

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 HEINTZELMAN LIBRARY

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

related multiple property listing N/A

### 2. Location

street & number 6615 STATE ROUTE 8

city or town BRANT LAKE

state NEW YORK code NY county WARREN code 113 zip code 12815

<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	not for publication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 X 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 X 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 X local

Michael P. Lynch Deputy SHPO 5/9/2017  
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:

- X entered in the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ removed from the National Register

[Signature] 6/26/17  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

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

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: library

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: research facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS:

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: STONE, WOOD

roof: SLATE, ASPHALT

other: GLASS, BRICK, METAL

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**Narrative Description**

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**Summary Paragraph**

The former Heintzelman Library, begun in 1906 and completed in 1907, is located in the hamlet of Brant Lake, Warren County, New York, in the southeastern Adirondack Mountain region. This hamlet, located in the Town of Horicon, takes its name from the eponymously named lake which is situated to the northeast of the hamlet. The nominated resource is a single-story building of wood frame and stone masonry construction built in a distinctively rustic manner. Modestly scaled and oriented with its principal elevation facing to the southeast, towards the road, it is covered by a gable roof which is oriented with its ridge parallel to the longer northeast and southwest side elevations; it is two bays wide on its front and rear elevations and four bays deep on its side elevations. The library was built above a rectangular plan and constructed in such a way that it partially extends into the adjacent mill pond, which was created with the impoundment of Spuytenduivel Brook, which flows in a southwesterly direction out of Brant Lake and eventually converges with the Schroon River. The principal entrance is on the southwest side elevation and is shielded beneath a small stone and wood porch. Conspicuous among its exterior features are the walls, which were laid up with a veneer of small irregular stones bedded in a cement-based mortar; the window lintels, which have smaller irregular stones embedded in them for decorative effect; and the patterned wood shingles, simple gable trusses and expressed rafter tails. On the principal elevation the name "HEINTZELMAN LIBRARY 1907" is rendered in small raised stones against a smooth, segmental-arched cement background, above which is an expanse of wood shingling. Inside, the library consists of a single open volume provided with abundant natural light from the front and side windows; rectangular in shape, this room has a coved and groined ceiling. The walls and ceiling are sheathed with their original thin-width softwood boards, arranged vertically on the walls and horizontally on the ceiling. Window openings are trimmed with unmoulded wood architraves with roundel corner blocks and the floor is laid with hardwood strip flooring. Changes to the building, inside and out, have been relatively minimal in scope and largely consist of the replacement of the entrance door and original window sash and the removal of shelving that was at one time positioned along the walls between the window openings.

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**Narrative Description**

Location & Setting

The nominated resource is located on the north side of State Route 8 in the hamlet of Brant Lake and the Town of Horicon in northeastern Warren County. This small Adirondack Mountain community, situated immediately southeast of that lake which bears the same name, is located east of the I-87 transportation corridor and the Schroon River, southeast of the hamlet of Pottersville, east of the hamlet of Chestertown, and west of Lake George. The hamlet constitutes a modestly developed town center where civic, commercial and religious infrastructure is clustered, within what is otherwise a rugged and largely undeveloped region of Warren County characterized by mountainous topography, dense unbroken forest, and natural lakes and watercourses. State Route 8 extends in a northeasterly direction from the hamlet along the south shore of Brant Lake before terminating at Route 9N in Hague, on the west shore of Lake George. Although there are a number of buildings and structures that compose the hamlet, both along Route 8 and to the north across the pond, on Market Street, the nominated building is conspicuous for being situated on the water's edge—all of the remaining buildings located on Route 8 in this part of the hamlet are situated on the opposite, south side of the road. The library is located directly across the road from the Horicon Baptist Church, one of the three churches that are situated along this stretch of Route 8 in the hamlet. There is a narrow parking area in front of the building, in essence a pull-off adjacent to the road bed, and a large cedar tree is present on the building's southwest side.

Exterior

The exterior of the Heintzelman Library features a rustic stone veneer. The individual stones which compose the walls are irregular in shape but generally rounded and laid-up as rough courses in cement-based mortar. In some areas individual stones, typically flatter in profile, were laid up so as to project forward from the wall,

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such as at the southeast corner and near the window openings, presumably to heighten the decorative effect. The building is covered by a steeply pitched gable roof which overhangs the walls on the side elevations and projects forward beyond the façade and the rear wall. The roof is clad with grayish-blue slate shingles and a brick chimney rises from the roof ridge near the rear wall. A poured concrete slab serves as the building's foundation.

The gable-fronted southeast elevation features stonework which is carried above window level in the center portion of the wall to the point where the name "HEINTZELMAN LIBRARY 1907" is rendered on a background of smooth cement. The window lintels, which are rectangular units formed of concrete, have decorative quartzite stones embedded in them, the same natural material which was used to form the lettering and date above. The gable field above and outside of the segmentally arched name and date plaque is clad with white-painted wood shingles, alternating between horizontal bands of square-ended shingles and those which are diamond-shaped; this feature flares outwards at its base. The soffits are fitted with wood boards, an extension of the roof decking, and the rake is trimmed with a non-structural rafter pair into which is incorporated a decorative truss near the apex, the latter predicated on a simplified geometric motif. The lower ends of these rafters have a decorative sawn profile which is repeated on the exposed tails of the remaining structural rafters. The window openings lack sills and feature wood casings with a simple ovolo profile.

The southwest side elevation accommodates the principal (and only) entrance into the building. Access is by means of a glazed and paneled door, which is situated beneath a covered porch. The porch has low knee walls formed of stone with concrete coping, above which are tapered posts of a characteristically Craftsman type which sustain the asphalt-clad gable roof of the porch; of the four posts, two are engaged with the stone wall. A portion of the knee wall and concrete coping are failing and require repair. The remainder of this elevation consists of the stone veneer wall and the apertures which accommodate the windows.

The northeast elevation lacks the entrance and porch of the opposite elevation; its fenestration is instead composed of four evenly spaced window bays. The openings share the same characteristics as those previously described in terms of their scale, wood frames and quartzite stone-enriched lintels. The shingling present on the southwest elevation is carried around to this elevation, as it is on the opposite elevation (though there it is interrupted where the porch roof engages the building), and slopes inward. The eave consists of the outer edge of the roof boarding below which are aligned the rafter tails with their lobe-profiled ends.

The rear, or northwest elevation, is visible from across the pond. It is in essence a simplified version of the opposite, more public face of the building, contrasting stone walls with a wood shingled gable field and having a decorative gable truss.

In stylistic terms the building's exterior largely exhibits features expressive of the Arts & Crafts movement. The stone veneer walls and the ornamental use of quartzite stone for the name and date and the embellishment of the lintels all relate to Arts & Crafts motives and the desire to create a rustic construct appropriate for its surroundings.

Interior

The interior of the Heintzelman Library consists of a single room entered via the door on the southwest elevation. Centered against the rear wall is an exposed shelf chimney which is supported by an open-front wood cabinet and to which the exhaust pipe from the present heating system is attached. The original flooring remains intact though partially concealed by carpeting and linoleum; it consists of thin-width hardwood strip flooring laid parallel with the longer side walls. The walls are finished with narrow softwood boards aligned vertically and the windows are trimmed with plain unmoulded architraves with roundel corner blocks at the top corners. The ceiling is of a coved and groined type and is fitted with narrow softwood boards arranged

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horizontally, thereby forming a strong contrast to the wall's vertical boards. The windows are fitted with wood replacement sash, and along with the entrance door these represent replacement material—their original characteristics are not presently known—and the original library shelving is no longer in situ, though its location appears discernible on the walls between the window openings.

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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**

**SOCIAL HISTORY**

**Period of Significance**

1906- 1967

**Significant Dates**

1906-07

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Bennett, John; contractor-builder

**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.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The cited period of significance, 1906-1967, is initiated with the construction of the building and terminates at the 50-year cutoff given the building's continued use as a library to that time. The original library function was discontinued in 2001, at which time a new town facility with accommodations for a library was completed; the nominated building presently functions as a research center staffed by the town historian.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

The former Heintzelman Library is an architecturally and historically significant building located in the Town of Horicon, Warren County, New York. Despite its diminutive scale, it is among that town's most recognizable and appreciated historic landmarks. Completed in 1907, the building formed the culmination of efforts spearheaded by, among others, Emily Bailey Heintzelman (1853-1902) to bring a reading center to this remote Adirondack region community. The widow of Capt. Charles Stuart Heintzelman (1846-1881), a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point and Assistant Quartermaster in the Union Army during the Civil War, Emily Heintzelman proved instrumental in establishing a local circulating library which was housed privately until the completion of the nominated building. Heintzelman died suddenly in 1902 at her Brant Lake home, "Lux Holm," prior to the completion of the library building that bears the family's name, and she lies interred with her husband at Arlington National Cemetery. In spite of her unexpected passing, efforts continued and land for a new edifice to serve as a purpose-built library was deeded to the library trustees by the Bardon family in 1906; the building was completed the following year, its construction having been overseen by local contractor-builder John Bennett. It remains a small but handsome building of decidedly rustic sentiment and it served as a public library and reading room for Horicon residents from the time of its dedication until 2001, at which time a new facility was constructed; it now serves as a local history archive and research room operated under the auspices of the town historian. Prior to the building's completion, the library, which included many volumes loaned or otherwise given by Emily Heintzelman, was housed locally in private homes, among them that of Dr. O.H. Perkins, and as such the building fulfilled a specific need and its completion formed an important milestone in this community's development. The building is being nominated in association with NRHP Criterion A, in the area of Social History, given its association with the efforts of the Heintzelman family and others to establish a library there for the benefit of the Brant Lake community; when completed it fulfilled the vital function of a community education and learning center and as such was an important new work of civic architecture, albeit modest in size. It is also being nominated under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as a largely intact example of early twentieth century Arts & Crafts-inspired architecture and library design.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

Historical Overview: The Town of Horicon and Brant Lake

Brant Lake, known earlier in its history as Bartonville, is a hamlet situated within the Town of Horicon, which was established in 1838 from lands formerly contained within the adjacent Warren County towns of Bolton and Hague. The first steps towards this region's permanent settlement occurred in the late 1700s, at which time Moses Stickney purchased most of the land that forms the present-day town for twenty-five cents an acre along with the water rights throughout the region. The land was considered "a dense wilderness"—which is what Stickney desired, as he hoped to make his fortune in lumbering its native stands of timber.<sup>1</sup> Stickney constructed the first dams on the creek which extended from Brant Lake, thereby creating first mill pond, and he erected the first saw and grist mills and also had an interest in the first hotels and mercantile enterprises, which serviced area loggers working Stickney's holdings. In 1813 Stickney and his son, Frank, were said to be the first loggers in this region to float logs down the Schroon River to the Hudson River and from there to the mills at Glens Falls, the preeminent regional processing center for Adirondack timber.

Stickney sold much of his Horicon land holdings to his nephew, Judson Barton, a Warrensburg native. Barton and, later, his sons built many of the frame houses that still stand around the mill pond in the Brant Lake hamlet, and the family built or had a hand in owning and operating most of the business interests in town. Judson's sons built a general store in 1895 that survived until destroyed by fire in August 2006. The hamlet formed the working nucleus of the town, as it was there that commercial enterprises and the post office were

<sup>1</sup> The historical overview of the Town of Horicon is in part drawn from an overview developed by Colleen Murtagh, Town of Horicon historian.

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located, along with the churches which served the spiritual needs of area residents.

By the mid-1800s Brant Lake's mill pond was surrounded by general stores, a cabinet shop, a hotel, a hat shop, a saw mill, grist mill and blacksmith shop. There was also an abundance of churches; as one town recorder observed, "As a town we were either extremely religious or extremely wicked." In addition to lumbering, tanning was also an important local industry, with tanneries being located in the hamlets of South Horicon and Adirondack; the former is thought to have been the largest in the State of New York. The hemlock bark needed in the tanning process eventually was exhausted, though as late as the 1950s piles of stripped hemlock logs could still be seen in the area and as such continued to serve as a reminder of this bygone industry. With the tanneries came the support systems of hotels, boarding houses and taverns that catered to workers. Many Irish came to work in the tanneries; some left when the industry collapsed while others stayed.

The Town of Horicon holds the distinction of having provided more Civil War soldiers in proportion to population than any other town in New York State, with only one man having been drafted. These 200 volunteers made up portions of the 22<sup>nd</sup>, 93<sup>rd</sup>, 118<sup>th</sup>, and 142<sup>nd</sup> New York regiments.

By the mid-1880s a new regional industry was developing—Adirondack tourism. The earliest hotel on Brant Lake, originally erected by Benjamin Hayes as a log cabin, was added to and aggrandized into what is today the Sunset Mountain Lodge. The Palisades Hotel, established in the 1880s on the shores of Brant Lake and operated in the early 1900s by the Owens family, was a large operation which maintained 41 rooms in its main three-story building in addition to 13 freestanding cottages. Wealthy visitors came to the area to take in the natural beauty of the region as well as the excellent fishing and hunting opportunities it afforded; Theodore Roosevelt, who enjoyed a fishing excursion on Brant Lake, ranks foremost among the town's prominent visitors. New hotels soon sprang up around the lake, this time catering to wealthy families visiting for the summer rather than the loggers, tanners, and teamsters of previous eras. Summer camps for boys and girls also were established around the turn of the century. Many of the local, year-round families engaged in subsistence farming, and scattered throughout the local landscape are the remains of these relatively small hardscrabble farms.

The Heintzelman Library

There were many individuals— both year-round and seasonal residents of Brant Lake—who contributed to the establishment of the Heintzelman Library, but perhaps none as prominent as Emily Bailey Heintzelman. The only daughter of Isaac H. Bailey (1819-1899) and Charlotte M. O'Neil Bailey (1826-1897), in 1876 she wed Michigan-native Charles Stuart Heintzelman (1846-1881), an 1867 graduate of West Point and a Civil War veteran. Their only son, Stuart "Tommy" Heintzelman (1876-1935), born in New York City, was also a graduate of the United States Military Academy and saw military service during the suppression of the Boxer Rebellion, the Philippine-American War and in the First World War with the General Staff in France and Italy. His service in the latter conflict earned him numerous honors, among them Commander of the Legion of Honor, the *Croix de Guerre* with palm, Commander of the Order of the Crown, and the Distinguished Service Medal; he was appointed a brigadier general in 1922 and a major general in 1931 and, like his mother and father, he is interred at Arlington National Cemetery.<sup>2</sup> It was Emily Heintzelman who spearheaded local efforts to form a library in Brant Lake, though she herself would not live to see this effort come to fruition. The establishment of the library was made possible by her loan of a number of books, these forming the core of the collection that came to be housed in the nominated building.

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<sup>2</sup> Biographical information and commendations as cited at Arlington National Cemetery website.



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The Heintzelman family established a seasonal house, "Lux Holm," on a point on Brant Lake around 1900. The name was given in honor of a cherished dog, Lux, who was a gift of Emily Heintzelman's son, Stuart.<sup>3</sup> A widow of nearly 20 years by that time, she invested herself in the affairs of the local community, and at "Lux Holm" hired a music teacher and organist to teach the local children about vocal music; on one occasion shortly before her passing she hosted a party for 40 local children.<sup>4</sup> Following Emily Heintzelman's unexpected death in July 1902, the result of appendicitis, the following was said of her locally: "She will be sadly missed in this little community, as it seemed to be her delight to be doing something for the rising generation."<sup>5</sup>

In spite of this considerable loss to the community, advocates for the library forged onwards, and in July of the following year the library collection as then constituted was moved to the house of Dr. O.H. Perkins, at which time the organization began to assume a more formal disposition. Shortly thereafter the first officers were elected, with the Rev. Ambrose Moses serving as president, Elwin West as vice president, and Mrs. Elwin West as treasurer; Carol Smith and Kate Ross served as the first librarians. Although the officers were advised that year by William F. Yust on how the organization could secure a charter from the State of New York, that charter was apparently never obtained.<sup>6</sup>

The formation of the library, and the funds needed to sustain and expand it and to additionally construct a new purpose-built edifice, was in large measure accomplished by means of locally organized dances, fairs, and food sales conducted in the years leading up to the building's construction. In September 1905 a fair was hosted at the nearby Palisades Hotel, a large seasonal destination which catered to the burgeoning Adirondack tourism trade. This event, staged by the owner and the hotel's guests, illuminates the relationship which was fostered between local year-round residents and those who visited Brant Lake seasonally, and the manner in which seasonal visitors contributed positively to Brant Lake's development:

A fair was held at the Palisades hotel recently, by the proprietor and guests, and more than \$250 was raised for a library here. The late Mrs. Heintzelman gave us many books and we already have a nice library started. This generous donation will enable us to buy more and greatly increase the usefulness of the institution. Our people are very much pleased with the interest Mr. Owens' people have taken in the younger class growing up here. If every hotel on the lake would show the same interest we could have a fine library and place in the hands of our youth a class of literature that would be better for their morals than the blood and thunder volumes of the five-cent series the boys like to read so well. In [sic] behalf of the people of this place we wish to thank Mr. Owens and his guests for the interest they have shown in the matter and the substantial help they have given us.<sup>7</sup>

In October *The Warrensburgh News* noted that over 200 books, purchased with the proceeds from the fair held at the Palisades Hotel, were being shipped to Brant Lake from New York City by some of the guests who had attended, those individuals being "very much interested in the library and in the young people."<sup>8</sup> Other similar locally staged events continued during the following year, including picnics and socials organized for the expressed purpose of raising funds for the construction of the nominated building. The following account appeared in the *The Warrensburgh News* in August 1906:

<sup>3</sup> "County & Vicinity," *Glens Falls Daily Times*, 2 August 1900; Horicon notes, *The Warrensburgh News*, 15 August 1901.

<sup>4</sup> "The Children's Friend," *Glens Falls Morning Star*, 22 July 1902.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> "The 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Heintzelman Library, 1907-2007."

<sup>7</sup> South Horicon notes, *The Warrensburgh News*, 14 September 1905.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., Neighborhood Notes, 26 October 1905.

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If the weather is fair, there will be a picnic on Elwin West's point Friday, August 24. If it should rain on that day, the picnic will be held on the following Saturday. A free dinner will be served. After dinner Dr. Ottolingu, of New York, will give an address and E.S. Lorenz and family will render some musical selections. The Heintzelman Library association will have an ice cream parlor, and will furnish fruit, candy, lemonade, etc. The proceeds of this will go to erect a building for the library. Everything will be done by the committee to make this picnic a success. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.<sup>9</sup>

Construction of the new library building was initiated shortly after the land for the building was donated, at a cost of \$25, in September 1906 by Laura A. and Scott Barton. Progress was made during the latter stages of 1906, so much so that by early November it was being reported that "The Heintzelman library building, which is being built here, is growing daily and looks as though it would last, as it is veneered with small stone."<sup>10</sup> In mid-July 1907 the building was nearing completion, as it was noted in a local source that "the new library here is nearly completed, which adds much to the place."<sup>11</sup>

From the time of its completion until 2001 the Heintzelman Library admirably served its function as a central repository for the local circulating library. Although it no longer fulfills this role, it nevertheless remains as a compelling reminder of the efforts of Emily Heintzelman and others to establish and house a library for the education and enjoyment of all local residents.

Architectural Analysis

The Heintzelman Library displays physical attributes which relate it to the American Arts & Crafts movement of the early twentieth century as well as to the rustic architecture of the Adirondack region, which gained its fullest expression in this general period. Although the library's design defies precise stylistic categorization, its architecture is nevertheless rustic in sentiment and therefore in keeping with the development of regional architectural trends in the early twentieth century, by which time a decidedly rustic vernacular—one employing locally sourced natural materials and intended to harmonize with the region's dramatic mountain and lake scenery—had been developed and progressed. The regard for natural materials and hand-craftsmanship that the building exhibits is well in keeping with the broader philosophical underpinnings of the Arts & Crafts movement, which found considerable expression in America in the first decades of the twentieth century and which extolled the virtues of hand workmanship and the use of expressive natural materials. The deeply projecting eaves of the building recalls Swiss Chalet precedents, which were among the European influences which came to inform Adirondack rustic architecture, along with sources closer at hand, notably the impermanent dwellings of the region's hunters and trappers. The highly picturesque stone exterior, while not in keeping with the mainstream of Adirondack rustic architecture—wood frame and log walls were the more prevalent type—it is nevertheless not without precedent; other examples include the aptly named Camp Cobblestone in the St. Regis chain of lakes, ca. 1900-1915, with its buildings erected using stones harvested by workers from the bed of the St. Regis River.

The nominated building was constructed by local contractor John S. Bennett (1861-1934), but it is not yet known whether he can also be credited with the building's design or whether a professional architect was responsible. At the time of the 1900 federal census Bennett was residing in the Town of Horicon in a household that consisted of his wife, Rose, and his mother. In both the 1900 and 1910 censuses he identified his occupation as "carpenter." The 1910 census suggests that housebuilding was the focus of his work in the building trades.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., Horicon notes, 16 August 1906.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., Neighborhood Notes, 8 November 1906.

<sup>11</sup> Horicon notes, *Glens Falls Morning Star*, 15 July 1907.

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The Brant Lake library was constructed at a time when the concept of the purpose-built circulating library was gaining increasing attention in American architecture. Although diminutive in scale and thus limited in terms of potential interior configuration, the nominated building nevertheless relates to this wider movement. Circulating libraries had precedents extending as far back as the Colonial period; important precursors included the church and parish libraries organized by Dr. Thomas Bray for Episcopal clergy in the early eighteenth century—these were also used by church members— as well as subscription libraries such as the Philadelphia Library Company established by Benjamin Franklin. The first American “Town library” is believed to have been that established in Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1803; school-district libraries, established in order to be more convenient in scale than town units, were authorized in New York State in 1835.<sup>12</sup> What historian Arthur Bostwick defined in *The American Public Library* of 1910 as “the really progressive free library” emerged as an institution in the latter half of the nineteenth century, as prior to that time the concept of a collection of books maintained for the use of the community—and supported by local taxes—was essentially non-existent. Among the more important events in the history of the American library was the formation of the American Library Association in 1876.<sup>13</sup> The former Newburgh Free Library in Orange County, which was established in 1852 and which erected a dedicated building designed by architect J.A. Wood in 1876, was one of the first public libraries in New York State. Between 1883 and 1930, over 1,600 public and university libraries were constructed using funds provided for that purpose by Andrew Carnegie, and at the time of the last grant award in 1919, nearly half of the libraries in the United States had been erected with funds provided for the purpose by him. Carnegie’s philanthropy served as a model for others to emulate, though on a smaller scale, among them Alonzo Barton Hepburn (1846-1922), who endowed a series of community libraries in St. Lawrence County, New York, and Charles E. Rushmore (1860-1931), who financed the construction of a memorial library bearing his family’s name in Woodbury, Orange County, New York, in 1924. The name Heintzelman Library was presumably chosen as a fitting tribute to Emily Heintzelman, whose efforts established the core of the library collection that would come to be housed in the nominated building.

In his 1910 book, Bostwick outlined his requirements for successful library design, which in his opinion required close collaboration between the architect and librarian in order that the specific requirements of the library were fulfilled. To his mind, it was better to turn the commission for a small town library to a local architect who would “take pride in designing a suitable structure for his own town,” instead of a large architectural firm, which was more likely to turn the project over to an office subordinate. The location of the library within the community was also deemed important, with a preferred site being one that was centrally located in relation to residents, outside of an industrial quarter, and likewise one offering abundant natural light.<sup>14</sup> Although built three years prior to the publication of Bostwick’s book, and at a relatively diminutive scale that limited variety in the internal organization of space, the nominated building nevertheless satisfied some of Botwick’s mandates, particularly those relative to siting and natural light.

Conclusion

The Heintzelman Library remains one of the Town of Horicon’s most recognizable and admired historic buildings. Its construction is rooted in the philanthropic efforts of Emily Heintzelman, who took an active interest in the local community and established the circulating library that came to be contained therein. Built in a decidedly rustic manner at a prominent location in Brant Lake, it remains an outstanding and largely intact example of small-scale early twentieth century rural library design in the Adirondack region.

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<sup>12</sup>Arthur E. Bostwick, *The American Public Library* (New York: Appleton & Company, 1910), 5-6.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid., 8.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid., 271.

**HEINTZELMAN LIBRARY**

Name of Property

**WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.**

County and State

**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

N/A

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

Bostwick, Arthur E. *The American Public Library*. New York: Appleton & Company, 1910.

**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): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** .04 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>600799</u>	<u>4836742</u>	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundary for this NRHP nomination is shown on the enclosed mapping, which was drawn at a scale of 1: 24,000, 1: 12,000 and 1: 3,000. All maps are entitled "Heintzelman Library, Town of Horicon, Warren Co., NY."

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary, consisting of .04 acres of land, corresponds with the historic boundary; there has been no change to the associated land since the time of the building's completion in 1907.

**HEINTZELMAN LIBRARY**

Name of Property

**WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.**

County and State

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title William E. Krattinger  
organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date February 2017  
street & number Peebles Island State Park PO Box 189 telephone (518) 727-1039  
city or town Waterford State NY zip code 12188  
e-mail [William.Krattinger@parks.ny.gov](mailto:William.Krattinger@parks.ny.gov)

**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:**

Photographs by William E. Krattinger, NYS Division for Historic Preservation, December 2016; TIFF file format, original digital files at NYS Division for Historic Preservation, Waterford, New York, 12188.

- 001 EXTERIOR, perspective view showing southeast and southwest elevations
- 002 EXTERIOR, view showing principal southeast façade
- 003 EXTERIOR, view showing southeast façade and northeast elevation
- 004 EXTERIOR, detail view showing truss, wood finish work and stonework
- 005 EXTERIOR, detail view of stonework
- 006 INTERIOR, view looking towards northeast corner
- 007 INTERIOR, northwest wall, view showing shelf chimney
- 008 INTERIOR, northeast wall, view showing window and wall detail
- 009 INTERIOR, detail view of ceiling finish
- 010 INTERIOR, detail view of original hardwood strip flooring

**Property Owner:**

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

name Town of Horicon  
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.).

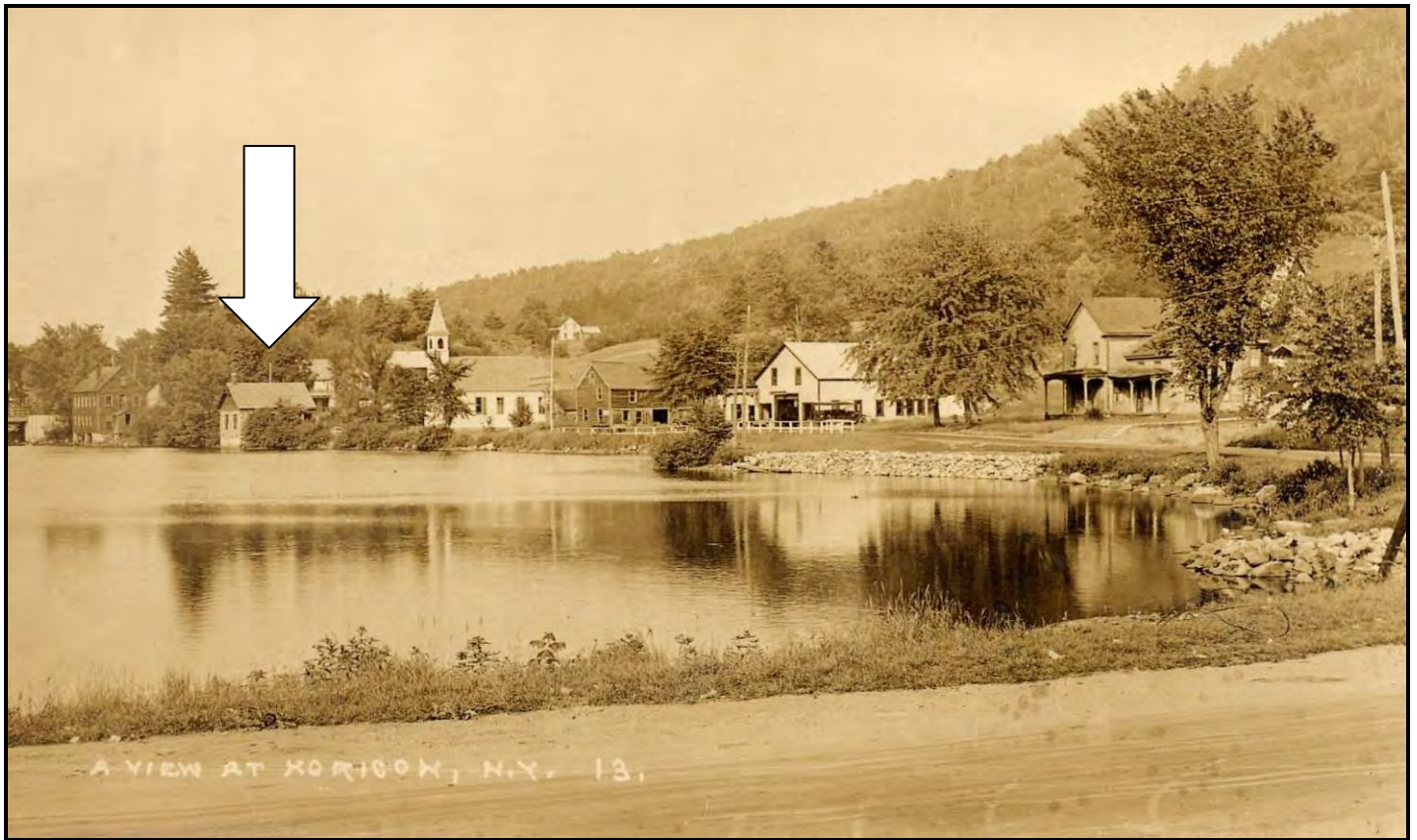
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

**HEINTZELMAN LIBRARY**

Name of Property

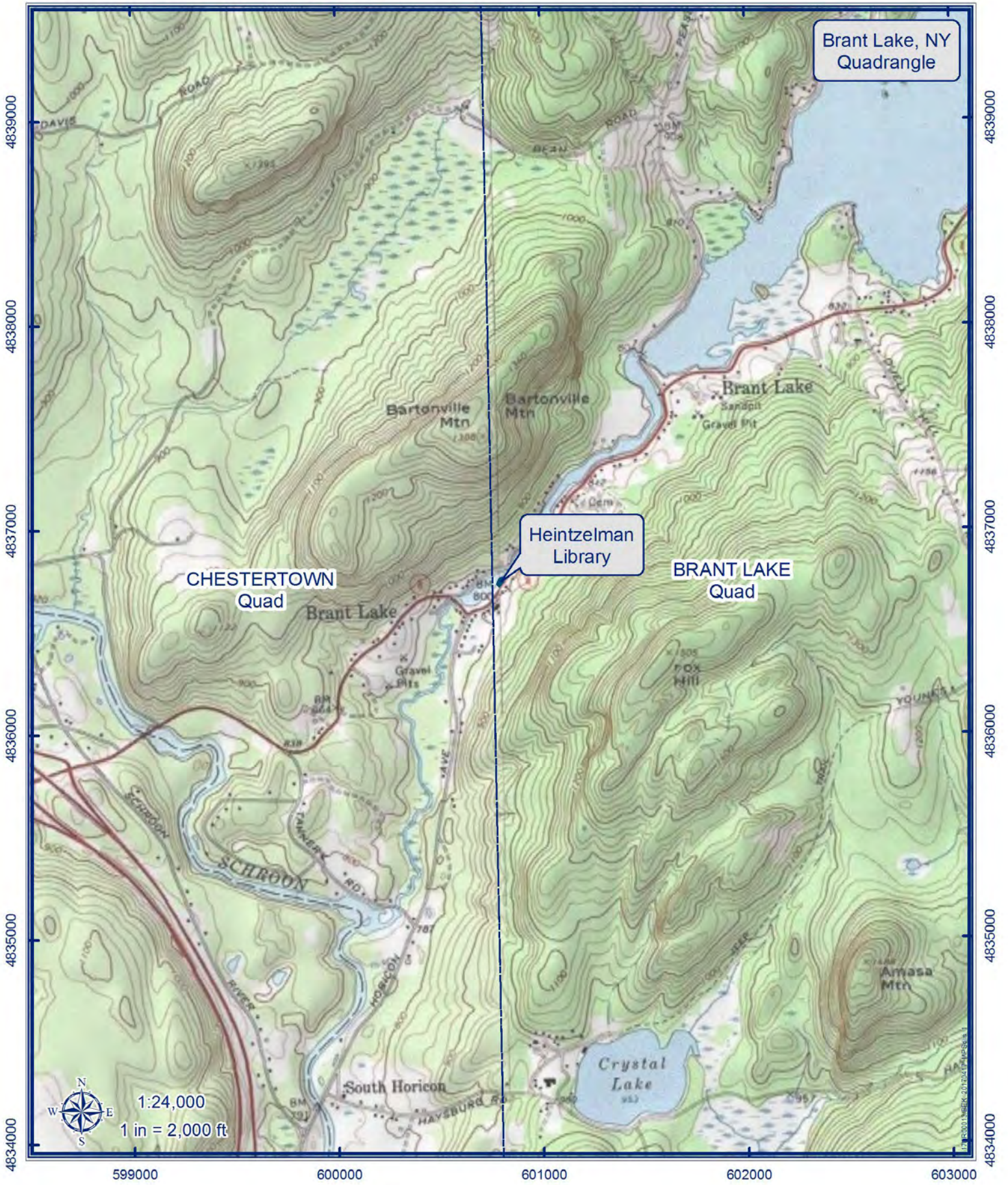
**WARREN COUNTY, N.Y.**

County and State



ABOVE, undated early twentieth century view (library is in the middle distance, center left)



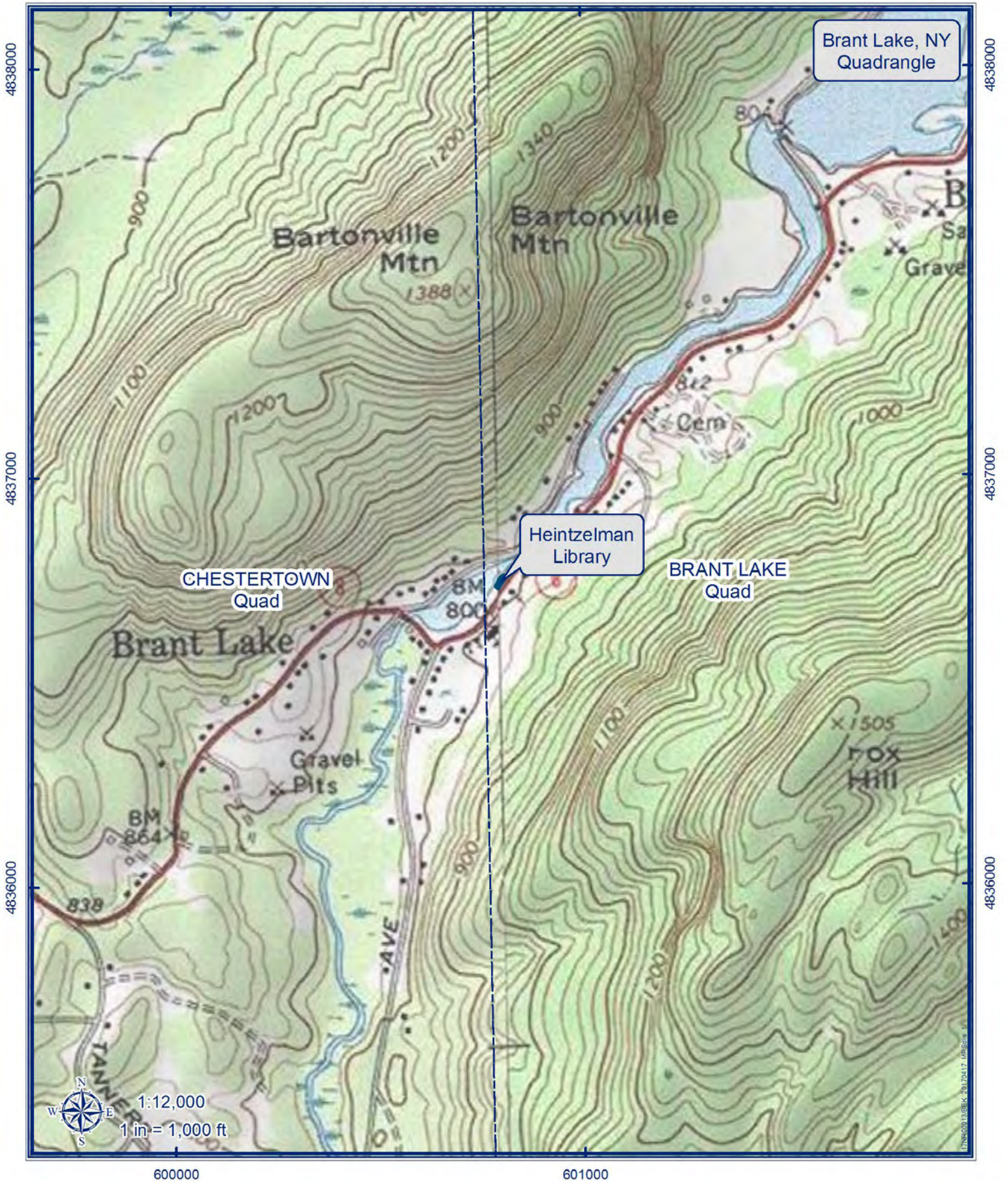


Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: North American 1983  
Units: Meter



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation





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



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation



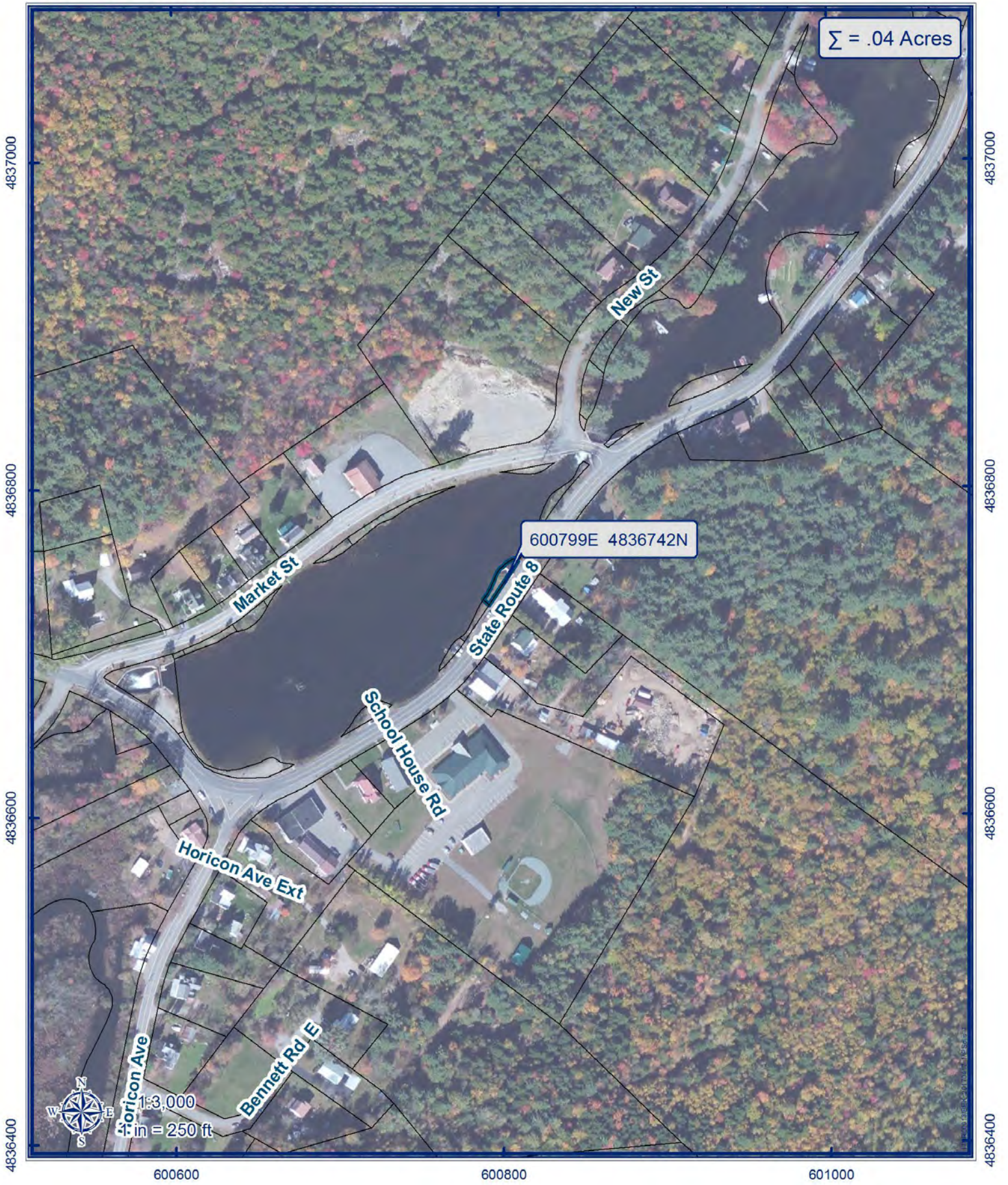


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Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: North American 1983  
Units: Meter



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation





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



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation





PLEASE DO NOT STOP HERE  
OR BLOCK THE DRIVEWAY  
OR DRIVEWAY FOR TRUCKS  
OR TRUCKS

THE  
GRAND  
GRAND  
GRAND



HEINTZELMAN LIBRARY  
BUILT IN 1927 BY GENEROUS  
OFFERS MADE BY MRS. EMILY  
HEINTZELMAN AND RESIDENTS  
OF THE TOWN OF BEESON











WUNTZELMAN LIBRARY  
1907







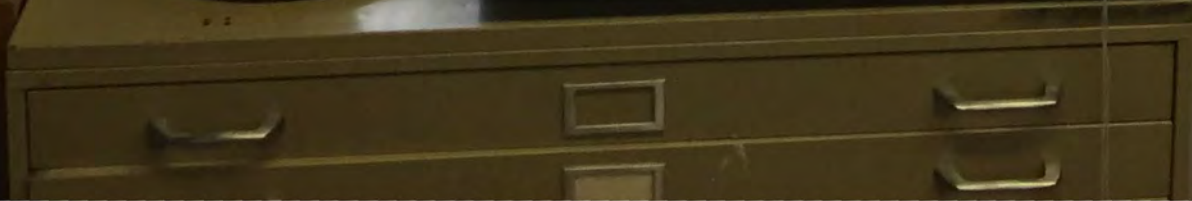
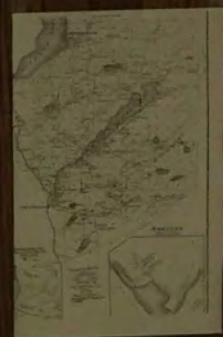




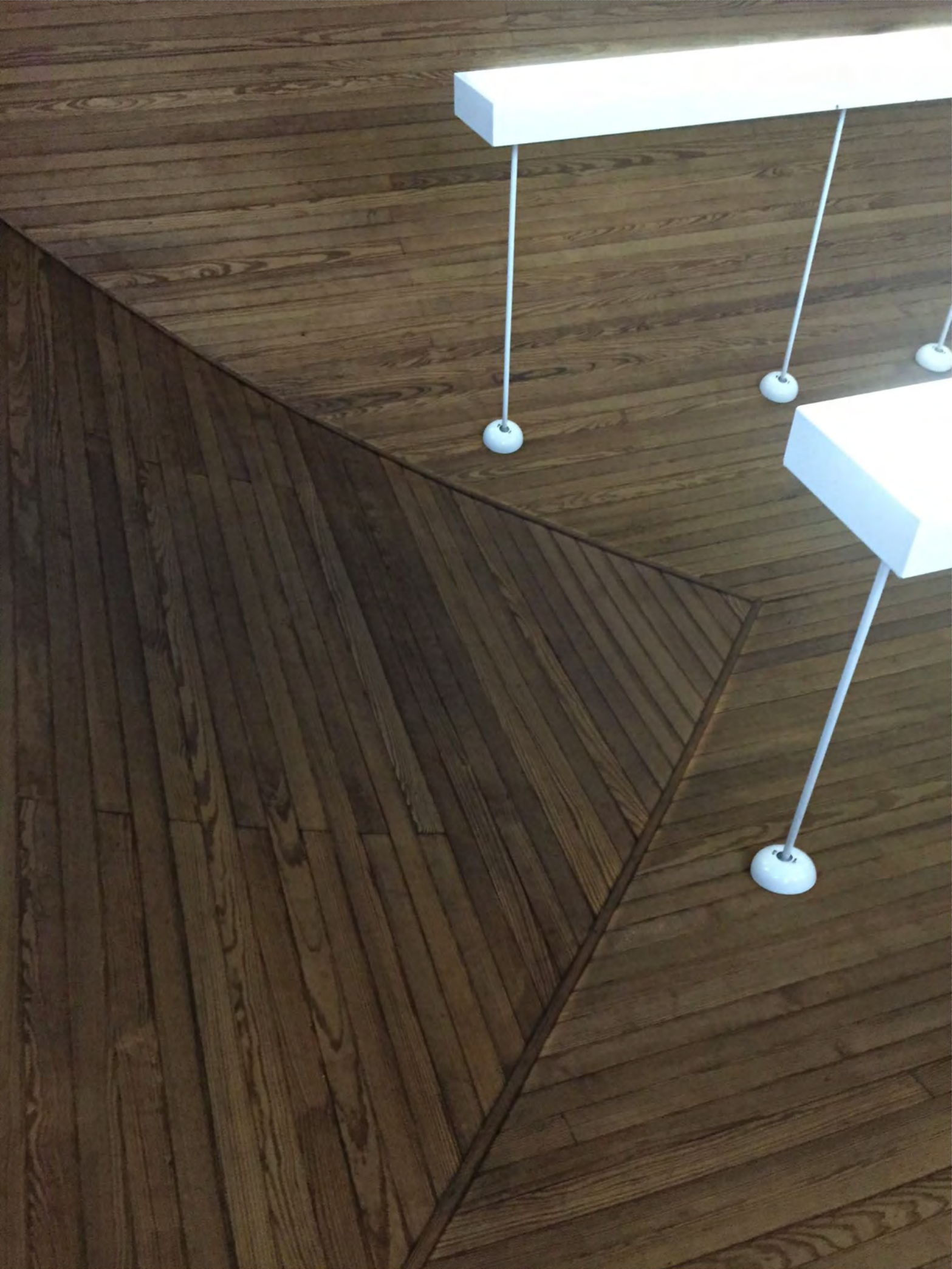




EXIT











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received:  Date of Pending List:  Date of 16th Day:  Date of 45th Day:  Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept  Return  Reject  Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



**Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation**

**ANDREW M. CUOMO**  
Governor

**ROSE HARVEY**  
Commissioner



5 May 2017

Alexis Abernathy  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Miller Block and Townhouse, Chemung County  
Biggs Memorial Hospital Complex, Tompkins County  
Cash-Draper House, Orange County  
Heintzelman Library, Warren County  
Rest Haven, Orange County

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank  
National Register Coordinator  
New York State Historic Preservation Office