

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 REGISTRATION FORM

OMB NO. 1024-0018, NPS FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets. Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
 other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number _____ | | not for publication
 city, town Harrietstown | | vicinity _____
 state New York code NY county Franklin code 033 zip code 12983

3. Classification

Ownership of property	Category	Number of resources within property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	_____	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>27</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>27</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listings: Village of Saranac Lake
Multiple Documentation Form
 Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, this property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Julia S. Stroh _____ 3/31/92
 Signature of certifying official Date
 Deputy for Historic Preservation
 State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

 Signature of commenting or other official Date

 State or federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. see continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

 Signature of keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(enter categories from instructions)
Single and multiple family dwellings,
medical offices, churches, research
laboratory

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)
Single and multiple family dwellings,
medical offices, churches

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival,
Gothic Revival, Bungalow

Materials(enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, stone, brick
walls wood clapboard, shingles
Stone
roof Asphalt shingle, slate
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Church Street Historic District is located at the center of the incorporated village of Saranac Lake within the bounds of the town of Harrietstown in Franklin County. It encompasses approximately two blocks of structures, extending southward along property lines from the intersection of Church Street and Main Street to Helen Street on the eastern side and beyond St. Bernard Street on the western side to include the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Beyond the southern boundary of the district, modern intrusions, irregular setbacks, and larger lot sizes fragment the residential streetscape pattern of the Church Street Historic District. The district is level, with a steep downward slope to the river on Church Street Extension defining the northernmost edge and the steep slopes of Helen Hill rising beyond the eastern edge of the district.

Church Street is one of the five original streets of Saranac Lake. Connecting River Street to Main Street within the curve of the Saranac River, it forms the third leg of the central triangle at the heart of Saranac Lake's development. The commercial center of the village and the Berkeley Square Historic District are contiguous to the Main Street end of the Church Street Historic District. The dense early twentieth century residential neighborhood of Helen Hill borders the district on the east. Within the district bounds, Church Street and Main Street are tree-lined, with well-maintained sidewalks and front lawns. The buildings conform to a consistent setback and spacing and are constructed of compatible materials.

[X] see continuation sheet

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The Church Street Historic District includes a total of twenty-seven contributing and two non-contributing structures. Among the primary buildings are three of the four churches founded in the village before 1890, a medical laboratory, two libraries, ten homes and offices of members of the local medical profession, and at least six cure cottages, as well as seven early carriage houses and garages. The majority of the buildings were constructed between the late 1870s and 1900, with six houses undergoing major renovations and alterations in the first few decades of the Twentieth century. With the sole exception of the non-contributing Paul Smith's College Residence built in 1987, all of the structures within the district had attained their present configuration by 1930 and most have remained intact in subsequent years. At least eight buildings have been documented as architect-designed, either in the initial construction as in St. Luke's Church (R.M. Upjohn, 1878), William Coulter's design for Dr. Edward R. Baldwin's house at 6 Church Street (1899), and the four J. Lawrence Aspinwall buildings - St. Luke's Rectory (c.1893) and Parish Hall (1891) at 119 and 121 Main Street, E.L. Trudeau's house at 5 Church Street (1894), and the Saranac Laboratory at 7 Church Street (1894) - or in subsequent major remodelings such as Scopes & Feustmann's work on Dr. Lawrason Brown's house, 104 Main Street, and Dr. Kinghourn's house, 14 Church Street

The majority of the buildings are two and one-half story, wood frame structures, with asphalt shingled gable or gambrel roofs, dormers, and wooden clapboard or shingle siding. Notable exceptions are the rough-hewn masonry and brick walls of the Saranac Laboratory and the Methodist Church, and the stuccoed Bungalow at 118 Main Street. Almost all of the residences within the district are known to have housed tuberculous patients in the past and exhibit characteristic features of curing use, such as deep open verandas, second story sleeping porches enclosed with sliding glass panels or grouped sash windows, extra-wide doorways, larger-than-usual dining rooms, dumbwaiters, and call bell systems.

The architectural styles represented include all of those styles typically built in the village of Saranac Lake in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth century. Among the earliest were the structures along Main Street. The Episcopal Church of St. Luke the Beloved Physician (1878-79) built to the design of R.M. Upjohn, and the later St.

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Luke's Parish House (1891), built as the Adirondack Library to J. Lawrence Aspirwall's design, both display the sharply pitched gable rooflines, decorated vergeboards and cross-bracing, and board-and-batten siding typical of the Gothic Revival style. The First Presbyterian Church at 23 Church Street retains its vernacular Carpenter Gothic detailing in the steep cross-gabled roof and vaulted ceiling, interior wainscoting and woodwork, and rose window.

The First United Methodist Church at 19 Church Street exemplifies the twentieth century manifestations of the Gothic style in its stone Gothic arches, corner tower, buttresses, stained-glass windows with stone tracery, and wooden interior ceiling vaulting.

The Conklin Cottage at 108 Main Street (pre-1879), the Werle Cottages at 110 Main and 2 Church Street Extension, and the Dr. Gedroiz house at 17 Church Street were all built in the Queen Anne style in the late 1870s or early 1880s, and still retain typical features such as bay windows, multi-paned sash, fishscale shingles or siding, and embossed metal roofs despite subsequent additions and alterations. Dr. Frank Kendall's house, 12 Church Street (c.1885), retains characteristic asymmetrical massing, multiple gables, decorative vergeboards and stickwork trim.

Dr. Lawrason Brown's house at 104 Main Street (1895) underwent major additions and alterations in 1907 under Scopes and Feustmann, who remodeled the cottage into a twelve room Colonial Revival style residence and office. The Werle Cottages were similarly updated when moved to create the new Church Street Extension in ca.1930. Other fine examples of the Colonial Revival style can be found in the symmetrical facades, regular fenestration, hipped and gambrel roofs, and classically detailed entrance surrounds, porches, and dormers of the Lea House, 8 Church Street (ca.1882); Dr. Edward L. Trudeau's house, 5 Church Street (1894), as designed by J. Lawrence Aspirwall; Dr. Edward R. Baldwin's house, 6 Church Street, completed in 1900; and Dr. Price's house, 116 Main Street (1910).

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The Kinghorn-Sageman house at 14 Church Street (ca.1880) was dramatically remodeled under the guidance of local architects Scopes & Feustmann in 1917 to create the district's only example of Tudor Revival architecture. Among its characteristic stylistic features are decorative half-timbering, asymmetry, multiple roof gables, grouped fenestration with multi-paned sash, a prominent chimney, and a stone foundation.

An unusual large stucco Bungalow built by a local realtor, 118 Main Street, exemplifies the Craftsman/Bungalow style with its low-pitched gable roof with wide eaves and broad dormers, asymmetrically placed front entrance porch with Colonial Revival posts on piers, and multiple-paned windows.

A more detailed building list follows:

2 Church Street Werle Cottage/Town House (formerly 110 Main Street)

Two and one-half story, three by two-bay, gable roofed, wood frame Queen Anne style residence (ca.1880) clad in wooden clapboard and shingles with asphalt shingle roof and shed-roofed dormer across Church Street facade over gable roofed one-story cure porch. Fenestration in dormer and throughout house is Queen Anne-inspired multiple-lights-over-one sash with sliding glazed panels in first floor cure porch. Two stacks of two-story cure porches at the rear have grouped six-over-one sash windows and shed roofs. Building was turned sideways and moved downhill to current location circa 1930 when Church Street was extended through its previous site. This was originally 110 Main and current 110 was 112 Main Street.

4 Church Street Church of St. Luke the Beloved Physician

One-story wood frame Gothic Revival style church (1879) with steep asphalt shingle roof, board-and-batten and shingle walls, small open belltower, decorative vergeboard in gable end (rebuilt in late 1980s), and gabled entrance enclosure. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical, including paired, pointed arch stained glass windows in the chancel and a rose window in the western wall. Interior

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woodwork includes the original wooden scissor trusses. Designed by R.M. Upjohn, the church was built by local contractor, R. Eugene Woodruff. Construction of the church began in May 1878 and was completed in January 1879. It was remodeled in 1938-39 with enlargement of sanctuary, paneling, new altar and reredos, and rearranging of windows in chancel, creating side chapel and new sacristy.

5 Church Street Dr. Edward Trudeau house and office

Two and one-half story, three by eight-bay, Colonial Revival wood frame residence (1894, J. Lawrence Aspinwall) on stone foundation, clad in wooden clapboard with an asphalt shingle clad hipped roof, gabled dormers, prominent cornice and Italianate brackets, narrow Doric corner pilasters, and multiple hipped-roofed wings. A second-story cure porch on brackets has sliding glass panels of eight lights each. Original office entrance on Main Street (northern) facade has ornate large-scale sidelights of clear leaded glass in an oval pattern, and entrance surround includes a decorative carved garland-and-ribbon panel. Fenestration throughout is regular and symmetrical, being primarily six-over-one sash, with oriel windows on the eastern facade. Modern air conditioners have been inserted into wall along eastern facade, just below the cornice.

6 Church Street Baldwin House

Two and one-half story, wood frame residence (1899-1900, William L. Coulter) with asphalt shingled hipped roof and deep eaves, faced in beadboard; wooden shingle walls, multiple dormers and wings; first floor wrap-around veranda with shingled pediment walls and Colonial Revival detailing; and regular fenestration, primarily two-over-two sash. A contributing gabled two-story, two-bay, wood frame stucco garage with apartment above, partial slate roof, shed dormers, and paired six-over-six sash (ca.1930) is built into the steep hillside to the rear of the property.

7 Church Street Saranac Laboratory

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Two-story, three by three-bay, brick and stone laboratory with slate clad hipped roof (1894, J. Lawrence Aspirwall). The laboratory was expanded in a 1928 with a brick, three by five-bay, flat-roofed addition (the John Black Memorial Library) to south. A second story was added to the addition in 1935 and the right front facade of the second floor in the original building was enlarged to match new addition. Fenestration of the addition is original, regular and symmetrical; the sash in the older sections were replaced ca.1977 with smaller six-over-six sash. The stone used is a amphibole pyroxene gneiss apparently from Brewster Mountain, about 2.5 miles from the village, the same source as for the Union Depot.

8 Church Street Charles M. Lea House

A two and one-half story, three by three-bay, wood frame Colonial Revival residence (ca.1882) with gambrel roof, gabled dormers, clapboard walls with fishscale shingles in top portions of gambrel ends, interior chimney, Colonial Revival entrance portico with elliptical fanlight and sidelights at door, and a columned porte-cochere topped by a gable-roofed cure porch. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical, being mostly six-over-six sash with sliding glass panels on the cure porch and a bay window below. An attached three-bay wood frame gable-roofed carriage house/garage extends to the rear of the house. The house was built ca.1882 by Charles Lea of the major medical publishing firm of Lea Brothers & Co. in Philadelphia. The ground floor was converted to physician's offices in early Twentieth century. Bedrooms on upper floors were converted to offices for doctors and apartment units in 1955 with William G. Distin as the project architect.

12 Church Street Dr. Frank Kendall residence

The two and one-half story, wood frame Queen Anne style residence (pre-1895) with cross-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof, asymmetrically placed gabled entrance porch, aluminum siding, gently flared vergeboards, decorative gable cross bracing, and brackets. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical in a variety of configurations and sizes, including two-over-two and four-over-four sash, a one-story-bay window,

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paired narrow windows, and multiple-light fixed pane windows. Property includes a contributing one-story barn with exterior sliding door and a one-and-one-half-story carriage house/garage with apartment above, six-over-six sash, overhead doors.

13 Church Street Paul Smith's College Residence Hall

Non-contributing two-story, asphalt shingled gable-roofed, red brick student dormitory built in 1987 on the site of the former Jewish Community Center and Northwood Sanatorium.

14 Church Street Kinghorn-Sageman House

A two and one-half story, half-timbered Tudor Revival residence (ca.1880, remodeled in 1917, Scopes & Feustmann) of stucco on wood frame and fieldstone foundation, with gabled slate and composition roof, brick chimneys, asymmetrically placed front and side gables and dormers, gabled entrance porch with medieval wooden posts, an enclosed hipped roof front veranda with continuous six-over-six sash windows and shallow second-story-bay window, a two-story half-timbered cure porch enclosed with twelve-pane sliding panels. Balance of fenestration is asymmetrical and irregular in a variety of configurations and sizes including fixed panes and one-over-sash. Property contains a one and one-half story carriage house/garage with steeply pitched slate and shingled gable roof, clapboard siding and two early overhead doors.

16 Church Street William Madden house

A two and one-half story, three-bay, wood frame residence built 1889 with narrow wooden clapboards, sidehall entrance with narrow rectangular sidelights, central chimney in wing, a tin-clad hipped-roofed wrap-around porch enclosed with twelve-light sliding panels, and first-floor-bay window. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical, primarily being two-over-two sash with the exception of porch panels. A second floor sleeping porch with sliding glass panels extends from the rear of the

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main house; a later one-story Colonial Revival rear extension on the wing has six-over-six sash windows and a stucco first floor. The property also contains a contributing one and one-half story stucco Colonial Revival two-bay carriage house/garage on the southeastern corner of the lot.

17 Church Street Dr. Anthony Gedroiz house

A two-story, two by two-bay, wood frame residence (ca.1880) with a one and one-half story side wing and narrower two-story rear extension, all with patterned metal clad gable roofs, small modern dormer, wooden clapboard, paired and single two-over-two sash windows, central chimney, shallow-bay window in front, and modern paired entrance doors on Church Street. Hipped roof veranda with pedimented entrances and a half-hexagon-bay on the St. Bernard Street facade.

19 Church Street First United Methodist Church

Large Gothic-styled stone church (1925-27) with slate clad gable roof, buttresses, massive square corner tower, Gothic-arched stained glass windows and tracery, cross-gabled wings, and raised basement. Stone is quartz-bearing syenite quarried at Ray Brook, NY, five miles away. Interior spanned by large Gothic arches with wooden ceiling vaulting. Built by Branch & Callanan.

23 Church Street First Presbyterian Church of Saranac Lake

One-story symmetrical wood-frame church (1890) built by J.J. O'Connell with steeply pitched cross-gables, central front gable with circular window and a small modern spire, clapboard walls, stained glass windows in a variety of shapes and sizes on a stone foundation. Originally open front porch enclosed in major 1967 exterior alteration. The large bell tower was removed at same time. A freestanding structure on the grounds (1977) houses the original bell. A new one-story rear addition added in the 1980s; all new cedar siding was installed at the same time. Interior retains early woodwork, wainscoting, vaulted ceiling, and rose window.

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104 Main Street Dr. Lawrason Brown's office and residence

A two and one-half story, three by two-bay, wood frame Colonial Revival house built in 1895 and extensively remodeled in 1907 (Scopes & Feustmann) with asphalt gable roof, end chimneys, symmetrically placed shed-roofed dormers and six-over-two sash windows, and a one-story hipped-roof open porch with paired square Doric columns and connecting latticework, and a central pedimented entry. The door has full-length rectangular sidelights with decorative muntins, and elaborate hood molding surround. East end of porch glazed for wind protection. A second story cure porch in the eastern rear of the building has corner windows of six lights each.

108 Main Street Conklin Cottage

A two and one-half story, three-bay, wood frame with asphalt shingle gable roof, end chimneys (one apparently cast concrete block), now clad in aluminum siding and permastone; built before 1879 with major additions and remodeling in the early 1900s. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical, primarily two-over-two sash except for modern (1959) bay window, picture window, dormers in the front, and sliding glass panels on two-story cure porches to the rear (some of the first floor porches have been enclosed). First floor-bay window on eastern facade has stone foundation and two-over-two sash. Modern shed-roofed porch on filigree iron posts over front door and modern-bay.

110 Main Street Werle Cottage (formerly 112 Main)

A two-story, three by five-bay, gable-roofed, wood frame residence (ca.1880) with a fieldstone foundation, two-story, gambrel-roofed, three by three-bay wing, a two-story cure porch on the northeastern corner at the juncture of these wings (enclosed on the first floor), and a two-story cure porch across the rear facade. Fenestration is regular six-over-six sash throughout, with grouped sash on the front facade and in the cure porches, and a bay window in the full basement floor on the Church Street facade. Walls are clad in wooden shingle with simple Colonial Revival

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trim at entrances and on front porches. Lot drops off steeply to rear with fieldstone retaining walls at corner.

116 Main Street Dr. Woods Price home

A two and one-half story, four by three-bay, hipped-roofed, wood frame Colonial Revival residence (1910) with deep eaves and exposed rafter tails, clad in wooden shingles with symmetrically placed roof dormers and second story bay windows, a shed-roofed full-facade veranda with Roman columns and glass screen at eastern end, front door with sidelights, and separate office entrance on western facade with second-story cure porch above. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical, in a variety of configurations including twelve-over-one, six-over-six, and six-over-one sash as well as some modern double glazing.

118 Main Street Dr. John Sutherland home

A one and one-half story, stuccoed Bungalow (ca.1930) with gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, asymmetrically placed gabled entrance porch with Colonial Revival detailing, large second story side dormer and two-story high rear cure porches on the steeply sloping lot. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical, generally one-over-one sash, including a small multiple-paned stained glass window. A matching one car garage, contemporary with the dwelling, is attached to house.

119 Main Street St. Luke's Parish house

A one and one-half story, two by three-bay, wood frame Gothic Revival structure (1891, Lawrence Aspinwall) with asphalt shingles on gable roof, decorated vergeboards, paired east and west-bays, and one-story gabled entrance porch enclosed with beadboard; board and batten trim in gable ends, wooden shingles below, fieldstone foundation. Fenestration is grouped multi-paned sash and stained glass. Inside are beadboard wainscoting and wooden scissors trusses, covered by a dropped ceiling in 1954 when the building was connected to the church under the supervision

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of Distin & Wareham, architects. Additional roof work done in 1980s to strengthen sagging beams.

121 Main Street St. Luke's Rectory

Large two and one-half story, three by four-bay, wood frame Shingle style residence (ca.1893, J. Lawrence Aspinwall) with asphalt shingle clad roof, interior side chimney, single side dormer, a small entrance portico with paired posts and arches, and two second-story porches. Clad in wooden shingles, the house has irregularly placed one-over-one sash windows in a variety of groupings and a Colonial Revival palladian window with diamond-panes and wooden muntins in the gable end facing the street; a second palladian window with half-round top is located in rear on first floor under porch on posts. All primary windows on first floor have diamond-paned transoms.

123 Main Street

A two-story, three by three-bay, wood frame residence (pre-1895) with two-story cross-gabled side wing, irregularly placed two-over-one and fixed pane windows, and two French-door (glazed) entrances from first floor porch. A full second-story cure porch on heavy latticework posts added to main facade by 1931, glazed with paired one-over-one sash windows. Steeply sloping lot has cobblestone retaining walls similar to that of the front porch foundation. Non-contributing detached garage of parapeted concrete block with swinging doors covered with plywood paneling.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations A B C D E F G

<u>Areas of significance</u> <u>Architecture</u> <u>Health care</u> 	<u>Period of Significance</u> <u>ca.1879-1940</u> 	<u>Significant Dates</u> <u>ca.1879-1940</u>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

 	<u>Cultural Affiliation</u> <u>n/a</u>
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<u>Significant Person</u> <u>n/a</u> 	<u>Architect/Builder</u> <u>J. Lawrence Aspinwall, Scopes & Feustmann</u> <u>William L. Coulter, R. Eugene Woodruff,</u> <u>Branch & Callanan, Richard M. Upjohn</u>
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State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Church Street Historic District is historically and architecturally significant as the center of the village's medical and religious activity during the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries. The district contains a number of residences/offices of many of the leading physicians and researchers in the field of pulmonary disease during the period of significance. These facilities include the office and research laboratory of Dr. E.L Trudeau, the founder of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium and internationally recognized leader in the study of tuberculosis. In addition to Trudeau, the medical offices of Dr. Lawrason Brown, Dr. Edward Baldwin, Dr. Frank Kendel, Dr. H.M. Kinghorn and several other noted physicians associated with the development of the village's curing industry are located within the district. The Church Street Historic District is also significant as an intact collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century cure related architecture. The district contains examples of commercial and private cure cottages. In addition, most of the physicians' homes display features associated with the type, since many of them, or members of their families, suffered from tuberculosis. The Church Street Historic District derives additional significance as the center of the village's religious activity during the period of significance. Beginning with the construction of the Church of St. Luke the Beloved Physician under the direction of Dr. E.L. Trudeau in 1877, the Church Street area quickly evolved into the spiritual center of the community. Within twenty years, three of the village's four denominations had established their places of worship on Church Street. By 1900 Church Street had evolved into the medical, social and spiritual core of the village of Saranac Lake.

see continuation sheet

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Church Street initially developed as the center of the village's religious institutions. Four religious denominations were established in Saranac Lake by 1890; three of the four built churches within the Church Street Historic District. Included within the Church Street Historic District are the Church of St. Luke the Beloved Physician, the First United Methodist Church of Saranac Lake, and the First Presbyterian Church of Saranac Lake.

The Episcopal Church was established in 1877 with services held at the Berkeley Hotel by Rev. John Lundy, a Philadelphia clergyman in Saranac Lake for his health. Lundy and fellow winter guests began a fund drive to build a church that same year. After Lundy's departure, Dr. Edward Trudeau took over as chairman of the building committee and carried the project to completion. In 1878-79, Saranac Lake's first church, the Church of St. Luke the Beloved Physician, was constructed by local contractor R. Eugene Woodruff on the corner of Church Street and Main Street, following designs donated by noted church architect, R. M. Upjohn, of New York City.

The church continued to expand, raising money first for a parish hall, then a rectory, both built in the 1890s. Trudeau continued to be involved with St. Luke's, serving as treasurer and warden for thirty-eight years. The parish hall served the entire village from 1891-1907 as headquarters for a free library for the community; it later moved into its own building just west of the district boundaries.

The First United Methodist Church of Saranac Lake was founded in 1838. Initially, services were conducted in private homes with circuit preachers. The congregation was incorporated in 1878, and built their first church ca.1882, just west of Dr. Trudeau's house on Main Street. In 1927 the congregation vacated their original church on main Street and constructed a new Gothic inspired stone edifice at the corner of Church and St. Bernard Streets. The building was constructed by the firm of Branch and Callanan at a cost of \$135,000.

The First Presbyterian Church of Saranac Lake was organized as a mission in 1890. The congregation incorporated and built their church at 23 Church Street the following

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year. The wooden Carpenter Gothic style structure was completed in less than six months at a cost of \$3,000. The Presbyterian church was unique locally in having a staff person, Miss Christine Burdick, specifically hired to visit tuberculous patients; she reportedly made about 2,000 calls each year.

The Church Street Historic District also possesses a strong historic association with local medical professionals and the village's tuberculosis curing industry. During the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries the Church Street area became the home of many of the researchers and physicians associated with the development of the village as a center for the treatment and cure of tuberculosis. The first and most significant of these physicians was Dr. Edward L. Trudeau. Trudeau was the primary force behind the tuberculosis curing movement within the village and the founder of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium (later renamed the Trudeau Sanatorium). He revolutionized the American form of treatment for tuberculosis and gained worldwide recognition for his work. In 1884 Trudeau erected a residence at the corner of Main and Church Streets across from St. Luke's Church. This structure contained Trudeau's residence and laboratory. In 1894 a fire in the laboratory destroyed the building. The current Trudeau residence was built in 1894 on the same site. The new dwelling/office was designed by J. Lawrence Aspirwall, a New York architect and cousin of Edward Trudeau. The house included Dr. Trudeau's office and clinic where he saw his private patients.

In that same year Trudeau built his research laboratory at 7 Church Street. Also designed by Aspirwall, the new laboratory was designed and built specifically to be a research facility devoted to the study of tuberculosis, the first in America. Here Trudeau and his associates further isolated the causes of tuberculosis and searched for cures for the deadly disease. The building contained pathological, bacteriological, and chemical laboratory rooms, a medical museum, and animal quarters. A 1928 addition to the building created the John Black Memorial Library to house an extensive research collection of medical papers, journals, and books. A further extension in 1934 created the second story annex and the spaces as seen today.

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Other doctors settled on Church Street as they moved into the area. The presence of Dr. Trudeau, and the patients who regularly lined up to see him, created the nucleus of an unofficial medical center. Dr. Edward R. Baldwin built his house at 6 Church Street to William Coulter designs in 1899. Baldwin worked closely with Trudeau on his medical research, becoming director of the Saranac Laboratory and later the Trudeau School of Tuberculosis. He was the resident physician at Mary Prescott's Reception Hospital and the Trudeau family physician.

Dr. Frank Kendall, a pharmacist, built his residence at 12 Church Street prior to September 1899. His pharmacy at 82 Main Street provided services to the thousands of patients who came to Saranac Lake in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries in search of a cure from tuberculosis.

Dr. Lawrason Brown, resident physician at the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium from 1901-1912, moved his family into 104 Main Street in 1907, after a major remodeling by local architects Scopes & Feustmann. With residential quarters upstairs and his office space downstairs, Brown lived here the rest of his life. Lawrason Brown was active in the care of tubercular patients and the improvement of their curing facilities. His handbook for patients, Rules for Recovery from Tuberculosis, included specific requirements for cure porches and is the basis for much of the cure related architecture that remains in the village today.

Other doctors established combination houses and offices within the Church Street Historic District in the first decades of the Twentieth century. Dr. Hugh M. Kinghorn and his wife dramatically remodeled the Queen Anne style house at 14 Church Street in 1917, creating a Tudor Revival residence which served as both home and office. Dr. Kinghorn had patients in a number of cure cottages throughout the village and was known for his staunch support of absolute bedrest.

Dr. Woods Price, a native of Virginia and close friend of the Trudeau family, built the his residence and office at 116 Main Street. Price, like Trudeau, Baldwin, Brown and many other local physicians, came to Saranac Lake for his health and stayed to help

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others afflicted with tuberculosis. He married Sophie Hoerner, head nurse at the Reception Hospital, and settled in the village permanently, establishing a prosperous practice.

The presence of Dr. Trudeau, many other doctors and the proximity to the village center made Church Street an attractive area for commercial cure cottages as well. Apartments in carriage houses at 6 Church Street and 12 Church Street were adapted for use by tubercular patients. The Conklin Cottage at 108 Main Street, operated by Mrs. Jane Conklin in 1914 took in patients who used the spacious upstairs curing porches. Mrs. Conklin also owned 110 Main Street as a private commercial sanatorium, operated as a boarding cottage.

The residences at 110 and 112 Main Street (which also took in patients) were bought by Jane Schneiderwind and Aletta Werle around 1918. Advertised as the Werle Cottages, they quickly became a mecca for young upper middle class tubercular patients. The cottage at 112 Main Street was a nursing cottage for more patients confined to bed or cure chairs. A dumbwaiter, still intact, was used to carry trays to upper floors. The cottage at 110 Main was an ambulatory, or "up" cottage, for patients well enough to walk and take mild exercise or entertainment. They would come to the dining room at 112 Main for all their meals. By the late 1920s, there seems to have been no distinction between the cottages, with some patients "on trays" in each house. Meals were also delivered to other cottages which had no dining facilities.

The Church Street Historic District derives additional significance in the area architecture as an intact collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century cure cottage architecture. In addition to the several commercial cure cottages that were developed within the district, many of the doctors who lived within the Church Street Historic District (many of whom were former tuberculous patients themselves) incorporated curing features into the designs of their homes. Many of these residences display characteristic curing features such as second story sleeping porches glazed with sliding panels or grouped sash windows.

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The cure cottages of Saranac Lake were predominantly built between the years of 1870 and 1930 and represent almost every housing type popular in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth century. They represent vernacular expressions of architectural styles which include Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Bungalow stylistic features. The majority of the cottages which remain were built between 1890 and 1930.

The most common cure cottages are vernacular expressions of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, with multiple gables, balloon frame construction, decorative wooden architectural detail, multiple windows of various sizes and shapes, and associated porches or verandas. Glass-enclosed porches, used for the curing of tuberculosis patients, are the most salient feature of the cure cottage. They can be found on local structures built long after porches had gone out of fashion elsewhere.

Cure cottages are structures which can be commercial, residential or institutional in scale and expression. Many were built specifically to function as private commercial sanatoria, multiple unit dwellings, boarding houses, or private homes. Equally large numbers of cure cottages were adapted for that use from vernacular single family dwellings. All cure cottages display certain architectural features which were necessary for specific functions in the process of curing tuberculosis outdoors. Whether added at a later date or incorporated into the original building design, these features can include multiple-storied cure porches, sliding glass panels, call bells and wider-than-usual doorways without sills.

Around 1930, a village project to extend Church Street to the north necessitated the moving of the building at 110 Main Street to the rear of number 112 and turning it ninety degrees to face the new street. The houses were then renumbered, with 110 becoming 2 Church Street and 112 becoming the current 110 Main Street. The cottages were slightly expanded and altered in the move. By the 1930s, the Werle Cottages primarily catered to ambulatory patients, but trays were delivered elsewhere and patients came from several other houses to eat at 110 Main Street.

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The Church Street Historic District, despite limited alterations and new construction within the district, remains one of the community's most important resources. With its intact collection of resources associated with both the medical and spiritual treatment of tuberculosis, the Church Street Historic District reflects the growth and development of the village from a small rural outpost in the Nineteenth century to the premier health center of the nation in the early Twentieth century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

[X] See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property _____

UTM References

A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing

C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing

B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing

D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Church Street Historic District is shown as the heavy black line on the accompanying map entitled "The Church Street Historic District, Saranac Lake, Franklin County, NY."

[] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The Church Street Historic District is located at the center of the incorporated village of Saranac Lake within the bounds of the town of Harrietstown in Franklin County. It encompasses approximately two blocks of structures, extending southward along property lines from the intersection of Church Street and Main Street to Helen Street on the eastern side and beyond St. Bernard Street on the western side to include the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

[] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John A. Bonafide, Program Assistantorganization NYS Office of Parks, Rec. & Historic Preservation date February, 29 1992street & number E.S.P. Agency Building 1 telephone 518-474-0479city or town Albany state New York zip code 12238

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Church Street Historic District
Saranac Lake, Franklin County, New York

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 11 Page 2

UTM REFERENCES:

POINT	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	569390	4908360
B	18	569460	4908360
C	18	569430	4908340
D	18	569470	4908270
E	18	569420	4908250
F	18	569480	4908190
G	18	569420	4908150
H	18	569280	4908380

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Bibliography (Section 8) of the cover document entitled:
Cure Industry Resources in the Village of Saranac Lake, Essex and Franklin Co., NY.

- Previous documentation on file (NPS):
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 - previously listed in the National Register
 - previously determined eligible by the National Register
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 - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- [X] See continuation sheet
- Primary location of additional data:
- State historic preservation office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 5 Acres

UTM References

A	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	B	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
C	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	D	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Church Street Historic District is shown as the heavy black line on the accompanying map entitled "The Church Street Historic District, Saranac Lake, Franklin County, NY."

[] See continuation sheet

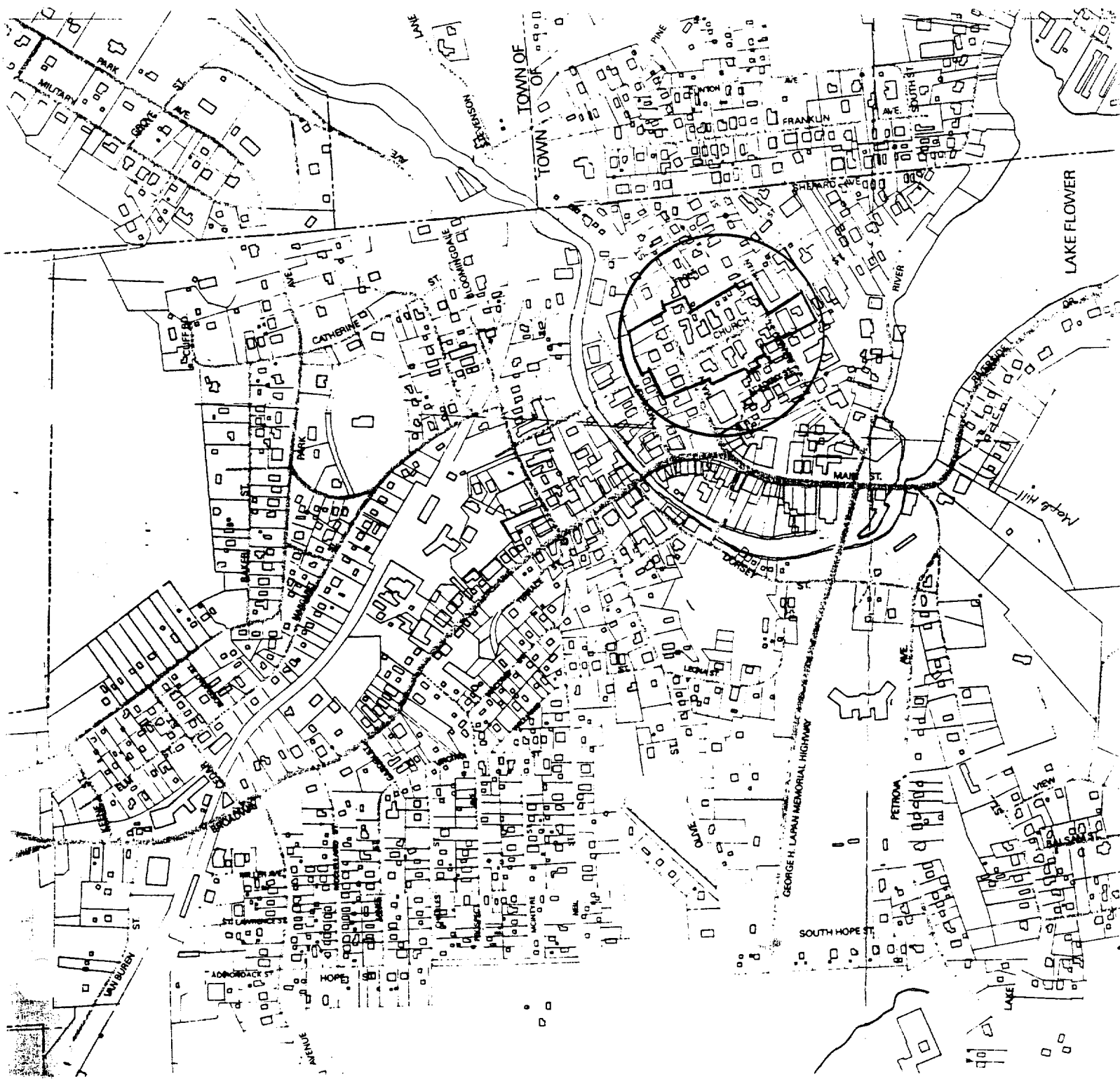
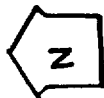
Boundary Justification

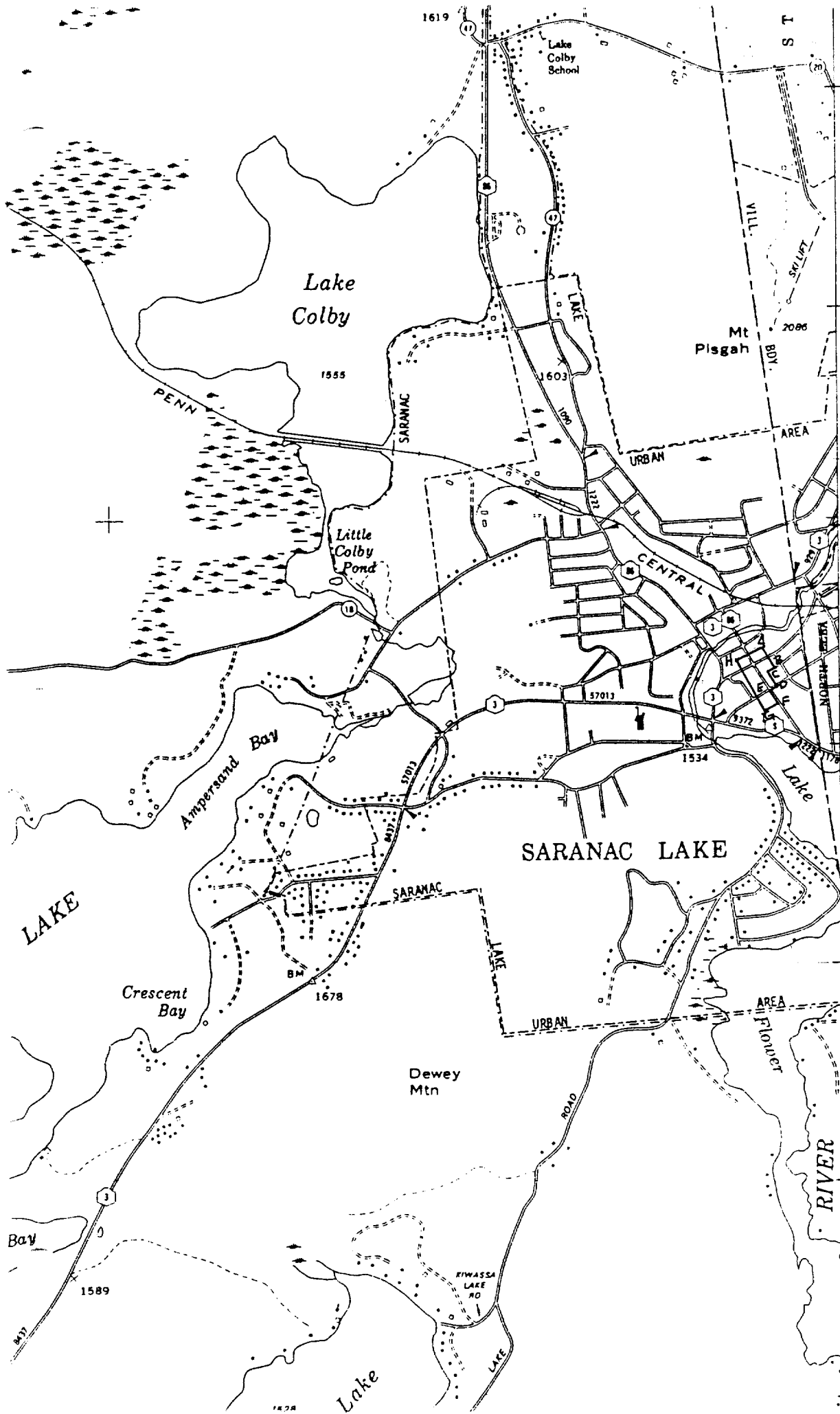
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city or town Albany state New York zip code 12238





4910000m. N.

1580000

20'

ELEVATION
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MCKENZIE MOUNTAIN

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4905000m. N.

THE CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, SARANAC LAKE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, NY.

