



Adirondack Architectural Heritage Talks & Lectures

Numerous presentations and talks are available through AARCH. For more information or to schedule, please contact Nolan Cool, Educational Programs Director, (518) 834-9328 or nolan@aarch.org.

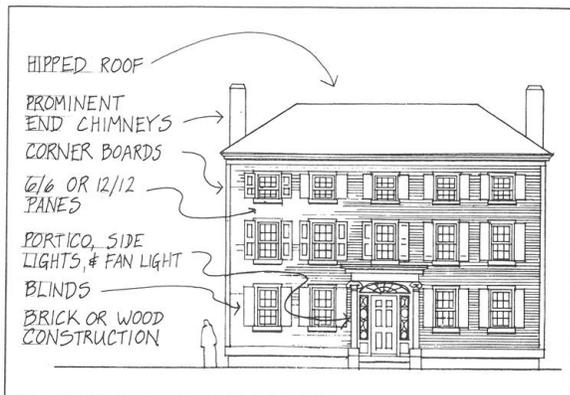
The 100 Mile House: Why Old is the New “Green”

This program explores the idea that the preservation and reuse of historic buildings not only protects our architectural heritage and makes for more vibrant communities but that it can also be a good choice in terms of energy conservation and sustainability. The program starts with creating an appreciation for the very local nature of an historic building – where its materials came from, how it was made and who made it. From this comes an understanding that these existing buildings contain a tremendous amount of “embodied” energy, energy spent a long time ago and, if you factor this into the existing building versus new construction equation, existing buildings look very good in comparison. The program also discusses how to make historic buildings much more energy efficient and where to best spend one’s energy improvement dollars. (Hint – it’s not by replacing windows!)



What Style Is It?

Presentation by: Christine Bush



This program explores the range and variety of architectural styles found in the Adirondack region and the historical and cultural forces that shaped them. Using examples from all over the Northeast and from throughout the Adirondack region, the program will inform audiences about architectural styles and the language of architecture. By the end of the program, people will be able to identify Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, French Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and a few early 20th Century architectural styles.

Adirondack Architecture: Great Camps and the Rustic Tradition

New York State’s Adirondack Park, a six-million-acre mixture of public and private lands, is the largest park east of the Mississippi River. Sixty percent of the region’s lands are constitutionally protected as “forever wild” and these lands include vast forests, hundreds of mountains, thousands of lakes and ponds, and miles of wild and scenic rivers.



During the late 19th century, the region became a mecca for sportsmen and other people seeking recreation and revitalization in the wild places of the region. In response to this, native builders and professional architects developed a rustic style of architecture that is best represented by a series of building complexes known as Great Camps. These buildings were often built for wealthy urban clients and were constructed with a variety of natural materials so that they were harmonious with the rugged Adirondack landscape. A number of these camps, including Sagamore, Santanoni, Pine Knot, and Eagle Island are National Historic Landmarks. This rustic style eventually influenced the design of western lodges and hotels built for the National Park Service.

There's More to Adirondack Architecture than Great Camps

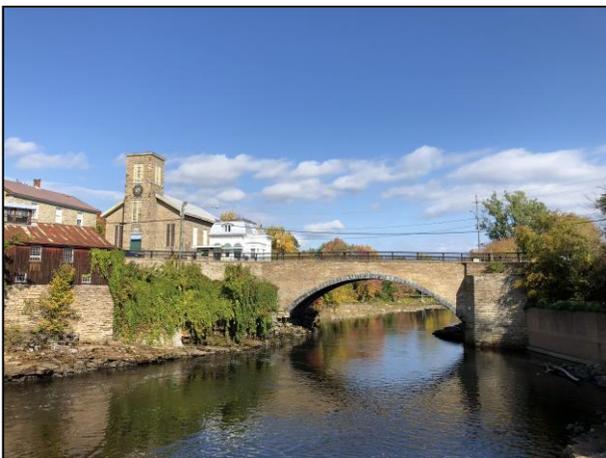
The Adirondack region of New York State is well known for a rustic style of architecture, best represented by a series of building complexes known as Great Camps. These buildings were often designed by professionals for wealthy urban clients and were constructed with a variety of natural materials so that they were harmonious with the rugged Adirondack landscape. Much less well known are the hundreds, if not thousands, of other buildings and structures found throughout the region which represent other



building types, architectural styles, and historical themes and influences. These include: bridges, dams and power houses, railroad stations, cure cottages, agricultural buildings, the commercial buildings of main streets, inns and hotels, schoolhouses, town and village halls, churches, libraries, industrial buildings, and residences that range from country estates to modest village homes to company built tenements and houses.

These structures represent the full breadth of individual and community life and history in the region. They reflect how people lived, worked, worshiped, learned, recreated and traveled. This program explores a variety of regional building styles and discusses the historical and cultural forces that shaped these buildings and the communities in which they're located.

Historic Bridges of the Adirondacks



This program explores the incredible variety of historic bridges that are found in the region. These include: stone arch bridges in Keeseville and Ticonderoga; covered bridges in Jay and Edinburg; iron trusses over the AuSable, Hudson, Saranac, Raquette, Moose and Sacandaga Rivers; reinforced concrete, stone-faced, spans in Keene, Piercefield and Black Brook; and the marvelous steel arch bridge over AuSable Chasm. These bridges reflect fascinating changes in technology and transportation and also tell important stories about the growth and development of Adirondack communities. As bridges are among our most endangered historic resources, the program also looks at successful strategies for preserving these regional treasures.

Isaac Johnson: Stone Mason and Freedom Seeker

Presentation by: Nolan Cool

Isaac Johnson's arrival in the North Country during the late 19th century came after an eventful and tumultuous life, yet lends us an unrivaled story of black excellence and master craftsmanship. Born enslaved to his father in Kentucky, Johnson lived a relatively normal life until his father sold him, his mother, and his three siblings into slavery at age seven. Johnson sought freedom again during the Civil War, and escaped to Union Army lines in 1863. Soon after, he joined a black regiment and fought for the Union Army's 102nd Colored Troops in South Carolina. After the war, he made his way to the U.S.–Ontario borderland near the Ogdensburg-Waddington area and worked as a stone mason and master builder. His story sheds light on the African American experience in the North Country and explores the depth of Johnson's personal history, his work, and the architecture his career produced.



Camp Santanoni: Past, Present and Future

Presentation by: Steven Engelhart

The Adirondack region of New York State is well known for a rustic style of architecture, best represented by a series of building complexes known as Great Camps. These buildings were often designed by professionals for wealthy urban clients and were constructed with a variety of natural materials so that they were harmonious with the rugged Adirondack landscape. One of the largest and most magnificent of these Great Camps is Camp Santanoni in the Town of Newcomb, built beginning in 1892 for Robert C. Pruyn, a prominent Albany banker and businessman. Over the next quarter century, Pruyn amassed 12,900 acres of land and built over forty buildings, including a Gate Lodge complex, a working 200 acre model farm, and the Main Camp complex on Newcomb Lake. In building this estate, Pruyn employed some of the best architects and designers of the time, including Robert H. Robertson, who designed the Main Camp, William Delano, who designed the Gate Lodge, and Edward Burnett, who influenced the farm design and operations.



In 1972, Santanoni was acquired by New York State to add to the Adirondack Park's Forest Preserve. For nearly twenty years Santanoni was neglected and allowed to deteriorate amid questions and controversy about its future. Through a concerted effort by Adirondack Architectural Heritage, the Town of Newcomb, the Preservation League of New York State and others, the State adopted a policy to preserve Santanoni. Since then, the camp has been opened to the public, and stabilization and restoration work is ongoing. Using historical and contemporary photographs, this program explores many aspects of the past, present and future of this Great Camp.

The Irresistibility of Historic Preservation

2016 marked the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act. This program is a general introduction to understanding the importance of preserving our nation's built environment. Using illustrations from all over the eastern seaboard and from the Adirondack region, it explores the many reasons that individuals, businesses, non-profit organizations and governments are increasingly involved in promoting historic preservation, because preserving architecture adds beauty to our lives, connect us to our past, fosters community and national identity, contributes to community revitalization, helps to conserve energy, and is part of how we manage change and growth in an increasingly chaotic world. Irresistible, right?



About the Presenters



Erin Tobin is the Executive Director of Adirondack Architectural Heritage (AARCH), the regional historic preservation organization of the Adirondack Park. AARCH's mission is to promote better public understanding, appreciation, and stewardship of the region's built environment. Among AARCH's many activities are sponsoring tours of historic places, conducting workshops and lectures, books, and publications; staffing Camp Santanoni, and providing technical assistance to individuals, organizations, and local governments.

Erin joined AARCH as Executive Director in 2021. She previously served as the Preservation League of New York State's Vice President for Policy and Preservation for 14 years, from 2007 to 2021. At the Preservation League, Erin directed all aspects of the League's Public Policy and

Technical Services Programs. She worked collaboratively to set and pursue a statewide preservation policy agenda, and both built and maintained a statewide coalition to assist the League in achieving its goals. Erin also oversaw the League's Technical Services and preservation grants programs, including oversight of the Seven to Save Endangered Properties Program and all preservation workshops and community outreach.



Christine Bush has been involved in the preservation and construction industry for over 25 years. In addition to her academic training at Roger Williams University, she has worked with preservation architects, Lowell National Historical Park and as an independent contractor on many diverse preservation-related projects. Christine has a deep appreciation and love for the Adirondacks. When not exploring the lakes and woods in the region, she and her husband live on a small homestead in Jay with two miniature donkeys, a cat, and several honeybee hives.



Nolan Cool is the Educational Programs Director at Adirondack Architectural Heritage. He came to AARCH with an MA in Public History from the University of Massachusetts, where he studied how communities collectively view, learn, and consume history. He has previously worked at Hyde Hall in Cooperstown and consulted with several public history organizations in Upstate New York and Western Massachusetts. Nolan grew up near Utica and has long visited the Adirondack region before moving here by way of the Mohawk Valley.