



The houses marching up the hill along Lake George Avenue were constructed following WWI to house executives employed at Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company. They are all in the Craftsman style which originated in California and is often associated with the Bungalow. It was made popular, nationwide, during the early part of the century by companies such as Sears and Roebuck who offered kit homes to be shipped and assembled on site. The style employed simple lines in an asymmetrical facade, and wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative knee braces or exposed rafter tails.

The Agway building (1879) is unique as the lone wood frame industrial building still standing. It was built by Silas Moore as a grist mill serving the numerous local farms. Though the building is basic in form and fenestration, some decorative detailing represents the architectural influences of the time. Brackets along the cornice line of the roof as well as the small shed, or pent, roof over the store front are Italianate, a popular style that is prevalent along Montcalm Street. The door on the second floor above the entrance and the pulley



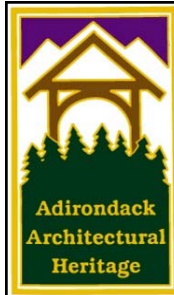
above it would have been used to haul items to and from the second floor, possibly directly from or onto a wagon.



Architecture of the Champlain Valley



Ticonderoga



Adirondack Architectural Heritage (AARCH) is the regional, nonprofit historic preservation organization for the Adirondack Park. This tour is one of over fifty events AARCH is offering in our 2009 program schedule. Further information is available by contacting AARCH at 518-834-9328 or by visiting our website at www.aarch.org.

AARCH would like to thank Bill Dolback, President of the Ticonderoga Historical Society, for helping to prepare and lead this tour.

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Historic Ticonderoga is located at the southern end of the great Adirondack Mountains, nestled between two large lakes – Lakes Champlain and George. The earliest recorded history begins with Samuel de Champlain's entrance onto the waters that bear his name in 1609. The town's first settlement began with the French building their most southern territorial fort here in 1755. The town has a rich military past with significant battles fought on these grounds during the Colonial and American Revolution War eras. After the American Civil War the economy rapidly changed from being agriculturally based to relying more on industry and tourism. The original civilian settlement began in the late 1700s along the northern shores of Lake George at the area known as Alexandria. However, the population center quickly shifted in the early 1800s to an area located toward the last set of water falls along the LaChute River which empty Lake George waters into Lake Champlain. The river provided much needed water power, used to operate saw mills and textile factories in the earlier days, and later, pulp and paper mills. In addition, the products to come out of Ticonderoga included wool, iron, and graphite used in pencils.

A great fire in March 1875 destroyed most of the community's main business area along with the earliest records of the town. However, the region's economy was booming and the area was rapidly rebuilt. Today several of the buildings built after this fire still are functioning facilities and represent a thriving late 19th century commercial district. With a growing business community came the need for housing and several examples of post WWI employee dwellings associated with the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company exist, as well as earlier, high style homes.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR...

Built in 1926 by Horace Moses, the Hancock House is a replica of John Hancock's Beacon Hill home in Boston. The original, built in 1737, embodied the elements of the



Georgian style including a Gambrel roof, five bay façade, belt course, quoins, and pedimented doors and windows. The re-creation provides a rare view of what an early Colonial house would have looked like. Moses gave the house to be the home of the New York Historical Association, which has since relocated to Cooperstown. The building has been home to the Ticonderoga Historical Society since 1976.

One of the few residences remaining on Montcalm Street is this one and one half story Craftsman. It incorporates the shallow roof line, exposed rafter tails and front porch commonly associated with the style. Unlike typical examples, however, which are sided in clapboard, shingle, or stucco, this house is cobblestone. This indicates a desire to represent local materials, leaning towards a rustic flair. The style became popular nationwide following WWI, largely due to companies such as Sears and Roebuck, who offered catalog homes to be delivered by rail and assembled on site. The plans for these homes were generally rather compact and efficiently laid out. Their affordability and scale made them appealing to returning military and middle class families.

Oddly, the trend faded out as quickly as it came, and few Craftsman style homes were built after the 1930s.



ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS, MATERIALS, STYLES, FUNCTIONS, ALTERATIONS



Ogee

A double curve, formed by the union of a convex and concave line, resembling an S-shape.

This doorway has a broken ogee pediment because it is split apart at the center.

As is typical of downtown buildings, the store front level is often renovated to accommodate incoming businesses, each trying to keep up with current design trends. Fortunately, the upper floors are usually spared, no major exterior renovation being needed for apartment or office space. This is the case with the Shattuck block, built in 1887, one of Ticonderoga's most ornate commercial buildings. The Italianate style was employed using paired one-over-one windows capped by an arch or a flattened arch. Extensive brickwork is used to create belt courses between the floors, decorative lintels over the windows, and corbelling along the cornice line.



The Community Building (1927) displays the symmetry, grand scale, and refined dignity of the Neoclassical style. Common elements include an impressive full height, curved, entry porch on the northern façade featuring paired, Ionic capitals. This is an interpretation of the Greek Revival style of the early 19th century. Twelve-over-twelve windows, and a hipped roof hint at a colonial influence as well. The balustrade that runs along the perimeter of the roof is a feature rarely found in the original designs, but is somewhat common in Neoclassical.



One of the later Montcalm Street buildings, the Ticonderoga National Bank building (1890, 1929) strays from the Italianate style, so predominant in downtown, to incorporate an Art Deco motif. This modern style favored clean lines, and geometric patterns, which were usually presented in shallow relief. Tall, flattened surfaces were used to emphasize verticality. It is now home to the Glens Falls National Bank and Trust Company.



This stately residence is a great example of both the Italianate and Queen Anne styles. The original structure seems to have been a two story, cross gable with paired brackets lining the cornice. Remodeling was done in 1891 by Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company president, Clayton Delano who owned the house at the time. The wrap-around porch supported by turned posts, and decorative brackets and spindlework are typical Queen Anne. The mass production of building elements and the expansion of the railroad during the second half of the 19th century made the pieces readily available. The addition of porches were a common way to update a building at a relatively low cost.

