

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Nott Memorial Hall

and or common

2. Location

street & number Union College _____ not for publication

city, town Schenectady _____ vicinity of

state New York code 36 county Schenectady code 93

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Trustees of Union College

street & number Union College

city, town Schenectady _____ vicinity of state New York

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Schenectady County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Schenectady _____ vicinity of state New York

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic American Building Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1962 federal state county local

depository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington _____ vicinity of state DC

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Founded in 1795, Union College is among the oldest "planned" schools in the Nation. Its physical plan was laid out by the French architect, Joseph Jacques Ramee in 1813 but was never fully realized. The focal point of the planned symmetrical buildings arranged in an open space is the central rotunda - the Nott Memorial.

In the 1850's, the President of Union College for 62 years Eliphalet Nott began construction of a Ramee-style, sixteen-sided rotunda. The building was halted, due to financial problems with only the foundation in place, in 1858. In 1872, Edward Tuckermen Potter (1831-1904) was engaged to complete the construction. Sixteen-sided and domed, the memorial is not in the Classic tradition but is an imaginative statement in the Italian-Gothic style, a Ruskinian-Gothic tour-de-force.

Essentially the building is a stone cylinder supporting a cast-iron drum and dome between 94 and 100 feet in diameter. The lower part of the foundation walls is random ashlar; the upper part is of brick 44 feet thick. The walls are a warm-colored cut stone with alternating courses of varied color stone in the arches. The lower half of the wall consists of 16 piers, at the angles, with windows between. The windows vary in size on three levels, lighting the interior space.

The main entrance on the south side has stone steps with a small stoop. Each element of piers, windows, and sculpture is repeated sixteen times--a segmented shed roof is crowned by a glassed copper drum and each face of the dome has triple stained glass windows with tracery. Each section of the lower roof and the roof of the dome is separated by a narrow copper rib. The roof is covered with slate and the dome has patterned colored slate tiles, with an inscription from the Talmud, "The work is great, the day is short, the master presses the workman."

The interior of the building is open and is a 16-sided polygon, with an aisle extending around it. There is a full basement, a first and second story with exceptionally handsome cast-iron balconies and an upper gallery around the topmost central portion. The main floor is paved in handsome encaustic tile in the style of Minton, but these were made by Craven Dunhill and Co., Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Salop.

Sixteen cast-iron columns, placed about 10 feet on centers, extend from the first floor to the dome. Each column is in three superimposed stages, with the base of the upper one bolted to the capital of the lower one. Trussed braces extend from each of the columns to the angle in the outer wall, at each stage, and single braces extend laterally between columns. There are two particularly handsome cast-iron stairways from the first to the second floor. Each has cast-iron newels, cast-iron treads and risers, bolted together, and is self-supporting with one cast-iron Corinthian column support.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	religion	
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science	
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture	
1600-1699	X architecture	X education	military	social	
1700-1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian	
X 1800-1899	commerce	exploration settlement	philosophy	theater	
1900-	communications	industry	politics government	transportation	
		invention		other (specify)	

Specific dates 1858, 1876, 1902 **Builder Architect** Edward Tuckerman Potter
 William Appleton Potter

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Nott Memorial is "one of the most colorful and elegantly decorative High Victorian Gothic buildings ever built in the United States."¹ The vogue for buildings produced between the years of Richard Upjohn's archeologically correct Gothic and the mature H. H. Richardson's Romanesque style were largely shaped not by any architect but by the writing of English critic John Ruskin (1819-1900).

The two most important American practitioners of Ruskin's High Victorian Gothic were the architects of the Nott Memorial, Edward Tuckerman Potter and William Appleton Potter. The Potter brothers designs were "high style" and date from the early years of the Civil War through the 1870s. These buildings were looked upon as anomalous until the 1960s when Henry-Russell Hitchcock in his article, "Ruskin and American Architecture, or Regeneration Long Delayed" (1968) stimulated a number of scholarly studies on High Victorian Gothic architecture and its creators. The Potters were well known important professionals from a family of college presidents, bishops, bankers, and politicians and enjoyed commissions as diverse as Brown Brothers & Company Banking House, Packer Hall at Lehigh University, the Mark Twain House, a number of churches, and the Nott Memorial.

The Potter family was closely associated with Union College. Edward T. Potter, the Nott Memorial architect, was a grandson of Eliphalet Nott, who was president for over 60 years. Edward (1831-1904) graduated from Union in 1853, and his younger stepbrother, William Appleton Potter (1842-1909), also an architect, graduated in 1864. Another brother, Eliphalet Nott Potter, became President of Union College in 1873 and remained so until 1884. So close was the Potter family to the college that some \$35,000 towards the cost of the Nott Memorial was given by the two architect-brothers, Edward and William.

The older brother, Edward Tuckerman Potter also completed commissions for a number of churches: St. John, East Hartford, St. Paul, Staten Island, Harvard Church, Brookline and his masterpiece, the Church of the Good Shepherd in Hartford, Connecticut. Toward the end of his career (which was a short one) he turned to and was influenced by the work of H. H. Richardson, the architect who would dominate the 1870's and 1880's. William Appleton Potter, his more prolific younger brother, also a graduate of Union College, was responsible for several Princeton University buildings. He was for a time the Supervising Architect to the Treasury Department and was known for his high Victorian-Gothic style until he turned to the "Shingle Style" seen in those great houses in the Richardson manner of the 1880's. Finally he turned to the more historically correct Gothic at the end of the 19th century. A few examples were Washburn Hall, Union College, Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, St. Margaret's, Washington, D.C. and competition designs for the cathedral of St. John

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Schenectady

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	8	5	8	7	4	2	0	4	7	4	0	8	7	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point on the north side, the boundary should be a complete circle 150 feet in circumference with its center at the center of the building.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carolyn Pitts

organization History Division date July 1985

street & number 1100 "L" Street, NW telephone (202) 343-8172

city or town Washington state DC 20013-7127

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

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On the third floor in the fabric of the dome, can be seen the translucent glass bullseyes arranged in different bands of colors, representing various constellations of stars.

The Nott Memorial was completed in 1876 and served as a museum until the first decade of the 20th century when it became a library (1902). In 1961, it was converted into a bookstore and theatre-in-the-round.

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the Divine, New York. His last works were New York Teachers Training College at Columbia University and Pyne Library at Princeton University, before he left America and retired in Rome. He died there in 1909. The Nott Memorial credited to both Potters was dedicated to open in 1879 with the college art collection in the lower gallery, the library in the top domed room and the main floor with its magnificent encaustic tile floor was used as a multiple purpose meeting room.

When another brother, Eliphalet Nott Potter, was elected president of Union College in 1871, sufficient funds were then collected to resume work on the rotunda. At this time the sixteen-sided Tempietto of 1850 became a High Victorian baptistry.

The rotunda was almost completed in a burst of activity in the 1870's, the building at first was to be called Memorial Hall, and after more gifts and funds, the Nott-Potter Memorial, as it was named, opened in November 1878. Due to continuing money problems, the work was never completely finished with all of the Gothic detail cut and polished.

In contrast to the rich exterior walls, the interior framework of cast iron is a masterpiece of engineering. The bolts joining the beams were left unconcealed and appear to be stock catalog items. The incredibly light iron skelton was somewhat like medieval Gothic construction even to the filling in of the open walls with large stained glass windows.

Cast iron was thought to be fire proof but unfortunately is not immune to fire.

The iron skelton at Union was to have been the frame of a building eventually intended as a library for the school. The iron components were manufactured by the well known J. B. and J. M. Cornell Iron Works in New York City who were then reaching prominence making cast iron store fronts that could be ordered by catalogue and easily bolted together. The SoHo District in New York has a great collection of them. Cornell was also responsible for the turret for Ericson's Monitor which was constructed in their shop. They also sid the elevated railways in New York, the framework for the Statue of Liberty and th Flat Iron Building. The Nott Memorial is an outstanding example of this new technology, prefabricated cast-iron architectural elements.

"Two generations removed from its conception and twenty years after the laying of its first stone, Eliphalet Nott's dream of a central rotunda had been realized. No doubt it fell short of Edward Tuckerman Potter's vision, but the hall with its delicate skeleton of iron bones forming tiers of galleries rising from dazzling pavements to a starry vault one hundred feet above in a single sweep of open luminous space--could not have failed to overwhelm the beholder."²

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Footnotes

¹Landau, Sara. Edward T. and William A. Potter, American Victorian Architects.
New York: Garland Publishing Inc. 1978, p. 250.

²Mendel, Mesick, Cohen, Architects. The Nott Memorial: A Historic Structure
Report. Albany, 1973. p. 46.

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Landau, Sara B. Edward T. and William A. Potter, American Victorian Architects. New York: Garland Publishing Inc. 1978.

Mendel, Mesick, Cohen Architects. The Nott Memorial, A Historic Structures Report. Albany, 1973.

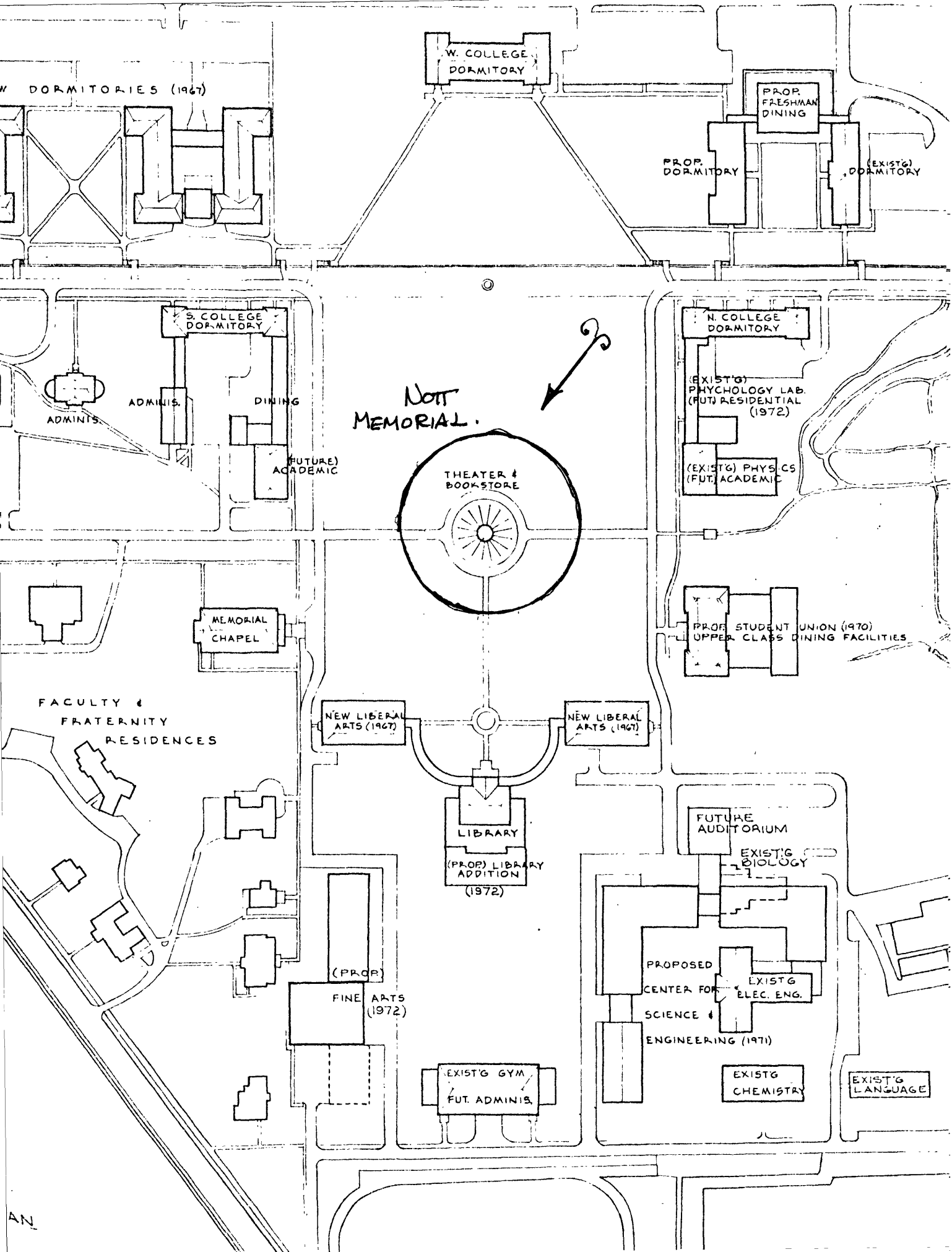
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Schuyler, Montgomery. American Architecture and Other Writing. Edited by William H. Jordy and Ralph Coe-Belknap Press, Harvard University. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1961.

"The Work of William A. Potter," Architectural Record #3, September 1909, New York.

Tunnard, Christopher. "A Deviation by the Brothers Potter," Architectural Review, volume 103, February 1948.

Wodehouse, Lawrence. "William Appleton Potter, etc.," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians. Vol. XXXII, No. 2., (May 1973), pp. 175-192.



W. COLLEGE DORMITORY

PROP. FRESHMAN DINING

PROP. DORMITORY

(EXIST'G) DORMITORY

S. COLLEGE DORMITORY

N. COLLEGE DORMITORY

NOTT MEMORIAL

THEATER & BOOKSTORE

(EXIST'G) PSYCHOLOGY LAB. (FUT.) RESIDENTIAL (1972)

(EXIST'G) PHYS. CS (FUT.) ACADEMIC

MEMORIAL CHAPEL

PROJ. STUDENT UNION (1970)
UPPER CLASS DINING FACILITIES

FACULTY & FRATERNITY RESIDENCES

NEW LIBERAL ARTS (1967)

NEW LIBERAL ARTS (1967)

LIBRARY

(PROP.) LIBRARY ADDITION (1972)

FUTURE AUDITORIUM

EXIST'G BIOLOGY

(PROP.) FINE ARTS (1972)

PROPOSED CENTER FOR SCIENCE & ENGINEERING (1971)

EXIST'G ELEC. ENG.

EXIST'G GYM
FUT. ADMINIS.

EXIST'G CHEMISTRY

EXIST'G LANGUAGE

AN