe residence at 29 Park Avenue embodies the life of one of Crown Point's most important entrepreneurs and residents during the early 19th century. Job Howe (1769-1838) in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, the son of a Revolutionary War captain who died in the war. Job then lived in Mansfield, Vermont, married Deborah Barrows, and became an accomplished carpenter and wheelwright. In 1793 he moved his family to Shoreham, Vermont, and there built the Congregationalist meeting house and many other private homes.

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In 1818 he saw opportunities to extend his business into Crown Point in several ways. He erected a log dam on Putnam's Creek, the water power from which operated a saw mill and grist mill. To supply his sawmill he also owned and logged tracts of forest land in the western "Overshot Pond" section of the town. The creek below Howe's dam was said to be so wide at this time that canal boats could reach his mill site from Lake Champlain, thereby making transportation to the wider world much easier. The clay soils in the vicinity were also suitable for brick making, so Howe also had brick kilns and a brick yard which supplied brick for many buildings in the vicinity, including the church, Old Brick Store, the Hammond homes, and his own house. Howe also ran a small store and, in all, employed more than 50 persons. These enterprises put him in a position, as a builder and businessman, to produce his own source of building materials.

In 1826 he built his two-story brick home on Park Avenue and then moved permanently to Crown Point. On a brick on the north side of the building is inscribed "D. Arnold. L.M.H., Sept. 2, 1826," presumably the master mason and his assistant and the completion date. Howe used stone from the ruins of the forts at Crown Point for the foundation of this building. In addition to his own home, Howe is known to have built the Congregational Church (1829-1833), is likely to have built the Old Brick Store (1827), the Charles F. Hammond house/Hammond Chapel (1837), and many other brick and wood frame buildings in the vicinity, including the Masonic Hall.

Job and Deborah Howe had four sons (Henry, Storrs, Bela, and Juba) and one daughter (Laura). Job died in 1838 and is buried in the cemetery of the Crown Point Congregational Church. His son Juba continued to live in the brick house until his death, as did one of Job's granddaughters, Elizabeth Webster.

First Congregational Church, 9 Park Avenue

Most of the early settlers of Crown Point were from Vermont and elsewhere in New England, so it is no surprise that one of the earliest churches in Crown Point was a Congregational Church. The church was organized on September 10, 1804 by Benjamin Wooster, a Vermont missionary, and had sixteen charter members. From there membership steadily increased. Early church services were held in a number of places, including mills, schoolhouses, and the "White Church" (north of Crown Point Center) in which the Congregationalists had a financial interest. The land on which the Congregationalist Church was erected and the burying ground created was given to the congregation by Col. Job Howe. Howe also built the church and, as a member of the congregation, contributed substantially towards its construction. Work began in April 1829, it was finished in 1833, and it was dedicated on February 13, 1834.

As originally built, the church is very much a Federal style structure. Church building at the time was much influenced by two works by Asher Benjamin, the *American Builder's Companion* and the *Country Builder's Assistant*. The large round-arched windows of the Congregational Church and its central doorway, all set within recessed brick arches, was a popular Federal style detail and one promoted in the 1820 edition of the *American Builder's Companion*. The main entranceway itself, with its flat topped door surround with a Palladian window above it comes right out of the *Country Builder's Assistant*. Sometime during the middle of the 19th century, the front façade of the church was substantially modified, including the rearrangement of doors and windows and the construction of a portico. Where in the original building one entered through a single central doorway, now there are a pair of flanking doors, constructed within what were formerly window openings. The original door

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and Palladian window were bricked in. This change may have also reflected a major interior rearrangement of space as well. It is reputed that the original structure, with its single entrance door, had the altar against the back (west) wall of the building. When the pair of entrance doors was installed, the altar was moved to the east wall of the building. Then during the 1934 renovations it was noted that the “platform and pulpit” were rebuilt as close to the original as was possible (against the west wall).

Other changes at the same time included the construction of a large freestanding, Greek Revival style, portico and the replacement or major rebuilding of the steeple. The original steeple appears to have been a square and plain two-tiered structure ornamented primarily with eight small spires. The new steeple was also square in section and two-tiered, but the lower tier was ornamented with classical pilasters and a cornice and the upper tier was a belflower with clusters of classical columns in the corners holding the appropriately detailed and ornamented Classical Revival style roof. These strong Greek Revival elements had the effect of suppressing some of the building’s Federal style features. All of the changes described above reflect a typical congregation’s interest in using architecture to create the appearance of being modern.

The church was very much a center of community life in Crown Point. In addition to providing a place of worship and spiritual sustenance, the governing body of the church – the Congregational Society – also routinely admonished members for their wayward behavior. Reasons for being admonished included profanity, intemperance, excess frivolity (like the member who had played the fiddle at a dance in his house), neglect of church, and minor forms of lawlessness. It is interesting to note that during the construction of the church building (1829-1933) almost nothing appears in the church records about the building of the church but much is noted about trying to keep certain members in order, including someone admonished for “gambling by pitching coppers for cider.”

In 1934 the church was redecorated and remodeled prior to its (100th anniversary) rededication. The congregation raised \$1100 to do the following: paint the interior, wire the original chandeliers for electricity, and rebuild the platform and pulpit. Having raised \$2128 in funds, the church building was “repaired and repainted” in 1953. This building has lost some of its original Federal style architectural details but still retains its basic form, proportions, and fenestration, and the Greek Revival features added in the middle of the 19th century have attained a significance of their own.

Charles F. Hammond House, now the Hammond Chapel, 2076 Creek Road

The Charles Franklin Hammond house embodies the important role of the Hammond family in the history and development of Crown Point, especially its economic, social and military history. The home was built in 1837 for Charles Hammond (1798-1873) and his wife, Jane Renne Hammond, (1805-1882) by Job Howe using brick from his own brick kilns. To make room for this new brick house Hammond had their existing home, located just east of the brick house, moved to a new location on Creek Road. The house that was moved, which had once been “Widow Wincox’s tavern,” eventually became the home of Thomas Hammond. While living in this brick home, Charles Hammond grew and ran his lumbering, mercantile, and iron enterprises that were so important to the economy and prosperity of the town. Charles Hammond was the town supervisor in 1827, 1831, 1833, and 1834. In this brick home Charles and Jane raised their children and created a center for social life in the town. They had 11 children, who are noted below with basic information for each:

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Amelia Ann (1825-1846). No marriage; no issue.

John (1827-1889). John married Charlotte Maria Cross in 1852 and they had seven children: Charles Lyman (1853-1918); Mary Amelia [Long] (1854-); Marie Louise [Snyder] (1857-1916); Hermine [Middleton] (1860-1915); John Cross [Hammond, Jr.] (1865-1880); Jane Elizabeth [Goldsmith] (1868- ?); and Thomas Augustus (1870-1928).

George Warren (1829-1854). George married Hermine Celestine Hippeau in 1852. They had one son, George Warren Hammond, Jr. (1852-1855). Died in infancy.

Sarah (1830). Died in infancy.

Jane (1832-1925). Married William Walker Moore in 1852; they had no children.

Thomas (1835-1873). Thomas married Laura Regedon Hippeau in 1859. She was the sister of George's wife Hermine. Thomas and Laura had three children – Frank (1860-1873), Alice (1863-1873), and Clarence (1871-1873). The whole family perished in the sinking of the *Ville de Havre*.

Elizabeth (1837-1907). Elizabeth married Edwin Hall in 1857 and they had no known children.

Ellen (1839). Died in infancy.

Francis (1841). Died in infancy.

Charles H. (1843). Died in infancy.

William (1845). Died in infancy.

So of eleven children, five died in infancy (four of these when Jane was older than 34), two died in their twenties, Thomas died at 38, and only three live past 60. After Charles's death in 1873 and Jane's death in 1882, their son Gen. John Hammond and his two surviving sisters (Jane and Elizabeth) presented the building to the Congregational Church in 1883 as a memorial to their mother. It then became known as The Hammond Chapel. The upper portion of the building was "fitted up" as a hall and (circulating) library and in 1894 it was chartered as the Crown Point Chapel Library. The Hammonds also donated lots of books to add to library's collections. Eventually a portion of the first floor was used as the library, too, and it remained the location of the library in Crown Point until the library was made part of the new school built in 1929.

Thomas Hammond House, Creek Road

This house on Creek Road was the residence of Thomas Hammond (1835-1873), son of Charles F. Hammond and Jane Renne Hammond and brother of Gen. John Hammond. Thomas was deeply involved in the family businesses until he and his entire family (wife Laure and children Frank, Alice and Clarence) died in the sinking of the *Ville du Havre* in the North Atlantic on November 22, 1873. Their deaths are said to have caused such grief to Charles that it precipitated his death three weeks later.

But perhaps even more importantly, this house has an even older history. It was originally built about 1812 just east of where the brick (1837) Charles F. Hammond house (Hammond Chapel) stands today and it was first used as a hotel, tavern, and dance hall run by "Widow" Wilcox. It was also used as a store. Sometime shortly after Charles F. Hammond arrived in Crown Point in 1822, he bought the building and used it as his residence. Here, with his wife Jane Renne Hammond, their first children, including John (1827), George (1829), Jane (1832), and Thomas (1835), were born.

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In order to make room for building their more substantial brick house in 1837, the main part of the building was moved to its present location. It eventually became the home of Thomas and Laura Hippeau Hammond, presumably sometime after they were married in 1859. After the death of the Thomas Hammond family in 1873, the house was occupied by Gen. John Hammond's son Charles Lyman Hammond (1853-1918) and his wife Elecktra Stevens Hammond (1858-1935). This makes this house the oldest in the district and among the oldest in the entire town.

Old Brick Store, 2073 Creek Road (on corner of NYS Route 22 and Creek Road)

The Old Brick Store connects together several themes and families. The Old Brick Store was built by Job Howe as a general store in 1827 for Charles F. Hammond. The following year Charles's brother John bought into the business and the name of the company was changed from C. F. Hammond & Co. to Hammonds & Co. This company ran the store and was engaged in extensive lumbering and mercantile activities in the region. The store served the people of Crown Point and was part of the Hammond's larger trading and mercantile network in the region.

In 1871 the Hammonds sold the mercantile business to Elmer J. Barker (1841-1919). Barker was a native of Crown Point and well known to the Hammond family. In 1861 he joined Company H of the 5th New York Volunteer Cavalry, a company organized by Charles and John Hammond. Barker served with Gen. John Hammond throughout the war, riding his horse "Prince" until it was killed (and he was wounded) in an engagement with Moseby near Centerville and Bull Run. His horse thereafter was "Jeff," a captured Confederate horse that he brought back to Crown Point after the war. Barker was mustered out as a lieutenant colonel and was known thereafter as Col. Barker. After the war he explored some business prospects in the mid-west but eventually returned to his home town and, in 1871, bought the mercantile business in the Old Brick Store from the Hammonds and operated it with his partner, J. Wallace Wyman. The store was known as Barker & Wyman and the business directory in Gray's *Atlas of Essex County, New York* (1876) shows Barker & Wyman as "Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Lime, Cement, Iron, Steel, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, etc." There is some suggestion that the cellar of the Old Brick Store was used as a local jail, as there are bars on the cellar windows and, even more unusual, a bathroom on that level of the building. Wyman eventually left the partnership in 1881 to run the Crown Point Iron Company bank which was located in the rear wing of the Old Brick Store. The bank stayed open even during the Depression and closed in the 1950s.

Barker from running the store in 1898. In the 20th century the building was used for a variety of purposes. In 1921 it was the home of the Kimball Company; in 1929 it was advertised for sale as a "general store and tea room," and it appears to have been used as a general store until the 1930s. In 1938 Mrs. H.W. Berry had a restaurant there. From the 1940s to the 1970s it was a Grand Union store and it was probably at this time that the north and east additions were added to the building.

Masonic Hall/Knapp Senior Center, 2793 NYS Route 9N/22

There is some historical evidence that this building was first built by Job Howe as a residence ca. 1826. On the 1867 *Grey's Atlas* map of Crown Point, the building is labeled "J.H." Unfortunately this could either designate John Hammond or Juba Howe, both of whom were alive at the time and owned other property in the vicinity.

CROWN POINT GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

ESSEX COUNTY, NY
County and State

Background and Methodology

This project, to establish a National Register of Historic Places historic district was initiated by the Town of Crown Point and was funded by a grant from the *Preserve New York* program of the Preservation League of New York State. The town sought the designation for two principle reasons. First, it wanted building owners to have access to available grant and tax credit programs. Eligible for grant funding were the Town of Crown Point itself, because it owns the village green and the Knapp Senior Center (Masonic Hall), and the First Congregational Church, which owns the church, parsonage, and Hammond Chapel. Owners of the Old Brick Store, as a commercial property, would be eligible for the both federal and state rehabilitation tax credits and owners of contributing residential properties would be eligible for the state's tax credit program. The second reason for seeking this designation was that the town wished to bring additional recognition to these significant historic and architectural resources.

The project started with an initial "windshield survey" of the buildings in the vicinity of the village green and, out of this survey and in consultation with the staff at NYSOPRHP, the boundaries of the proposed district were defined. In addition, the initial historical research identified several distinct contexts – industrial development, commercial development, and architectural development – as key to understanding the significance of the architecture in the district.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropria

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

CROWN POINT GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Name of Property

ESSEX COUNTY, NY
 County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 12.67 acres
 (Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>625783</u> Easting	<u>4867864</u> Northing	7	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>625531</u> Easting	<u>4867754</u> Northing
2	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>625863</u> Easting	<u>4867794</u> Northing	8	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>625574</u> Easting	<u>4867820</u> Northing
3	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>625890</u> Easting	<u>4867703</u> Northing	9	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>625733</u> Easting	<u>4867854</u> Northing
4	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>625818</u> Easting	<u>4867629</u> Northing		<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
5	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>625668</u> Easting	<u>4867614</u> Northing		<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
6	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>625581</u> Easting	<u>4867631</u> Northing		<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

The boundary for the nominated district is shown on the enclosed maps, entitled "Crown Point Green Historic District, Crown Point, Essex County, NY," and which were rendered at a scale of 1:24,000, 1: 12,000 and 1: 3,000. The boundary has been drawn to include those historic properties which communicate with the Crown Point Green, with the exclusion of three properties on the south side of the green, on Creek Road, which were deemed to have insufficient physical integrity or which otherwise failed to relate to the cited period of significance.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the Crown Point Green Historic District has been carefully selected and includes only those properties which are expressive of the history, themes and cited period of significance. Three properties on the Creek Road side of the property have been excluded, but otherwise the boundary includes the green and those historic properties which communicated with it directly or surrounded it.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven Englehart, Adirondack Architectural Heritage; William E. Krattinger, NYS DHP, contact/editor
 organization Adirondack Architectural Heritage date
 street & number 1745 Main Street telephone
 city or town Keeseville State NY zip code 12944
 e-mail steven@aarch.org

CROWN POINT GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

ESSEX COUNTY, NY
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

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

Photographs:

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

Photographs by Steven Englehart, AARCH (January 2013: 0001/0002/0003/0005/0007/0008) and William E. Krattinger, NYS DHP (April 2014: 0004/0006/0009/0010); TIFF file format; original files at NYS DHP, Peebles Island State Park, Waterford NY 12188

- 0001 EXTERIOR, general view of Crown Point Green looking east towards NY Route 22/9N
- 0002 EXTERIOR, perspective view of First Congregational Church looking to southwest
- 0003 EXTERIOR, perspective view of Thomas Hammond House, looking south
- 0004 EXTERIOR, view of north façade of Charles Hammond House/Hammond Chapel, looking south
- 0005 EXTERIOR, perspective view of Old Brick Store, looking to northwest
- 0006 EXTERIOR, view of east-facing elevation of Knapp Senior Center/Masonic Hall, looking west
- 0007 EXTERIOR, perspective view of 2796 NY Route 22/9N, looking to northeast
- 0008 EXTERIOR, perspective view of 2802 NY Route 22/9N, looking to northeast
- 0009 EXTERIOR, perspective view of Col. Job Howe House, looking to northeast
- 0010 EXTERIOR, general view looking east along Creek Road, Thomas Hammond house at right

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Various: historic district
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

CROWN POINT GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

ESSEX COUNTY, NY
County and State



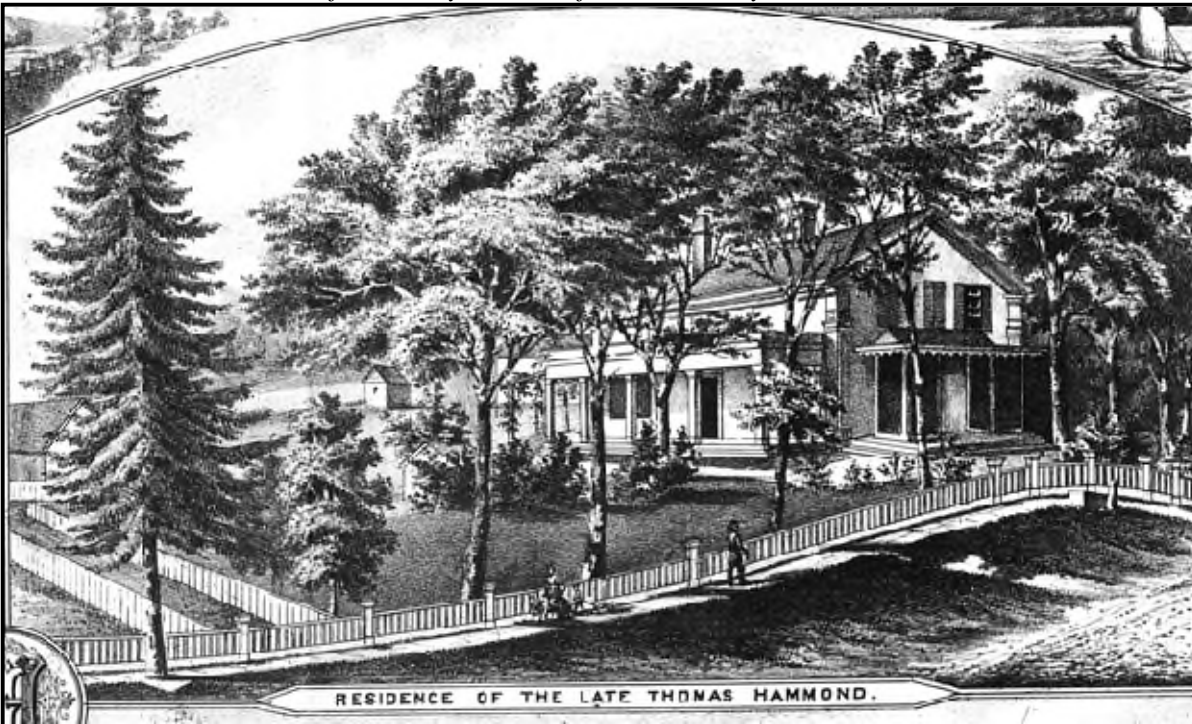
ABOVE, John Hammond (1827-1889)

CROWN POINT GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

ESSEX COUNTY, NY
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ABOVE & BELOW, views from Gray's Atlas of Essex County

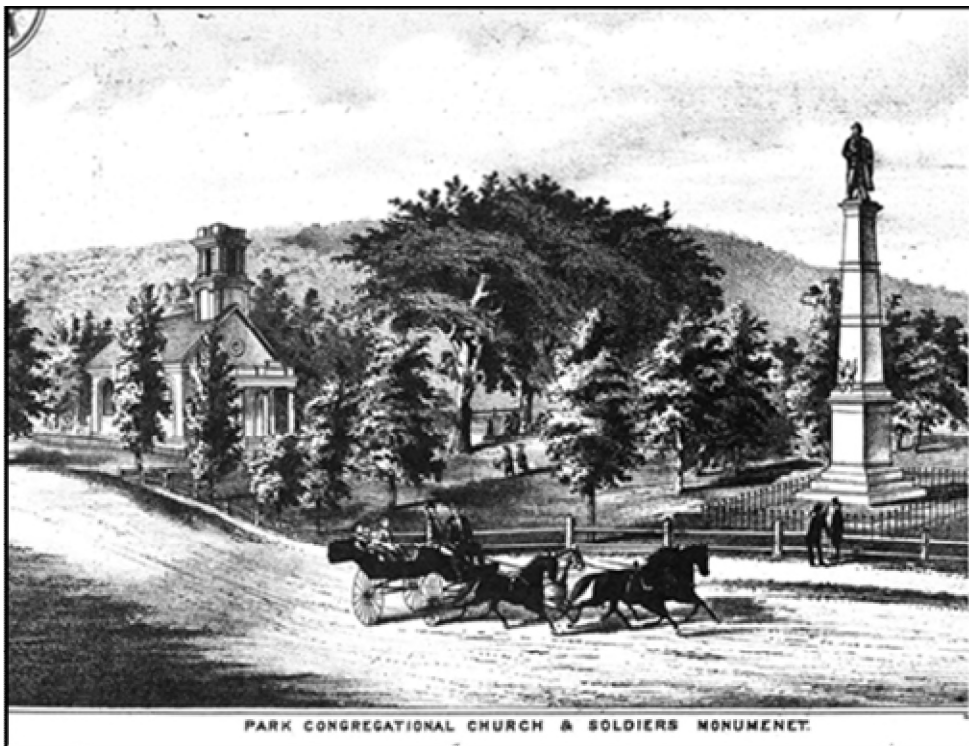


CROWN POINT GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

ESSEX COUNTY, NY

Name of Property

County and State



*ABOVE, view of Crown Point Green, veteran's monument and First Congregational Church;
BELOW, view of Old Brick Store (courtesy of the Penfield Homestead Museum)*

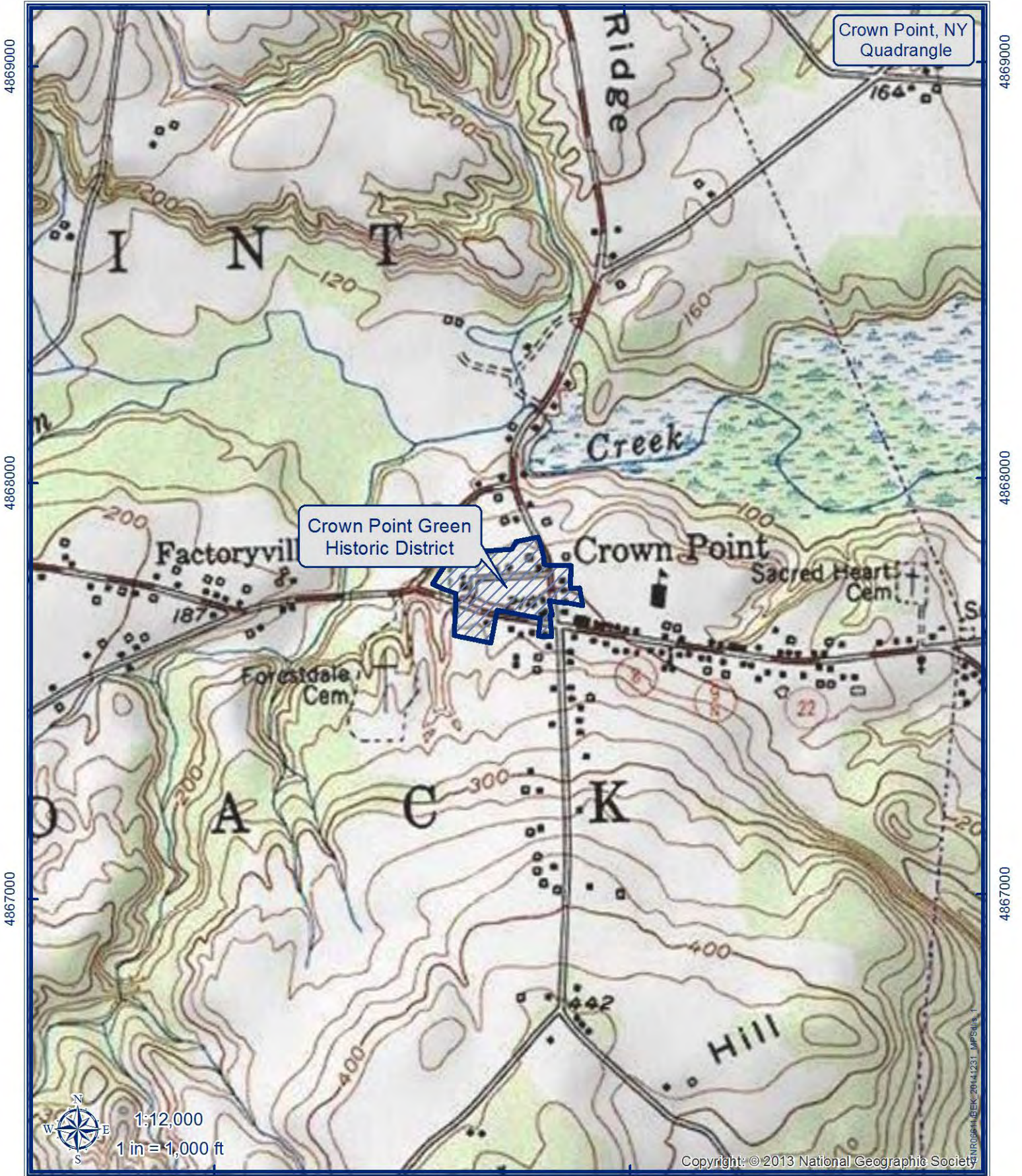


CROWN POINT GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

ESSEX COUNTY, NY
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ABOVE, 1876 map detail of district



Crown Point Green
Historic District

Crown Point, NY
Quadrangle



1:12,000
1 in = 1,000 ft

625000

626000

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Crown Point Green HD

Tax Parcel Data:
Essex Co. RPS
rpts-imate-web.co.essex.ny.us



Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society



Crown Point, NY
Quadrangle

Crown Point Green
Historic District

1:24,000
1 in = 2,000 ft

Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society

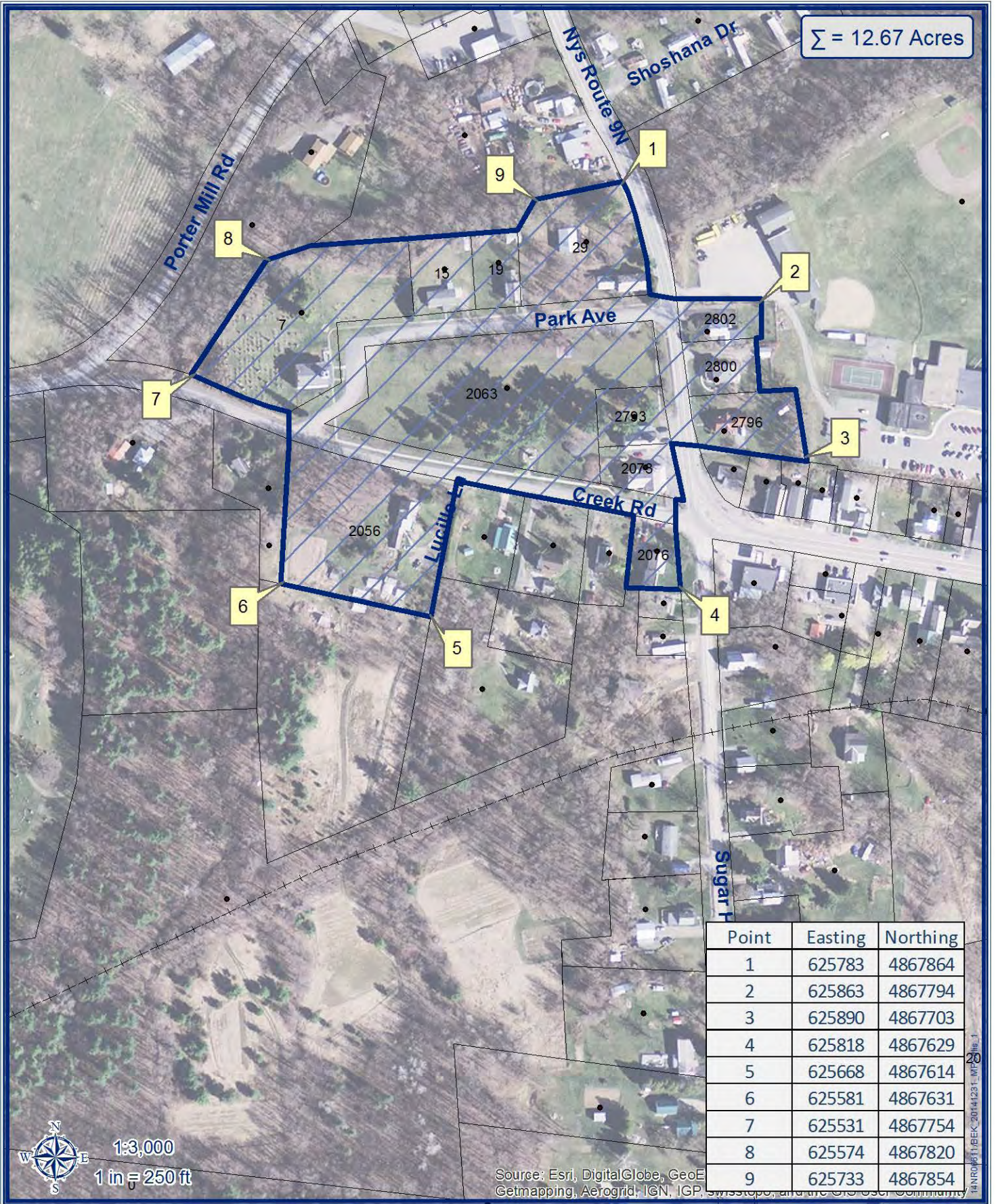
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 650 1,300 2,600 Feet

 Crown Point Green HD

Tax Parcel Data:
Essex Co. RPS
rpts-imate-web.co.essex.ny.us













HAMMOND CHAPEL



ANTIQUES



W. J. BROWN
MAY 1880

W. J. BROWN
MAY 1880





SPEED
LIMIT
40





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Crown Point Green Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 4/03/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/24/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/11/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/19/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000231

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5.18.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

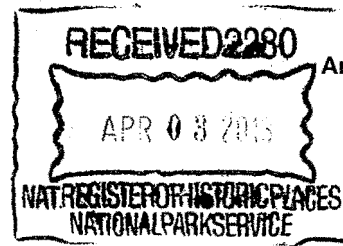
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor
Rose Harvey
Commissioner

31 March 2015

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following eight nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Canajoharie Historic District, Montgomery County
Waccabuc Historic District, Westchester County
Skinny House, Westchester County
Crown Point Green Historic District
Barkin House, Nassau County
Murphy Grist Mill, Dutchess County
Williamsbridge Oval Park, Bronx County
Union Temple of Brooklyn, Kings County

I wish to call your attention to the map for the Waccabuc Historic District. On the tax map, you can see that a tiny sliver of land has been excluded that is connected to a much larger non-historic parcel west of the district (the intent was to exclude the larger parcel). However, the sliver is so small that on the USGS and ortho maps it cannot be seen. It just looks like an unnecessary solid line. We were not sure how else to indicate this. Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office