ADIRONDACK ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

NEWSLETTER VOLUME 19 NUMBER 2 WINTER 2011

Elizabethtown Town Hall (Baptist Church, 1837)

Structures are often faced with the potential risks of the elements, neglect, and limited funds for maintenance. In addition to these factors, churches struggle with dwindling congregations for support. This is the case in the Adirondacks, and it results in some churches having to close their doors forever. It is only through creativity and adaptive reuse that these buildings are saved. AARCH strives to bring attention to this topic through publications, including Adirondack Churches: A History of Design and Building (Svenson, 2006), newletters, website, lectures, tours, and articles, such as this.

Church architecture is the most beautiful and enduring example of a community's values, history and style. While homes can change every decade, the comfort and familiarity of a Gothic or Romanesque style church attracts people of all faiths. A study of the church architecture in Elizabethtown and neighboring Lewis, tells a great deal about the social and economic history of the 19th century in the Upper Boquet River Valley.

There were once five churches and one chapel in Elizabethtown, and a sister church in the neighboring town of Lewis. Of those seven sanctuaries, six are still standing, but only four are used for worship today.

Elizabethtown Church Architecture

By Margaret Bartley

During the first 40 years of Elizabethtown's history the settlers who moved into Pleasant Valley, along the Boquet River, put their energies into clearing land and constructing houses. Religious services were held in their homes, and there were no regular pastors among the first settlers.

Traveling preachers, such as Rev. Richard Jacob, who was part of the Methodist circuit, were welcomed. He could draw a crowd too large for a simple cabin, which held no more than a dozen people. When word went out that a minster was coming, people came regardless of their faith. Listening to any preacher was good entertainment. In winter people would gather in a barn to hear a sermon, but in warmer weather many congregations met along the east side of the Boquet River at what became known as the Camp Ground. For over a century all religious congregations in Elizabethtown used the meadow near Fisher Bridge for church picnics and revivals.

Elizabethtown Baptist Church
The first religious organization in the Boquet Valley was a Baptist congregation formed in 1796, four years after the first settlers arrived. Like all the later church groups, they met in homes, schools and even the County Courthouse. In exchange for use of that space, the Baptists elders agreed to clean the building each week. By the mid-1830s the Baptist membership had grown and they needed their own building.

In March 1837 nearly an acre of ground just north of Nathan Perry's residence on the Plain was covered with timber to be used in the construction of the building. During the following summer people assembled and witnessed the erection of the Baptist Church frame, Carlton Cole superintending the erection. This was the first church building erected in Elizabethtown and it contained a generous supply of good timber. (George Levi Brown, Pleasant Valley: A History of Elizabethtown, 1905, p. 356)

The original gable end building faced Court Street and was similar to the Greek Revival style homes that were common in New York State at that time. Early photos show a clapboard church with two front doors, one for men and one for women. A square bell tower with a column-supported roof cap protected the bell that rang nine times for the death of a man, six times for a woman and three times for a child. The roof cap was topped with a weather vane that is still present today. Inside, a balcony looked down over a sanctuary. The walls were undecorated plaster, with wainscoting below, and there was a two-stepped dais for the pulpit.

Lewis and Elizabethtown Congregational Churches
In 1812, 20 years after the first settlers arrived, a meeting was held at the home of Dr. Alexander Morse, on River Street in Elizabethtown. Fourteen men and women from Elizabethtown and Lewis organized a Congregational church, but they had no building. For the next 12 years they met in homes and outdoors.

Because traveling was difficult, especially in winter, the group split in 1821, creating an Elizabethtown and a Lewis congregation. Then, as now, they shared a pastor when one was available.

In 1823 the Lewis group was given a piece of land on the hilltop overlooking their village. This became the site of the second church built in Essex County. (The first was

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A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

From the President

Over the 20 years of its existence, AARCH has been a tireless promoter of historic preservation in this region. This has been done through tours, educational programs and by helping individuals and communities with preservation and renovation projects. We have also functioned as advocates on a wide range of issues, many of which have resulted in permanent preservation and/or adaptive reuse. The recent completion of more than $1.7 million in restoration work at Camp Santanoni is one highlight. Other initiatives merely raise public awareness of historic resources at risk, like fire towers. Needless to say, we do not always succeed, think of the loss of The Wawbeek and Harriman Cottage!

On the other hand, failure has been an impetus for developing pre-emptive approaches such as our growing collection of protective easements and strategies for finding "deserving buyers" for properties at risk. In the process, AARCH has helped build a valuable network among like-minded organizations in the Adirondacks and the wider region. When I attended a workshop for board members of not-for-profit regional organizations at the Blue Mountain Center last spring I was impressed by the number of dedicated and talented individuals out there and the reputation of AARCH within this group. There is no doubt in my mind that collaboration among like-minded groups is a key ingredient for building and preserving the quality of life in our region.

The recent arrival of my 10-year AARCH membership pin probably marks me a true believer in the organization's philosophy and goals. From attending AARCH tours, fund raisers and the interaction with board members, it is clear that AARCH has a lot of true believers. We need all of you in the years to come as AARCH is carefully expanding the range and scope of its historic preservation initiatives.

The restoration of the Stone Office building and the Ausable Horse Nail factory signal a whole new stage in the development of AARCH. Programs to be developed around the latter will be a lot more hands-on than our wonderful collection of tours and workshops. Our initial thinking for programs is to focus on preservation techniques and technology for the building trades. We hope that programs will attract a whole new group of members and greatly expand our reach into pro-active community preservation, building restoration and economic development. Having exhibit space in the new building will allow us to develop and stage exhibits that promote our mission. By allowing these exhibits to travel across the region with stays in libraries, art centers and other public places, we can make our mission more clear and reach a larger audience. Having the basics of an archive, one that is specific to AARCH, complements those of other regional organizations while making unique material available to our members, staff and outside researchers.

Last but not least, this large restoration project, located in the center of Keeseville, will be a demonstration project for community revitalization and other Adirondack communities and Main Streets should be the beneficiary of our growing expertise in this area. As your newly elected president, I congratulate the previous boards for having the vision and courage to make a leap of faith and acquire a permanent AARCH home base.

ELIZABETHTOWN CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

Lewis Congregational Church (1823)
Photograph by Margaret Bartley

Typical of New England meeting houses, rectangular, gable roofed building constructed of heavy timber framing surmounted by a low pitched roof with an open belfry. Original fenestration may have been two levels of rectangular window openings containing double hung sashes, the upper level of which would have provided light and air to the gallery. **(Records, Lewis Congregational Church)**

From 1821 to 1850 the Elizabethtown group met on Sundays in the Brick School House (located below the Arsenal Inn) and later in the County Courthouse, which had more space. Elizabethtown had fewer members than Lewis and they struggled to find money to buy Sunday school books or pay a pastor.

In the late 1840s the group wanted to increase their membership. Most members had taken a temperance vow so drinking alcohol was forbidden, which were left decided to attract new members by building a real church. With little money and only volunteer labor, they built a plain rectangular frame structure in the Greek Revival style on the corner of Court Street facing Hand Avenue. They painted it white and eventually added a small belfry. When the structure was completed in July 1850 the membership numbered only 32. By 1852 their pastor had left and they were leaderless.

Through the 1850s services were held in the church in summer, but in the winter the unheated building was closed. The inside of the church was bare, so the women formed a Ladies Circle and made simple decorations. In 1874 the trustees asked the women to make carpets. This came at a time when the salary of the pastor could rarely be met.

Elizabethtown Methodist Church (1854)
Photograph courtesy of

group met for 15 years in members' homes, but from the very beginning they organized a building committee that decided:

… As soon as practicable to build an entirely wood meeting house with a basement story, to be seven feet in the clear, and constructed on the same plan, as near as practicable, with the drawings that the committee obtained, by Chamberlain and Wilson, taken from the Church at Lower Jay Village, the size of the house to be determined by the trustees. (Brown, Pleasant Valley, 1905, p. 364)

Pleasant Valley
The tall, unadorned wooden meetinghouse was completed in 1854 at a site across the street from the Congregational Church. Old photographs show a dark, unpainted building lacking decorations of any kind. The double row of windows indicate a basement, probably for Sunday school classes, with a sanctuary above. The location of the single front door at ground level meant that there had to be a staircase immediately inside to reach the upper floor.

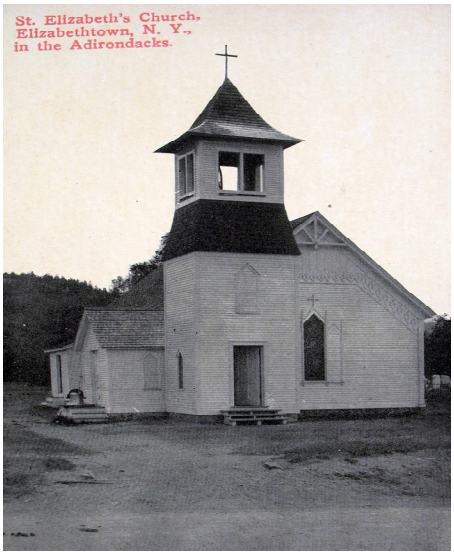
After the Civil War
Until the 1870s these struggling Protestant churches served the local people. But after the Civil War the population and economy of the Adirondacks began to change. Wealthy tourists from the city came to the Adirondacks, and Elizabethtown became a popular destination. The plain, unadorned churches they found were nothing like the grandeur of the sanctuaries in Boston or Philadelphia. Donations by new members and summer people of all denominations not only provided the funds to improve these buildings, but allowed for the construction of three more houses of worship in Elizabethtown.
Saint Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church
Until 1881 Mass was held in private homes in Elizabethtown and Lewis, conducted by visiting priests. The construction of Saint Elizabeth's began as a mission outpost of the Catholic Church in Westport. The site was deeded to the parish for one dollar. In May 1881 the Bishop of Ogdensburg laid the cornerstone of the new building next to the Old Post Cemetery on Court Street. Originally the church was a small, plain, wooden building. Mass was served once a month during the winter, but more often in the summer when the population grew and it was easier for visiting priests to reach Elizabethtown.

In 1914 a tower was added to the building "to relieve its plainness" and Henry Frigon, a wealthy realtor from Montreal, donated the bell. With increased membership and donations, the building was extensively remodeled in 1922.

The size of the edifice has been doubled, a cellar dug, furnace heat installed, new windows and doors put in, a choir loft built and a new hardwood floor laid. The exterior stuccowork is exceptionally beautiful, the effect of the trim and painting being such as to make the outside especially inviting. (Adirondack Record - Elizabethtown Post, November 16, 1922)

Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd
In the summer of 1880, a woman from New York City decided the town needed an Episcopal church. A widow, Mrs. Virginia Hoffman and her daughter were the driving force behind the creation of the Church of the Good Shepherd. The two women were summer guests in Elizabethtown, staying at the Pine Grove Cottage on Water Street. Together, with another friend, Ellen Laight, they purchased a lot on the corner of Hand Avenue and High Street (opposite today's Denton Publications) for the site of the church. Mrs. Hoffman obtained plans for a building from a New York City architect, J.W. Pierson, then she and her daughter set out to raise enough money from other summer residents to build a small church.

The church is built of wood. It is simple but in perfect taste both within and without.



St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church (c. 1914)
Photograph courtesy of the

The outside is painted olive color picked with deep pompeiian red. It has a seating capacity for 135 persons. The walls are wainscoted in Ash to the top of the pews and above are in rough plaster finish, relieved by a band of maroon. The Chancel window is represented in stained glass by Morgan & Sons of New York City. The Chancel furniture is of Ash as are the pews and the church is carpeted throughout. (The Churchman, 1882)

The building's design was a Victorian-era style with scalloped wood shingles on the upper portion, and vertical board and batten below. It was topped with a square bell tower on the peak of the roof and decorative stained glass windows. The church was consecrated in July 1882.

New Russia Baptist Chapel
A small wooden chapel was built in the summer of 1898 to serve the Baptist community in the southern end on the Boquet valley. The location, now the New Russia Park, was at the corner of Route 9 and Simonds Hill Road.

The first active steps were taken toward erection of a chapel in New Russia. Bainbridge Bishop came forward with an offer to donate ground on which to erect the chapel. Albert W. Denton, a local carpenter was by common consent chosen, and work commenced a little over a month ago. The work of designing the chapel was

The Building Boom
Compared to older churches in town, the new buildings were far more attractive and inviting. These new additions to Elizabethtown's architecture inspired the other congregations to upgrade their buildings.

The Lewis Congregational Church membership declined after the Civil War and by 1874 there were only 26 members in the winter, though the number increased in the summer. But that year a new pastor took over and under his leadership membership grew. He also managed to raise $2,000 to remodel the church. The old balcony was removed and tall windows replaced the smaller double hung sash. Work was completed in the summer of 1876 and the rededication ceremony was led by the famous Rev. Henry Ward Beecher with 2,000 people in attendance. The crowd was so large that the service had to be held outdoors in a nearby maple grove.

Twenty-two years later, the church was repainted, carpeted, and the pews cushioned. The church also received bookcases and $200 worth of books to start a public library. The $12,000 for these improvements was a gift from John Milholland, the owner of a farm that is now the Meadowmount School of Music.

Elizabethtown Congregational Church. In 1885 the church received $1,000 from Abiel marks a former Elizabethtown resident. Two more substantial gifts were received, creating a fund that allowed the congregation to build a new church. After much discussion, the congregation decided to build a new church of stone. In July 1888 the old building was sold to the Village of Elizabethtown for use as a village hall. It was jacked up and rolled down the street to an empty lot on Hand Avenue by John Stanton, who specialized in moving structures. For the next 75 years the old church served as a government center and theater for vaudeville shows and later movies. It burned in 1956 and was replaced by the building that now houses the Adirondack Council.

Construction of the new church took 14 months at a cost of $10,000 and was dedicated in August 1889. After it was completed, more gifts came from notables such as the Hand, Hale and Marks families. These gifts allowed for the addition of allowed for the construction of an adjoining parish hall and parsonage.

***One can visualize this movement of a tall church structure with its bell tower going along Hand Ave and Williams St. by means of horse drawn winches and a crew of husky men continually transferring wooden rollers from the rear of the structure to the front.* (History of the United Congregational Church, 1821-1971, p. 34)**

A fire in 1926 destroyed the church interior, but within a year the building was repaired and enlarged. With the remodeling came a beautiful new pipe organ, a gift of Mrs. Augustus Hand, that is still used today.

Not to be left out of the changes taking place, the Elizabethtown Methodists decided in 1905 to raise money for a new church. The old, much dilapidated building was torn down in 1907 and a new one built on the same site in 1908. A local carpenter, Albert W. Denton, was hired for both the demolition and construction work. A decade earlier he had built the New Russia Chapel. The new church was smaller and sat farther back from Court Street than its predecessor. It had an outside bell tower and attractive stained glass windows. Members of the congregation raised much of the money for it by holding bake sales and putting on theatrical performances.

Despite having a new building Methodist membership dwindled and by 1938 worship services were discontinued. The remaining members sold the building in 1945 and for a while it served as a photography studio. Today it is a doctor's office.

Like it neighbors, the Elizabethtown Baptist Church was remodeled in 1899. Its exterior changed significantly. Gone was the plain wood structure with two doors. The new version was more decorative, with a single front door and two arched glass windows. In keeping with its original Greek Revival style, a side portico was added. The front of the church was decorated with faux columns and a pediment. Board and batten siding replaced the clapboards on the upper level, and a new railing surrounded the bell tower.

In 1927 the U.S. Secretary of State and Nobel Peace Prize winner, Frank B. Kellogg, gave two large stained glass windows in remaining members of the Elizabethtown Baptist Church sold their building to the town of Elizabethtown to be used as the Town Hall.

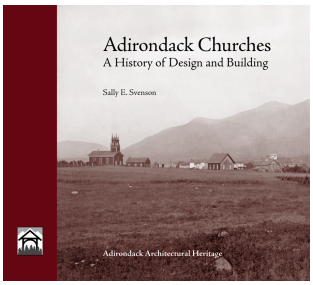
Today the exterior of the 1837 church looks much as it did a century ago. However, the stained glass windows, which were covered over in the 1960s can no longer be seen from inside. Weather and time have taken their toll on the exterior leaded glass and rusting frames.

Historic Pleasant Valley, a non-profit group in partnership with the Essex County Historical Society, was created with the goal of saving the historic Kellogg windows. The plan is to repair and open them up again so that they can be viewed as they once were, with sunlight streaming through them. Donations to the Stained Glass Fund are greatly appreciated and can be sent to the Essex County Historical Society, PO Box 428, Elizabethtown, NY 12932.

Margaret Bartley is a historian and the author of GRISHA: The Story of Cellist Gregor Piatigorsky. She has also lead several tours

AARCH is in the process of updating the "Endangered" section of its website. If you know of any churches in your region that are either endangered, abandoned or saved, please let us know by emailing any information, history and images to:

for AARCH including the Otis Mountain



***Adirondack Churches: A History of Design and Building* by Sally Svenson**

Published in 2006 by AARCH, *Adirondack Churches* is available for purchase by contacting AARCH: (518) 834-9953; info@aarch.org; or by downloading an order form from the AARCH website: www.aarch.org.

$44.95 hardcover, $29.95 softcover plus $6.00 shipping and handling, and,

CAMP SANTANONI SKI TOUR
Sunday, February 6

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 staff 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 Main Camp complex and will learn first hand about 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. 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 $20 for AARCH members and $30 for non-

AuSable Forks: The Tahawus Lodge Center (former Masonic Lodge) is undergoing renovations and will be the future home of the Rebecca Kelly Dance Company. The street level entrance renovation has been completed, and a tenant is being sought. Work on this portion of the building, begun in 2009, has been accomplished in part through a matching grant from the New York State Main Street Program.

Blue Mountain Lake: The Adirondack Museum recently acquired a collection from Ron DeLair of Wareham-DeLair Architects. The firm was originally founded by William L. Coulter, the first professionally-trained, resident architect of the Adirondacks. The collection, which has remained nearly intact for over a century, includes thousands of drawings for camps, residences, businesses, sanitarium, municipal buildings and churches, and includes numerous boxes of records.

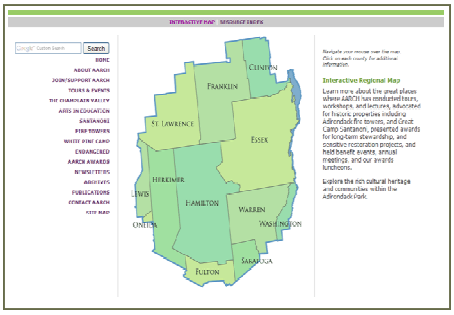
Chesterfield: Plans are underway for the Town of Chesterfield Heritage Center to open the third weekend in May 2011. The first floor will feature the North Star Underground Railroad Museum's "Lighting Freedom's Road" exhibits, which will relate stories of fugitives from slavery who traveled through the Champlain Valley on their way to Canada and the dedicated men and women who assisted them. The second floor will serve as the office for the North Country Underground Railroad Historical Association (NCUGRHA), which will manage the center and museum for the town.

Plans for the renovations were designed by the architectural firm, AES Northeast of Plattsburgh, and are being executed by the Riznick Construction Company of Fort Lauderdale, FL, and Crown Point, NY. NCUGRHA President Don Papson is curating the exhibits, and Mike Hanke of Design Divisions, Inc., of Amherst, MA, is creating the displays.

Ideally located near the entrance to the world famous Ausable Chasm, the Heritage Center will attract many tourists each year between May and October and will be open by appointment the rest of the year. It will be a must stop on the Lakes to Locks Passage, "The Great Northeast Journey" Scenic Byway.

Elizabethtown: Hubbard Hall, an historic Queen Anne style building, was destroyed by fire on January 11. Originally built as the home of Congressman Orlando Kellogg, it was also used as the Elizabethtown Community House hospital, and most recently had mixed commercial uses. It had been saved from demolition and restored by Darren and Lisa Tracy in 1996 and received an AARCH award two years later.

Fire Towers: Thanks to the efforts of AARCH, the Friends of St. Regis Mountain Fire Tower (Brighton, Franklin County), the Friends of Hurricane Mountain Fire Tower (Elizabethtown, Essex County), and the thousands who spoke up in support of saving the towers on St. Regis and Hurricane mountains, the Adirondack Park Agency has designated a small area around these towers as "historic", thereby making their restoration and public enjoyment possible.



Gabriels: New York State is still looking to sell the former minimum security prison in Gabriels, which closed in July 2009. The site includes several historic buildings, including a chapel attributed to architect Isaac Perry.

Keeseville: One of the new features of AARCH's website, www.aarch.org, is an interactive map (pictured above) of the Adirondack Park that brings users to people, places, and resources within the region.

Uppper Jay: The Arto Monaco Historical Society is exploring the idea of creating a public park at the former Land of Makebelieve property, a fantasy park designed by Arto Monaco that opened in 1954. Thanks to funding from the New York State Council on the Arts, the group was able to hire Elan Planning and Design of Saratoga Springs, NY to develop conceptual designs for the park, which would include the restoration of the Castle as the park's centerpiece.

Upper Saranac Lake: Eagle Island Camp, the National Historic Landmark camp William L. Coulter designed in 1903 for American statesman and financier, Levi P. Morgan, is being sold by the Girl Scouts Heart of New Jersey. It has been

The Friends of Eagle Island, which has a current membership of approximately 100, consists of former workers, Girl Scouts, and general supporters, has been working hard to raise capital to purchase the property. Their intention is to keep Eagle Island operating as a wilderness camp for girls.

For more information about Eagle Island Camp and the efforts being made by the Friends of Eagle Island, visit their website at: www.friendsofeic.org, or email: friendsofeic@gshnj.org.

PROPERTIES LISTED ON THE STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES IN 2010

Newly listed on the New York State Register:

L.C. Simonds Adirondack Cabin, Clemons, Washington County

Thendara Historic District, Town of Webb, Herkimer County

Newly listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

Alice T. Miner Museum, Chazy, Clinton County

Gates Homestead, Bolton Landing, Warren County

Methodist Episcopal Church, Stony Creek, Warren County

Mohican II (an excursion steamboat), Lake George Village, Warren County

1932 Olympic Bobsled Run, Lake Placid, Essex County

Pillsbury Mountain Forest Fire Observation Tower, Arietta, Hamilton County

Werrenrath Camp, Dannemora, Clinton County

Willsboro School, Willsboro, Essex County

For more information about listing a property on the State or 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

AARCH AWARDS

On September 27, preservation enthusiasts from around the Adirondack Park gathered at the Mirror Lake Inn in Lake Placid to honor and celebrate those receiving an Adirondack Architectural Heritage Historic Preservation Award. Six awardees shared their stories of challenge and success, passion and purpose with a lively and engaged group of advocates and supporters. Selected by AARCH staff, the awardees were:

James and Anne Schoff, *Wenonah Lodge, Upper Saranac Lake*

Wenonah Lodge on Upper Saranac Lake was built for Jules S. Bache (1861-1944), a Wall Street banker, philanthropist, and art patron. He took over his uncle's brokerage business and built it into one of the premier financial services firms in the early decades of the 20th century.

The camp includes a main lodge, game room, guest cabins, a boathouse, dining building, tennis shelter, teahouse, and support buildings. Unifying exterior features include "brainstorm" siding, red shingled roofs, decorative wooden screens, broad porches, and connecting covered walkways. The teahouse has a strong Japanese influence. The major interior rooms have large stone fireplaces, bark and peeled log decorated surfaces, and wrought iron hardware and lighting fixtures. While the architect of the original complex is unknown, William G. Distin of Saranac Lake is known to have designed additions and alterations.

Between the late 1950s and the mid 1980s the camp operated as a public resort. In the early 1990s, the camp was sensitively subdivided and is now in multiple ownership.

manufacturing firm based in Rochester, with additional plants in five other cities.

Given the extensive logging undertaken in the region for paper companies at this time, Alling may have first come to know Keene Valley through his business. Like many industrialists of his generation, he also took a prominent role in municipal reform, institutional development, and charitable initiatives in the community he called his summer home.

The shingle style camp is comprised of several connected buildings, the principal one of which contains an enormous all-purpose living hall at ground level. This unbroken space is supported by crossed steel I-beams, which are tied to the roof frame, allowing most of the wall area to be punctuated by windows and doors. The second building houses the dining room, kitchen, and related service spaces at ground level, and is connected to the main structure to provide additional bedrooms for family and guests.

Samuel Thorne, Jr., a prominent New York attorney, and grandfather of the present owner, purchased the house in 1925, adding the southernmost buildings. These appendages are treated in a nearly identical vein to earlier work, without strong hierarchical distinctions.

Gertrude Nichols Beswick and Family, *The N House, Pottersville*

The main house at The N House, or more simply, "The N" was built in 1898 by Dr. Calvin Eugene Nichols, a prominent Troy, NY, surgeon, as a summer house. He had acquired the property a few years earlier and it included a Greek Revival style farmhouse (The Overlook), a carriage house and barns. Dr. Nichols added to his land holdings which eventually totaled approximately 550 acres, including Mountain Spring Lake.

The first guests were Dr. and Mrs. Jasse, friends of the Nichols family. After subsequent visits, the carriage house was converted into a guest house specifically for the Jasse family. By 1926, the first group of guests began to arrive, and during the Great Depression even more were taken in to provide supplemental income. As the numbers increased more buildings were

relocated from nearby. Today the number of cabins totals 13, and descendents of some of the original guests continue to visit every summer.

Carlotta Prahl, *Mountain Meadows, Paradox*

Mountain Meadows, a late 19th century camp, is on Paradox Lake in the Town of Schroon. Jews were not welcome at most resorts and hotels in the Adirondacks until the second half of the 20th century, and few Adirondack communities welcomed them. Schroon Lake however, was an exception, and during World War II, Mountain Meadows operated as a boarding house for Jewish refugees. Menus listing meal times still hang on the walls of the porch where those staying gathered for their meals.

Howard and Ora Smith, *Camp Carolina, Lake Placid*

Situated on the eastern shore of Lake Placid across from Moose Island, Camp Carolina, designed by Max Westoff, The Camp was built in 1913 for Caesar Cone (1859-1917) of Blowing Rock, NC. Cone was the founder and president of Proximity Manufacturing Company, which operated denim mills around Greensboro, NC. In 1913, his Proximity Print Works was the first plant in the South to engage in the process of color (fabric) printing. The Cone family summered at Camp Carolina until 1969. Howard W. Smith has owned the camp since 1995.

Dick and Helen Armstrong, *Bearhurst, Speculator*

Built in 1894 for Herman Meyrowitz, Bearhurst incorporates a variety of rustic elements, such as a mix of horizontal and vertical unpeeled log construction. Meyrowitz made his fortune in optical glass, and his business is reflected in the camp's elaborate windows. As one of the first developers in the area, he accumulated a

State of the Arts NYSCA

This publication and much of AARCH's good work is made possible with funds from the New York State Council on the Arts, a State

In 1953 Bearhurst was purchased by William and Frieda Funfschilling. By this time most of the original furniture had been sold off, but several of the replacement pieces came from the Grand Hotel in Saratoga Springs. Of interest and of local origin, are the massive andirons, created by local boat builder and blacksmith, John F. Buyce. The Funfschillings let rooms in the lodge and operated the camp as an inn for a few years, but soon decided to retain the main building for family use only. The business idea took hold, however, and they began converting the numerous outbuildings to rental cottages. Willliam and Frieda's daughter, Helen, and her husband Dick

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 2011 AARCH Award, nominations must be submitted by June 1, 2011. For more information on our awards program and to obtain a nomination form, contact AARCH by

BECOME A MEMBER

YES! I want to be part of AARCH's important work. Enclosed is my tax-deductible membership contribution.

_____Student $15 (with current ID) _____ Individual $35 _____ Family $50 _____ Organization or Business $50

_____ Sponsor $100 _____ Patron $250 _____ Benefactor $500 Other $ _____ *Friends of Camp Santanoni* $ _____

_____ My company has a matching gift program. I will send a form to AARCH.

_____ My check is enclosed, payable to "Adirondack Architectural Heritage" or "AARCH."

Name _____ Organization _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

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Susan Arena ***Program Director***
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SAVE THE DATES 2011

Please keep the following dates in mind for our 2011 season:

- **Saturday, June 11: AARCH Annual Meeting, Seagle Music Colony, Schroon Lake**
- **AARCH Benefit Event, (Date and location to be determined)**
- **Monday, August 29: AARCH Golf Benefit, Ticonderoga Country Club**
- **Monday, September 26: AARCH Awards Luncheon, Garnet Hill Lodge, North River**

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

AARCH
1745 Main Street
Keeseville, NY 12944
www.aarch.org

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