

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. 103-05-0572-425
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

Sa 50

green

YOUR NAME: Town of Islip Town Hall DATE: 8/13/79

655 Main Street

YOUR ADDRESS: Islip, N.Y. TELEPHONE: (516) 224-5450

ORGANIZATION (if any): Department of Planning and Development

IDENTIFICATION

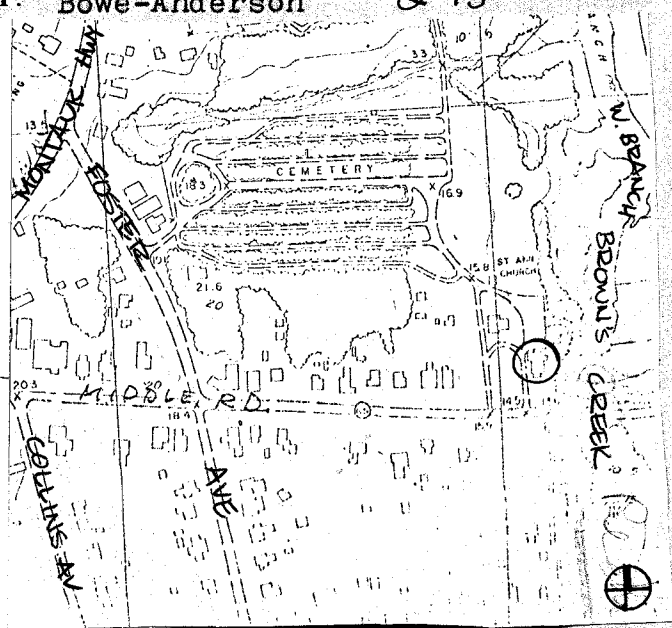
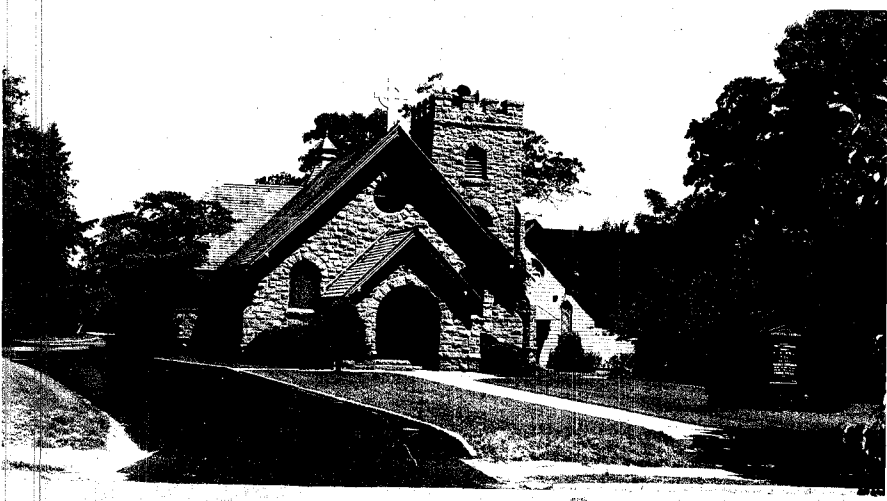
- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): St. Ann's Church
- 2. COUNTY: Suffolk TOWN/CITY: Islip VILLAGE: Sayville
- 3. STREET LOCATION: Middle Road; north side; east of Foster Ave.
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: _____ ADDRESS: _____
- 6. USE: Original: Church Present: church
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain _____

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: _____
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints
(if known) b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearing walls
d. metal (explain) _____
e. other _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent b. good c. fair d. deteriorated
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site b. moved if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): _____

12. PHOTO: NJM-6, neg. 21a

13. MAP: Bowe-Anderson Q-15



HP-1 Front (south) facade

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known b. zoning c. roads
d. developers e. deterioration
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn b. carriage house c. garage
d. privy e. shed f. greenhouse
g. shop h. gardens
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: Parish House, Rectory

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land b. woodland
c. scattered buildings
d. densely built-up e. commercial
f. industrial g. residential
h. other: related Church buildings

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)
St. Ann's Church is located on the north side of Middle Road, just west of the west branch of Brown Creek.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
1 1/2 story low gable roof stone church with rear wing and stained glass embellished apse, flanking tower to the east, gable roofed enclosed entrance and Tiffany windows.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1887

ARCHITECT: I.H. Green Jr.

BUILDER: _____

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

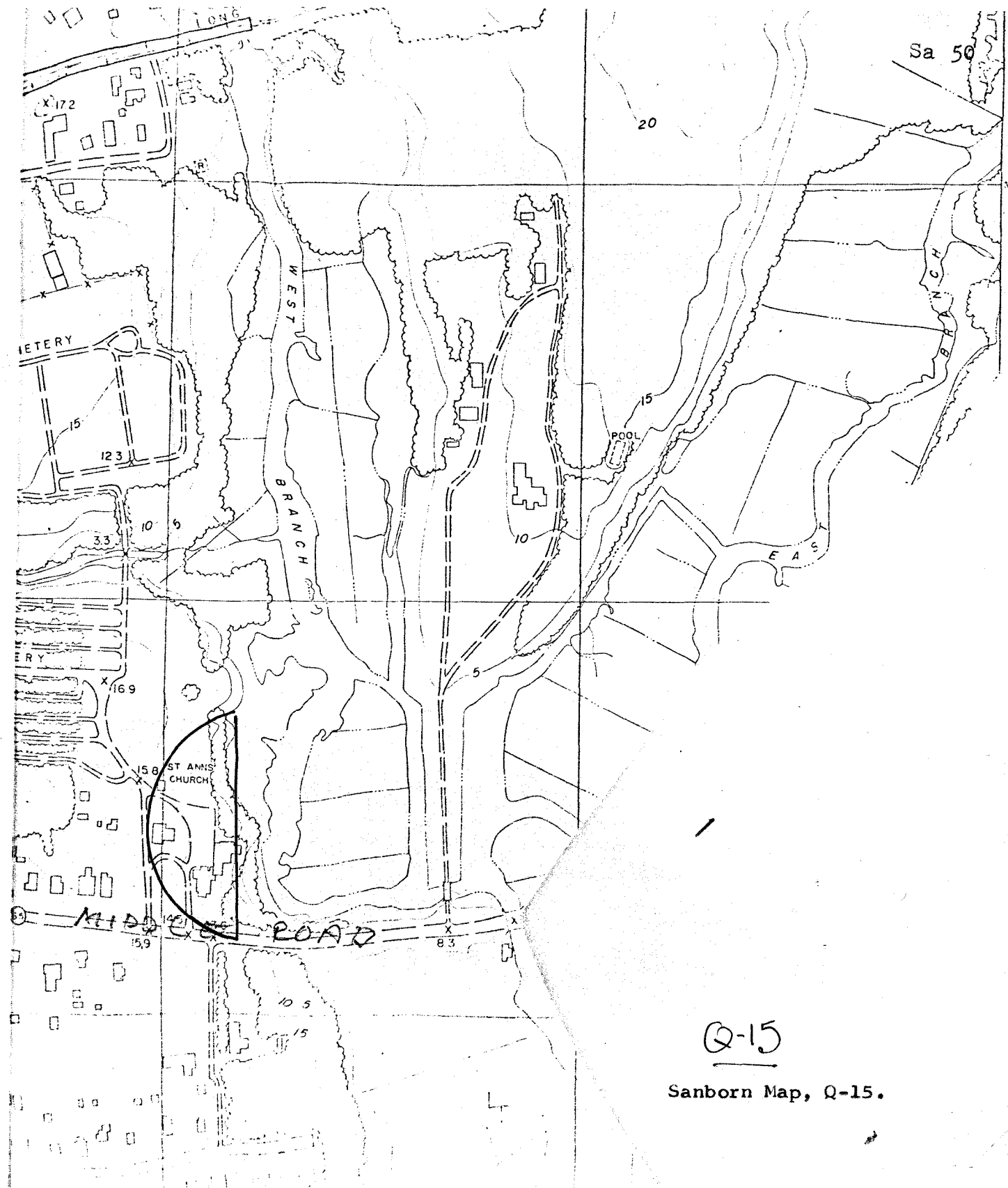
The founder of St. Ann's Church was the Rev. Charles Douglas, pastor of St. John's Church in Oakdale. In 1866, John Suydam of Bayport purchased 12 acres of upland on the north side of Middle Road, on the west bank of the Brown's River and offered the use of the property for building a chapel, which was completed in the fall of 1866, and was operated as an Episcopal Mission, known as St. Barnabas. In 1874, the name of the parish was changed to St. Ann's. Through the generosity of Walter Suydam and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, the present stone Church was erected in 1887, and the old St. Barnabas Mission was moved around to the rear of the east side and attached to the church, and still survives, despite a fire in 1943.

21. SOURCES:

Charles P. Stevenson, But as Yesterday, A History of St. Ann's Church, Sayville: 1967.
Charles P. Dickerson, A History of the Sayville Community, Sayville: 1975.

22. THEME:

Prepared by: Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities
Setauket, New York 11733
Nina Monastero, Research Assistant
August, 1979



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VETERARY

WEST BRANCH

CH

POOL

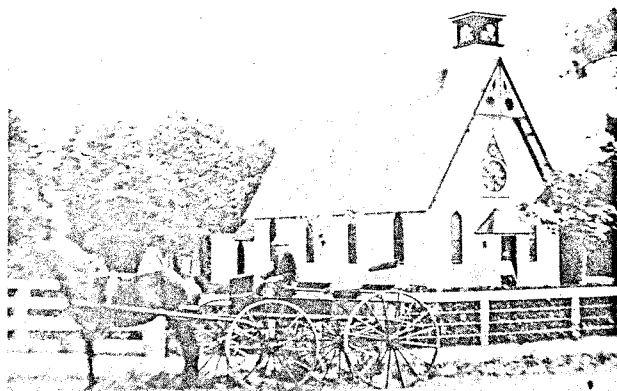
EAST

ST ANNS CHURCH

MIDDLE ROAD

Q-15

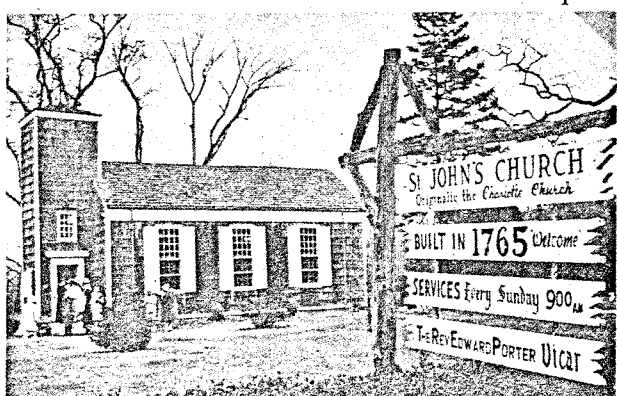
Sanborn Map, Q-15.



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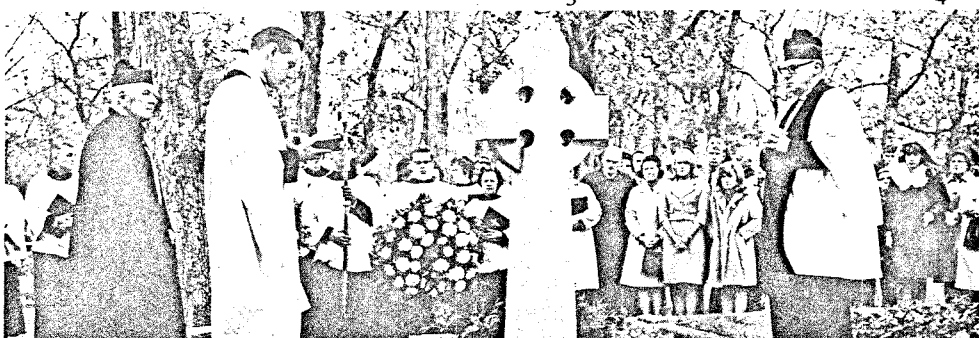
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3



4



5

1. St. Ann's Church, 1887. Erected in 1866. Moved in 1887 to become original Parish Hall of St. Ann's Church.
2. The Reverend Charles Douglas (1833-1915).
3. St. John's Church, Oakdale in 1962.
4. Mrs. Charles (Isabella Lawson) Douglas (1843-1931).
5. Nov. 6, 1966. The Reverend Edwin H. Cromey, Rector, second from left, conducts memorial service, as part of St. Ann's Centennial commemoration at grave of Mr. Douglas. At left is The Reverend Joseph H. Bond, Rector Emeritus. At right is The Reverend Charles H. Van Tassel, Assistant Minister.

SOME ST. ANN

In the 1860's and the five corners at the as South Country Road or Middle Road and Gillette Avenue Street before its name

By 1873 the population and the village was eastern end of the and ship building were

Ten years before, in Willett Green (1834 oil from menhaden Sam." The business for a short time the Handsome Avenue.

In 1874 Mr. Green (see Chapter 7). He Street opposite where A part of that house of Greeley Avenue and a boarding house known

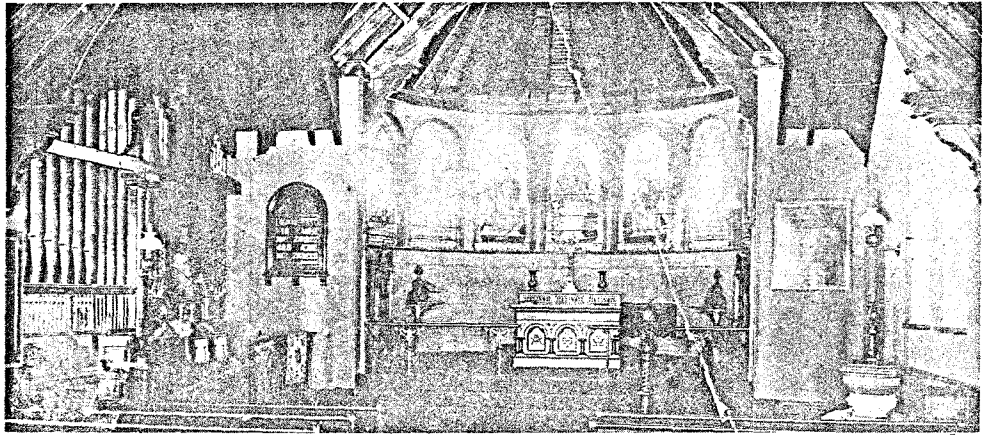
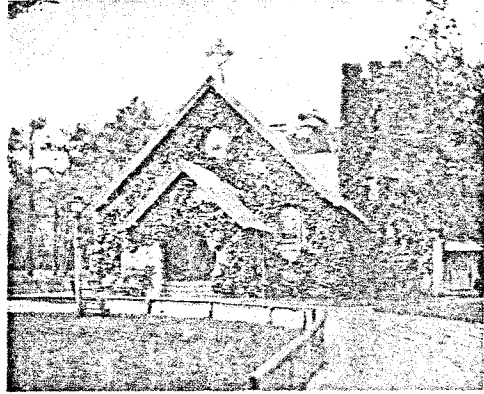
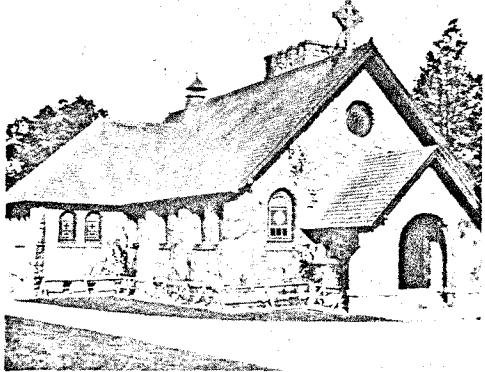
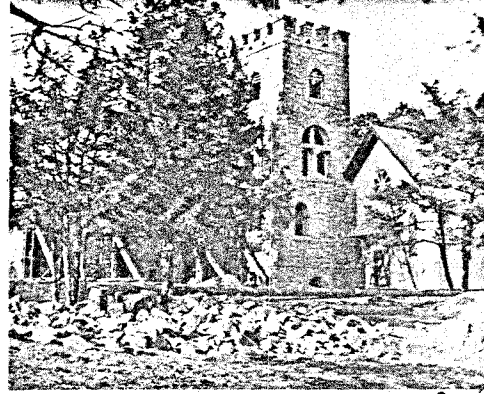
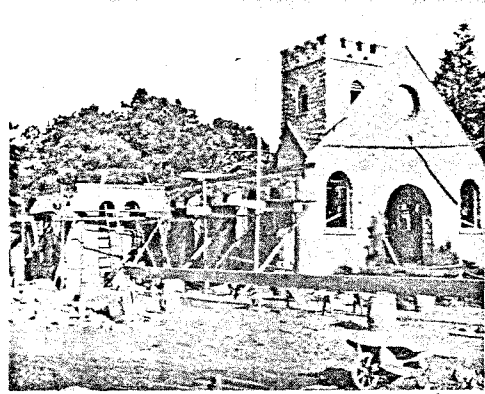
After disposing of the northeast corner Beebe's Home Port opened a general store 1874, Libby wrote the new store. "It is very

In 1875 Green entered which was located on Bohack parking lot "war" with Gerber's competition Libby's other stores are interpetition is the Life of

One of the "other Gillette which was established Jacob Smith (1811- Captain Gillette was in-law of Reuben E

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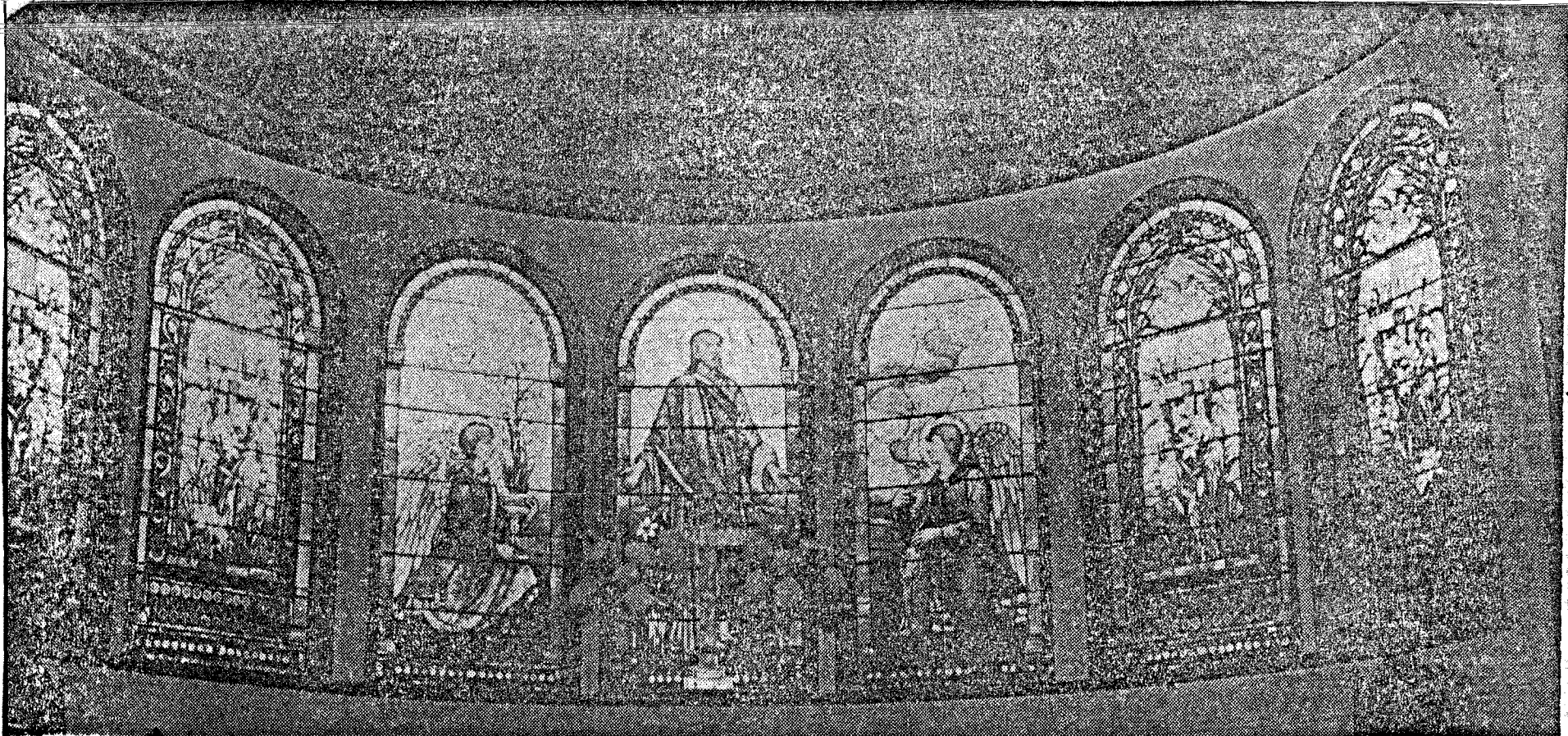
1. and 2. St. Ann's Church under construction in October 1887: 1. View from left front; 2. View from right or east side, showing tower and original wooden chapel with new roof which became the parish hall.
 3. St. Ann's Church in the early 1890's.
 4. St. Ann's in the early 1900's.
 5. Interior of St. Ann's (the stone church), as it originally appeared prior to the construction of the chancel in the 1920's.

A modern Holy Water In those days for illiterate This came of St. Ann's The first seven staves altar. On the Easter Day a window in it. On the censer with adoration of cross with each of the motif The censer robe is of or gold, green The warmth magnificent be sticks, after greatly been polished The warden rector's sermon, I called the ministry are heavy all the windows continued saying, "when he appeared"

But As Yesterday

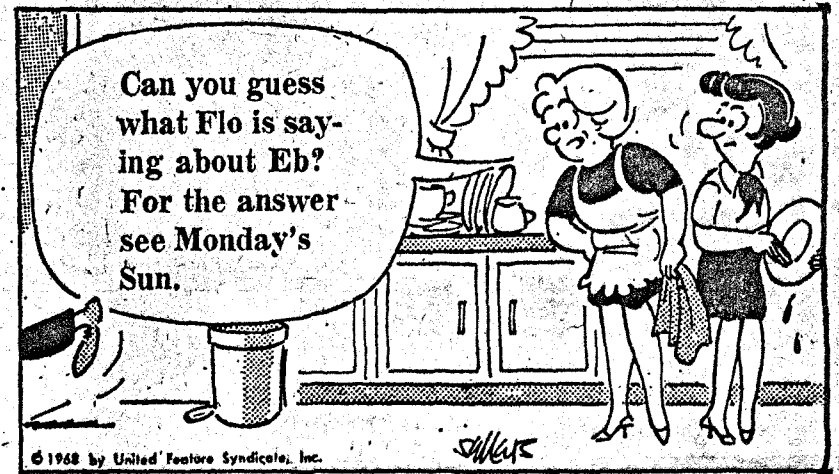
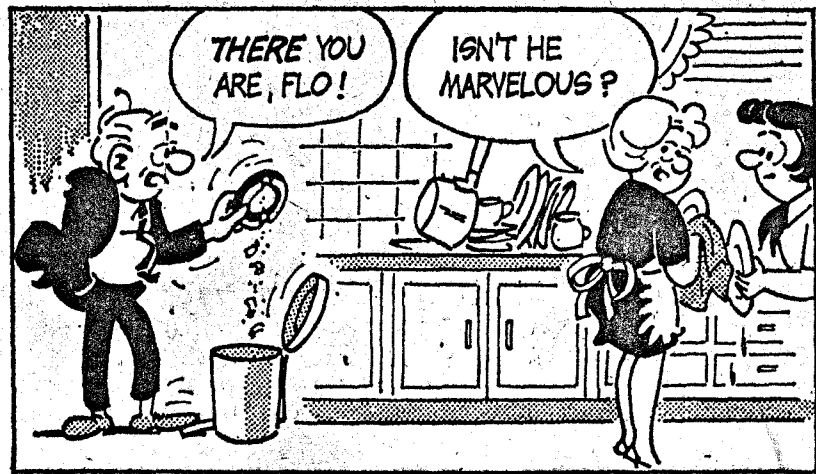
SUPERSUN

"DAWN" 9/21/68



An art form of another era. Paul Sellers' grandfather, Benjamin, is credited with this strip of stained glass windows in St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Sayville.

A glimpse of
s to come in
a future
oon by Paul
ellers in the
und 165 other
wspapers all
er the world.



right's Green, Little

HE STARTED "Eb and Flo" as a weekly comic sure that Eb will acquire a similar model in the near

Sellers claims he is taking on Eb's characteristics and

2250

In real life Eb is bound to Flo

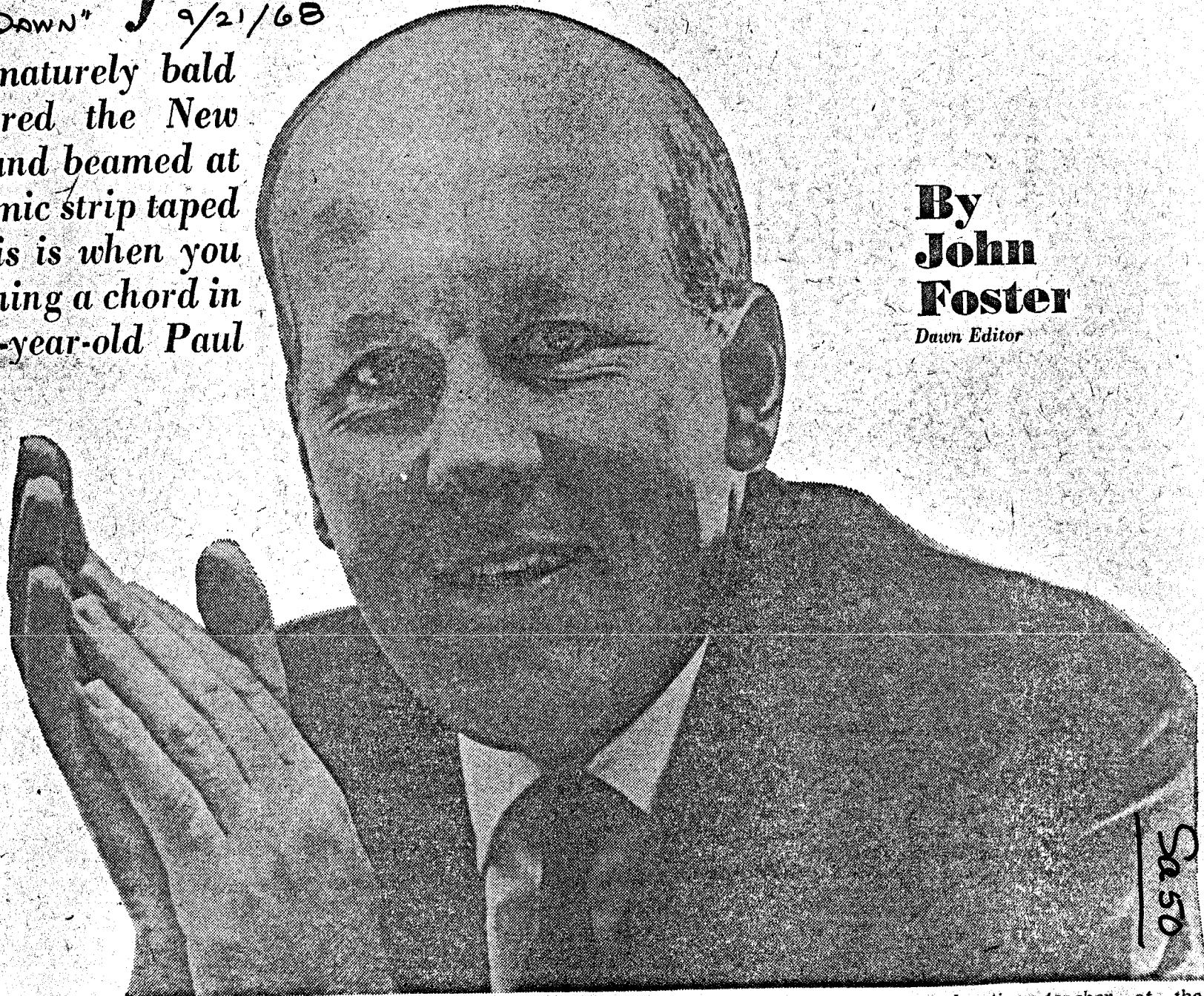
SUFFOLK SUN "DAWN" 9/21/68

The tall, prematurely bald Englishman entered the New York City office and beamed at the sight of his comic strip taped on the wall. "This is when you know you're touching a chord in people," said 37-year-old Paul Sellers.

"When they start putting your stuff on the wall or the door of the kitchen cabinet, you know you've got a few ideas that appeal."

Sellers is the creator of "Eb and Flo," a strip that appears in the Sun as well as 165 other newspapers in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Eire, Finland, Sweden, Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Hong Kong, China.

The artist is the grandson of Benjamin Sellers, an Englishman who came to the United States in the second half of the 19th Century and made a number of stained glass windows for Tiffany



By
**John
Foster**
Dawn Editor

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THE Congregational Church and St. Ann's Episcopal Church in Sayville, as well as the Methodist Church in Patchogue, are among those in Suffolk County believed to contain examples of the artist's work.

Benjamin Sellers married

an American girl and had six children by her. The family lived in Sayville for a time, then returned to England. There the future cartoonist's father married an English girl and died when Paul Sellers was seven years old.

Paul qualified for the Royal Wolverhampton School, an establishment for boys with-

out fathers. When he was 18, he won a scholarship to the Birmingham College of Art.

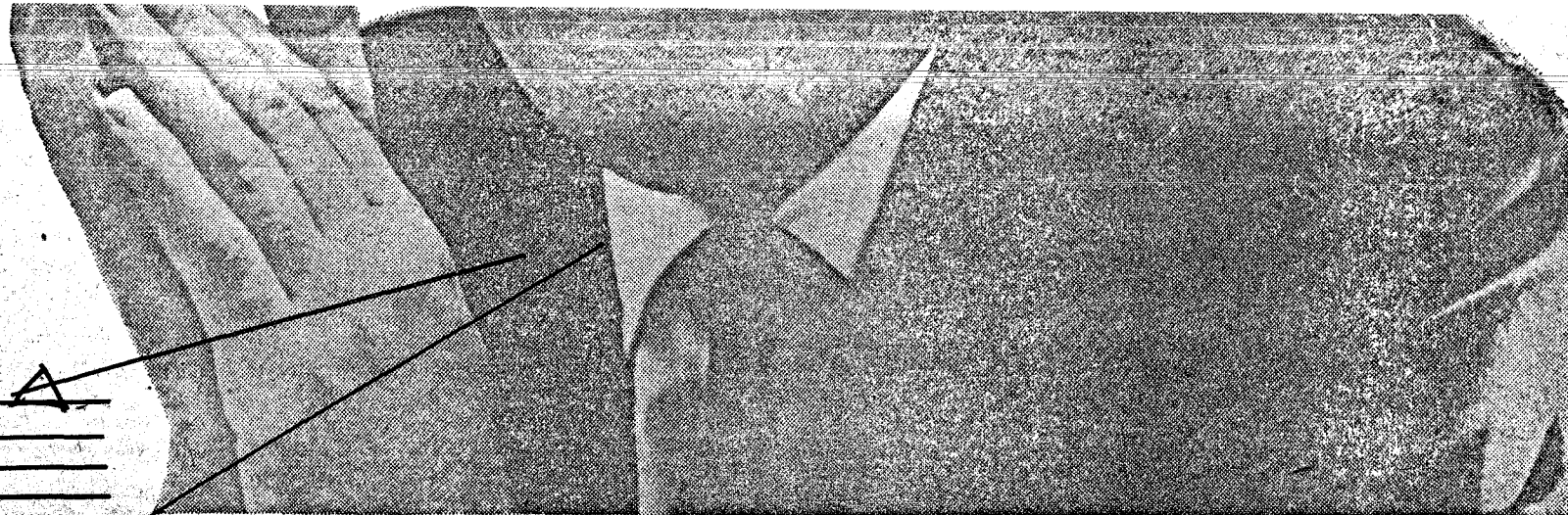
While there, studying to be an art teacher, he decided to try cartooning. His first real success was "Enoch and Eli," a strip dealing with two Midlands workmen, which started in 1954 and is still going strong.

IN 1959 Sellers came across the Atlantic in an Anglo-American teachers' exchange program and taught art at Bound Brook, N.J., High School. Like his grandfather in the preceding century, he met and married an American girl—in this case the former Marjorie Spillane of Tamaqua, Pa., a physical

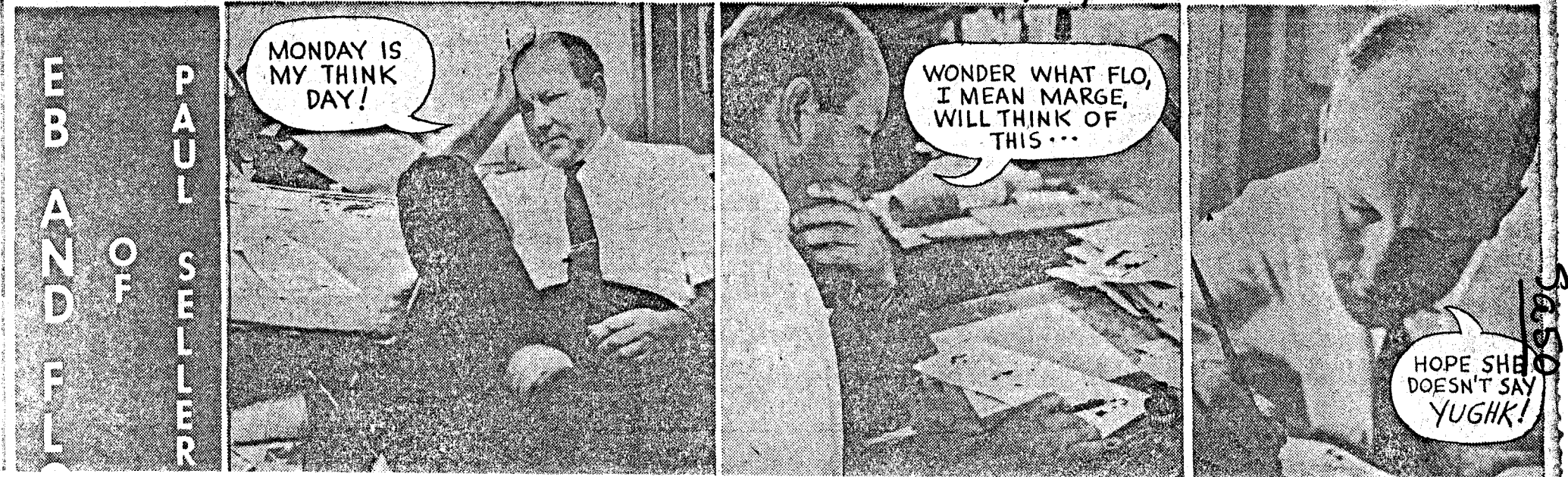
education teacher at the school.

The following year they returned to England. They have three children: Russell, 7; Rache!, 5; and Benjamin, 20 months.

The family lives about 40 miles northeast of the heart of London. The actual address is: 12 Pynchon Pad-



SUFFOLK SUN "DAWN" 9/21/68



TIFFANY WINDOWS IN NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES

Nassau County

GARDEN CITY: Chapel of St. Paul's School - "Conversion of St. Paul"

GLEN COVE: St. Paul's Episcopal Church - Russell Memorial Window

GREAT NECK: All Saints Episcopal Church - "Sermon on the Mount"

"Angel of Praise"

"Angel with Landscape"

Ornamental Windows

HEMPSTEAD: Methodist Church - "The Resurrection"

Suffolk County

COLD SPRING HARBOR: St. John's Episcopal Church - "Angel of the Resurrection"

"Annunciation"

"Good Shepherd"

FISHER'S ISLAND: St. John's Episcopal Church - "Our Saviour"

GREAT RIVER: Emmanuel Episcopal Church - "Christ Child with Adoring Angels"

Ornamental Windows

ISLIP: St. Mark's Episcopal Church - "St. John"

"Choir of Angels"

"Recording Angel"

Floral Design

NORTHPORT: Trinity Episcopal Church - "Our Saviour"

"St. John"

Knight Memorial Window

QUOGUE: Church of the Atonement, Episcopal - "Angels of Praise"

"Adoring Angels"

Memorial Tablet

SAG HARBOR: Christ Episcopal Church - "Cross"

SAYVILLE: St Ann's Episcopal Church - "Christ and Adoring Angels"

Prescott Memorial Tablet

ST. JAMES: St. James Episcopal Church - "Good Shepherd"

SHELTER ISLAND: St. Mary's Episcopal Church - Ornamental Windows

SOUTHAMPTON: St. Andrew's Dune-by-the-Sea Episcopal Church - "Queen of Heaven"

"Good Shepherd"

"Christ Blessing Child"

"St. Margaret"

"Sir Galahad"

"Lead Kindly Light"

"Christ Blessing Children"

Landscape

Two Ornamental Windows

WATERVILLE: Grace Episcopal Church - "Our Saviour"

Methodist Church - "The Righteous Shall Receive a Crown of Glory"

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J. Yulijano
ORLA



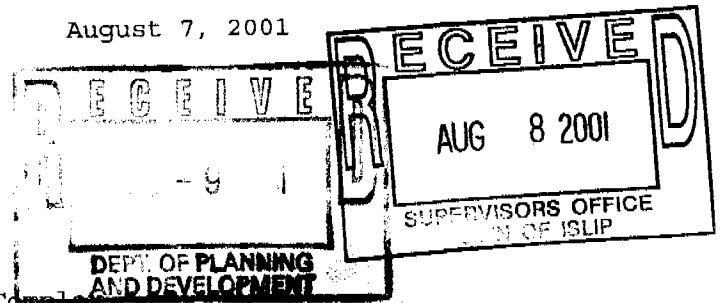
Bernadette Castro
Commissioner

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

August 7, 2001

Mr. Peter McGowan
Supervisor
Islip Town Hall
655 Main Street
Islip, NY 11751



Re: St. Ann's Episcopal Church Complex
257 Middle Road
Sayville, Suffolk County

Dear Mr. McGowan:

We are pleased to inform you that the property noted above will be considered by the State Review Board at its next meeting for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. These Registers are the federal and state governments' official lists of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the Registers provides recognition of our national, state and local heritage and assistance in preserving it. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated for listing.

Listing in the National and State Registers affords properties a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state sponsored or assisted projects, provides eligibility for certain federal tax provisions and renders certain properties eligible for federal and state preservation grants. In general, there are no restrictions placed upon private owners of registered properties. The results of listing are explained more fully in the attached fact sheet.

Owners of private properties proposed for listing in the National Register must be given the opportunity to concur in or object to the listing. Each private property owner has one vote regardless of how many properties or what part of a single property that party owns. A notarized objection by the sole owner of a private property will prevent that property from being listed in the National Register. For properties or districts under multiple ownership, a majority of the owners must object in order to prevent the listing. If a property owner wishes to object to a proposed listing, he/she must submit a notarized acknowledgement that he/she is the owner of the property in question and that he/she objects to the proposed National Register listing. Objections must be submitted before the property is listed. Specific instructions for objecting to National Register listing are given in the enclosed fact sheet.

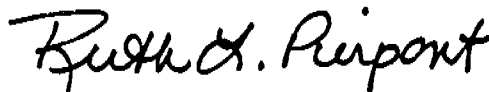
Page 2

If a property cannot be listed because of owner objection, the SHPO will submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of eligibility for listing. Properties formally determined eligible for National Register listing by the Keeper are subject to the same protection from the effects of federally sponsored or assisted projects as are listed properties. There are no provisions in the New York State Historic Preservation Act that allow an owner to prevent listing in the State Register by means of objection.

If you wish to comment on whether or not the property should be nominated to the National and State Registers, please send your comments to the SHPO at the address below. Comments must be received by September 6, 2001 in order to be considered when this property is reviewed by the State Review Board.

A draft copy of the proposed nomination is on file in this office and can be made available to you upon request. For more information, please contact James Warren, Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189, (518)237-8643, ext. 3283.

Sincerely,



Ruth L. Pierpont
Director
Historic Preservation
Field Services Bureau

RLP:lisa
Enclosure: Fact Sheet
Criteria for Evaluation



Bernadette Castro
Commissioner

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

National and State Registers Criteria for Evaluation

The following criteria are used to evaluate properties (other than areas of the National Park Service and National Historic Landmarks) for listing on the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the State and National Registers. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- D. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Frequently Asked Questions about the State and National Registers of Historic Places in New York State

What are the State and National Registers of Historic Places?

Administered by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), which is part of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), the registers are the official lists of properties that are significant in history, architecture, engineering, landscape design, archeology and culture within local, state and/or national contexts. More than 80,000 historic properties in New York have received this prestigious recognition.

What qualifies a property for listing on the registers?

The registers criteria recognize the value of all aspects of New York's diverse culture. Properties must represent a significant historic theme (e.g., architecture, agriculture, industry, transportation) and retain sufficient integrity to illustrate their association with that theme -- specifically, properties must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Properties less than 50 years of age, with rare exceptions, are not considered eligible for listing.

What kinds of properties can be included in the registers?

Buildings and structures such as residences, churches, commercial buildings and bridges; sites such as cemeteries, landscapes and archaeological sites; districts or groups of buildings, structures or sites that are significant as a whole, such as farmsteads, residential neighborhoods, industrial complexes and cultural landscapes; and objects such as fountains and monuments.

What is a historic district?

A historic district is a group of buildings, structures, and sites related architecturally and/or historically and listed together on the State and National Registers. A district may include any number of properties.

What is the process for listing a property on the registers?

To begin, an application must be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office for evaluation. If the property is determined eligible for listing, the nomination sponsor is responsible for providing documentation that describes the property's setting and physical characteristics, documents its history, conveys its significance in terms of its historic context and demonstrates how it meets the registers criteria. Once complete, the nomination is reviewed by the New York State Board for Historic Preservation. If the board recommends the nomination, the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (Commissioner of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation) lists the property on the State Register and forwards it to the National Park Service for review and listing on the National Register.

Can an owner object to having his or her property listed on the registers?

Yes. An individual privately owned property cannot be listed over the objection of its owner. A district cannot be listed over the objection of a majority of owners. It is the policy of the SHPO to work closely with nomination sponsors and communities to provide information about the registers program and opportunities for comment.

How long does it take to get a property listed?

In New York State, the length of time required for the preparation and review of an individual nomination proposal typically varies from six to twelve months depending upon the promptness with which a complete nomination form can be prepared. Historic districts often require more time for preparation and public comment.

What are the benefits of being listed on the registers?

The State and National Registers are a recognized and visible component of public and private planning. The registers promote heritage tourism, economic development and appreciation of historic resources. Benefits include:

- Official recognition that a property is of significance to the nation, the state, or the local community.
- Listing raises the community's awareness and pride in its past.
- Owners of historic commercial and rental properties listed on the National Register may qualify for a preservation tax credit. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 allows a 20 percent tax credit for the substantial rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties. The work performed must meet federal preservation standards.
- Not-for-profit organizations and municipalities that own listed properties are eligible to apply for New York State historic preservation grants. Additional grants are available through other public and private sources.
- Properties that meet the criteria for registers listing receive a measure of protection from state and federal undertakings regardless of their listing status. State and federal agencies must consult with the SHPO to avoid or mitigate adverse effects to listed or eligible properties.

Will State and National Registers listing restrict the use of a property?

Listing on the registers does not interfere with a property owner's right to remodel, alter, paint, manage, sell, or even demolish a historic property, local zoning or ordinances notwithstanding. If state or federal funds are used or if a state or federal permit is required, proposed alterations will be reviewed by the SHPO staff – regardless of listing status.

How can an owner get a State and National Registers plaque to display on his or her building?

The State and National Registers program does not provide plaques. A list of manufacturers is available upon request.

Must owners of listed buildings open their buildings to the public?

No. There is absolutely no requirement to open registers listed properties to the public.

Will a property owner be able to leave his property to his children or anyone else he/she wishes?

Yes. Listing on the registers in no way affects the transfer of property from one owner to another.

Will listing on the State and National Registers, either individually or in a historic district, affect local property taxes or zoning?

No. Listing has no direct bearing on any of these local actions.

How do the State and National Registers differ from local landmark designation?

State and National Registers listing should not be confused with local landmark designation. Many communities have enacted local historic landmark ordinances that establish local commissions and review procedures for locally designated properties. These commissions are established and operated independently from the State and National Registers, although the goals are similar -- to protect and preserve properties important in our past.

How does listing protect a building and its surroundings?

The registers are a valuable tool in the planning of publicly funded, licensed or permitted projects. Government agencies are responsible for avoiding or reducing the effects of projects on properties that are eligible for or listed on the registers. Listing raises awareness of the significance of properties, helping to ensure that preservation issues are considered early and effectively in the planning process.

Where can I find out more about the State and National Registers?

For more information contact the Historic Preservation Field Services at (518) 237-8643 or log on to the OPRHP website at www.nysparks.state.ny.us



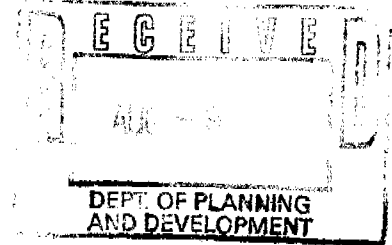


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August 7, 2001



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Commissioner
Department of Planning and Development
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We are pleased to inform you that the property noted above will be considered by the State Review Board at its next meeting for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. These Registers are the federal and state governments' official lists of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the Registers provides recognition of our national, state and local heritage and assistance in preserving it. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated for listing.

Listing in the National and State Registers affords properties a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state sponsored or assisted projects, provides eligibility for certain federal tax provisions and renders certain properties eligible for federal and state preservation grants. In general, there are no restrictions placed upon private owners of registered properties. The results of listing are explained more fully in the attached fact sheet.

Owners of private properties proposed for listing in the National Register must be given the opportunity to concur in or object to the listing. Each private property owner has one vote regardless of how many properties or what part of a single property that party owns. A notarized objection by the sole owner of a private property will prevent that property from being listed in the National Register. For properties or districts under multiple ownership, a majority of the owners must object in order to prevent the listing. If a property owner wishes to object to a proposed listing, he/she must submit a notarized acknowledgement that he/she is the owner of the property in question and that he/she objects to the proposed National Register listing. Objections must be submitted before the property is listed. Specific instructions for objecting to National Register listing are given in the enclosed fact sheet.

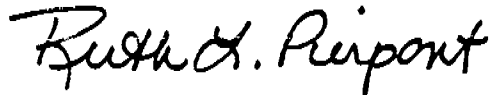
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If a property cannot be listed because of owner objection, the SHPO will submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of eligibility for listing. Properties formally determined eligible for National Register listing by the Keeper are subject to the same protection from the effects of federally sponsored or assisted projects as are listed properties. There are no provisions in the New York State Historic Preservation Act that allow an owner to prevent listing in the State Register by means of objection.

If you wish to comment on whether or not the property should be nominated to the National and State Registers, please send your comments to the SHPO at the address below. Comments must be received by September 6, 2001 in order to be considered when this property is reviewed by the State Review Board.

A draft copy of the proposed nomination is on file in this office and can be made available to you upon request. For more information, please contact James Warren, Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189, (518)237-8643, ext. 3283.

Sincerely,



Ruth L. Pierpont
Director
Historic Preservation
Field Services Bureau

RLP:lsa
Enclosure: Fact Sheet
Criteria for Evaluation



Bernadette Castro
Commissioner

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

National and State Registers Criteria for Evaluation

The following criteria are used to evaluate properties (other than areas of the National Park Service and National Historic Landmarks) for listing on the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the State and National Registers. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- D. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Frequently Asked Questions about the State and National Registers of Historic Places in New York State

What are the State and National Registers of Historic Places?

Administered by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), which is part of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), the registers are the official lists of properties that are significant in history, architecture, engineering, landscape design, archeology and culture within local, state and/or national contexts. More than 80,000 historic properties in New York have received this prestigious recognition.

What qualifies a property for listing on the registers?

The registers criteria recognize the value of all aspects of New York's diverse culture. Properties must represent a significant historic theme (e.g., architecture, agriculture, industry, transportation) and retain sufficient integrity to illustrate their association with that theme -- specifically, properties must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Properties less than 50 years of age, with rare exceptions, are not considered eligible for listing.

What kinds of properties can be included in the registers?

Buildings and structures such as residences, churches, commercial buildings and bridges; sites such as cemeteries, landscapes and archaeological sites; districts or groups of buildings, structures or sites that are significant as a whole, such as farmsteads, residential neighborhoods, industrial complexes and cultural landscapes; and objects such as fountains and monuments.

What is a historic district?

A historic district is a group of buildings, structures, and sites related architecturally and/or historically and listed together on the State and National Registers. A district may include any number of properties.

What is the process for listing a property on the registers?

To begin, an application must be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office for evaluation. If the property is determined eligible for listing, the nomination sponsor is responsible for providing documentation that describes the property's setting and physical characteristics, documents its history, conveys its significance in terms of its historic context and demonstrates how it meets the registers criteria. Once complete, the nomination is reviewed by the New York State Board for Historic Preservation. If the board recommends the nomination, the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (Commissioner of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation) lists the property on the State Register and forwards it to the National Park Service for review and listing on the National Register.

Can an owner object to having his or her property listed on the registers?

Yes. An individual privately owned property cannot be listed over the objection of its owner. A district cannot be listed over the objection of a majority of owners. It is the policy of the SHPO to work closely with nomination sponsors and communities to provide information about the registers program and opportunities for comment.

How long does it take to get a property listed?

In New York State, the length of time required for the preparation and review of an individual nomination proposal typically varies from six to twelve months depending upon the promptness with which a complete nomination form can be prepared. Historic districts often require more time for preparation and public comment.

What are the benefits of being listed on the registers?

The State and National Registers are a recognized and visible component of public and private planning. The registers promote heritage tourism, economic development and appreciation of historic resources. Benefits include:

- Official recognition that a property is of significance to the nation, the state, or the local community.
- Listing raises the community's awareness and pride in its past.
- Owners of historic commercial and rental properties listed on the National Register may qualify for a preservation tax credit. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 allows a 20 percent tax credit for the substantial rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties. The work performed must meet federal preservation standards.
- Not-for-profit organizations and municipalities that own listed properties are eligible to apply for New York State historic preservation grants. Additional grants are available through other public and private sources.
- Properties that meet the criteria for registers listing receive a measure of protection from state and federal undertakings regardless of their listing status. State and federal agencies must consult with the SHPO to avoid or mitigate adverse effects to listed or eligible properties.

Will State and National Registers listing restrict the use of a property?

Listing on the registers does not interfere with a property owner's right to remodel, alter, paint, manage, sell, or even demolish a historic property, local zoning or ordinances notwithstanding. If state or federal funds are used or if a state or federal permit is required, proposed alterations will be reviewed by the SHPO staff – regardless of listing status.

How can an owner get a State and National Registers plaque to display on his or her building?

The State and National Registers program does not provide plaques. A list of manufacturers is available upon request.

Must owners of listed buildings open their buildings to the public?

No. There is absolutely no requirement to open registers listed properties to the public.

Will a property owner be able to leave his property to his children or anyone else he/she wishes?

Yes. Listing on the registers in no way affects the transfer of property from one owner to another.

Will listing on the State and National Registers, either individually or in a historic district, affect local property taxes or zoning?

No. Listing has no direct bearing on any of these local actions.

How do the State and National Registers differ from local landmark designation?

State and National Registers listing should not be confused with local landmark designation. Many communities have enacted local historic landmark ordinances that establish local commissions and review procedures for locally designated properties. These commissions are established and operated independently from the State and National Registers, although the goals are similar -- to protect and preserve properties important in our past.

How does listing protect a building and its surroundings?

The registers are a valuable tool in the planning of publicly funded, licensed or permitted projects. Government agencies are responsible for avoiding or reducing the effects of projects on properties that are eligible for or listed on the registers. Listing raises awareness of the significance of properties, helping to ensure that preservation issues are considered early and effectively in the planning process.

Where can I find out more about the State and National Registers?

For more information contact the Historic Preservation Field Services at (518) 237-8643 or log on to the OPRHP website at www.nysparks.state.ny.us

