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 for individual properties or districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Trudeau Sanatorium
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Trudeau Road [N/A] not for publication
city, town Saranac Lake [X] vicinity
state New York code NY county Essex code 031 zip code 12983

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

JW. Adams — 15 March '95

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation — Date
Signature of certifying official

State or Federal agency and bureau
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is: — Signature of keeper — Date of Action

[ ] 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:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

[x] private
[ ] public-local
[ ] public-State
[ ] public-Federal

Category of Property (check only one box)

[ ] building(s)
[x] district
[ ] site
[ ] structure
[ ] object

Number of Resources within Property (do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
29	6	buildings
0	0	sites
5	0	structures
0	0	objects
34	6	Total

Name of related multiple property listings (enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Cure Industry Resources of Saranac Lake

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function (enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/hospital, sanatorium

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls wood, brick, stucco
roof slate, asphalt, wood
other

Narrative Description
(describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

The Trudeau Sanatorium Historic District is located in the town of St. Armand, Essex County, New York. The nominated property is immediately adjacent to the north and east boundaries of the village of Saranac Lake and is generally bounded by the village line, Trudeau Road and Bloomingdale Road (Rte. 3). The sanatorium was developed on the east slope of Mount Pisgah, overlooking the valley of the Saranac River and Mount Baker beyond. The district is approximately sixty-six acres in size and includes most of the property associated with the sanatorium during the period of significance. The history of the sanatorium began in 1884, with the founding of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium [an earlier spelling of sanatorium], the first sustained, successful sanatorium for the scientific treatment of tuberculosis in the United States. The facility continued to grow and develop until c1939, when the last sanatorium building was constructed. The sanatorium retained its original function until 1954, when the sanitarium closed. In 1957, the property was sold to the American Management Association, the current owner.

The former sanatorium property is centered on a relatively level plateau along the east shoulder of Mount Pisgah, along both sides of the original route of the Old North-West Bay Road, the first settlement road in the area and an extension of Park Avenue, a village street. This road, the contour of the land and the views it creates are the dominant elements of the site. The road enters the property from the south at the village limits, marked by the South, or Park Avenue gate, follows the plateau on a slight curve around the mountain and exits the property at the North and River Gates, on either side of Phoenix Cottage.

The significance of the Trudeau Sanatorium as a facility for the treatment of tuberculosis with fresh air and rest is inextricably related to its site. The original sixteen-acre site was chosen by the institution's founder, Dr. E.L. Trudeau, because it was sheltered from both south and west winds and because of the inspirational quality of the view. The existing roadway and cleared land, the very limiting slopes of the landscape and the climate of the site appear to have been the major influences on site planning as the sanatorium grew. Site development proceeded, as far as is known, without a formal or professional design. The nature of the institution that developed there was both experimental and evolutionary. Ideologically, the cottage plan, the physical separation of patients from one another in small cottages, governed development. The sanatorium grew organically in response to medical need and available money. The expectation was, in fact, that the

institution would change. The earliest cottages had no cellars and were intended to be (and were) frequently relocated.

While all of the principal buildings were designed by architects, the doctors in charge were closely involved in suggesting aspects of the design that affected their patients. As head of the institution, Dr. Trudeau was deeply involved in all sanatorium decisions, although he induced others to help him in many capacities. From the very beginning, he had help from Daniel W. Riddle and from his own cousin, New York City architect J.W. Aspinwall. Later, he was assisted by regionally prominent architect W.L. Coulter, who designed a number of buildings before 1902. After Trudeau's death in 1915, the Saranac Lake architectural firm of Scopes and Feustmann was responsible for most of the sanatorium buildings.

The sanatorium evolved over its fifty-five year period of significance from a lonely farmstead into a rambling campus of multiple buildings arranged on the hillside facing the main road both above and below it. The original section of the property to be acquired and built upon was sixteen acres of cleared but rocky pasture near today's North and River Gates, purchased about 1884. Subsequently, four additional parcels were purchased from the same farmer by Trudeau or by others on behalf of the sanatorium, with the last five acres (for McGibbon Stable) purchased in 1908. This brought the sanatorium to its maximum size of approximately sixty-six acres.

The first sixteen-acre parcel was the most developable land in the vicinity and it was the most intensively used by the sanatorium throughout its history. In the areas of later development, in the southern part of the property along the main road, siting is less dense. Despite the frequent re-arrangement of buildings and the construction of new ones throughout the district, buildings were consistently sited roughly parallel to the contour of the slope and with respect to the view from their sites.

The initial development phase included construction of a main or administration building, a large house in which the superintendent's family also lived. This building (no longer extant) occupied the same site as the current Main Building, which replaced it. The administration building was surrounded by three small patient cottages (Little Red and Stokes 1 and 2). With the success of the first three, more cottages were added. From this first construction period, only Little Red, which has been moved to a location outside the historic district, survives. [Little Red was listed on the

National Register as part of the Saranac Lake Multiple Property Nomination.] Later, other types of shared facilities, both medical and social (for the comfort and pleasure of patients) were added. Throughout the years of the sanatorium's development, however, the patient cottages remained clustered in the sheltered area chosen by Dr. Trudeau near the Administration Building. This area coincides with the original sixteen-acre parcel. As new property was acquired and the Park Avenue entrance developed, the southernmost section was used largely for staff housing and service buildings.

The chief landscape element of the site is its road system, the gently curving two-lane main road (its boundaries marked by the gates) and the secondary upper and lower roads; from these roads every developed part of the site is accessed. The sanatorium grounds were essentially developed as a walking campus, with service and visitors' vehicles sharing the roadways with pedestrians. All parts of the grounds were linked by walks, which were of great functional importance, since graduated walks were the primary exercise prescribed for patients. Some walks and stairways are well preserved and in use today. Pedestrian gates flanking vehicle gates survive at the North and Park Avenue entrances and a few streetlights are also extant. Other walkways have been removed and some have fallen into disuse and are lost in the woods. Many, perhaps most of the stone retaining walls survive, essential to any use of the steeply sloping site. A gazebo and a fountain are no longer extent. Remnants of these plantings can also be seen; however, only the hardiest of these plant materials survive.

Since 1957, when the current owner took possession, twenty-seven sanatorium buildings have been removed and five new buildings built. With the exception of the creation of a parking lot in the central portion of the complex, these changes have been largely located on the steeper portions of the site, out of view from the main road. Some areas that were cleared when the sanatorium was in operation have grown back as woodlands, so that some views have been lost. A number of areas do remain open, however, and the land in the river valley and on the mountains looks remarkably the same.

The overall architectural character of the district is that of a village: mixed scale, irregular spacing, varied materials. The 1896 Main Building is still the largest and, with the Medical Building and the Trudeau Laboratory to the south, it dominates the grounds. Ludington, Reid, McGibbon Stable and the laundry are also large buildings; these are located in the southern service and staff housing area of the grounds.

Both materials and style are varied and eclectic. Materials in the historic buildings include cobblestone, rubble (taken from the site), cut stone, yellow and red brick, wood shingle, clapboard and stucco siding, slate, asphalt and wood shingle roofs. In the modern buildings, both metal and flat roofs and metal and stucco siding have been used. Although almost all the extant historic buildings are known to have been designed by architects, no one architect has left his or her stamp on the complex. The texture of the district is consistently varied. In fact, the overall eclecticism is underscored by the attempt around the turn of the century to make the buildings more uniform. When W.L. Coulter designed several new cottages, including Phoenix [2] and Rob(b)ins [5] cottages and Childs Infirmary (no longer extant) in light yellow brick, many other buildings were also painted the same color.

Thirty-four contributing historic resources remain on the grounds: seven patient cottages [Features 2, 4, 5, 8, 35, 36, 37]; six residences for medical staff [Features 10, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21]; six medical facilities [Features 12, 14, 14A, 24, 28, 29]; five cultural, educational or religious buildings [Features 7, 9, 11, 31, 38]; eight service facilities [Features 15, 16, 20A, 23, 27, 30, 32, 33]; and two boundary features [Feature 1 and 3 and Feature 18].

Construction of these resources can be clearly divided into two periods: the era of establishment and growth of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium under Dr. E.L. Trudeau, 1884-1915 and the era of institutional consolidation as the Trudeau Sanatorium, 1916-1939. Throughout its history, the institution demonstrated rapid adaptation to change by constructing new buildings and infrastructure as needs became evident and new capabilities were available. Work on the physical plant occurred in nearly every one of the building seasons, limited as they were by the harsh Adirondack environment.

Of the thirty-four historic features surviving, more than half were built by 1915, within the lifetime of Dr. Trudeau, while the institution was named the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium. These are: Trudeau Cottage, 1889; Kahnweiler Library/Post Office, 1893; Main Building and Baker Chapel, 1896; Inslee Cottage, 1897; Anderson Cottage, 1898; Ladd Cottage, 1899-1900; Rob[b]ins Cottage, 1902; Mellon Library, 1903-4; Medical and Reception Pavilion and Old Reservoir, 1908; McGibbon Stable, 1909; Scholfield Workshop, 1910-10; Service Building, 1912; South, North and River Gates, 1912-13; Radiographer's Cottage, 1914; Laundry, 1914-15; and Superintendent's Cottage, 1914-15.

Twelve resources were built in the period of consolidation after Dr. Trudeau's death in 1915, when the institution was renamed Trudeau Sanatorium in his memory. These are: Trudeau Research and Clinical Laboratory, 1924; New Reservoir and Boiler House, 1924-30; Animal House, 1925; Ludington Infirmary and Bacteriologist's Cottage, 1926; James Staff Building, 1929; Mallinson Cottage, Reid Nurses' Home and Blumenthal Cottage, 1930; Recreation Pavilion, 1939; and both X-Ray Storage buildings, pre-1941. No date has been found for the pump house; however, it appears on a map of the sanatorium dated c1930.

Integrity

Trudeau Sanatorium retains substantial integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. One of the sanatorium's most significant features is its view: all of the buildings were sited on a long, narrow plateau facing east to the view of the Saranac River Valley and Mount Baker beyond. This view remains intact. The historic neighborhood of Highland Park still borders the South Gate; Trudeau Road still forms a natural northern boundary; and the top of Mount Pisgah, to the west, is still wooded. Although some development has occurred both on and off the grounds to the east, the woods and the steep slope combine to preserve the original rustic setting.

The open character of the site is also similar to its character at the end of the sanatorium period. One significant alteration to the plan occurred in the heart of the original sixteen-acre area, where four patient cottages were demolished to create a large parking lot. This area also served as the location of the Trudeau Memorial, which was moved from the sanatorium property. Buildings representing all major functions do survive; however, with the demolition of many of the patient cottages, the proportion of patient housing to the rest of the functional buildings has changed.

Alterations have occurred to some buildings, primarily in their conversion from sanatorium use after 1957. Typical alterations include enclosure of open porches to serve as functional interior space; porches altered in this manner feature clapboard siding and new windows. Other alterations include window replacement in the Trudeau Laboratory and the Kahnweiler Library/Post Office.

The most substantially altered set of resources within the district are the six surviving patient cottages. On all six, the most distinctive feature, the cure porch, has been enclosed and heated. These buildings are the only surviving examples of the original twenty-four patient cottages that once served the sanatorium. These

were the prototypes of the cure cottages that predominated in the village of Saranac Lake; however, the sanatorium cottages were somewhat different from those in the village. At the sanatorium, cottages were used for housing only, within an institution in which functions were divided among numerous specialized buildings. The sanatorium cottages are thus smaller, with fewer diversified living spaces. The sanatorium cottages are each one story in height, a very uncommon configuration in the village, and accommodated both sitting out and sleeping out activities on the same porches. Although these distinctive porches have been enclosed, historic material is believed to exist underneath these enclosures, making restoration of the porches possible. All six cottages retain their original location and setting, as well as their form, scale, materials, and largely intact plans. As a group, they contribute to the overall integrity of feeling and association at the sanatorium. The importance of these prototype cure cottages, in addition to their relative rarity within the sanatorium, creates a compelling case for their contribution to the significance of the district.

BUILDING LIST

The following list provides descriptive information on the forty features within the nomination boundary. Thirty-four are contributing resources and six (Features 6, 6A, 25, 26, 34, 39) are non-contributing.

North Gate [1], Connecting Stone Wall and River Gate [3]; 1912-13

North gate marks the north entrance to the sanatorium on Trudeau Road. This gate consists of three square cobblestone gateposts, each about eight feet high and sixteen feet in circumference. These posts are unevenly spaced to demarcate the widths of the entrance drive and the narrower pedestrian path. Two of the posts have electrified iron lanterns on top and there is an original iron gate marking the entrance to the pedestrian path. The original iron gate crossing the entrance road has been replaced with a non-historic railroad crossing type gate. North Gate is connected to River Gate by a low, winding stone wall with a rounded concrete cap. River Gate, which marks the northeast entrance to the sanatorium on Trudeau Road, was originally identical to North Gate. However, its middle gatepost has been removed, apparently to allow for road widening. Likewise, the pedestrian path is no longer extant in this location. Both surviving posts retain their lanterns; however, the iron gates have been removed. Instead, the crossing is marked by a pair of swinging wooden gates.

1 contributing structure

Eleanor Phoenix Memorial Cottage [2]; 1902

Phoenix Cottage is a Colonial Revival style cottage designed by W.L. Coulter. Phoenix is built into the hillside on a randomly laid uncut cobblestone foundation. The one-story frame building is sheathed in a light yellow brick veneer siding. The cottage is surmounted by a hipped roof with asphalt shingling. Phoenix was altered after 1957 by the enclosure of both the front and rear porches with clapboard and addition of double-hung sash windows.

one contributing building

Blumenthal Cottage [4]; 1930

Blumenthal is a Tudor Revival style cottage designed by Scopes and Feustmann. This is a two and one-half story cottage under a steeply sloping cross-gabled roof. The foundation and first story are

constructed of square-cut ashlar stone (with visible drill marks) laid in irregular courses. The second and attic stories are of half-timber and stucco. The roof is sheathed in asphalt. Windows tend to be grouped and contain either double-hung six-over-six or six-over-one sash. Above the small, open entry porch is a prominent gabled sleeping porch on the principal, south-facing facade. This cottage is similar to and contemporary with Mallinson. Blumenthal provided eight rooms for patients who were graduate and student nurses.

one contributing building

Ralph Rob(b)ins Memorial Cottage [5]; 1902

Robins Cottage, designed by W.L. Coulter, is a near duplicate of Phoenix (see #2). Robins has been altered by the enclosure of both the front and rear porches with clapboard and the addition of one-over-one windows after 1957.

one contributing building

American Management Association Computer Building [6]; post-1957

This is a large rectangular building with a gable roof; it has a poured concrete foundation and is completely roofed and sided in sheet metal.

one non-contributing building

American Management Association Customer Service Building 3 [6A]; 1993

This is a large, two-story, open plan building with a flat roof; it has stucco siding and ribbon windows.

one non-contributing building

Mellon Library [7]; 1903-4

Mellon is a Neoclassical style library designed by its donor, Charles H. Mellon. The diminutive one-story brick building rests on an uncut rubble stone foundation and is surmounted by a hipped roof, now shingled in asphalt. Interior brick chimneys appear at the north and south ends of the building. The building is symmetrical, featuring a monumental central projecting entrance portico supported by Ionic columns, flanked by single bays and semi-circular wings on

each end of the building. The south wing functions as a screened-in porch. The corners of the building are detailed by quoins. Paired wooden entrance doors are set within a marble surround. Window openings are regular and contain large, double-hung eight-over-eight sash. Large-scale flat lintels feature stone keys and corner blocks. There is a Palladian window on the east side, facing Mount Baker.

one contributing building

Inslee Cottage [8]; 1897

Inslee is a one-story frame octagonal cottage of 1,510 square feet. Built into a hillside, the cottage sits on a rough stone boulder foundation that provides for almost two full exposed stories on the downhill side. The cottage is sided in clapboard and surmounted by a steeply pitched asphalt shingled roof. The roof is interrupted by a stone chimney and features a shed-roofed dormer. The cottage originally featured an open veranda, enclosed in clapboard after 1957. No information is available on the architect or builder of Inslee because the donor arranged for the entire design and construction of the building, rather than just providing the funds. This was a common procedure in the early period of the sanatorium.

one contributing building

Recreation Pavilion [9]; 1939

The Recreation Pavilion is a Colonial Revival style building sheathed in wood shingles and surmounted by a slate shingled gable roof. The T-shaped building is built into the hillside, so that it is one-story tall on the entry side and two at the rear, where the poured concrete foundation is exposed. The base of the T is a one-story pavilion under a steeply gabled roof, with the gable end to the street. This is the primary facade, featuring a central entrance of double doors under a shallow pedimented portico. The entrance is flanked by single windows. [Secondary doors on either side of the facade were removed and replaced with matching siding at an unknown date. The cross of the T is five bays wide and features a group of five tall schoolhouse type windows on the rear, west elevation, facing Mount Baker. There is a large exterior end chimney, constructed of brick. The interior of the building is primarily devoted to one large room with a stage, where patients gathered for lectures and entertainments. This was one of the last buildings constructed for the sanatorium. The name "pavilion" is not really descriptive of this building; however, it refers to a

previous Amusement Pavilion, which burned in 1923. This building was intended as a belated replacement for the original pavilion. The architect is unknown.

one contributing building

James Memorial Staff Building [10]; 1929

James is a two-story five-bay Georgian Revival style residence. The building is of frame construction sheathed in a red-brick veneer. It sits on a foundation of square-cut rubble stone laid without courses and it is surmounted by an asphalt shingled hipped roof broken by two dormers. The building is symmetrical, featuring a projecting central enclosed entrance portico. Constructed of wood, this is a highly decorative feature, with semi-elliptical roof supported by pilasters, an Adamesque fanlight and half-sidelights with decorative tracery. Windows are either individual double-hung sash with six-over-six lights or groups of three, with a standard sized window flanked by two narrower windows with two-over-two sash. Windows have splayed brick lintels with keystones. The second-story center window is framed by elaborate decorative brackets. James Memorial includes 6,900 square feet and has three fresh air features: There are two-story banks of semi-octagonal porches at each end of the building and a rectangular stack of porches on the rear, east facade, facing the view of Mount Baker. Named for Walter P. James, Trudeau's successor, this was the last patient housing built in accordance with the cottage plan.

one contributing building

Scholfield Memorial Workshop [11]; 1909-10

Scholfield Workshop is a one-and-one-half story rectangular schoolhouse building with an attached office tower. The frame, shingle-clad building has an uncoursed, rough-cut rubble stone foundation and is surmounted by hipped roofs over both the main section and the tower, with clipped gable end over the main section. The roofline is broken by a row of dormers with clipped gable roofs. Windows are grouped and contain double-hung sash with six-over-six lights. Windows in the top story of the tower are diamond-paned and leaded. There is a simple pedimented entrance porch on the west elevation. The building features a fine weathervane portraying pine trees and grazing deer. The workshop was designed by J. Lawrence Aspinwall.

one contributing building

Animal House [12]; 1925

The Animal House is a one-and-one-half story Tudor Revival style building designed by Scopes and Feustmann. The 2,788 square foot red brick building rests on a poured concrete foundation and is surmounted by a steeply pitched gable roof, with parapeted gable ends. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. There is a single-story projecting gabled entrance pavilion on the west side. Window openings are individual and grouped, with double-hung sash and six-over-one and four-over-four lights.

one contributing building

Bacteriologist's Cottage [13]; 1926

This is a two-and-one-half story Dutch Colonial style cottage designed by Scopes and Feustmann. The building is of frame construction with wood shingle siding, a poured concrete foundation and a steeply pitched asphalt roof with flared eaves. The primary facade of this building is oriented to the view of Mount Baker, rather than to the house's entrance. Lattices on the north entry porch, under the roof overhang, were removed at an unknown date.

one contributing building

New Fireproof X-Ray Storage [14]; pre-1941

This small, one-story, gabled-roofed building provided safe storage for the highly flammable early X-ray films taken at the Trudeau laboratory. Set on a concrete slab, this building was considered fireproof by virtue of the metal plates with which it is both roofed and sheathed, giving it the appearance of "board and batten" siding. The roof has very simple metal finials at either end of the gable. There is a pair of garage type doors in the north gable end. Each door has a three-paned wire glass window below a painted legend reading "Danger - Inflammable Material."

one contributing building

Old X-Ray Storage [14A]; pre-1941

This is a small wooden building, about the size on a one-car garage, that was used to store X-ray films before the "fireproof" storage building was built.

one contributing building

Laundry [15]; 1914-15

The laundry is a substantial one-story building encompassing 4,800 square feet. The foundation is poured concrete and the hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are built of molded concrete block textured to simulate stone. Windows are eight-over-eight panes in groups of four. Upper gable ends have board and batten siding. Roof finials were removed during re-roofing in the early 1990s.

one contributing building

McGibbon Stable [16]; 1909

McGibbon Stable is a large (4,800 square foot) U-shaped frame barn with attached woodshed and housing for workmen. The frame stable sits on a uncoursed, uncut rubblestone foundation; walls are wood shingled and the roof is asphalt. The center section of the stable is crowned by a wooden ventilator with a simple weathervane above a central clipped gable. Fenestration is varied and includes windows, doors, garage doors and stable doors. A small concrete block addition on the northeast side dating from 1941 was demolished in 1994.

one contributing building

Superintendent's Cottage [17]; 1914-15

The Superintendent's Cottage is a one-and-one-half story wood frame single-family house. The outstanding feature of this design is the chalet form, with its shallow-pitched elongated gable roof (with asphalt sheathing), wider than it is deep, and almost sweeping the ground at each side, where glassed-in porches lightened the silhouette. This cottage is unusually detailed for a sanatorium building and includes a foundation and two chimneys of square-cut ashlar in irregular courses, grouped six-over-six windows, wide horizontal siding with reveals in imitation of planed logs, Swiss style porch railings of vertical planks with cut-out geometric patterns, full-height sliding windows with solid bases behind the railings on the porches, exposed rafters and large-scale brackets supporting the roof. The south porch has been enclosed and the central multi-pane window on the west side was replaced with a single pane, both probably after 1957. There is an attached gable-fronted two-car garage with folding three-panel doors.

one contributing building

South Gate [18]; 1912-13

The South Gate marks the entrance to the sanatorium from Park Avenue. The gate consists of four square cobblestone gate posts, each about eight feet tall and sixteen feet in circumference. They are spaced to demarcate an entrance drive flanked by pedestrian paths. The two inner posts (marking the roadway) are topped by large electrified iron lanterns. An original pair of iron gates control access to the drive and single gates span the walkways. The two outermost posts are connected to long, low curving stone walls on each side. Except for some broken glass in the lanterns, the South Gate is intact.

one contributing structure

Lorna Valentine Mallinson Memorial [19]; 1930

Mallinson is a two-story Tudor Revival style residence designed by Scopes and Feustmann. The building contains two apartments for married laboratory workers. The foundation and first story are of square-cut ashlar with visible drill marks laid in irregular courses. The second story is half-timber and stucco and the roof is slate. The residence is rectangular in plan with a hipped roof and central chimney. There is a full-height projecting gabled bay. A bronze plaque mounted on the southeast corner of the outside wall and ornamented with a spray of maple leaves reads:

> In loving memory of their daughter Lorna, Hiram R. and Linda V. Mallinson have erected this building. For love, for hope, for humanity.

The original attached garage has folding three-panel doors.

one contributing building

Radiographer's Cottage [20]; 1914

This is a one-and-one-half story frame bungalow on an uncoursed, rough-cut rubble foundation. The asphalt-shingled gable roof has two asymmetrical dormers, the larger of which may be an enclosed sleeping porch. The wood shingle siding has a six-inch exposure. The front porch of the cottage was enclosed with matching shingles at an unknown date after 1957. There is an attached garage at the rear of the cottage with a three-fold door.

one contributing building

Storage [20A]; pre-1941

Across the narrow drive behind the Radiographer's Cottage is a wood-frame, wood-shingled one-room cabin with log rafters and an asphalt roof. This building may have once housed patients in summer. Subsequently, it was used as a playhouse. On the 1914 map, it is labeled storage. It is now in deteriorated condition, with a large hole in the roof.

one contributing building

Reid Nurses Home [21]; 1930

Reid is a large-scale institutional building designed in the Georgian Revival style by Scopes and Feustmann. It served as housing for nurses who were not patients. The building is built into the hillside so that it is two and one-half stories tall on the west elevation and three and one-half stories on the east. The red brick rectangular building is fifteen bays long and three bays wide. It sits on an exposed rough-cut rubble stone foundation and is surmounted by a slate shingled hipped roof broken by dormers. The broad horizontal expanse of the primary elevation is relieved by three-bay-wide projecting end pavilions, each of which features a two-story semi-octagonal glassed-in porch with a wooden balustrade on the end or side elevation. Other details include red brick quoins, limestone trim and iron balconies detailed with Adamesque ovals. Windows are regular and symmetrical, characterized by double-hung six-over-six sash, except over the balconies, where there are sliding windows. The entrance is asymmetrically placed, marked by a shallow limestone pedimented porch with columns. Windows in the center of the facade are detailed with a limestone surround, a metal balustrade and a broken pediment. The dormer above this features double windows.

Reid was designed by the same architect as the Ludington Infirmary and it is similar in style. However, with its relatively little porch space, this building makes no apparent effort to employ Ludington's cottage plan.

one contributing building

Old Reservoir [23]; 1908

The old reservoir is an octagonal stone tank with a capacity of 75,000 gallons. It was originally used to store and boost the pressure of water from the village system for domestic use and for

fire protection. The structure is sided in wood shingles and surmounted by an asphalt roof. The reservoir is sited high on a ledge above the Ludington Infirmary. There is virtually no access to this feature today, as there is no longer a path to the site. However, the reservoir can be seen from the parking lot below and it appears to retain integrity.

one contributing structure

Ethel Saltus Ludington Memorial Infirmary [24]; 1926

Ludington Infirmary is a large-scale institutional building designed by Scopes and Feustmann in the Colonial Revival style. Ludington housed bedridden patients. The tapestry brick building is built into the hillside. It sits on a square cut ashlar foundation and features a flat roof sheltered by a parapet. In contrast to Reid, Ludington features a five-pavilion cottage plan. The long rectangular building is divided into five alternating recessed and projecting pavilions. On the long horizontal elevations, the central and end pavilions are distinguished by two-story porches, except for the central bay, which features an entrance sheltered by a wooden portico. There are also two-story porches on the shorter, end elevations. The primary elevation is oriented to the view of the Saranac River Valley and the mountains beyond. The central porch on this elevation features a pedimented roof supported on Doric columns. The temple-front porch is flanked by two semi-octagonal porches. Porches on the side elevations are square and feature flat roofs. Windows are regular and feature double-hung six-over-six sash. Most of the porches have been enclosed.

one contributing building

American Management Association Distribution Services Building 1 [25]; post-1957

This is a large rectangular building with a gabled roof; it has a poured concrete foundation and is roofed and sided in sheet metal.

one non-contributing building

American Management Association Production Building 2 [26]; post-1957

This is a large rectangular building with a gabled roof; it has a poured concrete foundation and is roofed and sided in sheet metal.

one non-contributing building

New Reservoir and Boiler House [27]; 1924-1930

The highest building in altitude at the sanatorium is this 100,000 gallon tank and its attached boiler house. The tank is used to store water from the village system and boost its pressure. This feature is located at the end of a winding gravel road behind Ludington Infirmary. Virtually hidden from public view, the tank is a large squat riveted metal cylinder with a conical riveted metal roof; the boiler (which sits in front of the tank) is a low gable-form wing of Roman brick with a metal-shingled roof. Both components sit on poured concrete foundations. At the junction of the two components is a rectangular common brick chimney, which tapers as it rises.

one contributing structure.

Trudeau Research and Clinical Laboratory [28]; 1924

The Trudeau Laboratory is a two-and-one-half-story building designed by Scopes and Feustmann. The foundation and first story are constructed of square-cut ashlar in irregular courses. The upper portion of the building is constructed of red tapestry brick. The building is surmounted by a gabled roof that rises behind a brick parapet. Large pedimented dormers are flush with the facade. Limestone is used for the watertable, belt course and cornice. Windows are arranged in groups of three. Original sash were replaced after 1957 with smaller sash and wood shingle infill. Trudeau Laboratory is connected to the Medical and Reception Pavilion by a covered aerial walkway.

one contributing building

Sheldon and Albert Medical & Reception Pavilion [29]; 1908-9

This is a large, irregularly massed building designed by Scopes and Feustmann. This L-shaped building is also built into the hillside. The basement and lower story are of stone, while the upper stories are frame with wood shingle siding. The building is

arranged as a series of recessed and projecting pavilions, under steep-pitched gabled, pyramidal and shed roof forms. The building is unified by a one-story wrap-around porch, of stone and wood construction, which shelters the entire first story on the primary elevation. Windows are irregular and generally appear in groups. This building was discussed at length in Tuberculosis Hospital and Sanatorium Construction, noted as a "...good example of a reception hospital and infirmary combined with the medical building under one roof in order to economize on the cost of construction...." The first floor contained eight patient's rooms, a sitting room and a nurse's bedroom, all opening on to the front porch. The second floor was used for the work of the medical and laboratory staff. Two open second story porches "upon which staff worked when the weather [was] pleasant" [Ibid.] have been enclosed and shingled. This building is connected to the Trudeau Laboratory by a covered aerial walkway.

one contributing building

Pump House [30]; pre-1930

The top of the uncoursed, uncut rubble retaining wall behind the service building curves up in a graceful arch roofed in sod. Beneath the arch is a door in the wall, and pumps are visible through the glass of the door.

one contributing structure

Kahnweiler Library [31]; 1893

This is a frame building with a distinctive Elizabethan Revival hooded gable, asphalt roof and wood shingle siding. It was moved within the sanatorium property itself in 1917.

one contributing building

Service Building [32]; 1912

The Service Building is a long and narrow building, three stories tall under a gable roof. Designed by J. Lawrence Aspinwall, the building is located behind the Administration Building and connected to it by a second floor bridge across the alley below. The foundation and first story are of cobblestone, laid in rough courses, with two cobblestone buttresses. The second and third floors are sided in wood shingles and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows feature double-hung six-over-six sash.

The front gable end features a beam for hauling freight up to the top. The service building also features porches; they are on the third floor, where employee accommodations were probably located, and set within the envelope of the building. Porch railings are flat cut-out boards in the Swiss style.

one contributing building

Main or Administration Building [33]; 1896

Main building, with 24,000 square feet, is the largest of the sanatorium buildings. Designed by J. Lawrence Aspinwall for Renwick, Aspinwall and Owen of New York, the building is two and one-half stories tall under a distinctive double hooded-gable roof. The foundation and first story are of uncoursed cobblestone, while the upper stories are wood shingled. The roof, which is broken by a series of dormers with broad pyramidal roofs, is asphalt.

Main building was altered several times during the period of significance. In 1906, a large bay was added on the north side to enlarge the dining room. A third-floor room was first converted for use as an unheated fresh-air sleeping porch and later re-enclosed. And the original open first floor veranda was enclosed in glass for use as expanded dining room and parlor space in 1927.

one contributing building

American Management Association Mechanical and Paint Shop Building [34]; post 1957

This is a large rectangular building constructed of concrete block with an asphalt shingled gabled roof.

one non-contributing building

Trudeau Cottage [35]; 1889

Trudeau Cottage, constructed in 1889, is the oldest extant sanatorium building in the district. Trudeau was constructed on the site of Little Red, which was moved off of the sanatorium property. This is a one and one-half story frame cottage with clapboard sheathing surmounted by a steep, octagonal roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof is broken by a blind, gabled dormer. Originally built on a cut-stone foundation, the cottage's porch foundation has

been built up in cobblestone. The original open porches were enclosed in clapboard after 1957.

one contributing building

Ladd Cottage [36]; 1899-1900

Ladd Cottage, the largest of the four-patient cottages, was designed by W.L. Coulter. Ladd is a one and one-half story frame cottage surmounted by a cross-gabled roof with distinctive hooded gables. The foundation and chimney are constructed of uncoursed cobblestone and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The building is sheathed in a cobblestone veneer, concealed on the front by the large rounded veranda, enclosed in clapboard after 1957. The cobblestone siding is clearly visible on the rear elevation. Original windows on the body of the building have diamond panes, a characteristic Coulter detail. As originally built, Ladd included bathrooms and clothes closets, an innovation at the time.

one contributing building

Anderson Cottage [37]; 1898

Anderson is a one and one-half story frame cottage designed by W.L. Coulter. The foundation is constructed of uncoursed cobblestone and surmounted by a double-pitched asphalt shingled roof. Anderson was a four-patient cottage with the same basic plan as Inslee and Ladd and included bathrooms and clothes closets. It had heating system installed at the time it was built. The porches were enclosed in clapboard after 1957.

one contributing building

Baker Memorial Chapel [38]; 1896

Baker Chapel is a non-denominational religious building designed by J. Lawrence Aspinwall and W.L. Coulter for Renwick, Aspinwall and Owen. The church was designed to accommodate the slope of the hill and is defined by its one-story, gabled nave, prominent square corner tower and side entrances. A stone alcove was added on the north side of the building in 1924 to house an organ donated by the patients. The building is distinguished by its construction materials: large-scale, rough-cut stones complemented by shingled surfaces in the gables. The building was re-roofed in the 1980s with cedar shingles. The interior, which seats seventy-five, is entirely finished in natural wood, lit by 1897 stained-glass windows

in the nave and a large, tripartite, 1924 window in the south facade. The Baker Chapel is in need of substantial restoration work due to the failure of its electrical system and the floor in the organ alcove; however, it otherwise retains integrity.

one contributing building

American Management Association Data Processing Center [39]; post 1957

This is a large rectangular building with a gabled roof; it has a poured concrete foundation and is completely roofed over and sided in sheet metal.

one non-contributing building

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark an in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[x] **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[x] **C** Property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

[ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] **B** removed from its original location.

[ ] **C** a birthplace or grave.

[ ] **D** a cemetery.

[ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.

[ ] **F** a commemorative property.

[ ] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Health/Medicine
Architecture

Period of Significance
1884-1941

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
W.L. Coulter
Scopes and Fuestmann
J. Lawrence Aspinwall

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 Building Survey #

Primary location of additional data:
[X] State historic preservation office
[ ] Other State agency
[ ] Federal agency
[ ] Local government
[ ] University
[ ] Other

The Trudeau Sanatorium is significant under criteria A and C in the areas of health/medicine and architecture as the first successful sanatorium for the scientific treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in the United States (Wilson) and as a distinctive example of a sanatorium built according to the "cottage plan," characterized by the separation of patients into small groups. Although the cottage plan originally referred to small groups of two to four patients housed in separate one-story cottages, the term was later used to describe any arrangement, even in large multi-storied buildings, that effected the separation of patients into small units. The cottage plan, Dr. Trudeau's instinctive choice, partially isolated patients even before tuberculosis was known to be contagious, and Trudeau's success in treating tuberculosis influenced the design of sanatoria across the United States. Architect-designed, the patient cottages at Trudeau expressed both functionally and stylishly the evolving medical development of outdoor sleeping. Extant sanatorium buildings include significant examples of the work of architects J. Lawrence Aspinwall, W.L. Coulter and sanatorium specialists Scopes and Feustmann. The period of significance begins with its founding in 1884 and continues through c1941, when the sanatorium's major role in the treatment of tuberculosis waned. Contributing resources survive from the period 1889-1939.

Introduction

Pulmonary tuberculosis was the chief cause of death in the United States in the nineteenth century, when it was called phithisis or consumption. Despite an alarmingly high mortality rate, tuberculosis was not even recognized by medical authorities as a public health problem. Between 1882 and 1953, a series of treatments was developed that brought the disease under control for the first time. Fresh air, rest and surgery were major developments in arresting pulmonary tuberculosis until various combinations of streptomycin (1944), para-aminisalicylic acid (PAS, 1946) and isoniazid (INH, 1953) were found to effect a true cure (Abrams 67). Once these drugs became widely available after World War II, tuberculosis was quickly forgotten. Recently, it has emerged again as a threat to public health, associated with current social problems, such as homelessness and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Edward L. Trudeau

Edward L. Trudeau was one of the very first in the medical profession in the United State to accept Robert Koch's 1882 experiments on the origins of tuberculosis. Perhaps because of his

European education, his facility in French and the cultured social circles in which he grew up, Trudeau was more open to scientific developments in Europe than the average American physician. When he read in his medical journals about the early sanatoria of Brehmer and Dettweiler in Germany, he determined to try out their theories of treatment here. After verifying Koch's work, learning the nascent science of bacteriology while he did so, Trudeau made a series of original studies of the tubercle bacillus, adding significantly to the body of knowledge about the disease and strengthening the new scientific approach to it. In 1884, he founded the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium (an earlier spelling of sanatorium), the first successful sanatorium in the United States. By 1911, there were 416 sanatoria in the country. In 1894, Trudeau founded the Saranac Laboratory for the Study of Tuberculosis, the first such laboratory built in the United States. He attracted and developed skilled scientists and clinicians who continued his work at both institutions. Trudeau accomplished this very full lifetime of work in a remote location, while seriously ill with tuberculosis himself.

Trudeau Sanatorium

The significance of the Trudeau Sanatorium as a facility for the treatment of tuberculosis through fresh air and rest is inextricably related to its site. This specific site was chosen by Trudeau, who had hunted foxes here, because it was sheltered from the prevailing south and west winds and because of the inspirational quality of the view. Thus the site was credited with health-giving qualities both physical and psychological. The first sixteen acres of property were given to Trudeau by his hunting guides. This original sanatorium property was a rectangle (769 feet by 917 feet) located on a relatively level plateau in the north-central part of the grounds. Within the district boundaries, this includes the area extending from the North Gate to the Recreation Pavilion on the south and from the Pump House on the west to Blumenthal on the east. Here Trudeau dreamed "that the whole mountain-side was dotted with houses built inside out, as if the inhabitants lived on the outside," and he went on to build just such a place (Chalmers 26-7).

More than half of the extant historic resources at the sanatorium were built by 1915, within the lifetime and largely under the direction of Dr. E.L. Trudeau. Trudeau's sanatorium was experimental and evolutionary, both medically and architecturally, changing constantly as new treatments were developed, tested and put into use. In both the sanatorium and the village of Saranac Lake, the "cure industry" developed from one in which patients were

ambulatory, principally incipient cases, to one in which more were bedridden and more seriously ill. This is reflected in the continually increasing proportion of infirmary beds provided at the sanatorium. Similarly, the increasing ratio of nurses to patients demonstrates how the cure changed from one in which patients essentially took care of themselves, to one in which patients were being tended by nurses. Treatment also changed, with patients progressing from sitting out during the day only to sleeping out in the afternoons and at night all year round. The sanatorium itself grew from a camp of essentially wooden tents around a boarding house to a more diversified and substantial cottage hospital. The capacity of the cottages was increased from two patients in the early buildings to the many patients housed in larger facilities.

The Cottage Plan

The first built expression of the sanatorium's experimental nature was Trudeau's instinctive choice of the cottage plan. This plan, encapsulated in the name "Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium," gave this institution the character of a village. The "cottage plan" originally meant the separation of patients into groups of two to four housed in separate one-story cottages with porches. The four-patient cottage soon became the standard. Because it limited the number of people a patient contacted, this plan helped to prevent the spread of tuberculosis well before its contagious nature was generally accepted. It also provided for plenty of light and air and it aided in the necessary fund-raising by providing many small units that could serve as name gifts of donors. In 1896, Superintendent Julia Miller praised the cottage plan for making constant short walks necessary, to the benefit of the patient's health. Four cottages remain from the early period (c1884-c1900): Trudeau Cottage [35], Inslee Cottage [8], Anderson Cottage [37] and Ladd Cottage [36]. When outdoor sleeping began to be prescribed around 1901, a porch directly connected to each bedroom became standard. Two cottages remain from that period: Rob(b)ins Cottage [5] and Phoenix Cottage [2].

Later, the meaning of the cottage plan expanded to describe any arrangement, even in large multi-storied buildings, which effected the separation of patients into small units, organized around shared porches. This version of the plan is illustrated by two resources: Ludington Infirmary [24] and James [10]. The architects Scopes and Feustmann carried out the cottage idea by separating the porches in Reception Hospital (in the village of Saranac Lake) and in the thirty-two patient Ludington Infirmary. They argued that "classification of patients can be worked out better...as well as

better control than where porches are continuous across all the patients' rooms" (Scopes and Fuestmann). Even many years later, when large tuberculosis hospitals were being built, Trudeau's cottage plan was still used by Scopes and Feustmann as the organizing idea of their sanatorium designs.

Porch Development

In its constant evolutionary growth and change, the built environment at the Trudeau Sanatorium was a tangible expression of its experimental nature. Here architecture was inextricably linked with medicine as part of the treatment. Over the seventy-five year life of the institution, facilities were built, added to, updated, moved (sometimes more than once), torn down and replaced, all in the service of the most up-to-date treatment of tuberculosis. The evolving designs of patient cottages expressed changing medical theories of how patients should take the fresh air. At a time when all patients were ambulatory, the first cottage had a little porch so small that only one patient could sit out at a time - with difficulty. The porches they sat on were ordinary verandas, open to the wind and the black flies. Up until 1900, "curing" on the porches entailed considerable discomfort, but few improvements were made, other than to make the porches more spacious. Dr. Lawrason Brown, who arrived as resident physician in 1900, was particularly interested in helping patients to enjoy living on their porches in all kinds of weather. Brown wrote a patient handbook, Rules for Recovery from Tuberculosis and designed a cure chair, the "Adirondack Recliner," which was characterized by proper body positioning, sturdiness and comfort. Special improvements to porches included installing glass screens as windbreaks (not a total enclosure), increasing the depths of the porches, enclosing open railings, building low walls rather than railings, and installing screens and awnings. These adaptations were undertaken either as modifications to existing buildings or as part of original designs.

The principal development in the technology of the cure that occurred at the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium was its advocacy of the medical idea of sleeping out and the architectural adaptations for sleeping out that were developed by resident patient-architects working closely with doctor-scientists. Sleeping porches first developed after 1900, when:

> Dr. C.S. Millet, of Brockton, Massachusetts...advis[ed] mill workers under his care, when confined indoors most of the day, to build sleeping out porches on their homes

> ....Since then sleeping out has steadily come more and more into general use in the open-air treatment of tuberculosis [ELT letter].

Scopes and Feustmann described how this development affected buildings at the sanatorium:

> Immediately steps were taken to make it possible to wheel beds direct from rooms to porches. In [Richardson Cottage], which was being built at Trudeau at this time, work had gone too far to make the needed changes so that each patient could be wheeled directly from a room to the porch. The difficulty was overcome by making the bedroom and main entrance doors wide enough to wheel a bed through. After this no cottage was built at Trudeau or any patient housing provided without arrangements for direct access to a porch from the patients' rooms (Scopes and Feustmann).

Childs Infirmary (1901), designed by W.L. Coulter, was the "first building erected at any sanatorium with rooms and porches arranged for outdoor sleeping," Scopes and Fuestmann wrote, but they were critical of Coulter for "blanketing of rooms by porches [which] made the rooms extremely dark, uncomfortable and poorly ventilated." From 1894 to 1904, the patient cottages "changed from small, cheap temporary structures to larger, permanently built little homes, equipped with electricity, open fire-places, bath-rooms, and sleeping out porches for every patient," wrote Dr. Trudeau [ELT 279-280].

From 1901 on, sleeping porches were added to all the cottages as money was available. In 1909, sleeping porches were added to the south and north ends of Hoffman Cottage. In 1901, a sleeping porch called "the Hurricane Deck" was added to the main building, Third Floor West, and the porches of the Penfold Cottage were remodeled. In 1911, patients who occupied the second floor of Schiff Cottage protested their need of sleeping porches. Jacob Schiff sent a check to "keep cottage up-to-date," and the upper story was rebuilt "to keep pace with the sleeping out ideas" (Armstrong). In 1925, a porch on brackets was added to the back of Inslee Cottage.

The adaptations at Trudeau quickly influenced residential construction in Saranac Lake. After 1900, "it was almost impossible for a house owner to rent his cottage unless it had one or more sleeping porches" (Scopes and Fuestmann). By 1909, the benefits of outdoor sleeping began to be accepted in a larger context. An article entitled "Sleeping Outdoors for Health: A Phase of Modern

Living that Science Demands and that is Bound to Become Universal. Outdoor Sleeping for the Well Man," appeared in Country Life in America in May of that year. It showed literally dozens of ways that an open-air sleeping facility could be adapted to ordinary houses; however, one of the photos was not of a private home but showed a cottage at the sanatorium, either Phoenix or Rob(b)ins. Even Sinclair Lewis's Babbitt slept out.

Architectural Development

From 1884 to 1915, the sanatorium passed through a series of architectural phases beginning with the Gothic Revival style cottage named "Little Red" and continuing with its exuberant expansion in the Queen Anne period and style, of which only Trudeau Cottage remains on the grounds today. While touched by the Shingle style (Main Building, Ladd Cottage, Workshop), Rustic style (Baker Chapel) and Chalet style (Superintendent's Cottage) in the eclectic period at the turn of the century, the design of the extant buildings at the sanatorium was most strongly affected by the Neoclassical Revival (Reid, James, Phoenix, Inslee, Rob(b)ins, Ludington), which began before Trudeau's death and continued after it. This change was signaled by the use of a light creamy yellow glazed brick veneer, a very early example of that technology (McAlester 325) on Phoenix and Rob(b)ins Cottages in 1902. During this period, the sanatorium moved from a dark and austere Victorian institution to a brighter and more homelike community that provided patient comforts as an inducement to cooperation. Perhaps not incidentally, the Neoclassical Revival provided not only a new look but also one that was more sanitary, easier to keep clean and cleaner looking.

These architectural periods generally coincide with the work of specific architects. J. Lawrence Aspinwall, Trudeau's cousin, was the junior partner of James Renwick, the prominent New York architect. Aspinwall donated the designs for many of Trudeau's building projects. At the sanatorium, these include the second Main Building and Baker Chapel (with W.L. Coulter) in 1896, the Scholfield Workshop in 1909-10 and the Service Building in 1912.

W.L. Coulter was Aspinwall's protege in New York. He came to Saranac Lake in 1896 for his health but also to supervise the construction of the Main Building at the sanatorium for the firm. Almost immediately he and Aspinwall were called upon to design Baker Chapel. He soon hung out his own shingle and designed Childs Infirmary and five stylish patient cottages for Trudeau between 1898 and 1902. These cottages are Anderson (1898), Ladd (1899), Rob(b)ins (1902) and Phoenix (1902), all extant, and Hoffman (1901),

no longer extant. Coulter's work is eclectic and transitional, ranging from the Shingle style Ladd Cottage to the Colonial Revival pair, Rob(b)ins and Phoenix.

William Scopes and Maurice Feustmann, who had both been tuberculosis patients, formed their own firm in 1902 and designed many of the private houses, sanatoria and civic buildings that still define the style of Saranac Lake today, as well as sanatorium buildings in Vermont, Canada and elsewhere. Their work at Trudeau Sanatorium presents an interesting set of variations on the cottage plan for sanatorium buildings and exemplifies their eclecticism in the Shingle style (Medical and Reception Pavilion), Neoclassical Revival (Ludington, James and Reid), Flemish Revival (Trudeau Laboratory and Animal House), Dutch Colonial Revival style (Bacteriologist's Cottage) and Tudor Revival style (Mallinson and Blumenthal).

Post-Trudeau Period

Trudeau's death in 1915 marked a major change in the institution he founded. Its therapies were well accepted (416 sanatoria had been built in the United States by 1911); however, new treatments, including surgery, continued to be tested and incorporated. Dr. Walter B. James was elevated to president of the Board of Trustees, serving until his death in 1927. When the board voted to change the name of the institution to honor its founder, they also changed its spelling, from the outdated "sanitarium" to "sanatorium." After a hiatus of building during World War I, nine substantial new buildings were built during this period of consolidation. These are Trudeau Research and Clinical Laboratory [28], Animal House [12], Bacteriologist's Cottage [13], Ludington Infirmary [24], James [10], Reid Nurses Home [21], Mallinson [19], Blumenthal [4] and the Recreation Pavilion [9]. All of these buildings are extant and they represent one-third of those remaining.

These buildings represented a mature, mainstream institution rather than the original, radically experimental one, and they housed more scientific uses. They include the largest infirmary built on the grounds, as well as more housing for nurses, reflecting a change in the type of patients served. While only ambulatory patients were accepted in the beginning, patients in the later period were often bed-ridden and required nursing care. Use of the de-centralized cottage plan seems to have died out in this period, employed in the layout of Ludington and James, but not in Reid. The overall physical plan of the sanatorium remained linear, arranged along the main road through the property and on the two roughly parallel upper and lower roads. Facilities for new, more specialized scientific

activities accounted for several of the new buildings, including the nursing school. The Trudeau Research and Clinical Laboratory [28] and the Animal House [12], for example, provided facilities related to X-ray and laboratory testing of patients. Although surgery was an important new therapy, it was not performed at the sanatorium but at the General Hospital of Saranac Lake in the village. A demand was also created by the privations of World War I, when no building took place.

In the 1940s, laboratory research into tuberculosis at last began to bear fruit. Various combinations of streptomycin (1944), para-aminosaliclic acid (PAS, 1946) and isoniazid (INH, 1953) were found to effect a true cure (Abrams 67). Once these drugs became widely available after World War II, long term sanatorium treatment became obsolete and Trudeau Sanatorium closed in 1954. The sanatorium property, with a physical plant of over fifty substantial buildings, was sold in 1957 to the American Management Association (AMA), which uses it as its international support-service center.

Building Program

Phase I: 1884-1915

Building at the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium began in 1884-5 with the original Main Building (no longer extant), a large house that served all functions except patient housing, Little Red Cottage (extant, moved from the sanatorium property), a one-room patient cottage on the site of today's Trudeau Cottage, and two other small patient cottages (no longer extant). Throughout its history, the institution demonstrated rapid adaptation to change by constructing new buildings and upgrading both buildings and infrastructure as needs became evident and new capabilities were available. By 1889, Little Red was moved back to free its desirable site for the Minturn Cottage, later called Trudeau Cottage [35], which housed four patients. In 1890 alone, three cottages and an open air recreation pavilion, which resembled a Victorian birdcage, were built; none of these is extant. In 1893, the one-room Kahnweiler Library [31] was added to the original Main Building. Eighteen of the first patient cottages and the original wooden laundry building were built by 1894. None of the latter group survives.

The major project of 1895 was the engineering of the water lines and the old reservoir [23], connected to the village water system, to provide water for domestic use and fire protection. The year 1896 was a significant one: In order to build the new three-story Main or Administration Building [33], the original Main Building was sold

for its salvage value and the Kahnweiler Library [31] was moved. Nearby, the rough-stone Baker Memorial Chapel [38] was also completed by the end of that year. The next year, Inslee Cottage [8], which housed four patients, was constructed. In 1898, the Cooper Cottage (no longer extant) was moved to a new site between the North and River roads, so that Anderson Cottage (37), for four patients, could be built on the Cooper site. The next year a site was prepared by removing Pine Cottage (no longer extant), and in 1899-1900, the largest and most elaborate of the four-patient cottages, Ladd Cottage [36], was built, while the Help's Dining Room" was also added to the Main Building [33].

In 1902, the look of the sanatorium changed, becoming more uniform and formal, as five new yellow brick veneer buildings in the Neoclassical Revival style were added. As part of this building program, Spruce Cottage was torn down and the Rob(b)ins Cottage [5] built on its site; Cooper Cottage was also torn town and Phoenix Cottage [2] (matching Rob(b)ins) built on its site. Also built that year were Richardson Cottage, Childs Memorial Infirmary and Hoffman Cottage, all in the same light brick. These three buildings do not survive. Mellon Library [7], of red brick, was added in 1903-4, and in 1905, its predecessor, Kahnweiler Library [31], was moved back thirty feet and reused as the post office and the office for the Journal of the Outdoor Life. In the same year, a small diet kitchen was also added to the Main Building [33], and in the following year, 1906, a large bay was added to the north side of Main, to enlarge the dining room capacity. In 1908, the Open Air Recreation Pavilion (no longer extant) was moved in preparation for the Medical and Reception Pavilion [29], built in 1908-9. In 1909 McGibbon Stable [16] (which incorporated other service functions) was built. Scholfield Workshop [11] for occupational therapy was begun that same year and finished the next. The Service Building [32], with coolers and facilities for maintenance workers, was constructed behind Main Building [33] in 1912. The same year, construction was begun on the three gates [1,3,18], which were completed the next year. In 1913, Little Red was moved further back so that an addition could be made to the Service Building [32]. The last additions to the physical plant in Trudeau's lifetime were the Radiographer's Cottage [20] (1914) and the Superintendent's Cottage [17] (1914-5). The stable, workshop and the latter two staff cottages were all built on land south of the original sixteen-acre parcel.

Phase II: 1917-1939

When Gutzon Borglum's statue of Dr. Trudeau was proposed for its site in 1917, the little post office (formerly Kahnweiler Library [31]) was moved to join the service building [32]. The statue, known as the Trudeau Memorial, was installed in 1918. It was subsequently moved from the sanatorium property. In preparation for building the Trudeau Research and Clinical Laboratory [28] (1924) on its site, McAlpin Cottage was demolished in 1922. In 1923, the Recreation Pavilion burned (no longer extant) and the large stained-glass window was installed in the south facade of Baker Chapel. A second reservoir with an attached boiler house [27] supplemented the first in 1924-30. Probably to accommodate the increasing needs of the new laboratory [28], an Animal House [12] on the lower road near the stable [16] and laundry [15] was added in 1925. In 1926, both the Bacteriologist's Cottage [13] on the main road and Ludington Infirmary [24], high on the hill with wonderful views, were built. The James Memorial Staff Building [10] was added in 1929. Three substantial masonry buildings, Reid Nurses Home [21], Mallinson [19] and Blumenthal [4] cottages, were constructed in 1930, the sanatorium's last development period before the Great Depression took hold. In 1935, Little Red was moved again, to a location near Reid [21], and in 1939, the last principal sanatorium building was built, the Recreation Building [9], constructed to replace the building that had burned sixteen years earlier. Also in the late 1930s, the X-Ray storage building [14] was built, in an out-of-the-way location well below the laundry. While the laboratory, James and Blumenthal were all built within the original sixteen-acre parcel, the heart of the sanatorium, all the other new buildings of this period were constructed in the service and staff housing area near the south, Park Avenue gate.

Development of the Site

A strong sense of site was integral to Trudeau's selection of this property for the sanatorium. Remarkably, Trudeau's view of the Saranac River Valley, Baker Mountain and other mountains beyond has changed very little since his day. Trudeau wrote of it:

> Here the mountains, covered with an unbroken forest, rose so abruptly from the river, and the sweep of the valley at their base was so extended and picturesque, that the view had always made a deep impression on me. Many a beautiful afternoon, for the first four winters after I came to Saranac Lake, I had sat for hours alone while hunting, facing the everchanging phases of light and shade on the imposing mountain panorama at my feet, and dreamed the dreams of youth....The grandeur and peace

> of it had ever brought refreshment to my perplexed spirit.
>
> This spot has always had a wonderful influence on me and is not to be wondered at that I decided almost at once to place the first little wooden building of my proposed sanatorium on it. After thirty years' [sic] experience I can say that I have never regretted it, and the view from the Sanatorium has been one of its most valuable assets [ELT Autobiography 165-6].

The principal facades of most of the buildings at the sanatorium were oriented toward this view of the Saranac River Valley and the mountains beyond, while the primary entrance doors were often placed on the rear elevations of the buildings. This is typical of architects' treatments of all types of buildings on scenic Adirondack sites: the principal facade faces the view, which is not necessarily the approach to the building.

Despite the strong connection to place evident here, site development proceeded, as far as is known, without a written plan. Early construction was under the supervision of Daniel W. Riddle, who had building experience and who managed the Saranac Inn, a large hotel. Trudeau's cousin, architect J.W. Aspinwall, may have also given him advice on siting.

Arrangement of the buildings was largely dictated by the physical characteristics of the site. Seen on a topographic map, most of the property is steep slope. The original sixteen acres, "Preacher Smith's pasture," was a "level piece of ground...perfectly sheltered from both the south and west winds" (ELT Autobiography 165). In fact, it was the only sizable area within the later sanatorium property that could be called level. Besides the slope, the site's chief feature was the track of the Old Military Road passing through from south to north, although it seems not to have been in regular use as a through road. In the first deed from Smith to Trudeau, Smith reserved a right-of-way "where the old Harrietstown road crosses the [property]...unless some other feasible road shall be constructed." In addition, the road was "to be used in a reasonable and neighborly manner as to the shutting of gates, bars etc." The first main building was built on the west side of this road, facing east, with the three original cottages scattered nearby. Until about 1912, the road was used largely for access to the site by farm and sanatorium vehicles that entered the site at the north end. Trudeau remarked upon the through traffic that developed when the village of Saranac Lake extended its boundaries up to the south end of the sanatorium property. The three gates were built to control

this traffic. As the sanatorium developed, several other gently sloping roads following the contours of the land were built to reach other areas of the property. Because they seem to have no formal names, the designations "main road," upper road" and "lower road" are used here. One road leading from the main road near the north gate up between Anderson Cottage and Baker Chapel was abandoned during the life of the sanatorium, perhaps because of its steepness.

One additional feature of the original site was that, as a pasture, it had been cleared of trees. It had not been cleared of boulders, however, and for many years these were put to use in building foundations and retaining walls. Inslee, Phoenix and Rob(b)ins cottages rest on cobblestone foundations, very substantial at the rears because they were built on the sides of hills. North Gate and River Gate are connected by a low, winding stone wall with a rounded concrete cap, and the Park Avenue Gate is flanked by the same kind of wall. Numerous retaining walls creating walkways and air circulation spaces behind buildings on the uphill side of the main road also remain, including those behind Mallinson, the Radiographer's Cottage, Reid, the Service Building and Trudeau, Ladd and Anderson cottages. Part of the wall behind the Service Building curves up in a graceful arch; beneath the arch is a door in the wall, a feature identified as the Pump House. In later years, use of the rounded stones from the site was discontinued, and although stone was still employed frequently, it was cut stone.

In addition to the roads, a second, heavily used circulation system was one of walkways and stairs throughout the grounds. Ambulatory patients had to walk from their cottages to the Main Building for their meals and to other facilities for various medical and recreational activities; they also took prescribed walks for exercise. This system is still represented by the pedestrian gates that flank vehicular entrances at the North and Park Avenue entrances, as well as by a few surviving streetlights. Some of these walkways are well-preserved and in use today; others have been removed or fallen into disuse and obscured. The latter category includes the path to the old reservoir, high on a ledge above the Ludington Infirmary; the reservoir is now concealed by recent vegetation. Similarly, there is evidence that there were some planned horticultural efforts at the sanatorium, as Marguerite Armstrong, once superintendent of the sanatorium, preserved her correspondence with Luther Burbank. Although remnants of these plantings can be seen, staff to maintain them has not been available in recent years, and only the hardiest plant materials have survived.

Social Program

When the sanatorium first opened, the patients were all ambulatory, and they were left to their own devices for entertainment, a situation described by a later resident physician as resembling "a boarding house where the borders were all under mild supervision" (James). Winter sports were freely indulged in. When the first infirmary opened about 1892, its first patient was Charles Armstrong, who broke his leg bobsledding. This was the first unintentional test of the rest cure. When he got up twenty weeks later, his lungs were healed as well as his leg (Cole).

The treatment gradually evolved into a prescribed routine, codified in Dr. Lawrason Brown's widely circulated handbook, Rules for Recovery from Tuberculosis:

7:30 Awake. Take temperature
Milk (hot if desired) if necessary
Warm water for washing. Cold sponge

8:00 Breakfast

8:30 Out of doors in chair or in bed

10:30 Lunch when ordered

11-1 Exercise or rest as ordered

1-2 Dinner. Indoors not over one hour, less if possible

2-4 Rest in reclining position. Reading, but no talking allowed
Take temperature

3:30 Lunch when ordered

4:00 Exercise in prescribed amount

6:00 Supper

7:00 Out on good nights

9:00 Lunch and bed
Once or twice a week a hot bath, followed by cold sponge

Some of the exercise was taken in the first Recreation Building, a sort of covered playroom, with billiards and other games. This facility burned, however, and its 1939 replacement was a more conventional, heated building with a small stage at one end. Under the aegis of Lawrason Brown, occupational therapy for patients became important, first conducted on cottage porches and later in facilities specifically built for the purpose. At all times, patients were employed part-time, both paid and volunteer, in various tasks of maintenance and operation of the sanatorium itself.

Trudeau Sanatorium
Name of Property

Essex County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 66 acres

UTM References - SEE CONTINUATION SHEET -
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	2	Zone	Easting	Northing
3	Zone	Easting	Northing	4	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description
(Explain the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title CONTACT: Kathleen LaFrank, Program Analyst - see continuation sheet
organization NYS OPRHP DHP Field Services date 1 November 1994
street & number Peebles Island telephone (518) 237-8643, ext. 261
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188-0189

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch **map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)
name American Management Association
street & number PO Box 319
city or town Saranac Lake state New York zip code 12983

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Maps

"Sanborn Maps of Saranac Lake, 1899, 1903, 1908, 1916, 1924, 1931."

"Map of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, 1898." In Armstrong, Scrapbook History.

"Map showing property belonging to the heirs of Robert S. Smith, 1910." [Village of Saranac Lake, Map #M199]

"Topographical Map of the Trudeau Sanatorium, 1915; revised 1926." Frank Wetmore Smith. [Saranac Lake Free Library, Adirondack Collection]

"Map of Trudeau Sanatorium, 1930." In Armstrong, Scrapbook History.

"Insurance Map of Trudeau Sanatorium. November 1941." Flynn, Harrison and Conroy. [Historic Saranac Lake]

"Map of American Management Association, October 1981."

UTM REFERENCES

A. 18/570260/4910359
B. 18/570168/4910137
C. 18/570148/4909996
D. 18/570110/4909996
E. 18/570052/4909733
F. 18/569682/4909681
G. 18/569730/4909876
H. 18/569867/4909907
I. 18/569788/4910407
J. 18/569918/4910452
K. 18/569994/4910349
L. 18/570065/4910308
M. 18/570110/4910332
N. 18/570172/4910325

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

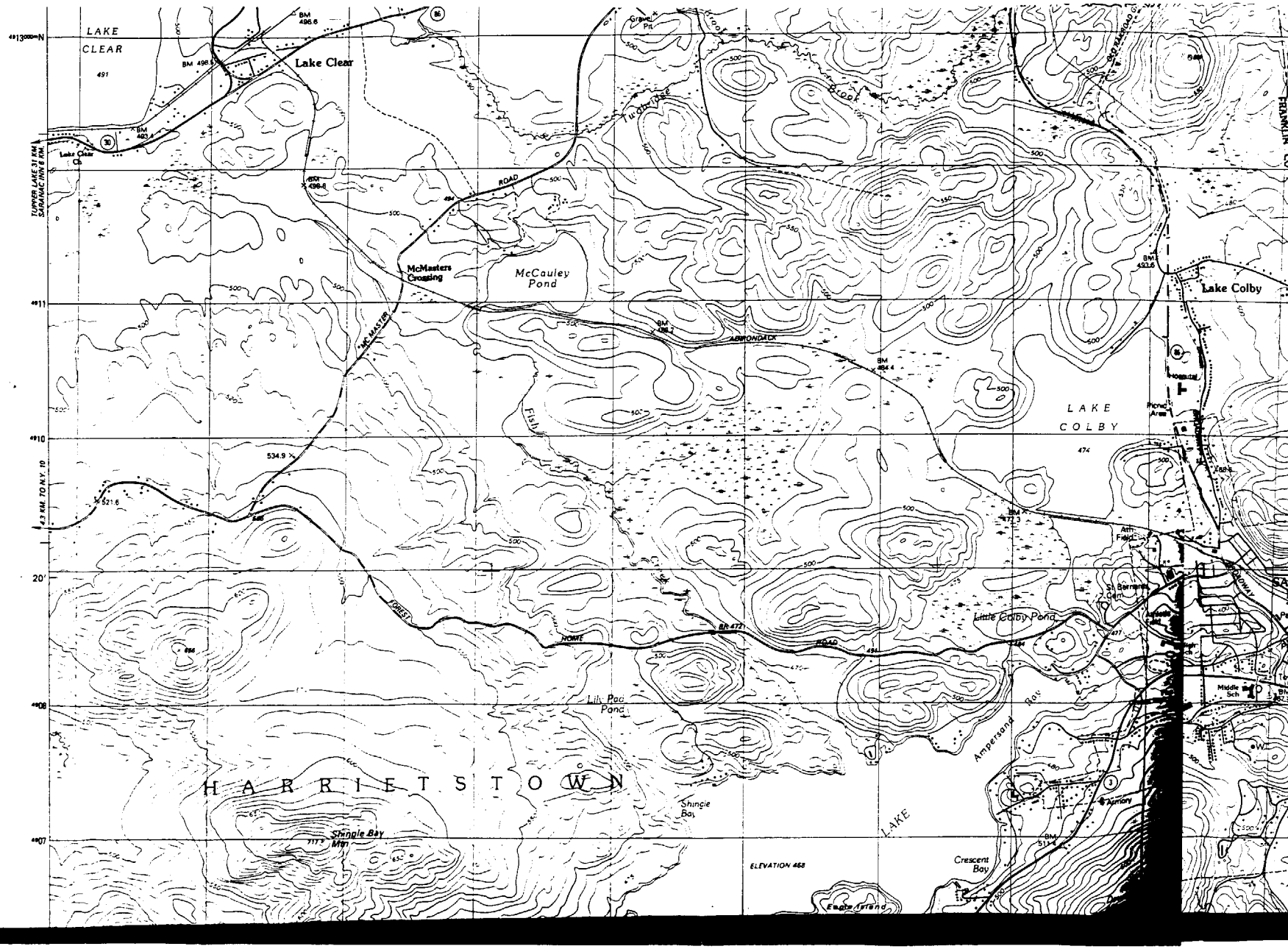
The nomination boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed survey map with scale.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

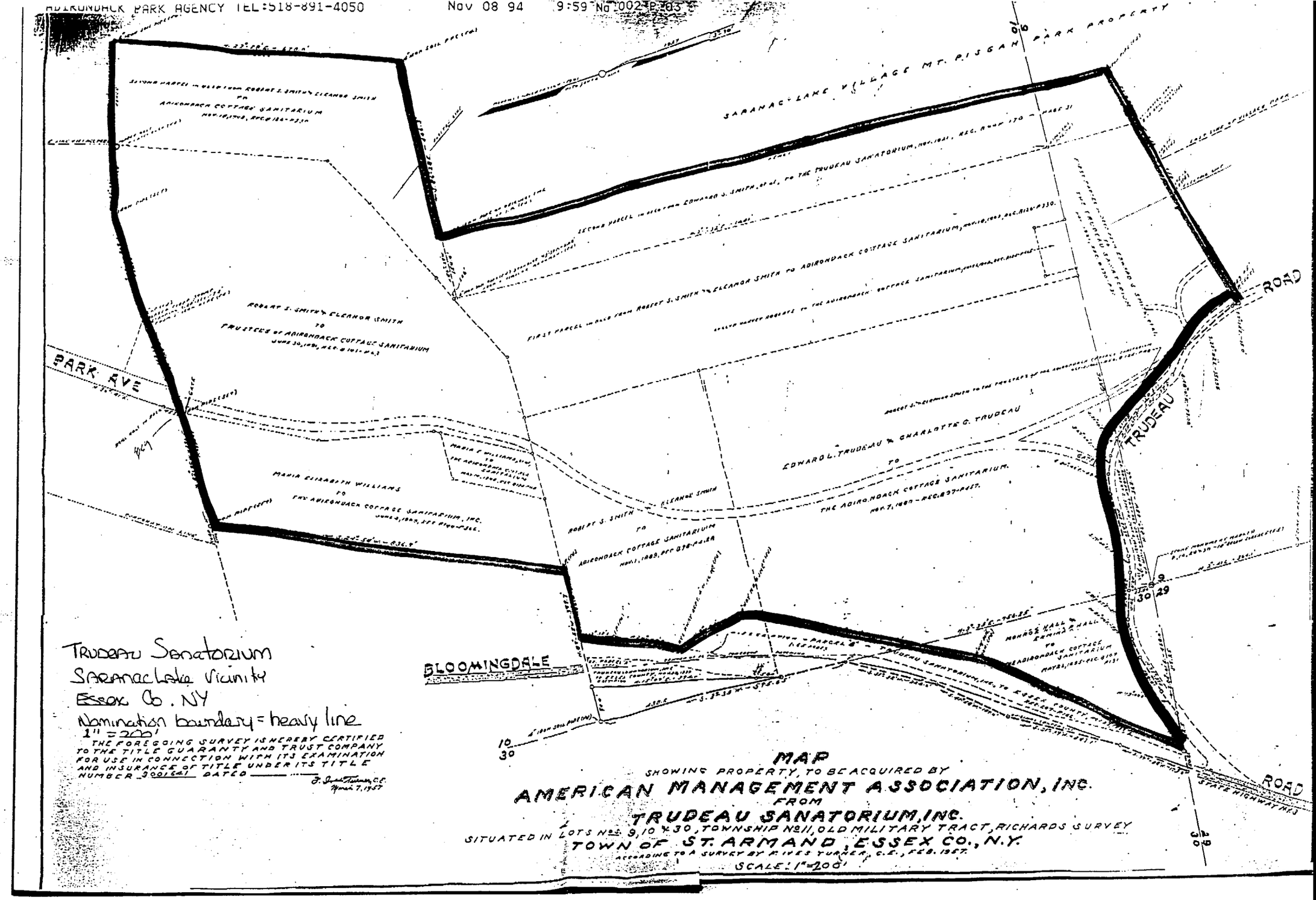
The boundary was drawn to include the land currently owned by the American Management Association. This sixty-six acre parcel includes most of the property associated with the Trudeau Sanatorium during the period of significance. The sanatorium reached this size through five transactions between 1884 and 1908. Since then, only a few small parcels have been trimmed from the property, primarily to allow for road construction.

This nomination was prepared and submitted by :

Mary B. Hotaling
22 Catherine Street
Saranac Lake, New York 12983
518-891-2748



...ead Sanatorium
...ake Vicinity
... County New York
... Lake Quad
...000 - Zone 18
570263/4910359
570132/4910137
570148/4909970
570112/4909776
570052/4909733
569682/4909631
569730/4909576
569867/4909507
569733/4909457
569[illegible]/4909[illegible]
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569[illegible]/4909[illegible]
569[illegible]/4909[illegible]



Trudeau Sanatorium
Saranac Lake Vicinity
Essex Co. NY
Nomination boundary = heavy line
1" = 200'

THE FOREGOING SURVEY IS HEREBY CERTIFIED TO THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH ITS EXAMINATION AND INSURANCE OF TITLE UNDER ITS TITLE NUMBER 300164 DATED _____

R. Ives Turner, C.E.
March 7, 1957

MAP

SHOWING PROPERTY, TO BE ACQUIRED BY

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, INC.

FROM

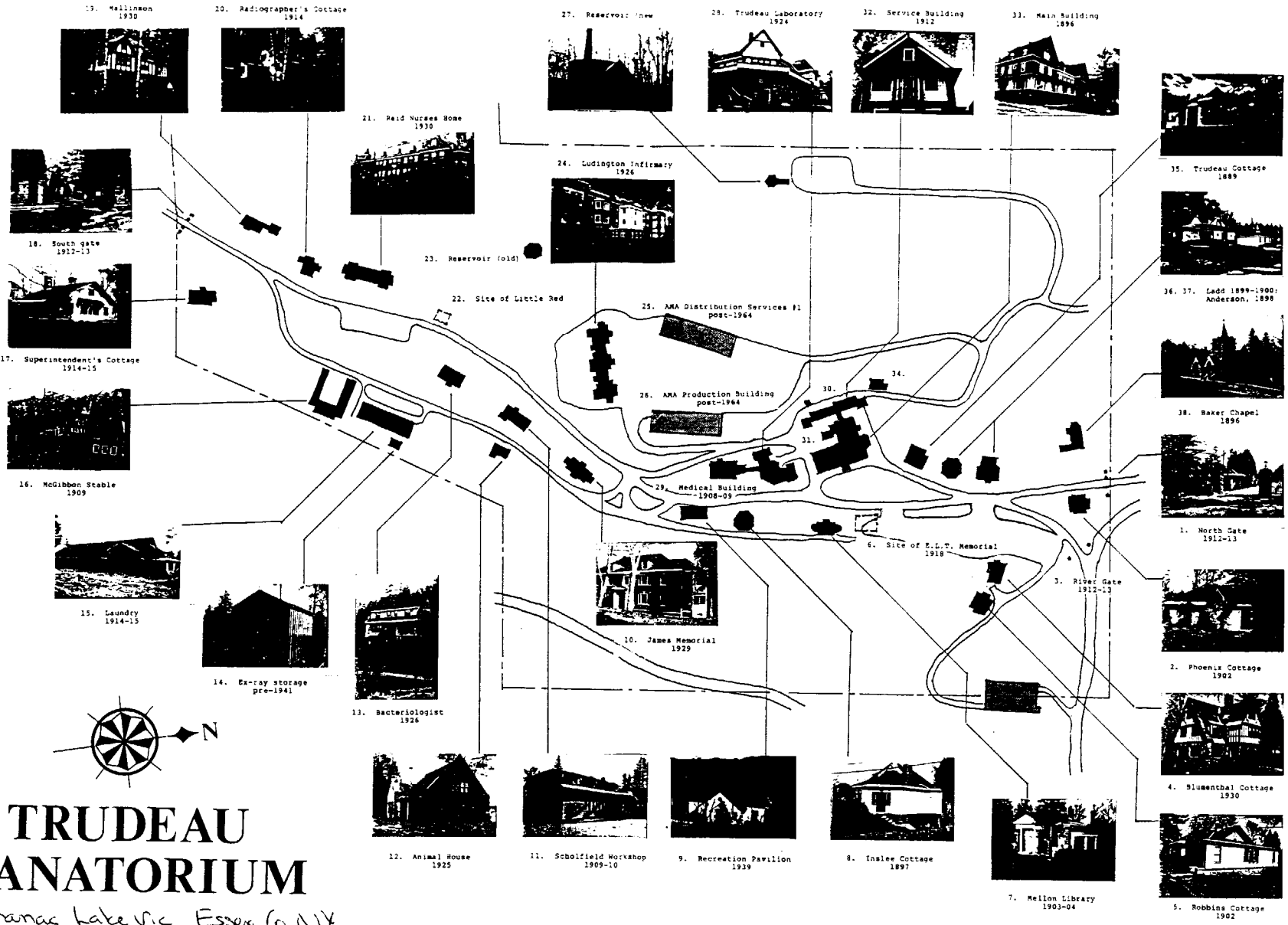
TRUDEAU SANATORIUM, INC.

SITUATED IN LOTS Nos. 9, 10 & 30, TOWNSHIP No. 11, OLD MILITARY TRACT, RICHARDS SURVEY

TOWN OF ST. ARMAND, ESSEX CO., N.Y.

ACCORDING TO A SURVEY BY R. IVES TURNER, C.E., FEB. 1957.

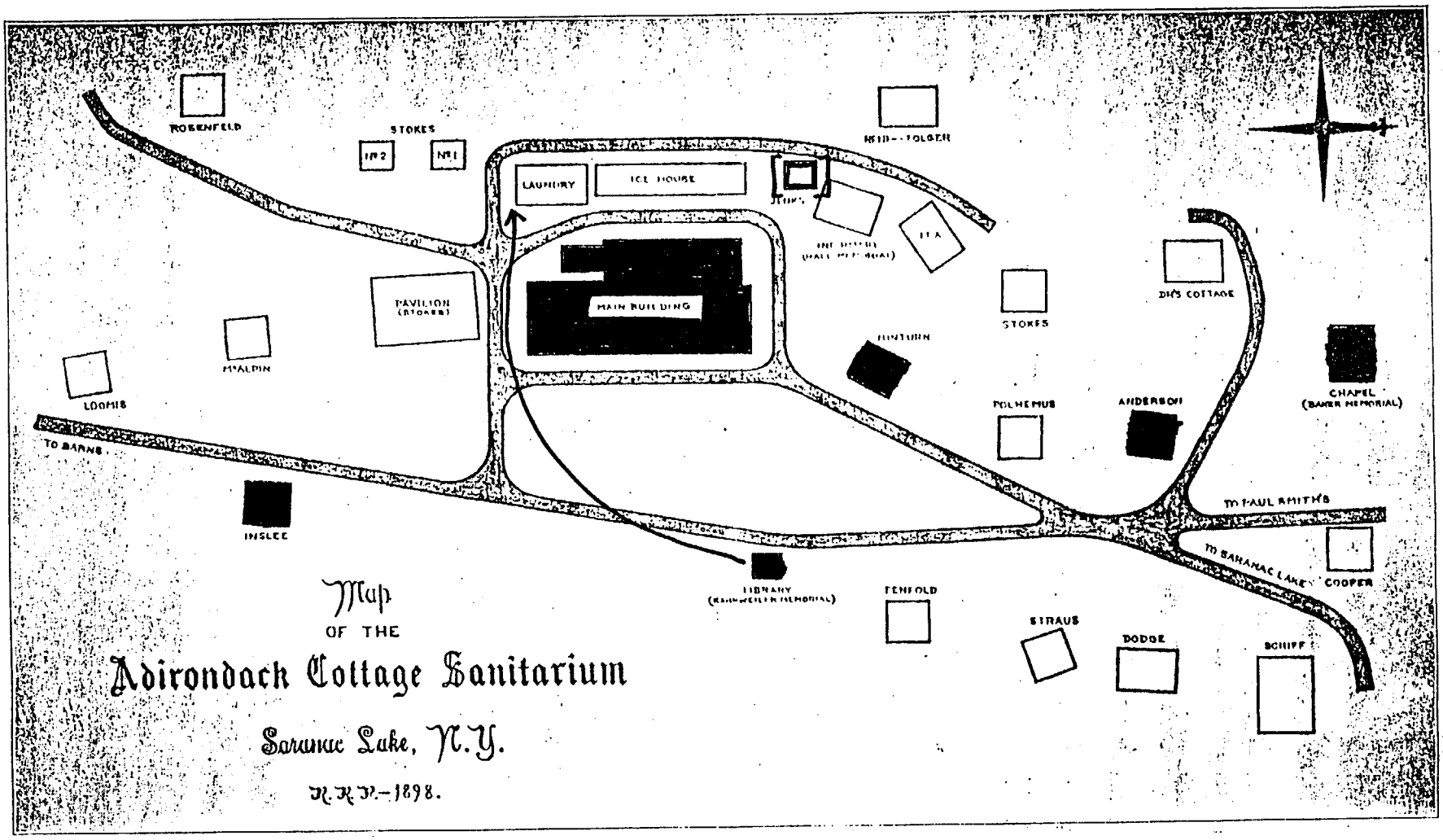
SCALE: 1" = 200'



TRUDEAU SANATORIUM

Saranac Lake Vic Essex Co NY

TRUDEAU Sanatorium
Saranac Lake Vicinity
Essex County
MAP of PROPERTY in 1898



Shaded buildings are extant