

56-2383

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 #10 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 Gooley Club
other names/site number Outer Gooley Club, Inner Gooley Club
name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number Gooley Club Road not for publication
city or town Newcomb / Minerva / Indian Lake vicinity
state New York code NY county Essex / Hamilton code 041/031 zip code 12852 / 12842

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Lon Duval Mackay Date 3.19.2018

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government DSHPD

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:)

Signature of the Keeper Alexis Abenady Date of Action 5/4/18

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

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 type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input checked="" 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	
15	3	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
15	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.)

DOMESTIC / Camp

SOCIAL / Meeting Hall

RECREATION AND CULTURE /

Outdoor Recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Camp

SOCIAL / Meeting Hall

RECREATION AND CULTURE /

Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete, Stone

walls: Clapboard, Plywood

roof: Metal

other: _____

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Gooley Club is a 15,000-acre hunting and fishing club primarily located in New York State's Essex County; a small portion of the club extends into Hamilton County. The club is within the Adirondack Park, a six-million-acre area including both public and private lands, that was created in 1892 to guide preservation efforts. More specifically, the club is located within the Adirondack Forest Preserve, a smaller (2.6 million acres) and more tightly regulated area owned by the state. The Adirondack Forest Preserve, created in 1885, was one of the earliest and most important conservation efforts in the nation. [NHL]

Essex County, within which most the club's historic lease lies, has many miles of rivers, including the headwaters of the Hudson, Ausable, Boquet, and Saranac rivers. The topography is the most mountainous in the state and includes the state's highest peak, Mt. Marcy, and 42 of the 46 "High Peaks" (mountains over 4000') in the Adirondacks. Within this vast tapestry of wild lands and waters are three of the region's largest settlements, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, and Ticonderoga, and dozens of hamlets, including Keeseville, Ausable Forks, Wilmington, Essex, Willsboro, Westport, Newcomb, Minerva, Olmstedville, and Elizabethtown. The area's wild character is the basis for its long-standing and well-developed tourism industry, which began in earnest in the 1860s with the publication of *Adventures in the Wilderness* by William H. H. Murray.

The historical extent of the Gooley Club consists of about 15,000 acres in and around the Essex Chain Lakes located in the Towns of Minerva and Newcomb in Essex County and the Town of Indian Lake in Hamilton County. The club is located in a mountainous region south of the hamlet of Newcomb and the community on the Goodnow Flow and north of the hamlet of Indian Lake. The club is made up of two discontinuous parcels that were leased informally by several parties from Finch Pruyn & Company during the early twentieth century and then formally leased by the Gooley Club from 1947 until 2018. They are now within the Adirondack Forest Preserve, managed by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. The smaller parcel, approximately 1,176 acres, is known as the Outer Gooley Club and the larger parcel, approximately 14,005 acres, is known as the Inner Gooley Club. Together, the two parcels form the area historically leased by and known as the Gooley Club. As each area has a distinct architectural and geographical character, they are described separately. Although most of the buildings were constructed for the club, a few predate its establishment and were reused by the club for similar functions. The nomination boundary includes the entire acreage that was part of the club historically.

Narrative Description

Outer Gooley Club

The Outer Gooley Club is located on the "Gooley Thousand," the original land leased by the club in 1947. The property is characterized by its dynamic landscape, which includes part of Big Pisgah Mountain, several ponds, small ridges, and a dramatic bend of the Hudson River. Most of it is in the Town of Minerva in western Essex County; the southernmost section, south of the Hudson and Indian Rivers, is located in Hamilton County. The Outer Club is located on the west bank of the Hudson River, just north of its confluence with the

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

Indian River. The Chain Lakes Road / Gooley Club Road, which runs north from NYS Route 28 in Indian Lake, is the only route to the club, about 3.6 miles from Route 28.

The Outer Gooley Club includes a single building: the Outer Gooley Clubhouse. A ca. 1930 dormitory, which housed Finch Pruyn loggers before being used by the club, a ca. 1930 open shed, a ca. 1900 wood shed, and a ca. 2000 cabin historically located on the property are no longer extant. The clubhouse, which is located on the west side of the Gooley Club Road, is surrounded by a small open area which continues to the east side of the road and down to the riverfront. Woods surround the small clearing. Other than this one building, the Outer Gooley Club is completely undeveloped.

The Outer Gooley Clubhouse (ca. 1930, 1 contributing building)

The Outer Gooley Clubhouse is a two-story, four-bay by two-bay (about 20' x 40'), side-gabled frame building with an irregularly shaped, one-story addition on the rear (north) of the building and a shed-roofed porch that wraps around the front (south) and part of one side (west) of the building. The exterior is sided with narrow wood clapboard siding, except where otherwise noted. The main part of the building has a moderately pitched roof surfaced with galvanized metal roofing and open rafter eaves.

The wraparound porch is supported by vertical wooden posts and its joists, flooring, posts, rafters, and roof are all wood. The shed roof is surfaced with metal roofing. The railing area is surfaced with horizontal tongue and groove wood. The southern half of the front porch is screened. On the first floor, doorways fill the central two bays; these are flanked by two sets of paired six-over-six windows. The second floor is lit by four six-over-six windows. The north elevation is lit by two paired six-over-six windows on the first floor and two single six-over-six windows on the second. On the south elevation, a portion of the side porch has been enclosed (with chipboard); there are two vinyl double-hung windows and an insulated metal door in this area. A single six-over-six window lights the second story.

A one-story, gable-roofed addition, which housed the kitchen and storage areas, is located on the rear (west side) of the building. This was built in two sections, one built contemporaneously with the clubhouse and the other constructed ca. 1940. The older section is constructed like the main part of the building – wood framing, clapboard siding, open rafter eaves and a metal roof, and double-hung windows. The newer section extends the older section by another ten feet but is constructed a little differently – wood framing, board and batten siding, closed eaves with metal roofing, and awning windows. At some later date, a long open porch was also added to the north side of this addition and, in the process, the roof pitch on the northern facet of the addition's roof was changed slightly to accommodate the porch. The porch has a wood-framed and surfaced deck and wooden posts.

The interior of the clubhouse consists of a large living room and dining room on the first floor, a wooden stairway to the second floor, and a series of bedrooms and a bathroom off of a central hallway on the second floor. The interior retains historic painted tongue and groove flooring, gypsum or particle board walls and ceilings, wooden interior doors, and clear-finished trim (window and door surrounds, baseboard) throughout. Period fixtures and appliances, including pedestal sinks and a large stove, also remain. Bathroom, kitchen and storage areas are located in the rear addition, which retains similar interior features, including painted tongue and groove flooring, tile flooring, gypsum and particleboard walls and ceilings, and wood trim.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

Inner Gooley Club

The Club first obtained a lease for the Inner Gooley Club land in 1948. The Inner Gooley Club is located within the much larger Essex Chain, which is located in the Towns of Minerva and Newcomb in western Essex County. The Inner Gooley Club property is characterized by mountainous areas to the north and south with a central, flatter area featuring the chain of six lakes and several ponds. The small Cedar Mountain range separates the Inner Club from the Cedar River, which runs through the southern portion of the site, and several ponds. The Inner Gooley Club complex is located on the southern shore of Third Lake, the largest lake in the Essex Chain. Third Lake has an elevation of 1,597 feet, a surface area of 252 acres, 4.95 miles of shoreline, and five islands. Dirt roads historically used by Finch Pruyn and the Gooley Club run along the southern end of the chain and through them to the north. Stanley Brook, Donnelly Brook, and the West Branch of the Goodnow River run through flatlands north of the chain before the land begins to rise into Dun Brook Mountain and the Fishing Brook Range outside of the club's leased lands.

The original access to the Essex Chain was via the Gooley Club Road, which led north, across the Indian River and to the club. A bridge was built across the river in 1950, making access easier; this collapsed in 1978 and was not rebuilt by Finch Pruyn. Access to the Inner Gooley Club buildings on Third Lake via the hamlet of Newcomb was created in 1953. Goodnow Flow Road, which runs south from the hamlet, connects to Chain Lakes Road North, a one mile public dirt road south of the Goodnow Flowage. Behind a gate, a three-mile unimproved dirt road leads to the club complex.

The Inner Gooley Club portion of the nominated property includes 14 contributing and three non-contributing buildings. The site of the Inner Gooley Club buildings on Third Lake has an older history as a private hunting and fishing camp for sports, and some of the existing buildings predate the Gooley Club. Two of the buildings, the Main Lodge and Cabin 3, date to the use of the property as a logging camp by Finch Pruyn during the first quarter of the twentieth century. However, most of the existing buildings appear to have been built over a period of several decades beginning after 1947 when the Gooley Club was established.

The land surrounding the Inner Gooley Club buildings and the road leading to the complex is generally wooded. An access road leads into the Inner Gooley Club from the east. When the road approaches the first cabin, the land opens into the cleared area marking the club. The Main Lodge and Cabin 6 are situated along the turn-around at the end of the road, close to the shore of Third Lake. The remaining buildings, primarily cabins and lockers, are lined up close to the edge of the south side of the access road. Behind them, the land slopes upward into a wooded hillside. The land immediately surrounding the cabins and along the lakeshore of Third Lake is largely kept clear.

Several small, impermanent structures are located within the complex. While most of these structures have remained in a consistent historic location, all are of small scale, ephemeral and have been repeatedly repaired or replaced over time as necessary due to their location directly on the ground or water. These are not included in the resource count, but they all relate to the function of the club and are part of its landscape. They include: a game hanger, made up of two vertical 12-foot poles and one horizontal 16-foot pole, located between Cabin 1, Cabin 2, and Storage Locker 1 near the entrance to the club complex. A series of pulleys for hoisting and securing carcasses are attached to the horizontal pole. Near Cabins 5 and 8, three small, wooden footbridges run over the two very small streams that run into Third Lake; located directly on the ground, these are made of two boards with simple decking. East of the Main Lodge, two docks which have historically served

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

both boats and floatplanes extend into Third Lake. These are each made up of six floating sections of dock (five sections end-to-end and one section turned at 90 degrees) which are anchored with metal poles driven into the lake bottom. The dock sections are each about 4' x 12" and made up of buoyancy floats, wood framing, wood decking, and metal hardware.

While the Main Lodge and Cabin 3 vary slightly, most of the buildings of the Inner Gooley Club share several characteristics. These include block pier foundations, conventional wood frame construction, moderately pitched roofs with metal roofing, either cove, waney-edge, or sheet (TX-111) siding, double-hung windows, wood doors, and small screened porches. The cabins have two distinct subtypes: a front-gabled plan with an engaged screened porch and a side-gabled plan with a full-elevation side screened porch. Inside, the buildings typically have open wall and ceiling framing, painted wood floors, and very little in the way of interior finishes.

This resource list includes all of the contributing and noncontributing buildings, structures, and other site features at the Inner Gooley Club. All are keyed to the attached site map and illustrated by the attached photographs.

Main Lodge, ca. 1930 (1 contributing building)

The Main Lodge is a narrow, one-story, roughly two-bay by nine-bay (about 20' x 90') front-gabled building. The exterior walls of the Main Lodge are surfaced with unfinished waney-edged siding with an average reveal of about 10." This siding is also known as Adirondack or "Brainstorm" siding. It is made by running logs through a sawmill to produce 1" thick slabs without dressing the lateral edges of the planks, thus leaving a "waney" edge exposed when installed in a clapboard fashion. The main part of the building is gable-roofed but a storage addition on the rear (west) end of the building has a three-sided hip roof; a porch facing the lake (north side of building) has a shed roof, and there are simple shed-roofs over two entrances on the south side of the building. The roofs are surfaced with metal roofing with older galvanized corrugated roofing on the north side of the roof and a newer painted (green) roofing elsewhere. The main roof has a simple fascia and enclosed soffit. The other roof areas have open rafter eaves. The roof is punctuated by two metal chimneys and two ventilators.

The eastern elevation (primary gable) has an engaged open porch at the northeast corner under the primary gable, off of the kitchen. The southern elevation is lit by one vinyl replacement window and seven six-pane casement windows; all are trimmed with flat painted wood. Two wood paneled doors covered by shed-roofed entry porches punctuate the elevation, breaking up the bank of windows. All of the doorways on the building are also trimmed with flat-painted wood. The eastern end of the north elevation is lit by five six-pane casements. The shed-roofed porch, which has screened-in windows, extends from the building about two-thirds of the way down the elevation.

The Main Lodge is laid out in four main areas. From east to west: a kitchen and pantry, the dining room, the caretaker's residence with porch, and a storage area. The kitchen/pantry area is about 20' x 20.' Its walls are surfaced with horizontal tongue and groove wood and the floors are wood. There are large work surfaces over home-made base cabinets, a large gas cook stove, and lots of open shelves and places to hang kitchen utensils. Off the kitchen are two pantries with open shelves and other storage areas. The dining room is similarly finished with wood floors, T&G walls, and an open (to the rafters) ceiling.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

Cabin 1, ca. 1950(1 contributing building)

Cabin 1 is a rectangular, one-story, one-bay by two-bay (about 10' x 20' in size) wood-framed, front-gabled building which sits on concrete blocks. The exterior of the cabin is clad in unfinished waney-edge siding. The western elevation of the cabin has an engaged porch with a screen door and screened-in windows. The north and east exterior walls are lit by two 2/2 double-hung windows and one fixed light window. It has a moderately pitched roof surfaced with ribbed metal roofing and has open rafter eaves. The roof is pierced by a metal stove pipe that serves the cabin's wood stove. Entrance to the cabin is via a set of simple wood steps through a wood screen door, onto a screened-in porch, and then through a single wooden door. On the north side of the cabin is a small, attached shed-roofed structure that provides space for a wood pile.

The inside of the cabin is a single room with a wood floor, open framing, a wood stove and space for a couple of beds. Lighting is provided by a series of incandescent gas mantle lights, supplied with fuel from an exterior propane tank.

Cabin 2 (ca. 1950), 1 contributing building

Cabin 2 is a rectangular, one-story, one-bay by two-bay (about 12' x 14') wood-framed, side-gabled building which sits on concrete blocks. The exterior walls of the cabin are clad in unfinished waney-edge siding. On the north elevation, the roofline extends to incorporate a 6' x 12' screened-in engaged porch. Two vinyl double-hung windows are visible on the north elevation under the porch. The cabin has a shallow-pitched roof surfaced with ribbed metal roofing and has open rafter eaves. The roof is pierced by a metal stove pipe that serves the cabin's wood stove. Entrance to the cabin is via a set of simple wooden steps, through a wood screen door onto a screened-in porch, and then through a single wooden door. On the west side of the cabin is a small, attached shed-roofed structure that provides space for a wood pile.

The inside of the cabin is a single room with a wood floor, open framing, a wood stove and space for a couple of beds. Lighting is provided by a series of incandescent gas mantle lights, supplied with fuel from an exterior propane tank.

Cabin 3 (ca. 1930, 1 contributing building)

Cabin 3 is a rectangular, one-story, one-bay by two-bay (about 10' x 20') wood-framed, side-gabled building with a rear shed-roofed addition about 8' x 12' in size. The whole building sits on concrete block piers. The exterior of the cabin is clad in painted wood, novelty cove siding. A shed roofed, screened-in porch about 5' x 24' in size extends from the north elevation. The exterior walls are lit by two 2/2 wood double-hung windows on each of the north and east elevations and two 1/1 wood double-hung windows on the west and south elevations. The main cabin has a moderately pitched roof surfaced with ribbed metal roofing and has open rafter eaves. The roof is pierced by a metal stove pipe that serves the cabin's wood stove. The rear addition and front porch also have metal roofs. Entrance to the cabin is via a wood screen door onto a screened-in porch and via two wood doors to the interior. On the west side of the cabin is a small, attached shed-roofed structure that provides space for a wood pile.

The inside of the cabin has three rooms. The main part of the cabin has been subdivided into two rooms – one used as a bed/bunk room and the other as a kitchen/eating area. The rear addition is a single room used as a

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

bed/bunk room. Most of the interior walls of this cabin are surfaced with horizontal tongue and groove wood. The floors throughout have been covered with Masonite and are painted. In the kitchen are a wood stove, a simple gas stove, and wall shelves. Lighting is provided by a series of incandescent gas mantle lights, supplied with fuel from an exterior propane tank.

Outhouse (ca. 1960, 1 contributing building)

The outhouse is located behind Cabin 3. It is a 4' x 4' wood-framed, shed roofed structure, sided with unfinished waney-edged siding and with a single vertical wood plank door (with a half-moon cut-out).

Cabin 4 (ca. 1955, 1 contributing building)

Cabin #4 is a rectangular, one-story, one-bay by two-bay (about 19' x 26') wood-framed, gable roofed building which sits on concrete blocks and wood piers. The exterior of the cabin is clad in unfinished waney-edge siding. The western elevation of the cabin has an engaged porch with a screen door and screened-in windows. It has a moderately pitched roof surfaced with ribbed metal roofing and has open rafter eaves. The roof is pierced by a metal stove pipe that serves the cabin's wood stove. The cabin is lit by five 1/1 wood double-hung windows. Entrance to the cabin is via a set of simple wood steps through a wood screen door, onto a screened-in porch, and then through a single wooden door. On the north side of the cabin is a long, attached shed-roofed structure that provides space for a wood pile.

The interior of this cabin is divided into two rooms using chipboard over 2"x 4" framing. The interior walls are also covered with chipboard and the floor is made of painted plywood. Lighting is provided by a series of incandescent gas mantle lights, supplied with fuel from an exterior propane tank.

Cabin 5 (ca. 1950, 1 contributing building)

Cabin 5 is a rectangular, one-story, one-bay by two-bay (about 18' x 22') wood-framed, side-gabled building on concrete block piers. The exterior of the cabin is clad in unfinished waney-edged siding. A shed roofed, screened-in porch about 6' x 18' in size extends from the north elevation; the porch has a metal roof and open rafter eaves. The exterior walls are lit by five six-over-one wood double-hung windows. The main cabin has a moderately pitched roof surfaced with ribbed metal roofing and has open rafter eaves. The roof is pierced by a metal stove pipe that serves the cabin's wood stove. Entrance to the cabin is via a set of simple wooden steps through a wood screen door onto a screened-in porch and then through a metal door into the interior. On the west side of the cabin is a small, attached shed-roofed structure that provides space for a wood pile.

The inside of the cabin is a single room with painted tongue and groove wood flooring and chipboard applied over most of the open framing in the space. Lighting is provided by a series of incandescent gas mantle lights, supplied with fuel from an exterior propane tank.

Cabin 6 (ca. 1955, 1 contributing building)

Cabin 6 is a rectangular, one-story, one-bay by two-bay (about 15' x 25') wood-framed, front-gabled building; foundation material could not be observed. The exterior of the cabin is clad in unfinished waney-edge siding. The western elevation of the cabin has an engaged porch with a screen door and screened-in windows. The

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

walls are lit by two two-over-two wood double-hung windows and one fixed wood window. It has a moderately pitched roof surfaced with ribbed metal roofing and has open rafter eaves. The roof is pierced by a metal stove pipe that serves the cabin's wood stove. Entrance to the cabin is via a wood screen door to the screened-in porch, and a single wood door to the interior of the cabin. On the east side of the cabin is a small, attached shed-roofed structure that provides space for a wood pile.

The inside of the cabin is a single room with a painted plywood floor, open framing, a wood stove and space for a couple of beds. Also visible from the interior is the exterior tongue and groove exterior sheathing for the walls and roof, all painted white. Note that the porch may be a later addition or was substantially rebuilt, as evidenced by its chipboard interior roof and wall sheathing. Lighting is provided by a series of incandescent gas mantle lights, supplied with fuel from an exterior propane tank.

Cabin 7 (ca. 1950, 1 contributing building)

Cabin 7 is a rectangular, one-story, one-bay by two-bay (about 10' x 14') wood-framed, side-gabled building which sits on large stones. The exterior walls of the cabin are clad in unfinished waney-edge siding. A shed roofed, screened-in porch about 5' x 14' in size extends from the north elevation; the porch has a metal roof and open rafter eaves. The exterior walls are lit by two four-pane casement windows and one six-pane casement window. The cabin has a moderately pitched roof surfaced with ribbed metal roofing and has open rafter eaves. The roof is pierced by a metal stove pipe that serves the cabin's wood stove. Entrance to the cabin is via a wood screen door to the screened-in porch, and a single wood door to the interior of the cabin. On the west side of the cabin is a small, attached shed-roofed structure that provides space for a wood pile.

The inside of the cabin is a single room with a painted tongue and groove wood floor, open framing, a wood stove and space for a couple of beds. Also visible from the interior is the exterior tongue and groove sheathing for the walls and roof, all of which has been painted. Lighting is provided by a series of incandescent gas mantle lights, supplied with fuel from an exterior propane tank.

Cabin 8 (ca. 1990, 1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

Cabin 8 is a rectangular, one-story, one-bay by two-bay (about 16' x 22') wood-framed, front-gabled building which sits on poured concrete piers. The exterior of the cabin is clad in unfinished waney-edge siding. The eastern elevation of the cabin has an engaged porch with a screen door and screened-in windows. The exterior walls are lit by six 1/1 vinyl double-hung windows. It has a moderately pitched roof surfaced with ribbed metal roofing and has open rafter eaves. The roof is pierced by a metal stove pipe that serves the cabin's wood stove. Entrance to the cabin is via a wood screen door to the screened-in porch, and a single metal door to the interior of the cabin. On the west side of the cabin is a small, attached shed-roofed structure that provides space for a wood pile.

The inside of the cabin is a single room with a painted plywood floor, open framing, a wood stove and space for a couple of beds. Some of the interior walls are covered with chipboard. Also visible from the interior is the exterior plywood sheathing for the walls and roof. Lighting is provided by a series of incandescent gas mantle lights, supplied with fuel from an exterior propane tank.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

Bath House (1994, 1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

The Bath House is a one-story, two-bay by two-bay (20' x 25') wood frame building with a moderately pitched front-gable roof with open rafters, surfaced with metal roofing. The exterior is sided with stained TX-111 siding and is lit by three 1/1 wood double-hung windows, two 6/6 wood double-hung windows, and one awning window. The building sits on poured concrete piers and, between the piers, there are insulated panels to protect the plumbing from freezing.

The entrance to the building is via an elevated wood deck with stairs and railings. Two insulated metal doors provide access to the building. The left door leads to the men's bathroom and the right door leads to the women's bathroom. Both interiors have chipboard walls and ceilings, tile floors, and gas heaters. The men's bathroom has three (chipboard) toilet stalls, two wall-mounted sinks, and two metal cabinet showers. The women's bathroom has two (chipboard) toilet stalls, two wall-mounted sinks, and one metal cabinet shower. There are some electric lights and outlets in each bathroom.

Storage Shed (1994, 1 non-contributing building; postdates period of significance)

The storage shed is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay (9' x 12') wood frame building with a moderately pitched front-gable roof with open rafters and surfaced with metal roofing. The exterior is sided with stained TX-111 siding and there is one vertical plank wood door into the structure. On the west side of the structure is a 6' x 12' open shed, surfaced with metal roofing.

Lockers (ca. 1970, five contributing buildings)

The Inner Gooley Club complex has five storage locker buildings, as shown on the site map. They are different sizes but are constructed in much the same way. They are wood framed, shed-roofed buildings sitting on concrete blocks and are sided with stained TX-111; this siding has likely been replaced over time, though much of the original structure appears to remain. Each (except 5) has a series of doors on both long sides, which gives users access to the storage areas within. The doors are also made from TX-111 siding and none of the lockers has windows. The roofs are surfaced with metal roofing.

- 1: (Lockers 1-24) 8' x 55'
- 2: (Lockers 25-34) 8' x 20'
- 3: (Lockers 35-39 and 63-72) 8' x 40'
- 4: (Lockers 53-62) 8' x 20'
- 5: (Lockers 45-52) 4' x 32' (doors on one side only)

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

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.)

Social History

Entertainment / Recreation

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1930 - 1968

Significant Dates

ca. 1930, 1947, 1950

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/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 period of significance begins ca. 1930, when the Main Lodge and Cabin #3 at the Inner Gooley Club and the house at the old Gooley farm were constructed by various entities to serve recreational purposes. The period of significance extends to 1968 to reflect the Gooley Club's continuing significance into the twentieth century.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Gooley Club is historically significant under Criterion A in the areas of social history and recreation for the land's association with a series of recreational hunting camps primarily catering to urban sportsmen during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Club is also significant as a mid-twentieth century example of a private hunting and fishing club established on an enormous parcel of leased land in the Adirondacks, illustrating the resurgence of hunting and fishing and the establishment of new forms of recreational leasing in the region during that period. A hundred years before, the Adirondacks had begun developing into a popular destination for wealthy sportsmen. To cater to this clientele, Harvey Bonney, a Civil War veteran from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, established the first sportsman's camp on the Essex Chain Lakes in 1866. Assisted by Michael and Olive Gooley, who later ran a separate camp from their farmhouse closer to Indian Lake, the operation was a success. Arvin Hutchins and his family operated the Chain Lakes camp into the early twentieth century. Gooley and Hutchins closed their camps and/or sold the land to the Finch Pruyn Company, a major lumber corporation, in 1905 and 1916, respectively. During the early twentieth century, especially after World Wars I and II, more men began participating in recreational hunting and fishing, as vehicles and equipment became less expensive and they had more leisure time. After discovering Oliver Hutchins' sportsman's camp at the former Gooley farm property during the late 1930s, Lyman Beeman, then president of Finch Pruyn, and Frank Juckett and Wes Joslyn, executives of the Sandy Hill Iron and Brass Company in Glens Falls, were shocked by the rapid increases in the number of hunters coming to the region. Seeking to preserve the hunting experience that they had come to love, they approached Finch Pruyn with a proposal to form a hunting club and formally lease acreage at the two sites: the former Gooley farm (Outer Gooley Club) and the Essex Chain Lakes (Inner Gooley Club). They were successful and formed the Gooley Club in 1947. In 1950, after incorporating, the club obtained its first formal lease from Finch Pruyn. This lease marked the beginning of what would become the Finch Pruyn Company's very successful leasing program and set a new pattern of hunters and fishermen leasing land in the Adirondacks during the twentieth century. The club, whose members were largely made up of men from the Glens Falls area, the Capital region, and the Central Adirondacks, was an almost immediate success due to its excellent location, availability of fish and game, and the camaraderie that grew between members.

The club is additionally significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a rare surviving example of an Adirondack hunting club established during the mid-twentieth century. The lands historically leased by the Gooley Club include two areas, both of which included earlier built resources from earlier recreational uses of the land. The Outer Gooley Club included a thousand acres around the old Gooley farm, and the Inner Gooley Club, featured a clubhouse and cabins on Third Lake; together, they provided access to approximately 15,000 acres of leased land. The Outer Gooley Club, built ca. 1930, had been used as a boardinghouse for sports and lumbermen and was easily adapted for club use. Under Finch Pruyn's ownership, the resources associated with the earlier hunting clubs at the Essex Chain were lost. When the Gooley Club obtained the lease for the Inner Club, the property retained a ca. 1930 lodge and a lumber camp cottage. These buildings formed the core for what would become the Inner Gooley Club complex, a handful of ca. 1950 hunting cabins tucked around a central clubhouse. The Inner Gooley Club's rustic, frame cabins and clubhouse exemplify the hunting camp vernacular building type in their modest size and finishes, engaged porches, live edge siding, use of salvaged doors and windows, and open, simple, but comfortable interiors. Built to be semi-permanent

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

structures in a clear, if informal grouping, the Inner Gooley Club complex is a rare surviving example of a twentieth century hunting camp.

Hunting and Fishing in the Central Adirondacks and Chain Lakes

The Central Adirondack region, encompassing the present towns of Indian Lake, Minerva and Newcomb, began to be lightly settled during the first half of the nineteenth century. The region's earliest settlers were primarily subsistence farmers who settled along its lakes, rivers, and roads. The discovery of iron ore at Tahawus during the 1820s and the subsequent establishment of a series of blast furnaces ending in the mid-1850s drew workers and their families to the region. In addition, lumbering became an important industry in the area by the mid-1840s. The Indian River, which connected to the Hudson, was attractive as a water route enabling quantities of logs to be transported to mills to the south. Lumbermen dammed the Indian River to create Indian Lake and established logging camps in the vicinity. Spurred by the lumber industry, which left open clearings and deserted shanties attractive to new farmers, settlement slowly increased in the region. Due to the increase of lumbering in the Adirondacks and throughout the state, New York led the nation in the production of lumber in 1850.¹

While most, if not all, residents participated in subsistence hunting and fishing in addition to farming or working in extractive industries, some made or supplemented their living hunting for urban markets. During the 1850s, Bradford Barnes Hutchins moved his family from Vermont to Indian Lake. Hutchins fished for trout and hunted, storing his venison and fish in an ice house and transporting them to Glens Falls or Troy for sale. This trade also allowed him to purchase goods in urban markets for sale and private use. Operating on a similar model, other individuals traveled throughout the region purchasing game from local hunters and reselling it to restaurants and consumers in the cities.²

As New York's urban areas grew more crowded during the early nineteenth century, wealthy families began escaping to the countryside and artists, authors, and explorers began seeking adventure and inspiration in New York's wild forests. Hudson River School painters helped to rehabilitate the public image of American wilderness; rather than frightening and primeval, these landscapes came to be part of the American aesthetic identity and culture at the same time fresh air and time in nature was being recognized as healthful. New hotels began popping up in the Catskill Mountains to serve the sportsmen, fishermen, and families seeking to tramp through them, or at least enjoy classic views in person. The growth of the urban middle class as the century wore on expanded the population able to engage in extended leisure and recreational activities.

By the mid-nineteenth century, more adventurous sportsmen began making their way into the Central Adirondacks. Spurred by the 1869 publication of the Rev. William H. H. Murray's *Adventures in the Wilderness* and the construction of new railroad lines into the Adirondacks, the region became a popular summer vacation destination for the middle-class and wealthy urbanites during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

¹ Ted Aber and Stella Brooks King, *The History of Hamilton County* (Lake Pleasant, NY: Great Wilderness Books, 1965), 427-8; Brad Edmondson, *Environmental Affairs in New York State: An Historical Overview* (Albany, NY: New York State Archives, 2001), 12.

² Aber and King, *Hamilton County*, 431-2

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

Between 1856 and 1900, the number of summer tourists in the Adirondacks increased from 3,000 to 250,000.³ Areas served by rail lines, such as Lake George or Raquette Lake, became resort destinations, while smaller mountain communities met the increase in tourism activity by developing a cottage industry in hospitality. Visitors needed transportation, accommodations, board, and guides to take them to choice locations to hunt and fish, and Adirondack communities and individuals rose to meet their needs. Once they had become familiar with the region, some individuals purchased property to build private cabins or camps or joined together to form hunting clubs; the latter was facilitated in 1876 when the New York State legislature allowed clubs and corporations to post their land and establish it as a game preserve.⁴ This influx of visitation to the region led to increasing concern about the state's water and timber resources, which were both being impacted due to the intensive practices of logging and other extractive industries. This ultimately led to the creation of the Adirondack Forest Preserve, the first state forest preserve in the country, in 1885 (NHL). The Adirondack Park, a six-million-acre area including both private and public lands, was established in 1892.⁵

Alongside the increase in leisure time and travel, the popularity of sport hunting grew nationwide between 1865 and 1900, fueling the creation of new sporting periodicals, manuals, and the popularity of vacations to remote destinations. For urban men who did not need to engage in hunting out of necessity, it became particularly attractive for its association with the country's early frontier and agricultural history, rural virtues, chivalrous English hunters, mastery over nature and self, and potential for camaraderie with other men. In nature, modern men hoped to engage in simpler living and a slower pace. "Roughing it" in the Adirondacks offered urban men adventure and outdoor recreation, the potential to strengthen relationships with friends or hunting club members, and to connect with guides who were romanticized as "avatars of nature" itself. By the turn of the century, the region would gain a reputation as an enormous resort for wealthy sportsmen.⁶

What the region initially lacked in tourist amenities, it especially made up for in skilled outdoorsmen and hunters who could serve as guides. Adirondack guides benefited from conditions which improved hunting in the region. While deer populations remained abundant through the mid-nineteenth century across New York State, they quickly began to dwindle due to habitat loss and overhunting. The deer population reached a statewide low between 1880-90, but remained high in the wild, central Adirondacks. In addition to having fewer hunters, the increase in lumbering left open areas with sprouts and seedlings that were attractive to deer. The region's deer population increased, reaching its peak in 1890.⁷

Anticipating growing demand from sports, Harvey Hoxie Bonney, a Civil War veteran from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, acquired property on and around Third Lake in the Essex Chain in 1866-67 and built a small log camp intended to cater to the influx of sportsmen to the region.⁸ While the chain is located primarily in the

³ Louise A. Halper, "A Rich Man's Paradise: Constitutional Preservation of New York State's Adirondack Forest, a Centenary Consideration," *Ecology Law Quarterly* 19 (1992): 221.

⁴ Halper, "A Rich Man's Paradise," 224.

⁵ Halper, "A Rich Man's Paradise," 264-267.

⁶ Daniel Justin Herman, *Hunting and the American Imagination* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 2001), x-xiii, 10-11, 138-149, 188 (quote), 248-49; David E. Shi, *The Simple Life: Plain Living and High Thinking in American Culture* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), 170-172.

⁷ C.W. Severinghaus and C.P. Brown, "The White Tailed Deer in New York," *New York Fish and Game Journal* 3 (1956): 138-142

⁸ Bonney purchased Great Lots 57 and 58 of Township 18. These parcels would be associated with camps in the Essex Chain for decades. Bonney's first and last names are spelled numerous ways in historic documents. This nomination

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

Towns of Minerva and Newcomb, the best access to the Bonney camp was from the south by way of Indian Lake. To get to the camp, sportsmen endured a long journey, typically traveling by rail to North Creek, by wagon to the Cedar River in Indian Lake, which had to be crossed by raft (and later by barge), and then taking a three-mile ride or walk to Bonney's camp. Previously a moulder by trade, Harvey became a skilled hunter and trapper either by profession or avocation. The enterprise was enough of a success that Bonney hired local residents Michael and Olive Gooley to help him run his camp on Third Lake by 1880. Olive Porter, a resident of Indian Lake, married Michael Gooley (Goelet), a Canadian logger, in 1875 when she was 16 and he was 32. They had a child, James, the following year. The couple initially lived with Olive's father, and Michael soon purchased a 160-acre lot between the North River Bridge and the mouth of the Indian River, not far from Bonney's camp. Effectively in the right place at the right time, the young, hard-working couple fit Bonney's operation well and contributed to its growth. Historic photographs from the period show Harvey Bonney, often in the role of a guide, his wife, Annie Caswell of Troy, her mother, and Mike and Olive Gooley along with sports out at the camp (Figure 1).⁹

The Bonney camp's accommodations, which included a log and a frame building by 1888, were spartan, but game and fish were plentiful, which ensured the success of the business (Figure 2). While the tourist season was primarily from ice out in spring into fall, the Gooleys lived in the remote location year-round and operated a small farm to provide for their needs and those of their guests. In 1886, Michael and Olive entered into an agreement to purchase the property from Bonney; the couple agreed to a mortgage held by Bonney and were gradually paying him for the land.¹⁰ However, the family was met with misfortune in 1891. One of the two buildings at the camp was lost to fire, and their only son, James, became terminally ill, reportedly from influenza, and died the following year. After the loss of their son they gave up the effort and returned the property to Bonney. Seeking a less isolated location, Michael Gooley traded his 160-acre parcel with Frank Moody in 1892 for a property overlooking the Hudson at its confluence with the Indian River (later the Outer Gooley Club). They built a house, established a farm, and operated a boarding house where they hosted sportsmen and loggers, often as many as 30-40 during the spring river drives, and which was well-known for its good table. The Gooleys continued living at the property through 1905, when they separated and decided to sell the land to the Finch Pruyn lumber company.¹¹

After being forced to take back the Essex Chain property in 1892, Bonney sold it to Arvin and Louisa (Esther) Hutchins and Asa Porter.¹² Arvin and Louisa had both grown up in the southern Adirondacks; they were from Johnsburg and Whitehall, respectively, and they appear to have met and started their family in Bakers Mills by

uses the spelling given in his 1915 death certificate. *Warrensburgh News*, September 30, 1915; Death Certificate for Harvey Hoxie Bonney, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, September 22, 1915. Available in "Massachusetts Deaths, 1841-1915," database with images, *FamilySearch* from State Archives, Boston; FHL microfilm 2,407,132.

⁹ Letter from Tom Roach to Bob Sherry, March 13, 1996. Typescript, family histories and genealogy. Third Lake Bonney Photos binder. Collection of Tom Velastro.

¹⁰ Family histories. Washburn, Porter, Gooley, Morehouse, Payne, family history binder. Third Lake Bonney Photos binder. Collection of Tom Velastro.

¹¹ Third Lake Bonney Photos binder. Collection of Tom Velastro; Deed from Michael Gooley and Olive Gooley to George A. Finch, February 6, 1905. Third Lake Bonney Photos binder. Collection of Tom Velastro

¹² Deed from Harvey Bonney to Asa Porter and Arvin Hutchins, November 2, 1892, Book 25, page 167. Hamilton County Clerk's Office, Lake Pleasant.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

1880, when he was 29 and she was 17.¹³ Arvin and Louisa moved to the property with their three sons, George (b. 1881), Oliver (b. 1887), and Carl (b. 1891). That year, Arvin was listed among the guides available in Indian Lake in the 1892 edition of Stoddard's *The Adirondacks*.¹⁴

The Hutchinses renamed the property the Chain Lakes Sportsman's Camp and made major improvements to it, constructing a large, 30' x 90' two-story lodge and several cottages and removing the old hotel building (Figure 3). Perhaps due to financial strain as a result of this investment, Arvin Hutchins and Asa Porter sold the land to the firm of J.H. Wilson and Son in the Town of Indian Lake in 1895; Hutchins continued operating the camp under this ownership.¹⁵ The early years in the Chain Lakes also proved to be a fruitful experience for the Hutchins family. Louisa had six additional children by 1905 (Libbie b. 1892, Clara b. 1894, Frances b. 1897, Horace b. 1898, Louis b. 1899, Roland b. 1901); overall, the couple raised 16 children at the site (Figure 4).¹⁶ The Hutchinses actively promoted the camp, and newspapers published accounts of successful groups of hunters and fishermen who stayed there.¹⁷ A 1902 brochure for the Hutchins Camp included several photographs, pricing, and a rich description of the site:

Tucked away in such a remote part of the Adirondacks, that few persons know of its existence is one of the most beautiful and picturesque places in the mountains. "Seven Chain Lakes" situated in Hamilton County nine miles north of Indian Lake village and twenty-seven miles from North Creek, the nearest railroad station, consisting of, as the name implies, a connecting chain of seven lakes, and within ¼ to 3 miles of which are ten other lakes and ponds all accessible by mountain trail. On third lake, the largest of the chain, is located Hutchins Camp with its main building built of logs, and three small log cottages for family or private party use, furnishing in all accommodations for 40 people, forced from the original capacity of 8 people to present size by recommendations of patrons only... the Hutchins Camp being the only habitation on the 17 lakes gives its patrons exclusive use of all of these. The proprietor is an experienced guide, and he with others to be had are always at the call of sportsmen.¹⁸

Hutchins would transport sports into camp from Indian Lake, for a fee, and charged \$10-11 a week for room and board in the main building, \$12.50 a week for the same in a cottage, and \$35-40 a week for a private cottage. Boats and guides were rented at a weekly or daily rate, but guns and fishing gear were furnished for free. Testimonial letters included with the brochure praised the camp's remoteness, comfort, and unexcelled hunting and fishing.¹⁹

¹³ This nomination refers to Arvin Hutchins wife as Louisa Hutchins, which is consistent with census records. Other documentation, primary and secondary, refers to her as Louise Hutchins, Esther Hutchins or Esther Lamphere, but reports her age and those of her children similarly. Louisa may have gone by Esther to distinguish her from her mother, Luisa Ross, who began living with the Hutchins by 1910; State Census, New York, 1905; Federal Census, 1910; "Births from the Hamilton County News, 1901" transcribed by Annie Weaver, available at <<http://hamilton.nygenweb.net/vitals/HamNewsBirths1901.html>>.

¹⁴ State Census, New York, 1905; S.R. Stoddard, *The Adirondacks: Illustrated*, 22nd edition (Glens Falls, NY: S.R. Stoddard, 1892), 216A.

¹⁵ Deed from Asa Porter and Arvin Hutchins to J.H. Wilson and E.A. Wilson (firm of J.H. Wilson & Son), March 28, 1895, Book 27, page 94. Hamilton County Clerk's Office

¹⁶ The newspaper reported on the successful delivery of Louisa Hutchins's 15th child. *The Warrensburgh News*, February 8, 1900.

¹⁷ *The Morning Star* (Glens Falls), October 1, 1905; "Local Anglers are Happy," *The Warrensburgh News*, May 18, 1905; "Local Anglers are Busy," *The Warrensburgh News*, May 24, 1906.

¹⁸ "Hutchins Camp, Hamilton County, New York," Brochure. Third Lake Bonney Photos binder. Collection of Tom Velastro.

¹⁹ "Hutchins Camp, Hamilton County, New York," Brochure.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

The family maintained connections with Bakers Mills, where Louisa's mother lived and several of her children married, into the twentieth century. Newspaper accounts also suggest that it was not unusual for them to hire friends and family from this region, including Albert Wescott and Mary Morgan from Bakers Mills and J.E. Davis and Joseph Hackett from Wevertown, rather than locally in Indian Lake.²⁰ In 1910, Arvin Hutchins purchased the Dunn House in Johnsbury, which he renamed the Hutchins House and operated as a boardinghouse; this operation was short-lived, as the 1915 and 1920 censuses report Arvin was living in Indian Lake.

Hutchins likely pursued this option as he felt his claim on the Chain Lakes camp was becoming more tenuous. In 1903, J.H. Wilson & Son sold the Chain Lakes camp parcels to the Jeremiah Finch and Samuel Pruyn of the Finch Pruyn lumber company.²¹ Finch Pruyn allowed Hutchins to continue operating the camp through an informal agreement and progressively began logging the land. Hutchins continued to operate the Chain Lakes Camp with the assistance of family members until 1916. The Hutchinses stayed on as managers, maintaining the buildings, assisting with lumber camps, and hosting occasional sports, until 1918.²²

Finch Pruyn & Company & Logging the Adirondacks

Due to its location along the Hudson River and its natural falls suited to water power, Glens Falls had a predominant sawmill industry during the nineteenth century. Samuel Pruyn and Jeremiah and Daniel Finch had all become familiar with the Adirondack region, and with each other, through their work in the lumber industry and at regional mills. In 1865, the three men purchased the Glens Falls Company mill and formed the Finch Pruyn Company. Over the next decade, they purchased nearby mills and worked to establish the company as a sawmill and lumberyard and black marble and lime quarry. As the lumber and milling operation grew to dominate the business, Finch and Pruyn began purchasing large tracts of forestland in the Adirondacks to provide a steady, long term source of materials. By 1900, the company owned more than 100,000 acres in the Adirondacks and had become the largest lumber business on the Hudson River. After building additional pulp and paper mills, the company formally incorporated and began producing paper in 1905.²³

Finch Pruyn had begun purchasing land in the Essex Chain for industrial purposes by the early twentieth century and was the clear buyer for the Wilsons when they chose to sell their land in the Essex Chain. A 1912 map (Figure 5) from the Finch Pruyn Company archives confirms that timber harvesting had been underway near the camp in recent years. After the Hutchins family left its caretaker role in 1918, there is a limited record

²⁰ *Warrensburgh News*, June 29, 1905; *Glens Falls Times*, July 26, 1906; *Warrensburgh News*, May 2, 1907; *The Troy Times*, May 4, 1915.

²¹ Deed from James H. Wilson and Sarah A. Wilson and Edward A. Wilson and Martha I. Wilson to Jeremiah Finch and Samuel Pruyn (Finch & Pruyn Company), August 19, 1903, Book 29, page 320. Hamilton County Clerk's Office, Lake Pleasant.

²² Federal Census, 1910-20; State Census, New York, 1915; *The Warrensburgh News*, March 10, 1910; Warren County Historical Society, "Buildings of Johnsbury," June 1, 2013. Available at <<http://www.warrencountyhistoricalsociety.org/publications/rewind-october-15-2017-abraham-lincoln-and-upstate-new-york/rewind-back-issues-2013/rewind-june-1-2013-buildings-of-johnsbury/>>.

²³ Finch Paper, "Finch's First 150 Years," <<http://www.finchpaper.com/history/>>; Roger A. Dziengeski, "Finch Pruyn Forests: 135 Years or Private Land Management in the Adirondacks," *The Forest Preserve* (2000): 79; Halper, "A Rich Man's Paradise," 201.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

of activity at the camp for a period of time. Finch Pruyn maintained some of the camp's buildings and may have built a small number of additional structures, which they used for both sporting purposes and as a logging base camp. When they were not being actively used for housing workmen and staff, Finch Pruyn appears to have allowed the casual use of these buildings. Cabin 3 is shown on company maps from the period; this building and the Main Lodge are the oldest extant buildings located at the Inner Gooley Club. A Finch Pruyn map from 1930 (Figure 6) refers to Cabin 3 as the McLane Cottage; it also appears to be mentioned in a 1939 Finch Pruyn Woods Boss diary entry as the McIntyre Camp.²⁴

As Finch Pruyn continued to acquire more land during the early twentieth century, it was not uncommon for the company to develop informal arrangements for the use of their land. It appears that this was particularly the case at places like the former Hutchins camp which retained existing buildings and a reputation as a hunting and fishing destination. While Finch Pruyn does not appear to have engaged in formal leases initially, recreational leasing in the Adirondacks was not unknown during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In his 1903 report, William F. Fox, the superintendent of New York State Forests, noted the existence of 60 private preserves owned by individuals or organizations in the Adirondacks. At least two, the Adirondack Club (Tahawus Club) and the Fenton Game Preserve Association leased large tracts of land for the use of their members.²⁵

The Hutchins's two-story lodge remained at the site through the 1920s when, according to oral histories, it was lost to fire. A group of fishermen had arrived at the site, started a fire in the woodstove, and proceeded to go fishing. Much to their regret, a fire broke out and burnt the lodge to the ground along with a number of guideboats that had been stored on the porch. A new lodge and boardinghouse (extant) was constructed soon after, and appear on the 1930 Finch Pruyn map (Figure 6).

Establishment of the Gooley Club

During the early twentieth century, hunting remained popular in the Adirondacks, both among locals and visiting sportsmen. New hunting laws and bag limits, which were pushed into legislation by wealthy members of hunt clubs and organizations, cut down on the recreational and commercial overhunting fed by a culture of conspicuous consumption. Residents of Adirondack communities initially bristled at or ignored these new regulations, which they perceived as a reasonable protection from visiting sportsmen but an inappropriate restriction on their subsistence hunting. These regulations effectively made all hunters of all classes sport hunters. Gun and ammunition companies embraced this new market, which it had previously neglected in its focus on middle and upper class sportsmen. The number of hunting licenses sold doubled, due in part to returning World War I veterans, at the same time as firearms prices dropped; in 1920, rifles and shotguns were produced at half their pre-World War I cost. The increased mobility offered by automobiles, growth and accessibility of state forest preserve lands, greater leisure time allowed by legislation mandating shorter workweeks and more time off enabled more men to participate in recreational hunting. By 1945, a quarter of men identified as recreational hunters.²⁶

²⁴ 1912 and 1930 maps, Finch Pruyn Company archives.

²⁵ William F. Fox, "The Adirondacks: Private Preserves," *Forest and Stream*, February 28, 1903, 170; Paul Schneider, *The Adirondacks: A History of American's First Wilderness* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 2016), 269; Halper, "A Rich Man's Paradise," 224.

²⁶ Herman, *Hunting and the American Imagination*, 237-240, 269-7; Aber and King, *Hamilton County*, 216-17.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

Just as returning veterans created surges in the general hunting population after World War I, the sport received an additional boost as a recreational pastime nationwide after World War II. In some states, these numbers were dramatic – in Texas, hunting license sales increased 171 percent between 1945 and 47.²⁷ In Pennsylvania, growth was steadier, accounting for a 30 percent increase between 1938 and 1958.²⁸ Particularly in the case of urban, blue-collar men, serving in the war may have been a first introduction to using firearms. This experience also provided them with access to firearms, creating a group of veteran-hunters who “tramped through the woods with rifles they had been issued during the war, picked up on the beaches of Normandy, or purchased at the servicemen’s discount.”²⁹ Men of all classes returned to a country with a booming economy and well-paying jobs. Many, focused on building and engaging in their communities, joined local civic and social organizations and clubs.³⁰ Instead of hunting out of need, these men hunted for pleasure. The idea of piling into a car for a hunting weekend with friends, joining a hunting club, or establishing a hunting camp appealed to men who sought an escape from the bustle of postwar life, missed the camaraderie of other men that they had grown used to in wartime, or simply sought time in nature as new residential and commercial developments gobbled up the countryside around their cities and towns.

The postwar years also brought a new era of Adirondack tourism. While more people traveled to the region, facilitated by the creation of new roads, such as State Route 9 in 1926, their needs had changed. The large, wooden hotels that had previously served as havens to scores of train travelers were too large and outmoded for more-mobile, automobile tourists, and many hotels were lost to fire and neglect. New, flashier motels off the region’s main roads, many of which popped up in the 1920s-40s, or smaller, former boardinghouses were more successful at attracting the traveling public. The construction of I-87, beginning in 1957, provided increased and quicker access to the Adirondacks. Their bank accounts flush with postwar prosperity, families who loved to boat, hunt, fish, ski, or hike looked to the Adirondacks and established seasonal camps and second homes in the mountains.³¹

Oliver Hutchins, who had been about five years old when his parents moved to the Chain Lakes, grew up as part of the greater Indian Lake community. During his early twenties, he married Vina (LaVina) Severie and they had a son, Arthur, in 1910. Oliver appears to have been active in the management of the Chain Lakes Camp. By 1920, Oliver and Vina had purchased land on Big Brook Road in Indian Lake and were operating a farm.³² However, farming may not have suited them. Under a casual arrangement with Finch Pruyn, the owners of the property, Oliver and Vina began operating a boardinghouse and hunting camp at the old Gooley Farm property (Outer Gooley). Oral histories suggest that the building used by the Gooleys was lost by fire during the early twentieth century and that the current building was constructed ca.1930. Due to Oliver and

²⁷ Clark E. Adams, Neal Wilkins, Jerry L. Clarke, “A Place to Hunt: Organizational Changes in Recreational Hunting, Using Texas as a Case Study,” *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 28 (2000): 790.

²⁸ Curt Miner, “Hardhat Hunters: The Democratization of Recreational Hunting in Twentieth Century Pennsylvania,” *Journal of Sport History* 28 (2001), 47.

²⁹ Miner, “Hardhat Hunters,” 47.

³⁰ Robert D. Putnam, *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of the American Community* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2000), 54-55.

³¹ Aber and King, *Hamilton County*, 271-2.

³² Federal Census, 1920.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

Vina's skill at providing a good table, guiding sports, connections to the community, and their excellent location, the operation was a success.³³

Around 1940, and certainly by 1945 when it was reported in the Glens Falls *Post-Star*, Byron Andrus of North Creek began operating a hunting camp at the former Bonney/Hutchins location in the Chain Lakes (Inner Gooley) under an informal agreement with Finch Pruyn.³⁴ Andrus, a former Barton mines employee who had been injured on the job and lost a good deal of one hand, hoped to capitalize on the postwar increase in Adirondack tourism and hunting just as his predecessors had. He was also a skilled guide, and held the New York State Conservation Department's Guide License #121.³⁵ While the camp remained remote, only accessible via Indian Lake, its excellent location and small complex of buildings dating to Finch Pruyn's ownership made it an attractive destination.

In 1939, Lyman Beeman, the Finch Pruyn company president, visited Oliver Hutchins's hunting camp at the old Gooley farm on the invitation of Frank Juckett and Wes Joslyn, both executives of the Sandy Hill Iron and Brass Company in Glens Falls. Juckett and Joslyn, who had both visited the camp before, recommended it highly for deer hunting. In a written narrative about the founding of the club, Beeman describes his first experience hunting at the old Gooley farm:

...at the turn-off from the State road was a sign, "Oliver Hutchins Now A Hunting Camp." Although crooked and hilly, the road was good and the snow not too deep. After about four miles through heavy woods, I came to abandoned fields. Soon I could hear the river and then coming up a hill I could see it. There at the top stood the house and farm outbuildings. Frank, Wes, and a small group from Sandy Hill came out on the porch. I drove my car into a shed.

It was one of those perfect hunting experiences. Mrs. Hutchins cooked lusty, delicious meals and her cute little daughter served shyly and efficiently, although not yet a teenager. In the evening, Oliver and Joe King, the head guide and about 70 years old, sitting about the big wood stove in the living room, planned the hunting for the next day. The other younger guides, the two Georges, George Bennett and George Osgood, appeared the next morning. Deer were plentiful and we had shooting on every drive. Small game was everywhere.

To make the experience complete, the area was uniquely situated between the mouth of the Indian River downstream on the Hudson, and the Cedar River upstream. A brook close by went underground and came up again in the middle of the river like a big spring. Just below the Indian, one entered the wild upper gorge of the Hudson extending down past the high blue ledges. The more level fertile ground had evidently been cultivated for many years, perhaps as far back as the Civil War when the best stands of timber were taken (the old fields were cut again in the 1950's). For three quarters of a century it was an important staging point of the river drive and until 1951 the river drive buildings between the farmhouse and the river were in active use in the annual spring drive.³⁶

Beeman and the others continued returning to the Hutchins camp at the old Gooley farm during the early 1940s and began visiting Andrus's camp on the Chain Lakes. While they continued to enjoy their visits, they noticed dramatic changes after the end of World War II. The number of hunters coming to the old Gooley property increased, and Oliver had an increasingly difficult time managing them. Beeman arrived mid-week for a hunting trip in the fall of 1947 to find that the main building was already full. Oliver sent him to one of the river drive buildings, which he was using as temporary lodging. When he arrived, Beeman was met with a

³³ Arnold W. DeMarsh, *Indian Lake, Hamilton County* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007); Lyman A. Beeman, Sr., "The Gooley Club," 1. Typescript in the collection of the Gooley Club.

³⁴ *The Post-Star* (Glens Falls), October 11, 1945.

³⁵ Bill Roden, "Adirondack Sportsman," *Warrensburg-Lake George News*, December 20, 1962.

³⁶ Beeman, "The Gooley Club," 1-2.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

surprise: "I walked in the door and found to my astonishment a partially undressed girl reclining on a mattress pulled up close to the wood stove. It seems she was the guest of a group of hunters who had picked her up along the way to camp and brought her in as an added source of entertainment. Well – the Hutchins and other people were very much upset!"³⁷

Concerned about what they feared was the overrun and loss of their favorite hunting spot, Beeman, Juckett, and Joslyn began discussing the problem with their hunting and fishing friends. The group settled on proposing a formal lease of the land from Finch Pruyn for the "Gooley Thousand" (thousand acres) and the old Gooley farm (later the Outer Gooley Club). Due to his position as the president of Finch Pruyn, Beeman certainly had a strong influence on the success of their proposal. The initial cost of the lease was only \$150.00 a year. The three, along with Smith McLandress and Dr. Les Husted, met with Oliver Hutchins at his camp to begin working out an arrangement; he and his wife, Vina, agreed to stay on as caretakers. The Gooley Club's first business meeting was held on October 9, 1947 at the Queensbury Hotel in Glens Falls. In addition to electing officers, the members of the club began formally laying out plans for how the club would be organized. Forty members attended the club's first spring meeting on April 30th the following year.³⁸

At the club's first annual meeting, held on December 17, 1948 at the Queensbury Hotel in Glens Falls, President Smith McLandress announced the expansion of the club's leased area to include the addition of the Chain Lakes parcel, dramatically increasing the size of their holding. The expansion of the original lease to include the Chain Lakes Camp and lands was a logical move as it opened up an additional 15,000 acres with eight lakes, five ponds, and a long section of the Cedar River which provided an unprecedented array of fishing opportunities as well as a vastly increased private boating area and was the genesis for increasing the membership to 100. The club hired Byron and Ella Andrus to serve as caretakers of the Chain Lakes Camp.³⁹

In 1950, after the Gooley Club was formally incorporated, the club's lease was formalized; the original lease was signed by Lyman Beeman and Dr. Lester Husted on May 1, 1950.⁴⁰ This is the first known formal recreational lease of Finch Pruyn lands by a private club. According to Lyman Beeman, the Gooley Club lease "set a new pattern and policy for Finch, Pruyn in managing its forest lands."⁴¹ Aside from informal recreational agreements, the company had only previously made formal arrangements directly related to its business. For example, Finch Pruyn allowed Cornell to establish permanent sample forest plots in Newcomb in 1919; this

³⁷ Beeman, "The Gooley Club," 2.

³⁸ Beeman, "The Gooley Club," 2; Gooley Club History, 1, 22. Typescript in the collection of the Gooley Club.

³⁹ "1948 Annual Meeting of the Gooley Club," 1. Typescript in the collection of the Gooley Club.

⁴⁰ Gooley Club History, 1. "1948 Annual Meeting of the Gooley Club," 4. The 1948 annual meeting minutes allude that there was some debate over whether it was important or even necessary for the club to incorporate. It seems likely that making this step facilitated the formal lease that the club obtained only days after its incorporation, and may have been strongly recommended by Lyman Beeman or Finch Pruyn. The Club was formally incorporated on April 26, 1950. New York Businesses, "The Gooley Club, Inc." Available at <<http://m.nyork.org/the-gooley-club-inc.2353746.company.v2>>.

⁴¹ Beeman, "The Gooley Club," 3; While the company's records are not accessible, no evidence has been found that contradicts Beeman's assertion. The Hoffman Club, which remains in existence, obtained its lease from Finch Pruyn in 1952. Leases during this early period appear to have been rarer and given based on personal or company connections, as opposed to the company's greater expansion of the program in 1964. Hoffman Fish and Game Protective Association, "History," available at <<http://hoffmanclub.com/club-history>>.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

was formally established as the Finch Pruyn Experimental Forest in 1934.⁴² Finch Pruyn's choice to lease land to the Gooley Club was both practical and prescient. During the 1950s, the company's timberland holdings would increase to 202,045 acres, making it the largest private landowner in New York State. Owning large tracts which could be harvested over time was necessary to the successful operation of the business. However, this required paying annual taxes on property that might not be profitable for decades. Establishing recreational leases had the potential to help defray these costs, manage increasing recreational pressure on both public and private lands as hunters and hikers alike looked to the Adirondacks, and bring an influx of economic activity into communities throughout the region.⁴³

The dramatic expansion of the acreage leased to the Gooley Club from 1,000 to 16,000 in only a few years reflects the immediate success of both the club and Finch Pruyn's new recreational lease program. The Gooley Club and other early leases by the company helped establish a model for many others entered into by timber companies in the Adirondacks. Due to the high proportion of land ownership by private entities in the region, it also established a distinctive pattern of recreational leasing in the Adirondacks during the twentieth century. By 1962, about half of the land ownership of 10,000 acres or more in the Adirondacks was under exclusive lease. Finch Pruyn led the way, establishing a formal recreational leasing program in 1964. Three years later, 160,000 acres of their Adirondack holdings were under recreational lease. By 1971, Norwood Olmsted, Finch Pruyn's Woodlands Manager, would assert that recreation was the company's most important asset to manage on its lands. As part of the lease, Finch Pruyn also required that clubs take care of their lands. In addition to adhering to state conservation law, Finch Pruyn expected each club to keep parking and camp areas clean and to be conscious of their impact on the natural environment and wildlife habitat. Less formally, and especially at long-standing clubs like the Gooley Club, club members served as "eyes and ears" on Finch Pruyn's land, watching for wildfires or trespassers.⁴⁴

This pattern of clubs or individuals obtaining recreational leases for hunting stands in marked contrast to hunting camp ownership patterns throughout the northeast, where cultural and legal traditions discouraged large-scale leases. A 1969 survey of hunters in the northeast confirms this pattern: 45 percent of New York hunters belonged to organizations that leased land; only 18 percent of hunters in Pennsylvania and Maine, 8 percent in Vermont, and only 2 percent in Rhode Island were in this situation. These states show a clear preference for open access to private and state land, and states or companies that offer leases typically offer only small, "postage stamp" leases for cabin sites rather than leases of thousands of acres like those offered

⁴² Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, "The Adirondack Research Center," (Upper Darby, PA: Forest Service, 1957), 3; New York State College of Agriculture, *Report of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University* (Albany, NY: J.B. Lyon Company, 1920), xlviii.

⁴³ "The Adirondack Research Center," 16; Finch Paper, "Finch's First 150 Years."

⁴⁴ Robert M. Sand, "Winter Meeting – an Opinion," *New York Forester* 24 (1967), 4; "Finch Pruyn Issues Directive," *Warrensburg-Lake George News*, September 14, 1972; Norwood Olmsted, John Stock, Fred Simmons, George D. Davis, Charles Nevin, "Forest Practices and Resources in the Adirondacks," in *First Conference on the Adirondack Park*, St. Lawrence University (Canton, NY: St. Lawrence University, 1972), 91-2; Dziengeleski, "Finch Pruyn," 83-84. While it is less common in the Northeast, this recreational leasing model became common elsewhere in the United States, particularly in states with large landowners, during the mid-twentieth century. In Texas, for example, this model became ascendant during the 1960s. See Adams, "A Place to Hunt," 789-90.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

by Finch Pruyn. By 1998, Finch Pruyn held about 160 recreational leases on its Adirondack lands; 86 leases were to groups or clubs and the remainder were to individuals.⁴⁵

Architectural Resources and Evolution of the Gooley Club

Due to the exclusivity and large scale of its lease, the Gooley Club was able to begin developing a rustic, but attractive club which appealed to both blue-collar and white-collar men interested in hunting and outdoor recreation. The architectural resources of the Outer and Inner Gooley Club reflect both the evolution and growth of the club over time, but also the variety of arrangements available to clubs established during this period. The Outer Gooley Club centered on the former Gooley farm and the outbuildings (no longer extant) surrounding it. As Outer Gooley was more easily accessible by car from Indian Lake, it initially received the most attention and attendance. A former boardinghouse, the building sufficed both for housing and as a central gathering place for club members.

Getting to the Inner Gooley Club on the chain initially required a three-mile trip to the Cedar River, crossing via boat attached to ropes and pulleys on both shores, and then the final three-mile hike into camp. At the outset, the Inner Gooley Camp consisted of the ca. 1930 lodge, which had a kitchen, dining room, and caretakers' quarters, a well, and a Finch Pruyn lumber camp cottage (McLean / McIntyre Cabin; cabin 3). By 1949, Byron Andrus had constructed a series of wall tent platforms to provide additional seasonal housing.⁴⁶

In 1950, Finch Pruyn constructed a bridge (no longer extant) at the old crossing and built a passable road from that point into the chain. This finally opened the camp to more general use. While these improvements were critical to the club's growth, the company primarily made them to enable more effective logging on both leased and unleased land and transportation of the cut logs. The 1953 completion of a road from Newcomb to Third Lake, which connected to the road to the Cedar River, provided greater access and made it no longer a chore to get to the Chain Lakes camp (Figure 7).

After a year of using tents and the growth of club attendance and interest in the Inner Club, Andrus converted the tent platforms into simple one-room wood-framed cabins with metal roofs and woodstoves for heat. Lumber and supplies for the cabins and the lodge, including the range, and some boats were flown in to the site by Bud and Chuck Windhausen (Figure 8).⁴⁷ These simple buildings ultimately formed the core of the Inner Gooley Club, providing not only housing but also a rustic aesthetic that offered a visual representation of what the club aimed to be. As modest, frame buildings, they also fit squarely into the hunting camp vernacular building type. Andrus also constructed banks of wooden lockers to allow members to store gear and supplies for use when they were on Third Lake.

⁴⁵ University of Michigan Department of Conservation, *Hunting in the United States: Its Present and Future Role* (Washington, DC: Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission, 1962), 33; David Mance III, "Hunting Camp," *Northern Woodlands Magazine*, September 10, 2008. Available at <http://northernwoodlands.org/articles/article/hunting_camp>; Dave Drakula, "Pennsylvania Outdoors: Fishing and Hunting in the Adirondacks," *Olean Times Herald*, August 22, 1969; Malcom I. Bevins, *Characteristics of Hunters and Fishermen in Six Northeastern States* (Burlington, VT: Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Vermont, 1968), 36-39; Craig A. Gilborn, *Adirondack Camps: Homes Away from Home, 1850-1950* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 2000), 116.

⁴⁶ Gooley Club History, 3-4.

⁴⁷ Gooley Club History, 4.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

In the Adirondacks, the word “camp” has been used to refer to everything from temporary shelter to shanties to small homes, to sprawling, architect-designed “great camps.” As a vernacular architectural type, hunting camps and clubs can offer similar, though not quite as wide-ranging, variation, though all are characterized by their informality, simplicity, and functionality. An Adirondack hunting camp might range from a temporary tent, a semi-permanent structure erected on state land during hunting season, or a small, relatively permanent building on private or leased land. Semi-permanent or permanent hunting camps are almost universally small, one-story, front-gabled or shed-roofed frame buildings, often with an engaged porch for sleeping or storage. Beyond those basic characteristics, the specific look of a camp can vary widely based on the builder’s ability, aesthetic, and the materials available to him. Plank, live edge, shingle or clapboard siding and asphalt, corrugated or standing seam metal roofs are common, as are repurposed doors and windows. Hunting camp interiors vary as well, and can be as simple as framed out walls with no interior finish or simple plank walls with plank trim. Some might have beadboard or wainscoting, but a hunting camp’s interior is largely defined by its simplicity. Rafters are often left open, to make the small space feel larger and allow for hanging storage, and wood floors, perhaps covered with linoleum, are typical. And, of course, even the most modest traditional hunting camp has a woodstove at its center. Due to its construction of inexpensive or salvaged materials, especially if the building is not intended to be permanent, a hunting camp might appear cobbled together. This lack of visual pretension is suggestive of the informality of the social interactions inside. With a simple rustic aesthetic and vernacular design, a hunting camp is ultimately built to be an efficient, comfortable, and modest building serving as a haven in the woods for swapping stories, cooking, and drinking after a day of hunting.⁴⁸

The majority of permanent or semi-permanent hunting camps are small buildings that stand alone, perhaps with an accompanying woodshed. Hunting clubs generally maintain the vernacular characteristics of hunting camps, but feature a cluster of buildings, often with a central clubhouse. Members of hunting clubs like the Gooley Club and their caretakers used and perhaps even preferred the basic, well-established model of small, rustic frame buildings defining a hunting camp. Some, like the Gooley Club, have cabins that originated as tent platforms that were improved over time, similar to the small, closely-spaced cottages characteristic of Methodist camp communities.⁴⁹ Unlike those communities, hunting clubs lack the formality of any kind of plan. Instead, cabins might be built along a road or tucked into a hill, as long as they remained in close proximity to the central clubhouse.

The Inner Gooley clubhouse always served as a backcountry outpost. Primarily constructed ca. 1930, the simple, one-story rustic building angled along the edge of Third Lake is slightly grander than and certainly informed the design of the individual cabins surrounding it. The clubhouse is primarily characterized by its natural wood live-edge siding, regular fenestration on its north and south elevations, sloping shed roofs covering the entrances on the north, and its engaged porch on the primary gable end. As with the individual

⁴⁸ The hunting camp building type has been photographed and described by photographers, writers, hunters, and outdoorsmen. This discussion was framed by an examination of historic and contemporary photographs and of popular, contemporary discussions of hunting camps, including the articles included below. Miller and Ostrum’s *Deer Camp*, a photo-essay focused on hunting camps in Vermont, proved particularly helpful. John M. Miller and Meg Ostrum, *Deer Camp: Last Light in the Northeast Kingdom* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1992); Mance III, “Hunting Camp.”; Joe Hackett, “On the Hunt for a Camp,” *Adirondack Daily Enterprise*, May 18, 2013. Available at <<http://www.adirondackdailyenterprise.com/opinion/columns/adirondack-gadabout-outdoors-by-joe-hackett/2013/05/on-the-hunt-for-a-camp/>>.

⁴⁹ Sara Hines, “The Camp Meeting Movement as a Lean Archetype,” 1-5. Available at <http://leanurbanism.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Hines_CampMeetingMovement.pdf>.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

cabins, the simplicity and emphasis on comfort is extended to the interior, which features wooden floors, plank walls and ceilings, simple wooden trim, woodstoves, gas lighting, and open rafters. The caretaker's rooms and former shower space have similar, simple details.⁵⁰ The addition of small storage wings (ca. 1950-60) and a porch on the lake side of the lodge (1957) completed the building.⁵¹ While the Gooley Club did not initially construct this building, it is clear that its functionality and lack of pretension suited the membership.

In his years as the Inner Gooley Club's first caretaker, Byron Andrus completed a substantial amount of work to improve the camp. In 1955, he dug out a reservoir near the base of Bonnie Mountain to provide running water to the clubhouse. Four years later, without the permission of the club's directors, he built a road along the bay of Third Lake that connected with the road to Newcomb. This opened up access to the camp from a new direction, and local residents and club members began engaging with the community of Newcomb in addition to Indian Lake.⁵² After the initial decade of the club's lease, the need for improvements slowed. Over time, in response to the club's growth and needs, hot water was added, the ice house was replaced by refrigerators, more banks of lockers were added, and one cabin and a bathhouse were constructed.

Hunting, Fishing, and Camaraderie at the Gooley Club

Starting in 1948, the Gooley Club's membership remained near or at its 100-member maximum. Most members came from the southern Adirondacks, particularly Glens Falls or the Capital Region, but membership also included more local residents as well. Membership was restricted to men, but members' families were welcome to use the club in addition to the one or two guests each member could bring in during a visit.⁵³ Once the membership was firmly established, new members generally came via recommendation from existing members who were family or friends. For decades, there was always a waiting list of people eager to join as the reputation of the Gooley Club was preeminent in the Central Adirondacks for the quality of hunting and fishing and the congeniality of the membership (Figure 9).

Dues, which in the early years ran \$50 (with a \$40 initiation fee for new members) gradually increased over the next few decades to reflect increases in the cost of the lease; the leasing fee had grown to \$11,000 annually by the early 1980s.⁵⁴ In addition to an annual fee, club members and their guests were charged a daily rate for their use of the facilities (\$6.50 and \$8.50, respectively in 1948), for any meals provided to them (.75 for breakfast, 1.25 for lunch, and 2.00 for dinner in 1948), and for any guide services provided.⁵⁵ As had been established early on, formal club meetings were typically held a few times a year in the Glens Falls region to discuss maintenance needs and plans for the upcoming season.⁵⁶ The board of directors established rules of conduct for members which placed limits on the taking of fish and game that were often stricter than New York State Department of Environmental Conservation regulations. The club's conservation committee took an active role in studying the lakes and forests within the leased land and made specific

⁵⁰ It is unclear if this space dates to the original ca. 1930 construction, but was certainly in place by the time the club began using the building in 1947.

⁵¹ Gooley Club History, 5.

⁵² Gooley Club History, 5.

⁵³ Gooley Club History, 1, 4.

⁵⁴ Gooley Club History, 1.

⁵⁵ "1948 Annual Meeting of the Gooley Club," 1-3.

⁵⁶ "Gooley Club Outlines Plans for Fishing Season," *The Post-Star* (Glens Falls), April 16, 1951.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

recommendations to ensure continued successful fishing and hunting. A program of stocking was developed to supplement the natural propagation of brook and lake trout that were native to the waters. The club kept careful records of fish and game taken and cooperated with state officials to develop the most effective methods of conserving and enhancing the sporting opportunities.⁵⁷

The popularity of Finch Pruyn's recreational leasing program not only resulted in the creation of new clubs in the region and opened up new lands to recreation, but it also provided a boost to the Adirondack economy. Between April and December, the traditional season for the Gooley Club and others, clubs provided a critical source of economic activity to nearby towns by hiring local caretakers and contractors, providing revenue to local suppliers and businesses, and helped maintain year-round populations in the Adirondacks. The money spent by members traveling to and from the club also helped sustain local establishments.

The club's caretakers, who provided the care and guidance necessary for the smooth operation of the camps, have been critical to the success of the club. Oliver and Vina Hutchins and Byron and Ella Andrus helped to establish the framework for the role during the early years of the club's existence. Although the club formally established that caretakers must retire at 65 when Byron Andrus approached that age, the club held him in high esteem. The club's history states:

There is no doubt that Byron Andrus will long be remembered as part of the Legend of the Essex Chain of Lakes. He was more familiar with the terrain of that area than any person. He knew every trail, whether of man or beast and he knew the habits of deer and bear and could tell where they were most active at any time of year. He could tell where the trout would be most abundant from day to day and it was a rare day when he did not guide his party to make the best catch of anyone in camp.⁵⁸

Later Bud Arnt and his wife, Ron and Diane Butchin and Craig and Heidi Plumley served in the role (See Appendix A for a list of Club caretakers). Their personalities were varied; some were known for their intimate knowledge of the woods and waters, some for the amazing things that came out of rather primitive kitchens, and others for the colorful language they employed when things went amiss.

As one of the earliest postwar Adirondack hunting clubs, and one with a long tradition as a prime destination for hunting and fishing, Gooley Club offers insights into the development and change in sporting camp ethos and traditions over time. Year in and year out, time at a hunting camp followed a similar rhythm: early morning breakfasts planning the day's pursuit, a day in the woods, and gathering again at dinner to swap stories of game taken, the ones that got away, and reliving tales of years past. These daily rituals of hunting, fishing, and club camaraderie have been passed on from fathers to sons and have resulted in many multigenerational friendships. Several families claim three or more generations of involvement and patronage with the Gooley Club; the Hicks, Hinman, Wagner, Cooley, and MacElroy families have been associated with the club since its earliest years.

The Gooley Club's history includes many stories of its members and their hunting and fishing stories from its earliest decades (Figure 10). Tobey Miller, of Schenectady, distinguished himself by spending nearly every weekend year-round at the Essex Chain regardless of the conditions. Pete Colson, who was known as an

⁵⁷ Gooley Club History, 9; In some cases, Club members were instrumental in altering state game officials to threats to wildlife. "May Hunt Wild Dogs," *The Post-Star* (Glens Falls), January 28, 1952.

⁵⁸ Gooley Club History, 13.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

excellent fly tier and fly fisherman, enjoyed spending time at the Outer Club, which became a favorite destination for the club's fishermen. Lyman Beeman, "who does not simply take a walk in the woods," was known for expounding on the growth and conditions of the timber in the tract.⁵⁹ Two members recalled fishing on Third Lake before dinner, and got caught in a rainstorm. However, they "were not too much concerned because they had already taken aboard eight or nine very lovely native speckled trout. If you have never seen the hard rain splashing on the water in the sort of eerie light that is produced as the sun is just emerging from behind a cloud it would be worthwhile to wait for such an event even if you get wet in the bargain."⁶⁰ A successful deer drive led by Byron Andrus and guide Bill Fraser resulted in catching two bucks, one of which was an 15-point, ancient, 300-pound buck: "Dinner was late that night and no one was rocked to sleep nor did anyone complain about another person keeping them awake by snoring."⁶¹ While hunting or fishing may have formed the backdrop of the activities at the Gooley Club, it was clearly the time spent in nature and with other good friends that kept members coming back.

While membership was limited to men, the club catered to families as well, especially during the summer months when you could find whole clans gathering to enjoy outdoor recreation in the beauty of the surroundings (Figure 11). Bill Roden, who occasionally visited the club as a guest, paints a picture in his "Adirondack Sportsman" column of an evening at the Inner Club clubhouse:

Steaks were just being served as we walked into the dining hall of the Gooley Club last Saturday evening. Amid the jovial bantering of sunburned successful fishermen, we sat down to Ella's incomparable camp meal – T-Bone steaks, potatoes, string beans, sliced tomatoes, and fresh-baked rolls, topped off by home made pie and an unlimited supply of hot camp coffee. The stories of fish caught and the fish that got away were making the rounds at both tables. It had been a good day with eight or nine lakers caught by the various groups as well as several good catches of natives. One thing I noticed in this crowd which differed from the hunting season crowd was the number of youngsters present. There were four or five boys between the ages of eight and fourteen up for a day or two's fishing with their dads and this, I think, is one of the fine things about the Gooley Club. It gives a man an ideal opportunity to get away to his rustic hunting camp with his boy. Most of these men are businessmen or professional men whose heavy work schedule keeps them away from their children during most of the time at home so for the fathers a weekend fishing trip is a pretty good get-acquainted period with sons who not only find the companionship with dad more fun than they expected, but as well learn how to handle themselves in boats and how to use fishing tackle to best advantage on the gamey speckled trout which abound in the Chain Lakes.⁶²

Fishing, swimming, boating, family-style breakfasts and dinners in the lodge and evenings around the outdoor fire pit were highlights of a Gooley Club summer visit. During these days spent in the woods, inter-family friendships developed that carry on to this day.

Later History of the Gooley Club (1968–2018)

As time passed, the Gooley Club continued to evolve and new members arrived with new recreational pursuits in mind. In 1979, the membership increased to 110 and had grown to 120 by the early 2000s. Canoeing and kayaking, photography, mountain biking and bird watching joined hunting and fishing as part of the typical day's pursuits. In the mid-1990s, more amenities were added to make the camp more welcoming to families, including a bath house with hot showers and a greater emphasis on the quality and variety of meals served at

⁵⁹ Gooley Club History, 6-7.

⁶⁰ Gooley Club History, 9.

⁶¹ Gooley Club History, 10.

⁶² Bill Roden, "Adirondack Sportsman," *The Warrensburg-Lake George News*, May 30, 1963.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

the lodge. However, some things stayed the same: breakfast was always at 6:30 am, dinner at 5 during fishing season and at 6 during hunting season. In 2012, the first women members were welcomed and are now four in number out of a total current membership of 56.

In 2007, when Finch Pruyn sold its 161,000-acre working forest in the Adirondacks to the Nature Conservancy, the era of the company's recreational leases gradually began to come to an end. Three years later, the Conservancy sold the land to New York State to become part of the Adirondack Forest Preserve. The sales affected 33 clubs, including the Gooley Club, whose recreational lease of its land will come to an end in September 2018.⁶³ With a history of use spanning from 1866 to 2018, the Gooley Club represents the last iteration in a tradition of a camp on Third Lake.

⁶³ George Earl, "Gooley Club's Last Stand," *Adirondack Explorer*, July 8, 2007. Available at <<https://www.adirondackexplorer.org/stories/gooley-clubs-last-stand>>; Anthony DePalma, "State to Preserve Heart of Adirondacks," *New York Times*, February 15, 2008. Available at <<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/02/15/nyregion/15preserve.html>>; Editorial Staff, "Adirondack Finch Pruyn Lands Acquisition Presentation," *Adirondack Almanack*, August 8, 2008. Available at <<http://www.adirondackalmanack.com/2008/08/adirondack-finch-pruyn-lands.html>>; Fred LeBrun, "Era of Private Sportsmen's Clubs Ends," *Adirondack Almanack*, November 12, 2013. Available at <<https://www.adirondackalmanack.com/2013/11/fred-lebrun-era-private-sportmens-clubs-ends.html>>; Editorial Staff, "Preserve Gooley Club buildings? Probably not," *Adirondack Daily Enterprise*, August 31, 2017. Available at <<http://www.adirondackdailyenterprise.com/opinion/editorials/2017/08/preserve-gooley-club-buildings-probably-not/>>.

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Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

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Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

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Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

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Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

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Warrensburgh News, May 2, 1907

Warrensburgh News, March 10, 1910

Warrensburgh News, September 30, 1915.

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): _____

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15, 181.66

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>555081</u> Easting	<u>4861433</u> Northing	3	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>566476</u> Easting	<u>4857384</u> Northing
2	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>563973</u> Easting	<u>4851604</u> Northing	4	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>558805</u> Easting	<u>4863945</u> Northing

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

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

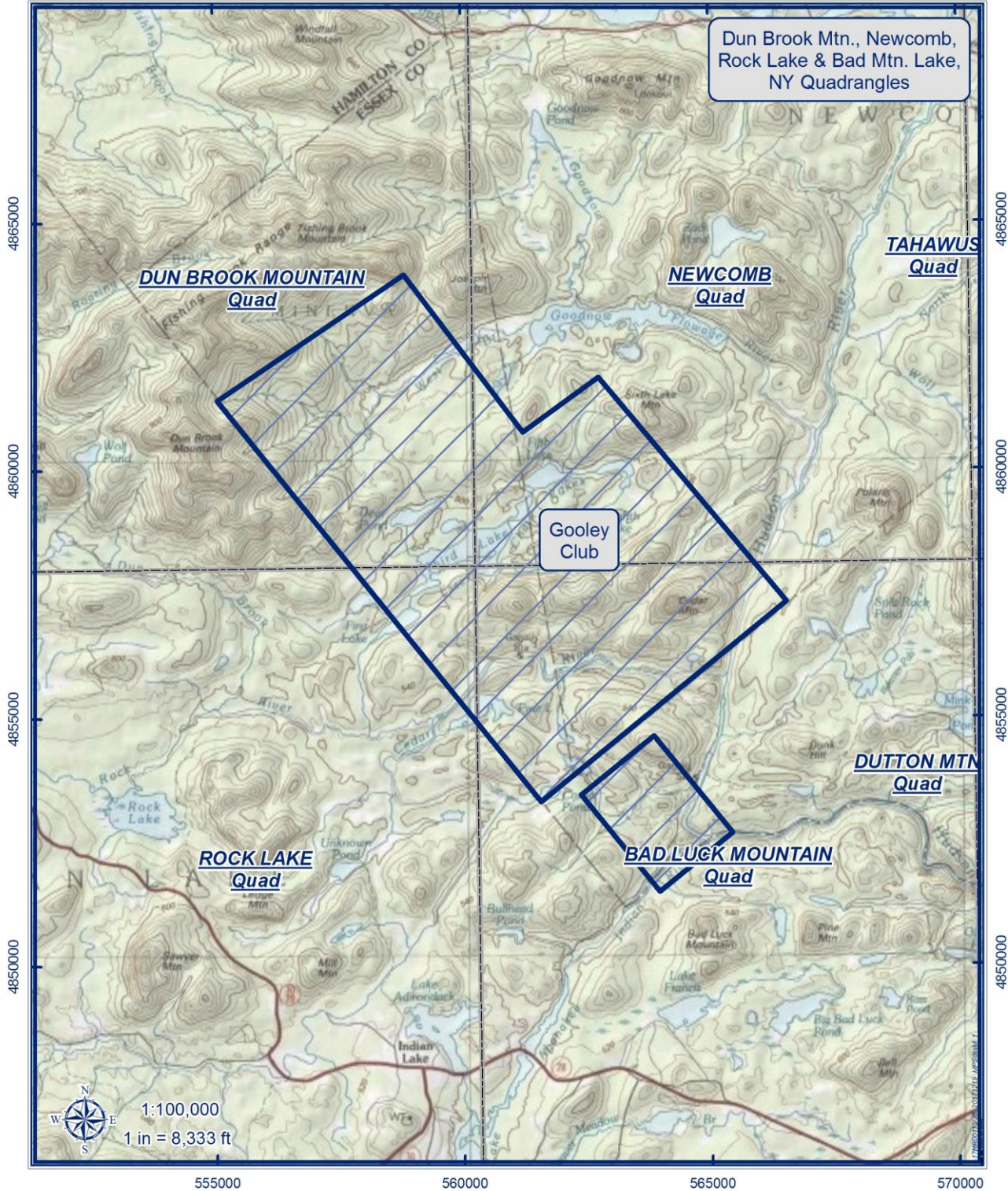
The boundary, which includes two discontinuous areas, was drawn to include the acreage historically leased by Finch Pruyn to the Gooley Club.

Gooley Club
Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY
County and State

Gooley Club

Indian Lake, Hamilton County &
Newcomb, Essex Co., NY



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



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

Gooley Club

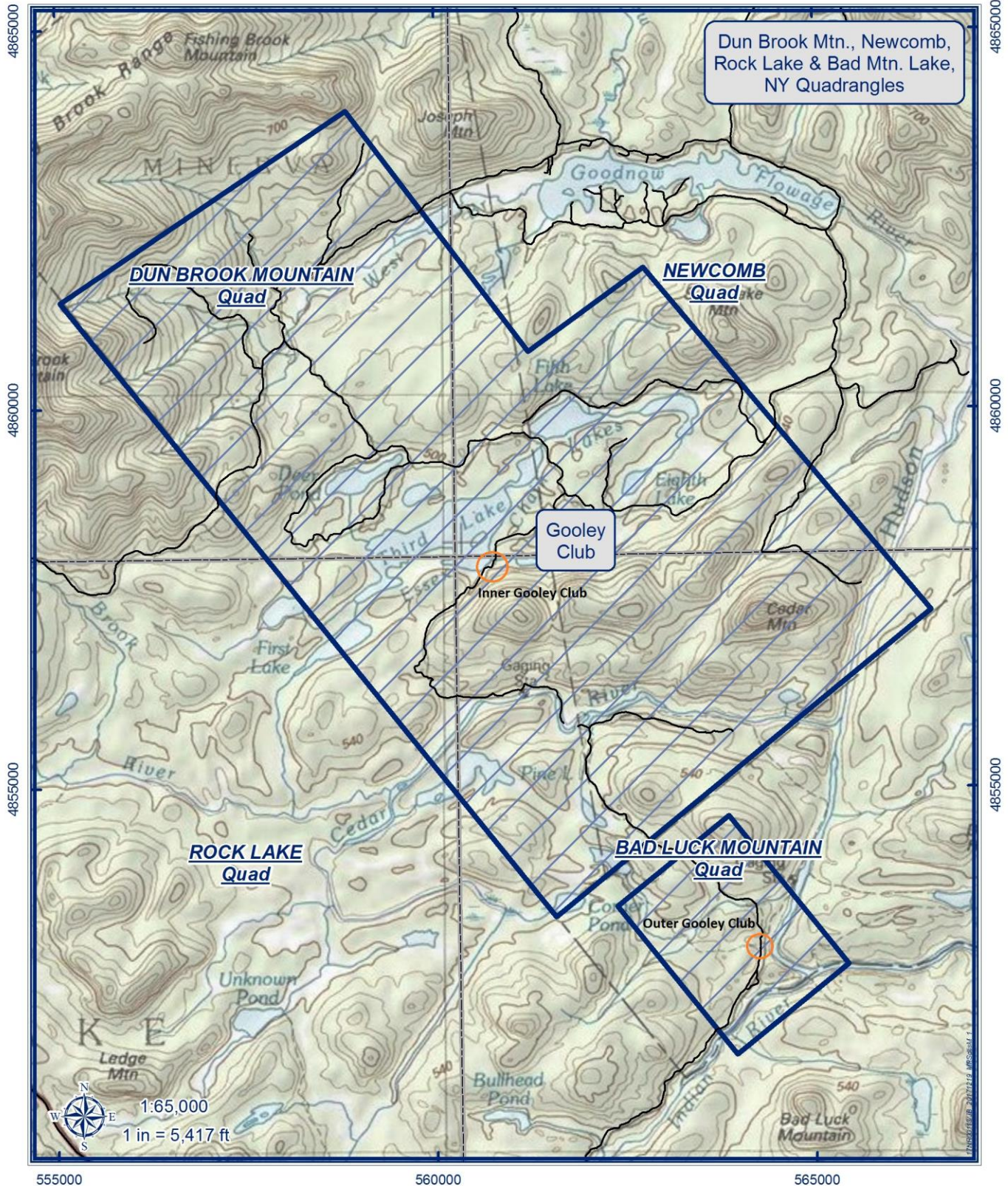
Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

Gooley Club

*Indian Lake, Hamilton County &
Newcomb, Essex Co., NY*



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



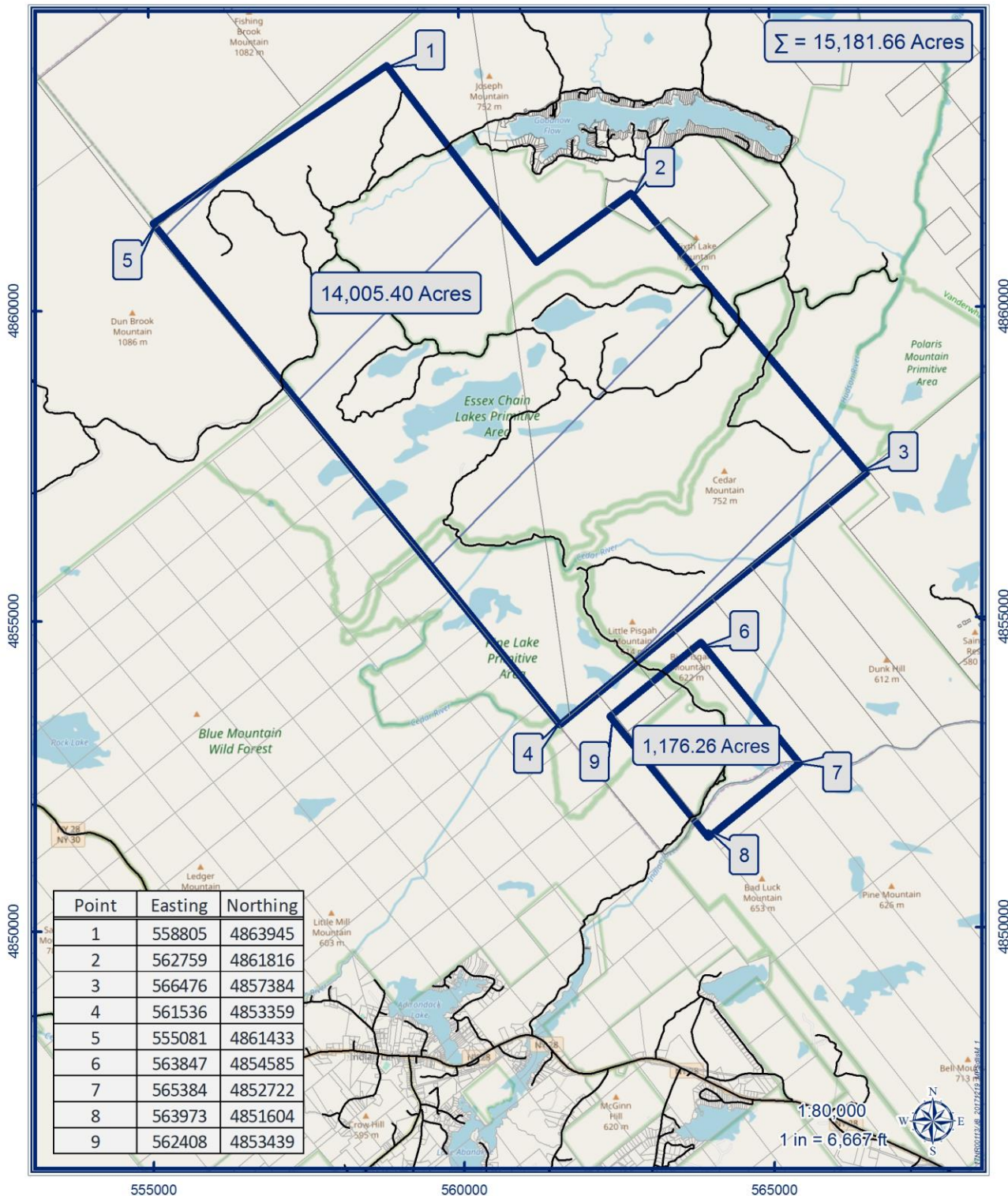
**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

Gooley Club
 Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY
 County and State

Gooley Club

*Indian Lake, Hamilton County &
 Newcomb, Essex Co., NY*



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



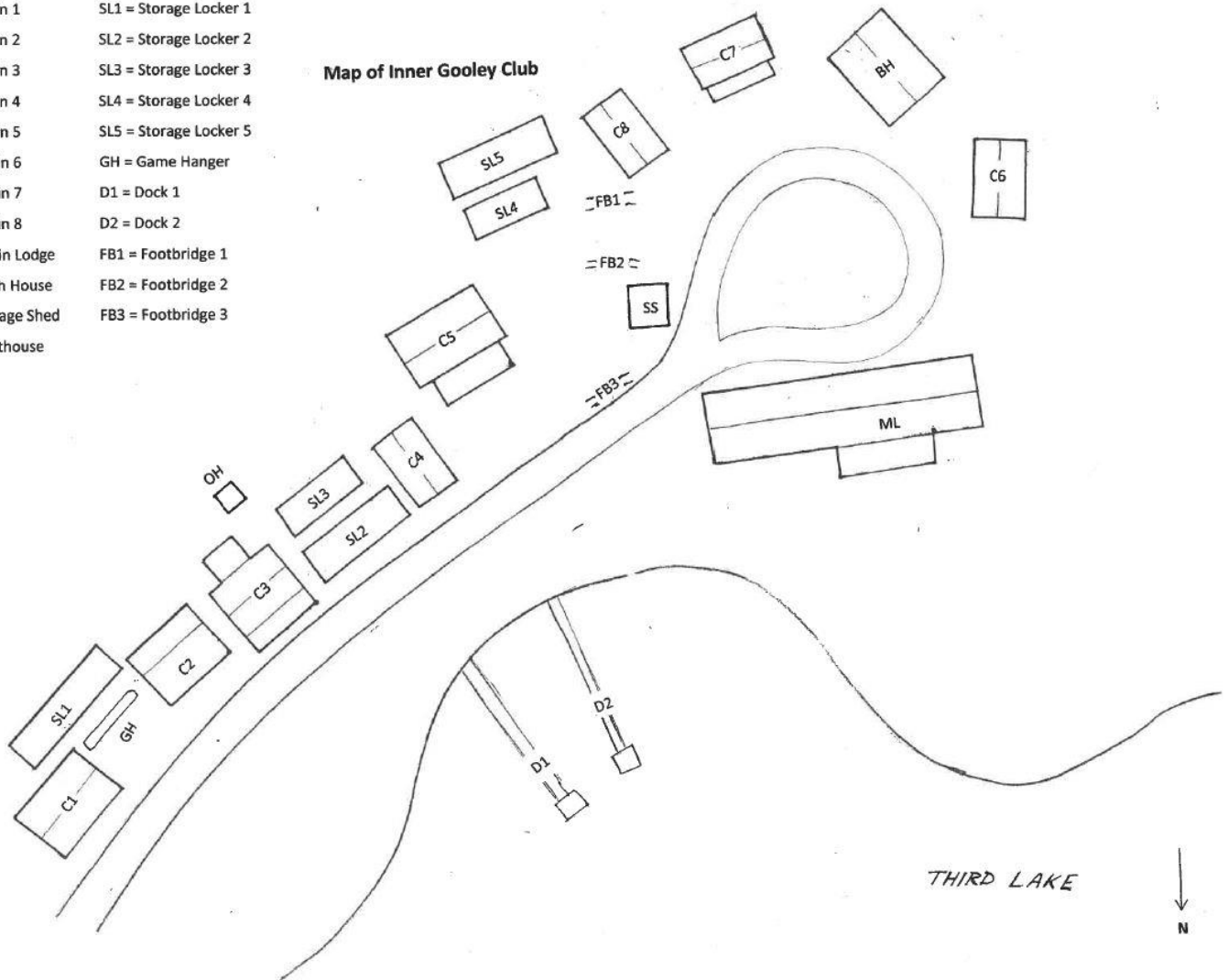
Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| C1 = Cabin 1 | SL1 = Storage Locker 1 |
| C2 = Cabin 2 | SL2 = Storage Locker 2 |
| C3 = Cabin 3 | SL3 = Storage Locker 3 |
| C4 = Cabin 4 | SL4 = Storage Locker 4 |
| C5 = Cabin 5 | SL5 = Storage Locker 5 |
| C6 = Cabin 6 | GH = Game Hanger |
| C7 = Cabin 7 | D1 = Dock 1 |
| C8 = Cabin 8 | D2 = Dock 2 |
| ML = Main Lodge | FB1 = Footbridge 1 |
| BH = Bath House | FB2 = Footbridge 2 |
| SS = Storage Shed | FB3 = Footbridge 3 |
| OH = Outhouse | |



Gooley Club

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

Name of Property

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donald MacElroy (Gooley Club), Steven Englehart, and Jennifer Betsworth (NY SHPO)

organization Adirondack Architectural Heritage date February 2018

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

e-mail _____

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.

Name of Property: Gooley Club

City or Vicinity: Newcomb / Minerva / Indian Lake

County: Essex and Hamilton Counties State: NY

Date Photographed: November 2, 2017 (except where noted)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0001

Inner Gooley Club Road, facing southwest. From Left to Right: Cabin 1 (map ID C1); Cabin 2 (map ID C2); Cabin 3 (map ID C3). Photographer: Jennifer Betsworth. August 31, 2017

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0002

Inner Gooley Club Road, facing northeast. Photographer: Jennifer Betsworth. August 31, 2017

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0003

Inner Gooley Club Road, facing northeast. Photographer: Jennifer Betsworth. August 31, 2017

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0004

Inner Gooley Club Road facing northeast. From Left to Right: Cabin 1 (map ID C1); Hanger (map ID GH); Storage Lockers (map ID SL1). Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0005

Cabin 2 (map ID C2), facing southwest. Photographer: Mary Cirbus

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0006

Cabin 3 (map ID C3), facing southwest. Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0007

Interior of Cabin 3 (map ID C3). Photographer: Steven Engelhart

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0008

Outhouse (map ID OH) located behind Cabin 3 (map ID C3), facing southwest. Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0009

Cabin 4 (map ID C4), facing south. Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0010

Cabin 5 (map ID C5), facing south. Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0011

Cabin 6 map ID C6), facing southwest. Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0012

Cabin 7 (map ID C7), facing southeast. Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0013

Cabin 8 (map ID C8), facing east. Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0014

Bath House (map ID BH), facing east. Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0015

Main Lodge (map ID ML), facing southwest. Photographer: Steven Engelhart

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0016

Main Lodge (map ID ML), facing northwest. Photographer: Steven Engelhart

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0017

Interior of Main Lodge (map ID ML) dining room. Photographer: Steven Engelhart

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0018

Interior of Main Lodge (map ID ML) kitchen. Photographer: Steven Engelhart

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0019

From left to right: Main Lodge (map ID ML); Footbridge FB3; and Storage Shed (Map ID SS). Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0020

Game Hanger (map ID GH) and storage lockers (map ID SL1), facing southeast. Photographer: Steven Engelhart

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0021

Storage lockers (map ID SL2 and SL3), facing southeast. Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0022

Storage lockers (map ID SL4 and SL5), facing southeast. Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0023

Storage Locker 3 (map ID SL3), facing east. Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0024

Storage Shed (map ID SS), facing southeast. Photographer: Steven Engelhart.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0025

From left to right: Cabin 8 (map ID C8); Bath House (map ID BH); Footbridge (map ID FB3); Cabin 6 (map ID C6); Main Lodge (map ID ML). Photographer: Steven Engelhart.

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0026

From left to right: Cabin 4 (map ID C4); Cabin 5 (map ID C5); Cabin 8 (map ID C8); Bath House (map ID BH); Storage Shed (Map ID SS); Footbridge (map ID FB2). Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0027

Dock 1 (right) and Dock 2 (left) on Third Lake, facing north (map ID D1 and D2). Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0028

From left to right: Cabin 5 (map ID C5); Storage Lockers 5 and 4 (map IDs SL5 and SL4); Footbridge (map ID FB2). Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0029

Interior of Cabin 5 (map ID C5). Photographer: Mary Cirbus

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0030

Interior of Cabin 6 (map ID C6). Photographer: Jennifer Betsworth

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0031

Outer Gooley Club Clubhouse, facing southwest. Photographer: Steven Engelhart.

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0032

Outer Gooley Club Clubhouse, facing northwest. Photographer: Steven Engelhart.

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0033

Outer Gooley Club Clubhouse, Interior, first floor, Dining Room. Photographer: Steven Engelhart.

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0034

Outer Gooley Club, Interior, First floor, Kitchen. Photographer: Steven Engelhart.

NY_Essex and Hamilton Cos_Gooley Club_0035

Outer Gooley Club Clubhouse, Interior, Second floor, Hallway. Photographer: Steven Engelhart.

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.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

Appendix A: List of Caretakers

Chain Lakes Camp

1948 – 1/15/66	Byron & Ella Andrus
Spring 1966	Bun and Mary Arndt
Summer '66 – Summer '76	Phil and Marion Klein
Fall '76 – '77	Walt and Rita Coon
Spring '78	Dennis and Pat Terrell
Fall '78 – '94	Ron and Diane Butchino
Spring '95 – Fall '04	Craig and Heidi Plumley
Spring '05 – Fall '05	Tom and Brenda Lee
Spring '06 – Fall '09	Craig and Heidi Plumley
Spring '10 – Fall '11	Joe and Susan Brand
Spring '12 – Fall '13	Bruce and Lori Jennings
Spring '14 – Fall '14	Ryan Elliott
Fall '15 – Fall '18	Beth Melecci

Gooley Farm Camp

1947–1951	Oliver and Vina Hutchins
Spring '49	Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Randall
Spring '52–Summer '61	Purl and Lois King
Fall '61	Lowell and Mary Cummins
1962	Gilbert and Emily Jacques
1963–65	Bun and Mary Arndt
Spring–Summer '66	Phil and Marion Klein
Winters '67-'68, '68-69	
Spring 1967	Dennis and Pat Terrell
June 1967–'69	Bob and Charlotte Bailey
Summer 1970	Bob and Dot Ward
Fall 1970–1972	Dennis and Pat Terrell
1973	Walt and Rita Coon

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State



Figure 1. Bonney Sportsman's Camp, ca. 1880.

Olive Gooley (doorway), Harvey Bonney (holding fish on left), Michael Gooley (behind fish), Annie Bonney and her mother (far right).

Courtesy James Valastro.

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State



Figure 2. Bonney Sportsman's Camp, ca. 1880.
Mike and Olive Gooley lived in this cabin during their years at the Essex Chain.
Courtesy James Valastro.



Figure 3. Hutchins Camp, from 1902 brochure, ca. 1880.
Courtesy James Valastro.

Gooley Club
Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY
County and State



Figure 4. Hutchins children at the Essex Chain, 1899.
From Arnold W. DeMarsh, *Indian Lake, Hamilton County*

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

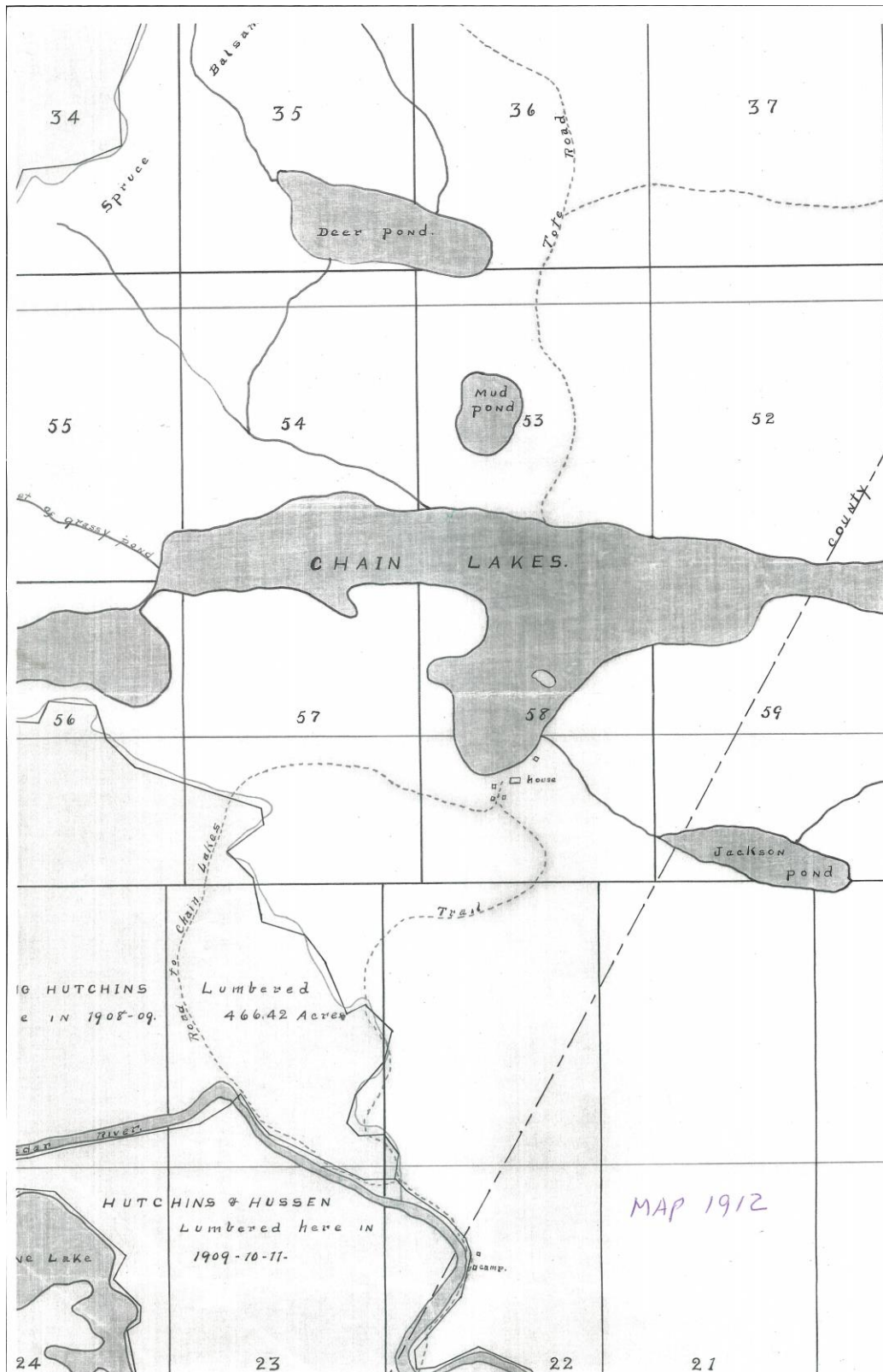


Figure 5. Finch Pruyn map of the Essex Chain, 1912

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State

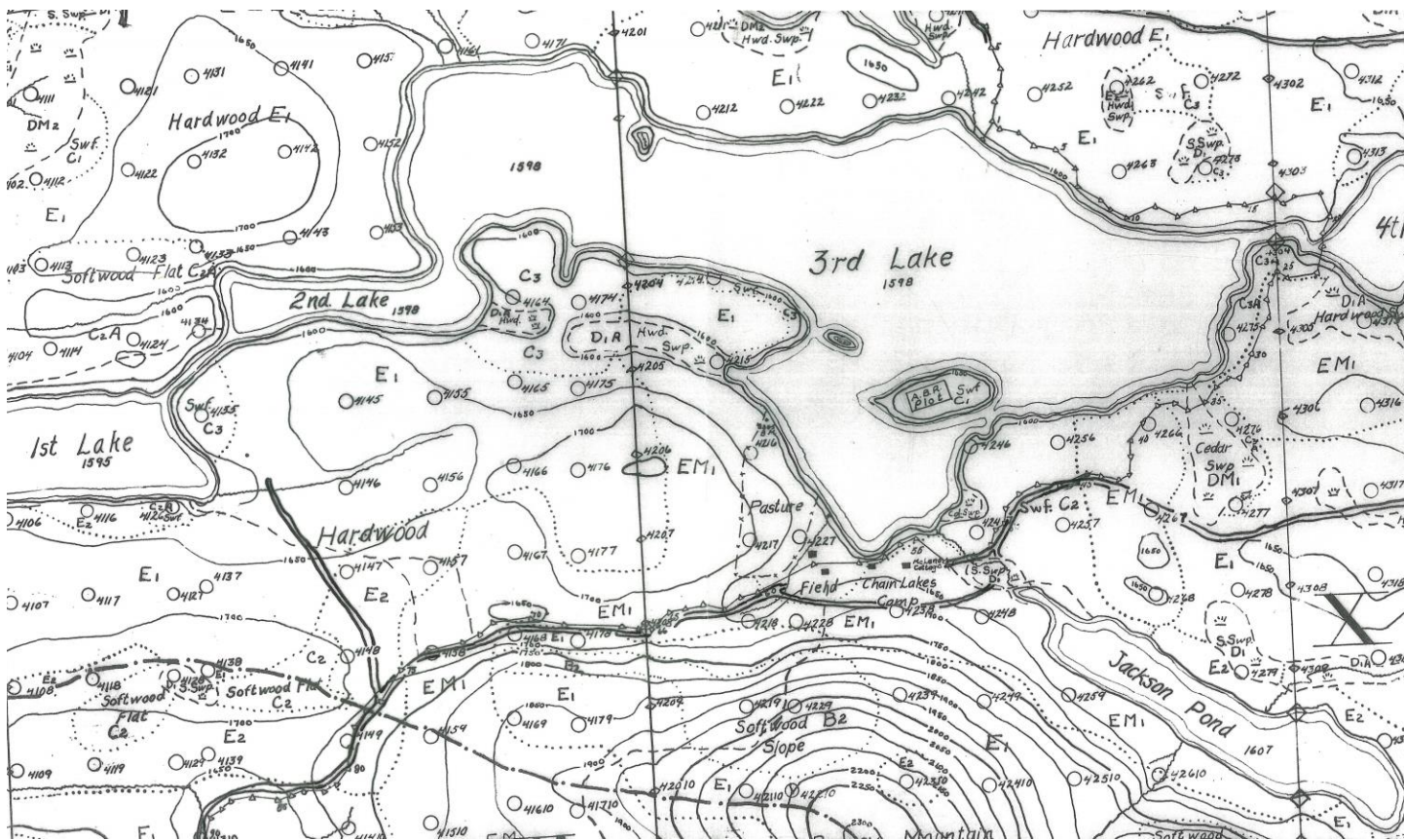


Figure 6. Finch Pruyn map of the Essex Chain, 1930

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State



Figure 7. Cedar River Bridge, 1963
Courtesy Donald MacElroy

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State



Figure 8. Inner Gooley Club from lake, 1952-53 film
Courtesy Donald MacElroy

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State



Figure 9. Hunting Party at Inner Gooley Club, ca. 1955
Courtesy Donald MacElroy

Gooley Club

Name of Property

Essex & Hamilton Co., NY

County and State



Figure 10. Hunting Party at Fifth Lake, 1966
Courtesy Donald MacElroy









1





Suburban
Propane











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BOOLEY CLUB

















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Westclox



INSTRUCTIONS
FOR USE
SEE INSTRUCTIONS
FOR USE
FOR USE
FOR USE



National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

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: 3/23/2018 Date of Pending List: 4/12/2018 Date of 16th Day: 4/27/2018 Date of 45th Day: 5/7/2018 Date of Weekly List: 5/4/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 5/4/2018 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.

MINERVA
Mr. Stephen McNally

NORTH HUDSON
Mr. Ronald Moore

INDIAN LAKE
Mr. Brian Wells

NEWCOMB
Mr. Robin DeLoria



LONG LAKE
Mr. Clark Seaman

5 Towns UPPER HUDSON
RECREATION HUB

**RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
OF THE GOOLEY CLUB CAMP AND FORMER GOOLEY FARMHOUSE**

WHEREAS, the Gooley Club Camp is in the Town of Minerva on the Third Lake of the Essex Chain Lakes; and

WHEREAS, the Gooley Farmhouse is located at the confluence of the Hudson and Indian Rivers; and

WHEREAS, both the Gooley Club Camp and the Farmhouse are under the care of the current lease holders which share in a long history of environmental stewardship of lands of the Adirondacks in the Towns of Newcomb, Minerva and Indian Lake; and

WHEREAS, the Gooley Farmhouse was first built in the 1890's and has played host to hunters, fisherman and lumberjacks during the river drives, and there exists a late-nineteenth-century woodshed, and an open storage shed from the 1930; and

WHEREAS, these structures were determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 2002, and presents an opportunity to save a historic property, to further interpret the cultural and historical importance of logging camps, hunting and fishing clubs in the region; and

WHEREAS, the Gooley Historical Society, has offered to help manage these historic sites in partnership with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC); and

WHEREAS, the 5 Towns of North Hudson, Minerva, Newcomb, Indian Lake and Long Lake which make up the UPPER HUDSON RECREATION HUB recognizes the important role that preserving these sites holds for our community, both economically and historically;

NOW, THEREFOR, BE IT RESOLVED the 5 TOWNS do hereby request the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to support the historic designation of these valuable historical landmark structures, and establish a program to foster public use and continued maintenance of these structures.



ADIRONDACK ASSOCIATION OF TOWNS & VILLAGES

Resolution No. 2 of 2018

In support of the application of the Gooley Club, Inc. for National Historic Register Designation for the Gooley Club camp on Third Lake of the Essex Chain Lakes and the former Gooley Farmhouse at the confluence of the Hudson and Indian Rivers.

WHEREAS, the Third Lake camp and the Gooley Farmhouse in the Essex Chain Lakes are considered by historic preservation experts to be the best remaining examples of working Adirondack hunting and fishing camps, and

WHEREAS, the Third Lake camp has been in continuous use as a hunting and fishing camp since Harve Bonney built the first lodge at Third Lake in 1866, and

WHEREAS, the Gooley Farmhouse (also known as the Outer Gooley Camp), which was twice rebuilt after fires, has hosted sportsmen, lumberman and river drivers since the late 1890s, and

WHEREAS, the Gooley Club expects to present its application for historic designation of the Third Lake camp and Gooley Farmhouse to the March 16, 2018 meeting of the State Review Board, and

WHEREAS, the Gooley Club is currently under a lease obligation to remove all structures from the Third Lake site by September 30, 2018, and

WHEREAS, if these properties receive historic designation it will encourage New York state to consider a creative reuse of the properties, and,

Now, therefore, it is hereby

RESOLVED, that the Adirondack Association of Towns & Villages hereby supports the Gooley Club's application for Historic Register Designation of the Gooley Farmhouse and the reuse of the Third Lake camp in the central Adirondacks, and it is further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Governor Andrew Cuomo, Deputy Secretary for the Environment Venetia Lannon, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Commissioner Rose Harvey and Deputy Director for Historic Preservation Daniel Mackay, DEC Commissioner Basil Seggos, Senator Kirsten Gillibrand, Senator Charles Schumer, Congresswoman Elise Stefanik, Senator Elizabeth Little, Senator Jim Tedisco, Senator Joseph Griffo, Senator Patty Ritchie, Senator Kathy Marchione, Senator David Valesky, Senator Liz Krueger, Assemblyman Dan Stec, Assemblyman Billy Jones, Assemblyman Al Graf, Assemblyman Mark Butler, Assemblyman Ken Blankenbush, Assemblyman Steve Englebright, Assembly Speaker Carl Heastie, DEC Region 5 Director Bob Stegemann, DEC Region 6 Director, Judy Drabicki, the twelve Counties of the Adirondacks, the Adirondack Park Agency and the Adirondack Association of Towns and Villages.

Motion: Jerry Delaney
Second: Bill Farber
Unanimously Adopted.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
COUNTY OF SARATOGA)

I, Pamela A. Wright, Administrative Assistant to the Adirondack Association of Towns & Villages (AATV), do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy, and the whole thereof, of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the AATV, on the 15th day of February, 2018. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name this 5th day of March, 2018.

Pamela A. Wright
AATV Administrative Assistant

Resolution #2 of 2018

In support of the application of the Gooley Club, Inc. for National Historic Register Designation for the Gooley Club camp on Third Lake of the Essex Chain Lakes and the former Gooley Farmhouse at the confluence of the Hudson and Indian Rivers.

Whereas, the Third Lake camp and the Gooley Farmhouse in the Essex Chain Lakes are considered by historic preservation experts to be the best remaining examples of working Adirondack hunting and fishing camps, and

Whereas, the Third Lake camp has been in continuous use as a hunting and fishing camp since Harve Bonney built the first lodge at Third Lake in 1866, and

Whereas, the Gooley Farmhouse (also known as the Outer Gooley Camp), which was twice rebuilt after fires, has hosted sportsmen, lumberman and river drivers since the late 1890s, and

Whereas, the Gooley Club expects to present its application for historic designation of the Third Lake camp and Gooley Farmhouse to the March 16, 2018 meeting of the State Review Board, and

Whereas, the Gooley Club is currently under a lease obligation to remove all structures from the Third Lake site by September 30, 2018, and

Whereas, if these properties receive historic designation it will encourage New York state to consider a creative reuse of the properties, and,

Now, therefore, it is hereby

Resolved, that the Adirondack Park Local Government Review Board hereby supports the Gooley Club's application for Historic Register Designation of the Gooley Farmhouse and the reuse of the Third Lake camp in the central Adirondacks, and it is further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Governor Andrew Cuomo, Deputy Secretary for the Environment Venetia Lannon, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Commissioner Rose Harvey and Deputy Director for Historic

Preservation Daniel Mackay, DEC Commissioner Basil Seggos, Senator Kirsten Gillibrand, Senator Charles Schumer, Congresswoman Elise Stefanik, Senator Elizabeth Little, Senator Jim Tedisco, Senator Joseph Griffo, Senator Patty Ritchie, Senator Kathy Marchione, Senator David Valesky, Senator Liz Krueger, Assemblyman Dan Stec, Assemblyman Billy Jones, Assemblyman Al Graf, Assemblyman Mark Butler, Assemblyman Ken Blankenbush, Assemblyman Steve Englebright, Assembly Speaker Carl Heastie, DEC Region 5 Director Bob Stegemann, DEC Region 6 Director, Judy Drabicki, the twelve Counties of the Adirondacks, the Adirondack Park Agency and the Adirondack Association of Towns and Villages.



TOWN OF INDIAN LAKE

P.O. Box 730 Pelon Road
Indian Lake, Hamilton County
New York 12842
Phone: (518) 648-5885
Fax: (518) 648-6227.



March 15th, 2018

New York State Division for Historic Preservation
Kathleen LaFrank
Peebles Island State Park
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. LaFrank,

On behalf of the Indian Lake Planning Board I am writing this letter in response to the notice that the board received regarding Gooley Club and the possibility of being placed on the New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation list.

At the monthly meeting held on March 7th, 2018 the Planning Board motioned to support this historic notice and felt that a part of the Adirondack history would be preserved by this action. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Irene L. Hutchins
Indian Lake Planning Board



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner



20 March 2018

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

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:

The Wilbraham, New York County
Pilgrim Furniture Company, Ulster County
Wading River Radio Station, Suffolk County
Sisters of St. Joseph Motherhouse, Brentwood, Suffolk County
Hempstead Town Hall, Nassau County
Mitchel Air Base and Flight Line, Nassau County
Daniel Webster Jenkins House, Schoharie County
Gooley Club, Essex and Hamilton Counties

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

Alexis Abernathy
4/30/18

H32(2280)

The Honorable Elise Stefanik
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3221

Dear Representative Stefanik:

Thank you for your letter of April 18, 2018, supporting the nomination of the Gooley Club, in the towns of Newcomb, Minerva, and Indian Lake, New York, to the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Park Service, which administers the National Register of Historic Places, received the nominations for the Gooley Club on March 23, 2018. Our regulations require that an action on the eligibility of a property for listing in the National Register must be taken within 45 days of receipt of a complete and fully documented nomination. Therefore, an action will be taken by May 7, 2018.

If we can provide further information or assistance, please feel free to contact Alexis Abernathy of the National Register staff at 202-354-2236 or alexis_abernathy@nps.gov. We appreciate your interest in the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service.

Sincerely,

J. Paul Loether
J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register/ National Historic Landmarks, and
Keeper of the National Register

cc: New York SHPO

bcc: 7228 Loether
Basic File Retained In 7228

S:NR/Alexis/Letters/Gooley Letter Rep Stefanik NY Letter

ELISE M. STEFANIK
21ST DISTRICT, NEW YORK

318 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4611
stefanik.house.gov

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3221

April 18, 2018

HOUSE ARMED SERVICES
COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS
AND CAPABILITIES, CHAIRWOMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS

HOUSE EDUCATION AND THE
WORKFORCE COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WORKFORCE PROTECTIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HIGHER
EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE TRAINING

HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT
COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE



Ms. Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register Program
1849 C Street NW
Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240-0001

Dear Ms. Abernathy,

I am writing to express my support for the nomination of the Gooley property in Essex and Hamilton Counties, located in the Adirondack Mountains of my Congressional District, for the National Historic Register listing.

As you know, this land was recently recommended by the New York State Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to be listed on the New York State Register of Historic Places. Following a review process, the State Historic Preservation Office agreed with that recommendation, and the property is now listed on the State Register.

Several of my constituent communities have a critical interest in seeing this important historic and cultural complex preserved and put to creative reuse to boost the local economy. The State of New York supports this plan, and a listing on the National Historic Register, in addition to the the New York State Register designation, will help create the momentum necessary for the plan to be successful.

I am attaching resolutions from the Adirondack Park Agency Local Government Review Board, the Adirondack Association of Towns and Villages, and the Five Towns Recreational Hub, all in strong support of this nomination by your agency. If you have any questions or concerns, do not hesitate to contact Stacie Dina in my Glens Falls office at 518-743-0964.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Elise M. Stefanik".

ELISE STEFANIK
Member of Congress

ES/sd

Enclosures

GLENS FALLS
136 GLEN STREET
GLENS FALLS, NY 12801
(518) 743-0964

PLATTSBURGH
23 DURKEE STREET
SUITE C
PLATTSBURGH, NY 12901
(518) 561-2324

WATERTOWN
88 PUBLIC SQUARE
SUITE A
WATERTOWN, NY 13601
(315) 782-3150



Resolution #2 of 2018

In support of the application of the Gooley Club, Inc. for National Historic Register Designation for the Gooley Club camp on Third Lake of the Essex Chain Lakes and the former Gooley Farmhouse at the confluence of the Hudson and Indian Rivers.

Whereas, the Third Lake camp and the Gooley Farmhouse in the Essex Chain Lakes are considered by historic preservation experts to be the best remaining examples of working Adirondack hunting and fishing camps, and

Whereas, the Third Lake camp has been in continuous use as a hunting and fishing camp since Harve Bonney built the first lodge at Third Lake in 1866, and

Whereas, the Gooley Farmhouse (also known as the Outer Gooley Camp), which was twice rebuilt after fires, has hosted sportsmen, lumberman and river drivers since the late 1890s, and

Whereas, the Gooley Club expects to present its application for historic designation of the Third Lake camp and Gooley Farmhouse to the March 16, 2018 meeting of the State Review Board, and

Whereas, the Gooley Club is currently under a lease obligation to remove all structures from the Third Lake site by September 30, 2018, and

Whereas, if these properties receive historic designation it will encourage New York state to consider a creative reuse of the properties, and,

Now, therefore, it is hereby

Resolved, that the Adirondack Park Local Government Review Board hereby supports the Gooley Club's application for Historic Register Designation of the Gooley Farmhouse and the reuse of the Third Lake camp in the central Adirondacks, and it is further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Governor Andrew Cuomo, Deputy Secretary for the Environment Venetia Lannon, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Commissioner Rose Harvey and Deputy Director for Historic Preservation Daniel Mackay, DEC Commissioner Basil Seggos, Senator Kirsten Gillibrand, Senator Charles Schumer, Congresswoman Elise Stefanik, Senator Elizabeth Little, Senator Jim Tedisco, Senator Joseph Griffo, Senator Patty Ritchie, Senator Kathy Marchione, Senator David Valesky, Senator Liz Krueger, Assemblyman Dan Stec, Assemblyman Billy Jones, Assemblyman Al Graf, Assemblyman Mark Butler, Assemblyman Ken Blankenbush, Assemblyman Steve Englebright, Assembly Speaker Carl Heastie, DEC Region 5 Director Bob Stegemann, DEC Region 6 Director, Judy Drabicki, the twelve Counties of the Adirondacks, the Adirondack Park Agency and the Adirondack Association of Towns and Villages.

MINERVA
Mr. Stephen McNally

NORTH HUDSON
Mr. Ronald Moore

INDIAN LAKE
Mr. Brian Wells

NEWCOMB
Mr. Robin DeLoria



LONG LAKE
Mr. Clark Seaman

5 Towns UPPER HUDSON
RECREATION HUB

**RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
OF THE GOOLEY CLUB CAMP AND FORMER GOOLEY FARMHOUSE**

WHEREAS, the Gooley Club Camp is in the Town of Minerva on the Third Lake of the Essex Chain Lakes; and

WHEREAS, the Gooley Farmhouse is located at the confluence of the Hudson and Indian Rivers; and

WHEREAS, both the Gooley Club Camp and the Farmhouse are under the care of the current lease holders which share in a long history of environmental stewardship of lands of the Adirondacks in the Towns of Newcomb, Minerva and Indian Lake; and

WHEREAS, the Gooley Farmhouse was first built in the 1890's and has played host to hunters, fisherman and lumberjacks during the river drives, and there exists a late-nineteenth-century woodshed, and an open storage shed from the 1930; and

WHEREAS, these structures were determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 2002, and presents an opportunity to save a historic property, to further interpret the cultural and historical importance of logging camps, hunting and fishing clubs in the region; and

WHEREAS, the Gooley Historical Society, has offered to help manage these historic sites in partnership with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC); and

WHEREAS, the 5 Towns of North Hudson, Minerva, Newcomb, Indian Lake and Long Lake which make up the UPPER HUDSON RECREATION HUB recognizes the important role that preserving these sites holds for our community, both economically and historically;

NOW, THEREFOR, BE IT RESOLVED the 5 TOWNS do hereby request the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to support the historic designation of these valuable historical landmark structures, and establish a program to foster public use and continued maintenance of these structures.

