

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

OMB NO. 1024-0018, NPS FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties or districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
other names/site number Paul Smith's College

2. Location

street & number Rte. 30 [N/A] not for publication
city, town Brighton [N/A] vicinity
state New York code NY county Franklin code 033 zip code 12970-0265

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

J.W. Adams
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
Signature of certifying official

13 January '99
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

N/A
Signature of commenting or other official Date

N/A
State or federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

	Signature of keeper	Date of Action
I hereby, certify that this property is:		
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register.		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> see continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.		
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.		
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)		

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Name of Property

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)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district			sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site			structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure			objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object			Total
		<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
<u>DOMESTIC/hotel</u>	<u>EDUCATION/education-related</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
<u>LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:</u>	foundation <u>STONE</u>
<u>Colonial Revival</u>	walls <u>WOOD/shingle</u>
	roof <u>ASPHALT</u>
	other

Narrative Description

(describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 7 Page 1

Description

The Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages (c.1890s) are located on the north shore of Lower Saint Regis Lake in the Town of Brighton, Franklin County, New York. Now part of the Paul Smith's College campus, these three c. 1890s Colonial Revival buildings were originally part of the former Paul Smith's Hotel complex (1859-1962). Although the main building burned in 1930, hotel operations continued in auxiliary buildings until 1962. The nominated property includes the Harriman, Glover and Baker Cottages, which occupy a secluded stretch of lakeshore to the west of the former hotel site, now a college campus. Oriented in a row facing Lower Saint Regis Lake to the south, their set-backs are irregular, growing closer to the shoreline as they move away from the former hotel. The cottages are bounded by an access road on the north and the lake shore on the south, a hill to the east, and a replica cottage administration building (completed by the college in 1998) on the west. A concrete sidewalk, probably dating from hotel days, accesses the cottages from the lake side. The cottages enjoy an unspoiled view of Lower Saint Regis Lake with traditional Adirondack camps visible on the opposite shore. This setting and the wooded surroundings in the immediate area remain intact to the period of significance. Near the main campus, but screened from it by a wooded hill, this well-defined cluster of three cottages on the lakeshore retains the feeling of Paul Smith's Hotel, of which it is the most substantial and cohesive remaining evidence. Extant historic built features associated with the cottages are stone retaining walls, a concrete sidewalk which accesses the cottages from the lake side and concrete steps leading from the sidewalk up to Harriman Cottage. There is only one non-contributing resource on the property: a modern, two-car garage behind Glover Cottage.

Originally, there were 15 cottages associated with Paul Smith's Hotel. Baker, Glover and Harriman Cottages (named for their former occupants) are three of the five that remain. The other two remaining cottages, Lambert and McNaughton, have not been included in this nomination due to loss of integrity and distance from this cluster of three cottages. According to the scant records available, Glover was built first, c.1890, followed by Baker, farthest out from the hotel, in 1893, and Harriman, nearest the hotel, in 1894. They were "...built for particular guests who specified the architecture and interior design they desired"¹ by hotel employees, of lumber from Paul Smith's mill (located further out along the same road and shown as "Department Buildings" on the c.1905 map). While each of the three cottages is individually distinctive, they are all two-story, gambrel-form, eaves-front, frame buildings with prominent dormers, mortared stone foundations, wood-shingle siding, and replacement asphalt roofs. All had verandas spanning the full front of the house and wrapping around one side, their roofs supported by

1. Geraldine Collins, The Brighton Story (Saranac Lake, NY: The Chauncy Press, 1986), 107.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 7 Page 2

short columns on a solid, shingled balustrade; Baker and Harriman Cottages retain these verandas.

The hotel cottages were built for seasonal occupancy in association with the nearby hotel. Because of this specific use, there are distinctive differences in layout and structure between these cottages and year-round homes built in the same time and place. Seasonal houses in the Adirondacks could have larger rooms with higher ceilings and larger windows, because conserving heat was not a consideration. Heating systems in the cottages were probably never expected to maintain temperature in the teeth of a northern winter, but only to take the chill off in spring or fall when the hotel was open. Open fireplaces were used for pleasure, but they were not common in year-round homes in the region at the time these cottages were built because they lost so much heat up the chimney. Wood finishes rather than plaster were often used in seasonal buildings for their ability to expand and contract with changes in temperature and relative humidity. Kitchens may have been small or nonexistent, because occupants went to the hotel for meals or had prepared meals brought in.

Individual Descriptions

Baker Cottage (No. 11 on the c.1905 map of "Paul Smith's Adirondack Park"): Built in 1893, this cottage is the westernmost and closest to the lake of the three cottages. It is also the largest and most ornate of the three. In massing, Baker Cottage is a 2-1/2 story cross-gambrel form with a large central front-facing gambrel dormer and a substantial rear gambreled wing offset to match the east line of the building. All four gambrels are ornamented with a cameo window with diamond lights. The entire building is sheathed with shingles. Sash windows are six-over-one, while two smaller windows within the gambrel have diamond panes. The front facing gambrel is flanked by two smaller pedimented dormers each with six-over-one sash window. The same type pedimented dormers occur on the rear elevation and the wing. A one-story veranda spans the full-length of the south elevation (front) and wraps around a portion of the west elevation (side). Its roof is supported by seven short Ionic columns resting on a solid balustrade, which originally was sheathed in shingles, but now is sheathed in horizontal planks as a result of recent repairs. The central entry door with its single light above a square panel is highlighted by oversized sidelights and a three-part transom beneath a full entablature with dentils. Two elaborate windows on the first floor open onto the veranda: one has a short upper sash of clear, leaded glass, while the other, somewhat smaller one, has wooden muntins forming gothic arches. On the second floor (east side), a rather elaborate wooden scroll fills the gap between a full-size sash window and a half-size square window next to it.

The first-floor contains two principal front rooms divided by a spacious central entry hall, with a kitchen and butler's pantry at the rear. Wall and ceiling finishes are both wood and plaster and flooring is mixed hardwood. Although the first floor plan has had some partition changes, the principal

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETPaul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 7 Page 3

rooms retain most of their hardwood trim, including denticulated crown moldings, a molded block-paneled Colonial Revival staircase with turned balusters and three newel posts, and a large fireplace in the west parlor. The original kitchen interior, including plaster, is totally missing. A small single-story addition at the rear contains a largely intact butler's pantry, which is in a state of deterioration. The door to the former dining room, now the west parlor, has been walled-up.

The six bedrooms and three baths on the second floor all have milled wood ceilings. Probably to accommodate college uses, a number of the original six-paneled interior doors have been replaced.

Despite the college's adaptive reuse of Baker Cottage over the years (first as a dormitory, then a fraternity, and in the late-1980s for office space), alterations to the significant character-defining features of the building have been minimal. Recognizing the historic significance of Baker Cottage, in recent years, members of the fraternity have worked sporadically to restore the building. At present, Baker Cottage is vacant.

Glover Cottage (No. 10 on the c.1905 map of "Paul Smith's Adirondack Park"): Built c. 1890, Glover Cottage is the center cottage in this row of gambrel-roofed buildings. It is also the smallest of the three cottages. Due to almost continuous occupancy since the 1940s by Paul Smith's College presidents and other administrators, Glover Cottage has experienced the best maintenance and also the most change over the years.

Glover Cottage is a symmetrical 2-1/2 story, gambrel-roofed frame building, with three prominent pedimented dormers, each with paired six-over-one double-hung sash windows cut into the gambrel roof which overhangs the first story. Its gambrel form is unusually broad, three bays in each direction. The attic of both gambrels has a cameo window with many small rectangular panes. The veranda, which spanned the full front of the house, has been removed, making the cottage look smaller and exaggerating the irregularity of its set-back. The central Dutch door has narrow, leaded-glass sidelights above wooden panels, framed by shouldered architrave molding and a heavy molded cornice at the level of the second story overhang. Windows are six-over-one sash of the same size, with the exception of those in shallow bays on either side of the central entry. Each bay features a slightly larger central sash window flanked by two very narrow ones. Shingle siding below the bays tapers into the wall at the foundation line. The foundation is stone and mortar, and the roof is an asphalt replacement. The remnant of the veranda on the east side of the building has been enclosed with narrow, single-pane casements. A small deck has been added to the north corner of the west facade, and three small casement windows have replaced a sash window above the deck. A non-contributing, detached, double-bay garage with overhead doors, is located to the rear (east) of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETPaul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 7 Page 4

Although repeated interior renovations have concealed, if not removed, some of Glover Cottage's original character, its basic character-defining features remain largely intact. The original center hall floor plan remains intact, including a living room with fireplace, dining room, library, kitchen and bath on the first floor, and four bedrooms (one with a fireplace) and a bath on the second. Woodwork and wainscoting are largely intact throughout.

Harriman Cottage (No. 9 on the c. 1905 map of "Paul Smith's Adirondack Park"): Built c.1894, Harriman Cottage is the easternmost of the three cottages, and was historically located closest to the old hotel, with only the hill in between where Loomis, the first hotel cottage, stood until 1975.

Harriman Cottage is a 2-1/2 story (on a raised basement), gambrel-form, eaves-front frame building with wood-shingle siding and prominent dormers. The foundation is of random-laid cut stone and mortar, exposed above grade on the north and west sides. The gambrel roof flares out over the full-width front porch. Distinctive polygonal dormers with hipped roofs, connected in the center by a short forward wall with a shed roof, are cut into the gambrel roof. The broad veranda spans the full front of the house and wraps around the east side. Its roof is supported by 18 paired, short, slender Tuscan-type columns ringed in the center with routed grooves, which rest upon a solid, shingled balustrade. Solid balustrades were commonly used in nearby Saranac Lake to shelter tuberculosis patients sitting out on porches from the wind. In these cottages it also protected vacationers from wind off the lake. Perhaps because this cottage was occupied by a tuberculosis patient, Dr. E. L. Trudeau, a second-floor sleeping porch was constructed on the east side of the house, atop the veranda extension. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung sash.

Harriman Cottage has a largely intact historic interior. Surface finishes are a mix of plaster and painted beadboard; milled wooden ceilings are featured in a large number of rooms, including the parlor, which also has an Eastlake-style fireplace and a diagonally-laid hardwood floor. Water standing on it has caused cupping of the floorboards. Milled casings with turned corner blocks make Harriman Cottage appear earlier and more Victorian than Baker Cottage. Many of the original paneled doors have been replaced with fire-rated wooden flush-type doors.

When Paul Smith's College opened in 1946, Harriman Cottage was one of three dormitories for men students. Now it is vacant.

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Name of Property

Franklin, New York
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark an "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 that 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 pre-history or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): Primary location of additional data:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State historic preservation office |
| <input type="checkbox"/> previously listed in the National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Other State agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> previously determined eligible by the National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Federal agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> designated a National Historic Landmark | <input type="checkbox"/> Local government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Building Survey # _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> University |
| <input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

Period of Significance

1890-1937

Significant Dates

1890; 1893; 1894; 1912; 1926;
1930; 1937

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Paul Smith

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

The Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages are architecturally and historically significant as an intact collection of c.1890-95 vernacular Colonial Revival cottages that originally were part of the renowned Adirondack wilderness resort established by Apollos A. "Paul" Smith in 1859. These three buildings are rare survivors, the last cohesive vestiges of this large, seasonal hotel complex, whose founder is credited with opening up the central Adirondacks to recreation. After the main hotel burned and the last family member died in 1937, the remaining buildings became the genesis of Paul Smith's College, a two year college specializing in forestry, surveying and hospitality. Stylistically, these buildings are excellent examples of a vernacular interpretation of the then-popular Colonial Revival style and retain a high level of integrity of historic fabric, architectural design and setting.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Apollos Austin Smith (1825-1912) was "the dean of pioneer guides and hotel men" in the Adirondacks.² He was born on a farm near Milton, Vermont, where he received some formal education. His first name was shortened in use to "Pol;" in later life he was universally known as "Paul." In his teens, he was introduced to the Adirondacks by an employer who brought him on a hunting trip to John Merrill's at Loon Lake.

In 1848 he rented, for three years, the old Lovering place (near the site where Ferd Chase would later build Loon Lake House) and brought his father and mother there to help him. With his guiding and his mother's excellent cooking he built a reputation that formed the basis of his future success. While there he looked around for a desirable piece of land and finally bought 200 acres on the North Branch of the Saranac River, nor far from the bridge. It was here that he constructed Hunter's Home, a simple wooden structure consisting of a kitchen and living room on the first floor and with the second floor divided into ten sleeping compartments. Accommodations were rough and men were the only customers.³

2. Alfred L. Donaldson, A History of the Adirondacks, Vol.1 (New York: The Century Co., 1921), 320.

3. Collins, The Biography and Funny Sayings of Paul Smith (Paul Smiths, NY: Paul Smith's College, 1965).8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETPaul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 8 Page 2

Paul Smith opened Hunter's Home in the fall of 1852 and ran it for six years. Board and room cost \$1.25 a day, and guide services were \$2.00 a day.

The site upon which Paul Smith built his second hotel on Lower St. Regis Lake (then called Follensby Pond) was suggested by Daniel Saunders, a well known Massachusetts lawyer whom Paul was guiding in September 1858. Dr. Hezekiah B. Loomis of New York City loaned him \$13,000 to build a hotel "large enough so that the men could bring their wives on these hunting and fishing trips."⁴ Construction began in December 1858 on a 17-bedroom hotel with a large living room.

Just before opening the hotel, on May 5, 1859, Paul married Lydia Helen Martin, who was from a family of renowned guides and had been educated at the Troy Seminary for Girls (later renamed the Emma Willard School) in Troy, New York. Leaving his father and mother to run Hunter's Home, Paul and Lydia immediately began their life as hotel keepers on Lower St. Regis Lake. Lydia's education was put to good use in the new establishment, where much of the credit for its success was given to her excellent meals, her attention to each guest's comfort and her astute business management.

Originally named the St. Regis House, the hotel became universally known as Paul Smith's Hotel. During Smith family ownership, it was always a seasonal hotel, usually officially opening sometime in June and closing in October, though these dates could be stretched by regular clients.

Lydia and Paul had three sons, Henry (b. 1861), Phelps (b. 1862) and Apollos A., Jr., (b. 1871), also known as Paul. During the Civil War, the hotel was filled with men of sufficient wealth who were able to hire substitutes to go to the front and who wanted to lie low themselves. By the end of the war, Paul was able to pay off the mortgage to Dr. Loomis and had saved \$50,000. Over time, he invested in 30,000 to 40,000 acres of land surrounding his original 50 acres, including ten lakes, the waters and shores of which he owned entirely. He sold lakeshore sites for private camps at an enormous profit to the wealthy families who came to his hotel and wanted places of their own.

Among the early guests at the hotel who wrote about their visits were Theodore Roosevelt, who visited many summers of his boyhood and young manhood, and Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, who later became famous for his study and treatment of tuberculosis in Saranac Lake. Trudeau described the hotel in 1874:

Paul Smith's at that time was a very different place from what it [later] became. . . . Things were very primitive but most comfortable. There was no

4. Collins (Ibid:9)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETPaul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 8 Page 3

running water in the hotel, and a trip to the spring under the bank with a pail supplied the drinking water; but Mrs. Paul Smith's influence was seen everywhere in the house, in the clean and comfortable rooms, the good beds, the excellent cooking which she did or supervised herself, and the feeling of welcome and home with which she impressed all her guests."⁵

By 1875 the hotel was enlarged to a three story building accommodating more than 100 guests.⁶

Paul sold one of the first pieces of property to Dr. Loomis who, in 1879, built a large, richly furnished cottage to the west of the hotel, which the family occupied during the season, taking most of their meals in the hotel. However, by 1890, Paul had repurchased this property. Built on a hill, Loomis Cottage established the shoreline west of the hotel as a prestigious location for private cottages. Loomis Cottage burned March 1975.

The comforts and modern conveniences found at Paul Smith's Hotel, located in what was considered at the time to be a backwoods wilderness, were noted by a number of writers.

Stoddard, in his book *Adirondacks* published in 1880, gave a most graphic description. Paul Smith's is a surprise to everybody; an astonishing mixture of fish, fashion, pianos and puppies. Brussels carpeting and cowhide boots; surrounded by a dense forest; out of the way of all travel save that which is its own; near the best hunting and fishing grounds, with all modern appliances, and a table that is seldom equalled in the best of city hotels, set right down in the midst of a howling wilderness. While without the noble buck crashes through the tangled forest; within, his noble namesake straddles elegantly over the billiard tables and talks of horses. Out on the lake the theoretical veteran fisherman casts all manner of flies; while in the parlors the contents of huge Saratoga trunks are scientifically displayed, and nets are spread for different kinds of fish. Poodles and pointers, hounds, setters, dandies and other species are found. Feathers and fishing rods, point lace and pint bottles, embryo

5. Edward Livingston Trudeau, M.D., An Autobiography (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1934). 81.

6. Neil Surprenant, "Paul Smith," Adirondack Life, July - August 1979.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 8 Page 4

Nimrods, who never knew a more destructive weapon than a yard stick, hung all around with revolvers and game bags, cartridge pouches and sporting guns.⁷

The same year of 1880, Wallace's Guide to the Adirondacks also described the hotel as:

...supplied with every modern convenience, including bath rooms, barber shop and billiard tables. There is an extensive livery stable and a telegraph office connected with the house, likewise a boat and guide building which affords accommodations for 100 boats and guides. Tents, blankets and all the paraphernalia required in camp life, also, every variety of the choicest supplies, including numerous delicacies, are furnished to all who wish them.⁸

The next year, 1881, a year-round post office called Paul Smiths was established at the hotel, a common arrangement in this area, and Paul became postmaster. In the summer of 1885, President Grover Cleveland visited the hotel.

Although many improvements to the original hotel were made during the eighties, the biggest changes came after the Paul Smith's Hotel Company was organized on December 12, 1890. Paul, Lydia and their three sons were all named as directors. Less than a month later, on January 3, 1891, Henry died, apparently of pneumonia. His mother Lydia grieved so for him that she herself died November 5 the same year. Paul's happiest days were now in the past, and he and his two remaining sons threw their energies into expansion of the hotel.

Surprenant reports:

The growth of the company between its incorporation in 1890 and 1905 was truly remarkable. A new store building,⁹ an office building with living quarters for the Smith family [on the second floor], shops for woodworking, blacksmithing and electrical work,

7. Collins, The Brighton Story: Being the History of Paul Smiths, Gabriels and Rainbow Lake (reprint, Saranac Lake, NY: The Chauncy Press, 1986), 103.
8. Wallace's Guide to the Adirondacks, 1880, quoted in Suprenant, "Paul Smith", 21.
9. Paul Smith's Hotel Store was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 and demolished in 1982.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 8 Page 5

separate dormitory facilities for male and female employees, a stable with capacity for 60 horses, [a four-story warehouse, a saw mill], a planing mill, two boiler houses, a large launch house, a laundry building, [a large woodshed] and a beautiful casino building located on the shore of Lower St. Regis Lake, all were constructed during this period. The casino, crowned by its five-story stone tower, was a marvel. It housed separate men's and women's billiard parlors, a grill room [and kitchen], a bowling alley and a stock exchange office containing a ticker tape machine wired directly to the New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street.¹⁰

Nearby was the nine-hole St. Regis Golf Club, of which Paul Smith was a founder in 1896. It was used mainly by guests of the hotel and members who owned private camps in the area, until it closed in 1949.

No architect's name has been associated with the design of any buildings at Paul Smiths' Hotel before 1897. From an undated, broad-view photo it can be seen that the styles of buildings in the hotel complex changed with the times in which they were built, beginning with the simple vernacular Greek Revival-form buildings and additions which accumulated to become the main hotel; the French Second-Empire style housing for women employees (as well as the Smith family cottage, not seen in the photo); and the later Colonial Revival hotel store and casino, which most resemble the hotel cottages.

The sources that itemized all this development failed to mention construction of the hotel cottages, and relatively little information about them has survived.

Tyler relates some historic references to the cottages:

The Smiths built a number of attractive cottages which they rented or leased for a year or more at a time to their guests who wanted to have a summer home in the area, but preferred to be close to the hotel. Some of those buildings were built to the size and design that the renter desired, and requested. Others were designed by the Smiths. Each so-called cottage was beautiful and added much to the charm of the particular place in which it was setting. Each of these cottages . . . bore the name of the occupant.¹¹

10. Surprenant, "Paul Smith," 38.

11. Helen Escha Tyler, The Story of Paul Smith: Born Smart (Utica, NY: North Country Books, Inc. 1988), 153.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 8 Page 6

An 1898 hotel brochure mentions that:

there are 12 cottages at Paul Smith's Hotel. The cottages are attractive in architecture and convenient in arrangement. A summer spent in such a place is an ideal existence. The late Dr. Alfred L. Loomis owned and occupied a cottage here. Dr. E. L. Trudeau also has a beautiful cottage near the hotel.

Glover Cottage, the smallest of the three cottages, was apparently built c. 1890. It had five bedrooms, two baths, living room, dining room, kitchen, two beautiful fireplaces, and porches all around. In 1894, the opening date for the hotel was June 15th. On this day, C. C. Glover of Washington, D. C., was listed as an early arrival, along with Dr. Trudeau, William G. Rockefeller, H. M. Twombly and the Robert Hoes.¹²

Charles Carroll Glover was a Washington, D. C., financier, who became the chairman of the board of Riggs National Bank in 1921 and retained the position for many years. He "...inaugurated and successfully carried through Congress projects for establishing of Rock Creek, Potomac and Zoological parks, the erection of the P.E. Cathedral, the American U. buildings, the new Corcoran Art Gallery and other important projects."¹³

Baker Cottage was built in 1893, according to the only sources we have. It was the largest of the three cottages and reported to be "...one of the luxury cottages built as part of the old hotel complex and in its heyday it rented for \$2,000 per season. The first floor was divided into a kitchen, butler's pantry, and two spacious dining rooms; the upper story contained six bedrooms and three baths."¹⁴ This cottage was named for Dr. Fales Baker, a surgeon on the Philadelphia Main Line. Mrs. Baker's mother lived next door in Walker Cottage (No. 12, no longer extant). The Bakers came to the hotel with one or two private railroad cars¹⁵ and employed a guide, Charlie Bigelow, as camp caretaker.

12. Collins, Brighton, 108. Her source was an article in a Saranac Lake newspaper.
13. Who's Who in America, Vol. 19, 1936-37, 993.
14. James R. Woods, Paul Smith's College, 1937-1980, A Saga of Strife, Struggle and Success, (Paul Smiths, NY; Paul Smith's College, 1980), 73. His source was "P.S. Cottage and Camp folder, n.d., An advertising brochure (c.1919) listing cottages available for rent at the old hotel".
15. Ruth Hoyt (Paul Smith's Historian/Museum Curator) to author, July 1, 1998.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 8 Page 7

Harriman Cottage, the middle-sized cottage, built c.1894, had a living room, six bedrooms, three baths, and three fireplaces. Although according to available documentation it was built later, by style and location it appears to be the earliest of the three. The cottage was named for Edward Henry Harriman (1848-1909), the railroad magnate and early hotel patron. In 1879, Harriman married Mary Williamson Averell, the daughter of an Ogdensburg, New York, banker and railroad president. Soon thereafter Harriman began a career as a rebuilder of bankrupt railroads. Perhaps the nearness to Mary's home was one reason to visit Paul Smith's Hotel.

E.H. Harriman's son William Averell Harriman (1891-1986) probably stayed at the cottage as a boy. Averell went on to a distinguished career in government. Among many federal positions, he was the chief U.S. negotiator at the Paris peace talks seeking an end to the Vietnam War. He served one term as governor of New York State from 1954 to 1958.

E.H. Harriman accompanied E. L. Trudeau in 1873 on his first summer visit to Paul Smith's Hotel after he was diagnosed with tuberculosis. Trudeau wrote:

another friend of mine . . . E.H. Harriman, offered to come up and look after me and spend most of the month of August with me. This was before Mr. Harriman had begun his wonderful career as a railroad organizer and a great financier -- for I believe he was still a clerk in the office of D. C. Hays & Company at that time -- and a more light-hearted and better companion and friend I could not have had.¹⁶

A telegram which read "Head me---here I come. E.H.H." preceded his arrival by a few hours. Paul Smith had purchased somewhere a gilt ball which with great pride he had had placed on the flag-pole in front of the hotel. I told Paul that I knew if Ed Harriman caught sight of that ball when he arrived the first thing he would do would be to shoot at it. As the stage stopped Ed Harriman jumped out, rifle in hand, caught sight of the bright ball at the top of the flag-pole, and put a bullet through it before shaking hands with us all.¹⁷

Accompanying this nomination is a copy of an historic photograph labeled "Cottage of E. L. Trudeau, M.D., from Lower St. Regis Lake," which shows

16. Trudeau, 90-96.

17. Ibid, 90.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 8 Page 8

Harriman Cottage.¹⁸ Harriman may very well have given up the use of his cottage in favor of his life-long friend. Though Trudeau's use goes unmentioned in his autobiography, it is supported by two of his unpublished letters. Writing from the hotel, Dr. Trudeau stated that it was a "...dreadful sight to see our cottage burning. Lottie and I are at Dr. Baker's, Francis with friends in the Winter Cottage." Another letter, probably describing the same occasion, states that he had "returned . . . to find . . . Dr. Welch's and my cottage badly singed though not quite burned. Needs a new roof". Occupancy of Harriman Cottage by Dr. Trudeau, himself a tuberculosis patient, would also explain the presence of the second-floor sleeping porch.

Harriman remained a life-long friend of Trudeau's and became a trustee of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium in 1891, remaining on the board until his death in 1909, a charitable pursuit not mentioned in biographical sketches. Harriman's quiet support of the doctor's work stands in strong contrast to his public reputation for ruthlessness in matters of railroad and finance.

An undated map titled "Paul Smith's Adirondack Park" was probably drawn c.1905 to show the hotel in its most built-out state, when its greatest development was complete. It lists 15 cottages: No. 1 - Jones, No. 2 - Greene, No. 3 - McAlpin, No. 4 - Lambert, No. 5 - Milbank, No. 6 - Fletcher, No. 7 - Maffitt, No. 8 - Loomis, No. 9 - Harriman, No. 10 - Glover, No. 11 - Baker, No. 12 - Walker, No. 13 - Hill, No. 14 - McNaughton, and No. 15 - Kellogg. The map shows Cottage No. 1 alone to the east of the hotel, Nos. 2-7 behind the hotel, and Nos. 8-15 ranged along the lakeshore to the west. Another list mentions Turner and Whitney cottages, not shown on the map, and omits Jones, Greene and Loomis;¹⁹ perhaps some of the cottages were renamed with changes in tenancy. A c.1920 hotel brochure describes: "Hotel cottages within easy walking distance for meals at hotel --- or hotel cottages arranged for housekeeping."²⁰

In addition to the 200-room hotel complex and vast landholdings, Paul Smith's investments grew to include hydroelectric power-generating facilities (Paul Smith's Electric Light and Power and Railroad Company Complex, Saranac Lake, N.Y., National Register listed 1987), a timber business, and a 7-mile electric railroad connected to the New York Central at Lake Clear, with a siding at the hotel for guests' private railroad cars. The hotel also served

18. "Paul Smith's Hotel" brochure (Paul Smiths, NY: Paul Smith's Hotel Co., 1898)
19. Tyler, 153.
20. "Paul Smith's Adirondack Park: Camp, Cottage, Casino and Hotel Life in the Adirondacks," brochure, n.d., c.1920-37; Adirondack Collection, Saranac Lake Free Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 8 Page 9

as central headquarters, supply depot and post office for the surrounding private camps.

Throughout his life, Paul Smith continued to be active in the business, though he took several long trips. He was never seriously ill until he required kidney surgery in October, 1912, at Queen Victoria Hospital in Montreal, Canada. He died December 15, 1912, age 87, following a second operation there. Adirondack historian Alfred Donaldson wrote that "every newspaper in the State, and many outside of it, published lengthy obituaries."²¹ His surviving sons, Phelps and Paul, Jr., managed the hotel until 1925 when Paul, Jr., the only Smith son to have married, sold out his interest for health reasons. He died in 1927 without children, and is buried in Woodlawn, New York. Phelps Smith continued to operate the hotel alone.

In the summer of 1926, President Calvin Coolidge, staying at nearby White Pine Camp, used the Glover Cottage at Paul Smith's Hotel as the Summer Executive Mansion, the nation's temporary administration building, from July 7 until September 18. The availability of Glover Cottage may well have been a political favor provided by C. C. Glover. Its use was described in the contemporary press:

On the first floor is a reception room, where Patrick McKenna presides; across the hall is the President's office, containing an open fireplace, a heavy oak desk and a number of comfortable chairs. Other offices are on the same floor. Above, on the second floor, Everett Sanders, secretary to the President, has his offices, and near him are the clerks and stenographers and Edward T. Clark, private secretary to the President. The telephone and telegraph offices are also here.

Two White House telegraphers sit at the key, while another White House attache operates the telephone board . . . [which] is active twenty-four hours.²²

Which cottage was used as the telegraph office staffed by a dozen expert operators, is unknown. "One of the favorite pastimes of the local residents and hotel guests," wrote one historian, "was to congregate on the road above the cottage and watch the president at work through the windows."²³

21. Donaldson, I, 328.

22. Charles R. Michael, New York Times Magazine, Sunday, August 1, 1926, 1.

23. Neil Surprenant, "The Great Camp No One Knows", Adirondac, May 1989, 23.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 8 Page 10

The officers of the President's military guard, the staff, secret servicemen, newspaper men and others were also accommodated in the Paul Smith's Hotel and cottages. Phelps, now sole proprietor of the hotel and also head of the local electric company, apparently

took it upon himself to upgrade the branch power line into the camp so there would be every possible convenience for the President of the United States. Phelps -- who could match Coolidge's famous reputation for silence -- took no bows for this extra effort, nor did he ever seek recognition for the care he took to see that the power line was constantly monitored for serviceability while the president was there.

But somehow Coolidge learned about it; the storyis that his fishing guide told him....Coolidge made it his business to call on Phelps and thank him personally.²⁴

During his ten weeks there, the President had many visitors, including New York Governor Alfred E. Smith and American Ambassador to Mexico James R. Sheffield (who had a camp on nearby Upper Saranac Lake), and made some far-reaching decisions. As a result of discussions at Glover Cottage, Chicago was established as the nation's east-west airport hub, paving the way for O'Hare Airport eventually to become the nation's busiest airport, and a series of meetings on Latin American policy led to the decision to send the Marines into Nicaragua, which resulted in putting Anastasio Somoza (1896-1956) into power.

A widely disseminated photo shows Coolidge with Phelps Smith on the steps of Glover Cottage. Both President and Mrs. Coolidge wrote thank-you notes to Phelps before they returned to Washington in September.²⁵

Four years after President Coolidge's stay at Paul Smiths Hotel, the hotel's main building burned to the ground, on September 5, 1930. However, none of the cottages surrounding the hotel were damaged. The Smith family cottage (winter quarters) was quickly enlarged and that, plus the cottages, served as the hotel.

Phelps Smith, the last member of the family, died in 1937 without heirs, leaving his entire estate to establish a college in memory of his father. This was an ironic memorial to a man who had often expressed his scorn for book-learning, as opposed to native intelligence. This new philanthropy reflected the Smith family's concern for the people of the Town of Brighton, whose largest landowners and employers they had been.

²⁴. Woods, 109.

²⁵. Ibid, 109-110.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 8 Page 11

The New York State Board of Regents granted Paul Smith's College of Arts and Sciences a charter as a Junior College on October 15, 1930, though the college did not open its doors to students until September of 1946. After the college opened in 1946, **Harriman Cottage** was used as one of three men's dormitories; later it housed Tau Kappa Beta Fraternity. Since the 1940s, **Glover Cottage** has been continuously occupied by the families of Paul Smith's College presidents and other administrators. Under college operation, **Baker Cottage** was first renovated as a dormitory, housing 13 students; from May 1964 until 1978, it was occupied by Delta Alpha Phi, a local social and service fraternity, and in recent years members have undertaken volunteer restoration efforts, including porch repairs and paint stripping on interior woodwork. In the late 1980s, Adirondack Park Visitors Interpretive Center personnel used the second floor as temporary office space, while various college functions occupied the first floor.

The college continued hotel operations in the small hotel building, called Smith Cottage, and in the lakefront cottages with housekeeping facilities, which were available at special family rates.²⁶ On June 27, 1962, the small hotel building burned, going the way of so many other wood-frame hotels in the Adirondacks and officially ending Paul Smith's Hotel operations. All that remained of the hotel were the cottages and support buildings. In 1980, 11 cottages remained, and today five of the hotel cottages still stand: Lambert (No. 4); **Harriman** (No. 9); **Glover** (No. 10); **Baker** (No. 11); and McNaughton (No. 14). The only other substantial artifacts of the hotel that remain are the oil painting of Paul Smith rescued from the hotel's flames and now in the President's office; the tower of the library building; the small bridge built for Paul Smith's electric railroad; a storage shed; and the stagecoach, which the college community has restored and in which it takes great pride.

Baker, Glover and Harriman Cottages are historically significant as rare surviving examples of early Colonial Revival cottages built to supplement and expand the types of accommodations offered by Paul Smith's Hotel. These three white wooden cottages in their untouched setting on the shore of Saint Regis Lake are the last vestiges which retain a sense of that pioneering Adirondack hotel. The secluded lakeside setting of these three hotel cottages remains virtually the same as it was in Paul Smith's lifetime. Stylistically, these buildings are excellent examples of the popular Colonial Revival style, as interpreted in a remote location by hotel owners and employees untutored in architectural design.

26. "Paul Smith's Hotel and Cottages: on St. Regis Chain of Lakes," brochure, n.d., c.1937-?; Adirondack Collection, Saranac Lake Free Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographical References

- Collins, Geraldine. The Biography and Funny Sayings of Paul Smith. (Paul Smiths, NY: Paul Smith's College, 1965).
- Collins, Geraldine. The Brighton Story: Being the History of Paul Smiths, Gabriels and Rainbow Lake. (reprint, Saranac Lake, NY: The Chauncy Press, 1986).
- Crawford & Stearns Architects. "The Harriman Cottages on Lower Saint Regis Lake," Condition and Redevelopment Report, February 1990.
- Donaldson, Alfred L. A History of the Adirondacks. Vol.1 (New York: The Century Co., 1921), 320.
- Hooker, Mildred Phelps Stokes. Camp Chronicles. (Blue Mountain Lake, NY: Adirondack Museum, 1964).
- McGowan, Robert Harold. Architecture from the Adirondack Foothills: Folk and Designed Architecture of Franklin County, New York. (Malone, NY: Franklin County Historical and Museum Society, 1977).
- Michael, Charles R. New York Times Magazine. Sunday, August 1, 1926, 1.
- "Paul Smith's Hotel," brochure, (Paul Smith's, N.Y.: Paul Smith's Hotel Co., 1898).
- "Paul Smith's Hotel and Cottages: on St. Regis Chain of Lakes," brochure, n.d., Adirondack Collection, Saranac Lake Free Library, Saranac Lake, NY.
- Suprenant (sic: Surprenant), Neil. "Paul Smith," in Adirondack Life. July-August 1979, 19-21, 38-40.
- Surprenant, Neil. "The Great Camp No One Knows," Adirondac. May 1989, 21-23.
- Trudeau, Edward Livingston, M.D., An Autobiography. (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1934).
- Tyler, Helen Escha. The Story of Paul Smith: Born Smart. Utica, NY: North Country Books, Inc., 1988.
- Woods, James R. Paul Smith's College, 1937-1980, A Saga of Strife, Struggle and Success. (Paul Smiths, NY: Paul Smith's College, 1980.)

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Name of Property

Franklin County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2.75 acres

UTM References

1	1 8	5 5 9 1 6 8	4 9 2 0 1 3 3	2	1 8	5 5 9 0 3 5	4 9 2 0 1 1 9
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	1 8	5 5 9 0 3 2	4 9 2 0 1 5 5	4	1 8	5 5 9 1 5 7	4 9 2 0 1 8 2
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Explain the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda M. Garofalini, Program Analyst
organization NYS Office of Parks, Rec. & Historic Preservation date 1/12/99
street & number Peebles Island, PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188-0189
Research & Documentation prepared by: Mary Hotaling
22 Catherine St.
Saranac Lake, NY 12983
Phone: 518-891-2748

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name _____
street & number _____
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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Franklin County, New York

Section number 10 Page 1

Geographical Data

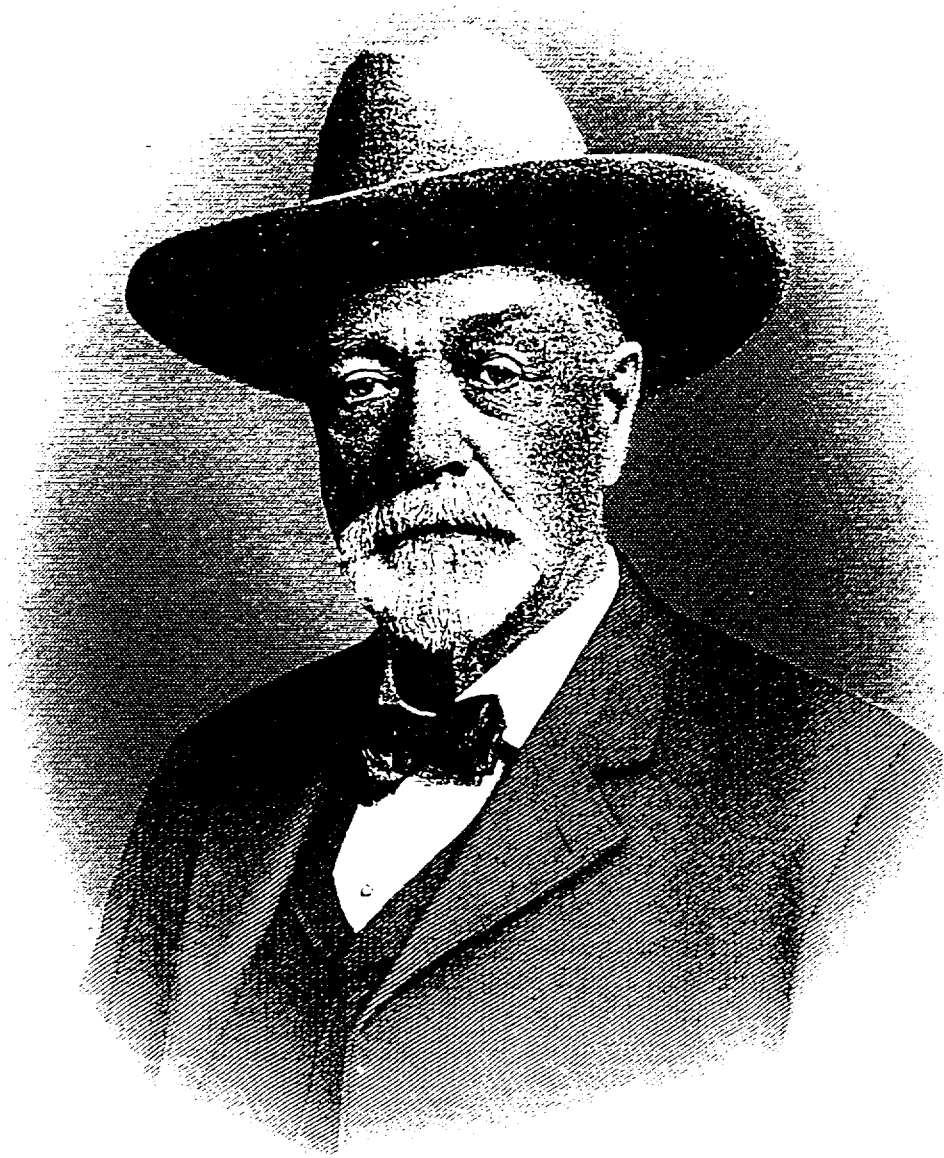
Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at a point on the campus road northwest of the Baker Cottage where the road intersects with a line parallel to the west side of the Baker Cottage and 30 feet west of it; thence 150 feet south to a point where the line intersects with the north shoreline of Lower Saint Regis Lake; thence at a slightly acute angle 430 feet east to another point on the lakeshore; thence 150 feet north, at a slightly obtuse angle, on another line parallel to the west side of the Baker Cottage, to the intersection of the campus road with the driveway to the Harriman and Glover Cottages; thence west along the campus road to the point of beginning. (Note: all compass directions are approximate)

Boundaries of nominated parcel are indicated in bold on the attached map.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries were selected to include all the contiguous remaining cottages of Paul Smith's Hotel in their intact setting on the north shoreline of Lower Saint Regis Lake. They are surrounded on three sides by natural boundaries: the lakeshore on the south, the substantial wooded hill to the east -- where Loomis Cottage once stood -- which separates the district from new campus construction near the site of the former hotel, and the campus road to the north. The western boundary was drawn parallel to the western wall of Baker Cottage, to fall between it and the new, 1998, cottage-style college admissions building to the west, built on the site of another cottage that was torn down years ago.

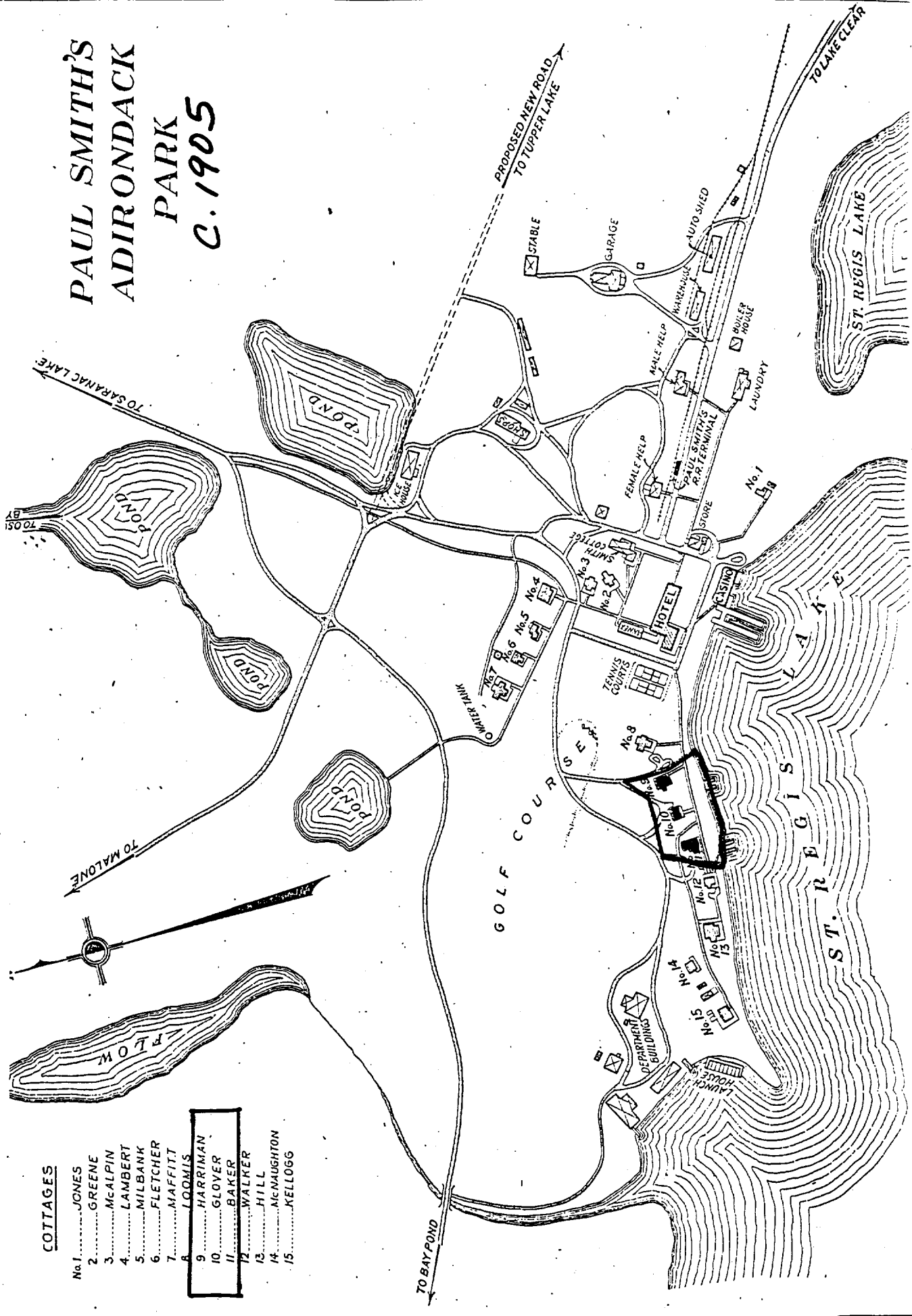


Paul Smith



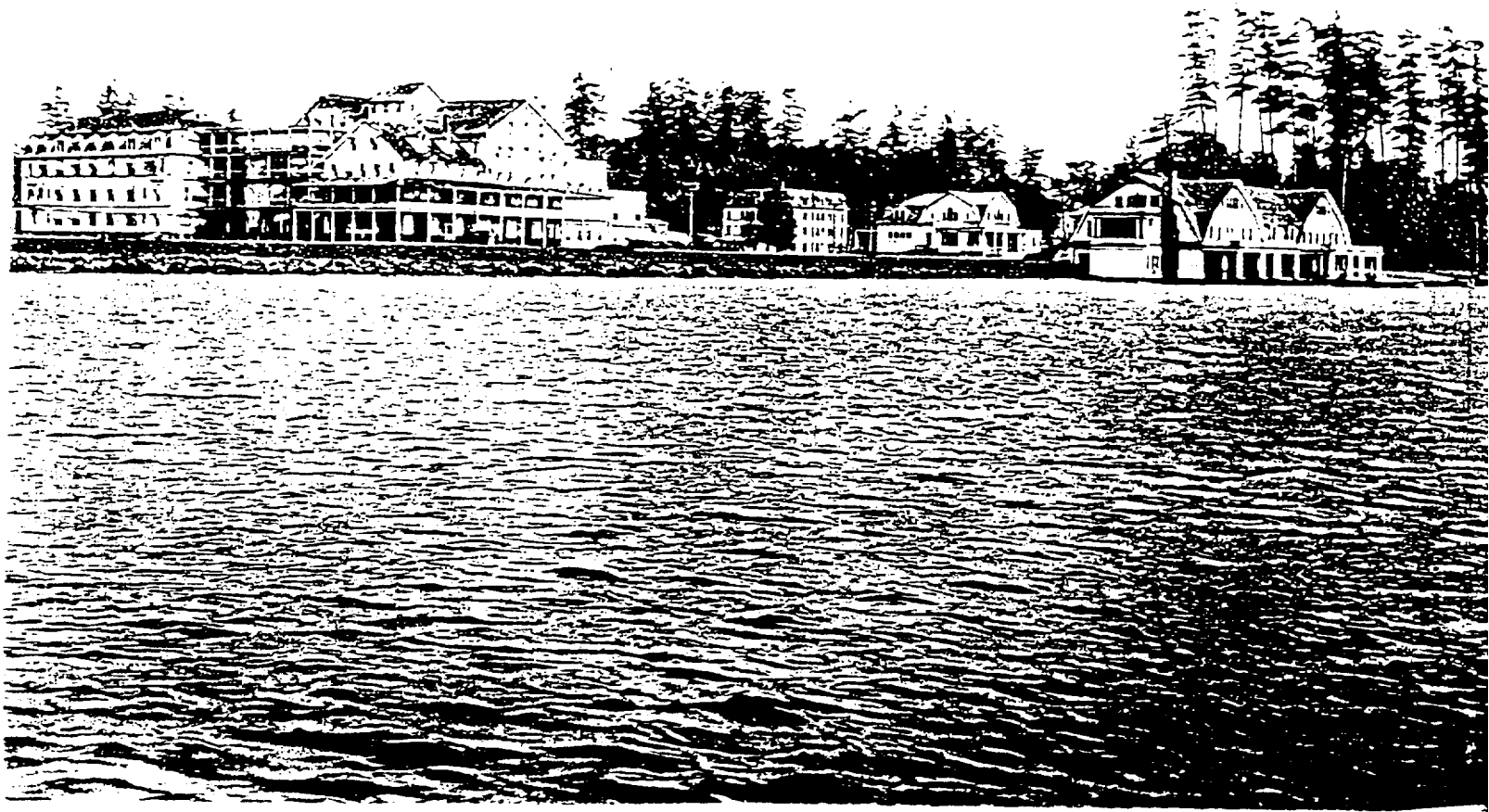
President Calvin Coolidge (left) & Phelps Smith (right)
on the steps of Glover Cottage
1926

PAUL SMITH'S ADIRONDACK PARK C. 1905



COTTAGES

- No. 1.....JONES
- 2.....GREENE
- 3.....McALPIN
- 4.....LAMBERT
- 5.....MILBANK
- 6.....FLETCHER
- 7.....MAFFITT
- 8.....LODMIS
- 9.....HARRIMAN
- 10.....GLOVER
- 11.....BAKER
- 12.....WALKER
- 13.....HILL
- 14.....McNAUGHTON
- 15.....KELLOGG



Historic View
Paul Smith's Hotel - 1905



Cottage of E. L. Trudeau, M. D., from Lower St. Regis Lake.

Historic View
Harriman Cottage - 1898

HARRIMAN COTTAGE



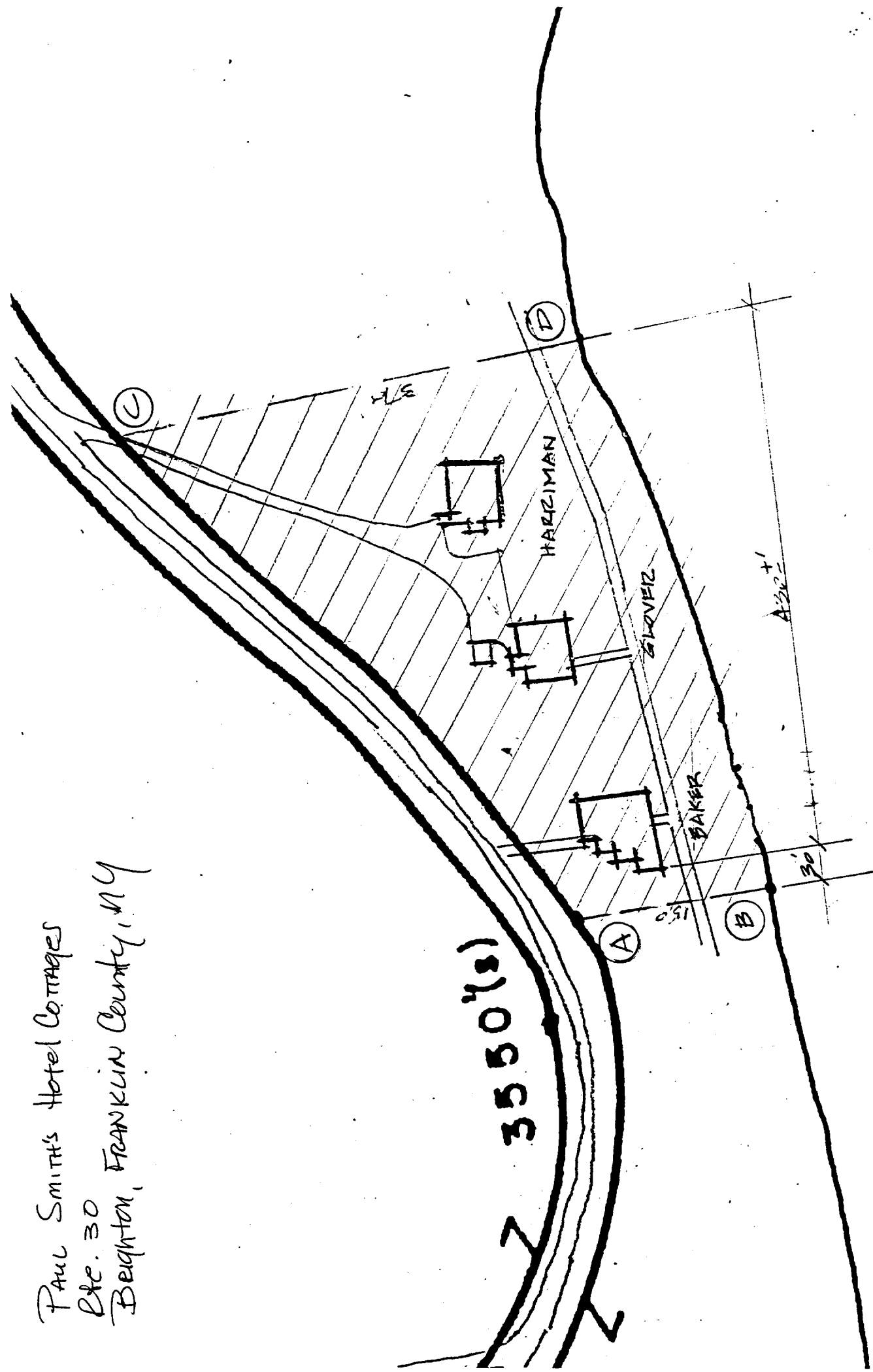
GLOVER COTTAGE



HISTORIC VIEWS

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Rte. 30
Brighton, Franklin County, NY

Paul Smith's Hotel Cottages
Etc. 30
Beighton, Franklin County, NY

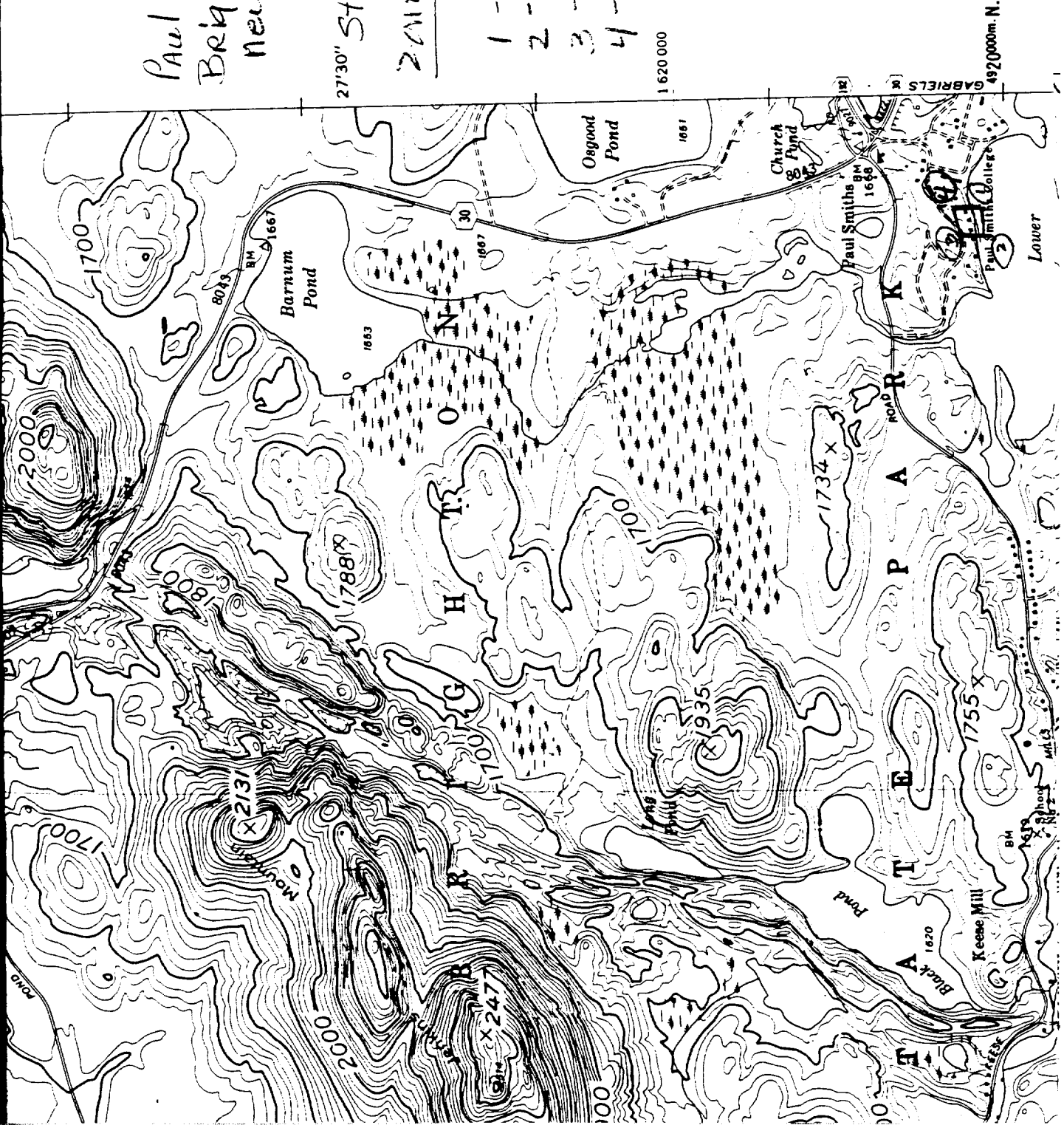


2.75 AC.
LINE A-B 30 FT. FROM AND PARALLELED TO WEST END OF BAKER
LINE C-D PARALLELED TO A-B, STARTING AT INTERSECTION OF
DRIVE & ROW OF KEES MILK ROAD

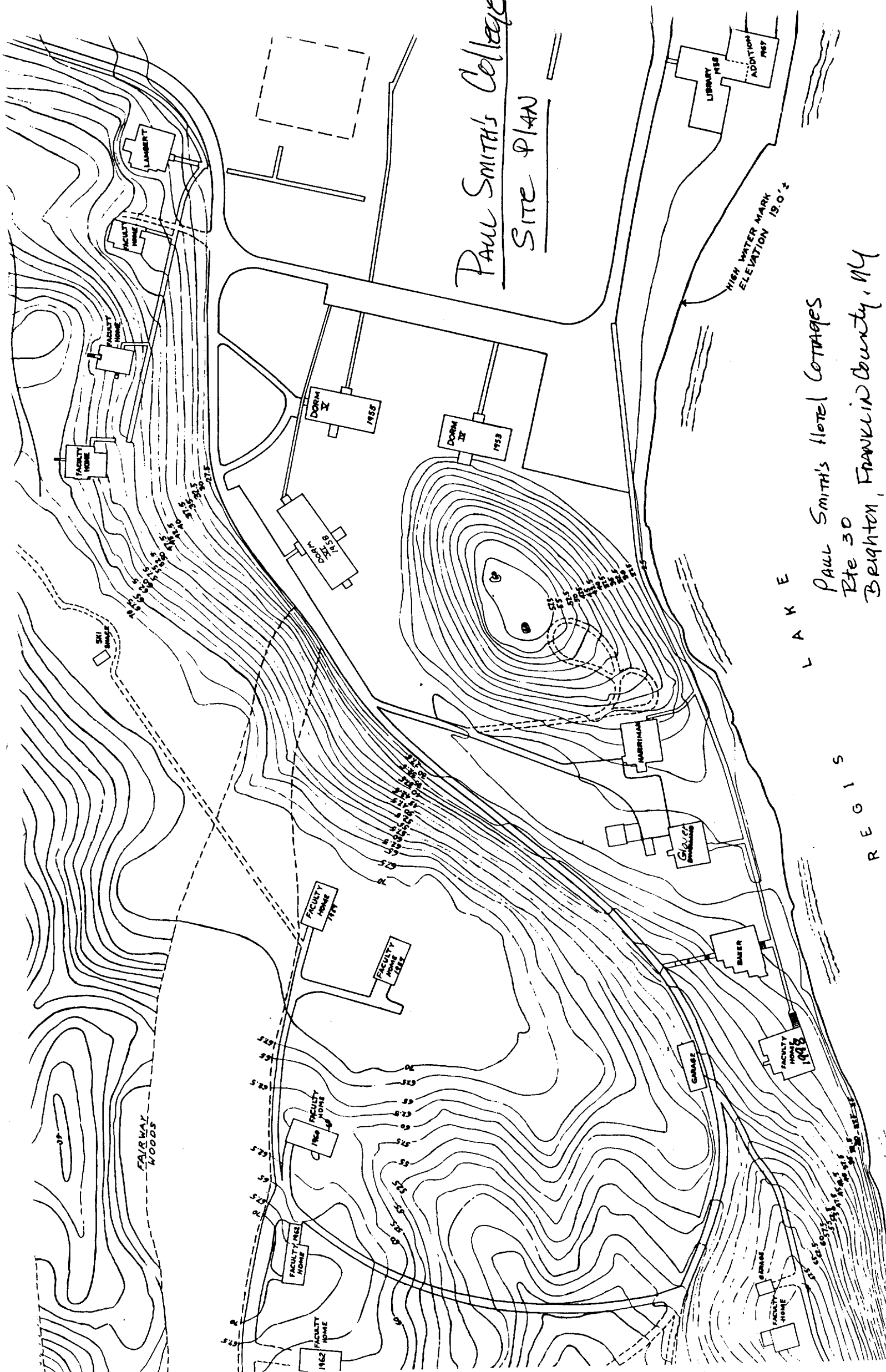
Paul Smiths Hotel Cottages
Brighton, Franklin County
New York

27'30" St. Regis Road
2 APR 18

- 1 - 559168 / 4920133
- 2 - 559035 / 4920119
- 3 - 559032 / 4920155
- 4 - 559157 / 4920182



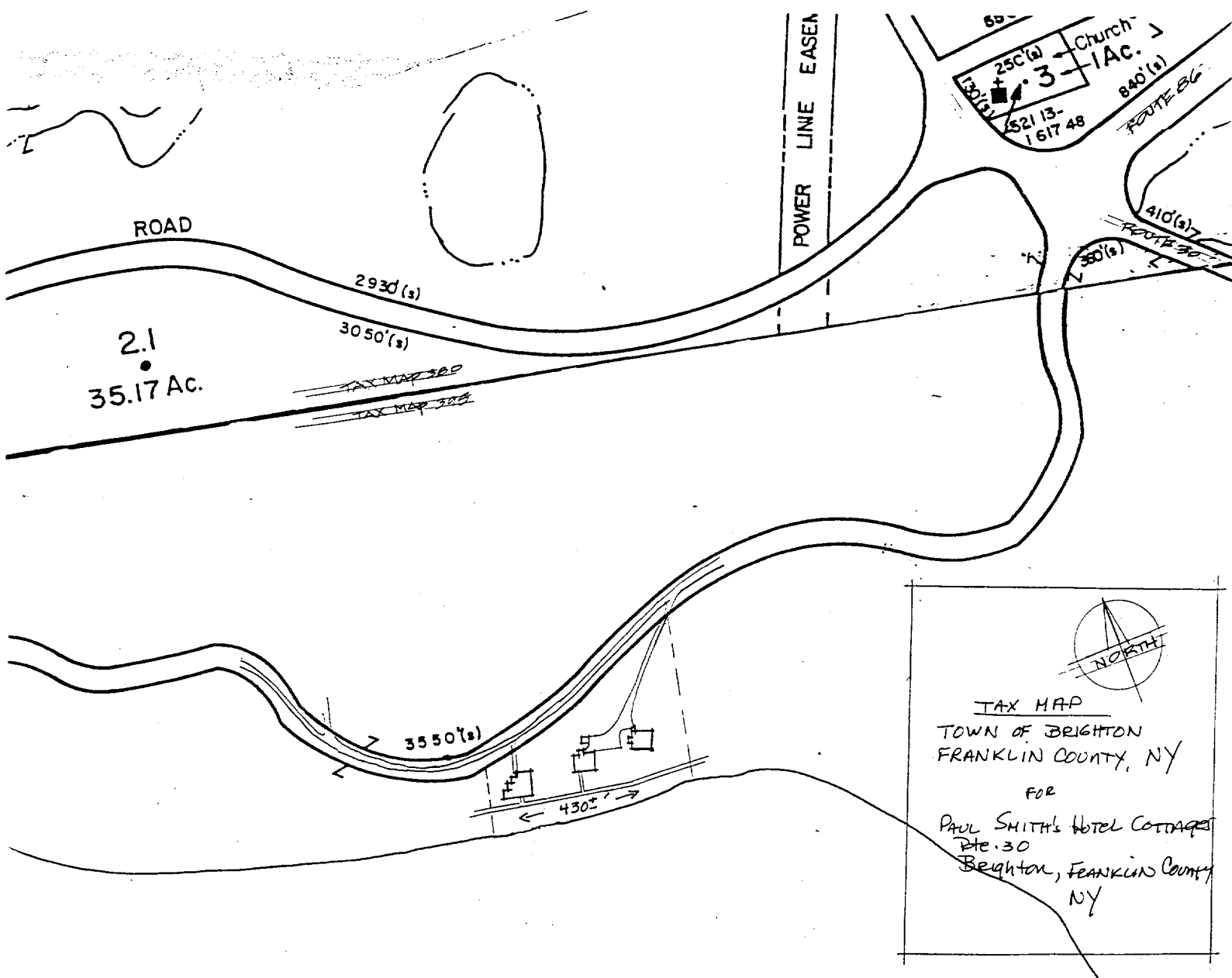
PAUL SMITH'S College SITE PLAN




HIGH WATER MARK
ELEVATION 150.2

LAKE
PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL COTTAGES
Rte 30
BRIGHTON, FRANKLIN COUNTY, NY

REGIS




 TAX MAP
 TOWN OF BRIGHTON
 FRANKLIN COUNTY, NY
 FOR
 PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL Cottages
 Pte. 30
 Brighton, Franklin County
 NY