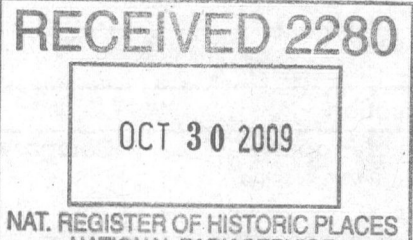


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1079



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and 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 the information requested. If an 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 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 Norman Vale

other name/site number Nott House

2. Location

street & number 6030 Nott Road ☐ not for publication
city or town Guilderland vicinity _____
state New York code NY county Albany code 001 zip code 12084

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Ruth Puyant DBAPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/22/09
Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain): _____

lpc
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 12.17.09

Norman Vale
Name of Property

Guiderland, Albany County, New York
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ public-local
☒ private
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

- ☐ district
☒ building(s)
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

~~Mexico Multiple Resource Area~~

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY 19th CENTURY: Federal

EARLY 20th CENTURY: Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	stone
walls	clapboard (aluminum siding)
roof	asphalt shingle
other	

Narrative Description

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

Norman Vale (Nott House)
Guilderland, Albany County

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

Norman Vale, also known as the Nott House, is set back from the secluded Nott Road on a nearly ten-acre parcel, giving it something of its original rural setting. The house is situated within the floodplain of the Normanskill, an area of early settlement and agricultural development in Albany County. It is a three-part building with a tall two-and-one-half-story center section flanked by one-and-one-half wings which appear to be symmetrical from the front, but have a more random appearance in the rear, reflecting interior floor plans.

The building is entered from either of two Colonial Revival doorways in the side wings. The left entrance opens into a formal sitting room that occupies the entire front portion of the wing. The right entrance, which has what appears to be a very early "Dutch" door, opens into mud room that provides access to the large kitchen, which occupies the entire right wing.

The sitting room on the left is trimmed with what appears to be Federal period woodwork and on the side wall has a secondary entrance flanked by sidelights. This feature may have once been the original main door to the house, moved to its current location during a remodeling of the house in the early twentieth century. To the right of the front door is a bathroom that clearly occupies what was the original main entry to the house--it is entirely within the two-story block and the window is not lined up with the windows above, suggesting its later installation date.

The first floor of the center block is occupied by a dining room. This was most likely the formal parlor and on the side wall of the room is a finely-detailed Federal mantel. Beyond that is a small corridor that leads to the kitchen, which occupies the entire first floor of the right one-and-one-half-story wing. Windows in all rooms of these parts of the house appear to have original glass in their twelve-over-twelve sash. Behind the kitchen is a small transitional space that serves as a mud room and also provides access to the basement.

The side elevation of the left wing, which from the front appears nearly identical to the right, is instead covered by a broad gable that allows for a full second story above the first, even though the front of the wing shows small shed-roofed dormers. There is an attic story above the second floor of this wing. On the first floor in this wing are other formal rooms that have a mix of Federal and Colonial Revival woodwork, executed in a way that would trick the casual observer. Only when the woodwork is closely examined do the differences in age become apparent, through both panel construction (flat panels on one side of the Federal doors, recessed on both sides of the Colonial Revival doors), and layers of paint present on the woodwork.

In the main block, behind the dining room, is a library, the woodwork of which was taken from a late-nineteenth-century hotel in Saratoga Springs, New York, that was scheduled for demolition. It bears no relationship to either the Federal period or Colonial Revival period woodwork in the rest of the

Norman Vale (Nott House)
Guilderland, Albany County

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

house. It was likely installed in the mid-twentieth century when many of the grand old hotels of Saratoga Springs were demolished.

In the rear west corner of the main block is a small staircase that provides access to the second floor. It is narrow, reaches a landing, then turns 180 degrees. It does not seem that a house of this stature would have originally had such a small staircase. It is possible that there was once a stairhall where the main door was located, (where the current first-floor bathroom is located) but any evidence of this has been obliterated, except for the fact that a staircase to the basement is visible in the shallow closet behind the bathroom on the first floor, and directly below it in the basement. The location of the current staircase may date from the 1930s when the house was updated with Colonial Revival features. Its simple elements, consisting of square balusters and a slightly heavier newel post, may date from the original construction period of the house, but its location was clearly changed in the remodeling of the house.

The second floor of all three parts of the house consists of a series of suites, each of which has private bedrooms and adjacent baths. Above the left wing is a suite that Eleanor Roosevelt was reputed to have occupied when she was a guest of the Nott family. Most of the woodwork appears to date from the 1930s, although there is a simple Federal mantel and large wood closet that may be from the construction period of the house.

The second floor of the main block, connected by a corridor from the left wing, contains a large bedroom and attached bath. In the enclosed porch off the rear of the second floor, it is possible to see the original exterior covering of the house: wide exposure beaded clapboards. These are most likely present in the front of the main block as well. The woodwork in this section appears to date from the earliest period of the house, and the staircase to the third floor of the center block awkwardly projects into the corridor, indicating that it was not originally configured in this way. Close examination of the staircase and woodwork adjacent as it travels to the third floor indicates that this was once a scissor stair, turning 180 degrees and beginning in what is now a bathroom forward of the corridor and closer to the front of the house.

The second floor of the eastern wing contains woodwork that dates from the earliest period of the house, such as doors that have flat and beaded panels on one side and recessed panels on the other.

An examination of the basement provides some clues to the evolution of the house. There are stone walls present throughout the basement, but it difficult to discern their age in relation to one another. One of the more interesting features in the basement is a stone relieving arch at the base of one of the chimneys. The west (left) wing floor structure visible in the basement was constructed of reused materials. Large structural beams have slots for interlocking framing members that currently serve no purpose. There is also a series of heavy timber posts and two brick walls that may have been added later because of the weakening of the structure due to the longer span of this wing.

Norman Vale (Nott House)
Guilderland, Albany County

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

The Nott House is clearly one that has evolved over its two-hundred year history, but those who made changes left few clues as to how the house may have originally functioned. Only with removal of some of the wall finishes would it be possible to gain further understanding of this house, which stayed in one family for most of its existence.

Because of the complicated nature of the house, a sketch floorplan has been included in this section.

Norman Vale
Name of Property

Guiderland, Albany County, New York
County and State

8. 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.

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 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):

- ☐ 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

C.1790-1930

Significant Dates

C.1790; 1930

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Norman Vale
Name of Property

Guilderland, Albany County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.1 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 589661 4726909

Zone Easting Northing

2 18

Zone Easting Northing

3 18

Zone Easting Northing

4 18

Zone Easting Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe 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 Anthony Opalka

organization NYS Historic Preservation Office

date October 2009

street & number PO Box 189

telephone 518-237-8643

city or town Waterford

state NY zip code 12188

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/title

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. 470 *et seq.*).

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

Norman Vale (Nott House)
Guilderland, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house known as Norman Vale or the Nott House, is significant under Criterion C as an early Federal period house that was altered and enlarged throughout its history, with the most recent changes reflecting the Colonial Revival taste of the first half of the twentieth century. It is likely that these changes reflect the growing interest in the United States of its colonial heritage at a time when new scholarship was published on the subject of early American architecture and the reconstruction of Colonial Williamsburg was in full swing and widely published in both professional architectural journals and the popular press of the time.

The house was constructed in the late-eighteenth-century house in the formerly rural town of Guilderland, outside Albany, New York, and was the home of several locally prominent individuals and their families from the time it was constructed around 1790 until 1977, when it was sold out of the Nott family for the first time in approximately 150 years. Its more than 200-year history reflects changing fortunes and architectural tastes that swept the northeastern United States from the time of the American Revolution, and personages prominent in the greater Albany area once called Norman Vale home.

The property is surrounded by a suburban bedroom community, but its location on a large parcel on a minor road called Nott Road, gives the house an illusion of its original rural setting, despite the fact that the property is within minutes of shopping malls and suburban residences.

Architecture of Norman Vale

Architecturally, the house is a distinctive example of the Colonial Revival enhancement of a cherished late-eighteenth-century Guilderland landmark. The remodeling of the house in the 1930s by descendants of the Nott family, who had owned the house for more than one hundred years by that time reflects not only a general interest in the Colonial Revival, but also a pride on the part of the family in their long-term residence both in the Albany area and specifically in this house.

During the remodeling, some original fabric was relocated and supplemented by new finish work that is not obvious without close examination. For example, a three-bay side entrance in the west gable end consisting of a door flanked by sidelights in a tradition taken from New England architecture, was probably moved from its original location as the front door in the three-bay center section of the front elevation of the house. This Colonial Revival renovation took place when the Morawetz family, direct descendants of the Notts, owned Norman Vale. The dwelling, in essence, evolved from the vernacular traditions of the upper Hudson Valley region in the late eighteenth century, before assuming a more high-style appearance rooted in the architectural influences prevalent at the turn of the twentieth century. Its importance stems from both the early and later construction phases.

Norman Vale (Nott House)
Guilderland, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

The most striking exterior feature of the house is the steeply pitched roof of the center section, which has two full stories, a usable story above the second story that contains plastered walls and ceilings and windows in the gable ends, and an attic story above that is not tall enough for an adult to stand in but where the heavy timber structure is clearly visible. In that space, there are eleven rafters, sequentially numbered with Roman numerals. In each location, one rafter is forked at the top to fit with the other and collar ties are present with half-dovetail joinery where they engage the rafters. One-inch-thick roof boards are attached to the rafters, and an early wood shingled roof is visible under the current asphalt shingle roof. This steeply pitched roof and older construction methods, such as the forked rafters, suggest that the builder was taking his cues from seventeenth- and eighteenth-century construction techniques that relate to established vernacular building techniques. The plaster keys of the ceiling of the third floor are visible between the attic collar ties, on which the attic story floor is laid, but not the lath.

At the basement level, remaining physical evidence quite clearly illustrates the house's original construction. It rests on a stone foundation, with the stone walls delineating the main block and the side wings. Stone walls of the foundation are located beneath structural walls of the upper stories, and the character of the stonework seems to indicate that the house was originally constructed as it currently exists or added to soon after the first phase of construction. Included in the basement is one stone wall that features a relieving arch that is directly beneath a first-floor fireplace.

The stonework of the left (west) wing is identical to that of the main block's floor structure, but examination of the wood structural members visible in the basement indicates that this wing was built from reused materials. There are mortises in the beams that bear no relationship to their current use supporting the first floor. This wing also has internal brick walls in the basement that may have been added later to support the wing's longer depth. It is possible that structural members from an earlier house on the property were used in construction of the west wing.

In the exterior walls of the above-ground portion of the building, brick nogging was inserted between the vertical members of the exterior walls. In two places that were formerly exterior walls, original wide weatherboards with a bead along the bottom of each board are visible examples of what is assumed to be present beneath the aluminum siding which was added in the middle of the twentieth century. At the front elevation of both wings, simple shed dormers are present.

At either end of the main block are tall chimneys that project above the gable of the center section. The east chimney goes all the way down to the cellar, passing through one bedroom, the east wall of the former main parlor where a Federal period mantle is present, and into the cellar, where this served a cooking fireplace. Evidence of this basement kitchen is present not only in the configuration of the former fireplace at this level, but also because of the finished plaster walls and ceiling of this room, directly beneath the parlor. Also, adjacent to it, behind what would have been the stairhall between the basement and first floor, is a storage room that likely served the kitchen.

Norman Vale (Nott House)
Guilderland, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

The chimney at the west end of the center section, however, does not extend below the attic, and is only present to balance the symmetry of the exterior of the building.

Another important architectural feature of Norman Vale is the presence of multi-light sash. Virtually all windows in the building are either 12-over-12, 12-over-8, or 6-over-6. The vast majority of glass present in the windows appears to date from no later than the nineteenth century.

The interior of the building has a complex floorplan and rather sophisticated Federal period decoration, particularly in what was the first floor parlor, including decorative fireplace mantelpieces, door, window and baseboard trim, and a few rooms with simple plaster cornice typical of the late-eighteenth-century construction date of the house. When Colonial Revival treatments were added, they consisted mainly of door trim and six-panel doors typical of American colonial and Federal period architecture.

The original plan of the center block featured an entry and stairhall at the west end, adjacent to the west wing. This was removed, probably during the remodeling of the 1930s, when the principal entrance was moved one bay to the north, in the adjacent west wing, and a lavatory inserted where the entry had been. Evidence of the former function of the lavatory space is present in the shallow closet behind the room that shows patching of the wood floor, and the presence of the former staircase leading from the basement to the first floor directly below that room. Next to that and no longer accessible from the former hall is what was most likely the main parlor, featuring a plaster cornice, and Federal period fireplace and mantle at the east end of the room.

Throughout the remainder of the building, original features are mainly discernable through the presence of early decorative elements such as mantles, plaster cornice typical of the early-nineteenth century, baseboard and door and window trim, and evidence visible in the floorboards.

The remodeling of the Colonial Revival period seems to have involved moving of certain decorative elements and the addition of others. The most notable feature relocated is the former entry, a three-part composition with a center door and flanking sidelights, to the west end of the west wing. Also, the staircase that probably existed in the hall at the original entrance, was removed and today, the main stair to the second floor is a modest staircase at the back of the west wing. There is a service staircase that travels between the hall connecting the former parlor with the modern kitchen in the east wing that likely predates the remodeling.

In summary, Norman Vale reflects the history of early rural settlement in Albany County and was occupied by prominent members of the Albany area for most of its history. It is also a document to the architectural tastes of the early-twentieth century when the search for one family's roots was manifested in their taste for the Colonial Revival style as a reminder of the earliest period of the house.

Norman Vale (Nott House)
Guilderland, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4

History of the Albany Area and Norman Vale

In 1624, the trading post called Fort Orange was established on the west side of the Hudson River by the Dutch West India Company, a group formed to promote trade between Europe and the New Netherland colony, whose traders were not expected to establish permanent residence in the New World. Six years later, a "patroonship" system was established, whereby permanent residents would establish farms in the New Netherland colony along the Hudson River and become permanent settlers. The largest and most successful was that of the Van Rensselaer family, whose land holdings surrounded Fort Orange. Following a dispute regarding settlement directly outside the fort, a village called Beverwyck was formed adjacent to Fort Orange and all the land beyond certain limits would belong to the "patroon" Van Rensselaer, to whom tenant farmers would pay an annual rent.

In 1664, the Dutch relinquished all claims in North America to the British, Beverwyck was renamed Albany, and New Netherland was renamed New York. The British did not, however, abolish the tenant farmer situation and the Van Rensselaers continued to collect rent from farmers living on their vast land holdings.

Land grants, as opposed to land rent, were not always clear-cut and the land on which the house is situated was part of a land grant to John Ten Broeck (a member of another prominent Dutch Albany family) by the British crown shortly before the American Revolution. During the war, John Taylor purchased the "Mill Lot Farm" from Ten Broeck, but due to unclear land ownership in the rural areas of the Van Rensselaer Manor, as it was known under the British, it seems that it was already in possession of the Veeder family, another family of Dutch origin, many of whose members are buried at Norman Vale. It is possible that the Veeders were tenants of Taylor and perhaps even of Ten Broeck. The construction date is believed to be around 1790, when it was likely owned by John Taylor. His personal history, described below, showed Taylor to be one of the elite of Albany in the middle of the eighteenth century, when he arrived in the city. It is likely that he may have constructed this house as a country seat and maintained a townhouse in Albany, about seven miles away, given his long-time involvement in New York State politics in the early years of the nineteenth century.

John Taylor, also spelled Tayler, was born in New York City in 1742, moved to Albany around 1759 and served under General Philip Schuyler in Canada during the American Revolution. During the war he served as a member of the provincial congress and member of assembly, later the state senate, and served as Lieutenant Governor of the State. In 1816, he was elected Lieutenant Governor with Daniel Tompkins elected Governor. When Tompkins resigned to become vice president of the United States in 1817, Tayler became governor, a position he held for only four months, as state law required a special election. Tayler became Lieutenant Governor again under DeWitt Clinton and was re-elected in 1820.

Norman Vale (Nott House)
Guilderland, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5

Although Taylor and his wife had no children, they adopted the infant daughter Margaret, of Taylor's wife's sister. Margaret later married a prominent Albany physician, Charles DeKay Cooper, and the young couple became the heirs to Norman Vale.

One of their children married Joel Benedict Nott, son of Eliphalet Nott, the renowned scholar who was president of Union College in nearby Schenectady from 1804 until his death in 1866. Joel Nott, who graduated from Union College in 1817, taught there for a time and later retired to devote his time to scientific agricultural pursuits at Norman Vale.

Their oldest son, Charles Cooper Nott, inherited Norman Vale upon the death of his father, Joel. He graduated from Union College, studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1850. Charles C. Nott was a friend of President Abraham Lincoln and was a colonel with the New York Volunteers during the Civil War. Following his release as a prisoner of war in 1864, Lincoln appointed him judge of the U.S. Court of Claims. Charles Cooper Nott was a significant force in molding this judicial branch and remained with it until his death in 1916. Charles C. Nott was also a writer and was granted an honorary doctor of law degree by Williams College in 1873. In fact, he married Alice Effingham Hopkins, daughter of the president of Williams College in 1867.

Their son Charles inherited Norman Vale upon the death of his parents. He practiced law and was also a writer who published many legal articles for both the Atlantic Monthly and Scribner's Magazine. He graduated from Williams College and attended Harvard Law School. He practiced law in New York and went on to become an assistant district attorney, and later Judge of the court of General Sessions. Charles Cooper Nott and his first wife had three children, but none seemed to be interested in Norman Vale. Upon their deaths, Norman Vale passed to Charles' sister Marjorie Nott, who married a prominent local lawyer named Victor Morawetz in 1924.

Mr. and Mrs. Morawetz had no children, so ownership of the house was then passed to her nephew, Lawrence Nott, the son of Charles Cooper Nott, returning the house to the direct line of Nott sons. Lawrence Nott and his wife had two children and the house passed to their son Charles Cooper Nott III, who sold the property out of the family for the first time in 1977.

For nearly thirty years, the house stayed in another family, and the current owners, Dilip and Ana Mijosevic Das, desired to place the property on the National Register to recognize its historic and cultural importance in the town of Guilderland.

Norman Vale (Nott House)
Guilderland, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

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Norman Vale(Nott House)
Guilderland, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property boundary is outlined on the attached map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the boundary that is currently associated with Norman Vale. The vast majority of the nearly 300 acres which once comprised the property have been sold in the more than 200-year history of the property, leaving the current acreage.

Norman Vale (Nott House)
Guilderland, Albany County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Photographs

Photographs

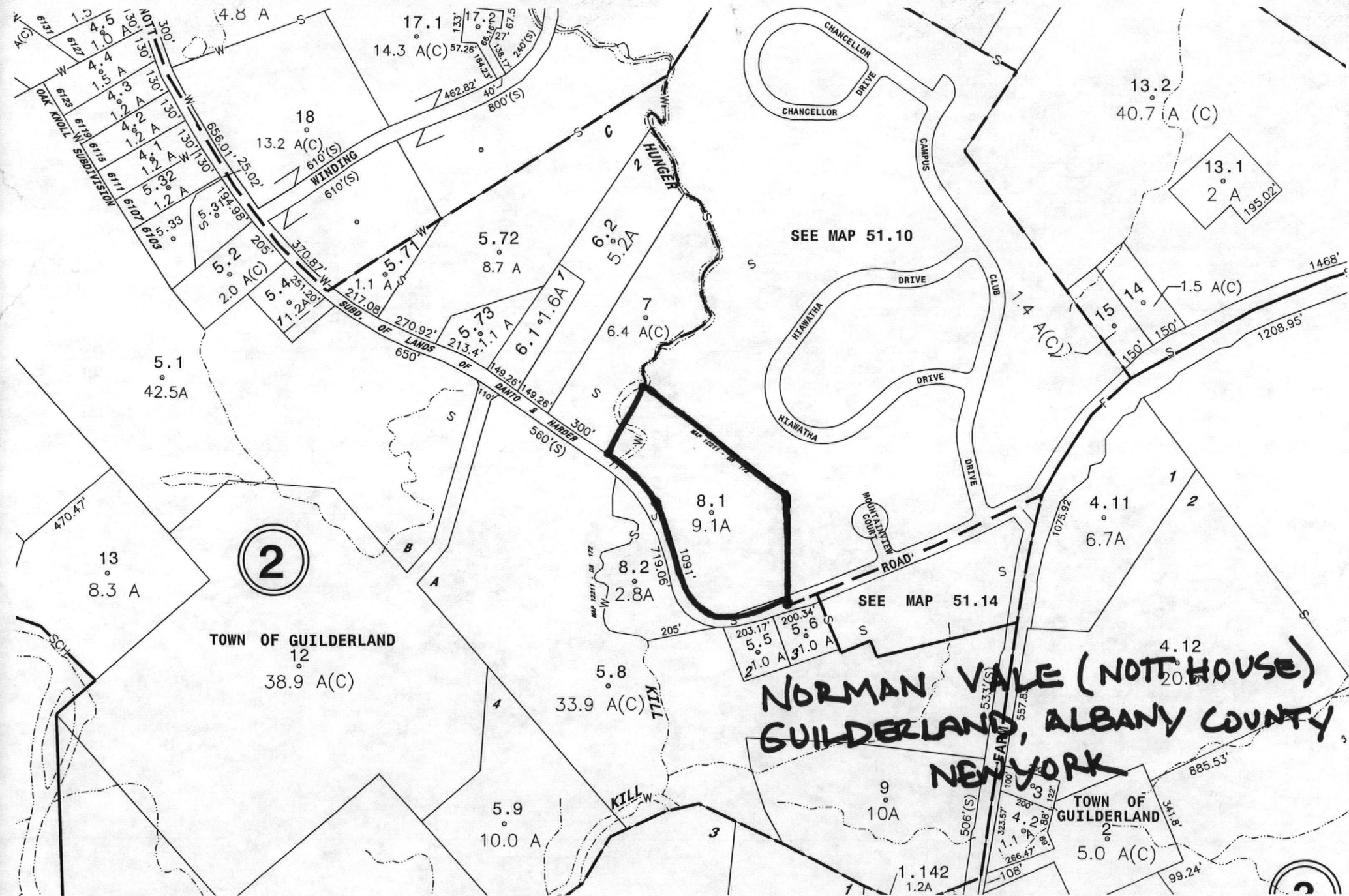
Photographer: Anthony Opalka
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Date: February 2008

Tiff Files: CD-R of .tiff files on file at
National Park Service
Washington, DC, and

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

1. Exterior, Façade, photographer facing northwest
2. Exterior, Façade, photographer facing north
3. Exterior, Façade, photographer facing north
4. Exterior, north and west elevations, photographer facing southeast
5. Exterior, north elevation, photographer facing southeast
6. Exterior, east elevation, photographer facing southwest
7. Interior, first floor, photographer facing west
8. Interior, first floor, photographer facing north
9. Interior, first floor, photographer facing south
10. Interior, first floor, photographer facing southeast
11. Interior, first floor, photographer facing southeast
12. Interior, first floor, photographer facing south
13. Interior, second floor, photographer facing northwest
14. Interior, second floor, photographer facing southeast
15. Interior, second floor, photographer facing south
16. Interior, attic, photographer facing east
17. Interior, cellar, photographer facing north
18. Interior, cellar, photographer facing north



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Norman Vale
NAME:

MULTIPLE ~~Mexico~~ MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Albany

DATE RECEIVED: 10/30/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/18/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/03/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/13/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09001079

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12-11-09 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



NORMAN VALE (NOTT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #1



NORMAN VALE (NOTT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #2



NORMAN VALE (NOTT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #3



NORMAN VALE (NOT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #4



NORMAN VALE (NOT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #5



NORMAN VALE (NOTT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #6



NORMAN VALE (NOT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #7



NORMAN VALE (NOT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #8



NORMAN VALE (NOT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #9



NORMAN VALE (NOT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #10



NORMAN VALE (NOTT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #11



NORMAN VALE (NOT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. NY.

PHOTO #12



NORMAN VALE (NBT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #13



NORMAN VALE (NOR HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #14



NORMAN VALE (NOT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #15



NORMAN VALE (NOT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #16



NORMAN VALE (NOT HOUSE)
GUILDFORD, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #17



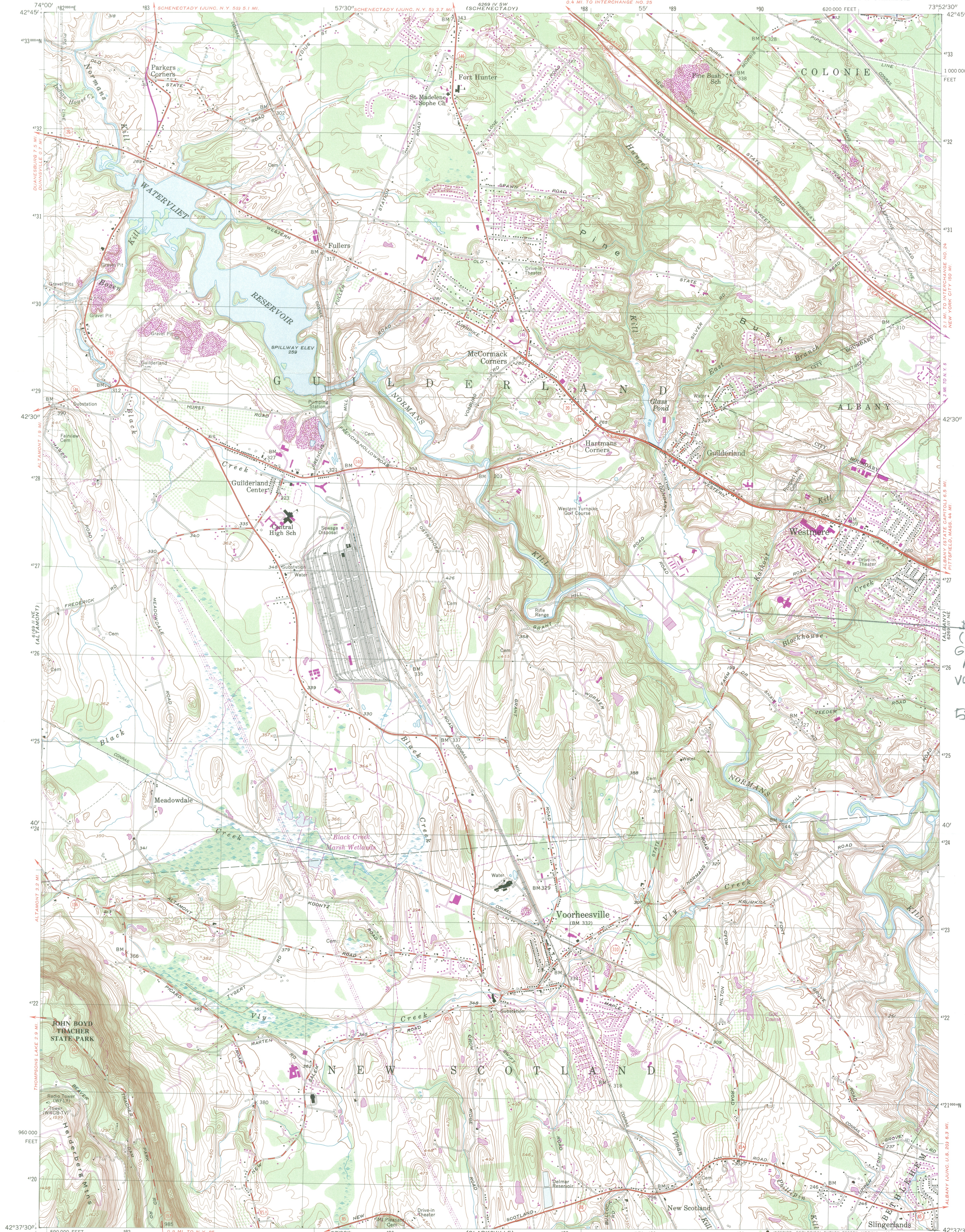
NORMAN VALE (NOT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY CO. N.Y.

PHOTO #18

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

VOORHEESVILLE QUADRANGLE
NEW YORK—ALBANY COUNTY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NW 1/4 ALBANY 15' QUADRANGLE

6269 IV SE
(STATUTORY)



NORMAN VALE
(NOTT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND,
ALBANY CO. N.Y.
VOORHEESVILLE QUAD
ZONE 18
589661 4726909

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1954

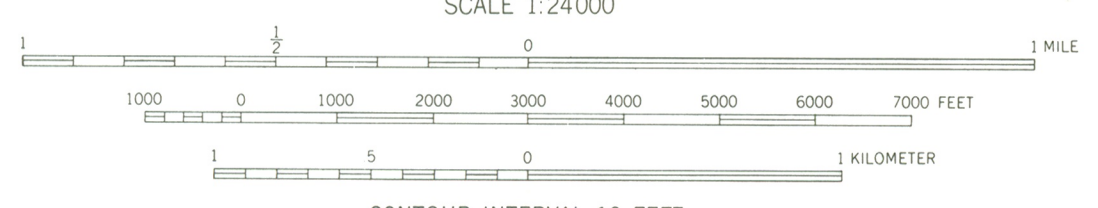
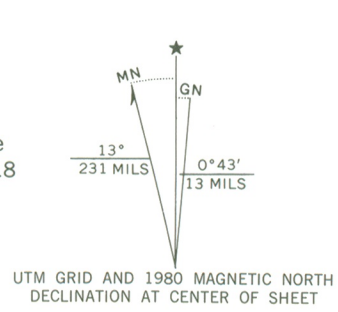
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on New York coordinate system, east zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18

1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 5 meters south and 34 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1978 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1980



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

VOORHEESVILLE, N. Y.

NW 1/4 ALBANY 15' QUADRANGLE
N 4237.5—W 7352.5/7.5

1954
PHOTOREVISED 1980
DMA 6269 III NW—SERIES V821

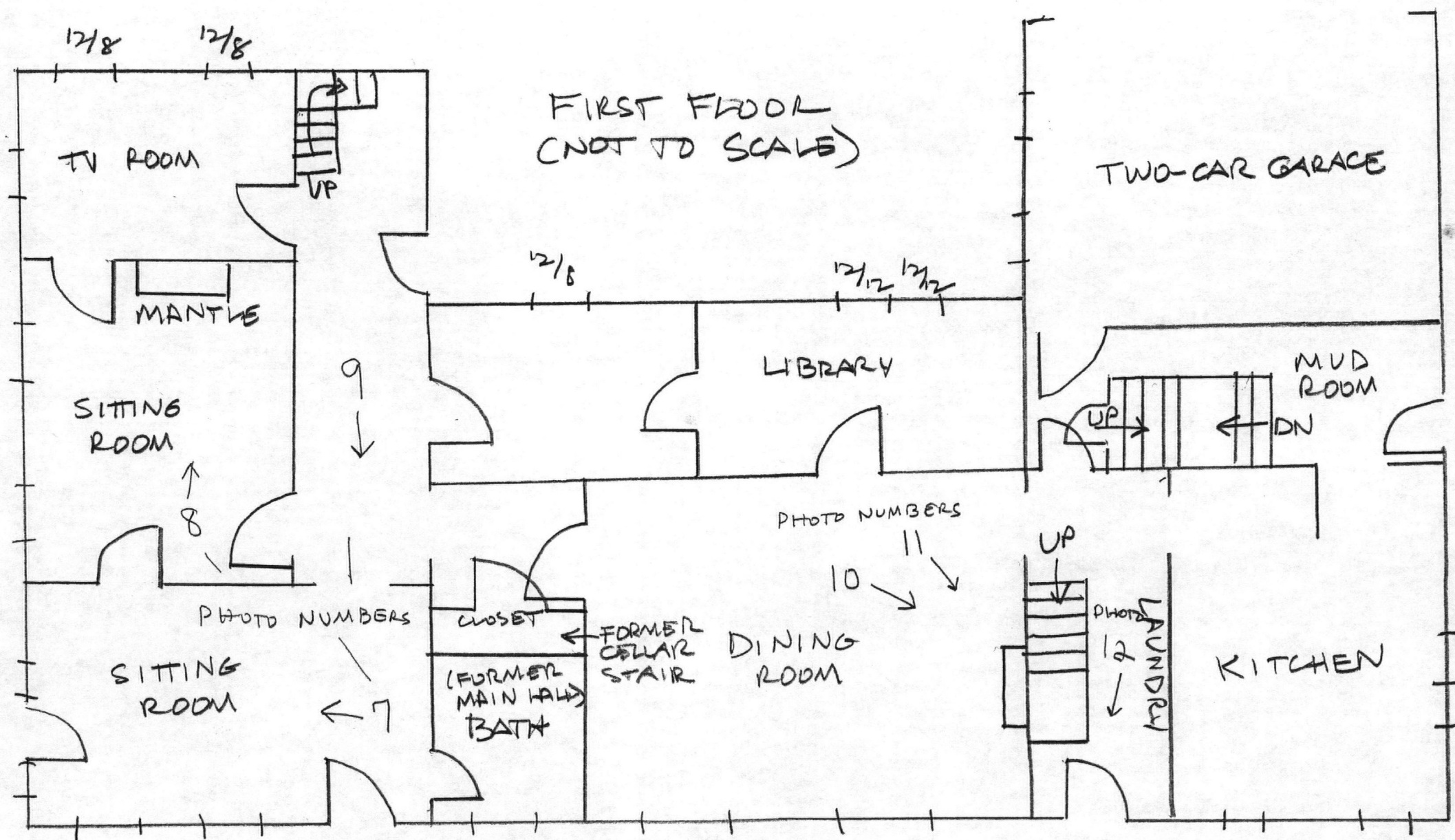
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

4

5

6

THE CELLAR CONTAINS
STONE WALLS THAT
CORRESPOND TO WALLS
ON THE FIRST FLOOR.
PHOTOS 17 + 18 ARE
TAKEN AT THAT LEVEL.



NORTH

NORMAN VALE (NOTT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK
WITH PHOTO NUMBERS

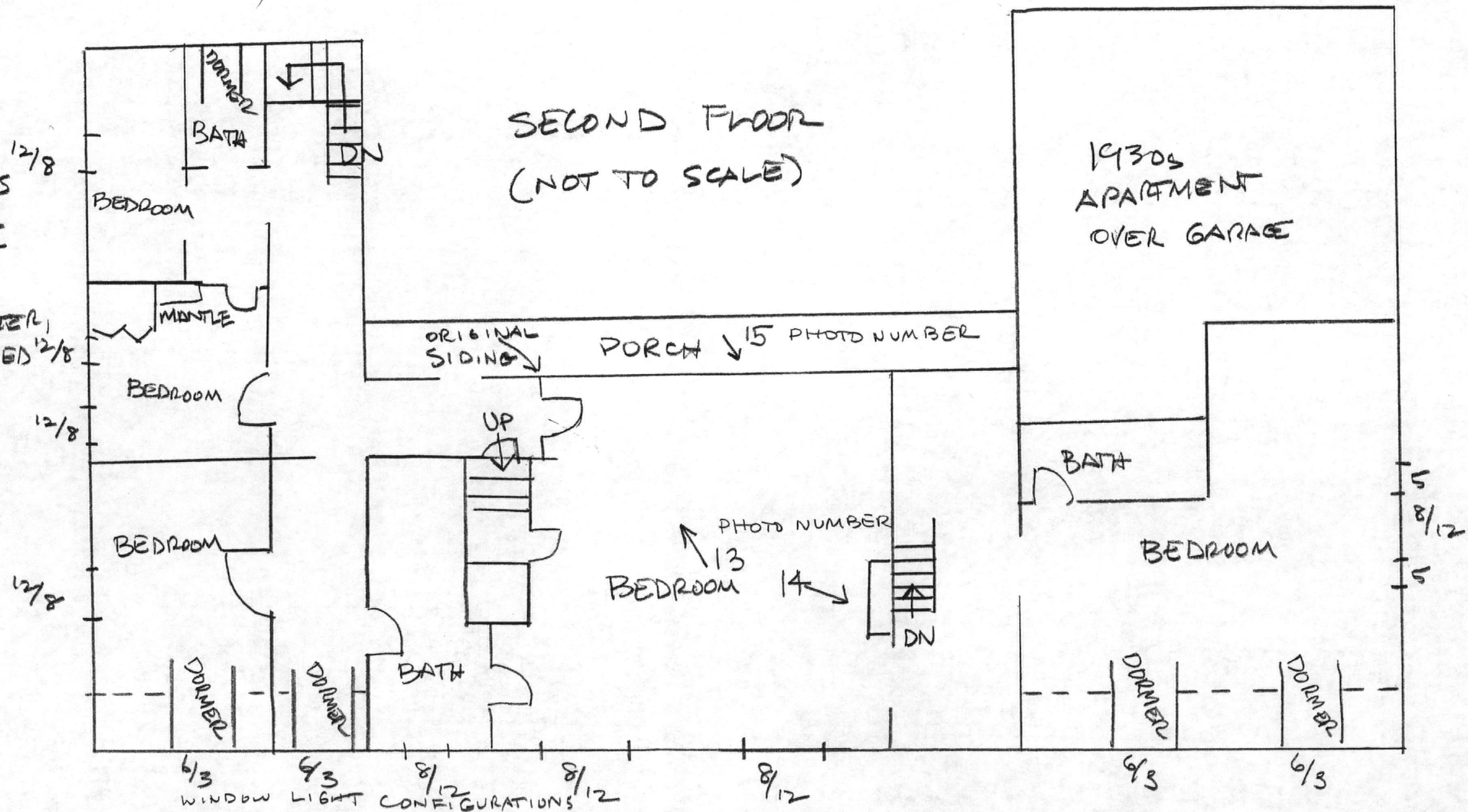
3 PHOTO NUMBER

2

1 PHOTO NUMBERS

THIRD FLOOR OCCURS
ONLY ABOVE CENTER
AND WEST WING. IT
HAS SOME ROOMS
FINISHED WITH PLASTER,
OTHERS ARE UNFINISHED
ATTIC SPACES.

PHOTO 16 IN ATTIC



NORTH

NORMAN VALE (NOTT HOUSE)
GUILDERLAND, ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK
WITH PHOTO NUMBERS

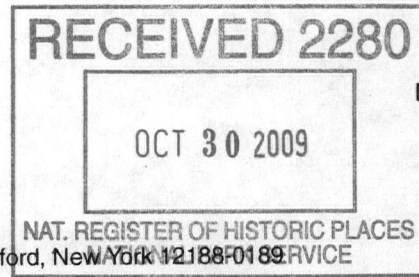


New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

www.nysparks.com



David A. Paterson
Governor

Carol Ash
Commissioner

October 29, 2009

Ms. Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW
8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: Transmittal of National Register
Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to transmit four new National Register nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register as follows:

DuPont-Guest Estate, Brookville, Nassau Co., NY

Congregational Church of the Evangel, Brooklyn, Kings Co., NY

Ocean Parkway Jewish Center, Brooklyn, Kings Co., NY

Norman Vale, Guilderland, Albany Co., NY

Thank you for your assistance in processing these proposals. Please feel free to call on me at 518-237-8643 ext. 3258 if any questions arise.

Sincerely,

Mark L. Peckham
National Register
Program Coordinator

enclosures