Illustrated Lectures from AARCH

The following are the seven slide lecture programs currently available through Adirondack Architectural Heritage. For more information or to schedule a program, please contact:

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The 100 Mile House: Why the Greenest Building Just Might Be the One That Already Exists

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 in replacing windows!).

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. The private lands of the park include the large holdings of paper companies and private preserves as well as more than one hundred towns and villages with a year-round population of about 125,000 people. 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 this variety of building styles and types and discuss the historical and cultural forces that shaped these buildings and the communities in which they're located.

Camp Santanoni: Past, Present and Future

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 Essex County Town of Newcomb. Santanoni was built beginning in 1892 for Robert C. Pruyn (1847-1934), 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 private ownership until 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 controversies 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 eventually adopted a policy to preserve Santanoni. Since then, the camp has been opened to the public on a limited basis and can be viewed with the help of summer interpreters and stabilization and restoration work has begun, as has more long-range planning for Santanoni's future. Using historical and contemporary photographs, this program explores many aspects of the past, present and future of this Great Camp.
**Historic Preservation: What's It All About?**

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 begins by exploring the many reasons that individuals, businesses, non-profit organizations and governments are increasingly involved in promoting historic preservation. These examples include the ways in which historic architecture and historic preservation offer us a higher quality of space, are our most tangible links to our past, foster community and national identity, contribute to community revitalization, help us to conserve energy, and are part of a process by which we can manage change and growth in an increasingly chaotic world. The second part of the program involves looking at a whole range of historic places, which deserve our attention, from the obvious to the obscure. These include: places of great national importance to simple places where significant local events took place; homes of the rich and famous to homes of miners and slaves; churches, downtowns and neighborhoods of all scales and sizes; and things from our most recent past and things often overlooked.

**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.

**What Style Is It?**

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.

**About the presenter**

Steven Engelhart 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 a series of tours of historic places during the summer and fall; conducting workshops; giving slide presentations on a variety of subjects; publishing a Newsletter; staffing Camp Santanoni, and providing technical assistance to individuals, organizations and local governments. Steven is a native of the region and has a bachelors degree from SUNY Plattsburgh and a masters degree in historic preservation from the University of Vermont. He is the author of *Crossing the River: Historic Bridges of the AuSable River*, a small book about bridges and local history of the AuSable Valley. He resides in Wadhams.