NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

# United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places DRAFT 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   |   |  |  |  |
| other names/site number First Universalist Church   |   |  |  |  |
| name of related multiple property listingN/A  |   |  |  |  |
| Location  |   |  |  |  |
| street & number 78 South Main St.   | not for publication                           |  |  |  |
| city or town Dolgeville   | vicinity                                      |  |  |  |
| state New York code NY county Herkim  | ner code <u>043</u> zip code <u>13329</u>     |  |  |  |
| 3. State/Federal Agency Certification   |   |  |  |  |
| As the designated authority under the National Historic Preserv   | avation Act, as amonded                       |  |  |  |
|   |   |  |  |  |
| 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   |   |  |  |  |
|   |   |  |  |  |
| Signature of certifying official/Title  | Date  |  |  |  |
| Signature of certifying official/ fine  | Jale  |  |  |  |
| State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government   |   |  |  |  |
| In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register   | er criteria.                                  |  |  |  |
| Signature of commenting official  | Doto  |  |  |  |
| 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:)  |   |  |  |  |
|   |   |  |  |  |
| Cignotive of the Manner   | Data of Action                                |  |  |  |
| Signature of the Keeper   | Date of Action                                |  |  |  |

# DRAFT Dolgeville Universalist Church

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| 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 Noncontribution   | ting            |
| X private   | X building(s)                                  | 1  | buildings       |
| public - Local  | district                                       |  | sites           |
| public - State  | site   |  | structures      |
| public - Federal  | structure                                      |  | objects         |
|   | object   | 10   | Total           |
| Name of related multiple property is not part of  | operty listing<br>a multiple property listing) | Number of contributing resou listed in the National Register                                   | rces previously |
| N/A   |  |  |                 |
| 6. Function or Use  |  |  |                 |
| Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)  |  | Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)  |                 |
|   |  |  | atara           |
| RELIGION: religious facility  |  | COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty  | Siole           |
|   |  |  |                 |
|   |  |  |                 |
|   |  |  |                 |
|   |  |  |                 |
|   |  | -  |                 |
| 7. Description  |  |  |                 |
| Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)                                |  | Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)  |                 |
| LATE 19 <sup>TH</sup> AND 20 <sup>TH</sup> CENTU  | IRY REVIVALS;                                  |  |                 |
| Tudor Revival   |  | foundation: Stone, concrete  |                 |
| LATE VICTORIAN; Queen Ar  | nne  | walls: Wood, stucco  |                 |
|   |  |  |                 |
|   |  | roof: slate  |                 |

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**Narrative Description** 

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

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Dolgeville Universalist Church is a one-story church building located at 78 South Main Street in the village of Dolgeville, Herkimer County, with walls of stone, half-timbering and stucco, and a slate roof. The rectangular plan has a prominent two-story tower entrance on the southeast façade. The church occupies a small lot on the west side of the main route leading into the village. The church expresses both Queen Anne and Tudor Revival details including the steeply pitched, slate, cross gable roof with exposed rafter tails and the shingle skirt and stone foundation. Built in 1895 the church was designed by Utica architect Frederick H. Gouge and has remained relatively unchanged on the exterior. Sometime after 1925 the basement was raised from to its current full height and finished. The church was converted into a commercial space in 2021.

#### **Narrative Description**

#### Location and Setting

The Dolgeville Universalist Church sits back from the main route leading into the village on a lot of .24 acres. The church is west of Main Street (Route 167) between Slawson Street to the north and Spencer Street to the south surrounded by commercial and residential properties. There is a parking lot directly to the north of the church and a residence and driveway to the south. The Alfred Dolge Hose Company (National Register listed 1994) is just to the north of the church property. The church is located about a quarter mile south from the commercial area of Main Street near the Dolge Company Factory (National Register listed 1974). The village is in the eastern part of the Town of Manheim, Herkimer County and partly in the western edge of the Town of Oppenheim, Fulton County, intersected by East Canada Creek.

#### Church - Exterior

The façade (east) is dominated by the steeply pitched gable with a circular stained-glass window in the center of the gable and a tripartite stained-glass window immediately below. Above the circular stained-glass window are decorative brackets. The wall is clad in half-timbering and stucco with stone at the foundation and a wood shingle skirt just above the stone. A square two-story bell tower with a pyramidal roof set on squared timber piers is to the southeast. The tower is clad in half-timbering and stucco. The entrance to the church is through a projecting porch at the base of the tower. The porch has a steeply pitched, slate roof gable with stone knee walls, timber squared piers, half-timbering and stucco in the gable end (Photo 1).

The north elevation is below grade from the façade and shows a full concrete basement level clad in stone, a wood shingle skirt with the first story of the church clad in half-timbering and stucco. A gable bay is centered on the east elevation with a four-light window. Two other windows are below the low-hanging roof line and two non-historic basement windows with vertical stone lintels on either side of the bay. A non-historic metal door leads into the basement level and a metal overhang covers the door. A hipped roof section to the west of the church has rafter tails, a tripartite stained-glass window on the first story and a non-historic basement window (Photo 3).

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The west elevation consists of the full concrete basement level clad with stone. Four non-historic basement windows with vertical stone lintels. A wood shingle skirt above the stone then half-timbering and stucco on the first story of the building with two stained glass tripartite windows and a gable center bay with a single stained glass window (Photo 4).

The south elevation is one story with a stone knee wall, a wood shingle skirt and stucco. Three stained-glass windows are set in the wall with two stone and slate buttresses. A hipped roof porch with squared timber piers is in the southwest corner. An interior brick chimney is also in the southwest corner of the building.

#### Church - Interior

The entrance to the church is from the east into a vestibule in the tower. Stairs on the south wall lead to the bell in the tower (Photo 5). The sanctuary space retains the original two room plan, trusswork and finishes. Original pews have been removed but a raised platform on the north wall centered on a recessed bay remains. The most striking element on the interior is the complex roofing system with its heavy timber framing with hammer braces and its exposed tongue and groove roof decking that serves as the ceiling. The vaulted trusses create the feeling of a much larger interior (Photo 7). The stained-glass windows are all original and showcase floral, symbolic and geometric designs. Pocket doors define the space between the sanctuary and the all-purpose hall on the west side of the building. The hall does not have the trusswork of the sanctuary but continues the tongue and groove roof decking.

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| 8. S  | State  | ement of Significance  |  |
|-------|--------|--|--|
|       |        | able National Register Criteria  | Areas of Significance  |
|       |        | ' in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property nal Register listing.)   | (Enter categories from instructions.)                              |
| 101 1 | atio   | nai register isting.)  | Architecture   |
|       | Α      | Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.                                   |  |
|       | В      | Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.  |  |
| Х     | С      | Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high | Period of Significance   |
|       |        | artistic values, or represents a significant   | _  |
|       |        | and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.   | 1895   |
|       | D      | Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.   | Significant Dates  |
| (Mar  | 'k "x" | a Considerations ' in all the boxes that apply.) ty is:  | Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) |
|       | Α      | Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.   |  |
|       | В      | removed from its original location.  | Cultural Affiliation   |
|       | С      | a birthplace or grave.   |  |
|       | D      | a cemetery.  |  |
|       | Е      | a reconstructed building, object, or structure.  | Architect/Builder  |
|       | F      | a commemorative property.  | Frederick H. Gouge   |
|       | G      | less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.   |  |

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#### Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Dolgeville Universalist Church is locally significant under Criterion C as an intact example of Queen Anne and Tudor Revival ecclesiastical architecture from the late nineteenth century. Designed by Frederick H. Gouge a prominent architect in Utica, the church displays elements of the Tudor Revival style, just becoming popular in the United States at this time, and features elements from the widely used Queen Anne style. The church is an example of an understated ecclesiastical style becoming popular and diverging from the high Victorian church styles of Gothic Revival and Romanesque. This is also the only Tudor Revival building in the village. The period of significance is 1895 when the building was constructed.

# **Narrative Statement of Significance**

#### Historical Overview- Dolgeville

Initial settlement of the village occurred in 1794 when Samuel Low constructed two mills on East Canada Creek and in 1795 when John Faville built a grist mill and a sawmill on Ransom Creek. Other settlers soon followed, establishing a blacksmith shop, tannery and schoolhouse. The area was first called Green's Bridge in 1805 as a settler named Green built a bridge across East Canada Creek. In 1826 the area received its first post office with Zephi Brockett as postmaster and the village was named Brockett Bridge. Located on East Canada Creek, the area became an important manufacturing center. The Herkimer County Tannery, the village's main industry, developed into one of the largest tanneries in the United States before failure of the local bark supply led to its closing in 1872. Alfred Dolge purchased the tannery in 1875 and developed a renowned felt mill and piano factory producing felt shoes, piano cases, piano sounding boards, piano hammers and a lumber yard. In 1881 the village was incorporated and renamed Dolgeville. In addition to factories, Dolge built a railroad, laid out the village, built two schools, installed an electric system, a water system, sewage, a fire department, a free library, a concert hall, a gymnasium, public parks, a newspaper, and pioneered a pension and profit sharing system for employees. Thomas Edison's first water-powered dynamo was installed in Dolge's factory. The Daniel Green shoe company partnered with Dolge after finding that the factory's piano felt was also well-suited for slippers. Dolge's factory and social endeavors failed financially in 1899, and the Dolge Company Factory Complex became property of the Daniel Green company. The Daniel Green Company was the largest employer in the village until 1999, when it shuttered its operations there.

## Dolgeville Universalist Church

The Universalist Church was founded on the British Universalist model in New England primarily by the Reverend John Murray (1741-1815) first in Glouchester in 1774 and then in Boston. The Universalists held their first General Society in 1778 and reached their greatest extent in the 1830s. Denominational power rested primarily in independent Universalist federations. Originally called the Universalist General Convention, it

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "PROGRESS AT DOLGEVILLE; THE FOUNDER OF THE TOWN REVIEWS THE SITUATION. Satisfactory Operation of the Labor Pension and Insurance System -- Lower Rates of Interest Needed in the Country". The New York Times. January 31, 1897. .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> "POWER PLANT AT DOLGEVILLE.; Opened by Gov. Black from Albany -- Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Address". The New York Times. January 16, 1898.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Doris Manley and Eleanor Franz. "National Register of Historic Places nomination: Dolge Company Factory Complex". National Park Service; Washington D.C. 1974.

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emerged as a combination of German Anabaptists, Moravians, liberal Quakers and people influenced by Pietist movements. The primary belief of the universalists was universal salvation, that all men (and women) are saved.<sup>4</sup> This belief dissolved the distinctions between free and indentured or enslaved and followed the abolitionist and civil rights movements in gaining traction in America. The beliefs of the Universalists appealed largely to intellectuals and the working class in urban settings.

As New Englanders headed west into New York in the early nineteenth century the teachings of Universalism followed. By 1823 Universalist societies were formed in the villages of Little Falls (11 miles from Dolgeville) and Salisbury (4 miles from Dolgeville) in Herkimer County. These societies met infrequently depending on itinerate ministers to preach when available. In 1842 the Little Falls society was able to hire Dolphus Skinner and Aaron B. Grosh to preach alternately every other week. In 1851 a permanent organization of Universalists in Little Falls was established, and Reverend J.H. Harter was hired as the minister. In 1867 the congregation built a permanent church. During the period of growth for the Little Falls congregation, and during the interim of Reverend R.E. Sykes in 1892, a few residents from Dolgeville asked Rev. Sykes to preach in their village. For a time, Reverend Sykes preached three times on Sunday at three different locations but the travel and strain were too much and he terminated his Sunday engagement in Dolgeville after just four weeks. The meetings had been so well attended though that Rev. Sykes suggested Tuesday evening meetings in Dolgeville, that he would lead, and a series of lectures on the doctrines of Universalism during one week over the winter.

In 1893, a parish and church organization of over thirty people united to seek funding for a church building. Reverend Sykes came to Dolgeville to help canvas for funds. At this same time, a severe financial depression hit the Dolgeville Factory and it was closed indefinitely causing large numbers of residents to be unemployed. By the spring of 1894, the New York Convention of Universalists gave a gift of \$500.00 to the Dolgeville congregation, the ladies of the parish pledged \$500.00, and the Little Falls parish added about \$500.00. The Salisbury Universalist parish also provided funds and the Universalists of Devereaux, which is now Stratford, brought contributions as well. Architect Frederick H. Gouge was hired, the plan for the church was approved, the contract was awarded and the work began. The stones used in the building were taken from the East Canada Creek and several members of the congregation assisted in bringing them to the site in wagons.<sup>7</sup>

The church building was dedicated in May 1895 and welcomed Reverend V.E. Tomlinson of Little Falls to conduct Sunday afternoon services. Throughout his five years as pastor, he added forty more members with many other locals attending weekly services. The original debt of the church was \$2,500.00 and by 1903 the debt was paid in full.

The Universalist congregation met in the church for ninety years, but by 1985 a declining membership lead to a merger with the Little Falls Universalist church and the building was sold to a congregation called Bible Believers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Mark Harris. Unitarian Universalist Origins: Our Historic Faith. Unitarian Universalist Society, Boston MA. <a href="http://www.uua.org/info/origins/html">http://www.uua.org/info/origins/html</a>. 1998

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> George S. Ransom, ed. *History of St. Paul's Universalist Church, Little Falls, N.Y., 1851-1901.* (Little Falls: Victor Adams Press, 1901

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Emma B. Luther. A Brief History of the Universalist Church of Dolgeville. 1935.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Luther. A Brief History.

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#### Architect Frederick H. Gouge (1845-1927)

Frederick H. Gouge was born in rural Oneida County. He attended school in Rome, New York, and received a degree from Hamilton College in 1870. He worked first for a civil engineering firm and then an Ithaca architecture firm before moving to Utica to set up his practice. 8 His work in Utica includes many public buildings with a few individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Utica Daily Press Building (93NR000501), Hurd & Fitzgerald Building, Byington Mill of the Frisbie & Stansfield Knitting Company (93NR000458), Doyle Hardware Building (93NR000498), and John C. Hieber Building (07NR000756). His design of churches in Utica includes a range of architectural styles including Romanesque Revival with the St. Francis de Sales Roman Catholic Church, Renaissance Revival as seen at Plymouth Church and Gothic Revival at South Congregational Church. He also designed quite a few buildings for Hamilton College in Clinton, NY including Beneditct Hall of Languages, Truax Hall of Philosophy, the Chemistry Building, Carnegie Hall, South Hall and the Commons Hall. Gouge was also a president of the Utica Chamber of Commerce as well as the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects.<sup>9</sup>

#### Dolgeville Universalist Church Architecture

The Dolgeville Universalist Church was erected in the 1890s, during the Late Victorian era, a period characterized architecturally by a range of styles and a tendency towards eclecticism in design. This era was known for intricate and highly decorative styles such as the Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake, and Shingle, among others. It was also in this era that the Tudor Revival style emerged, characterized by its free use of medieval English forms—most notably half-timber construction; that style would flourish subsequently in the 1920s and 1930s, particularly for suburban domestic design. While the styles of this era continued to draw from historic precedents, these were used more freely then in earlier periods. Economically and culturally, it was an expansive period, characterized by a burgeoning middle class.

The architectural landscape was shaped by many variables in that era, among them the proliferation of architectural pattern books and mail-order catalogs; advances in building technology such as the balloon frame, wire nails, and increasingly mass-produced decorative elements. Balloon framing allowed for greater complexity of form and ease of construction, while mass-produced millwork, now more easily transported then in earlier periods, reduced cost and labor.

The Universalist church at Dolgeville relates most strongly to the Queen Anne and Tudor Revival styles. The Queen Anne mode ranks among the preeminent styles of the Late Victorian era and was particularly popular from the later 1870s into the 1910s. Distinctive character-defining features of this style include an emphasis on asymmetry and complexity of form, the prominent use of towers, and the juxtaposition of various exterior surface treatments, such as contrasting expanses of clapboard and shingle. Medieval English precedents underlie the style, particularly in its earlier manifestations; later examples of the "free classic" type employed more classically inspired detail. Half-timbering was an often-invoked motif used extensively in this style, and is a feature that became synonymous with the Tudor Revival mode, which was sustained by the growing influence of the Arts & Crafts movement in the early twentieth century. As with the Queen Anne mode, Tudor

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Daniel E. Wager, "Gouge, Frederick H.," Our County and its People: A Descriptive Work on Oneida County, New York, vol. 2 (Boston: Boston History Company, 1896): 136.

Charles Elliott Fitch, "Gouge, Frederick Hamilton," Encyclopedia of Biography of New York, vol. 7 (Boston, New York and Chicago: American Historical Society Inc., 1924): 225-226.

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Revival-style buildings have medieval English origins but are directly associated with the use of half-timbering with stucco panels, along with steeply gabled roofs, prominently placed chimneys, and stone entryways. Windows in Tudor Revival buildings were typically treated as groupings, with leaded glass being common. The earliest examples of this style were architect-designed and more closely followed English models of the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. Inspired by the Arts & Crafts movement it was a simplified style and one that formed a rejection of profusive Late Victorian ornament and mass-produced features, sustained by a nostalgia for quality hand craftsmanship.

The design and form for the Dolgeville Universalist Church, which invokes Queen Anne and Tudor Revival precedents, formed a departure from architect Frederick H. Gouge's design of churches built to his designs in Utica. Those churches were designed in other Late Victorian styles (Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival and Renaissance Revival), and located in urban environments, where they served as high-visibility buildings within city settings. By contrast, the location of the Dolgeville Universalist Church was far more rural in setting, situated as it was on the outskirts of a modest factory village; it might be surmised that the choice of style was based in part on this condition. Other Universalist churches near Dolgeville were constructed earlier in popular church styles such as Gothic Revival (Universalist Church of Little Falls, 1867) and Greek Revival (First Universalist Society in Salisbury, ca. 1830).

The form of the Dolgeville Universalist church is similar to the Gouge-designed Olivet Presbyterian Church (not extant), a stone edifice of Romanesque Revival lines. Instead, Gouge's design for the Dolgeville congregation is similar in style and form to other Universalist churches built at the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which suggests a related movement within this denomination to employ a similar design motif for their buildings. The Unitarian Universalist Church located in Lancaster, Pennsylvania (ca. 1908), the Keene Unitarian Universalist Church located in Keene, New Hampshire (ca. 1894; NR listed 2021), and the Unitarian Universalist Church located in Urbana, Illinois (1908) all are predicated on similar form consisting of front-facing gable, offset bell tower, steeply pitched roof, and English-medieval-inspired half-timbering, stucco, and stone elements. These other examples indicate a similar interest in English Tudor forms, combining Late Victorian elements with those of a more progressive nature.

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|------------------------|------|
| County and State       |      |

#### 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Fitch, Charles Elliott. "Gouge, Frederick Hamilton," *Encyclopedia of Biography of New York*, vol. 7. Boston, New York and Chicago: American Historical Society Inc., 1924.

"Frederick Hamilton Gouge," *History of Oneida County, New York*, vol. 2. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1912.

Harris, Mark. *Unitarian Universalist Origins: Our Historic Faith*. Boston MA: Unitarian Universalist Society, 1998. <a href="http://www.uua.org/info/origins/html">http://www.uua.org/info/origins/html</a>.

Luther, Emma B. "A Brief History of the Universalist Church of Dolgeville", 1935.

Manley, Doris and Eleanor Franz. *National Register of Historic Places nomination: Dolge Company Factory Complex*. Washington D.C: National Park Service, 1974.

"POWER PLANT AT DOLGEVILLE.; Opened by Gov. Black from Albany -- Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Address". *The New York Times*. January 16, 1898.

"PROGRESS AT DOLGEVILLE; THE FOUNDER OF THE TOWN REVIEWS THE SITUATION. Satisfactory Operation of the Labor Pension and Insurance System -- Lower Rates of Interest Needed in the Country". *The New York Times*. January 31, 1897.

Ransom, George S., ed. *History of St. Paul's Universalist Church, Little Falls*, *N.Y.*, *1851-1901*. Little Falls: Victor Adams Press, 1901.

Wagner, Daniel E. "Gouge, Frederick H.," *Our County and its People: A Descriptive Work on Oneida County, New York*, vol. 2. Boston: Boston History Company, 1896.

| Previous documentation on file (NPS):  | Primary location of additional data:   |
|--|--|
| 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 # | X State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository: |
| Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 23NR   | 00031  |

# Herkimer County, NY **Dolgeville Universalist Church** DRAFT Name of Property County and State 10. Geographical Data Acreage of Property 0.25 acres (Do not include previously listed resource acreage.) Latitude/Longitude Coordinates Datum if other than WGS 84:\_\_ (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places) Latitude: 42.634126 Longitude: -73.792484 **Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.) The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale. Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.) The boundary of the nomination includes the tax parcel historically associated with the Dolgeville Universalist Church. 11. Form Prepared By name/title Erin Czernecki organization NYS Historic Preservation Office date January 2024 PO Box 189 street & number telephone city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188 Erin.Czernecki@parks.ny.gov e-mail **Additional Documentation** Submit the following items with the completed form:

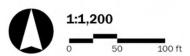
- Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
  - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Continuation Sheets
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

New York State Orthoimagery Year: 2022

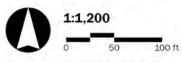
Mapped 05/02/2024 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

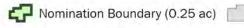
# DRAFT Dolgeville Universalist Church

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Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

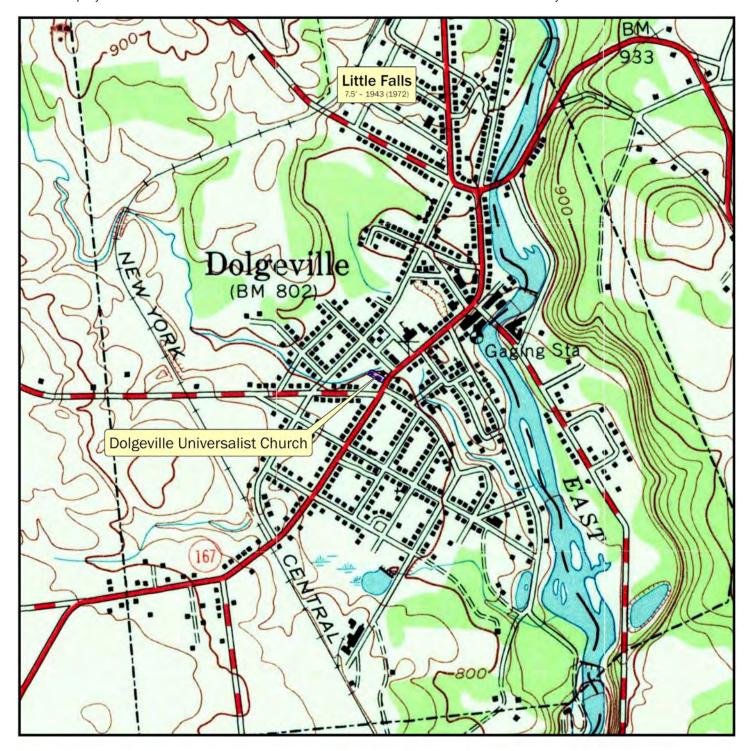
Herkimer County Parcel Year: 2021

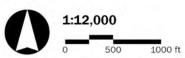
Mapped 05/02/2024 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

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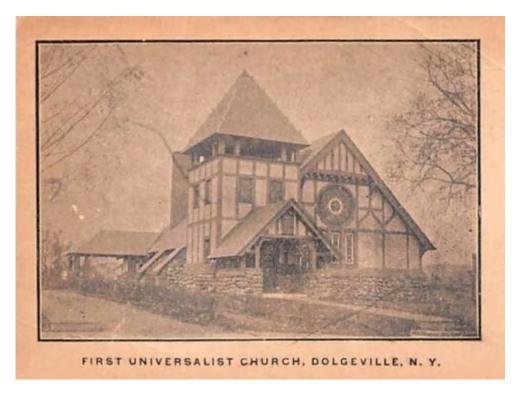
Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

Mapped 05/02/2024 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

## DRAFT Dolgeville Universalist Church

Name of Property

Herkimer County , NY
County and State



Postcard, undated (provided by the Dolgeville-Manheim Historical Society)

#### **Dolgeville Universalist Church** DRAFT

Name of Property

Herkimer County, NY County and State

# Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Dolgeville Universalist Church

City or Vicinity: Dolgeville

County: Herkimer State: New York

Photographer: Erin Czernecki

Date Photographed: May 9, 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY Herkimer County Dolgeville Universalist Church 0001 View of the façade (east), looking west

NY Herkimer County Dolgeville Universalist Church 0002 View of the north elevation, looking south

NY Herkimer County Dolgeville Universalist Church 0003 View of the west elevation, looking southeast

NY\_Herkimer County\_Dolgeville Universalist Church\_0004 View of vestibule, looking east

NY\_Herkimer County\_Dolgeville Universalist Church\_0005 View of the sanctuary, looking east

NY Herkimer County Dolgeville Universalist Church 0006 View of the sanctuary, looking west

NY Herkimer County Dolgeville Universalist Church 0007 View of the hall, looking southwest

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 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.













