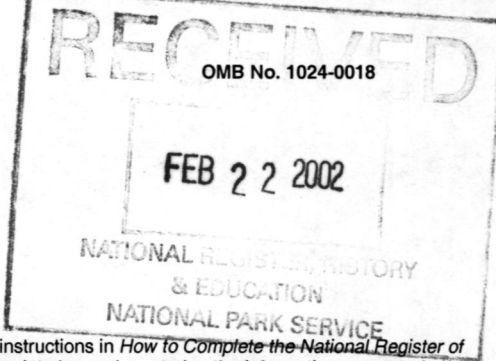


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



307

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering 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 listed in 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 Upperville Meeting House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number NY 80  not for publication

city or town Upperville  vicinity

state New York code NY county Chenango code 017 zip code 13464

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I 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.

Signature of certifying official/Title Mike Carter SAPO

Date 1/22/02

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 this 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall

Date of Action 4.1.02

**Upperville Meeting House**

Name of Property

**Chenango County, New York**

County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls wood

roof asbestos

other

**Narrative Description**

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Upperville Meeting House  
Upperville, Chenango County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

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The Upperville Meeting House is located on the south side of NY 80 in the hamlet of Upperville. Upperville is located several miles west of the small Chenango County village of Smyrna in a narrow valley along NY 80. Once the site of mills, small businesses and a hotel, Upperville is today defined by a number of early to mid nineteenth century residences, barns and the meeting house. The meeting house is sited close to the road on a small parcel of open, grassy land. The rear boundary is marked by Pleasant Brook, a small creek that runs through the town of Smyrna from northwest to southeast. There is a small privy at the rear of the parcel. This wood-frame building is contemporary with the meeting house and contributes to the significance.

The meeting house is built into a hillside so that the rear elevation is fully exposed. The wood-frame building is one story tall, sits on a dressed stone foundation and is surmounted by a steep gable roof with overhanging eaves and a small molded cornice. The building is clad in wooden clapboard siding with narrow corner boards and watertable. The roof features asbestos shingles. A non-historic interior brick chimney, which replaced the original, pierces the roof near the southeast corner. Fenestration is regular and consists of round-arched wooden windows with double-hung sash. Windows on side elevations feature six-over-six pane glazing, while those on the façade are considerably taller and feature a nine-over-six configuration. Windows are set within flat wooden frames with small projecting sills. All windows feature exterior wooden shutters; a few sections of those on the façade are missing. The main entrance is through double wooden panel doors within a flat frame. The doors are sheltered by a small wooden portico consisting of a steep cross-gabled roof supported on turned wooden posts. The gable ends are clad in wooden shingles. The posts rest on a simple wooden platform with three steps to the ground. Original turned railings have been lost. The basement features rectangular wooden windows with flat frames and six-over-six double-hung sash. On the rear elevation, access to the basement is provided by large double doors of wooden, vertical plank construction.

The interior of the meeting house is divided into a small vestibule and a meeting room. The vestibule provides access to the basement and the gallery. A small area of this space has been partitioned off to create a rest room.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Upperville Meeting House  
Upperville, Chenango County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

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Both the vestibule and the large open meeting room are completely finished in narrow beaded-board siding. Siding is vertical to the chair rail and horizontal above, extending across the entire ceiling. The ceiling is covered from the plate; however, it flattens across the top. Wooden moldings of several different sizes occur in places where boards intersect (corners, rail, etc.). Floors are hardwood. Two iron tie rods extend across the auditorium from the side walls. The interior features an open arrangement with pews generally arranged in a square facing each other. At the front of the room, a small wooden platform, also finished in beaded boards, is marked by a low railing with a balustrade and steps on the west end. The wall behind the platform is distinguished by a section of vertical siding that rises above the others and the outline of a star on the wall above. The outline seems to be the remnant of an applied star decoration. Lighting is provided by three hanging features. Although the lights themselves are new, the original metal hangers and decorative ceiling plates survive. At the rear of the building, above the vestibule, is a full-width gallery. Alterations include the loss of the original portico railing, some deterioration of shutters, the replacement of the original chimney, the creation of a small bathroom within the lobby and the replacement of original light fixtures. Other than these few small changes, the Upperville Meeting House is completely intact to its period of construction.

See continuation sheet

**Upperville Meeting House**

Name of Property

**Chenango County, New York**

County and State

**8 Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**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

social history

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1896-97

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1896-97

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

\_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Smyrna Town Historian's Office

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Upperville Meeting House  
Upperville, Chenango County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

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The Upperville Meeting House is significant as a remarkably intact example of a late nineteenth century Quaker meeting house in the town of Smyrna and for its association with the history of Chenango County's large Quaker population. This building was the fifth Quaker meeting place established in the town since Quaker settlers arrived in Smyrna c1800. Over the rest of the nineteenth century, Smyrna's Quakers met in four different locations (in meeting spaces either constructed for or adapted for their use) before construction of the Upperville meeting house in c1896-97. Construction of the new meeting house was made possible through the generosity of Herbert Dixon, a Congregationalist who purchased and donated a parcel of land to the Society of Friends in the Smyrna area. Dixon's sole requirement was that the Quakers hold meetings there for at least ten years. The design of the meeting house generally reflects the Orthodox Quaker tradition. In 1828, Orthodox Quakers separated from the original Quaker community, which came to be known as the Hicksite branch. Whereas Hicksites maintained the traditional separateness, individualistic and egalitarian Quaker tenets, the Orthodox moved more into the mainstream of American life and adopted rites similar to those of evangelical Protestant congregations. As such, their meeting houses assumed a church-like appearance, characterized by a more hierarchical division of space, pulpits, organs and a more decorative appearance, featuring stained glass and other embellishment. The Upperville meeting house is unusual because its design reflects both traditions. Its rectangular form, center entrance, large round-arched windows and interior platform are similar to vernacular Protestant churches of the period; yet, its windows are glazed in clear glass; its interior meeting room is uniformly finished in narrow beaded boards, and, with the exception of the small platform, its layout belies any sort of hierarchical structure. This appears to reflect the rather informal separation of Hicksites and Orthodox in the town of Smyrna. Since the post-Civil War period, both local sects have shared meeting houses and held joint meetings. Today the Upperville Meeting House supports an active membership and survives with a remarkable level of design integrity.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Upperville Meeting House  
Upperville, Chenango County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

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### Smyrna

The area that became the town of Smyrna was settled in the late eighteenth century by New Englanders from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The earliest settlers are recorded as Joseph Porter and family, from Conway Massachusetts, who arrived in August 1792. The town of Smyrna was divided off from Sherburne on 25 March 1808 and named Stafford. Less than a month later, the name was changed to Smyrna, reportedly after the ancient city of Asia Minor. The town was formally organized on 9 March 1809.

The village of Smyrna, established in 1829, developed along Pleasant Brook, which follows the path of NY 80. Pleasant Brook, a natural source of water power, supported numerous local lumber mills. Farming was and still is an important industry. Well into the 1900s, the village was served by the O&W railroad. Smyrna was characterized by churches and residences, cheese factories, milk stations and other businesses. Upperville, a few miles to the west, spans both sides of NY 80 between two steep ridges. Early east-west transportation was hampered by narrow winding roads with varying alignments necessitated by mountainous terrain. The hamlet of Upperville grew up around the site of a twenty-foot drop in Pleasant Brook, which provided power for various mills and manufactories. A c1900 photo documents an axe factory, grist mill and saw mill at the falls. In the same period, Upperville is reported to have had a hotel, flax mill and post office. Like many early nineteenth century hamlets, Upperville began to decline in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, as the railroad brought cheaper, manufactured goods to the area and the once productive farmland was exhausted. Today the history of the hamlet is represented by a number of nineteenth-century residences, several farms and the meeting house.

### Quakers

The Society of Friends was one of a number of religious sects formed in the seventeenth century in reaction to the highly structured and authoritarian Church of England. Established in the 1530s, when Henry VIII broke from the Roman Catholic church, the Anglican church held beliefs that were similar to those of Catholicism.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Upperville Meeting House  
Upperville, Chenango County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

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However, a strong dissenting tradition developed and flourished in England, primarily led by individuals who objected to the forms of the liturgy, the Eucharist, the use of music and ornament and the hierarchical structure of the established church. A number of dissenters organized less formal religious groups. George Fox, the acknowledged founder of Quakerism, began preaching in England in 1647, and by 1653 he had united a number of small groups into the Society of Friends.

Escaping persecution in England, the first Quakers arrived in the United States in 1656; however, most of the colonies greeted them with hostility, if not discrimination and persecution. North Carolina, New Jersey, Maryland, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, however, with traditions of religious toleration, allowed Quakers to settle and thrive. Quaker settlement in New York dates to the mid-seventeenth century. Although there was government opposition to the sect in the late seventeenth century, Quakers established firm roots on Long Island and many became prominent figures in its growth and development. By the early eighteenth century, numerous Quakers, responding to an emerging desire to separate themselves more from the world (particularly involvement in political affairs), had migrated from Long Island into the eastern Hudson Valley. These Quakers primarily settled in the Oblong, a long, narrow and somewhat isolated strip of Dutchess County (sixty miles long; two miles wide) that had long been the subject of a border dispute between New York and Connecticut.

Quaker theology is based on the idea that each individual has been enlightened by God. As such, Quakers dispensed with religious symbolism and ritual, stressing the validity of each believer's personal religious experience. The ideas of plainness and simplicity that defined Quaker life were an extension of this focus on internal religious experience. In addition to dress, speech and material goods, "plainness" became a defining feature of Quaker meeting houses, which were designed based on local vernacular building traditions and often modeled on residential architecture. Although the Quakers eschewed fashionable church design just as they did ritual, they developed a distinctive aesthetic of plainness characterized by balanced, well-proportioned and orderly spaces, high quality materials and exceptionally fine craftsmanship. On the interior, the latter was

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Upperville Meeting House  
Upperville, Chenango County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

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especially evident in the execution of exposed structural members, movable partitions and benches. Rejecting the idea of a single point of concentration during worship, interior designs were open and symmetrical, directing attention to the gathered individuals, rather than to an altar or pulpit. Early meeting houses also had very distinctive floor plans and functional divisions to accommodate Quaker traditions, such as the separation of men and women and the specific activities assigned to meeting houses of different sizes and in various locations. In 1828, the Society of Friends split into two factions: the Hicksites retained the traditional Quaker focus on separateness and equality, while the Orthodox Quakers, who moved more into mainstream American life, became a more evangelical sect not unlike Protestant congregations. As such, Orthodox congregations instituted programmed services, Sunday schools, music and singing and professional ministers. At the same time, their meeting houses became more church-like in form and decoration, designed with auditorium plans and including features such as pulpits, organs, Sunday schools and stained glass.

### Quaker Settlement in Smyrna

The Quakers who moved into central New York during the early nineteenth century were primarily Rhode Islanders. These settlers were part of the larger New English migration, primarily farmers who moved west after the Revolution in search of open land and better soil. Since Rhode Island Quakers enjoyed religious freedom and tolerance, it would be unlikely that they would have moved to avoid persecution. Thus their relocation was based more on economic than religious considerations. Available information suggests that Quakers had arrived in the Smyrna area around 1800, as English immigrants James Chapman and family relocated to Smyrna from Troy in that year. A meeting house was apparently constructed a few miles south of Smyrna in 1810. A number of settlers, including the Knowles, Boss, Reynolds, Collins and Briggs families, arrived from Rhode Island in the first two decades of the nineteenth century. After the 1828 split, a second meeting house was built on the Charles Billings farm for an Orthodox group. That meeting house, located on CR 20 south of Smyrna, is no longer extant, but the original Quaker burial ground survives. At some point, the Hicksite Quakers and Orthodox Quakers began to hold joint meetings at the Orthodox church, probably because

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Upperville Meeting House  
Upperville, Chenango County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

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the Hicksite group had declined to a small size. In any case, the two sects had begun acting cooperatively by 1883, when the congregation (including both Hicksites and Orthodox) moved to the village of Smyrna (in a building now used as a firehouse). Soon after, the joint congregation built a Progressive Friends Church in Smyrna (in a building now used as a residence). There is no record of discord between Hicksite and Orthodox Quakers in Smyrna and their long history of cooperation suggests that the two groups were rather loosely differentiated. One speculation is that the groups were distinguished more by different generations than by doctrine, with the older, Hicksites being replaced by younger members who tended to be more mainstream in thought and action.

### Upperville Meeting House

Construction of a meeting house at Upperville was made possible by Herbert Dixon, a Congregationalist who was very active in religious affairs and operated a Sunday school in the Upperville schoolhouse for many years. Dixon supported his efforts through fundraising, and he amassed funds to construct of a small chapel at Upperville. The latter was apparently never built. For reasons that have yet to be discovered, Dixon bought the parcel on which the Upperville meeting house was built and deeded it to the Society of Friends on the condition that it hold services there for ten years. Subsequently, the Quakers sold their property in Smyrna and in 1896-97 construction of the new meeting house was completed.

The design of the Upperville Meeting House generally reflects the architecture characteristic of an Orthodox congregation. Its one-story rectangular form with steep gable roof, tall round-arched windows and center entrance are features that might be found on any small vernacular church of the era. The turned posts that support the portico, the original railing and the paneled entrance doors are typical of late nineteenth century decoration used in religious and domestic architecture. On the interior, finishes include turned work and beaded-board siding, also widely used by a variety of Christian denominations. Interestingly, however, the interior design is considerably more restrained than that of other small Christian churches. Although it features

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Upperville Meeting House  
Upperville, Chenango County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

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a small platform at the front, the fact that all interior surfaces are finished in beaded-board siding, the way that the walls simply merge with the ceiling, and the complete lack of any other focal point or embellishment enhance the perception that the space was used by a non-hierarchical, egalitarian body of worshippers. Although there is no information about how the design was chosen or who built the meeting house, its design may reflect the unofficial bond between Hicksite and Orthodox congregations in the Smyrna area.

Regular services were held in the Upperville Meeting House until c1940, when a more far-flung congregation and the difficulty of finding a pastor made weekly services impractical. Subsequently only annual meetings (or Quarterly meetings, as they are known) were held Upperville. At one point the congregation was reduced to three local members, and at one point the meeting house was abandoned completely. In 1995, the Hamilton monthly meeting purchased the building and moved from the Chapel House at Colgate University in Hamilton. Today, the meeting has an active congregation of about twenty-five and a larger interested group of about sixty.

The Upperville Meeting House survives with nearly complete integrity to its original design. The only changes have been the replacement of the original chimney, the installation of an interior bathroom and the replacement of interior light fixtures. There has been a little deterioration: some shutters have missing pieces, the original portico railing has been lost and the privy is in disrepair. A parsonage once associated with the meeting house was destroyed by fire in the 1930s. Overall, however, the building retains all of its original features and provides an exceptional illustration of Quaker religious architecture of its period and type.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Upperville Meeting House  
Upperville, Chenango County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number   9   Page   1  

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### Bibliography

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- Chenango County – A Look Back: A Photographic Review of Chenango County Around the Turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.* 175<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Booklet. revised edition. 1973.
- Faroo, Mrs. Vaughn. "Smyrna." Chenango County Planning Board. "Inventory of Historic Resources in Chenango County." 1975.
- Moore, Melodye. "Dutchess County Quaker Meeting Houses Thematic Resources." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. 1989.
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**Upperville Meeting House**

Name of Property

**Chenango County, New York**

County and State

**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of property less than one acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 449543 4727465  
Zone Easting Northing

2

3  
Zone Easting Northing

4

 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 Kathleen LaFrank, Program Analystorganization New York State Historic Preservation Office date October 2001street & number Peebles Island State Park, Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643 x 3261city or town Waterford state New York 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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

street &amp; 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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Upperville Meeting House  
Upperville, Chenango County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number   10   Page   1  

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### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the attached map with scale.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary was drawn to include the original parcel associated with the meeting house; this coincides with the current boundary.

See continuation sheet



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Upperville Meeting House  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Chenango

DATE RECEIVED: 2/22/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/11/02  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/27/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/08/02  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000307

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 4.1.02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the  
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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



Upperville Meeting House  
Upperville, Chenango Co NY  
photo: Ray Howes, 2001  
neg: NYSOPRHP  
view: facade + east elevation

#1

009 019 NNNB XX 31.10.01 ELITE PHOTO



General  
Store  
1850s  
1860s  
1870s  
1880s  
1890s  
1900s  
1910s  
1920s  
1930s  
1940s  
1950s  
1960s  
1970s  
1980s  
1990s  
2000s  
2010s  
2020s

Upperville Meeting House

Upperville, Chenango NY

photo: Ray Hawes, 2001

neg: OPRAH

View: facade + east elevation

#2

007 019 NNNB --- 31.10.01 ELITE PHOTO



Upperville Meeting House

Upperville, Chenango Co NY

photo: Ray Hawes, 2001

Neg: NYSOPRHP

view: rear + east side elevation

#3

31.10.01 ELITE PHOTO



Upperville Meeting House  
Upperville, Shenandoah Co NY

photo: Ray Howes

Reg: NYSOPRHP, 2001

View: interior, looking toward entrance +  
Gallery

#4



Upperville Meeting House

Upperville, Chenango Co NY

photo: Ray Howes, 2001

neg: NYSOPRHP

view: interior, looking toward platform

#5

021 019 NNNB 3 31.10.01 ELITE PHOTO



Upperville Meeting House

Upperville, Chenango Co. NY

photo: Ray Hawes, 2001

neg: NYSOPRHP

view: interior, platform detail

# 6

046 019 NNNB 15 31.10.01 ELITE PHOTO



Upperville Meeting House

Upperville, Chenango Co NY

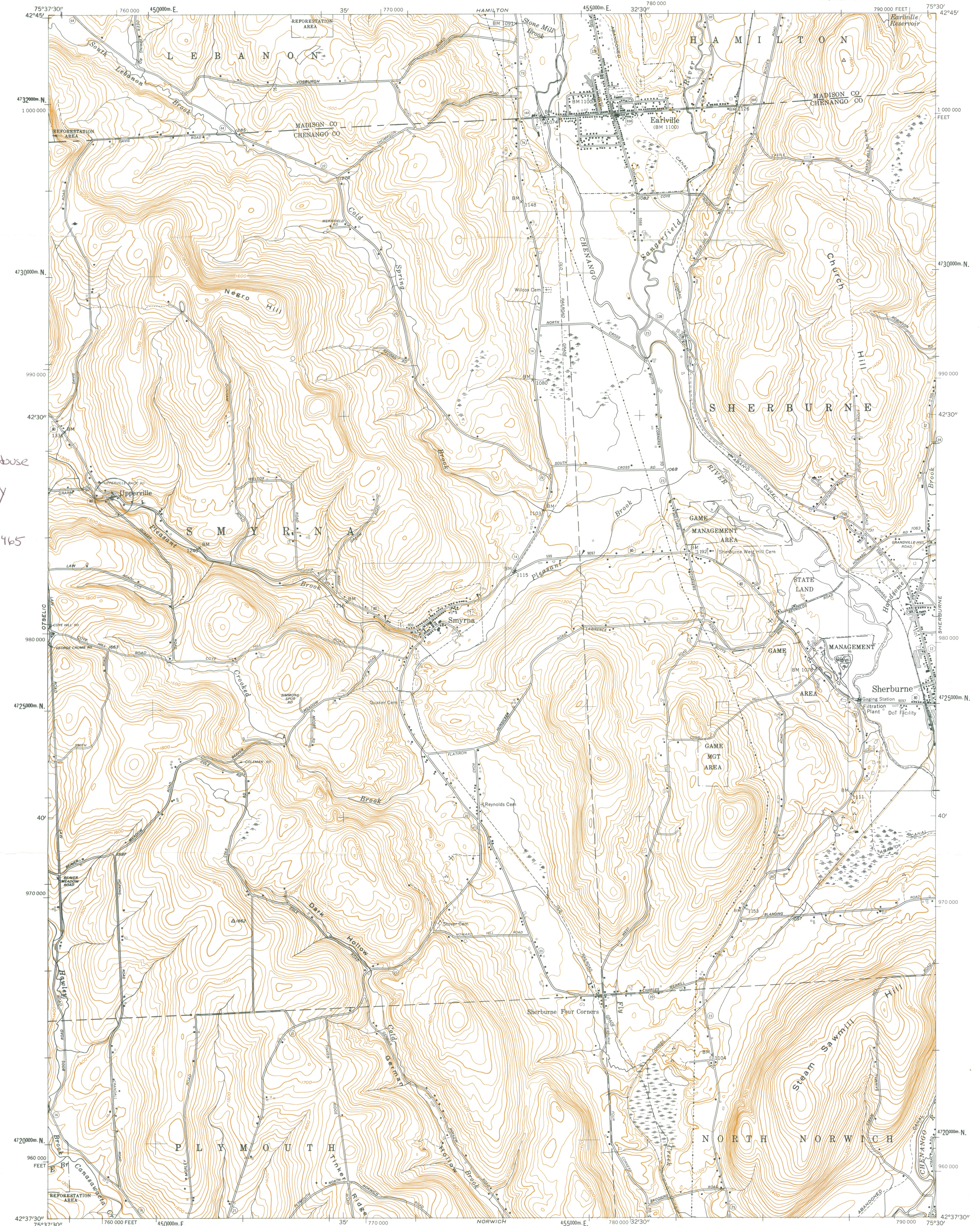
photo: Ray Hawes, 2001

neg: NYSOPRATP

view: gallery

#17

038 019 MNMB 11 31.10.01 ELITE PHOTO

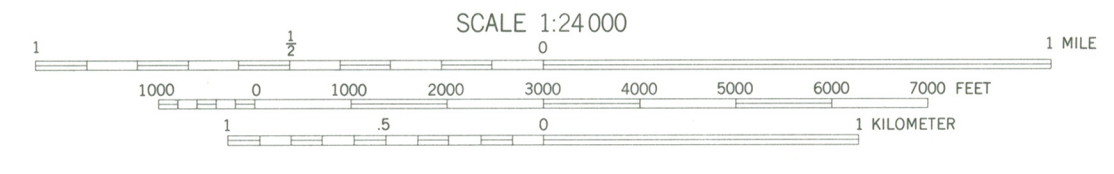


Upperville Meeting House  
Upperville,  
Chenango Co. NY  
Earlville Quad  
18/449543/4727465

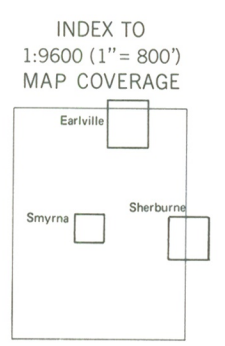
Prepared and published in 1978 by the New York State Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.  
Map base from 1943 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.  
Map revisions made using 1977 aerial photography, construction plans, official records and other sources. Features revised include: highways and other transportation facilities; civil boundaries; recreation sites; hydrography; and buildings. Grey tint indicates intensively developed areas in which only landmark buildings are shown.  
Revisions may not comply with National Map Accuracy Standards.  
Correspondence concerning this and other maps of the Department of Transportation should be directed to: Map Information Unit, New York State Department of Transportation, State Campus, Albany, New York 12232.  
1978 revisions by S. R. Child



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



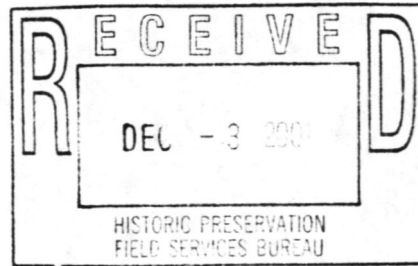
SCALE 1:24,000  
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum.  
1000-meter ticks based on the New York Transverse Mercator grid.  
Between 72° and 78° West Longitude, this grid is identical to Zone 18 of the Universal Transverse Mercator grid. Areas east of 72° and west of 78° are direct mathematical extensions of Zone 18.  
10,000-foot ticks based on the New York Plane Coordinate grid, Central Zone.  
SPECIAL TOPOGRAPHIC EDITION  
Contours, at 20-foot intervals, shown unrevised from 1943 U.S. Geological Survey map. Datum is mean sea level.



- BOUNDARIES:
- State.....
  - County.....
  - Town or City.....
  - Incorporated Village.....
- ROADS:
- Touring Route markers:
    - Interstate.....
    - U. S. ....
    - State.....
  - State Highway number and limit.....
  - County road.....
  - Interchange number.....
- Divided highways and streets:
- Wide mail.....
  - Narrow mail or barrier.....
- Undivided highways and streets:
- 4 or more lanes.....
  - Less than 4 lanes.....
- Vehicle track; trail.....

November 14, 2001

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Places  
NYS Register of Historic Places Unit  
attn. Kathleen La Frank  
Waterford, NY, 12188-0189



Greetings,

We, the members of Hamilton Monthly Meeting are delighted that the Upperville Meeting House is being considered for listing on the National Historic Register.

Sincerely,

*Christine G. Fri*

CLERK, HAMILTON MONTHLY MEETING