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Newsletter

ADIRONDACK ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

North Point: The Carnegie Camp on Raquette Lake

The Carnegie Camp, North Point, Raquette Lake, c. 1905
(Rockefeller Family Collection)

At the turn of the century, Raquette Lake, one of the largest and most picturesque lakes in the Adirondacks, was the site of several large rustic camps designed by William West Durant. Less well known than Pine Knot and Echo Camp is the Carnegie camp, designed by Kirtland Kelsey Cutter and completed in 1903.

Although the main buildings at Pine Knot and nearby Sagamore were influenced by Swiss chalet architecture, the Carnegie camp is more literally a Swiss chalet. There it stands on the northern end of the lake, on a slightly elevated plateau, commanding spectacular views. The land has been and still is known as North Point and the camp was built by Lucy Carnegie, the widow of Andrew Carnegie's younger brother Tom.

For many years, the history of the camp, its builder, and architect was unknown. Harvey Kaiser in his book *Great Camps of the Adirondacks* stated that, "The building plans and execution of interior details suggest influences beyond the techniques of local craftsmen, although no record of the architect exists." Today its history, design, architect, and construction are thoroughly documented.

Its history is as interesting as its architecture. The famous guide, Alvah Dunning, was the first documented resident at North Point. He settled here prior to 1865 and occupied a cabin originally built for hunters from Albany. Another Albany resident, James Ten Eyck bought the land from the state after Dunning issued him a quitclaim deed and constructed a modest hunting camp on the east side near the shoreline.

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From the President

Dear Members and Friends,

As with all movements, historic preservation has gone through a changing cycle of issues and challenges over the last several decades. In the 1970s and 80s, the major preservation issues were widespread public disinterest in the country's historic neighborhoods and buildings, concerns about energy conservation in older buildings, and the wholly inappropriate alteration of historic properties. Thanks to the hard work of countless individuals, businesses, organizations, municipalities, and state agencies, the public's appreciation for historic buildings has changed dramatically. Many people have rediscovered the joys and benefits of living in both small towns and historic urban neighborhoods. There is a much broader understanding of the connections between historic preservation and economic revitalization, quality of life, and environmental sustainability. In the Adirondack region, this is reflected in practically unheard of interest in restoring and living in rustic camps, in our centuries-old homes, in lakeshore cottages, and in classic Main Street business buildings.

With this relative success come new and daunting challenges. With the public's affection for everything rustic, people are remodeling and rusticizing everything from Main Street buildings to fire stations to perfectly beautiful and intact historic homes, all of which have value and integrity in their own right. With the public's interest in living on a lakeshore or with a view of the mountains, smaller, more modest camps and homes are being demolished and replaced with mega camps and mansions that do not respect the site and landscape and building traditions of the region. The "green" and "sustainable" movements have tended to overlook the energy conservation values inherent in historic buildings. Not only can most well-built, existing buildings be made more energy efficient without compromising their historic integrity but they also contain a huge amount of what environmentalists term embodied energy. Embodied energy is the amount of energy already spent on cutting the wood, manufacturing the masonry and other building parts, transporting the materials, building the structure, and painting and finishing a building. When such a building, still useful and restorable, is torn down, all that previously spent energy goes along with it to the dump (plus the energy to *get* it to the dump!). When the loss of that resource is factored in, it takes an average of *sixty-five years* to recoup the energy savings that might come from a newer, supposedly greener building.

Through our workshops, publications, and technical assistance work, we at AARCH will continue to meet these challenges by providing advice on sensitive restoration, rehabilitation, adaptive reuse, and energy conservation. Our more recent preservation goal is to spread the word about the connections between historic preservation and green building, and speak up wherever possible to ensure that our architectural resources are preserved and protected. Be sure to check out some of the big changes we are making to our website (www.aarch.org) this year that will provide lots of practical information on all of these issues.

I close by offering what I hope are some basic guidelines for living well but lightly with your historic home:

- Choose a building that is right for you as it stands.
- Respect the style, age, and integrity of your building and do not make it something it is not. Let it be itself. Do not remake its image or overly rusticize.
- In adding to or altering your building, respect its design, scale, and details. Do not overwhelm it with changes.
- Regarding energy conservation, make changes and improvements that really matter—attic insulation, storm windows, higher efficiency appliances, well-placed alternative energy systems, compact fluorescent light bulbs. Turn down the heat, and take some comfort in all the embodied energy around you.

As always, we at AARCH are here to help you make better decisions about your historic building.

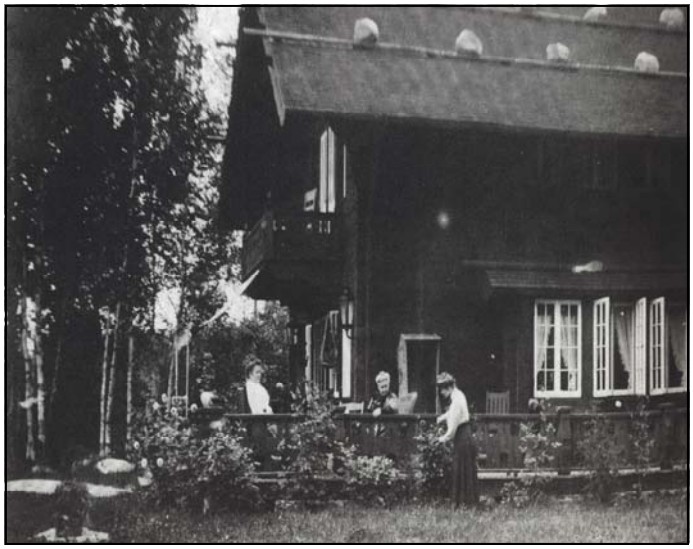
David Hislop

North Point: The Carnegie Camp on Raquette Lake *continued*

Lucy Carnegie was introduced to the area by her cousin, Mary Clark Stott, who owned a camp located just a few hundred yards across the lake from North Point. During the summer of 1898, Lucy and her nine children rented Stott's Camp. Over the next few years Andrew II, Lucy's oldest son, became a frequent visitor to the lake and noticed that the Ten Eyck camp was frequently vacant because of the ill health of its owner.

In December 1901, Andrew wrote a letter to Ten Eyck and enclosed a letter from his mother, which included a proposal to purchase North Point. Negotiations went quickly and an offer for $25,000 was accepted. Lucy decided to spend the summer at the lake and wrote to Mrs. Stott informing her of the purchase and inquiring if their camp would be available for rent.

With the land secured, Lucy turned her attention to designing and constructing a camp, with her cousin Mary offering her advice. "Pray do not let any one but yourself or son decide on the situation of house," she advised, and suggested local builder Joseph Bryere "to go over all the land and to make a diagram of where he would suggest the best place for [the] house, ice house, boat house, etc." She then recommended hiring Bryere as the designer, "He did a great deal of work on our house and everywhere around, is a most ingenious man. Excels in rustic work. You may not like my ideas about Joe, really he is the only man on the lake whose opinion I would care for." She also suggested Saranac Lake architect William L. Coulter because she had heard that "he excels in log cabins" and gave Lucy her opinion of the existing one and a half story log camp that Ten Eyck was using, "I doubt the old buildings are good for anything might make a good bond fire." Lucy hired Bryere and Ten Eyck's caretaker, Jerome Wood , to survey the land and locate the building sites.



At North Point are, from left to right, Florence Coleman Hurton (Lucy Coleman's sister), Lucy Coleman Carnegie, and Bertha Carnegie (Andrew II's wife), c.1905 (Collection of Larry Miller)

As soon as word of the purchase got out, Lucy was barraged with solicitations from builders and architects, Coulter among them. However, it was the architect Kirtland Kelsey Cutter she began pursuing. Cutter (1860-1939) had a distinguished reputation in Washington state and California and had gained renown when he designed the Idaho building for the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago. The building was a modified Swiss chalet of heavy log construction with large rocks securing the roof's shingles. In January 1902, Lucy wrote to Cutter informing him of her interest in commissioning him to design a camp for her and asking him when he would be coming east so that they could discuss the matter. He was excited about the prospect of designing a "rustic" camp and promised to send along a copy of The Studio, the English magazine that contained an article about "a large Camp in the New Forest near Southampton [that] has attracted much attention." They met at the Waldorf in New York on June 15 and agreed that, after visiting the site, he would start to draw up plans that he hoped to finish by late July so that construction could start before winter.

On August 11, Cutter sent plans to Lucy. With them in hand, Lucy's business manager wrote to contractors Trombley and Carrier of Saranac Lake. Branch and Callanan and Joe Bryere also bid, but Trombley was awarded the contract for $19,248, later increased to $26,349 with additions and changes.

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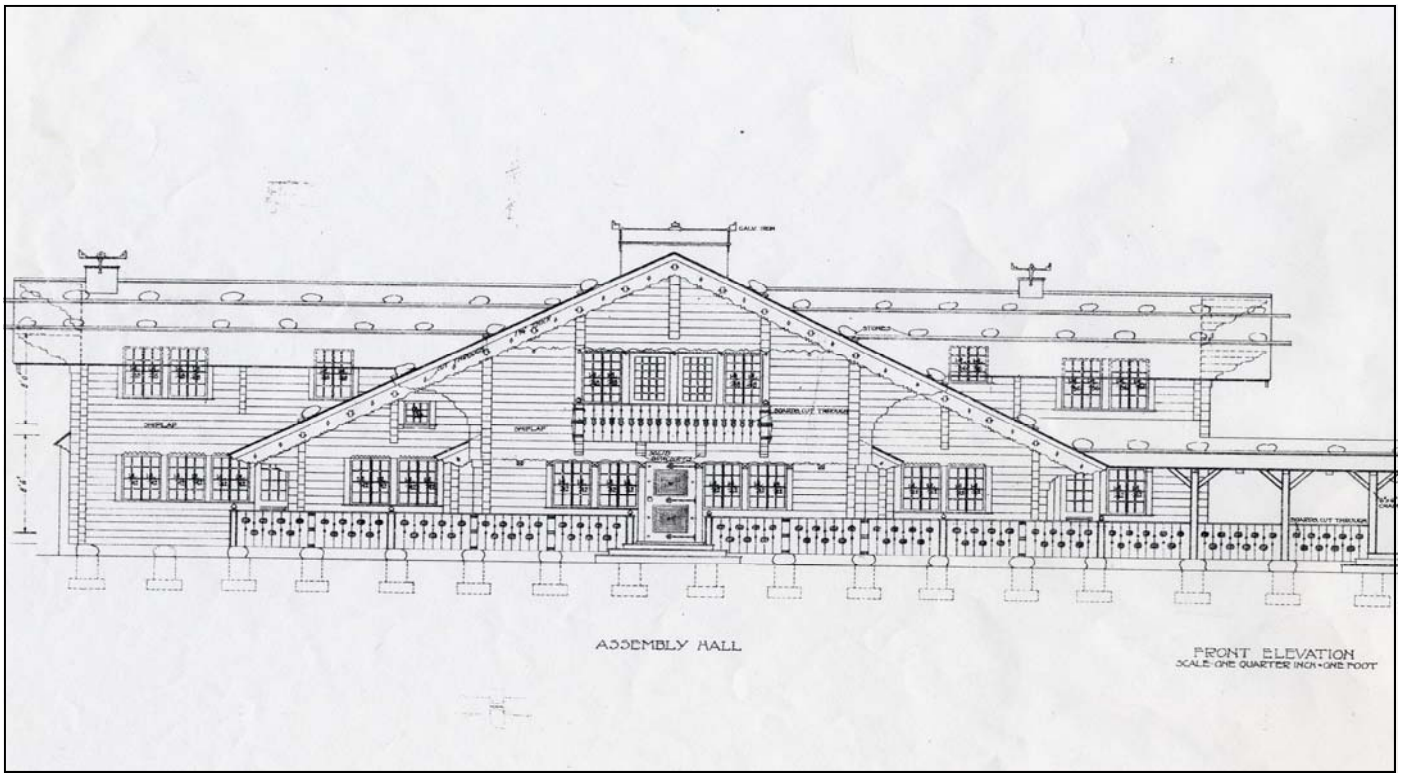
AARCH Welcomes New Members to its Board of Directors

At our June 9, 2007, Annual Meeting in Essex, Duncan Cameron, Rick Weerts, John McDonald, Nils Luderowski were elected to AARCH's Board of Directors.

We also want to thank George Canon, Bea Garvan, Marion Jeffers and Darren Tracy who left the AARCH board in 2007, for their many years of service. All of them made contributions that have made AARCH a better, more effective organization.

North Point: The Carnegie Camp on Raquette Lake *continued*



Architect Kirtland Kelsey Cutter's plans for front elevation, Assembly Hall, North Point. (Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture/Eastern Washington State Historical Society, Spokane, Washington)

Stylistically, the building bore some resemblance to the Idaho building but even more so to Cutter's own house in Spokane. Cutter had studied the construction of chalets in Switzerland, but whether Lucy had specifically requested this style or Cutter suggested it, is unknown. The main residence, the Assembly Hall, was connected by a covered walkway to a smaller Dining Hall. A boat house, windmill, several guide's houses, and an ice house were also designed in the same style.

The Assembly Hall contains a large, 45' x 27' Gathering Room, two stories in height, with exposed trusses and a balcony running the width of the rear of the room and leading to the guest bedrooms. Below this is a massive fireplace with recessed benches on each side to form an inglenook, common to English and Scottish homes. There are a total of nine bedrooms; Lucy's and three others on the first floor, the rest on the second.

The Dining Hall contained eight bedrooms on its second floor but no bathrooms. Access to the second floor was provided by an exterior flight of stairs; there was no internal stairway. On the first floor, facing the lake, was a 26' x 18' dining room that also contained an inglenook. The balance of the floor plan consisted of a kitchen, pantry, and storeroom. From the plans, it is apparent that the second floor was used as servants quarters.

The main building had a generous sized, slightly elevated, wooden porch with detailed railing and was shaded by the overhang of the gables as well as an awning. The exterior was stained hemlock shiplap siding with stucco on the first story of the dining area only. The roof was to have large stones placed at regular intervals atop the shingles, an oddity in the Adirondacks, but common in Switzerland.

By early summer of the following year, the camp was still uncompleted so Lucy stayed at the Antlers. By the end of July, however, the North Point camp was ready. The New York Times on August 1, 1903, reported that, "The new camp of Mrs. Lucy Carnegie…has been completed and Mrs. Carnegie has taken possession of it. Andrew Carnegie is expected to visit at the camp during August." Andrew was not the only family visitor. Lucy had nine children, with several of them married with children of their own. They would stay for extended periods of time, some for the entire summer. She enjoyed organizing hikes, putting on skits, and taking the younger kids for rides on her new speedboat, the forty-foot Rambler. The older ones could go for a sail on the twin sailboats, Jack and Jill. Adults could play a game of croquet, enjoy game of tennis

on the newly installed court on the front lawn or play a game of golf at William West Durant's new country club on Eagle Lake.

Of all her children, Andrew II was the most instrumental in persuading his mother to build the camp at Raquette Lake. Even before construction began, Lucy had given him land on North Point so that he, his wife, and two daughters could build their own camp. Lucy loved the idea of having him close to her. According to Andrew's daughter, Nancy Carnegie Rockefeller, "his mother would not let him leave her. She needed someone to help her with many things she was responsible for," he was "the mainstay of the nine children, Mama Carnegie's right hand. Daddy was very high strung, imaginative, and extremely soft-hearted."

He named his camp Petiebruff and hired William Payne, a local guide and builder, to be the contractor. The main house is a one and a half story log structure with a wood shingled roof and a large enclosed porch facing the lake. The dining hall was two stories with the kitchen and dining rooms on the first level and sleeping quarters above. The windows on this structure mimicked those on Lucy's camp. In addition to these two main buildings, there were several other utility structures including a boathouse and the requisite lean-to.

After his mother died on January 16, 1916, Andrew II took over management of her affairs. He decided that it was time to sell Petiebruff. His wife Bertha wrote that, "I can see that it is best for us to sell, if we can, since one summer place is enough for any one and the care of three places is too much."

Petiebruff, Andrew Carnegie II 's camp, c.1905
(Rockefeller family collection)

Lucy's camp had been cleared of most of her personal effects and, for a while, was run as a small hotel called Chalet Lucerne.

In 1921, Andrew II sold the camp to Mrs. Herman Mason who used it as a summer camp for girls. Lucy's camp was eventually sold to the Raquette Lake Supply Company in 1924 and was used for several decades as a resort inn. Some old buildings were moved, new cabins added, and much of the land sold to private parties. Today, back in private ownership, the main house and most of its exterior remain much they were when Lucy Carnegie vacationed there.

Larry Miller's family began vacationing at Raquette Lake in the mid-1970s. As his family grew, he began looking for a larger place. A realtor sent him information about North Point, and his curiosity piqued, he began researching its history. His research led him to the Georgia State Archives, the Washington State Historical Archives, and interviews with members of the Carnegie and Rockefeller families.

About Adirondack Architectural Heritage

Adirondack Architectural Heritage is the non-profit, historic preservation organization for the Adirondack Park with an educational mission to promote better public understanding, appreciation, and stewardship of the region's architecture and communities. We fulfill this mission by sponsoring tours and workshops, giving public slide presentations, offering technical assistance, and supporting local governments, organizations, and individuals in their preservation efforts. AARCH is a membership organization with 1000 members. Members receive a biannual newsletter, discounts on AARCH sponsored events and publications, and are invited to attend our annual meeting.

There are many ways that you, your family, or your business can contribute to help us accomplish our mission:

- Membership
- Gift of Membership
- AARCH Endowment
- Project and Programming Support
- Corporate Matching Gift Programs
- Gifts of Stock
- Bequests
- Annual Appeal

For more information, please visit our website: www.aarch.org, or contact AARCH Executive Director, Steven Engelhart at (518) 834-9328 or by e-mail at steven@aarch.org

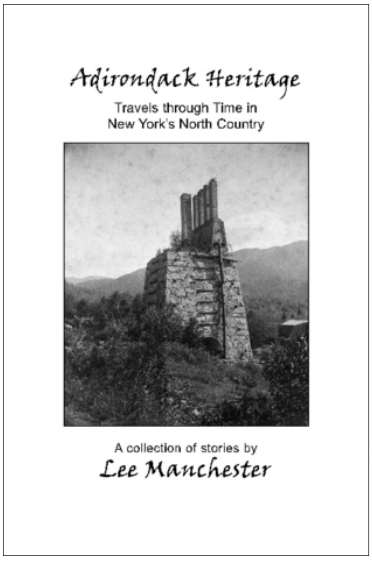
Winter Ski Tour to Camp Santanoni on Saturday, March 8

Camp Santanoni was built for Robert and Anna Pruyn of Albany beginning in 1892. The estate eventually included 12,900 acres and nearly four-dozen buildings. Led by AARCH Executive Director Steven Engelhart and former AARCH board member John Friauf, the tour will include stops at the Gate Lodge, Santanoni's 200-acre farm, and the Main Camp on Newcomb Lake. We'll also see the ongoing restoration of the Main Camp complex and will learn first hand about all of the conservation planning and restoration work underway.

The tour and discussion will feature the completed restoration of the Main Camp's boathouse, which was funded through a $92,000 New York State Environmental Protection Fund grant to AARCH. The boathouse was the most deteriorated of all of Santanoni's buildings. Restoration was completed in 2007 by master carpenter Michael Frenette and crew.

The round-trip cross-country ski trip is 9.8 miles on a gently sloping carriage road. The outing begins at 10 a.m. at the Santanoni Preserve parking area in the hamlet of Newcomb. We will return about 3 p.m. The fee is $10 for AARCH members and $15 for non-members. For more information or to make a reservation, call AARCH at (518) 834-9328.

Of Interest.....New Publications



Demarsh, Arnold W. *Indian Lake, Hamilton County, New York.* Arcadia Publishing, 2007.

Flynn, Andy. *New York State's Mountain Heritage: Adirondack Attic.* Hungry Bear Publishing, 2007.

Foster, Rebecca, ed. *Freedom in the Wilds: An Artist in the Adirondacks.* Syracuse University Press, 2008.

Kudish, Michael. *Mountain Railroads of New York State, Vol. 2: Where Did the Tracks Go in the Central Adirondacks?* Purple Mountain Press, 2007.

Mack, Daniel. *Adirondack Chair: A Celebration of a Summer Classic.* Stewart, Tabori and Chang, 2008.

Manchester, Lee. *Adirondack Heritage*. www.lulu.com, 2007.

Manchester, Lee, ed. *The Plains of Abraham: A History of North Elba and Lake Placid: Collected Writings of Mary MacKenzie.* Nicholas K. Burns Publishing, 2007.

Manchester, Lee, ed. *Tales from the Deserted Village: First-hand Accounts of Early Explorations into the Heart of the Adirondacks.* www.lulu.com, 2007.

Willliams, Donald R. *Adirondack Hotels and Inns, New York.* Arcadia Publishing, 2008.

News & Notes

Bonnie DeGolyer, Ellen Ryan, Wint Aldrich (OPRHP), Steven Engelhart, and Nils Luderowski (AARCH Board member), receiving New York State preservation award

ALBANY: In December, AARCH received a **2007 New York State Historic Preservation Award** from the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) for its "outstanding commitment to recognizing and preserving the Adirondack region's history and culture."

ELIZABETHTOWN: The Otis Bridge, a 1914 Warren pony truss bridge, continues to be threatened by Essex County's plans to replace it, despite widespread support for its preservation by residents who use it.

KEENE: In July, AARCH signed a preservation easement on "The Castle," an architecturally eccentric building in Keene. To learn more about preservation easements, visit our website at: www.aarch.org.

KEESEVILLE: The 1878 River Street Bridge is the oldest Pratt through truss Bridge in New York State. It is one of only seventy-five cast and wrought iron bridges in the country, and is listed as a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark. In 2007, Essex County commissioned an engineering assessment and is now, with support from AARCH, exploring various rehabilitation options.

In November, as part of the Quebec Labrador Foundation exchange program, Katarina Vošková, a preservation architect from Slovakia, spent time with AARCH staff. She visited several historic sites in the region, including in Essex, Ticonderoga, Camp Santanoni, Tahawus, and Hodson Hall in Saranac Lake. She also met with local and state preservationists and local contractors and had a chance to study various preservation projects and issues in the region.

Katarina Vošková (l) with Lauren Murphy, AARCH Advisory Board Member, in Essex

LAKE CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE: The AARCH-sponsored National Register nomination for the Lake Champlain Bridge was approved by both Vermont and New York in June and will now go on to the National Park Service, where it will also be considered for National Historic Landmark status. AARCH will continue its efforts, along with groups in Vermont and New York to push for the bridge's preservation and rehabilitation. Steven Engelhart, AARCH Executive Director, was appointed to serve on the Public Advisory Committee for this project, which is still a few years from resolution.

Mountainside Free Library, East shore of Lake George

LAKE GEORGE: The Trustees of the Mountainside Free Library, with the help of the Warren County Historical Society, are working on a National Register nomination for this historic building. The library was established in 1896 and continues to this day to operate on the honor system. The current building was constructed in 1904 and efforts are being made to bring it up to code while maintaining the integrity of the structure.

NEWCOMB: The year 2007 saw the completion of the restoration of the Boathouse at Camp Santanoni's Main Camp and major exterior restoration of the Gate Lodge and West Cottage. This was accomplished with financial support from the Town of Newcomb, NYSDEC, a grant from New York State's Environmental Protection Fund, and the federal Save America's Treasures program.

In 2008, work will focus on the conservation and structural stabilization of the kitchen wing at the Main Lodge, the Farm Manager's Cottage and Herdsman's Cottage at the Farm, and the repair of one of the deteriorated stone bridges that carries the Newcomb Lake Road.

PLATTSBURGH: Efforts are underway to preserve the Alert Facility, known as the Mole Hole, a rare Cold War-era structure at the former Plattsburg Air Force Base, with the hope of creating a Cold War Museum there. For more information contact Pat Brennan at (518) 643-2441.

Hodson Hall, NCCC, Saranac Lake

SARANAC LAKE: Hodson Hall is the most important historic building on the campus of North Country Community College (NCCC). Completed in 1913, the Colonial Revival building was built as the General Hospital of Saranac Lake. The college is in the process of campus planning to include more parking, and one alternative being discussed is the demolition of Hodson Hall. AARCH and others have written to the college about this matter, and have had OPRHP staff visit the site.

TAHAWUS: Work was completed this year to stabilize both McNaughton Cottage (right) and the McIntyre Furnace in Newcomb. AARCH will continue to work with the Open Space Institute and others to ensure their preservation and public enjoyment of this significant industrial site.

TICONDEROGA: Reale Construction Company completed the first phase of a three-phase restoration project on the historic Frazier Bridge this past fall. The $150,000 project stabilized the bridge's pier and abutments and this has ensured the preservation of the National Register listed structure, which was built in 1867 over the LaChute River. The restoration was funded by a New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation grant and from the Town of Ticonderoga.

PRIDE of Ticonderoga has completed five downtown revitalization projects on Montcalm Street over the past year. These businesses include House of Pizza, Verizon Wireless, Indulge at Roxie's, Montcalm Liquor, and the Gilligan and Stevens Curves building. The five projects were funded by a $164,875 grant from the New York Main Street Program of the New York Housing Trust Corporation and matching funds from the five business owners. PRIDE is currently working on another seven main street projects funded by a New York Main Street grant of $180,800. These should be completed by October 2008.

1834 McNaughton Cottage, Tahawus

The Wawbeek, Upper Saranac Lake

UPPER SARANAC LAKE: The Wawbeek, a William Coulter designed camp built for New York businessman Moritz Walter in 1900, was sold this past year. Of the two existing primary historic buildings, one contained the dining room, kitchen, and billiard room, and the other the living room and bedrooms. An outstanding feature is the large stone fireplace, entwined with the staircase ascending from the dining room floor to the billiard room above.

After operating the Wawbeek for the past thirteen years as an inn, Norm and Nancy Howard have sold the property and it will now become a private camp.

We welcome items about architecture, historic preservation, local history, and related subjects for *News & Notes*. Please let us know what's going on in your area by contacting our program director, Ellen Ryan at: (518) 834-9328 or ellen@aarch.org.

Properties listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places in 2007

Properties newly listed on the State Register include:

- The 1929 Champlain Bridge (Essex County)
- Hastings Farmstead (Franklin County)
- Spitfire, a gunboat wreck that represents the last intact vessel of Benedict Arnold's Revolutionary War fleet from the Battle of Valcour. It has remained virtually untouched on the bottom of Lake Champlain since 1776 (Essex and Clinton County)
- 1932 Olympic Bobsled Run at Mount Van Hoevenberg was the first and only mile and a half long bobsled run ever designed and built for Olympic competition (Essex County)

Properties newly listed on the National Register include:

- The 1903 Wanakena Presbyterian Church (St. Lawrence County)

For more information about listing a property on the State and National Register, call AARCH at: (518) 834-9328 or visit our website at: www.aarch.org or the National Park Service website at: www.cr.nps.gov/nr

We held a very successful silent auction at our benefit event at the Uplands on August 25. Thanks to the following individuals and businesses who donated items for this event:

Joanna Donk
William Evans
Cinda Longstreth
Marty Podskoch
Peggie Prime
Melissa Monty-Provost
Jeffrey Sellon
Phebe Thorne
Darren Tracy
Adirondack Lean-to Company
Marion E. Jeffers—The Birch Store
Mark Wilcox—Summer Antiques
Joedda McClain and Jay Latterman—The Woods Inn
Donna Pohl—Raquette Lake Navigation Company

Window Repair and Restoration Workshop

Jack Alvarez demonstrates how to reglaze a window

In October, AARCH held its first technical training workshop, at Great Camp Sagamore, on repairing and restoring wooden window frames. It was led by Kimberly and Jack Alvarez of Landmark Consulting, Albany.

Become a Member!

Yes, I want to help preserve the Adirondack Park's historical and architectural legacy. Enclosed is my tax-deductible membership contribution.

___ *$35 Individual*
___ *$50 Family*
___ *$50 Supporting or Business*
___ *$100 Sponsor*
___ *$250 Patron*
___ *$500 Benefactor*
___ *$1000 Angel*
___ *Other*

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NAME

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ADDRESS

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CITY

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STATE/ZIP CODE

_____
TELEPHONE *EMAIL*

Please make checks payable to "Adirondack Architectural Heritage" and mail to: AARCH, Civic Center, Suite 37, 1790 Main Street, Keeseville, NY 12944

AARCH Awards

Twelfth Annual Awards Celebration at The Lake George Club

On October 12, 2007, preservation enthusiasts from around the Adirondack Park gathered at the Lake George Club in Diamond Point to honor and celebrate those receiving a 2007 Adirondack Architectural Heritage Award. Six awardees, including a town government, community groups, and individuals, shared their stories of challenge and success, passion and purpose with a lively and engaged group of advocates and supporters. Selected by the AARCH Stewardship Committee, chaired by Peggy Prime, the awardees were:

Willem and Marguerite Monster
For the restoration of the Sacandaga Station Park Station

Built in 1922 by the Fonda Johnstown and Gloversville railroad, the Sacandaga Station was the second railroad station in Sacandaga Park. The station is one story high with a shallow hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. The exterior of the wood framed structure is surfaced with wood shingles and is punctuated with an assortment of doors and windows. The exterior retains most of its original design and integrity.

Its use as a railroad station ended in 1930 with the flooding of the Sacandaga Valley. This led to the use of the station for a variety of purposes during the 20th century including: an ice cream vender, beauty parlor, antiques store, arcade, and a post office. At some point in the 1960s, the overhang of the building on the east side and the pass-through on the far north were enclosed. After the post office closed in 1968, the building was badly vandalized and, in 1972, many interior and exterior alterations were made to create stables, an apartment, and warehouse spaces.

By the spring of 2002 the building had been seriously neglected for more than a dozen years. In undertaking its restoration, Willem and Marguerite made major structural repairs, restored the exterior, and returned most of the interior space to its original configuration.

In 2003, the Sacandaga Station was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is one of the few remaining original Fonda Johnstown and Gloversville buildings in Sacandaga Park.

Lauren Murphy
For several exemplary restoration projects in Essex

After receiving her graduate degree in historic preservation from the University of Vermont in 1985, Lauren Murphy has worked on several restoration projects throughout Essex since 1997. Her projects have included the restoration of an 1828 brick Federal-style farmhouse with a circa 1865 frame ell; the Richard Eggleston Tenant Farmhouse, an 1829 brick vernacular farmhouse with a circa 1865 frame ell; the Ray Anson Farmhouse, an 1840 vernacular farmhouse and period barns; the Southard-Moynan Farmhouse, an 1833 brick Greek Revival farmhouse with a circa 1865 frame ell; and her most current project in Wadhams, a circa 1830 brick tavern and stone building with an attached circa 1835 wood frame building.

In each of these projects, Lauren set and attained very high standards for preservation work.

Major and Diane Bowes
For long-term stewardship of Covewood Lodge on Big Moose Lake

Covewood Lodge is a woodland retreat that combines superb craftsmanship of native wood and stone with a harmonious and relaxing atmosphere. It was built and operated by the prolific Big Moose builder Earl Covey. In 1924, after laying the foundations of Covewood, he was able to proceed and complete the building without a single blueprint. Plain brown wrapping paper sufficed for rough sketches of arches, bedrooms, and closets.

Having spent his boyhood days since 1888 at Camp Crag on Crag Point, halfway across Big Moose Lake, Earl Covey knew the woods intimately. There he searched for posts, beams, slabbing, and other lumber needed to build the main house. The graceful arch

between the living room and foyer is a natural one found after months of combing the forest. Stones for the fireplaces, foundations, and road were obtained from the lake's outlet. The large round stone in the foyer's mantel came from the Covewood Road at the top of the hill. Stone for the living room hearth was hauled from White Lake at the southern edge of the Adirondacks.

When Covey became unable to further care for Covewood Lodge, Miss Gladys Bourner took over, and in 1952 sold it to C.V. "Major" Bowes. Major and Diane Bowes have done a fine job of maintaining Covewood's buildings and keeping up its traditions of hospitality ever since.

Minerva Historical Society
For restoration of the Irishtown Schoolhouse in Olmstedville

Located in Olmstedville, in a section of town known as Irishtown, the schoolhouse was originally a log structure built in circa 1840 as a one-room schoolhouse. In 1860, the building was replaced with the current one-room structure, which was used as a part of School District No. 4 for many years. It is the only one-room schoolhouse in Minerva and Olmstedville that is not privately owned and used as a residence.

The schoolhouse was acquired at some point by Edward and Grace Bannon and used as a storage facility. During the late 1990s, the Grace Bannon Estate donated the property and building to the historical society to ensure its preservation and educational value for the community. The society formed a committee for the restoration project and began fundraising. A three-year plan was set to complete the restoration; the project was funded entirely by donations, and much of the work, including excavation, siding, and painting was done by volunteers. Today the schoolhouse is open annually on Minerva Day and on other special occasions.

Town of Duane
For long-term stewardship of the Duane Methodist-Episcopal Church

Ground breaking for the First Methodist Episcopal Church began in 1883 and it was completed by 1885. The people of Duane worshipped in the church until 1982, at which point it closed, because of dwindling membership and inadequate funds. Since the 1940s the town rented the basement of the church as a polling place and storage of its records. Occasionally, the church was used for meetings and other social functions.

The design of the church draws from a New England meeting house design. The rounded dome of the steeple with the arches of the cupola are based on designs of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral in London. Double doors lead into the vestibule of birch and maple. Double oak doors allow for entry into the main chapel. The walls and ceiling graduate from twelve feet to seventeen feet in height and there are eight stained glass windows.

Now owned by the Town of Duane, the church receives funding for maintenance and repairs. The repairs that have been completed have been done over the course of several years, as funding allows. On June 28, 1991, the building was listed on the State Register of Historic Places, and in May 1992, a National Register plaque was placed on the church.

The Church of Saint Sacrement
For long-term stewardship of their church in Bolton Landing

The Reverend Robert Fulton Crary was active in the founding and design development of this Episcopal church in Bolton Landing. By 1866 enough funds had been secured to begin building what was to become the Church of St. Sacrement. Crary presented his proposal to the New York Diocese, which included designs presented by Richard Upjohn and Son. The plans used in the Bolton Landing design were from the 1865 Church of the Holy Comforter in Eltingville, on Staten Island.

The parishioners determined that a stone structure would be better suited to the local climate and "more in keeping with the natural features of the place." The windows and doors were given lancet arches, and buttresses were added to strengthen the effect of the stonework. The bell cote never held a bell, since the one donated was too heavy for the structure. Rather, it was hung in a low belfry positioned on the ground a short distance from the church. Patterned polychromatic slate, a building material that gained popularity in the second half of the 19th century was used for the roof.

AARCH Awards Nominations

Help us spread the word about the good work going on in our region by nominating a project from your community. Nominations are accepted year round, and must be a project within the Park and other than your own. To be considered for a 2008 AARCH Award, nominations must be submitted by June 1, 2008. For more information on our awards program and to obtain a nomination form, contact AARCH or visit our website at www.aarch.org.

AARCH's Annual Raffle is a Huge Success

We extend our appreciation to all who participated, and to those who donated prizes.

On October 16, the winning tickets were drawn for our eleventh annual raffle. The winners were:

Esther Lee
One Week at Camp Uncas

Virginia Lasonde
Spring Weekend for two at White Pine Camp

Meg Bergstrand
Weekend for two at Greystone

Raymond Mahar
Weekend for two at a cottage at the Silver Bay Association

Wallace Dousharm
Two-night stay for two at The Hedges

Peter Prescott
Two-night stay for two at Morningside Camps

Pat Reed
An overnight for two at The Woods Inn

Tom Pierson
A two-night stay for two at a creek-side cabin in North Creek

Polly White
Two passes to Fort Ticonderoga and the King's Garden

Sharon Donnelly
A companion membership to the Adirondack Museum, 2008

Adirondack Architectural Heritage

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