

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Moss Ledge (Component 7)

and or common Great Camps of the Adirondacks Thematic Resources

2. Location

street & number .6 miles east of New York Route 30, Upper Saranac Lake
not for publication

city, town Saranac Inn X vicinity of

state New York code 36 county Franklin code 33

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	NA in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	NA being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Herbert C. Pollock

street & number 2147 Union Street

city, town Schenectady vicinity of state New York 12309

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Franklin County Government Center

street & number

city, town Malone state New York 12953

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Statewide Inventory of Historic Resources
title has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

1978-1979 federal X state county local

depository for survey records New York State Office of Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

city, town Albany state New York

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>NA</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Moss Ledge is an Adirondack Great Camp complex located on the west shore of Upper Saranac Lake north of Gilpin Bay in the town of Santa Clara, Franklin County. Located upon a sharp elevation above the shoreline, the principal buildings at Moss Ledge are sited to take advantage of broad lake vistas to the south. The site topography is characterized by uneven terrain punctuated by rock outcroppings, woodlands, and exposed tree roots. The camp complex of Moss Ledge includes nine historic contributing features (7 buildings, 2 structures); an artist's studio built ca.1950 is the only non-contributing building on the property. The nomination boundary encompasses all historic features associated with Moss Ledge and corresponds to both the historic and current legal boundary of the 31-acre parcel.

Because of scenic values and because the property was originally accessible only by boat, the orientation of Moss Ledge is toward Upper Saranac Lake. The camp's primary buildings are sited in a symmetrical arrangement on a shelf of the east-west ridge above the lake shore. The first buildings constructed as components of the camp were the two-story chalet style Main Lodge (with its living room and sleeping quarters above), a separate one-story guest camp (Street Lodge), and a dining hall (Adams Hall) with kitchen and staff quarters. The dining hall and main lodge are connected by a covered walkway which can be entered midway along its length under a bracketed hood. A path from the lake shore site of the boathouse leads to this entryway. This boathouse facility served as the camp's principal entrance; communication to and from civilization was via motor launch only. A distance to the west, along the lake shore, another dock and launch house was built (no longer extant), presumably to accommodate staff and service functions. A small water pump house with a metal, in-ground, water tank still stands at this site. A small hunting shanty pre-dating the camp complex north of the dining hall was renovated during development of the camp to serve as additional staff housing. An ornamental gazebo was built several hundred yards northeast of the camp on the lake shore. This gazebo was built directly on a wide expanse of bedrock outcropping.

Additions to the camp were made between 1915 and 1920. A private, commonly owned unpaved road was cut along the perimeter of Gilpin Bay linking Moss Ledge and other camps with Route 30, the main road between the Wawbeek Hotel and the Saranac Inn. A garage was added to the complex at this time together with the grading of a driveway and turn-around north of the camp buildings. The camp is accessible from this turn-around by a series of stairs down an embankment behind the principal buildings. The development of an entry road helped change the orientation of the camp away from the lake, the camp no longer being accessible only from the lake via boat.

Features of Moss Ledge include the use of half-round spruce log slabs over plank walls to simulate whole log construction at Redfield Lodge, the main lodge. This exterior fabric produces a horizontal log siding notched at the corners of the walls to receive whole log projections which are

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saddle-notched and fitted together in three progressively longer sections to serve as ornamental support for the second floor porch. Other features include window sash of multiple panes, both square and diamond, in some cases surrounding a single large pane, which open in casement or slide into the wall completely, and the use of a variety of interior wall coverings which include narrow beaded wainscoting (in diagonals, verticals, and horizontals) and stretched birch bark. Log joints are so carefully crafted that it is difficult to perceive where the log slab siding ends and the whole log projections at the corners of the building begin. The architect also made use of exterior bark-clad trim for doors, windows, and corner butt boards. Log rafter plates, brackets, gable end screens, railings, and other rustic ornamentation are also common.

Although the principal camp buildings survive with many original features intact, including original furnishings and decorative arts, significant ancillary buildings and structures have been removed. These include the principal boathouse and dock, the camp kitchen and the servants' quarters attached to the kitchen. Small kitchens have been added both to the guest camp and to the main chalet styled lodge. An unobtrusive artists' studio, completely obscured from the camp complex, was built on the lakeshore in 1950. This building now serves as a boathouse and shop. A lean-to shed was removed from its original location attached to the garage above the complex and relocated on the site of the original woodshed for which it serves as a replacement.

The following is an annotated list of buildings which compose the Moss Ledge camp complex:

NYS033-17-0131-D07 Seward Cottage, also known as Guides' house (pre-1898)
Map Key #1, Contributing

This building, originally a small hunting shanty, was extant on the property at the time that Moss Ledge was developed. It was rehabilitated to provide accommodations for staff and guides for the camp. It is a gable-roofed, single-story, shingled building with an attached shed-roofed bathroom wing. Features include a shed-roofed porch on the south elevation supported by rustic posts and rafter poles with attached bark. Interior features include a bracketed brick chimney, battened wall board panels, and acoustical ceiling tiles.

NYS033-17-0132-D07 Redfield Lodge, also known as the main lodge (c.1898)
Map Key #2, Contributing

This is a two-story, wood-framed, chalet style building with an exterior fabric of half-round spruce log siding on the first floor and cedar shingles on the second floor. The building is surrounded on three sides by a two-tiered rustic porch roofed by the eaves of the main gable roof and supported by projecting log brackets and bark-clad posts. The porches are ornamented with rustic porch railings and there is an impressive gable end screen of vertical and diagonal bark-clad spruce poles. Window sash is both sliding and in casement with multiple panes in squares and diamonds. Interior details

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include extensive use of beaded wainscoting for paneling in diagonals, vertical, horizontals, all in natural varnished tones. There are boxed beams, a fieldstone fireplace with bark-clad birch log mantel, and a brick fireplace and chimney breast. This building is a stylized copy of the chalet at Camp Pine Knot designed by William West Durant.

NYS033-17-0133-D07 Adams Hall, also known as the dining hall (c.1898)

Map Key #3, Contributing

This is a single-story, rectangular building with an exterior fabric of tall rustic log slab foundation screens in vertical and diagonal patterns, cedar shingles in rows laid with staggered butts covering the body of the walls, bark-clad butt boards at corners, rustic brackets, projecting bay windows and spruce pole gable screens. An asphalt shingled gable roof with eyebrow dormers covers the building. The eyebrow dormers give additional light to the interior space and highlight the exposed roof support system. The building is approached from the main lodge via a rustic covered walkway. Interior features include wainscoting of stretched vertical panels of birch bark with door and window trim of birch slabs. There are varnished birch chair rails above the wainscoting and the exposed roof support system consists of multiple bark-clad tie beams and rafters which contrast with the beaded-board sheathed ceiling. The room is dominated by a large fieldstone fireplace which has a bark-clad log mantel. The original camp kitchen wing has been removed.

NYS033-17-0134-D07 Street Lodge, also known as the guest camp (c.1898)

Map Key #4, Contributing

This is a central, rectangular, wood-framed pavilion with two wings attached on each side, the whole forming a cross-gable roof plan. The building is supported by a foundation of cedar post and stone rubble piers on bedrock. The exterior siding is predominantly cedar shingles of rows laid with staggered butts with window and door trim of peeled and stained spruce slabs. Wide roof eaves supported by unbraced spruce log posts, rafter plates and rafters form porches on the principal(south)elevation. Both south and east gable ends are ornamented with screens of logs and poles in horizontals, verticals and diagonals. Interior details include cathedral ceilings throughout with ornamental rustic pole rafters and structural support members over beaded-board paneling. Each room partition within the building rises on exposed vertical studs to just below the ceilings. A kitchen has been added to the central pavilion and ceilings have been lowered in some rooms for insulating purposes.

NYS033-17-0135-D07 Covered walkway (c.1898) Map Key #5, Contributing

This gable-roofed structure connects the main lodge with the dining hall in a series of three covered board walkways of different levels, each of which is linked with steps. The steps go down and up again from west to east as the walkway traverses uneven terrain between the two buildings. Rustic ornamentation includes vertical log slab foundation screens with bark attached, railings in verticals and diagonals, three gable end screens; a hooded entry on the lakeside elevation which leads to the boathouse site. This hood with rustic brackets has a rustic gable screen.

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NYS033-17-0136-D07 Pump House (c.1898) map key #6, Contributing
This is a small, cedar-shingled, gable-roofed, wood-framed building which houses a vintage water pump (extant). Window sash, of multiple square panes surrounding one large pane in the Queen Anne style, is repetitive of that of the principal camp buildings. A large, buried, metal water cistern is directly north of the building and attached to it via the water pump and a common concrete wall.

NYS033-17-0137-D07 Tea house, gazebo (c.1900) map key #7, Contributing
The pavilion is an open, hip-roofed, 1x1 bay square shelter of sawn members built on a plank platform of sawn sills and wooden boards built directly on a bedrock outcropping and several short stone piers. There are 2x4s for decorative geometric patterns and railings. The posts that support the roof are braced with diagonals. The railing is extant on three sides with a small entryway on one side. There are two built-in seats within the building. The railing on the fourth side has been removed.

NYS033-17-0138-D07 Woodshed (c.1920) map key #8, Contributing
This building, which was moved in 1974 to its present site, is built much like a lean-to shed with one large open bay facing south. The camp lodge and dining hall are in close proximity to this structure. The exterior siding is of novelty clapboards stained brown.

NYS033-17-0139-D07 Garage (c.1920) map key #9, Contributing
The garage is a two-bay-square building built on a concrete slab foundation with a gable roof and gable end access to a driveway turn-around. The exterior is both cedar shingles and novelty siding. There is a fixed multiple-paned window in the east gable end.

NYS033-17-0140-D07 Artists' studio (c.1950) map key #10, Non-historic, Non-contributing

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1898- 1920

Builder/Architect William L. Coulter

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Moss Ledge is historically and architecturally significant as an intact representative example of an Adirondack Great Camp in the Upper Saranac Lake area, one of three district regions in which Great Camps were clustered. Initially constructed c.1898, the camp was designed by noted regional architect William L. Coulter, who moved to Saranac Lake c.1895 and became well known for his many camp commissions in the Adirondack rustic style. One of the earliest known extant Great Camps representing Coulter's work, Moss Ledge is an indication of Coulter's interest in, and manipulation of, architectural precedents set forth by developer William West Durant in the Raquette Lake area to the south. These precedents include the chalet form, the compound building plan and the covered rustic walkway. The principal lodge at Moss Ledge was directly inspired by that designed by Durant for Pine Knot (1877) and its chalet form became a characteristic of many of Coulter's subsequent camp designs. Coulter's designs vary from Durant's precedent in their formal arrangements of buildings to take advantage of dramatic sitings as well as in their use of simulated whole log construction in a contrived and decorative fashion. In this aspect, Coulter's work has more in common with the later, turn-of-the-century phase of camp design. William L. Coulter's contribution to the Adirondack rustic style was significant and widespread. Other commissions include furniture, details, modifications or complexes for Prospect Point Camp (1903-1905), Eagle Island Camp (1902) and Sagamore Lodge (individual components), the D. Henry Smith Camp, Loon Lake Camp, Victor Hurbert's Camp at Lake Placid and the great chalets of Knoll Wood Club on lower Saranac Lake. In all of these commissions Coulter generated a distinctive interpretation of the Great Camp style. Moss Lodge was commissioned by Miss Isabel A. Ballantine of New York City, who maintained it as a private rustic retreat until 1945. Its period of significance extends through 1920 to include compatible additions made to the camp during Miss Ballantine's ownership.

Moss Ledge was constructed for Isabel A. Ballantine of New York City, who purchased a small hunting camp as the proposed site for her Adirondack retreat. Jesse Warren, a Utica businessman, had purchased a large tract of land on Upper Saranac Lake, composed in part of the 31 acres on the eastern peninsula of Gilpin Bay which Miss Ballantine purchased in 1898. Presumably Warren had been involved in real estate speculation, as former New York State Governor Levi P. Morton acquired the adjoining property and Eagle Island from Warren at about the same time. Prior to Warren's ownership these lands had been owned by William West Durant.

Construction of the Ballantine camp began after the property was acquired, with the somewhat symmetrical layout of a series of buildings in the popular rustic style on a shelf in the steep bank of the ridge above the lakeshore. The complex was named Moss Ledge after bedrock outcroppings covered with moss that jut into the lake nearby.

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Contemporary to nearby Camp Eagle Island, Moss Ledge has markedly similar details of construction. It is, however, significantly different and for this reason demonstrates the versatility of the architect in his use of rustic materials.

Given the popularity of the Durant-inspired Adirondack rustic style of woodland architecture first exhibited in the late 1870's at Raquette Lake, by 1898 it was not unlikely to find buildings of similar stylistic qualities designed for the shores of Upper Saranac Lake to the north. The main lodge at Moss Ledge (Redfield Lodge) is an expanded interpretation of the rustic Alpine chalet at Pine Knot. It is articulated, at Moss Ledge, in simulated log construction and cedar shingles with a two-tiered gallery porch on three sides. Rustic bark-clad railings, post supports, and rafter plates echo Pine Knot's chalet. An elaborate gable end screen of diagonal, vertical, and horizontal bark-clad poles became a Coulter trademark. The similarities between the two chalets are striking. To this end the chalet at Moss Ledge represents the epitome of the pervasive enchantment with this woodland stylistic idiom and the architectural transfer of the Adirondack rustic style to Upper Saranac Lake.

Upper Saranac Lake was witness to a later stage of camp development than were the lakes further to the south in the vicinity of Raquette Lake, or to the north in the vicinity of Upper St. Regis Lake. As a result of this later phase of camp building, many of the camps built here follow more popular resort architectural styles of the late 1880's and 1890's which emphasized a shingled exterior fabric and large-scale frame buildings. Moss Ledge and other Coulter designs on Upper Saranac Lake are significant as prominent, intact examples of another, more environmentally compatible, trend in residential resort design.

William L. Coulter (c.1865-1907) is known to have moved to Saranac Lake about 1895 for health reasons. Little is known of his prior architectural training or practice. Presumably already a professional designer, he was already familiar with the design work of William West Durant at Raquette Lake. Coulter's interpretation and adaptation of the rustic style is noteworthy. He quickly established himself as a designer of Great Camps, making this work a particular specialty of his form. He included among his commissions some of the most significant camps in the vicinity of Upper and Lower Saranac Lakes. A partner in the Coulter firm, William G. Distin (1884-1970), continued the firm's reputation for camp design well into the 1940's. The successor to this Saranac Lake architectural firm continues in existence today under the name of Wareham and Delair. It is the chief repository for original architectural drawings by Coulter and Distin.

Moss Ledge remained in Miss Ballantine's possession until 1945, at which time it was given to the Girl Scout Council of Greater Essex County, New Jersey. In 1948, Mr. and Mrs. Carl M. Loeb gave the adjoining Pine Brook Camp to Syracuse University for use as a conference center. In 1949, Mr. Loeb

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purchased the Moss Ledge property from the Girl Scout Council and transferred it to Syracuse University to supplement the facilities of Pine Brook Camp. The combined resources of the two camps were named the Pine Brook Conference Center. Moss Ledge was used primarily as housing, the conference rooms and dining hall remaining at Pine Brook. However, Syracuse University did operate an adult art camp at Moss Ledge for a time, and a studio was built near the lake for this purpose. Other changes to the camp complex at Moss Ledge during the period 1940-1970 included: the removal of both the boathouse and dock, the service or launch house and dock, and removal of the kitchen and staff housing attached to it.

Moss Ledge is currently in private ownership and is in the process of rehabilitation. Syracuse University sold the camps in the Pine Brook Conference Center, including Moss Ledge, in 1970.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 31.08 acres

Quadrangle name Upper Saranac

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	8	5	5	3	5	3	0	4	9	0	3	5	0	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

B

1	8	5	5	3	0	4	0	4	9	0	3	1	2	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

C

1	8	5	5	2	8	8	0	4	9	0	3	3	3	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

D

1	8	5	5	2	8	5	0	4	9	0	3	5	3	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

E

Zone	Easting		Northing											

F

Zone	Easting		Northing											

G

Zone	Easting		Northing											

H

Zone	Easting		Northing											

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property includes all that parcel delineated as Block 2, Lot 2 on the enclosed Town of Santa Clara tax map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

NA

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Raymond W. Smith and Richard Youngken

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation

organization & Historic Preservation

date July, 1986

Empire State Plaza

street & number Agency Building One

telephone (518)474-0479

city or town Albany

state New York 12238

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

date Sept 11, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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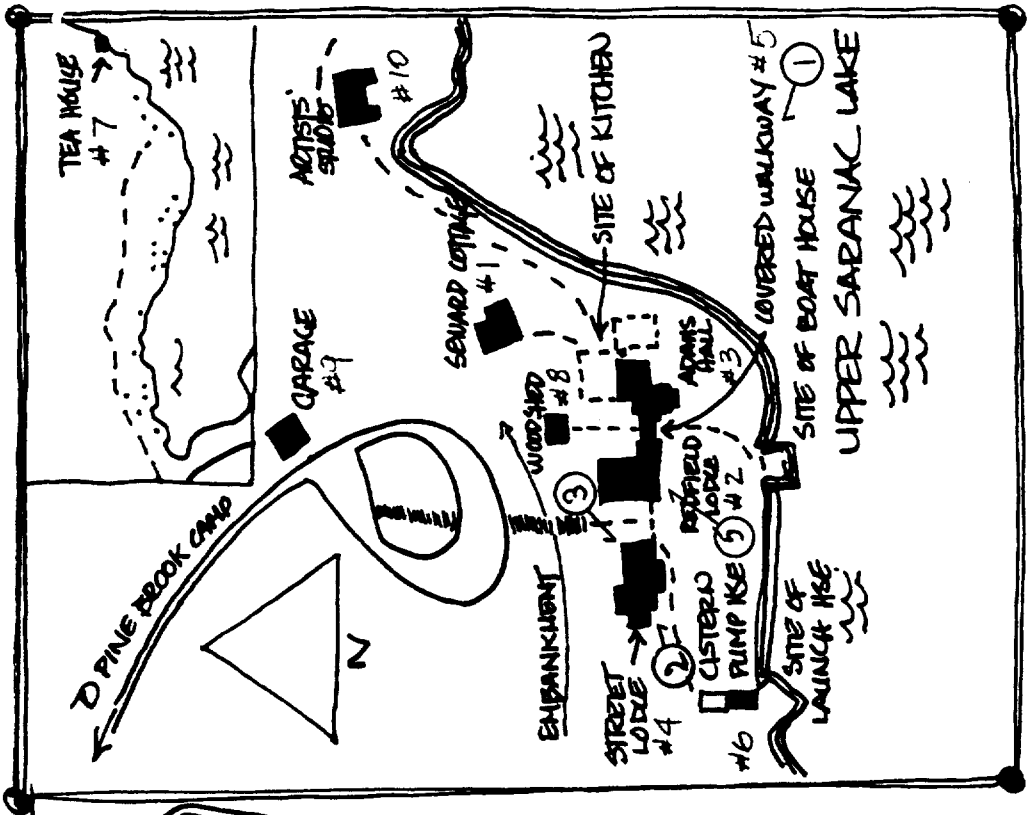
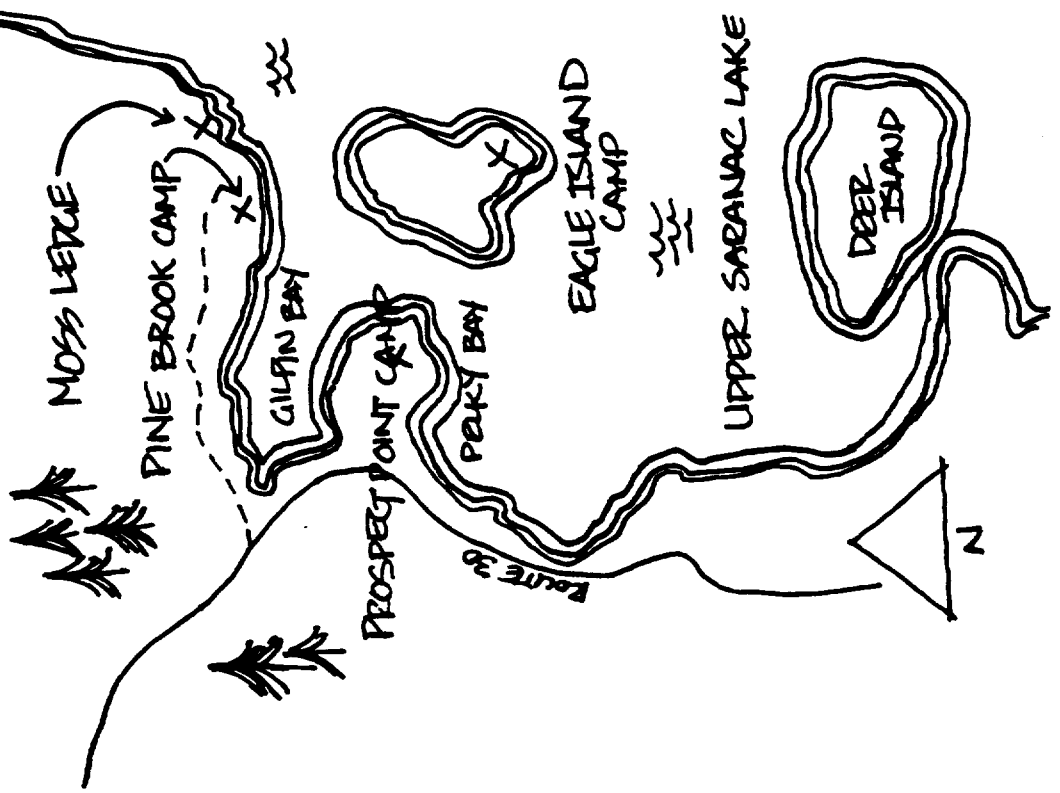
Page 1

- Applegate, Howard Lewis. The Story of Pine Brook, Series of papers on adult education, No.26. Syracuse, NY: University College of Syracuse University, 1962.
- Dombleski, Mary Ellen. "The Adirondack Camp of the Last Quarter of the Nineteenth Century: A Wilderness Architecture." An unpublished thesis. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, 1974.
- Gilborn, Craig. Durant. Sylvan Beach, NY: North Country Books, 1981.
- Lehman, Arnold. "Great Camps of the Adirondacks." Unpublished manuscript, Adirondack Museum, Blue Mountain Lake, MS 73-11, 1968.
- Pollock, Herbert C. Interviews with Richard C. Youngken, at Moss Ledge, Upper Saranac Lake, NY. August, 1979.
- Platnik, Irving. Interviews with Richard C. Youngken, at Pine Brook Camp, Upper Saranac Lake, NY. August, 1979.
- Turner, H. Ives. "Map showing the outbounds of the Ballantine Camp Property." scale 1"=100'. ink on linen. in possession of Herbert C. Pollock, at Moss Ledge, Upper Saranac Lake, NY. December, 1944.

GREAT CAMPS OF THE ADIRONDACKS

MOSS LEDGE KEY 1983

SARANAC INN VICINITY, FRANKLIN CO. N.Y.

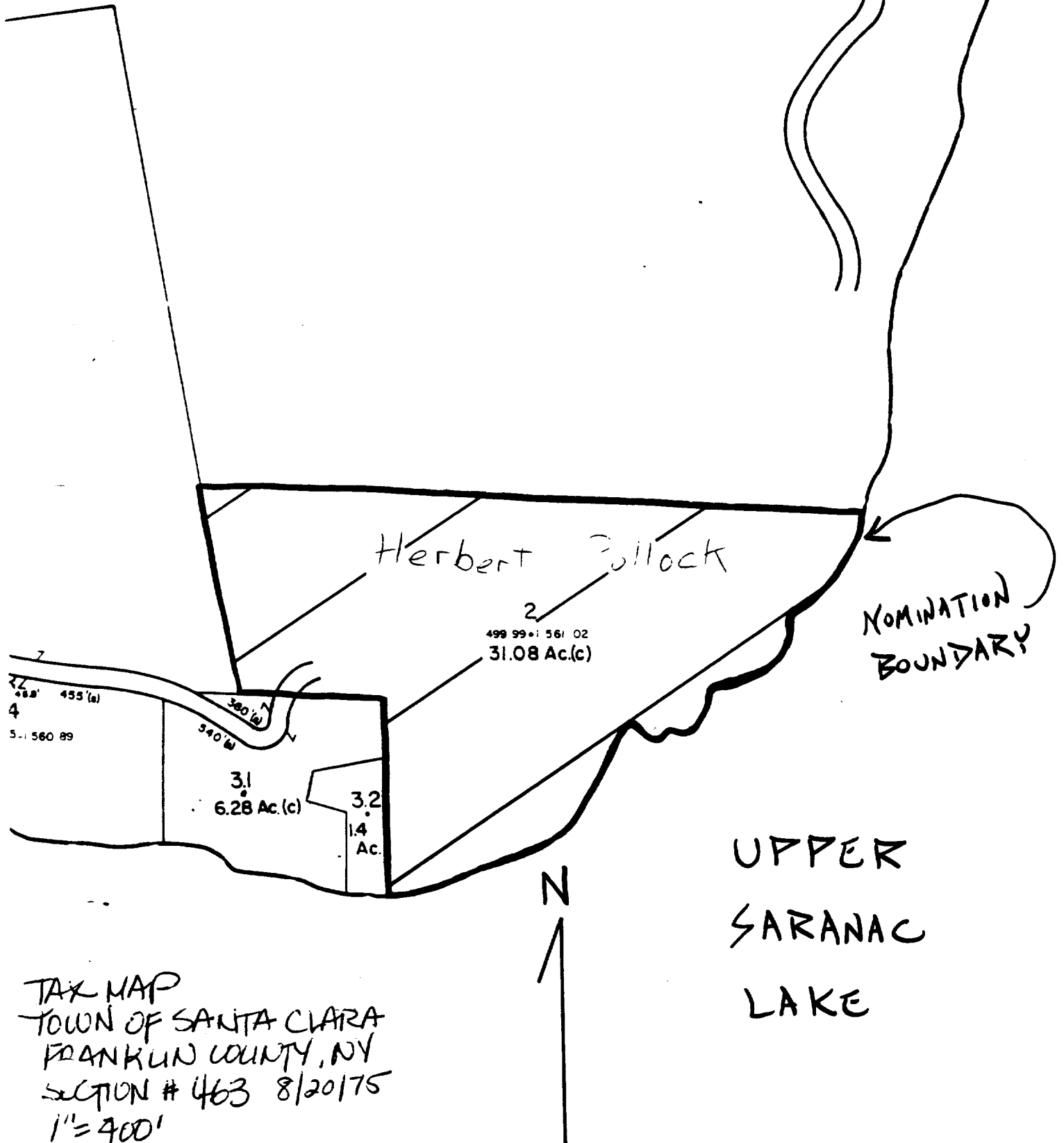


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY-NOMINATION FORM

Moss Ledge: Site map: NOT TO SCALE



GREAT CAMPS OF THE ADIRONDACKS
MOSS LEDGE II
SARANAC IN VICINITY, FRANKLIN CO., NY
BLK 2, LOT 2



TAX MAP
TOWN OF SANTA CLARA
FRANKLIN COUNTY, NY
SECTION # 463 8/20/75
1"=400'

UPPER SARANAC QUAD.
GREAT CAMPS OF THE ADIRONDACKS

MOSS LEDGE
SARANAC INN VICINITY, FRANKLIN CO., NEW YORK

- 18/AAA. 553530/4903500
- BBB. 553040/4903120
- CCC. 552880/4903330
- DDD. 552850/4903630

31.08 ACRES

PROTECTED POINT CAMP
SARANAC INN VICINITY, FRANKLIN CO., NEW YORK

- 18/AA. 552750/4902640
- BB. 552140/4902500
- CC. 552040/4902540
- DD. 551980/4903170
- EE. 552180/4903230

38.0 ACRES

EAGLE ISLAND CAMP
SARANAC INN VICINITY, FRANKLIN CO., NEW YORK

- 18/A. 553240/4902870
- B. 553240/4902270
- C. 552940/4902470

31.6 ACRES

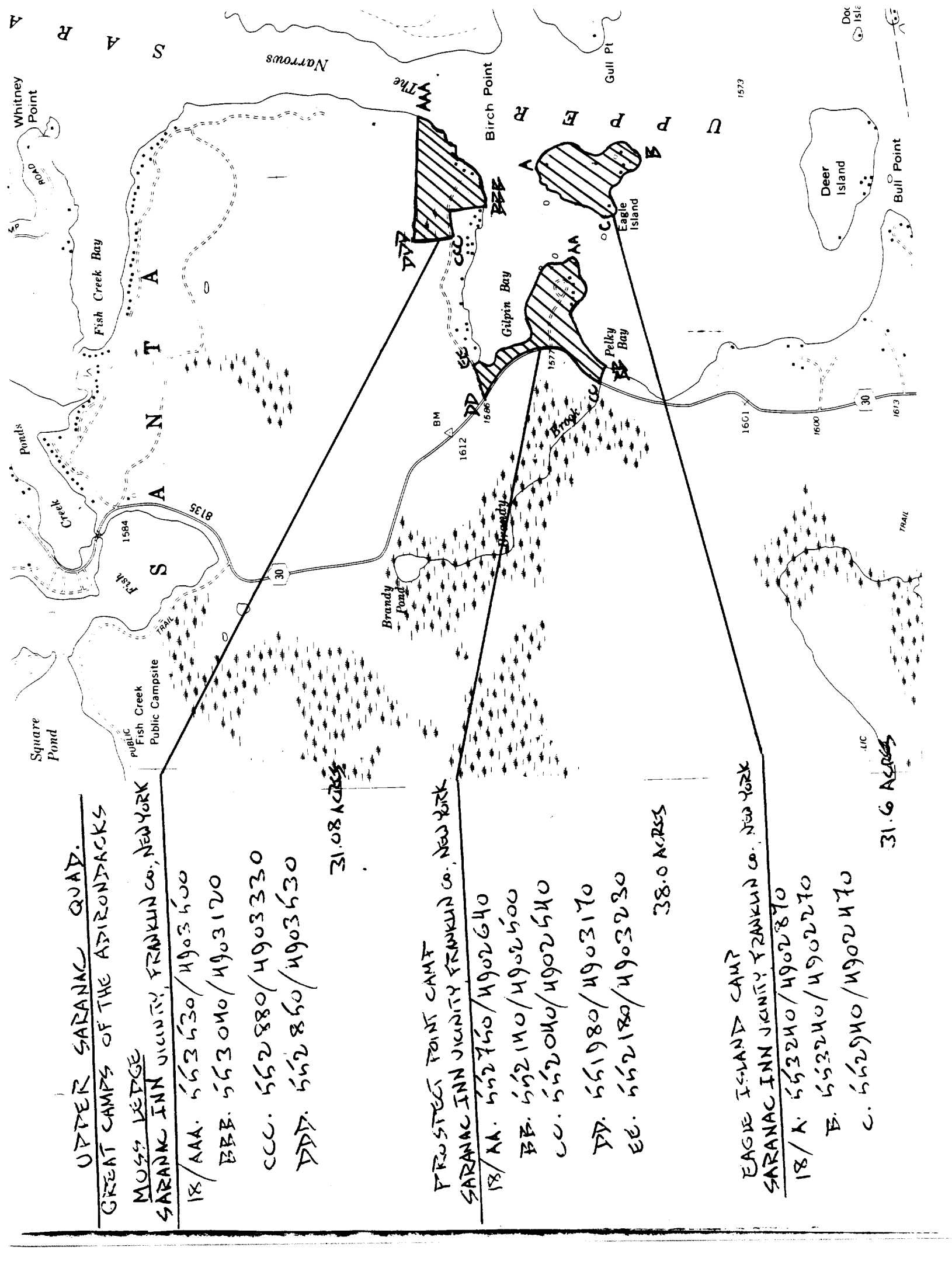




PHOTO 1
GREAT CAMPS OF THE ADIRONDACKS
MOSS LEDGE, MAIN LODGE, MADISON #2
NYS 023-17-0132-DO7
OFF RTE. 30, UPPER SARAWAC LAKE, FRANKLIN CO. NY
PHOTO 2 / RICHARD C. YOUNGREN, 1983
VIEW FROM EAST PHOTO # 1
NEG. @: NYSOPRHP, ALBANY NY