

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Helen Hill Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Helen Street, Front Street, Prescott Place, Shepard Avenue, Franklin Avenue, Clinton Avenue not for publication

city or town Saranac Lake vicinity _____

state New York code NY county Essex/Franklin code 031/033 zip code 12983

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Richard P. [Signature] DAHO 8/26/15
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Helen Hill Historic District
 Name of Property

Essex & Franklin County, New York
 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
77	13	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
38	18	structure
0	0	object
115	31	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

Cure Industry Resources of the Village of Saranac
 Lake, Essex and Franklin Co., NY

9

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling _____

DOMESTIC/multi-dwelling _____

HEALTH CARE/Sanitarium _____

DOMESTIC/single dwelling _____

DOMESTIC/multi-dwelling _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne _____

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial
 Revival, Tudor Revival _____

Bungalow/Craftsman _____

foundation: stone, concrete block _____

walls: clapboard, wood shingle, vinyl, brick,
 aluminum, asbestos, asphalt _____

roof: asphalt shingle, metal _____

other: _____

Helen Hill Historic District

Name of Property

Essex & Franklin County, New York

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Helen Hill Historic District is located within the Village of Saranac Lake; like the village itself, the district straddles the boundary line between Essex and Franklin counties in New York State's Adirondack region. The nominated district constitutes a distinctive residential neighborhood within Saranac Lake and is composed principally of single-family residences erected in the later nineteenth and first decades of the twentieth century; some of these dwellings have since been converted into multi-family housing. The nominated district's building stock was constructed in a variety of prevailing national architectural styles, among them the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival and Craftsman modes, with the bulk of the development occurring in the period from 1896 to 1930. One dwelling, located in the southern portion of the district, appears to predate the development of this area and is believed to date to the 1850s. Otherwise the district's architecture relates to the development of this area beginning in the later 1890s. Many of the dwellings within the district retain porches that were used at one time as "cure" porches, a surviving legacy of Saranac Lake's importance as a center for the treatment of tuberculosis. Overall the nominated district retains a strong sense of cohesion and remains a definable historic entity within the environs of Saranac Lake, with a relatively strong collection of domestic architecture expressive of this area's period of development from the Late Victorian era to the immediate pre-Second World War period. A total of 19.31 acres of land are included within the boundary, a figure which includes the acreage of those resources previously listed on the NRHP.

Narrative Description

The Helen Hill Historic District is located in the southeastern section of the Village of Saranac Lake, a municipality situated in the rugged north-central portion of the Adirondack Park. The village straddles two counties—a part of it is located within Franklin County, the balance being located in adjacent Essex County—and communicates directly with Lake Flower, into which the Saranac River flows on its north side. The topography of the region that surrounds Saranac Lake is mountainous, while the village by contrast features a mix of both flat and hilly terrain. The neighborhood in which the district is located, immediately southeast of the downtown area, is situated at a higher elevation than downtown, being that it sits atop a hill that crests north of Helen Street, between Franklin and Shepard avenues. The hilly topography of the district required the extensive use of retaining walls for individual properties—typically fashioned from rough cut, random-laid stone but sometimes formed of poured concrete—which often help define bordering property lines. Though the tract was historically used as pasture, most of the lots are now partially wooded. The nominated district encompasses most of Helen Street, from Front Street west to Pine Street; all of Prescott Place; the majority of two cross-streets, those being Shepard Avenue and Franklin Avenue; a portion of Clinton Avenue; and one property each on Front Street and Fawn Street.

The district contains 115 contributing buildings and structures, inclusive of ancillary buildings and retaining features, and also includes nine resources which were previously listed on the NRHP in 1992. There are additionally 31 non-contributing resources, also inclusive of outbuildings and other site features. All of these are privately owned buildings and either single or multi-family residences, with the bulk of the development having occurred between 1896 and 1932. Most are local expressions of the prevailing architectural styles of this period of development, including the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman modes. The vast majority are of light wood-frame construction sheathed with wood clapboard, wood shingle, or otherwise later aluminum or vinyl siding. Only one brick building is located within the district; it was built as a hospital facility to accommodate tuberculosis patients. A principal character-defining feature of many of the district's dwellings are the one or more "cure porches" employed on the exterior, a feature which relates directly to Saranac Lake's importance as a center of tuberculosis treatment. These were often partially enclosed with vertically sliding windows, but some were open as well, designed to be large enough for patients to sit outside throughout the year and "take the cure," which meant breathing the clean, crisp mountain air that was believed to improve one's health as part of a larger cure regimen.

Records collected and maintained by Historic Saranac Lake identify many of the houses within the district by a particular "cottage" name; where known, these are cited in the descriptive section. These names were often taken from the owner or proprietor of the particular residence at the time.

The physical integrity level of the resources within the nominated district varies, with some houses retaining a majority of their original materials and character-defining exterior elements, while others have been altered with vinyl siding, replacement windows and both minor and major alterations. Additions and the enclosure of porches in some instances occurred early on and is representative of changes that could be deemed significant; nevertheless, most porch alterations have resulted in a diminished level of historic integrity.

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Name of Property

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Building list/resource inventory

The building list has been organized in the following fashion. The list is organized by street and is ordered sequentially, by property address, with the properties on Helen Street being represented first. Street addresses are followed by a number that references the property's location on a map of the district ("map 01"). A parenthetical reference is made to the resource's status as either contributing or non-contributing, and also includes its status as a previously listed NRHP resource, where applicable. This is followed by a construction date and, where known, both historic cure cottage and more recent names, which are presented in quotes; where known, a date is provided, parenthetically, for an associated cure cottage name. In instances where the property contains physical features in addition to the principal building, such as garages and retaining walls, these are indented below the primary resource.

HELEN STREET

35 Helen Street, map 01 (contributing building; NRHP-listed 1992), ca. 1898, "Blauvelt Cottage," "Hays Cottage," "The Porches Bed & Breakfast." A three story wood-frame Queen Anne-influenced residence erected above an irregular footprint, this building is distinctive for its multiple cure porches - at least 4 total, including a large wraparound on the southwest corner, which is now open. Building retains original windows, including large multi-pane vertical sliders on the porches. Vinyl siding, wood windows and asphalt roof.

The property has a retaining wall on its east, south and west sides (non-contributing structure); it has been largely reconstructed and presently consists of stone piers with concrete and concrete block between. There is additionally a three-bay automobile garage on the north side (non-contributing building).

39 Helen Street, map 02 (contributing building), ca. 1898, "Flint Cottage." A two-story Late Victorian-era residence of wood-frame construction with a cross-gabled roof. An open wraparound porch occupies the first story on the house's southwest corner; turned posts and original windows are present on the north elevation. Aluminum siding with wood shingles on the second floor enclosed porch; mix of wood and vinyl windows; asphalt roof.

The property has a retaining wall on its south and east sides (contributing structure) in addition to a one-car garage behind the house (contributing building).

43 Helen Street, map 03 (contributing building), ca. 1907, "Burt Cottage" (1928), "Goodspeed Cottage" (1929), "Barrett Cottage" (1932), "Stern's Nursing Home." A two-story wood-frame residence erected on rectangular footprint and covered by a hipped roof. Asymmetrical fenestration includes a "Chicago style" window to the west of the entrance and a box bay window at the southeast corner. Alterations include the removal of a Palladian window and porches; wood clapboard siding, mix of original and replacement wood windows, asphalt roof.

The property has a cobblestone retaining wall on its south and east sides (contributing structure) in addition to a barn/garage behind the house (contributing building). This building has a gambrel roof, a lean-to addition and overhead doors.

51 Helen Street, map 04 (contributing building), ca. 1930, "Daigneau Cottage" (1911), "Mrs. W.G. Mussen" (1920s), "Hinwood Cottage" (1928), "J. Crowley Cottage" (1930), "Hamer" (1930). This two story eaves-front Colonial Revival-style dwelling of wood-frame construction has two recessed hipped-roof dormers on the Helen Street side and two story full-width porches on each end which have been partially enclosed. Symmetrical façade; small entry porch flanked by paired windows on both levels. Vinyl siding, mostly vinyl windows, and wood windows corresponding with the porches; asphalt roof. The overall massing, form and fenestration pattern remain intact.

68 Helen Street, map 05 (contributing building), ca. 1920, "Riley Cottage" (1916). A two-story Foursquare of wood frame construction with a hipped roof and exposed rafter tails. Building exhibits an enclosed one-story porch across the principal elevation with stone column bases, and a narrow open porch on eastern elevation. Paired 6/1 windows upstairs, 6-by-6 vertical sliding windows on porch. Wood clapboard on first story with wood shingles above; wood windows, mostly 6/1; asphalt roof.

71 Helen Street, map 06 (non-contributing building), ca. 1910. A one-and-one-half story wood-frame dwelling with asymmetrical gable roof intersecting with a gambrel roof in the rear. The front porch has been removed and second story southeast corner porch has been enclosed and otherwise altered. Irregular fenestration, vinyl siding, mix of vinyl and wood windows, mostly 6/1; asphalt roof.

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The property has retaining walls along its south and east sides, the south being concrete block and the east being granite (contributing structure).

72 Helen Street, map 07 (contributing building), ca. 1900, "Senn Cottage." A two story, cross-gabled dwelling of wood frame construction erected above an irregular footprint. It has an enclosed one-story wraparound porch on north and west elevations with a mix of 4, 6 and 8-pane vertical sliding windows, and an additional cure porch on second story of the west elevation. Aluminum siding and wood windows, mostly 1/1; corrugated and stamped metal roofing.

84 Helen Street, map 08 (contributing building), ca. 1900. A two-story wood frame dwelling built above a rectangular footprint; this building has a hipped roof with wide overhang on eaves and a hipped-roof dormer flush with the Helen Street façade. There is an open, one-story porch along two-thirds of northern elevation which projects beyond the house to the east, and a cure porch on second story over the porch. Wood clapboard siding, wood windows, asphalt roof.

The property has a railroad tie retaining wall on its north and east sides (non-contributing structure) in addition to a concrete block automobile garage on the east side (non-contributing building).

87 Helen Street, map 09 (contributing building), ca. 1920. A one and one-half story wood frame dwelling with cross-gambrel roofed with stepped overhang. The building has a tripartite window at half-story level on its Helen Street elevation, flanked by small pointed-arch windows. A shed addition has been made to the Helen Street façade but the building otherwise retains any number of character-defining features. Vinyl siding, mix of wood and vinyl windows; asphalt roof.

This property has retaining walls on its south, east and west sides (non-contributing structure) and an automobile garage behind the house (contributing building).

90 Helen Street, map 10 (contributing building), ca. 1920, "Nutter Cottage." A two story wood-frame house with gambrel roof covering its western section. There are two tiered cure porches on eastern elevation; a gable-roofed addition spans the elevation opposite Helen Street. The basement level is exposed and accessible on eastern elevation. Asphalt shingles, wood windows, aluminum siding and concrete-block foundation.

95 Helen Street, map 11 (contributing building), ca. 1910. A one and one-half story Shingle style dwelling of wood frame construction with cross-gable roof; there are open one-story porch across the front façade with enclosed shed-roofed projections above, centered under the gable. Wood shingle siding, vinyl windows, asphalt roof.

This property has a retaining wall on its south side (non-contributing structure).

96 Helen Street, map 12 (contributing building), ca. 1900, "Behringer Cottage" (1913), "C. Nutter Cottage" (1913). A two-story wood frame Craftsman-type dwelling with an open full-width porch on the principal elevation, large multi-pane windows on the eastern elevation and an off-center gable shielding the porch steps. Character-defining features include decorative knee braces, exposed rafter tails and paired windows. Wood shingle siding; vinyl and wood windows; asphalt roofing.

The property has stone retaining walls on its north and east sides (contributing structure) and an attached stone-walled garage on the east side (contributing building).

102 Helen Street, map 13 (contributing building), ca. 1910, "O'Brian Cottage" (1912), "Wilsey Cottage" (1928). A two story, eaves-front dwelling of wood-frame construction built above a rectangular footprint, this building has a rear wing under a cross gable. Open full-width porch with center gable; 2/2 wood windows; vinyl siding; asphalt roof.

103 Helen Street, map 14 (contributing building), ca. 1923, "D'Aigneau Cottage Annex," "Cure Cottage Museum." A two story cross-gabled residence of wood-frame construction, this building has a partially enclosed wraparound first floor porch and two enclosed porches at second-story level. This house retains a high level of physical integrity with its original massing, fenestrations scheme, siding, and windows. The upstairs bedroom and porch have been outfitted as a cure cottage museum. Wood siding; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall of granite blocks on its east side (contributing structure) and a one-bay automobile garage (non-contributing).

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FRONT STREET

40 Front Street, map 15 (contributing building), ca. 1910, "Gray Cottage" (1911). A two story wood-frame house erected on a rectangular footprint, this building is gable fronted and has a two story cross-gabled addition on the rear forming an ell. Notable features include a full width single-story open porch across principal elevation. Wood clapboard siding; mix of wood and replacement windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall on its north, west and south sides, comprised of both original and replacement material (contributing structure).

55 Front Street, map 16 (contributing building), ca. 1920, "Munson Cottage." A two story hipped-roof dwelling of wood-frame construction which is fronted by two nearly full-width enclosed cure porches. Entrances to each floor are located on the south elevation. Aluminum siding; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

PRESCOTT PLACE (PARK PLACE VARIOUSLY)

4 Prescott Place, map 17 (contributing building; NRHP-listed 1992), ca. 1916, "Paul Cottage" (1928), "Freeman Cottage" (1931). A two story cross-gabled dwelling of wood frame construction, this building has a full width one-story recessed porch on its Prescott Place façade and an enclosed shed-roofed porch at its east corner. Wood shingle siding; mix of diamond-pane and 1/1 windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has retaining walls on its south and east sides (contributing structure).

9 Prescott Place, map 18 (contributing building), ca. 1920, "Craig Cottage" (1912-1920s), "Pratt Cottage" (1932). A two story cross-gabled residence with multiple and varied additions, porches and dormers. The principal block has a hipped roof and there is a gable-roofed ell to southwest; one story shed-roofed projections are present on the Prescott Place elevation, allowing for 3 entrances, with an enclosed porch above. Wood clapboard siding; wood windows with aluminum storms; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall on its north side (contributing structure).

12 Prescott Place, map 19 (contributing building), ca. 1910, "Paul Cottage" (1911-1913), "Ponilla Cottage" (1912), "Lawrence Cottage" (1928). A one and one-half story cross-gambrel roofed house of masonry and wood-frame construction, this building has a center entrance with three windows above. Wood clapboard siding on first story with wood shingles above; mix of wood and vinyl windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a low retaining wall on the south side (contributing structure) and a small shed (non-contributing structure).

17 Prescott Place, map 20 (non-contributing building), ca. 1900, "Gretz Cottage" (1911), "Groves Cottage" (1911), "Jackson Cottage" (1913-1920s). A two story gable-front residence with full width shed-roofed addition on the west side at second-story level, above a screened porch. New stained clapboard siding; replacement windows; asphalt roofing. Recent alterations appear wholly inconsistent with the historic design intent.

This property has a retaining wall on its north side (contributing structure).

18 Prescott Place, map 21 (contributing building), ca. 1910, "Morrison Cottage" (1911), "Williams Cottage" (1911). A two story hipped-roof Foursquare house with pedimented dormer corresponding with each roof plane. This building has an enclosed full-width entrance porch at first-story level on the Prescott Street elevation and a half-width enclosed cure porch above. Wood clapboard siding; vinyl windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a low retaining wall on its south side (contributing structure), a frame automobile garage (contributing building), and a shed (non-contributing structure).

20 Prescott Place, map 22 (contributing building), ca. 1920, "Williams Cottage." A one and one-half story cross-gabled dwelling with a one story shed-roofed addition on northeast elevation; this building has a shed-roofed wall dormer over an open shed-roofed porch that fronts on Prescott Place. Wood clapboard and wood shake siding; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a low retaining wall on its south side (contributing structure) and a frame automobile

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garage (contributing building).

23 Prescott Place, map 23 (non-contributing building), ca. 1980. A two story gable-front house with low-pitched roof and garrison-like second floor overhang on its Prescott Place elevation. New stained clapboard siding; vinyl windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall on its north side (contributing structure).

24 Prescott Place, map 24 (contributing building), ca. 1910, "Balster Cottage" (1911), "Knight Cottage" (1911), "Ponilla Cottage" (1911), "Bolster Cottage" (1913), "Rice Cottage" (1928), "Bellack Cottage" (1929), "Morrison Cottage" (1932). A one and one-half story eaves front gambrel-roofed residence with two-story gable roofed ell on its southwest elevation, which is fronted by a one story, hipped-roofed entry. A pair of shed dormers are present on the Prescott Place facade with a shed-wall dormer in between. Wood clapboard siding; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

29 Prescott Place, map 25 (contributing building), ca. 1906. A two story wood-frame dwelling with gable-roofed main block with cornice returns oriented towards Front Street and a two-story polygonal bay on the Prescott Place elevation. The building has an enclosed wraparound porch at its south corner and open porches on the east and north corners. Vinyl siding; wood shingle siding under gables; wood windows; stamped-metal roof.

This property has a retaining wall on its north side (contributing structure) and a frame automobile garage with lean-to (contributing building).

30 Prescott Place, map 26 (contributing building), ca. 1910, "Avery Cottage" (1911), "Burnett Cottage" (1912), "Stormont Cottage" (1912), "Kupsick Cottage" (1920s), "Cole Cottage" (1928), "Schultz Cottage" (1929). A one and one-half story eaves-front bungalow-type house with a polygonal dormer centered on the Prescott Place façade. Wood frame construction. The sloping roof extends forward on the façade to cover a full-width porch that is two-thirds screened-in and one-third enclosed. Aluminum siding; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall on its north side (contributing structure).

SHEPARD AVENUE

32 Shepard Avenue, map 27 (contributing building), ca. 1856, "Mrs. H. L. & Lin Davis" (1920s), "Bartlett Cottage" (1911), "McDaniel Cottage" (1911), "Schofield Cottage" (1929), "Smith Cottage" (1931). A two story gable-front dwelling of wood frame construction with a one-story enclosed wraparound porch on the west and south elevations. Features include a projecting one-bay gable front addition that extends over the porch, above the entrance. Wood clapboard and shingle siding; replacement windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a low concrete retaining wall on its west side (contributing structure).

34 Shepard Avenue, map 28 (non-contributing building). A single story eaves-front cottage with painted wood shingle siding, decorative diamond-pattern transoms over picture windows, and asphalt roofing.

44 Shepard Avenue, map 29 (contributing building), ca. 1900, "Bogie Cottage" (1911), "Linn Cottage" (1928), "Churchill Cottage" (1929), "Schofield Cottage" (1929). A two story hipped-roof house of wood frame construction with a one story gable-roofed wing on the rear elevation. Hipped-roof dormers are present on all sides, and there is a one story, recessed and open porch at the northwest corner. Decorative scrollwork in south gable; wood clapboard siding; mix of wood and replacement windows; metal shingle roof.

This property has an automobile garage (contributing building).

50 Shepard Avenue, map 30 (contributing building), ca. 1910, "George Lavalley Cottage" (1911), "Strauss Cottage" (1913), "Walter Cottage" (1928), "Handy Cottage" (1929), "Newman Cottage" (1930). A two story wood-frame dwelling with asymmetrical gable-front roof line and rear cross gable; there are enclosed porches on both levels along the south elevation, an open entrance porch at the northwest corner, and a bay window centered on facade. Wood clapboard and shingle siding; decorative shingles in the gable; wood windows; replacements windows on the south porches; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall on its west side (non-contributing structure) and a small shed (non-

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contributing structure).

60 Shepard Avenue, map 31 (contributing building), ca. 1940. A two story eaves-front residence with one story full-width enclosed porches along the west and south elevations which have large vertical-sliding wood windows. Other features include sets of paired windows at second-floor level facing Shepard Avenue. Wood shingle siding; vinyl windows; asphalt roofing.

64 Shepard Avenue, map 32 (contributing building), ca. 1910, "Swanson Cottage" (1911), "Neal Cottage" (1928), "Neil Cottage" (1928), "Tonetti Cottage" (1933). A two and one-half story eaves front gambrel-roofed dwelling of Colonial Revival style conception. This building is of wood frame construction and has a full width addition front on Shepard Avenue that appears to be former porches that have been enclosed. Character-defining elements include a hipped-roof dormer flanked by two gabled dormers, decorative brackets at eaves level, and a bay window on north elevation. Aluminum siding; mix of wood and vinyl windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has retaining walls consisting of a mix of concrete block and cast stone (non-contributing structure).

74 Shepard Avenue, map 33 (contributing building), ca. 1905, "Perch Cottage," "Green Cottage" (1929). A two story eaves-front Colonial Revival-style house with an open, full-width porch on the west elevation and part of the south and north elevations. A pair of pyramidal-roofed dormers face Shepard Avenue and there is an closed exterior staircase on the north elevation. Vinyl siding and windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall on its west side (contributing structure).

82 Shepard Avenue, map 34 (contributing building; NRHP-listed 1992), ca. 1897-99, "Coulter Cottage," "Cane Cottage" (1928), "Dassance Cottage" (1928), "Kane Cottage" (1928), "Kern Cottage" (1929), "Hamer" (1930), "Shults Cottage" (1933). A two and one-half story Shingle style dwelling of light-frame construction with a cross-gambrel roof and multiple porches and dormers. There is an enclosed wraparound porch at first-story level on the west and south elevations and an enclosed and projecting second-story porch under a shed roof on south elevation. Fenestration includes diamond-pane sash windows and there is a polygonal third-story turret. Wood shingle siding; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall on its west side (contributing structure) in addition to an automobile garage (contributing building).

83 Shepard Avenue, map 35 (contributing building), ca. 1916-1924. A two story hipped-roof Craftsman house of wood-frame construction erected above a rectangular footprint. This house is recessed on its lot, with one elevation facing Front Street. There are full width glass-enclosed cure porches on both the first and second stories on the Front Street elevation, and a full-width glazed cure porch at second story level on the Shepard Avenue elevation, with an entrance and picture window below. Wood clapboard siding at first story level and wood shingle siding above; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall on its east side (contributing structure).

85 Shepard Avenue, map 36 (contributing building), ca. 1910, "W.F. Roberts" (1911), "William Stearns" (1948-1951), "LaFlam" (1949). A two story, hipped-roof Queen Anne house with flush gable dormers on the south and west elevations, this building is recessed on its corresponding lot with its principal elevation oriented towards Front Street. The house has a one bay, two-story gable roofed ell and a full width open porch, and an asymmetrical, full-width gabled extension with recessed entrance porch at the southeast corner. Wood clapboard siding; decorative wood shingles in gables; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has an automobile garage (non-contributing building).

90 Shepard Avenue, map 37 (contributing building), ca. 1875, "Morse Cottage" (1912), "Dodds cottage" (1913), "Cane Cottage" (1923), "Weimar Cottage" (1928), "Huntington Cottage" (1931). A two and one-half story gable-front dwelling of wood frame construction with extensive cure porches, the Shepard Avenue façade of this building features a full-width open porch which is extended by an enclosed section that forms an ell. The second story has a full-width enclosed porch with symmetrical stepped window pattern, and a band of three windows in the gable. On the southern elevation there is a shed-roofed dormer and a cobblestone chimney. Wood clapboard siding; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall on its west side (contributing structure) and an automobile

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garage (contributing building).

93 Shepard Avenue, map 38 (non-contributing building), ca. 1925, "Bush Cottage" (1928), "M.A. Leonard" (1929), "Krauss Cottage" (Krause) (1931). A two-story dwelling of wood frame construction with a complex roof system over three blocks. The front block is contained under a cross-gable with decorative gable details while the center block is surmounted by a hipped roof; a shed roof covers the rear section. All of the house's original porches have been enclosed. Vinyl siding; replacement windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a shed (non-contributing structure).

94 Shepard Avenue, map 39 (contributing building), ca. 1905, "Richardson Cottage" (1911), "Green Cottage" (1928), "Greene Cottage" (flat) (1930). A two story, eaves-front house with a full width one-story open porch with shed roof across the façade. The first-story is three bays wide with a center entrance, and there are two evenly spaced double-hung windows at second story level above which is an intersecting gable with an attic window. The building has a two-story ell with second-story enclosed cure porch. Wood clapboard siding; mix of wood 2/2 and 1/2 replacement windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall on its west side (contributing structure) and an automobile garage (contributing building).

96 Shepard Avenue, map 40 (contributing building), ca. 1900

A narrow two-story, cross-gabled dwelling of wood-frame construction set back on the lot behind Kennedy Cottage. This house has a full-width screened entrance porch facing Helen Street with a gable centered over the entrance, and a cobblestone chimney on the west elevation at its junction with the rear ell. Asbestos shingle siding; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall on its north side (contributing structure) and an automobile garage (contributing building).

98 Shepard Avenue, map 41 (contributing building; NRHP-listed 1992), ca. 1895, "National Vaudeville Artists Cottage," "Kennedy Cottage" (1911-1920s), "Denn Cottage" (1929), "Dora Cottage" (Dore) (1929), "Wooster Cottage" (1930), "Masters Cottage" (1931), "Dallas" (1948), "Wood Cottage" (1949). A two and one-half story Late Victorian-era wood frame dwelling located on a corner lot, the main block of this building has a cross-gabled roof and a square, three-story tower set at a 45-degree angle at the northwest corner. Features include three cure porches, a glazed and enclosed wraparound porch with entrance on northwest corner, a rear screened-in porch on the north elevation, where there is additionally a second-story glazed and enclosed porch. Wood clapboard and shingle siding; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has low cobblestone retaining walls on its north and west sides (contributing structure) and an automobile garage (contributing building).

113 Shepard Avenue, map 42 (contributing building), ca. 1920, "Jackson Cottage." A two story gable-front dwelling of wood frame construction with a two-bay wide facade, this building has a gabled dormer on each pitch of its gable roof. The façade has two sets of paired windows and an entrance located under a projecting gable-roofed porch at the north corner. The double-hung windows are wood with diamond-pane sash above single-pane sash; aluminum siding; asphalt roofing.

This property has a low retaining wall on its east side (contributing structure).

118 Shepard Avenue, map 43 (contributing building), ca. 1900, "White Cottage" (1911), "Cosgrove Cottage" (1931), "Perkins Cottage" (1931), "Fink Cottage" (1933). A two-story house of wood-frame construction with a steeply pitched gambrel roof over the main block and corresponding intersecting gables on the north and south elevations. Character-defining features include a band of four windows on the south elevation and a stone chimney that rises just north of center on the façade. Wood shingle siding; multi-pane divided-light wood windows with some vinyl replacements; asphalt roofing.

This property has a low retaining wall on its west side (contributing structure).

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121 Shepard Avenue, map 44 (non-contributing building), ca. 1910, "Egler Cottage" (1911), "Miller Cottage" (1911), "Wardner Cottage" (1911), "Mrs. Phillips" (1928), "Cook Cottage" (1929), "Mrs. Phillips" (1950). A two story, cross-gabled house with bay window facing Prescott Place and an open deck in front of the Shepard Avenue entrance. Multiple alterations have largely obscured or otherwise changed the original design intent.

This property has a wood and stone retaining wall on its east side (non-contributing structure).

122 Shepard Avenue, map 45 (contributing building), ca. 1900, "White Cottage" (1911), "Nelson Cottage" (1911), "W.G. Clark Cottage" (1913), "Paul Cottage" (1928), "Mrs. Phillips" (1950). A one and one-half story dwelling of Stick-style conception and wood frame construction, the exterior finish consists of wood clapboard divided geometrically by flat boards. This building has a projecting gabled and enclosed entrance at the northwest corner, which is fitted with diamond-pane windows, and a three-part picture window centered at first-story level; most of the remaining windows are 8/1 or 12/1 double-hung wood sash. Other features include exposed rafter tails and decorative brackets. Wood siding; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a low concrete retaining wall (contributing structure).

128 Shepard Avenue, map 46 (contributing building), ca. 1910, "Campion Cottage" (1928), "Pollock Cottage" (1928), "Flackhart Cottage" (1930). A two story, cross-gabled residence of wood frame construction with a projecting open porch at the southwest corner, above which is an enclosed cure porch above, and an open entrance porch at the northwest corner. Notable elements include exposed rafter tails and decorative brackets. Asbestos siding; wood windows (mostly 12/1 double-hung) with vinyl replacements on side porch; asphalt roofing.

134 Shepard Avenue, map 47 (non-contributing building), ca. 1978

This is a large five bay, two-story gable front multi-unit apartment building.

This property has a small shed behind it (non-contributing structure).

137 Shepard Avenue, map 48 (contributing building), ca. 1905, "Jones Cottage" (1911), "Paul Cottage." A one and one-half story Dutch Colonial-style dwelling of wood frame construction with a gambrel roof over the main block, this house has an attached single-car garage on the south elevation which may have originally been a cure porch, with a hip-roofed cure porch above. Character-defining features include a decorative arched diamond-pane window in the gambrel. Wood clapboard and shake siding; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

FRANKLIN AVENUE

8 Franklin Avenue, map 49 (contributing building), ca. 1890, "Wilkshire Manor Cottage," "Riddle Cottage" (1911), "Hayes Cottage" (1928), "Hudson Cottage" (1948), "Carmelite Monastery" (1952-1998), "Willcott Cottage," "Laemmle Cottage." A two and one-half story expansive Colonial Revival-style dwelling of wood frame construction. The main block has a hip-roof with two prominent intersecting gables over a full-width open porch facing Franklin Street. The intersecting gables feature cornice returns; the northern one has a corresponding bay window below while the southern one has an arched tripartite window below; a hip-roofed dormer is present between these gables. Notable decorative elements include curved glass and diamond-pane windows. Wood clapboard siding; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall visible on its east side (contributing structure).

9 Franklin Avenue, map 50 (contributing building), ca. 1900. A two story, gable-front dwelling of wood frame construction with a fully pedimented front-facing gable, open wrap around porch with turned posts, paired double-hung windows centered in gable field, and a tripartite band of 1/1 windows centered at second-story level, and another band of three below at first-story level. Wood clapboard siding; wood shingles in the gable; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a one-bay wood frame automobile garage behind the house (contributing building).

14 Franklin Avenue, map 51 (contributing building), ca. 1900, "Shillbury Cottage." A one and one-half story eaves-front cottage of wood frame construction with a complex roof plan. There is a partial-width, open one-story stone porch on the Franklin Avenue façade, above which is a shed dormer that partially obscures a central gabled wall dormer, and additionally a shed wall dormer to the north. Wood shingle siding; wood windows, with some diamond-pane sash; asphalt roofing.

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This property has retaining walls on its north, south and west sides, formed of cobblestone with concrete coping (contributing structure).

15 Franklin Avenue, map 52 (contributing building), ca. 1925, "Hayle Cottage" (1928), "Horton Cottage" (1929). A one and one-half story Craftsman-inspired residence of wood frame construction with gable-front façade spanned by a full width gable-roofed porch which is open in front with windows on the ends, a shed wall dormer on north elevation, and a gable dormer on the south elevation. Wood shingle siding; wood 6/1 windows; asphalt roofing.

25 Franklin Avenue, map 53 (contributing building; NRHP- listed 1992), ca. 1908, "Bogie Cottage" (1911), "Ward Cottage" (1912), "Wooster Cottage" (1928), "O'Brien Cottage" (1948), "Lewis" (1949). An expansive two-story Craftsman-inspired house of wood frame construction with complex intersecting roof plan with a multitude of cross gables, dormers and porches, including one with a jerkinhead. There is a wraparound porch on the east and south elevations that is partially enclosed by windows, and a cobblestone chimney on the Franklin Avenue facade. Wood clapboard siding; wood windows; asphalt roofing.

26 Franklin Avenue, map 54 (contributing building), ca. 1897, "Judson Newman Smith Cottage," William L. Coulter, architect. A two story Tudor Revival-style dwelling, shingled at first-story level with faux half-timbering at second-story level, which extends into the gable fields. The house exhibits a cross-gable design and has an eaves-front orientation with two gable-roofed dormers and an open porch corresponding with the façade; there is a bay window at the southwest corner. Wood shingles on lower level; flat timbers with vertical clapboard infill above; diamond pane and 1/1 windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall on its west side (contributing structure).

68 Franklin Avenue, map 55 (contributing building), ca. 1910, "H.J. McCabe," "Magill Cottage" (1912), "Pearson Cottage" (1913), "O'Brien Cottage" (1928), "McParland Cottage" (1930), "Newell Cottage" (1935), "Taylor Cottage" (1949). A two story, three-bay Colonial Revival-inspired Foursquare with hipped roof and hipped roof dormers on each roof facet. Features include a one-story partial-width open porch on the north and east elevations with square columns and an open porch on north elevation with Ionic columns. Wood clapboard siding; wood shingles on dormers; replacement windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a stone retaining wall with concrete coping on its north and west sides which is tied into the house foundation on the north side (contributing structure).

72 Franklin Avenue, map 56 (non-contributing building), ca.1910, "Adam Brown Cottage" (1912), "Greene Cottage" (1928), "Crawford Cottage" (1916). A two-story house with asymmetrical façade with paired front-facing gables. The building has been extensively modified with the enclosure of porches and the introduction of vinyl siding and windows; metal roof.

This property has a retaining wall on its north side (contributing structure), formed of granite block with concrete coping, and which is tied into the house foundation.

75 Franklin Avenue, map 57 (contributing building), ca. 1910, "Stevenson Cottage" (1911), "McCabe Cottage" (1928, 1948-1950). A two story, two-bay Foursquare with Colonial Revival-style detailing, this house has a hipped roof with hipped dormers on each of its four sides. There is a small open porch aligning the west side of façade and an open porch on the south elevation. Windows are mostly 3/1 sash, with diamond pane sash used in the dormers. Wood windows, wood clapboard siding; asphalt roofing.

This property has retaining walls on its east and north sides (contributing structure), formed of granite blocks and tied into the house foundation, in addition to an automobile garage (contributing building).

76 Franklin Avenue, map 58 (contributing building, NRHP-listed 1992), ca. 1900, "Neil Cottage" (1911), "O'Neil Cottage" (1912), "Riley Cottage" (1928), "Reilly Cottage" (1929), "Straight Cottage" (1929), "Hill Cottage" (1930), "Schwerd Cottage" (1932). A two story, gable-front Craftsman type dwelling with jerkinhead-gabled porches and roofs. This house has a full width porch facing Franklin Avenue and a glass-enclosed porch over the entry at second-story level. Detailing includes exposed rafter tails and curved decorative brackets. Wood windows of mostly 6/1 configuration, wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing.

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79 Franklin Avenue, map 59 (contributing building), ca. 1930, "Fallon Cottage," "John Carrier Home." A two story, gable-front Colonial Revival-style dwelling with a single story, full-width glazed porch facing Franklin Street, above which is a partial-width enclosed porch; a hip-roofed dormer is present on the north elevation. Wood windows, wood clapboard siding; asphalt roofing.

This property has low retaining walls (contributing structure) formed of granite block on its east and north sides.

80 Franklin Avenue, map 60 (contributing building), ca. 1900, "Hartlove Cottage" (1911), "Hutchins" (1911), "Morse Cottage" (1911), "E. Smith Cottage" (1929), "Duclos Cottage" (1948). A two and one-half story Queen Anne-inspired dwelling with hipped roof, a square tower at its southwest corner, and gabled projections on the south and west elevations; the west-facing façade has a single-story glazed porch. Wood shingle siding, mix of wood and vinyl windows; asphalt roofing.

83 Franklin Avenue, map 61 (contributing building, NRHP-listed 1992), ca. 1910, "Bide-A-Wee," "Hull Cottage" (1911), "Fallon Cottage" (1928), "Cook Cottage" (1929), "Burnett Cottage" (1949). A two and one-half dwelling of Queen Anne-style conception with a complex roof plan and porches corresponding with each of the house's three levels on the façade. Wood shingle siding, wood windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a timber retaining wall on the north side of the driveway (non-contributing structure).

84 Franklin Avenue, map 62 (contributing building), ca. 1920, "Bush Cottage" (1929). A two story, gable-front dwelling of Swiss chalet inspiration with wide overhanging front eaves supported by angled brackets; a one story cross-gabled ell extends from the main block on the north elevation. Wood clapboard siding with vertical wood siding at second-story level, wood windows; asphalt roofing.

86 Franklin Avenue, map 63 (contributing building), ca. 1896, "Miner Cottage" (1911), "Reeves Cottage" (1911), "Mrs. James Carney" (1920s), "Berwick Cottage" (1928), "Davis Cottage" (1928), "Barrett Cottage" (1929). A one and one-half story dwelling of the Dutch Colonial type with gambrel roof, wood shingle siding, and an open, wraparound porch at the southwest corner; there is an enclosed second-story porch on south side which has a shed roof. Wood windows including many of the diamond-pane type; asphalt roofing.

88 Franklin Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1925. This two-story hipped roof residence is set back behind 86 Franklin Avenue. It is a raised one-story cottage on concrete block foundation and has a hipped roof, wood novelty siding, and a mix of double-hung vinyl and wood casement windows; asphalt roofing.

97 Franklin Avenue, map 65 (non-contributing building), ca. 1950. A two story, eaves-front house with two car garage under the second story on the south side of the façade. residence with 2 car garage under second story on south end.

This property has a retaining wall (contributing structure) on its east and north sides, consisting of cobblestone with concrete copping, and a section formed of concrete aligning the north side of the driveway.

100 Franklin Avenue, map 66 (contributing building), ca. 1920, "Fallon Cottage" (1928), "Gonzalez" (1928), "Daigneau Cottage" (1931), "Griffo Cottage" (1932), "Hoffman" (1954). A two and one-half story dwelling with cross-gambrel roof and a partially enclosed single-story wraparound porch at the southwest corner. Notable features include large multi-pane windows and there are two fully enclosed shed-roofed porches at second-story level. Asbestos siding, wood windows of mostly 6/1 configuration; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall (contributing structure) formed of cobblestone with concrete copping on its south and east sides, and an attached shed-roofed two-bay automobile garage on the house's north side (non-contributing building).

103 Franklin Avenue, map 67 (contributing building), ca. 1930. A one and one-half story eaves-front bungalow with large dormer corresponding with the façade and a sloping roof which forms a partially enclosed porch. Vinyl siding, wood windows of mostly 6/1 configuration; asphalt roofing.

107 Franklin Avenue, map 68 (contributing building), ca. 1920, "Diver Cottage" (1928), "Duerr Cottage" (1928), "Wright Cottage" (1930). A two story, cross-gabled dwelling of Arts & Crafts conception with central entrance flanked by two-tiered

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glazed porches partially enclosed at first-story level and fully enclosed at second-story level. Character-defining features include a cobblestone chimney, which is centered on the south elevation. Asbestos siding, wood windows; asphalt roofing.

108 Franklin Avenue, map 69 (contributing building), ca. 1930, "Noyes Cottage" (1911), "Morse Cottage" (1913), "Dolan Cottage" (1928), "Ryan Cottage" (1948-1951). A two story, gable-front house with intersecting roof plan, a projecting gabled entrance porch on the north side of the façade and, on the north elevation, a small gable-roofed projection and a gable-roofed dormer. Asphalt shingle siding, vinyl windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a two-car automobile garage with exposed rafter tails (contributing building).

113 Franklin Avenue, map 70 (contributing building), ca. 1910. A one and one-half story eaves front, gambrel-roofed dwelling of the Colonial Dutch type with a partial width, shed-roofed dormer facing Franklin Ave and a single story, shed-roofed extension on the south elevation. Wood shingle siding, vinyl windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a one-car automobile garage (contributing building).

114 Franklin Avenue, map 71 (contributing building, NRHP-listed 1992), ca. 1920, "Lent Cottage," "Jennings Cottage," "Delscamp Cottage" (1928), "Desartis Cottage" (1928), "Bligh Cottage" (1934). A two and one-half story U-plan dwelling consisting of a main block and two-story hipped roof projections. Vinyl siding, wood windows of mostly 6/1 configuration; asphalt roofing.

119 Franklin Avenue, map 72 (contributing building, NRHP-listed 1992), ca. 1900, "Marvin Cottage," "Townsend Cottage" (1911), "Parker Cottage" (1912), "Marvin Cottage" (1928). A one and one-half story eaves front bungalow with a full width, partially enclosed porch at first story level and a gabled dormer above facing Franklin Avenue. Wood clapboard siding on first story with wood shingles at second-story level, wood windows with diamond pane in upper sash; asphalt roofing.

129 Franklin Avenue, map 73 (contributing building), ca. 1905, "Mary Prescott Reception Hospital." A two and one-half story building of brick construction with a hipped roof and high-style Neoclassical style detailing, built to the designs of the architectural office of Scopes & Feustmann. This building was erected as a hospital but currently functions as apartments. There is a two tiered, open porch that spans two-thirds of the façade, the central third of which is occupied by a monumental portico. Notable features include a Palladian window in the gable over the porch, extensive dentil work, Ionic columns and small gabled dormers. Wood windows in mostly a 6/1 configuration; asphalt roofing.

This property includes two small sheds (non-contributing structures).

CLINTON AVENUE

30 Clinton Avenue, map 74 (contributing building), ca. 1910. A tall, three story gambrel-roofed dwelling of Colonial Revival design. Windows facing Clinton Avenue are mostly paired and of the double-hung type; there is a projecting pedimented entry at the northwest corner and a pedimented *porte cochere* that projects from the west elevation. Wood siding, vinyl windows; asphalt roofing.

This property includes a two-story carriage barn (contributing building) and a shed (non-contributing structure).

61 Clinton Avenue, map 75 (contributing building), ca. 1920. A single-story cross-gabled cottage, the main section of which is oriented east-to-west with gabled projections to north and south. There is a full width and enclosed hipped-roof porch across the west-facing façade with transom window above. Cornice return on gable ends, wood shingle siding, mix of wood and vinyl windows including diamond-pane sash; asphalt roofing.

This property has a granite retaining wall (contributing structure) on its east side, in addition to a one-car garage (contributing building).

71 Clinton Avenue, map 76 (contributing building), ca. 1910, "Miss Lucy Cottage" (1911), "Dungar Cottage" (1929). A two story gable-front dwelling with pedimented and projecting entry porch and a fully pedimented gable; features include hipped-roof dormers on north and south elevations. Wood shingle siding; wood and vinyl windows; asphalt roofing.

This property has a granite retaining wall (contributing structure) along its north and east sides.

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FAWN STREET

8 Fawn Street, map 77 (contributing building), ca. 1920. A one and one-half story, cross-gambrel dwelling; there is vinyl siding at first-story level and wood shingles in the gable ends at half-story level. While alterations have been made at first story level, the building appears to retain its essential form and any number of character-defining features. Vinyl siding, replacement windows at first-story level; asphalt roofing.

This property has a retaining wall along its east side (contributing structure) in addition to a small shed (non-contributing structure).

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

HEALTH/MEDICINE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1856-1954

Significant Dates

ca. 1896

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Coulter, William; architect, 26 Franklin Avenue

Scopes & Feustmann; architects, 127 Franklin

Avenue

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The cited period of significance, ca. 1856-1954, is initiated with the date of construction of the dwelling at 32 Shepard Avenue, a resource that predated the later 1890s subdivision of this area of Saranac Lake into the Helen Hill neighborhood, and terminates at 1954, at which time the village's importance as a tuberculosis cure destination had diminished to the extent that the Trudeau Sanatorium ceased operation.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Summary

The Helen Hill Historic District is a distinctive residential enclave in the Village of Saranac Lake that is locally significant under NRHP Criterion A in the areas of Health/Medicine and Community Planning & Development and additionally under Criterion C as a largely intact and cohesive collection of domestic architecture, the bulk of which dates to the turn-of-the-twentieth century period. This area of the village, which straddles the Essex-Franklin county border, was rapidly developed starting in the waning years of the nineteenth century under the guidance of Frederick A. Isham, a prominent figure in the history of Saranac Lake who is credited with consolidating the land in this area for residential development. Prior to being subdivided, these roughly 20 acres of land, located on a hilltop immediately east of the village core, had been all but undeveloped and were used for the pasturing of sheep. The nominated district shares significant and salient associations with Saranac Lake's central importance as a treatment center for tuberculosis, as the Helen Hill neighborhood retains a significant concentration of "cure cottages," the distinctive feature of which are the exterior porches where patients "took the cure." There is also one building, the former Mary Prescott Reception Hospital, which was erected specifically as a health facility in this context. Significance is additionally gleaned—given the planned nature of this residential area—within the larger context of Saranac Lake's growth and physical development, which was in large measure spurred by the village's importance as a tuberculosis treatment center and the growth of Adirondack regional tourism. Finally, the nominated district is significant in an architectural context for the collection of houses retained therein, including examples of prevailing domestic architectural styles such as the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival modes, in addition to expressions of the Arts & Crafts aesthetic. While most of the building stock represents fairly modest expressions of contemporary architectural design, the district nevertheless contains representative works by two prominent architectural offices, those of William L. Coulter and Scopes & Feustmann—the partnership of William H. Scopes and Maurice Feustmann—which were responsible for the designs of the Judson Newman Smith house and Prescott hospital, respectively. Not surprisingly, it was tuberculosis treatment that brought all three men to Saranac Lake initially. The Helen Hill Historic District remains a highly cohesive neighborhood in Saranac Lake with important and direct associations to the village's development in the latter nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and portrays Saranac Lake's growth from a provincial Adirondack hamlet to a thriving regional center spurred by the health and tourism industries. It is being nominated in association with the "Cure Industry Resources in the Village of Saranac Lake, Essex and Franklin Co., NY" MPDF.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Background

The present-day Village of Saranac Lake, which straddles the Essex and Franklin county border in the Adirondack Mountain region of northern New York, was first settled by New England pioneers who arrived there from New Hampshire. Jacob Moody (1787-1863), a New Hampshire native, was by all indications the first settler in what became the village, arriving there in 1817 from Keene, New York, and there pursued a life as a farmer, hunter and trapper. Moody was joined but a few years later by Captain Pliny Miller, a veteran of the War of 1812, who came from Rensselaer County, New York, to establish a lumbering enterprise on land he purchased along the Saranac River, and it was he who established the first dam and mill there, in 1827. It was the growth of such lumbering operations in the second quarter of the nineteenth century that provided the first impetus for growth in this area, albeit on a limited scale. By the mid-nineteenth century the area's first hotel had been established, west of the present-day village near Lower Saranac Lake. This hotel, the Saranac Lake House— or "Martins" as it was otherwise known, named for owner William Martin, and later operated by the Miller family—was built ca. 1850 and was among the first hotels founded in this part of the Adirondacks; it soon became a favorite destination for hunters, woodsmen, and tourists alike. By July 1860 another hotel had been established, by Orlando Blood, this one being closer to the present-day village core. Both Martin and Blood were noted as innkeepers at the time of the 1860 Federal census. Saranac Lake in the antebellum period remained in large measure a remote Adirondack outpost, with much of its local activity and commerce centering on the regional lumbering trade.

Significant infrastructure improvements attended the latter stages of the nineteenth century, at which time Saranac Lake was transformed from its largely provincial roots into a thriving village. Telephone service was introduced to the community in 1884, the Chateaugay Railroad reached the hamlet in 1887, and electricity was introduced two years later. The history and development of the village in the latter nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is closely interwoven with the legacy of Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau (1848-1915) and his efforts to develop a center there

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for the treatment and cure of tuberculosis. Trudeau came to Saranac Lake to treat his own tuberculosis affliction in 1876, and in 1884 he founded the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, which began with a small cottage known as "Little Red." As more patients came to Saranac Lake seeking a cure for their ailment, including author Robert Louis Stevenson, Trudeau's professional reputation and the sanitarium grew. Saranac Lake's preeminence in tuberculosis care left a lasting imprint on its physical development, as hundreds of patients and doctors came to take up residence there, swelling the local population. The period between the First and Second World Wars witnessed much activity, as it was during this time that the Hotel Saranac was erected, along with several other new buildings, after multiple fires devastated part of the downtown area. Prominent visitors to the village included author Mark Twain, President Calvin Coolidge—who also vacationed at nearby White Pine Camp in Paul Smiths, this Adirondack camp serving in 1926 as a "summer White House"—and physicist Albert Einstein, who rented a cottage from the local architect William Distin, an important figure in the architecture of the Adirondack region in the first half of the twentieth century.

Helen Hill: Development Context

A sense of the extent of Saranac Lake's physical development entering the last quarter of the nineteenth century is provided for by maps of this area included in the D.G. Beers 1876 atlases of Essex and Franklin counties. At that time, the Franklin County portion of the hamlet consisted of approximately 30 dwellings and Orlando Blood's hotel. Development was clustered in the area corresponding with what is today Broadway and Main Street, with the hamlet's industries largely located on a strip of land situated between present-day Broadway and the Saranac River. These industries included two mills which produced wood shingles, a grist and saw mill, a blacksmith's shop, and a carriage shop; mercantile properties included a store and post office operated by M.B. Miller. The village to that time had yet to witness the development which characterized the following quarter-century and which drove the development of Helen Hill.

The properties that came to form the Helen Hill neighborhood were constructed as the result of a subdivision created under the guidance of attorney Frederick A. Isham (ca. 1860-1926). Isham was an important and prominent figure in Saranac Lake's history at the turn of the twentieth century; as an 1895 source noted, "No name is more intimately associated with Saranac Lake..." A native of Plattsburgh, New York, he was trained in law at Columbia Law School in New York City and was subsequently a senior partner in the firm of Isham & Isham. As one of four original Saranac Lake trustees he successfully advocated for the municipality's establishment as an incorporated village, which occurred in June 1892. Prior to its development, Helen Hill consisted of approximately 21 acres of land that was used as sheep pasture, which afforded it the advantage of being largely open land well suited for rapid improvement and development. An 1892 survey of this land by surveyor George Chellis laid out 174 lots, or "villa sites," each consisting of approximately one-tenth of an acre of land; entitled "Map of lots at Saranac Lake belonging to Orlando Blood and others," this survey was later filed with the county clerk, in August 1900. Between 1893 and 1895, Isham, in association with the Blood family, had acquired the four tracts of land that constituted this area from Robert Moody, Grace Moody, Martha Day, and Charles Hills. Improvement activities were initiated in 1896 and the various house lots sold quickly; some buildings were erected on two or three adjoining lots. Among the prominent citizens for whom houses were built in the Helen Hill neighborhood were the prominent Adirondack architect William L. Coulter, the philanthropist Mary R. Prescott, department store owner William C. Leonard, attorney Addis K. Botsford, and the Canadian rubber magnate D. Lorne McGibbon. Over time, some of the residences were converted to function as commercial private sanatoria. As for the main thoroughfare in the neighborhood, Helen Street, it was named for Frederick Isham's daughter, Helen Isham.

As laid out on the survey map produced by Chellis, the subdivision area was bisected by two principal thoroughfares—Franklin and Shepard avenues—that ran the full extent of the area on a north-to-south axis, parallel with one another; a third north-south street, Clinton Avenue, was aligned to the east and parallel with these but was not continued to Helen Street, which runs diagonally across the neighborhood on a southwest to northeast axis, as planned. South Street, or what is today a continuation of Clinton Avenue, formed the southernmost street within the district, connecting Franklin and Clinton avenues and crossing Franklin Street, which is situated between the two; North Street was conceived to function similarly on the north perimeter but was never built. The westernmost boundary of the area was defined by Church Street, the easternmost boundary by Pine Street. Lots varied in size though standardized plots were laid out to front on Franklin, Shepard and Clinton avenues south of Helen Street, and between Franklin and Shepard Avenues north of Helen Street. Although the road system failed to create a regularized grid pattern of roads meeting at right angles, thereby requiring some lots to be of irregular dimension, the

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majority adhered to a fairly consistent dimension and rectangular shape, with one of the shorter sides typically aligned to provide street frontage.

The development of the Helen Hill neighborhood corresponded with Saranac Lake's rise as an established tuberculosis cure destination, which expanded its population and spurred continued growth in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The area was built up rapidly with new housing following the commencement of development in the latter 1890s; by 1908, at the time the first Sanborn fire insurance map of Saranac Lake was rendered, there were already over 80 houses in the district. Fewer than 20 additional houses were built between that time and 1932.

Helen Hill in the Context of Tuberculosis Treatment: Cure Cottages & Sanatoria

The collection of documentary information compiled by Historic Saranac Lake provides a wealth of data relative to the direct connection between many of the properties within the nominated district and the tuberculosis cure industry. Prominent among these sources are the disinfection records amassed by the village's board of health, which tracked every time a room was cleaned following a patient's stay; these entries included the name of the cottage and the name of the patient. Other important sources include the Saranac Lake Association of Private Sanatoria directories, and public records such as local business directories, census records, and promotional ephemera. While development not associated with the cure industry occurred there, the neighborhood nevertheless is strongly associated with this aspect of Saranac Lake's historic identity.

The cure cottage is a specific property type in Saranac Lake which evolved in the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth centuries as part of the treatment process for tuberculosis. The disease of tuberculosis, now largely relegated to Third World countries, was one of the most dangerous – and one of the most deadly – diseases known to mankind during the nineteenth century. Responsible for one out of every seven American deaths in 1873, tuberculosis had no known cure at that time. Only climatological treatments, such as patients being sent to different parts of the country to “take the air,” seemed to be effective in treating the illness. The presence of Dr. Edward L. Trudeau in Saranac Lake, New York, and his establishment of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium in that village, focused the attention of the world on the curative powers of Adirondack Mountain air in the treatment of the disease. Trudeau established the first laboratory in America for conducting research on tuberculosis and he and his fellow physicians successfully treated tuberculosis patients with a carefully controlled regimen consisting of rest, diet, and exposure to outdoor air on a year-round basis. By adapting prevailing domestic styles to provide outdoor facilities for patients, a new type of building—the “cure cottage”—was born. The cure cottage, as a typology, could range in scale from a one-room cottage to a twenty-four-bed or larger private, commercial sanatorium; cure porches were the defining feature of the type.

Saranac Lake cure cottages were predominantly built between the years of 1870 and 1930 and evolved from almost every housing type popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Stylistically, they represent local expressions of popular architectural styles including the Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Bungalow modes. The majority of the cottages which remain in Saranac Lake, many of which are within the Helen Hill area, were built between 1890 and 1930. Antibiotics later rendered the climatic cure obsolete and brought to a close this period in the village's history. The most common cure cottages are vernacular expressions of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, characterized by balloon frame construction and exhibiting multiple gables, decorative wood architectural detail, multiple windows of various sizes and shapes, and associated porches and verandas. Glazed porches are the most salient feature of the cure cottage as these allowed for year-round use by patients. The earliest cure cottages were essentially local examples of Queen Anne residential architecture, ranging from one and one-half to two and one-half stories in height, with irregular floor plans and gable roof systems. They included a narrow porch or veranda where tuberculosis individuals habitually “took the air” as part of their cure regimen. The earlier cure cottages display porches similar to porches on houses of the late nineteenth century commonly found throughout New York State. Independent of the building core and constructed with independent roofs, these attached porches are most often found at the front of the structure but often wrap around the side so as to form an outside living space for the summer months.

Cure cottages built after the turn of the twentieth century represent a more conscious attempt to incorporate the cure porch – by this period typically treated as a second-story sleeping porch – into the overarching design structural of

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the building. Structures built in the early twentieth century, particularly those from the decade of the 1920s, show an awareness and conscious adaptation of more cosmopolitan styles than is customarily found in the remote Adirondack region. The decline in patient numbers and the eventual discovery of antibiotics, a more effective means of curing tuberculosis, led to the closing of the tuberculosis sanitarium and cure cottages.

Saranac Lake cure cottages incorporated features designed to facilitate medical purposes. The fresh air cure relied on a patient's extended, but nevertheless controlled, exposure to outdoor air, and in developing treatment methodologies based on this exposure, local doctors and builders increasingly developed specialized facilities, creating the cure porch as an architectural feature. The proliferation of cure porches throughout the village was a dramatic indicator of the impact of tuberculosis on the physical and economic development of Saranac Lake. Nevertheless, while most houses related to this industry had cure porches, a house without porches could still be used to house patients who were "taking the cure." Aside from those previously NRHP-listed properties within the nominated district, there are a number of additional notable examples that retain a high level of physical integrity and one or more cure porches, these being 103 Helen Street, 90 Shepard Avenue, and 100 and 107 Franklin Avenue. The earliest of the cure cottages, those which exhibit Queen Anne-style design features, are mostly located along the course of Helen Street, among them 35, 39 and 72 Helen Street. There are several properties within the district that have no porches but which records indicate housed tuberculosis patients at some point in their history. The loss or full enclosure of former cure porches speaks to the change in functionality following the decline of tuberculosis treatment, as open-air treatment ceased in the face of new health advances. In some cases, as with 43 Helen Street, historical photos reveal that porches used to be present but are no longer. In many cases, the outline of a cure porch remains discernible, even if it has been modified or subsumed by the house.

Architectural Context

While many of the dwellings in question functioned at some time in relation to the tuberculosis cure industry, many can additionally be viewed outside of that context, as expressions of prevailing architectural styles in line with larger regional and national architectural trends in domestic architecture. The initial development of the district in the latter 1890s corresponded with the Late Victorian era, during which time the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles were much employed. Most of the examples of Queen Anne style domestic design in the district lack the exuberance of the style as manifested in more fully developed examples, and they instead represent distilled examples of the mode. Most of these would appear to be simplified examples built by local tradesman, as opposed to those built to the designs of professional architects, with details and features drawn from architectural pattern books and mass-produced materials. Among these is 39 Helen Street (ca. 1898), which, while somewhat conservative in overall form, nevertheless employs a prominent wraparound verandah sustained by turned posts. Another example, 98 Shepard Avenue (ca. 1910), incorporates a prominent corner tower as a keynote exterior feature. The most prominent contracting business in Saranac Lake at this time, Branch & Callanan, undoubtedly erected any number of houses in Helen Hill; in addition to construction services, they maintained local facilities for the fabrication of architectural components.

Gambrel roofed dwellings of both Colonial Revival and so-called Dutch Colonial precedent are common in the district, with both smaller "cottage" and larger multi-storied examples being present. The house at 86 Franklin Avenue (ca. 1896), an example of the smaller scale type, exhibits distinctive Colonial Revival detailing including the use of diamond-pane window sash and a semicircular window. Of the larger type, 64 Shepard Avenue and 30 Clinton Avenue are good local examples. The ca. 1908 house at 118 Shepard Avenue forms an exception to the prevailing gambrel roof type present in the district; its overall form, use of a prominent rustic exterior chimney on the façade and its shingled exterior aligns it more with Arts & Crafts influences than those of the Colonial Revival taste.

Expressions of the so-called American Foursquare type are also well represented in the district. The house at 18 Prescott Place, ca. 1910, is among those examples, and it exhibits restrained Colonial Revival detailing in the execution of its cornices and associated corner pilasters. Far rarer is the Chalet-form dwelling at 84 Franklin Avenue, built ca. 1920; this building form, with its alpine mountain connotations, first found application in the Adirondack region in a number of "Great Camps" built in the preceding era. It is a singular example in the district, characterized by its broad projecting roof and features such as the second-story front window with pent hood and bracketed sill.

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While most of the architecture in the district represents localized interpretations of prevailing national styles, a few buildings within the district represent more high-style expressions and at least one can be credited to a prominent regional architect. The house built for Judson Newman Smith ca. 1897, located at 26 Franklin Avenue, was built to the designs of William L. Coulter (1865-1907), a preeminent Adirondack architect in this era and a sometime resident in this part of Saranac Lake. Coulter, who retains a position of considerable importance in the development of Adirondack camp design, worked for the New York City architectural firm of Renwick, Aspinwall & Renwick before coming to Saranac Lake in association with the expansion of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, a center for the treatment of tuberculosis, and his own illness with that disease. During a brief span of approximately 10 years, Coulter enjoyed a lively professional practice and planned and designed a number of high-profile Adirondack camp buildings and complexes. Among the domestic projects Coulter fielded, prior to establishing a full partnership with Max Westhoff, was the six-family complex known as the Knollwood Club, Lower Saranac Lake, ca. 1900; the Otto Kahn Camp on Bull Point, Upper Saranac Lake, ca. 1901; and the Recreation Hall at Sagamore Lodge near Raquette Lake, ca. 1901. Following Westhoff's arrival in 1902, the office designed Adolph Lewisohn's Prospect Point Camp on Upper Saranac Lake; the Eagle Island complex for Levi P. Morton, also on Upper Saranac; and, prior to that, modifications to Camp Pinebrook, Upper Saranac Lake, which had been acquired by Morton around 1898. Smith entered into contract with Coulter in July 1897 for the house, which was one of the earliest of the large winter residences erected for tuberculosis patients in the village. Smith, a sometime writer for outdoor magazines, was a tuberculosis patient and died shortly after the house was completed. In its verticality and steep roofline, the design seemingly relates to the administration building at the sanitarium, on which Coulter worked while associated with Renwick, Aspinwall & Renwick. The Smith house was the first that Coulter designed under his own name, and for it he employed a simple but pleasing variation of exterior stucco and half-timber finish.

The house at 8 Franklin Avenue is another example of more fully developed and sophisticated architectural design, the scale and pretension of which distinguish it from many adjoining properties. Built ca. 1890, it is an imposing specimen of Colonial Revival design, prominently sited on an elevated position above the adjacent street. Notable design aspects include a complex roof plan combining hipped and gabled units, rounded bays and bay windows, a prominent Palladian window, and an open porch that spans the full width of the façade. It is the preeminent example of Colonial Revival domestic design in the district.

Also ranking among the district's most architecturally sophisticated buildings is the former institutional building located at 129 Franklin Avenue, distinctive both for its high-style detail and use of brick masonry. It was built ca. 1905 as the Mary Prescott Reception Hospital, at the urging of Dr. Trudeau, for patients who were too ill to be received at the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium. Prescott (1871-1961) was herself a tuberculosis patient who later dedicated herself to the treatment of the disease, using her own resources. The hospital was designed by the architectural firm of Scopes & Feustmann, composed of William H. Scopes (1877-1964) and Maurice Feustmann (1870-1943). Like William Coulter, whom Scopes credited with inspiring his interest in architecture, both men came to Saranac Lake initially as tuberculosis patients. The Prescott hospital was the first commission the firm fielded, and it was followed by other important work, including a number of buildings at the sanitarium, the Hotel Saranac, 1927, and the Harrietstown Town Hall, 1928. For the hospital design, the office offered a symmetrical hipped-roof building of Neoclassical inspiration, with a two-tiered porch aligning the south elevation that had, as its central feature, a monumental portico rendered, like the front and side porches, in the Tuscan order.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 19.31 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>569698</u> Easting	<u>4908826</u> Northing	8	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>569834</u> Easting	<u>4908237</u> Northing
2	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>569801</u> Easting	<u>4908710</u> Northing	9	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>569701</u> Easting	<u>4908320</u> Northing
3	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>569661</u> Easting	<u>4908661</u> Northing	10	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>569484</u> Easting	<u>4908587</u> Northing
4	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>569774</u> Easting	<u>4908535</u> Northing	11	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>569478</u> Easting	<u>4908597</u> Northing
5	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>569827</u> Easting	<u>4908424</u> Northing	12	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>569507</u> Easting	<u>4908655</u> Northing
6	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>569848</u> Easting	<u>4908308</u> Northing	13	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>569650</u> Easting	<u>4908821</u> Northing
7	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>569852</u> Easting	<u>4908240</u> Northing				

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

The boundary for this NRHP nomination is shown on the enclosed maps, all of which are entitled "Helen Hill Historic District, Saranac Lake, Essex & Franklin Cos., New York." These maps were rendered at a scale of 1:24,000, 1:12,000 and 1: 3,237; the latter map indicates the position of non-contributing principal resources.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district boundary was carefully chosen to reflect historic-period conditions and the development of this distinctive residential enclave beginning in the late 1890s. A section of Franklin Avenue was left out of the boundary due to the significant loss of integrity of a number of resources located there; otherwise the boundary largely reflects the initial subdivision as conceived ca. 1896.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Arena (AARCH); William E. Krattinger, editor/contact (NYS Division for Historic Preservation)

organization Adirondack Architectural Heritage (AARCH)

date April 2014

street & number 1745 Main St.

telephone 518-834-9328

city or town Keeseville

state NY

zip code 12944

e-mail Contact: William.Krattinger@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

Continuation Sheets

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Photographs by William Krattinger, TIFF format, August 2015

Original files at NYS Division for Historic Preservation, Waterford NY 12188

- 001 Prescott Reception Hospital, 129 Franklin Avenue, view looking north
- 002 8 Franklin Avenue, view looking east
- 003 35 Franklin Avenue, view looking to north east
- 004 98 Shepard Avenue, view looking east
- 005 Northeast corner of Helen Street and Franklin Avenue, view looking to north east
- 006 View south on Franklin Avenue, east side, south of Helen Street
- 007 View north on Franklin Avenue, west side, 79 Franklin Avenue on left
- 008 76 Franklin Avenue, view looking east
- 009 26 Franklin Avenue, view looking east
- 010 14 Franklin Avenue, view looking east
- 011 102 Helen Street, view looking to north east
- 012 96 Helen Street, view looking west; 90 Helen Street in background
- 013 72 Helen Street, view looking west; 68 Helen Street in background

Property Owner:

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

name Various: historic district

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state _____

zip code _____

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

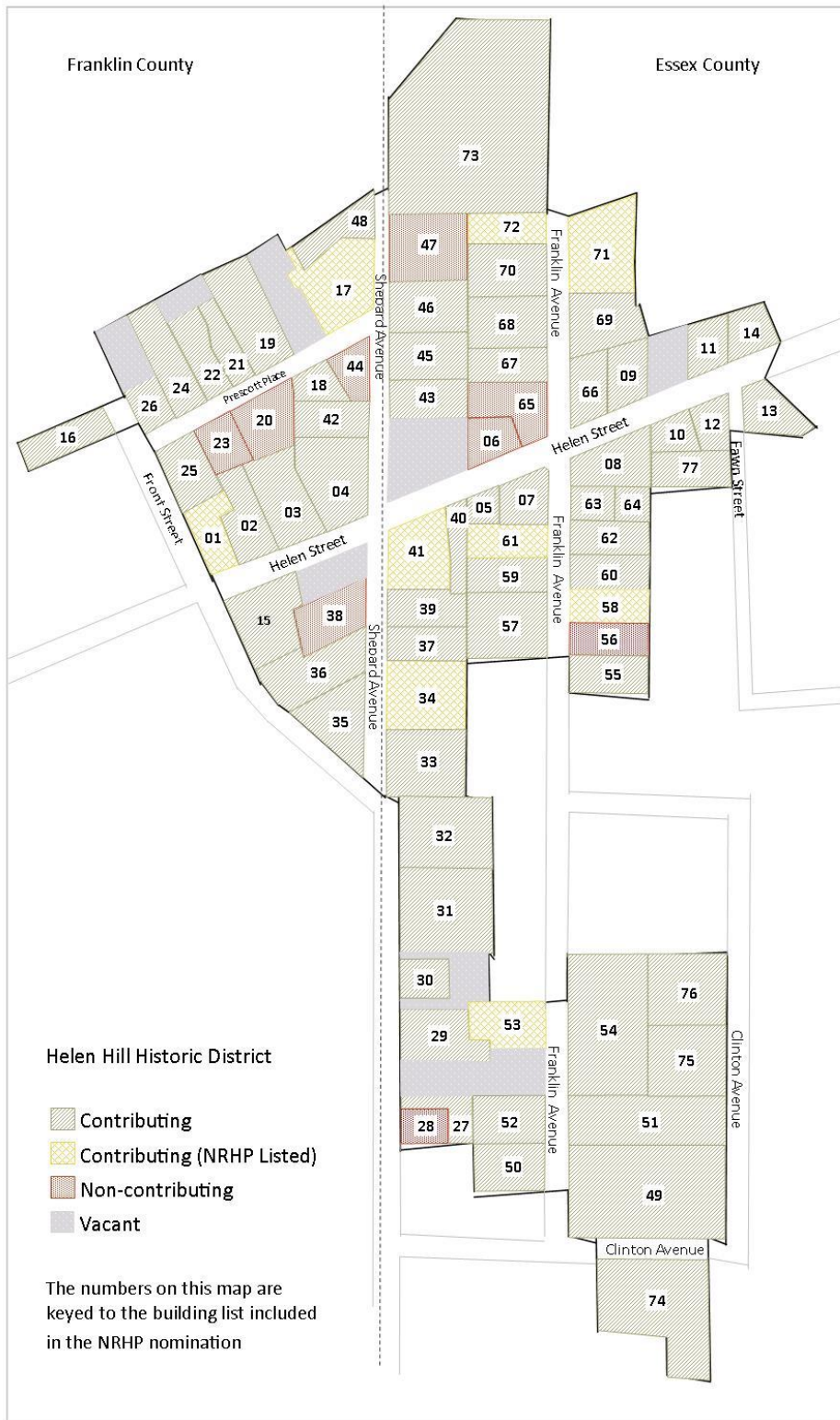
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to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

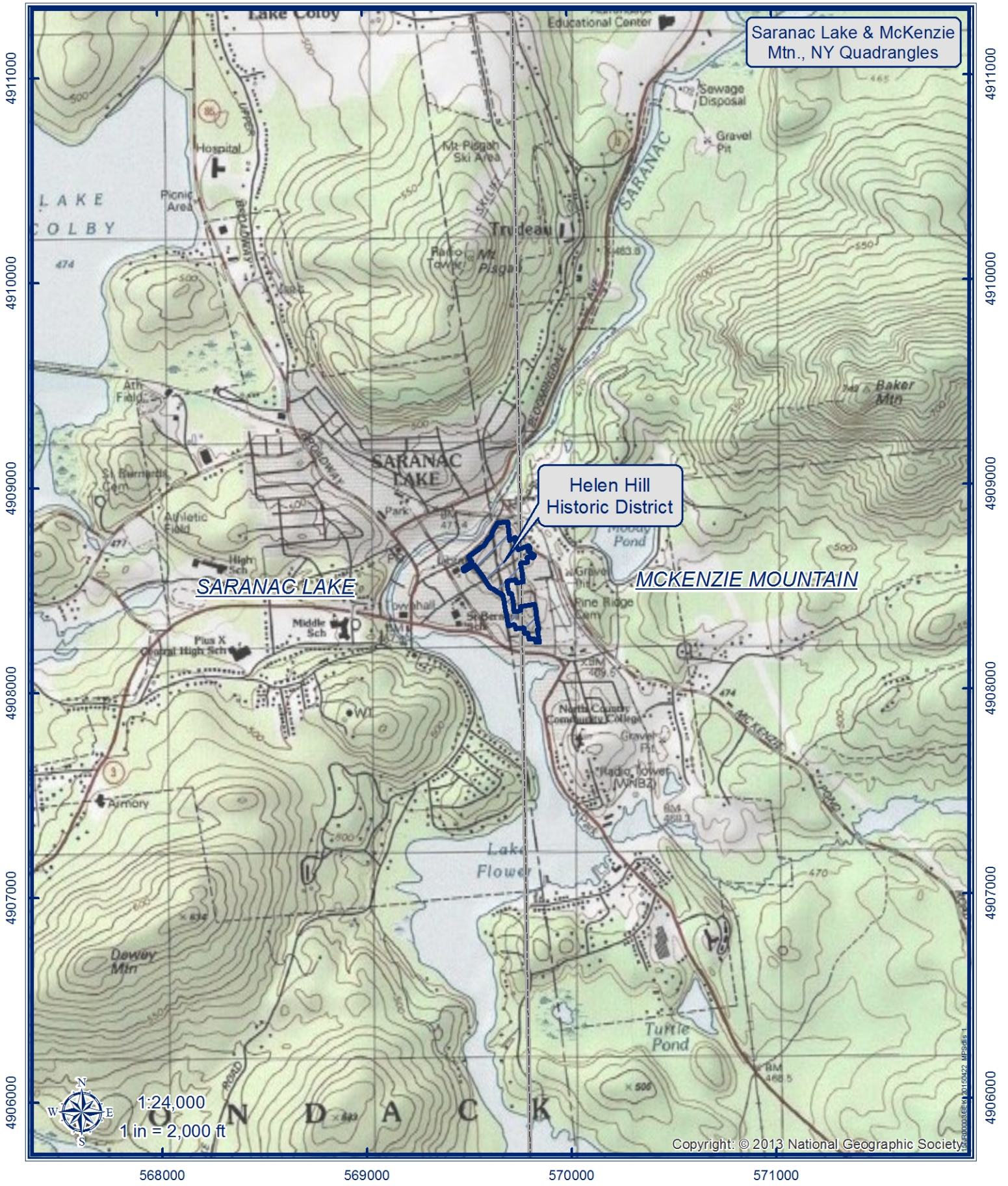
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Saranac Lake & McKenzie Mtn., NY Quadrangles

Helen Hill Historic District

SARANAC LAKE

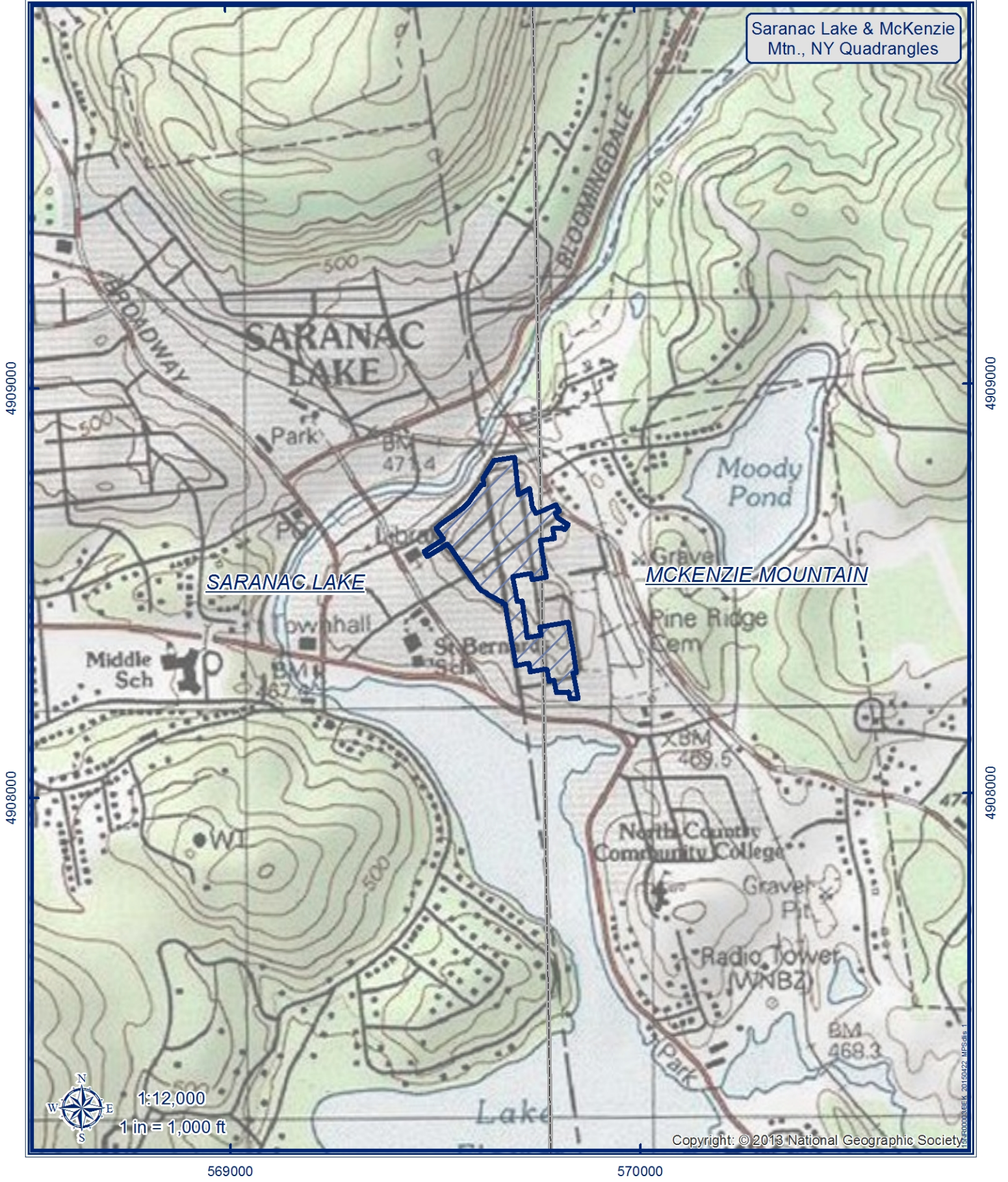
MCKENZIE MOUNTAIN

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



Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Saranac Lake & McKenzie Mtn., NY Quadrangles



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

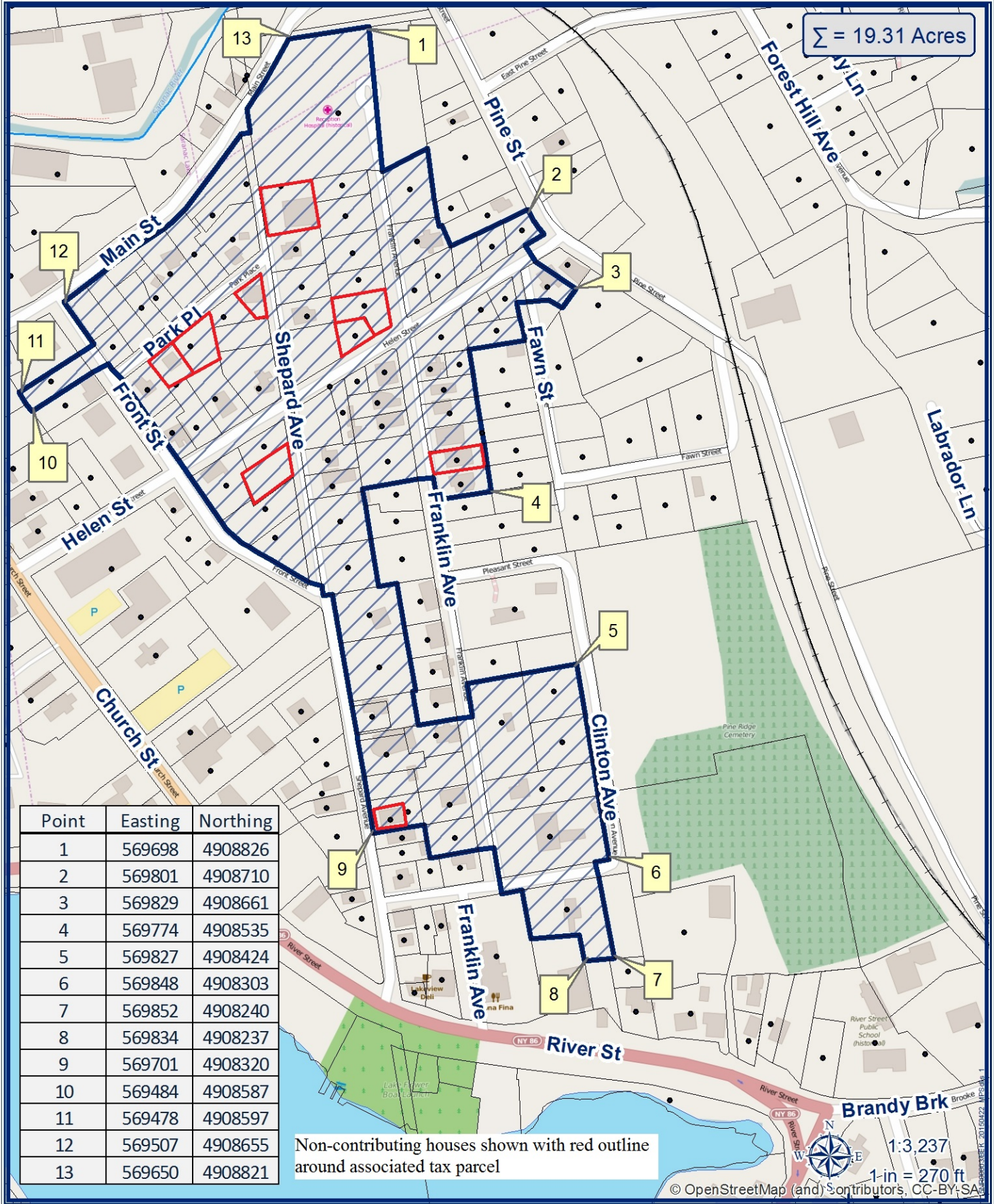
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Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Σ = 19.31 Acres



Point	Easting	Northing
1	569698	4908826
2	569801	4908710
3	569829	4908661
4	569774	4908535
5	569827	4908424
6	569848	4908303
7	569852	4908240
8	569834	4908237
9	569701	4908320
10	569484	4908587
11	569478	4908597
12	569507	4908655
13	569650	4908821

Non-contributing houses shown with red outline around associated tax parcel

Scale: 1:3,237
 1-in = 270 ft
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570000

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

