Volume 3, Number 2
November 1994

Newsletter

ADIRONDACK
ARCHITECTURAL
HERITAGE

A Future for the Jay Covered Bridge

Friends of the North Country, Inc.

Jay Covered Bridge

IN the same week in August that the New York State Covered Bridge Society met in Jay, Essex County, the New York State Department of Transportation (DOT) announced that the Jay Covered Bridge will undergo substantial rehabilitation and when completed be able to meet a load rating of HS-25. Originally DOT planned to build a new concrete and steel bridge 600 feet upstream, thereby abandoning the old wooden bridge and incidentally spoiling the scenic mountain view upstream from the rapids, the unofficial community swimming hole. Owned by the Essex County Highway Department, the one-lane bridge spans the East Branch of the AuSable River in the hamlet of Jay, at an important crossing for emergency vehicles and for truck access to Ward Lumber. Historically, this crossing was important because it connected the main road through the valley with the farms and iron forges on the other side of the river. Cost of renovations is estimated at $1 million, a third to a quarter of the price of a new concrete bridge. Essex County will pay five per cent of the cost.

The change in plans is largely due to the work of Bridge and Beyond, a 24-member grassroots group of citizen activists. "Renovation is the best alternative, so that (the Jay Bridge) will be around for the next 50 to 100 years," declared Fred Balzac, chairman of Bridge and Beyond. One of the keys to successful intervention in this case was to "start early," said Balzac. When

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From the President

AARCH came of age this year.

You could see it at our annual meeting at Camp Albedor, which was attended by over 100 members and guests. A few years ago, we could hardly muster a quorum of fifteen members. This year we enrolled over fifteen *new members* right at the meeting. As the report within describes, it was an exciting day of sharing AARCH news and touring some wonderful historic camps.

You could see it in the hiring of our first executive director, Steve Engelhart, on July 1. In the four years of AARCH's existence we have moved from solely board volunteer help the first year, to a one-day-a-week consultant the second year, to a half time program coordinator the third year, and now a full-time, professional executive director.

This is a turning point in the life of any organization, and AARCH is no exception.

You could see it in our summer and fall programs. In the same four years, we have gone from five to eight to ten and this year to thirteen scheduled historical tours. And this summer every one of our scheduled tours was held and most of them were filled, many of them with 40 participants and waiting lists!

Steven Engelhart

President Howie Kirschenbaum, standing at right, addresses the crowd at the AARCH Annual Meeting at Camp Albedor.

And you could and can see it in many other ways, which space does not now permit me to describe.

Congratulations! AARCH has become a force for historic preservation in the Adirondacks. You made it happen. And with your help, our impact will continue to grow and make an increasing difference in the preservation of our architectural heritage.

Howie Kirschenbaum

The View FROM ALBANY

1995 EPF Historic Preservation Grant Program

One and a half million dollars will be available next year from the new Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) for historic preservation grants. The first round of preservation grants under this program will be awarded in the spring of 1995.

Established by the Environmental Protection Act, which passed in 1993, the EPF will provide a permanent source of funding for continuing many of the programs funded under the Environmental Quality Bond Act of 1986 (EQBA) including the acquisition, development and improvement of parks, historic properties and Urban Cultural Park resources.

Projects may be undertaken by either a municipality or a not-for-profit corporation for the acquisition, improvement, restoration, preservation, rehabilitation, protection, reconstruction or archeological interpretation of an historic property. To apply for funding, historic properties must be listed on or in the process of being listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places.

The general funding priorities for 1995 are acquisition grants up to $200,000, and repair/restoration grants up to $200,000 towards projects totaling no more than $500,000. Grant recipients will be required to provide at least a 50% match to these awards. The grant application deadline for the first round should be announced before the end of this year. Application forms, program guidelines and assistance with submissions for the Adirondack and Catskill parks will be available at the Albany office of the State Department of Environmental Conservation; materials for other regions will be available at all State Park regional offices.

Will Wal-Mart in the Adirondacks Hurt Historic Properties?

The AARCH Board has discussed the sensitive issue of Wal-Mart at two consecutive quarterly meetings, carefully considering whether the proposed development in Lake Placid would impact our specific area of concern, the preservation of historic buildings. In addition to impacts often cited such as net loss of jobs, visual blight, and adverse effects on tourism, there is a strong likelihood that the opening of a Wal-Mart in Lake Placid or near some other Adirondack village would have a serious negative effect on existing downtown businesses. This would lead ultimately to a degradation of historic commercial buildings in traditional village centers such as Saranac Lake, Lake Placid and Ticonderoga.

Among AARCH's own criteria for determining when historic properties become endangered are these: when they undergo severe economic pressures and when their uses become obsolete. These criteria apply to many small retail businesses in the Tri-Lakes region and in Ticonderoga: they are threatened with severe economic pressures, and ultimately with obsolescence, if Wal-Mart builds nearby.

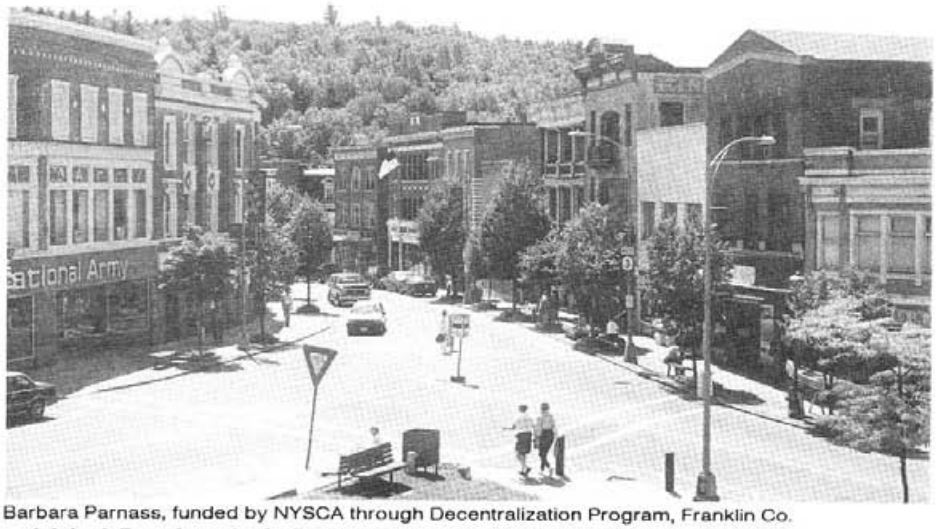
"The towns that I have seen most hurt by Wal-Mart are the towns that do not have Wal-Mart located in the town but have it located in another town within the county," stated Valecia Crisafulli, Coordinator of Illinois Downtown Programs for the Lieutenant Governor's Office. She was speaking from her experience with such communities as Lincoln, Prophetstown, Canton, and Sterling, Illinois, all adversely affected by Wal Marts in or near their communities. The National Register-listed Berkeley Square Historic District in downtown Saranac Lake, population 5377, the largest village in the Adirondacks, is about nine miles away from the proposed Lake Placid site. Wal-Mart will more directly compete with businesses in Saranac Lake than with the tourist-oriented boutiques of Lake Placid. This competition will seriously impact such businesses as J.J. Newberry, Ampersound, Snap Shot Photo, Blue Line Sport Shop, Meyer's and Post Office Pharmacy. "The changing retail picture would adversely affect any small town in terms of its ability to maintain existing businesses and recruit new businesses," remarked Ampersound's owner, Mark Coleman. "Loss of a percentage of any retail business's income, or building owner's income, will reflect on the upkeep of buildings. Without that money, these businesses will be severely challenged, and the architectural integrity of the buildings will start to disappear." Of course, the level of maintenance affects the look of the downtown, which helps to attract seasonal residents and tourists, an important component of the Adirondack economy.

Wal-Mart's low prices are already available in Plattsburgh, about forty miles away. For Wal-Mart to move closer threatens the delicate balance of small-scale economics that enlivens Berkeley Square, a district bustling with pedestrians as well as motor traffic. Many of those who still can and do walk to shop downtown are the elderly residents of two nearby highrises and young people on their way to and from school. Loss of the businesses that they patronize would mean that these lower-income members of the community would need to find a ride to a store nine miles away for what they now have at hand. Once Wal-Mart has captured this market and driven the current retailers out of business, Wal-Mart will not need to maintain low prices.

What Wal-Mart threatens in several ways is the ability of Adirondack communities to remain at least partially self-sufficient, providing for a variety of human needs close to home, generating tax dollars for their own governments by their own economic activities, operated by a community of resident merchants. That small-scale economic self-sufficiency is what supports our historic downtown buildings.

Because of its overwhelming economic clout, Wal-Mart is a threat to many small businesses housed in historic buildings in the Adirondacks, and therefore, to the buildings themselves.

If you feel strongly about this issue, contact Residents for Responsible Growth, PO Box 1469, Lake Placid, NY 12946.



Barbara Parnass, funded by NYSCA through Decentralization Program, Franklin Co.

Main & Broadway in the Berkeley Square Historic District, downtown Saranac Lake.

SERIOUS RESTORATION BEGINS AT SANTANONI

After many years of struggle and delay, major work has now begun to preserve historic Camp Santanoni in the Town of Newcomb. In the fall of 1993, AARCH had coordinated the re-roofing of the Artist's Studio at Santanoni. That initial step led to a much more extensive effort this summer and fall to begin work on the two largest and most important buildings of the historic complex — the main lodge and barn.

The Department of Environmental Conservation, the Town of Newcomb and AARCH are all playing major roles in the restoration. DEC is coordinating and funding most of the barn stabilization, which involves replacing the badly deteriorated roof with a new, cedar shingle roof to match the original. The Town of Newcomb is funding the work on the main lodge, completion of the Artist's Studio, and part of the barn project. AARCH is coordinating the main camp work and providing volunteer assistance. This work includes placing a new, top-of-the-line, architectural grade, asphalt shingle roof on the main lodge; and repointing chimneys on the main lodge.

DEC expects to complete most of the barn roof this fall. About ten percent of the main lodge roof has been completed this year. While that is only a start, it is an important beginning, and it is expected that, with advance planning this winter, a process can be put in place for completing a major portion of the main lodge roof next summer. All the work has followed a preservation plan written by the Preservation League of New York State and has been approved by New York State Historic Preservation Office. It has been a challenge to coordinate the work and approvals of five organizations and agencies, plus contractors and volunteers, and AARCH has played a pivotal role in this process. DEC staff on all levels have been extremely helpful this year, especially Dick Cipperly and Chuck Vandrei, which has made all the difference in the progress achieved to date.

Less progress has been made on DEC's Unit Management Plan, which will provide the long term plan for the use and management of the historic camp and the Santanoni Preserve, and which will serve as the basis for the Adirondack Park Agency's reclassification of the "historic area" within the preserve. AARCH will continue to press for progress in this area. Meanwhile AARCH members can feel proud that they have helped catalyze not just official statements of support and token efforts for Santanoni's preservation, but the beginning of actual and significant restoration of the historic buildings.

Obituary

DEBORAH NORDEN

We at Adirondack Architectural Heritage were greatly saddened by the death of Deborah Norden, who died on September 8th in the crash of USAir Flight 427 near Pittsburgh. Deborah was a friend and colleague of many AARCH Board Members and was the inspired and encouraging program associate at the New York State Council on the Arts who helped to foster our growth as an organization. She was also helpful and known to dozens of other Adirondack region organizations and municipalities involved in promoting better architecture, planning and design. We will miss her gentle nature, curious and incisive intellect, wonderful sense of humor and boundless passion for life. Her belief that architecture is not about beautiful buildings but is about serving people and reflects the well being and celebration of communities infected everything she did. She is survived by her husband, parents, sister and grandmother.

News & Notes

Albany: "Adirondack Architectural Heritage: Building a Park-Wide Constituency" is the title of a profile of AARCH which appeared in the Summer 1994 issue of Preservation New York, the Newsletter of the Preservation League of New York State.

Brighton: The Brighton Architectural Heritage Committee is making great strides in its survey of the town's historic architecture. The committee was formed after a few residents attended AARCH's Local Heritage Project training session in the fall of 1993. They meet every three months to keep on track, and held their first community History Day in the town hall on August 28. Pat Willis reports that they are not in a hurry, reasoning that the pace must be enjoyable to keep volunteers involved. Contact Pat at (518) 327-3433.

Clintonville: Fifteen students led by Dr. Gordon Pollard of SUNY Plattsburgh spent their summer investigating the ruins of one of this country's largest nineteenth century iron works. The project in historical archeology studied a forge which operated from about 1830 to 1884, with as many as twenty Catalan forges for smelting ore into wrought iron bars.

Eagle Bay: Reid Larson, Director of the Essex County Historical Society in Elizabethtown, was elected to AARCH's Board of Directors at the annual meeting July 9 at Camp Albedor. Reid holds a Master of Science degree from the University of Vermont Historic Preservation program, and formerly worked for the Saratoga Springs Preservation Foundation.

Essex: Essex Community Heritage Organization (ECHO) received $4,000 from the 1994 Rural New York Historic Preservation Grant Program to provide technical, financial and design advice to residents interested in preserving local sites and structures. Call ECHO at (518) 963-7088.

Forestport: Christ Episcopal Church is being offered for sale by the Episcopal Diocese of Central NY. The one-story frame church (1562 square feet), on a small lot overlooking Forestport Pond, has public water and electrical service, and has been in recent use. Acquired by the church in 1870, the property is most suitable for use by a church or organization, or as a dwelling. Church fixtures, including stained glass windows, are expected to be removed.

Keene: The 1825 Reynolds House is for sale, one of the oldest houses and the only brick house in the town. (The builder owned the brick yard, source for everyone's brick chimneys). The present owner has made substantial headway on the total rehabilitation it needed, but there is still work to be done. Contact Keene Valley Adirondack Realty, (518) 576-9840.

Lake Placid: LandVest, Inc., a Boston real estate brokerage, has been hired by United States Fidelity & Guaranty to market the former Lake Placid Club to developers. Locally, Naj Wikoff heads an effort to interest the New York Philharmonic in the property as the orchestra's summer home. Lake Placid is one of three locations still in the running, and the state's Urban Development Corporation has recently awarded a $620,000 grant to study the feasibility of the plan.

North Creek: More progress has been made this year on the restoration of the North Creek Railroad Depot. Repairs were made to the exterior, including replacement of the batten strips, and the entire building was painted as it was in 1901. An historic paint analysis revealed that scheme to be a "Johnsburg Brown" body, deep green window and door trim, and deep red sash.

Paul Smiths: Camp Topridge is under contract of sale, according to Merrill Thomas Realty in Lake Placid. Details in the next issue.

Port Henry: The Moriah Economic Development Zone committee has hired Marcy Neville to coordinate efforts to attract business and development to the town's waterfront area. The first project will be creating a railway and mining interpretive center in the old carriage house building (National Register eligible) adjacent to the town hall, for which a $243,400 federal ISTEA grant was approved in round one. A class from the Wentworth Institute of Technology is also studying the opportunities for co-housing in architecturally significant buildings in the hamlet, including two vacant, NR-eligible churches. Contact Marcy at (518) 546-3606.

Raquette Lake: St. William's on Long Point, Inc., is the new not-for-profit organization to which the Diocese of Ogdensburg has donated the church property for use as a small retreat center. Stabilization of the 39 granite piers that support the church has just been completed. The $26,000 cost was financed almost entirely by private donations. Director Sue Norris can be reached at Box 71, Raquette Lake, NY 13436.

Saranac Lake: A water-spout on July 8 ripped the entire roof off the North Elba Town House, built as an auxiliary town hall, disrupting Historic Saranac Lake's office for several months. The Town has replaced the standing-seam copper roof in kind, and, in repainting the interior due to water damage, has also restored the handsome barrel-vaulted ceiling.

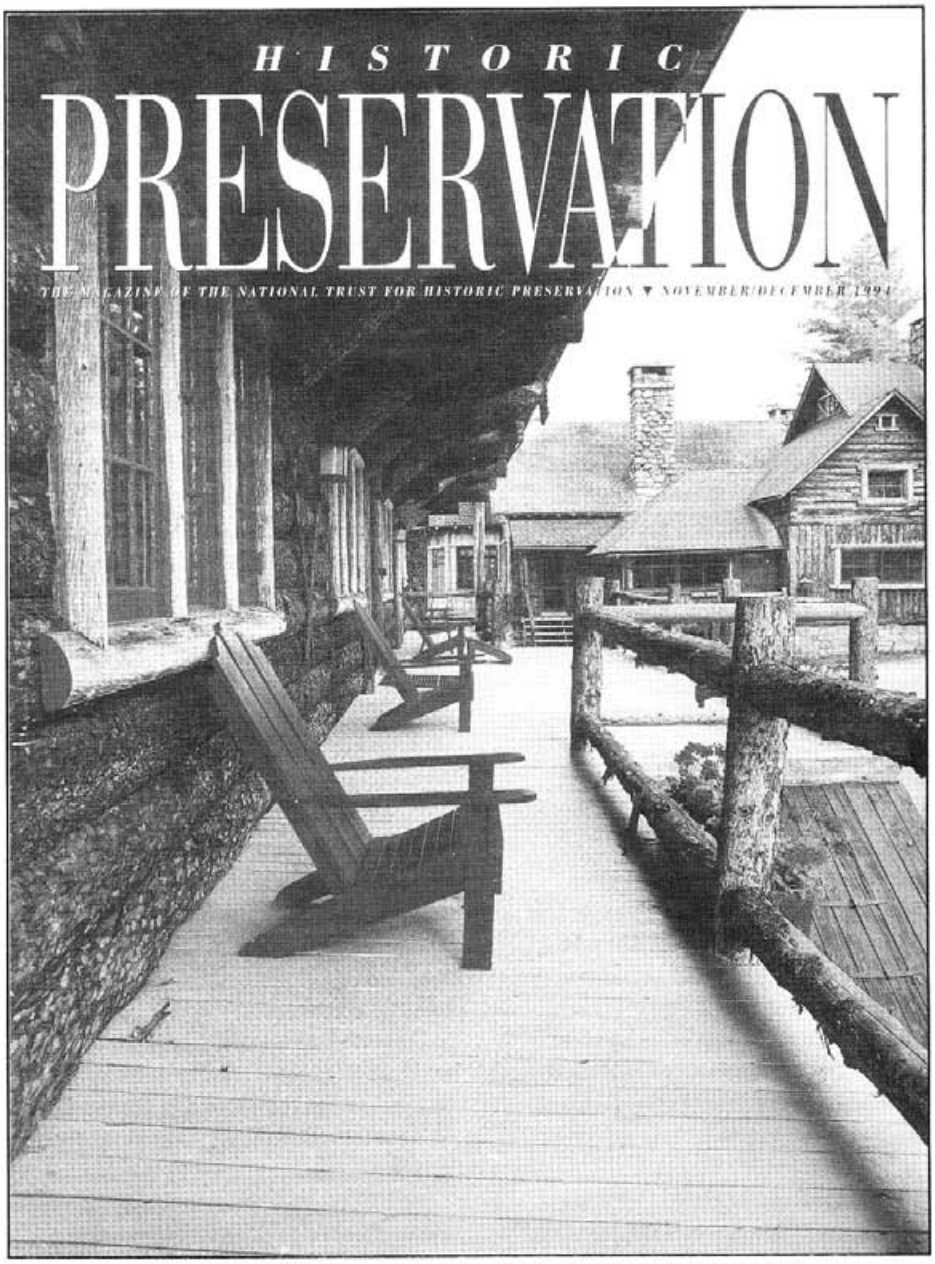
Saranac Lake: "Art from Architecture" is the title of a juried show concentrating on National Register-listed properties in Saranac Lake, to be hung in late May 1995. To receive information and an entry form, contact sponsor Historic Saranac Lake, PO Box 1030, Saranac Lake, NY 12983, or call (518) 891-0971.

Thendara: In its third year of operation, the Adirondack Scenic Railroad handled 62,000 passengers from July through October, down from 76,000 last year. To provide something new for 1995, canoe and hiking services are projected. The railroad continues active preparations to open a second short loop between Lake Placid and Saranac Lake. Volunteers are clearing brush and have established local headquarters in the Union Depot, courtesy of Historic Saranac Lake which holds a use permit for the building from DOT. The Adirondack North Country Association has applied to ISTEA for rehabilitation money for the depot in cooperation with both groups.

Ticonderoga: Susan D. Rathbun, longtime executive director of PRIDE of Ticonderoga, resigned effective October 7. A founding member of the AARCH Board, Sue continues to work with AARCH's Advisory Council. PRIDE's rehabilitation specialist Rich Cunningham was appointed interim director, while a search is conducted.

Wadhams: Wadhams Free Library will publish the results of a recent cultural resource survey, thanks to $3,000 from the 1994 Rural New York Historic Preservation Grant Program.

Warrensburg: Warrensburg Beautification was awarded $2,000 by the 1994 Rural New York Historic Preservation Grant Program for a cultural resource survey of the hamlet, laying the foundation for National Register nominations and Main Street revitalization.



The National Trust magazine features Adirondack resources and issues — and AARCH! — in its November/December 1994 issue.

Washington, D.C.: The Adirondacks — and AARCH — are prominently featured in the cover story of the November/December issue of Historic Preservation, the magazine of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the nation-wide not-for-profit organization. The eleven-page article is lavishly illustrated with color photographs, many of sites on AARCH's summer tours which the author Alan Freeman attended.

Community Information

Second Local Heritage Project Workshop Planned

Sometime this winter, AARCH will host its second Local Heritage Project workshop, entitled "Surveying Your Community's Historic and Architectural Resources." The workshop will be open to people from throughout the Park who are interested in identifying and documenting the important historic and architectural resources in their town or village as a first step in promoting better public appreciation and stewardship of these resources.

The workshop will be conducted by people with practical experience in this area, including AARCH Board and staff members. The workshop will include: a slide presentation on Adirondack architecture; discussions on the overall process of historic preservation and how various communities have benefitted from historic sites surveys; and practical guidance on researching town or village history, conducting a survey and completing inventory forms.

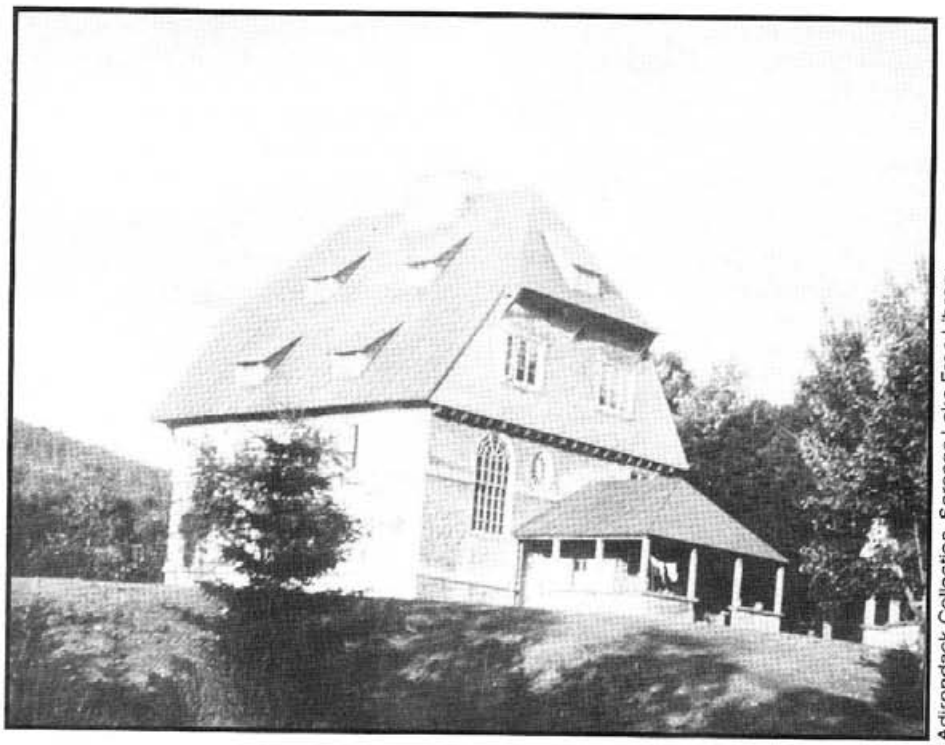
As a follow-up to the workshop, AARCH staff will assist community teams in setting up, carrying out and completing their surveys.

This Local Heritage Project workshop is made possible, in part, by a grant from the Rural New York Historic Preservation Grant Program administered by the Preservation League of New York State with the support of the J.M. Kaplan Fund.

A date and place for this workshop will be set soon. Please call Steven Engelhart at AARCH at (518) 834-9328 for more information.

News & Notes *continued*

Waverly: The camp on Dexter Lake, which appeared on AARCH's list of properties in imminent danger in the last *Newsletter*, has been demolished. Located on a 3,000 acre private estate recently known as Loon Echo, the four-story house, built by Orrando P. Dexter in 1890, was patterned after the townhouse of artist Albrecht Durer in Nuremburg, Germany. At the direction of the Board, President Howie Kirschenbaum had written to the new owners, attempting to persuade them to change their plans, to no avail.



Adirondack Collection, Saranac Lake Free Library

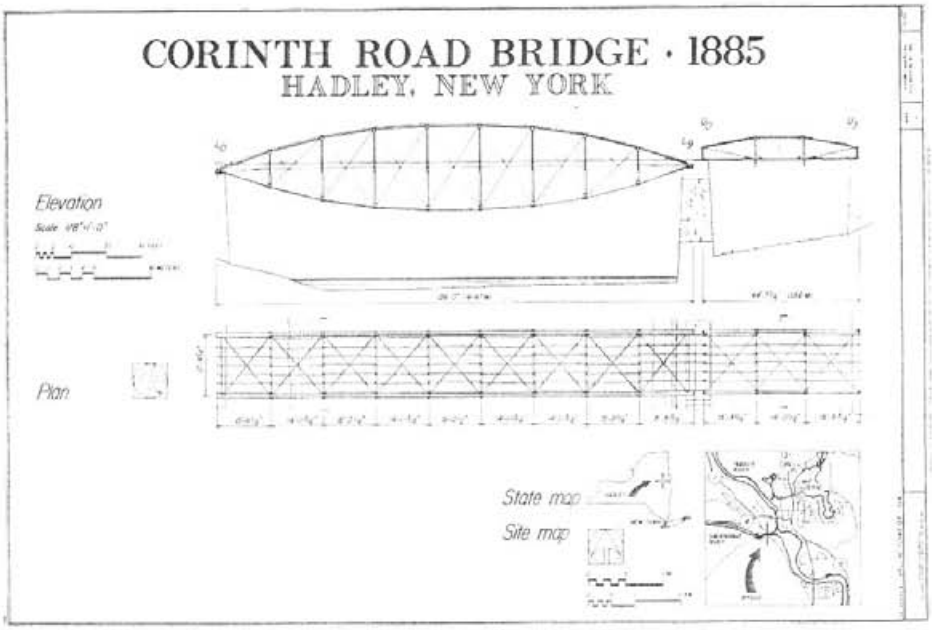
Dexter Lake Camp, Waverly, demolished 1994

HABS/HAER in the Adirondacks

The Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record, collectively known as HABS/HAER, are companion programs whose mission is to preserve, protect, and make available to the public the architectural, industrial and technical heritage of the United States. They accomplish this ambitious agenda by recording historic buildings and structures in measured drawings, large format black and white photographs, and historical data pages. In the Adirondacks, HABS has recorded three buildings, and HAER has documented six structures, four of them bridges.

HABS was first established as a federal relief program under the Civil Works Administration to employ architects during the Depression. HABS was formally organized in 1933 as a cooperative effort of the National Park Service (NPS), the Library of Congress (LC), and the American Institute of Architects (AIA). The NPS administers the program through its Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation in Washington, DC; the LC cares for the collection in its Prints and Photographs Division and arranges for its use by the public; and the AIA serves in an advisory capacity, particularly through its Committee on Historic Resources. Traditionally, HABS documented individual monuments of historic and architectural importance, such as the John Brown Farmhouse and Fort Ticonderoga.

HAER, the engineering and industrial equivalent of HABS, was established in 1969 to focus on America's technological heritage, adding the documentation of large historic ships in 1985. Most recording projects are essentially summer internships, but the program also does "mitigative documentation" to record a structure that is to be demolished. The Forest Wing of the Lake Placid Club is a local example of this kind of documentation.



Drawing by Caroline Schweyer 1994, for the Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service.

Historic American Buildings Survey

HABS NO.: NY-245
John Brown Farm State Historic Site Farmhouse. North Elba, Essex County. 6 drawings in LC.

HABS NO.: NY-3212
Fort Ticonderoga. Ticonderoga, Essex County. 5 photos in LC.

HABS NO.: NY-6306
Lake Placid Club, Forest Wing. North Elba, Essex County. 78 photos & 59 pages of data in LC.

Historic American Engineering Record

HAER NO.: NY-123
Adirondack Iron & Steel Company, New Furnace. Newcomb, Essex County. 13 drawings, 32 photos & 202 pages of data in LC.

HAER NO.: NY-146
Emerson Sawmill (Warrensburg Mills), Warrensburg, Warren County. 17 photos & 3 pages of data in LC.

HAER NO.: NY-169
Upper Bridge, Keeseville, Clinton County. 3 drawings, 18 photos & 19 pages of data in LC.

HAER NO.: NY-170
Jay Covered Bridge. Jay, Essex County. 2 drawings, 7 photos & 5 pages of data in LC.

HAER NO.: NY-171
Rolling Hill Mill Road Bridge (Grove Road Bridge), AuSable Forks, Essex County. 5 photos & 4 pages of data in LC.

HAER NO.; NY-292 (WASO)
Corinth Road Bridge (Hadley Parabolic Bridge), Hadley, Saratoga County. Category: New York Cast and Wrought Iron Bridges. Work in progress, as yet unavailable to the public.

Jay Covered Bridge . . . *from page one.*

DOT engineers were seen surveying around the bridge in the summer of 1992, response was immediate. Possible alternatives were publicized before they were officially announced. Balzac, owner of a nearby bed and breakfast, noted that "many people who lived in the area were concerned enough to sign petitions." It seemed important to keep the bridge in use in order to ensure its future maintenance. The group consulted with Gil Newbury, an engineer from Vermont DOT who is familiar with covered bridges, and participated in a citizens task force appointed by the Jay Town Board to make recommendations.

The Jay Bridge was documented in 1987 as part of the New York Historic Bridges Recording Project by the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), co-sponsor with NYS DOT. The present bridge, a 160 foot Howe truss of hand-hewn timbers, was built in 1857-58 by George M. Burt of AuSable Forks, to replace part of a bridge lost to flooding. The Howe truss, patented in 1840 by William Howe, "was considered the greatest advance from the earlier all-wooden trusses because of the introduction of vertical tension rods," wrote Steven Engelhart in *Crossing the River*. "The rods, made of iron, were placed between crossing diagonal wooden struts for the purpose of relieving the tensile stresses that would otherwise be borne by the struts. The Howe truss quickly became the favored design among bridge contractors because it was simple and required a minimum amount of iron, the more costly (but stronger) material." "The total length of the reconstructed bridge, including the spans of the original bridge, was approximately 240 feet," HAER documents show. "In 1953, after an overweight truck broke through the deck, the older section was removed and replaced by an earth-filled concrete approach and abutment." The Jay bridge is one of only two covered bridges in the Adirondack-Lake Champlain region, and the longest covered bridge in New York State still in use. The Town of Jay uses the bridge on its letterhead, and it has also been the cover illustration on the Essex County highway map.

The Jay Covered Bridge is <u>not</u> the only covered bridge in the Adirondack Park, as we reported earlier. It shares that distinction with the Copeland Covered Bridge in the Town of Edinburg. Always privately owned, the small bridge was built in 1879 by Arad Copeland to get his cows to pasture.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) must review the project because 80% of the cost will be paid with federal funds and the bridge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. SHPO has not yet received plans from DOT, according to Cynthia Blakemore, spokesperson for the project, although discussions have been held. The goal is to "retain as much integrity as possible" while still allowing the project to go forward. Repairs should be considered first, then in-kind replacement where necessary. Among the changes discussed were ways of adding a walkway and raising the roof to allow passage of larger trucks, while retaining the original Howe truss, and possible addition of a traffic light because of the bridge's single lane. The proposed renovations to HS-25 would allow most trucks to use it, which, Blakemore noted, will create a lot of additional wear and tear.

While DOT makes plans, the community of Jay waits for its bridge. For some time the original 11-foot height of the covered bridge has been limited to eight feet, and the weight limited to three tons, in order to prevent use by larger, heavier vehicles, which must now make a detour of several miles. While they wait, Bridge and Beyond members have begun to look a bit "beyond" — to the Bicentennial of the Town of Jay, coming up in 1998.

All interested persons are urged to attend the public meeting to be held on Tuesday, December 13 at 6 PM at the Community Center in AuSable Forks. For more information contact Bridge and Beyond at Box 164, Jay, NY 12941 or call Fred Balzac at 518 946-8323.

Join AARCH

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

(Check one)

____ $15 Individual

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Please make checks payable to "Adirondack Architectural Heritage" and mail to: AARCH, 1759 Main Street, Keeseville, NY 12944.

Preservation Technology
with Carl Stearns, A.I.A.

How does one protect Adirondack buildings from insect damage?

Solutions to insect infestation problems generally require consideration of multiple building components and a variety of environmental conditions. Potentially serious damage to timbers in the Adirondacks is ordinarily caused by beetles and carpenter ants.

Insects appear in a building system because conditions for food and/or shelter are adequate for survival. Beetles are particularly apt to be present in wooden components where moisture levels are high enough to encourage the grub stage which may go on for several years. As the grub burrows inside the wood it eats and grows until it finally achieves the pupal stage, after which it emerges as an adult beetle, usually in spring or summer. This emergence from the wood creates the "flight holes" which are customarily the first indication of infestation as they appear in exposed surfaces.

The second major insect order of concern here includes carpenter ants, which do not eat the wood but rather tunnel large chambers inside the timbers while finding food elsewhere. In this instance all the sawdust, or frass, is removed to form piles of coarse grains beneath the wood which is being consumed. In the reproductive stage carpenter ants have wings which are shed after mating; these also help in locating new colonies.

Many Adirondack buildings, due to their seasonal use, are damp and unheated inside. These conditions are conducive to fungal decay which, even in modest amounts, make conditions attractive to grubs and other stages of habitation by insects. Intersections in roof planes and frame and masonry interfaces are suspect areas. Solid logs and timbers with bark on also tend to provide areas for moisture to collect and insects to attack.

Standard Treatment Sequence:

1. Expose as many affected timber components as is possible to identify type and extent of attack.
2. Cut away decayed wood and treat accessible timbers with insecticidal fluid. Treat enclosure systems such as floors and walls also before reinstalling. Timber preservatives come in three categories: tar oil or creosote, organic solvents, and waterborne preservatives. The building owner is ultimately responsible for the appropriate and safe use of these compounds which are regulated by New York State.
3. Replace timber framing as necessary and reassemble building systems. Epoxy repair systems may be a practical alternate, depending upon extent and accessibility. If a building's structural system is exposed to view and historic in nature, the importance of preserving maximum surviving timber in its original form is crucial. Moreover, replacements should be executed "in kind."
4. In the meantime, treat the causes of excessive moisture, whether they are roof and/or site-condition generated. The repair of roof and wall leaks, and the installation of moisture barriers in masonry systems and earthen crawl spaces are typically recommended.

Adirondack Architectural Heritage

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