

# ADIRONDACK ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

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*Lustron house, Plattsburgh. The small window between the two picture windows is characteristic of this three-bedroom Westchester model. There are four Lustron houses in Plattsburgh, and one in Saranac Lake. (AARCH Collection)*

## THE LUSTRON HOUSE: THE ENDANGERED SPECIES OF THE POST-WORLD WAR II PREFABRICATED HOUSING INDUSTRY

By Kimberly Konrad Alvarez

*In 2006, through a grant from PreserveNY, Historic Albany Foundation with the author working as project coordinator, conducted a state-wide resource survey of the Lustron homes in New York and nominated this mid-century prefabricated building type to the National Register of Historic Places as a Multiple-Property Designation. AARCH participated in this survey, documenting the Lustron houses located in the Adirondack region, in part to help bring attention to those structures that were built during the mid-twentieth century. Through AARCH's newsletters, website, lectures, and tours, architecture of the more recent past is a topic that we are committed to spending more time and attention to, thus fulfilling our mission to preservation and education.*

When considering our historic built environment and modern architectural

history, we cannot ignore the building booms, which over time have become an integral part of this history. These periods of increased construction, have often involved the use of new and innovative materials and construction techniques resulting in unique building styles, design features and architectural achievements. The modern architectural movement was in essence about such innovation. The Lustron house, designed and built in response to the housing crisis after World War II, is one of the best examples of innovation not only in terms of its use of porcelain enameled steel and prefabricated construction techniques but also with regard to the methodologies employed to produce, market, distribute and erect these dwellings.

The Lustron house, one of the most recognized and iconic prefabricated homes

developed in the post-war era, came out of a period of much exploration and experimentation in the manufacturing of domestic architecture. It was touted as being the culmination of this experimentation and the crowning achievement of the prefab housing industry in the late 1940s. Carl Strandlund, the visionary behind the Lustron Corporation, is closely linked to this success as an inventor who strived to develop the efficient assembly of products. He accomplished this by adapting his ideas and creations to meeting the needs of the housing market crisis. By employing a unique assembly-line production and distribution system, offering a modern and streamlined design with abundant traditional and contemporary amenities, and a liberal infusion of federal funding, the goal of the Lustron all-steel house was to facilitate the end of the most severe housing shortage crisis that the United States had ever experienced.

The concept of prefabricated houses was certainly not unique to the Lustron House. In fact, prefabrication had its roots in the beginning of the Industrial Revolution with the concept of mass producing building component parts in order to facilitate a building boom. As mechanization took command, fully prefabricated homes became most popular following the industrial revolution of the 19th century. The introduction of the assembly line, improved mass production methods combined with increased freight and transportation systems all contributed to their popularity. Architects and inventors were experimenting by the early part of the twentieth century with all types of efficient systems for producing housing.

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## THE LUSTRON HOUSE

### LUSTRON MODEL TYPES

Lustron houses came in four exterior color choices: surf blue, maize yellow, desert tan, and dove gray, trimmed in eggshell white and featuring dark gray roofing tiles. On the interior, a neutral light gray, blue, light yellow, and pink were available.

The Lustron house came in the following models:

Esquire: Lustron prototype model with a blue and yellow exterior; two bedroom house with a total of 990 square feet. One corner on the exterior of the house featured a recessed entry porch measuring 6 x 12 feet.

Westchester: The most popular design, the Westchester was available as either a two-bedroom or three-bedroom house. The two-bedroom house (Model 02) had a total of 1085 square feet. One corner on the exterior featured a recessed entry porch measuring 6 x 12 feet. The three-bedroom house (Model 03) had a total of 1209 square feet. There was not a recessed entry on the 03 model; however, the entry was protected by an attached canopy.

Westchester Deluxe and Standard: In 1949 Lustron changed the way it marketed the Westchester model.

- Deluxe two-three bedrooms (Models 02/03) offered “many deluxe features including built-in bookshelves, bedroom vanity-storage wall, eleven closets and overhead storage cabinets, oil or gas radiant panel heating, Thor dishwasher-clotheswasher combination, china cabinet passthrough, large picture windows, large service and storage area,” a bay window, and floor tile. Kitchen wall panels were two feet square.
- Standard 2 and 3 bedrooms (Models 021/031) did not have as many built-in amenities or a bay window, and did not come with floor tile. The kitchen wall panels measured 2 x 8 feet.

Newport: Smaller and less expensive than the Westchester, the Newport had only two windows per side. The two-bedroom house did not have the recessed porch that appears on the two-bedroom Westchester.

- Two-bedroom (Model 023) measured 23 x 31 feet, with a total of 713 square feet.
- Three-bedroom (Model 033) measured 31 x 31 feet, with a total of 961 square feet.

Meadowbrook: essentially the same as the Newport except two feet longer.

- Two-bedroom (Model 022) measured 25 x 31 feet, with a total of 775 square feet.
- Three-bedroom (Model 032) measured 33 x 31 feet, with a total of 1,023 square feet.

In England, a post-World War I housing shortage and a simultaneous steel surplus resulted in at least two successful factory-made metal houses—the “Weir” and the “Athol” models, both designed in 1924 and constructed with timber framing and clad in steel. The Dorlonco house of the 1920s eliminated wood in its construction and instead combined a steel frame with a skin of metal panels covered with cement. In America, Buckminster Fuller introduced his first Dymaxion House in 1927. In Germany, the Muche-Paulick steel house (1926) had a Bauhaus design with enameled steel wall panels with rubber gasket trim. Neither ever reached full production.

As in Europe, America suffered through some trying times between World Wars and specifically after the Great Depression in the late 1920s. The resulting economic conditions and series of housing shortages in the United States had a profound effect on the housing industry, forcing the reexamination of the role that prefabrication played in the production of affordable and available single-family houses. In 1932, Charles Bacon Rowley & Associates of Cleveland, Ohio, designed the first American prototype of a house with interlocking enameled steel panels as the exterior skin. That same year, the

American Rolling Mills Company (ARMCO) and Ferro Companies produced in a cooperative effort, the Armco-Ferro house, a frameless structure built of load-bearing enameled steel. Other corporations tried their own experiments with prefabricated steel houses in the early 1930s including General Houses, Inc. (Chicago), American Houses, Inc. (New York), and National Houses, Inc. (Lafayette, Indiana).

The 1933 Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago was one of the first fairs to popularize experimental demonstration houses to the public. Much of the focus during this fair was centered on the use of steel for housing stock. More than a dozen firms exhibited prefab steel houses, but only two thirds of these prefab housing companies used steel as a major component in their products. Typically, technical problems such as condensation, corrosion, and insulation hindered their experiments and the resulting final products. In addition, the major investment needed for raw materials and equipment for mass production, as well as the critical lack of access to an organized distribution network drove the unit cost of each house too high to be attractive to potential buyers. At the same time, the experimental nature of these houses limited their corporate support.

Other technological advances in the housing industry in general, such as the introduction of balloon framing and the standard four-foot construction module may have had an impact on the lack of success of prefab steel houses.

Despite the number of prefabricated house designs making use of steel, or enameled modular panels, homebuyers still saw these metal houses as “out of the norm,” too experimental, temporary, and ultimately too expensive. Each company only built a few hundred houses because of these public conceptions and the fact that production and steel supplies came to an abrupt halt once the United States entered into World War II.

In the 1940s, although the housing industry was ready to accept mass-produced or prefabricated housing, the restriction or rationing of many consumer products during the World Wars further crippled most domestic industries. When World War II ended in 1945, approximately 12 million soldiers returned home looking for jobs, homes, and financial security, but instead found an unprecedented housing crisis. Once again the government looked to the prefab industry for an immediate solution. Corporations such as U.S. Steel, Republic Steel, the Homosote Company, General

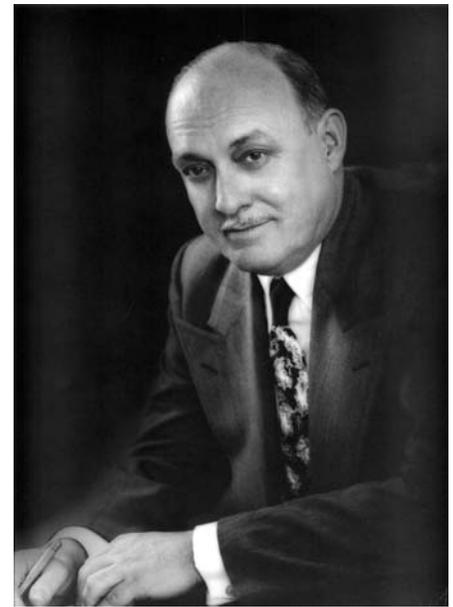
Electric, and Westinghouse Electric began looking at the success of the American automobile companies, specifically Ford and General Motors, and how they could mimic and adapt mass-production techniques to tap into the new housing market. Congress voted in 1946 to fund research and help subsidize production of prefabricated housing. The Veterans Emergency Housing Act of 1946 granted surplus war plants to prefab manufacturing companies, allocated scarce resources and promised government loans through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC). This essentially made prefabricated housing a peacetime priority.

Under the stimulus of government support, nearly 300 hundred companies entered the prefabricated housing industry in the late 1940s. Of these, only three were chosen to receive direct federal loans. Two of the three—General Panel Corporation (1942-1951) and the Lustron Corporation (1946-1950)—were subsidized to produce steel houses. Carl Strandlund, an engineer previously vice-president of the Chicago Vitreous Enamel Products Company, founded the Lustron Corporation. After developing a prototype house in Illinois, the Lustron Corporation won support for its assembly-line produced porcelain enameled steel houses and a commitment of federal financing to cover the cost of the first 15,000 homes produced. The Lustron Corporation immediately established a work plan that involved a major national advertising campaign to build interest and demand for their product while the former Curtiss-Wright aircraft plant in Columbus, Ohio, was outfitted with manufacturing equipment along a massive assembly line to efficiently manufacture a house in 400 man-hours from the time the raw material entered the plant until the structure was erected on its site. The feeling prevalent

with the company was that they were on the verge of another industrial revolution and that they were going to be the General Motors of the housing industry. As they were produced, each individual house component was fitted onto a flatbed trailer in the order in which they would be taken off for assembly at the site. In the spirit of true efficiency, these custom designed trailers actually served three functions. They were used as rolling platforms that moved along the assembly line on the plant floor; then they carried the 30,000 pieces to dealers or house sites; and lastly, they would haul upward of \$20,000 worth of steel from the mills on their return trip back to the factory.

As part of the nationwide marketing efforts, demonstration homes were fabricated and erected in major cities all over the Midwest and East coast. The first Lustron model home (Serial #1) was constructed and set up for exhibit in New York City on the northeast corner of 52nd Street and the Avenue of the Americas in Manhattan. This model was the newest design—the “Westchester” two-bedroom unit and was furnished and decorated on the interior by McCall’s magazine. Over 60,000 people toured the model house in the sixteen days it was open. This model proved to be highly effective in gaining recognition for the company’s efforts to produce a high-quality, mass-produced house. After the public demonstration of the Lustron house in New York City, the company explained that the houses, similar to the auto industry would be sold through a network of authorized dealerships and announced its first three franchised dealers for the New York metropolitan area.

While Strandlund intended to manufacture 30,000 houses a year, this goal was never reached. After four years, 1946—1950, the



*Carl Strandlund, creator of the Lustron house.*  
([www.lustronpreservation.org](http://www.lustronpreservation.org))

corporation folded with a final production of only 2,680 houses. The Lustron Corporation made several business decisions that seriously undermined the company’s potential success. First, the company underestimated the time and money needed to achieve efficient mass-production. Second, it never established the proper distribution system to handle high volume sales. These miscalculations were critical. In addition to the 19 months it took to set up its plant and begin producing homes on a regular basis, the housing crisis had largely passed and this unusual house was competing in a rebounded market. Lastly, because production levels were low, the cost of each house steadily escalated.

The collapse of the Lustron Corporation however, should not overshadow the company’s substantial achievements. The popular acceptance of the design challenged the notion that the American public would never live in factory-made housing or that metal prefabs could succeed only as temporary solutions in crisis situations. No other venture had so thoroughly applied the methods of the assembly line in the construction of houses. Today, after nearly 60 years, an estimated 1,850 houses exist in the country with 94 Lustrons in New York State alone.

*(continued on page 4)*



*Interior, Lustron house*  
([www.lustronpreservation.org](http://www.lustronpreservation.org))



*Lustron prototype, Hinsdale, Illinois*  
([www.lustronpreservation.org](http://www.lustronpreservation.org))

## THE LUSTRON HOUSE



*Detail of Lustron house, Plattsburgh, NY  
(AARCH Collection)*

Some states and municipalities have begun to recognize these unusual dwellings as significant architectural structures and have encouraged their documentation and preservation. In most areas, however, these buildings are offered little protection. Ironically, while originally touted as requiring very little maintenance because of their prefab construction, a majority of Lustron owners have either painted the enameled finishes, replaced the steel roofs and windows or covered the interior and exterior walls with drywall or vinyl siding. Such misinformed renovations result in the compromised character and integrity of the few remaining Lustron houses instead of embracing the unique nature of the original materials and design intent.

Lustron preservation, however, has not gone unrecognized as an important endeavor. The Midwest Office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation has recently launched a Lustron website (<http://www.lustronpreservation.org>) with a grant from the National Park Service and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. The goal of this initiative is to help owners and advocates preserve Lustron homes by providing high-quality technical information and a forum for the exchange of information via the internet.

About the author: Kimberly Konrad Alvarez is an independent preservation consultant (Landmark Consulting, Albany, NY). Her article on Lustron houses first appeared in the summer 2008 issue of Docomomo.

## NEWS AND NOTES

**Sabbath Day Point:** Grace Memorial Chapel on Sabbath Day Point in Silver Bay recently renovated its stained glass windows. The windows on the William B. Tuthill-designed building were removed, repaired, re-leaded and re-installed by Clerkin-Higgins Stained Glass Studio, Brooklyn, New York. This completed a multi-year project to restore all of the windows in time for the chapel's 125th anniversary, which was celebrated in 2009.

**Town of Brighton:** The Brighton Town Hall, a one-story bungalow, was designed and built in 1914 by local master builder Ben Muncil. In 2003 the hall was placed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. In order to make the necessary repairs to the structure, a citizens committee initially obtained funding from the New York State Council on the Arts Technical Assistance Program, which provided matching funds to the Town of Brighton for a Reuse and Design and Limited Conditions Assessment report conducted by the architectural firm Crawford and Stearns in October 2003. The firm has also completed architectural drawings for the restoration and addition. Additional funding came from the following: Member item grants from both Senator Betty Little (\$40,000) and Assemblywoman Janet Duprey (\$10,000); private donations (\$26,000); and from the Town of Brighton (\$32,000). Recently, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation awarded the town a grant that will cover 50 percent of the cost of the project.

**Chesterfield:** The Ausable Chasm Corporation has turned over the keys of the historic 19th-century sandstone Estes House to Gerald Morrow, Town of Chesterfield Supervisor. Morrow has forged a unique partnership between the Town, the Chasm Corporation and the North Country Underground Railroad Historical Association. Under Morrow's supervision, efforts to transform the Estes House into the Town's visitor's interpretive center have begun. The Center, opening in the spring of 2010, will be operated by the North Country Underground Railroad Historical Association, while the Chasm Corporation will continue to maintain the grounds. AES Northeast of Plattsburgh will oversee the renovations. Design Divisions, Inc. of Amherst, Massachusetts, will design state-of-the-art exhibits that will relate stories of fugitives from slavery who traveled through northeastern New York and the dedicated men and women who assisted them.

**Crown Point:** On December 28, the historic 1929 Lake Champlain Bridge was demolished. The decision was made on November 9, and was endorsed by the governors of New York and Vermont. This announcement came less than one month after the bridge was closed to all traffic on October 16 because of concerns about its structural condition and its ability to safely carry traffic. An engineering analysis by HNTB Engineering and Architecture drew particular attention to the condition and integrity of the bridge's piers and caissons and ultimately recommended that "the



*Lake Champlain Bridge, 2007  
(AARCH Collection)*

existing bridge be razed in a controlled manner eliminating the risk of sudden, potentially catastrophic bridge failure."

AARCH and other advocates raised questions about the engineering analysis. Chief among them was that the analysis consistently refers to the bridge's piers and caissons as being made of "unreinforced concrete" and, therefore, susceptible to sudden and catastrophic failure. There is ample evidence, however, in the "as built" drawings and contemporary reports that show a fair amount of structural steel in these components. Would factoring for this have changed the outcome? Perhaps not, but an even closer look and/or second opinion seemed warranted. This evidence notwithstanding, the force of both governments at the highest levels, from elected officials, from public opinion (frustrated by the bridge closure), and the apparent acquiescence of the regulators involved, left no room for any other outcome here. Both the Preservation Trust



## CAMP SANTANONI SKI TOUR Sunday, February 7

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 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. 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-members. Reservations are required by calling AARCH at: (518) 834-9328.

of Vermont and AARCH voted against the decision to demolish and replace the bridge as members of the Lake Champlain Bridge Public Advisory Committee.

The tragedy here is that none of this should have happened. Had the states better cared for the bridge over the last several decades, we would not have lost a nationally significant work of civil engineering and an iconic regional landmark and the thousands of people who use the bridge every day for work and everyday life would not be suffering the costly inconvenience of all of the additional travel now required by the bridge's closure.

AARCH has continued to serve on the Public Advisory Committee to promote the widely popular idea of building a new "signature" bridge at the site and to find a number of ways to honor the historic bridge. A new design was voted on and accepted December 15, 2009. We still intend to erect two "wayside exhibits," outdoor panels located on either side of the crossing, to celebrate and interpret the old bridge.

**Elizabethtown:** A citizen's committee is forming to restore and preserve the stained glass windows in the Town Hall. The project will include interior renovations to expose the original woodwork. For more information, contact Maggie Bartley at (518) 873-9225 or via email at: [msbartley@charter.net](mailto:msbartley@charter.net).

**Essex:** The Essex Heritage Center opened officially in September with a ribbon-cutting ceremony and reception. The center, located in the former 1867 Schoolhouse on Route 22, offers exhibits pertaining to the history of the village, and serves as a visitor's interpretive center. It will be operated by the Essex Community Heritage Organization.

**Northampton:** The Fulton County Town of Northampton Historic Commission presented a plaque of recognition on October 23 to the Northampton United Methodist Church at Fish House. The plaque marks the designation of the church as an official local historic site. Accepting the plaque were Rev. Jerry Oliver, pastor, and Clark Reichel, chairman of the board of trustees. The Greek Revival style church was erected in 1859 and has been in continuous use since.

**Northville/Northampton:** In 2008, the Preservation League of New York State awarded the Northville/Northampton Historic Landmark Commission a \$5,000 grant to complete a reconnaissance level survey of the town of Northampton, and village of Northville. Completed in 2009, the survey will be used in part to help further educate the community on the importance of preserving its cultural resources.

**Keeseville:** The abandoned lot at the corner of Main and Front Streets has been turned into the Veterans Memorial Park. A granite sculpture depicting a soldier carrying a



*Gazebo, Champlain, NY*  
(Photo courtesy of David Patrick)

rifle, designed and created by Jerry Williams, and the park were dedicated on Veteran's Day. Funds for the sculpture were provided by George Moore.

**Champlain:** The Gazebo, built in 1801 by Champlain founder Pliny Moore, was moved from his homestead to the Glenwood Cemetery and has been restored. West Brothers of Chazy did the construction renovations, which included re-using the original oak, and replacing newer pine where needed, and adding a cedar shingle roof.

**Ticonderoga:** The 1894 Frazier Bridge has a new surface. Brick pavers were installed and extensive masonry repairs were completed with the financial support of a member item grant through Senator Betty Little. Work on the bridge was done by the Town Highway Department, Northwoods Masonry, and the volunteers from Reale Construction.



*Dr. Jack Sheltmire, Camp Pine Knot, Raquette Lake, September 2009 (AARCH Collection)*

**Raquette Lake:** Dr. Jack Sheltmire, who has directed the Center for Environmental and Outdoor Education at SUNY Cortland since 2000, is retiring in June 2010. He will be designated director emeritus of the center. Jack has also led the AARCH Raquette Lake and Environs tour for a number of years, and will be greatly missed.

**New Publications:**

*Santanoni: From Japanese Temple to Life at an Adirondack Camp*, Robert Engel, Howard Kirschenbaum, and Paul Malo, Adirondack Architectural Heritage, 2009. This second edition, available through AARCH, at [www.aarch.org/publications/pub.html](http://www.aarch.org/publications/pub.html), includes an afterword by Howie Kirschenbaum.

*Tales from the Deserted Village*, by Lee Manchester, Makebelieve Publishing, 2009. This is the first in the Deserted Village series about the McIntyre iron works and the Tahawus Club in Newcomb, and contains 19th-century accounts of visitors to the site.

*Annals of the Deserted Village* by Lee Manchester, Makebelieve Publishing, 2009. This anthology pertains to the McIntyre iron works and the former Tahawus Club at the Upper Works in Newcomb. Both anthologies by Manchester are available at: [www.lulu.com/DesertedVillage](http://www.lulu.com/DesertedVillage).

*Essex on Lake Champlain* by David Hislop, Jr., Arcadia Publishing, 2009, covers the importance of Essex's role in lake commerce. The images in the book document the mansions of the merchants and houses of the workers, and are from the collections of the Essex Heritage Center of the Essex Community Heritage Organization.

**PROPERTIES LISTED ON THE STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES IN 2009**

Properties newly listed on the New York State Register:

- David Rayfiel House, Day, Saratoga County
- Methodist Episcopal Church, Stony Creek, Warren County
- Sunday Rock, Colton, St. Lawrence County
- Willsboro School, Willsboro, Essex County

Properties newly listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

- Lake Champlain Bridge, Crown Point, Essex County, demolished December 2009
- Lake Pleasant Town Hall, Speculator, Hamilton County
- Loon Lake Mountain Fire Tower, Loon Lake, Franklin County
- 1932 Olympic Bobsled Run, Lake Placid, Essex County
- The Hedges, Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton County
- Whiteface Veterans Memorial Highway, Wilmington, 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](http://www.aarch.org) or the National Park Service website at: [www.cr.nps.gov/nr](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr)



*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 Agency*

**AARCH'S FIRST ANNUAL BENEFIT GOLF TOURNAMENT HELD**

We held our first annual golf benefit tournament on September 1st at the Westport Country Club. The event was a success, and we would like to thank the individuals, businesses and clubs who donated items for this event:

- Sally & Tom Hoy
- Elizabeth Woodbury Kasius
- Patricia Marsh
- Patty Zoli
- Ausable Chasm (Tim Bresett)
- Lazy River Farms
- Northway Golf Center
- Notecards by Liza
- Moose River House B&B (Stuart de Camp)
- Pennysaver
- Rock Bottom Golf (Tom Rath)
- Cronin's Golf Club
- Crown Plaza Golf Club
- Glens Falls Country Club (Tom Haggerty)
- High Peaks Golf Course
- Inlet Golf Club
- Kingswood Golf Club
- Queensbury Golf Club
- Sagamore Resort Golf Course
- Saranac Inn Golf & Country Club
- Thendara Golf Club
- Ticonderoga Golf Course
- Top of the World Golf Course
- Westport Country Club
- Whiteface Golf Club

**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 2010 AARCH Award, nominations must be submitted by June 1, 2010. For more information on our awards program and to obtain a nomination form, contact AARCH by calling (518) 834-9328 or visit our website at: [www.aarch.org](http://www.aarch.org).

## AARCH 2009 BENEFIT EVENT

We held a successful silent auction at our benefit event at South Farm, Essex, on August 29. The event was catered by Town and Country Gourmet. Thanks to these individuals and businesses who donated items for this event:

- Adirondack Life
- Ausable Chasm Corporation
- Jan and Harold Bedoukian
- Duncan and Caroline Cameron
- Kimmey Decker
- James Higgins, III
- Bill and Meredith Johnston
- Howie Kirschenbaum
- Nils Luderowski
- Jane Mackintosh
- Patricia Marsh
- Steve Maselli (Old Adirondack, Inc.)
- Phebe Thorne
- Darren Tracy
- Rick Weerts
- Mark Wilcox (Summer Antiques)
- Janice Woodbury

## AARCH'S ANNUAL RAFFLE IS A HUGE SUCCESS

We extend our appreciation to all who participated and to those who donated prizes. On October 14, the winning tickets were drawn for our 13th annual raffle.

The winners were:

**J. Richard Manier**

One year membership to the Adirondack Museum

**Janet Murray**

Overnight for two at The Woods Inn

**Marisa Pawlewicz**

Family pass to Ausable Chasm

**Martha Pollock**

Weekend for two at Greystone

**Peter & Colleen Prescott**

Gilded Age Tour for two on Raquette Lake

**Whitney Rhine**

Two night stay for two at Morningside Camps and Cottages

**Elizabeth Stewart**

Overnight for two at The Hedges

**Linda Taverni**

Weekend for two at Silver Bay

**Renee Wiles**

Signed copy of *Camp Santanoni: From Japanese Temple to Life at an Adirondack Great Camp*

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Please mail checks to: AARCH, 1790 Main Street, Civic Center Suite 37, Keeseville, NY 12944

## SAVE THE DATES 2010

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Bonnie DeGolyer *Administrative Assistant*

Please keep the following dates in mind for our 2010 season:

- Saturday, July 17: AARCH Benefit Event, Werrenrath Camp, Chazy Lake
- Monday, August 30: AARCH Benefit Golf Tournament, Whiteface Golf Club, Lake Placid
- Monday, September 27: AARCH Awards Luncheon, Mirror Lake Inn, Lake Placid
- Friday, September 16—20: *Exploring the Adirondacks: An Architectural Tour of a Great Rustic Tradition*. Join us for four full days of lectures and tours that will focus on the rustic architecture of the Adirondacks. We will visit camps at Raquette Lake, Upper Saranac Lake, and more. Accommodations and meals will be at the Mirror Lake Inn, Lake Placid. For additional information visit the AARCH website at [www.aarch.org](http://www.aarch.org), call (518) 834-9953, or contact Susan Arena at: [susan@aarch.org](mailto:susan@aarch.org).

### 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.



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