

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

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874  
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 WIAWAKA HOLIDAY HOUSE  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number EAST & WEST SIDES OF NYS ROUTE 9L [N/A] not for publication  
city, town LAKE GEORGE [N/A] vicinity  
state NEW YORK code NY county WARREN code 113 zip code 12845

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

J.W. Adams 26 May '98  
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation Date  
Signature of certifying official

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

N/A \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

N/A \_\_\_\_\_  
State or federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] see continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:)  
Signature of keeper Elson A. Beall Date of Action 7.15.98

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

<b>Ownership of Property</b> (Check as many boxes as apply)	<b>Category of Property</b> (check only one box)	<b>Number of Resources within Property</b> (do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
[X]private	[ ]building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
[ ]public-local	[X]district	9	1
[ ]public-State	[ ]site		
[ ]public-Federal	[ ]structure	1	
	[ ]object		
		10	1
			Total
<b>Name of related multiple property listings</b> (enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)		<b>Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register</b>	
N/A		N/A	

6. Function or Use

<b>Historic Function</b> (enter categories from instructions)	<b>Current Functions</b> (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/hotel, camp	DOMESTIC/hotel, camp

7. Description

<b>Architectural Classification</b> (enter categories from instructions)	<b>Materials</b> (enter categories from instructions)
LATE VICTORIAN/ Second Empire,	foundation STONE/limestone
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/	walls WOOD/weatherboard, shingle
Colonial Revival	
OTHER/Adirondack Style	roof STONE/slate, asphalt
	other

Narrative Description

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

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**Description**

The Wiawaka Holiday House is located on the southeastern shore of Lake George, in the Adirondack foothills of Warren County, New York. The nominated property is a 59.6 acre tract of land bordered to the north by a summer residence known as Amitola; to the east by the slope of French Mountain; to the south by a small group of summer homes on a private street; and to the west by Lake George. NYS Route 9L bisects the property from the southwest to the northeast. The acreage bordering Lake George contains nine of the ten contributing resources, and one non-contributing resource. This portion of the property consists of open lakefront with a rocky shoreline, sloping lawns, dense woods, mature plantings, large specimen pine and deciduous trees and footpaths. The portion of the property on the other side of NYS Route 9L makes up the vast majority of the acreage owned by Wiawaka Holiday House and contains one contributing resource which sits only a few feet off the road. To the rear are fields that were once used as gardens; these have become overgrown and quickly evolve into densely wooded, undeveloped terrain that extends far up the side of French Mountain. The eleven buildings on the property include four summer dwellings, one year round residence, a boat house, a recreational building, a gazebo, a barn, and what may once have been an ice house. A final building, built in 1963, is also used as a summer dwelling; however, it is a non-contributing element to due to its age.

Encompassing approximately 60 acres of both lake front and wooded hills, the land upon which the Wiawaka Holiday House sits also has the potential to contain significant archaeological sites, both historic and prehistoric; however, an archaeological survey has not been undertaken. Native American groups, such as the Algonquin and Iroquois, are known to have been active in and around the lake for hundreds of years and historical records refer to the property as the old "garrison ground" indicating its association with the early military history of the lake. Supporting this is the presence of the 18th century Wiawaka Bateau site (National Register listed 1992) located just off shore of this property. Early in the 19th century, this property was the site of one of the earliest grand hotels on Lake George, the United States Hotel, later to become the Crosbyside. In 1903, Wiawaka Holiday House took over the property, reusing the old Crosbyside Hotel and its other related buildings to house their new summer guests. Since then, a number of the original Crosbyside buildings have been lost, including the hotel, and Wiawaka Holiday House has constructed additional buildings on the property. Today, all that remains of the Crosbyside Hotel are Fuller House (c.1876), Rose Cottage (c.1873) and Mayflower Cottage (c.1873). The remainder of the buildings on the property date to Wiawaka Holiday House's tenancy.

Upon entering Wiawaka Holiday House property, the first buildings to meet a summer guest's eye are the three remaining buildings from the Crosbyside Hotel (Fuller House, Mayflower Cottage and Rose Cottage, which are located along the lakeshore. The most prominent of the three is Fuller House, c.1876 (Resource #1), originally the family residence of F.G. Crosby, owner of the Crosbyside Hotel (later named Fuller House after Wiawaka's founder, Mary W. Fuller.)

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This Second Empire style residence is very little altered from its original appearance. Two-and-one-half stories high, it sits on a foundation of stacked and mortared limestone. Irregular in plan, the house features three-story high bay windows on its south and east facades, original clapboard siding, and decorative paired brackets supporting a denticulated cornice. All of the original one-over-one and two-over-two windows and trim are intact. The only exterior alterations consist of enclosing half of the front porch on the main facade with screens, to create an outdoor dining area, and the addition of a corrugated metal awning along this porch roof, to increase the shading from the sun. The building's mansard roof, which still retains most of its fish-scale slates, has been re-roofed in areas with asphalt shingles.

The interior of Fuller House has also undergone little alteration, with the usual exceptions of having had plumbing and electricity installed. In this case, both were introduced prior to World War I, well within the district's period of significance. The first floor is entered through the front entrance, on the left side of the main (north) facade. This leads directly into a small foyer, which features a bay window with its interior shutters intact, and a curving staircase on the left. Directly ahead is another door, which exits onto the southeast side porch. To the right of the foyer is the living room, which runs the length of the house. It is set apart from the foyer by two square Doric columns, and two Doric pilasters. Extending from the top of the columns across the ceiling to matching pilasters on the opposite wall are two decorative archways. The tops of the archways are slightly indented by carved wooden keystones.

The dining area is entered from the living room, and is similar in plan and decoration, but has only one archway extending across it. The south wall has a bay window like that in the foyer; it too exhibits its original interior shutters. Both the dining room and the living room have two fireplaces on each side of the connecting doorway. The kitchen is entered from either the dining room, or through the back door on the southwest corner of the house. It is divided into two areas; one for food preparation and the other for cleanup and staff dining. All of the old pantry areas and glazed-front cabinets are still in place. A back stair leads from the northeast side of the kitchen upstairs to the second floor.

The second and attic floors of Fuller House are similarly arranged, with bedrooms on either side of a long hall which runs the width of the house. There are fewer bedrooms on the second floor than on the third floor; those on the second floor are larger and more elaborately decorated. These were for guests, while two small bedrooms for servants are located over the kitchen below. One of the two additions to Fuller House since its construction is a large bathroom that was built out over the south part of the first floor kitchen, thus creating a two-story projection at the rear of the house.

The main staircase continues its curving path upward to the third floor. Here, under the steeply sloped sides of the mansard roof, are seven small bedrooms for servants, three on the south side and four on the north side of

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the hallway. At the west end of the hall is a door which opens into the second addition to Fuller House - a sleeping porch. Both this porch and the second floor bathrooms were added early in this century; the sleeping porch has since been boarded up and is no longer in use.

To the west of Fuller House are located **Mayflower Cottage** and **Rose Cottage**, both 1873 (Resources #2 and #3). Both dwellings are currently used as summer housing only. They were originally built by F.G. Crosby, along with a third that burned long ago, to house special guests of the family who did not wish to stay in his large hotel with other patrons. Both Mayflower and Rose Cottages are wood frame, two-story, Second Empire style buildings with large porches designed for a wonderful view of Lake George. Each has up to five guest rooms per floor, and are completely unaltered in plan or basic decoration (with the exception of adding a bathroom) since the turn of the century. As in Fuller House, the first floor generally has larger rooms than the second floor, with more intricate architectural detail seen in the door and window trim.

The boathouse, c.1907 (Resource #4), is a Shingle Style building built with funds donated by Spencer Trask, a few years after the Trasks deeded the property that is now Wiawaka to Mary Fuller. It is a frame building with one large open area over the water and an arched opening at each end. Surrounded by a dock that often needs to be rebuilt due to ice damage in the winter, the boathouse itself is intact, down to its shingle and clapboard siding. It can house approximately four rowboats, and has a small dock and changing room inside.

Slightly northeast of the boathouse, along the lake shore, is situated the **House of Trix**, c.1904 (Resource #5). Named after a Wiawaka member whose first name was Beatrix, this frame building was originally a boathouse, but is now used as a recreation room. While its Shingle Style exterior form is largely intact, the house of Trix's interior has been considerably altered to adapt it to its present use. The most noticeable changes to its original form are the installation of a floor over the open water inside the building, and the removal of interior changing stalls. Although the House of Trix has evolved in use over the ninety plus years since its construction, it retains sufficient integrity to make it a contributing element to the historic district.

**Wakonda Lodge**, c.1905 (Resource #6), the northernmost building on the property, is built in the Adirondack style popular during its period of construction. Originally built for Katrina Trask, and called Amitola, it was designed to offer guest accommodations to the various artists she was fond of entertaining. Although many people familiar with the history of Wakonda Lodge insist that it was designed by Stanford White, no documentation in support of this claim has yet been found.

Wakonda's exterior is covered with its original board-and-batten siding, colored a dark brown. The siding is capped at the top edges with Gothic

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arches. Other decorative details include diamond-pane casement windows, and Tudor-style carved arches over the porch openings, all of which give the building a Swiss-chalet feel. Rustic-style lattices cover access to the crawl space underneath. The lodge is rectangular in plan, and two stories high. It is divided lengthwise on each floor into two main sections; the west serving as a long, open porch with spectacular lake views; the east subdivided into smaller units which serve as bedroom and living areas.

**Pine Cottage, c.1907 (Resource #8)**, and the **ice house, c.1907 (Resource #7)**, are located to the east of Wakonda Lodge along a dirt road in a densely wooded portion of the historic district. Both buildings were constructed by Spencer Trask to replace buildings lost in a major fire a few years earlier.

**Pine Cottage** is a wood frame Colonial Revival building of modest stature. It is the only resource within the district that is used year round; it was and still is the caretaker's residence. The main facade is four bays wide, and is arranged asymmetrically with one window to the west of the front door, and two windows to the east. The cottage has a one-story pedimented porch, and features one pair of quarter-round windows in each of its gambrel roof's gable ends. White painted shingles cover the exterior. On the west end on the house is a small addition, which contains a small laundry room.

Inside, **Pine Cottage** is rectangular in plan. The main entrance opens directly into the living room, with the stairway to the second floor a few feet ahead. To the left of the living room are a dining room and a kitchen; to the right are two bedrooms. A back door is located behind the stairwell. The second floor contains seven bedrooms for summer guests, but due to current fire safety codes, only four are in use. While the plan of the cottage is unaltered to any significant degree, the interior decoration has changed frequently. The original architectural features, however, such as the six-over-six double-hung windows, trim, doors, and baseboards are largely intact.

The **ice house** next door is a single room wood frame building, which is currently used for storage. The interior is barely accessible, but there is evidence of a large platform built into the southwest corner of the building which is accessed by a set of open stairs. The exterior of the ice house retains its original wood siding, painted dark green. It appears to be completely unaltered, with all of its doors, hardware, and even its roof ridge line ventilator still in place.

A **barn, c.1912 (Resource #9)**, is separated from all of the other buildings by NYS Route 9L. This stucco-over-wood-frame structure is rectangular in shape, with a hip roof. A large wooden sliding door on the left side of the front of the building provides access to the interior, which still retains its cattle stalls. The entire second floor consists of the hayloft, which, like the rest of the barn, is currently used for storage. There is a shed addition on the north side of the barn, of undetermined use, which is made of horizontal boards. All of the original door and windows are still present, making this

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an unusually intact early-twentieth century agricultural building that is associated with an Adirondack resort.

The final contributing resource on the property is a simple frame gazebo, c.1940s (Resource #10), located between the boathouse (Resource #4) and the House of Trix (Resource #5). Used in the summer as a place to sit, talk, and relax, it is used in the winter as a shelter for some of the resort's outdoor furniture. It is an open structure with an exposed rafter hip roof.

Resource #11 is a non-contributing resource on the property. Built in 1963, it is a frame two-story rectangular motel-type building with low gable roof, regular fenestration and full-length porches on the front facade.

All of the buildings at Wiawaka Holiday House are in relatively good repair. All are of wood frame construction and have undergone minimal alteration to either their interiors or exteriors. Unlike the majority of properties in southern Lake George, Wiawaka Holiday House has undergone little change in landscape or character since the beginning of this century.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

- 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.
- 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 pre-history 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.

**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): Primary location of additional data:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State historic preservation office |
| <input type="checkbox"/> previously listed in the National Register                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other State agency                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> previously determined eligible by the National Register                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Federal agency                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> designated a National Historic Landmark  | <input type="checkbox"/> Local government                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Building Survey # _____                          | <input type="checkbox"/> University                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Other   |

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- SOCIAL HISTORY
- ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
- ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1873 - 1948

**Significant Dates**

1873; 1876; 1902; 1904; 1907;  
1912; 1940s

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

UNKNOWN

**Name of repository:**  
\_\_\_\_\_



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### Statement of Significance

The Wiawaka Holiday House is significant under National Register Criteria A and C as a highly intact example of a resort complex in the Adirondack foothills that has been in continuous use since the mid-nineteenth century. Wiawaka Holiday House, which was founded in 1903 as a non-profit institution designed to provide affordable Adirondack vacations to working women who might otherwise be unable to afford such a luxury, is still being used for the same purpose 95 years later. Its wide range of architecturally diverse structures, coupled with its historically unusual yet ongoing program of social responsibility, make Wiawaka Holiday House a uniquely valuable Adirondack resource.

### Historic Background

The property on which the Wiawaka Holiday House now stands has been the site of numerous events important in the history of the Adirondacks, and of New York State, for many centuries. Located on the southeast side of Lake George, the site encompasses approximately 60 acres of both lake front and wooded hills. Native American groups, such as the Algonquin and Iroquois, are known to have been active in and around the lake for hundreds of years.

Lake George was also the dividing point between the British and the French empires in the New World during the 18th century. Fort William Henry, which was the location of some of the most brutal and most significant fighting during the French and Indian War, and later Fort George, used for a short time during the Revolution, were only a short distance from where Wiawaka now stands. At least two references in old Caldwell (Lake George) tax assessment records refer to the Wiawaka property as the old "garrison ground." (1) To which army in which war this refers is unclear, although it probably refers to the French and Indian War era. The Wiawaka Bateau site (National Register listed 1992), which dates from this period, is located a very short distance off shore from this property.

During the two decades prior to the Civil War, a new view of the Adirondack region began to emerge. Considered by European settlers of the previous two centuries to be "one unbroken wilderness," (2) and indicated on maps of the late 18th century by the phrase "Parts but little known," (3) the area was considered too harsh for any but the hardiest of people to inhabit. This attitude began to change, however, when the writings of the Massachusetts Transcendentalists began to be published in journals and newspapers of large east coast cities. The Transcendentalist view of the Adirondacks as an area unspoiled by human activity, where one could almost touch the face of God, and where man's spirit could be renewed through communion with Mother Nature, captured the imaginations of cynical city dwellers of that period.

As the 1850s progressed, more and more inhabitants of urban centers such as New York City and Boston began to make the summer pilgrimage to the

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Adirondacks. Although accommodations in the region were initially quite primitive, consisting mainly of lean-tos and other easily constructed shelters, the demand for more comfortable lodgings was soon heard. One of the earliest entrepreneurs in the region to cater to the needs of the tourist was F.G. Crosby.

In the late 1850s, Mr. Crosby purchased a large building on the southeast side of Lake George which had been built and used during the early part of the decade as the United States Hotel. Financial difficulties caused its owners to lease it to two Lake George women, who used the structure to house the Lake George Young Ladies Institute in 1855. The Institute closed its doors after only one year. By 1858, Crosby had renovated and enlarged the building, using it once again as a hotel.(4) Riding the wave of increasing tourism in the Adirondacks, this wildly successful venture continued to expand in size and amenities offered. Crosbyside, as this new resort was called, boasted manicured gardens, a dock, a small fleet of pleasure boats, and accommodations for up to 200 guests by the mid 1870s.(5)

In 1873, Crosby undertook yet another expansion of his complex, building three cottages to house those of his private guests who did not wish to mix with the clientele at the main hotel. These guest quarters, built in the Second Empire style, were christened Mayflower Cottage (extant), Rose Cottage (extant), and Pine Cottage. In approximately 1876, Mr. Crosby constructed a large, three story house for his family. Standing on the far side of the guest cottages from the hotel, the house matched the cottages in style. This building also survives and is now known as Fuller Cottage.

As a well known businessman who mixed easily with society, Crosby could now afford private accommodations for his family and their guests, while still being in close enough proximity to the hotel that he could personally oversee its operations. According to a well known travel guide of the period, Crosbyside was "Situated on a breezy, tree covered point, commanding one of the finest and most extended views of the lake, the very first class of society, and a table that we try to make as good as any found in the country."(6) So many improvements had been made to the property by the end of the decade, that not just the hotel but the whole parcel of land on which it sat came to be called Crosbyside, and continues to be shown as such on a number of current maps (including the USGS quadrangle). By the 1890s, Crosbyside had been sold and was under new management, although it still operated under the same name. Apparently the new owners' venture was unsuccessful, for the 112 acres owned by the Crosbyside Hotel Company are shown in local tax records as declining steadily in value over the decade.(7)

In 1902, Katrina Trask, the well known socialite and philanthropist, acquired the Crosbyside property.(8) Katrina was married to Spencer Trask, an extremely wealthy New York City financier, whose ventures included supporting Thomas Edison's development of the incandescent lightbulb. Mrs. Trask was a highly unusual woman. Well read and very intelligent, she was an unfettered romantic who devoted herself to creating a dreamlike world for herself and her

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family to inhabit. Described as a great beauty as well as a very charismatic person, she participated in the many social rituals considered necessary for someone of her social standing only grudgingly. She preferred to spend time in and around Saratoga Springs and Lake George, pursuing her personal interests, rather than those of larger society. In poor health for most of her life, she and her husband Spencer finally established themselves in a large home in Saratoga Springs, New York, where they spent much of the year. Rather than living in New York City, their New York City friends often came north to see the Trasks. Their home, "Yaddo," (included in the Union Avenue Historic District, listed 1978), was turned into a nationally recognized artist's colony after Mrs. Trask's death.

Mrs. Trask was particularly interested in the arts, including poetry, theater, painting, and architecture. She had a summer home constructed on a Lake George Island which she named "Triuna;" a number of her guests there were people involved in the arts, and she supported them both financially and socially. Katrina also cultivated a circle of society friends who shared her interests in the arts and in charitable works. One of these was Mary Wiltsie Fuller (1862-1943).

Mary Fuller, who would remain unmarried all of her life, was an heiress from Troy, whose parents, like the Trasks, has a summer home in Saratoga Springs, New York. Her family had made much of its fortune in one of the iron manufacturing industries which were so prominent in that city during the 19th century. The Fuller & Warren Company's specialty was heating and cooking stoves. Living in Troy, Mary Fuller was apparently very familiar with the plight of working class women who labored long hours in dreary sweatshop conditions. These women often had health problems which were related to their unsanitary living and working conditions, as well as their inadequate diets. They spent almost all of their time indoors, and the opportunity to take a vacation that had restorative health benefits (which was so popular among the upper and middle classes of the day), was financially out of reach.

Mary Fuller was also an ardent churchwoman, and was very much involved in a charitable religious organization called the Girls' Friendly Society of the Episcopal Church. The Girls' Friendly Society held fund-raisers and collected clothing to benefit poor women. Many of their beneficiaries were the "working girls" who made such low wages in city factories and sweatshops. In addition to helping provide these women with some material and financial support, the Girls' Friendly Society focused on proper moral and religious instruction.

It is unclear just how long Mary Fuller had been wanting to establish a resort for working women, but almost immediately after Mrs. Trask purchased the Crosbyside property in 1902, Katrina gave control of eight acres of it to her friend, Mary Fuller. Apparently, Mary Fuller had been able to convince Katrina that there was a great need for a vacation spot for poor working women, and that the portion of Mrs. Trask's new Lake George property which contained the old hotel and guest houses would be ideal for such an undertaking. Miss Fuller, with the help of Katrina and her husband Spencer

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Trask, and that of their good friend George Foster Peabody, hosted the new resort's first season in 1903.

Established under the auspices of the Girls' Friendly Society, the resort was designed to provide a high quality, low or no-cost Adirondack vacation to the women who earned low wages in sweatshops, who were often in poor health, and who, according to the resort's founders, were in need of morally and spiritually uplifting instruction.(9) The resort could accommodate up to 38 people and the original weekly rate for room and board was \$3.50.

The year 1905 brought drastic change to Wiawaka visually, if not spiritually. Named Wiawaka (the spirit of God in Woman) in 1904 by its benefactress, Katrina Trask, the working women's resort had been wildly successful in its first two seasons. During its third year of operations, however, a major fire destroyed the Crosbyside Hotel building, Pine Cottage, and numerous outbuildings. These reduced circumstances did not stop Mary Fuller; she simply mobilized an already extensive network of friends and acquaintances, persuaded them to donate their time, goods, or money to her cause, and Wiawaka continued on as before.(10) Indeed, the next several years saw the construction of two boathouses, a dock, a new caretaker's house called Pine Cottage, an ice house, and a barn (all contributing resources in this nomination), due mainly to the generosity of Spencer Trask and George Foster Peabody.(11)

In 1907, Wiawaka Holiday House was incorporated. The original incorporators were nine wealthy New York women, including Mary E. Thompson, Sarah A. Shields, Mary W. Fuller, and Nellie Cluett, all of Troy; Elizabeth B.F. Tibbits of Hoosick; Marion W. Parker of Salem; Harriet L.P. Rice and Elizabeth S. Cushman of Albany; and Agnes S. Hewitt of Brooklyn.

In 1908, Mary Fuller purchased several acres of land that adjoined the Wiawaka holdings to the north which was owned by Katrina Trask. On this new parcel stood a two-story Adirondack-style building that Mrs. Trask called "Amitola." Constructed c.1905, Katrina used Amitola to house visiting artists, just as she would later do at Yaddo, and a number of famous individuals are said to have spent time there. Georgia O'Keefe is perhaps the best known, although no documentation has yet been uncovered that would confirm this claim.(12) Miss Fuller kept control of Amitola for many years before it was finally deeded over to and became a part of Wiawaka.

The building originally named Amitola is now called Wakonda Lodge. Its secluded location in the woods at the edge of Wiawaka's property, along with its open porches offering sweeping views of Lake George, make it one of the most popular lodgings at Wiawaka. Just north of Wakonda Lodge is a piece of privately held property which bears the name "Amitola." There is a house located there, but the building that originally gave the parcel its name came under the ownership of Wiawaka when its north boundary was expanded by Miss Fuller's deed, just before her death in the 1940s.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEETWIAWAKA HOLIDAY HOUSE  
WARREN COUNTY, NY

Section number 8 Page 5

Originally intended for the use of members and beneficiaries of the Girls' Friendly Society, Wiawaka Holiday House soon made itself available to self-supporting girls and women of any denomination. As Wiawaka's reputation spread, even more people wished to stay; at one point art students from the New York League spent time there. In order to make it easier for women from outside the immediate area to attend, special half-rate fares were arranged on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad for guests. Upon arrival in Caldwell (Lake George Village), the women were brought across the lake by launch to Wiawaka.<sup>(13)</sup> In the early days the launch used was named the "Katrina." It was a gift from Spencer Trask, whose wife convinced him that the rough journey from the train station by carriage around the south end of the lake to Wiawaka would be too exhausting for their already tired and apprehensive charges.

Today, many of the rules governing one's stay at Wiawaka remain unchanged from its earliest days. No alcoholic beverages are permitted on the grounds. Meals are served at set times, and are eaten communally in the dining room. A bell on the porch of Fuller House is rung to summon guests to eat, and a prayer precedes each meal. Table manners and serving protocols are strictly observed. Many visitors attend nearby churches on Sunday mornings. No men are allowed in the majority of lodgings. Small raffles of donated articles are held regularly to help raise funds. A Wiawaka membership, which entitles the bearer to substantial discounts on tour boat rides on the lake, as well as other benefits, are available for just \$3.00. The activities pursued by visitors have also changed little from Wiawaka's first season. Walking, hiking, swimming, boating, picnicking, games, and story telling are still popular. Then, as now, simply reading by the lake or napping on a cottage porch were favorite pastimes.

Although Wiawaka Holiday House has bowed to certain aspects of modernization (the cottages were wired for electricity in 1916, and bathrooms were introduced at approximately the same time),<sup>(14)</sup> much remains as it has always been. There is only one telephone, located on the side porch of Fuller House; most communication is handled in person or by posting notes on a bulletin board. There is one television, in the House of Trix; it is rarely turned on. None of the buildings are air-conditioned, nor do they have heat, except for Pine Cottage. There are no locks on room doors, and there are no private bathrooms. Those visiting the Wiawaka grounds today will see virtually the same views and come away with the same impressions that guests have had for the last 95 years. Staying at Wiawaka has been compared to going on a spiritual retreat, where the outside world intrudes only if one invites it in.

The popularity of Wiawaka Holiday House as a vacation destination waxed up until the 1950s, when many hundreds of guests would pass through each summer. It was during this period that two trends began to emerge which would eventually threaten Wiawaka's ability to exist and compete successfully with other tourist draws. First, the world began to modernize at an increasingly rapid pace, and vacationers, accustomed to certain standards of convenience at home, started to demand that the same level of conveniences be present in their vacation spots. Second, Wiawaka's regular guest population began to

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

WIAWAKA HOLIDAY HOUSE  
WARREN COUNTY, NY

Section number 8 Page 6

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age, and, perhaps through a fear of modernization and what senseless change could do to Wiawaka's mission and spirit, little was done to recruit younger members.

The 1980s and 1990s have seen large declines in the number of guests who choose to stay at Wiawaka; in addition, approximately forty longtime members died in 1995 alone.

These events have brought serious questions to the minds of the Wiawaka Board of Directors, which they realize must be addressed quickly. No one wants to see Wiawaka Holiday House close its doors, yet neither does the majority of directors want to see Wiawaka's long-standing mission compromised in order to make it more marketable. They still grant a number of free vacations to low-income women each year, and the rest of the guests stay for amazingly low rates. Still, the directors have considered ideas such as allowing children under age eighteen to stay, remodeling the buildings in order to provide private baths, installing air-conditioning, cable T.V., and telephones in each room, permitting alcohol on the grounds, installing locks on room doors, and generally running Wiawaka as a for-profit business interest. All of these possibilities have been rejected.

As a result, the Board is attempting to find ways to increase the number of guests, without sacrificing Wiawaka's historically significant architecture, landscape, atmosphere, and tradition of providing low or no-cost, high quality Adirondack vacations for working people (men are now allowed to stay in a few designated buildings), who might otherwise be unable to afford such a luxury. The members of the Board of Directors all have dearly held memories of their stays at Wiawaka, and are naturally loathe to agree to any changes which would alter the institution. Because they are so desirous, however, of keeping Wiawaka viable so that future generations may develop the same fond memories of the place, they are generally open to listening to outside ideas, so long as the presenter is properly respectful and understanding of Wiawaka's history and mission.

Should Wiawaka Holiday House be unable to attract enough new visitors and patrons to allow it to survive, and should its corporation dissolve, all of the property would revert to descendants of the Trasks. If this were to happen, one of the few Adirondack resorts which has remained largely unaltered in time and place, and which has continued to fulfill the purpose for which it was established 95 years ago, would be lost. A highly significant and today largely unknown chapter in New York State history, and indeed in national women's history, will disappear forever. But not until such a thing should come to pass will the spirit of Wiawaka change. Its motto, "Bear ye one another's burdens," where guests are asked to seek not only their own pleasure while there, but also look to the benefit of others and the good of the whole, (15) will continue to be the cornerstone of life at Wiawaka.

The variety of styles and types of buildings represented on the nominated property offer an unusual opportunity to follow the development of resort

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

WIAWAKA HOLIDAY HOUSE  
WARREN COUNTY, NY

Section number 8 Page 7

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architecture in the lower Adirondacks from its rapid growth in popularity as a vacation spot in the second half of the nineteenth century, to its well established reputation as a traditional area for summer recreation by the middle of the twentieth century.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEETWIAWAKA HOLIDAY HOUSE  
WARREN COUNTY, NYSection number 8 Page 8

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End Notes

1. Caldwell Tax Assessment - 1900 p.65; 1901, p.57.
2. Keller, 1980: p.9.
3. Bourcier, 1986: p.6.
4. Buckell, 1986: p.8.
5. Stoddard, 1874: p.185.
6. Stoddard, 1874: p.185.
7. Caldwell Tax Assessments - 1889 to 1899. The property value declined from \$18,000 in 1889 to \$10,000 in 1899, indicating a poor business sense and/or lack of upkeep by the new owners.
8. WLG News, 1902.
9. WLG News, 4/2/03.
10. Annual Report, 1906.
11. Annual Report, 1907.
12. Glens Falls Today, 6/88.
13. Lally, p.9.
14. Annual Report, 1916.
15. Lally, p.6.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

WIAWAKA HOLIDAY HOUSE  
WARREN COUNTY, NY

Section number 9 Page 1

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**Major Bibliographical References**

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Buckell, Betty A. Old Lake George Hotels. Lake George: Buckle Press, 1986.

County Atlas of Warren New York. New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1876.

Glens Falls Today. Various dates.

Grant, E. J. The Grant Journal. N.p.: 1983.

Keller, Jane E. Adirondack Wilderness: A Story of Man and Nature. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1980.

Lally, Marion Leonard. Wiawaka. N.p., n.d.

Stoddard, Seneca Ray. The Adirondacks Illustrated. Albany: Weed, Parsons, & Co., Printers, 1874.

Warren, New York, County of. County Clerk's Office (land records), Assessor's Office (Caldwell tax assessments), Archives (Warren County Excise Commissioners' records).

Warrensburg Lake George News (WLG News). Various dates.

Wiawaka Holiday House. Annual Reports. (Reports from 1903, representing almost every year to the present, in collection at Wiawaka Holiday House).

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 59.6 ACRES

**UTM References**

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3	1 8	6 0 6 3 0 2	4 8 0 8 5 4 5	4	1 8	6 0 6 2 5 2	4 8 0 8 3 6 9
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	1 8	6 0 6 1 0 3	4 8 0 8 2 5 6	6	1 8	6 0 5 8 2 7	4 8 0 8 3 9 7
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
7	1 8	6 0 5 4 6 1	4 8 0 8 4 9 8	8	1 8	6 0 5 4 7 2	4 8 0 8 5 3 5
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
9	1 8	6 0 5 4 2 0	4 8 0 8 5 4 8				

**Verbal Boundary Discription**

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY ARE OUTLINED ON THE ATTACHED TAX MAP. THEY CONFORM TO THOSE FOUND IN THE DEEDS OF THE PRESENT OWNERS.

**Boundary Justification**

THE BOUNDARIES ENCOMPASS ALL OF THE PROPERTY CURRENTLY OWNED BY WIAWAKA HOLIDAY HOUSE. ALL OF THE PROPERTY THEREIN HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPERTY DURING ITS PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title MARY L. SAYERS, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN  
 (Research performed by Dorothy Taber)

organization WIAWAKA HOLIDAY HOUSE date MARCH 1998

street & number 61A JANSSEN PLACE telephone 816-753-0866(H)/913-344-1096(W)

city or town KANSAS CITY state MO zip code 64109-2622

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

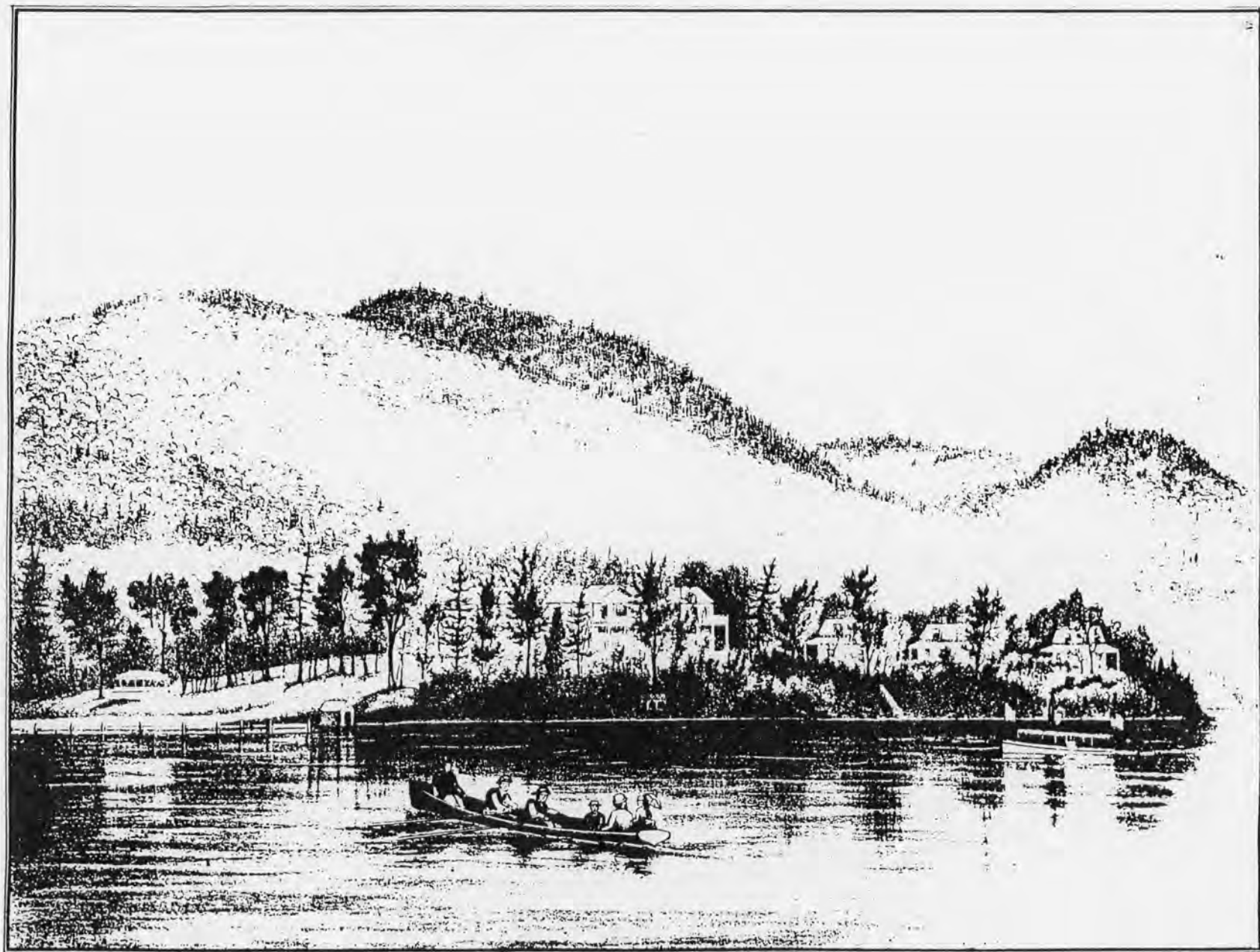
name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**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.



F. G. CROSBY.

CROSBYSIDE

LAKE GEORGE.

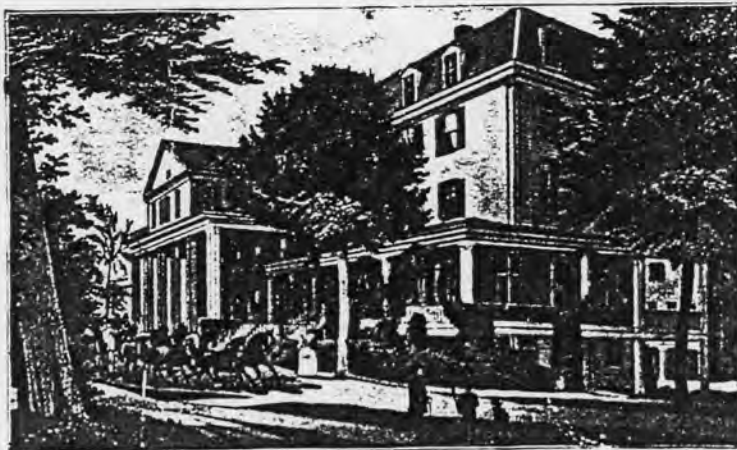
71

HISTORIC VIEWS OF ORIGINAL CROSBYSIDE HOTEL  
(County Atlas of Warren New York, 1876)

Wawaka Holiday House  
Lake George, Warren County, NY



CROSBYSIDE HOTEL FROM LAKE -1880s



CROSBYSIDE HOTEL  
OLD TIME STAGE DAYS. LAKE GEORGE. N. Y.

HISTORIC VIEWS OF ORIGINAL CROSBYSIDE HOTEL



WEST END OF CROSBYSIDE HOTEL



AVENUE LOOKING SOUTH



MR CROSBY'S PRIVATE  
COTTAGE  
(Fuller House)



AVENUE LOOKING TOWARDS  
THE LAKE

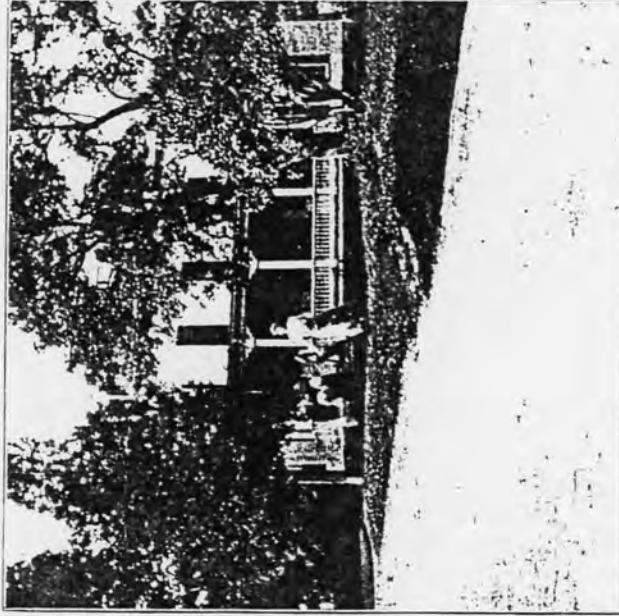


FLOWER GARDEN

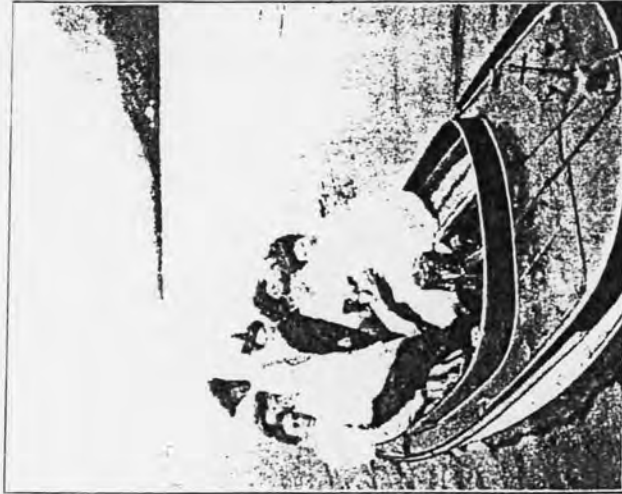


WILD GRAPE & CEDAR

Wiawaka



LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.



ON THE LAKE.

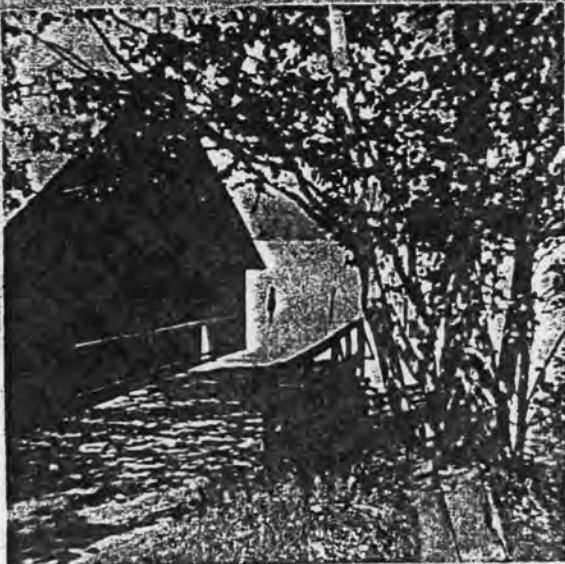
WIAWAKA HOLIDAY HOUSE  
HISTORIC VIEWS



Mayflower  
Cottage



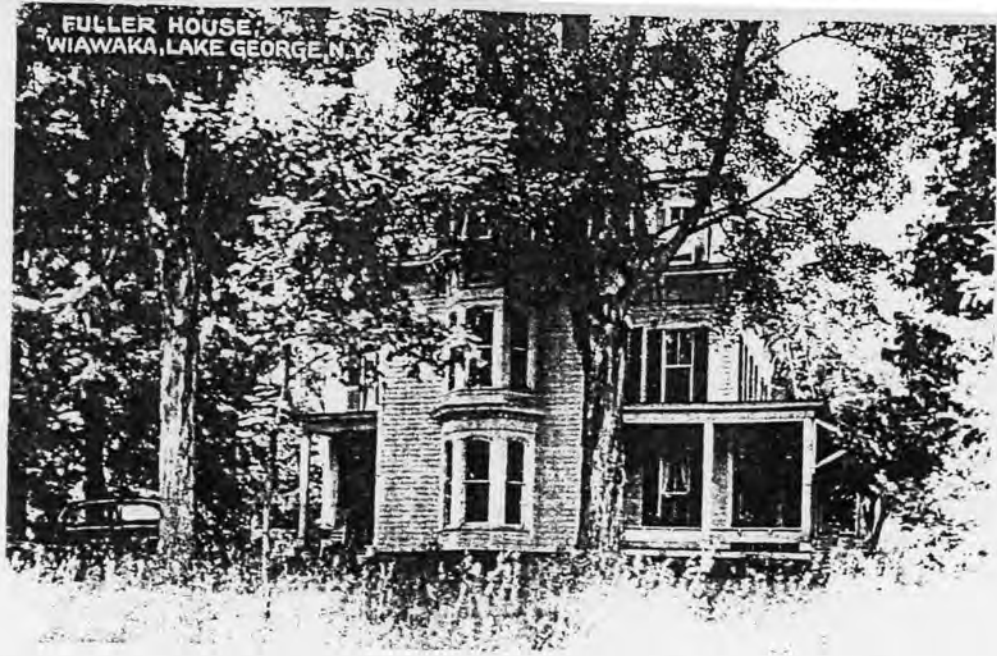
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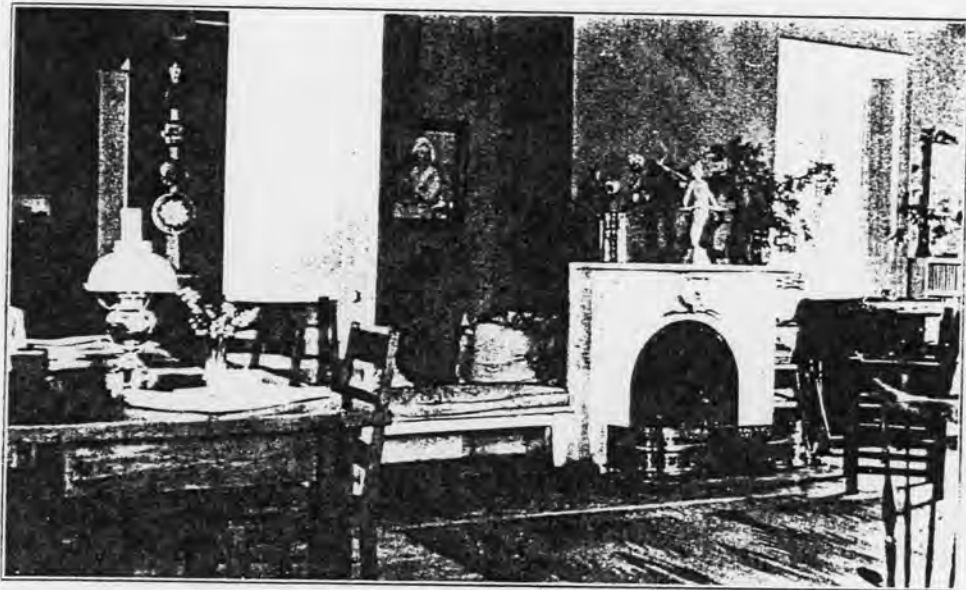
Boathouse



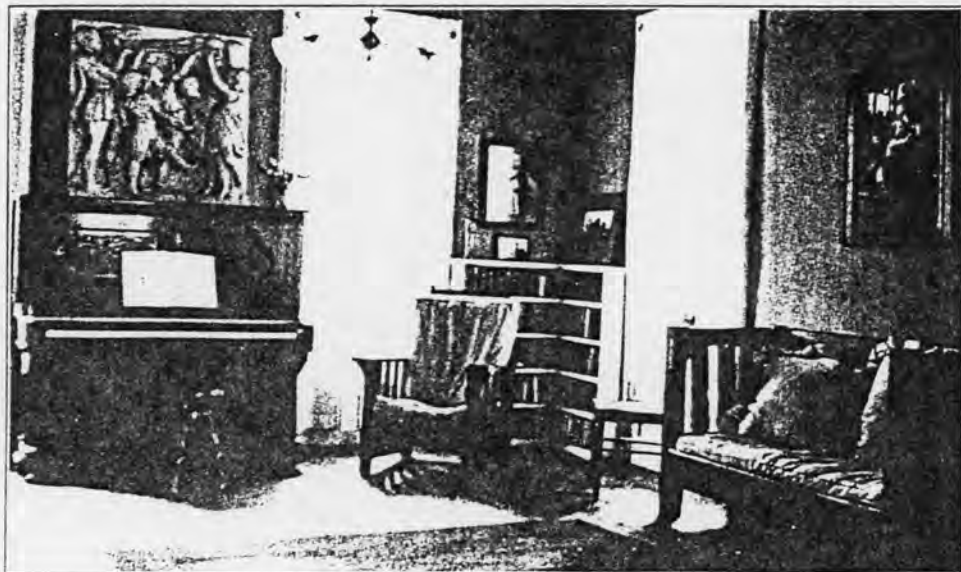
Boathouse



Fuller House



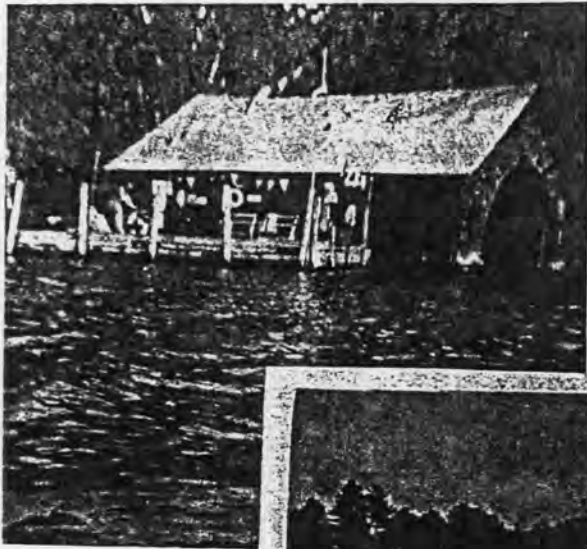
LIVING-ROOM WIAWAKA LAKE GEORGE



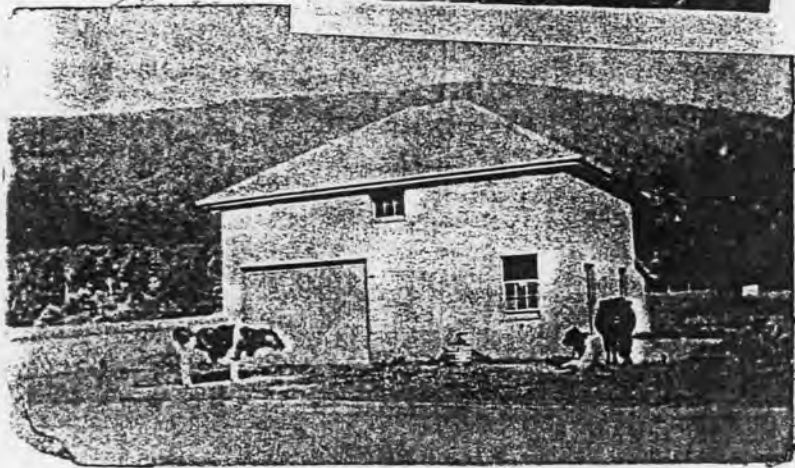
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WIAWAKA HOLIDAY HOUSE - HISTORIC VIEWS

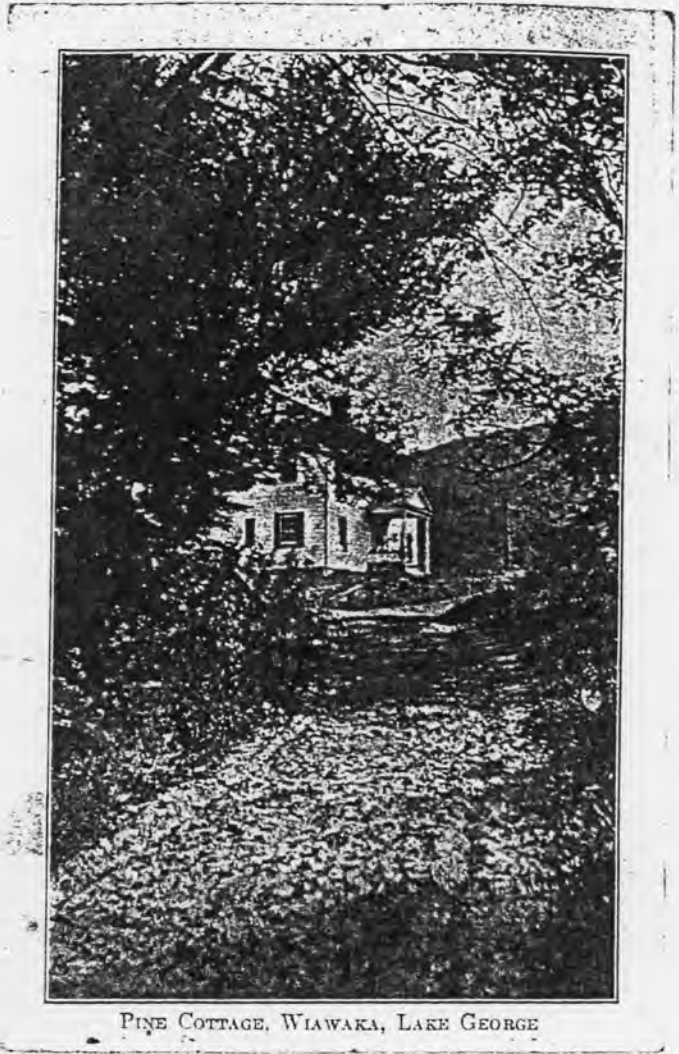




Boathouse



Barn



PINE COTTAGE, WIAWAKA, LAKE GEORGE



Amitola

THE LODGE, WIAWAKA, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

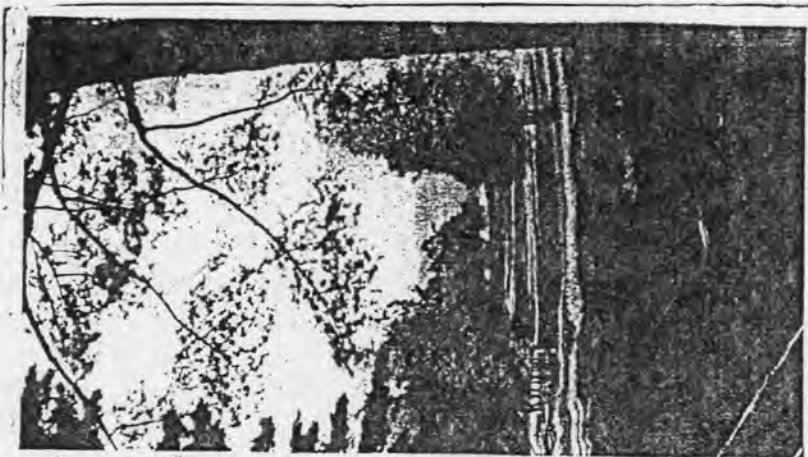
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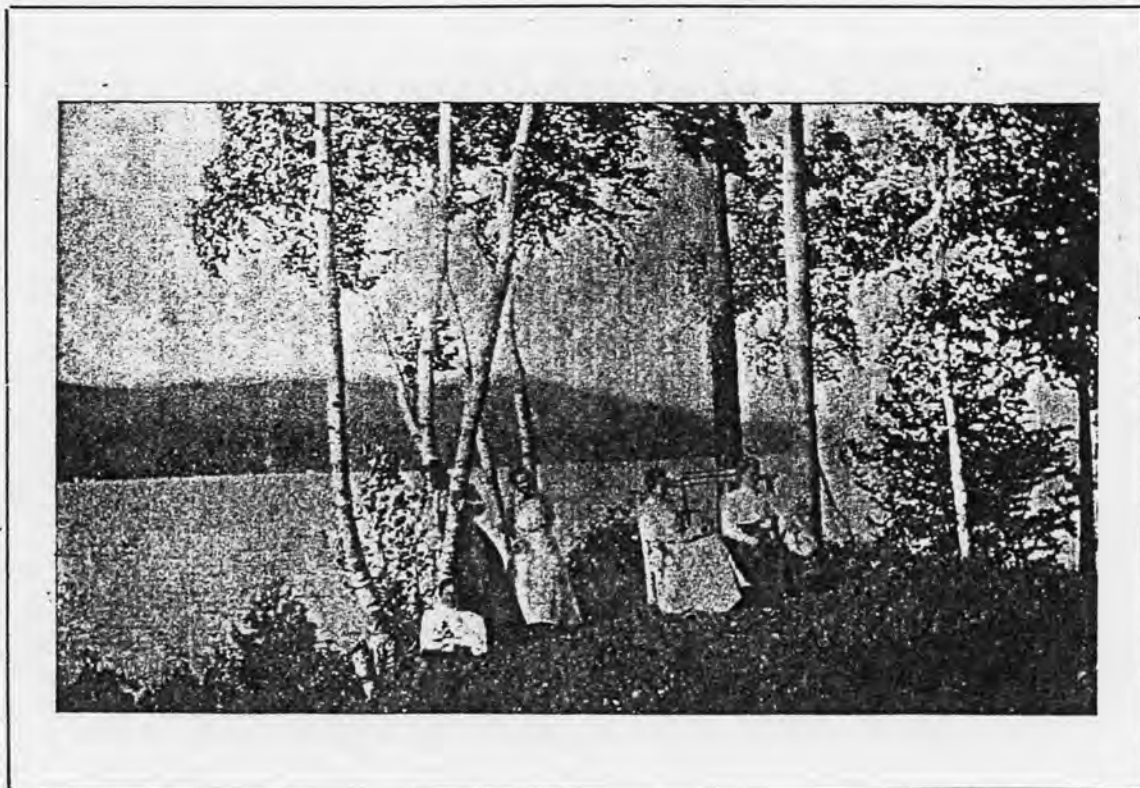
Pine  
Cottage



Amitola



W  
I  
A  
W  
A  
K  
A



WIAWAKA HOLIDAY HOUSE - HISTORIC VIEWS



1924



Nettie Gloom - 1925



JUNE 1923

HISTORIC SNAPSHOTS FROM  
WIAWAKA HOLIDAY HOUSE  
SCRAPBOOK



OUR-FIRST-MONTHS-PAY-JUNE 1928

MELENE  
NICOLS  
HOUSE OF  
TRIX



HISTORIC SNAPSHOTS FROM  
WIAWAKA HOLIDAY HOUSE  
SCRAPBOOK

SCOTCH MARY

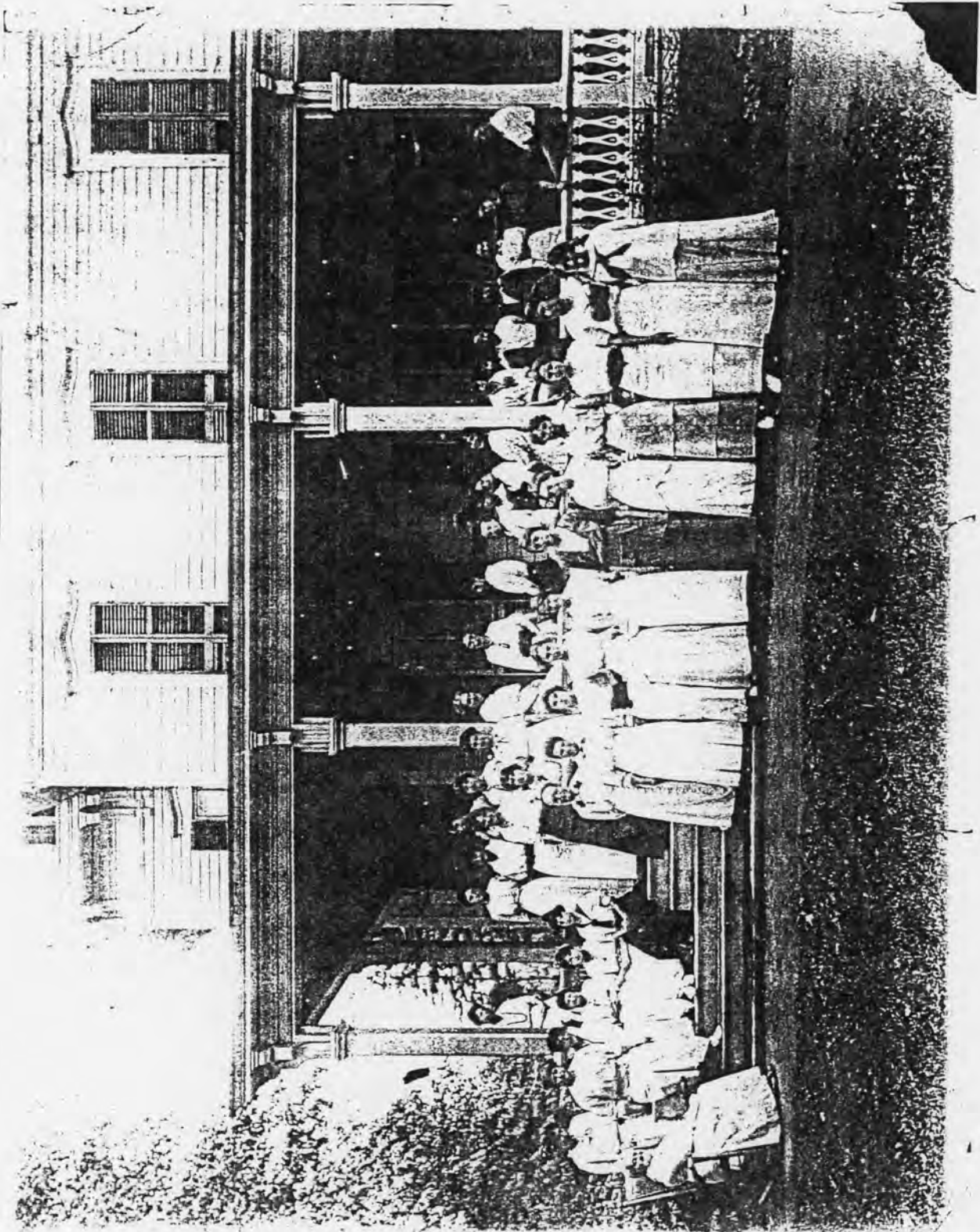
MRS OLMSTEAD



HISTORIC SNAPSHOTS FROM  
WIAWAKA HOLIDAY HOUSE  
SCRAPBOOK



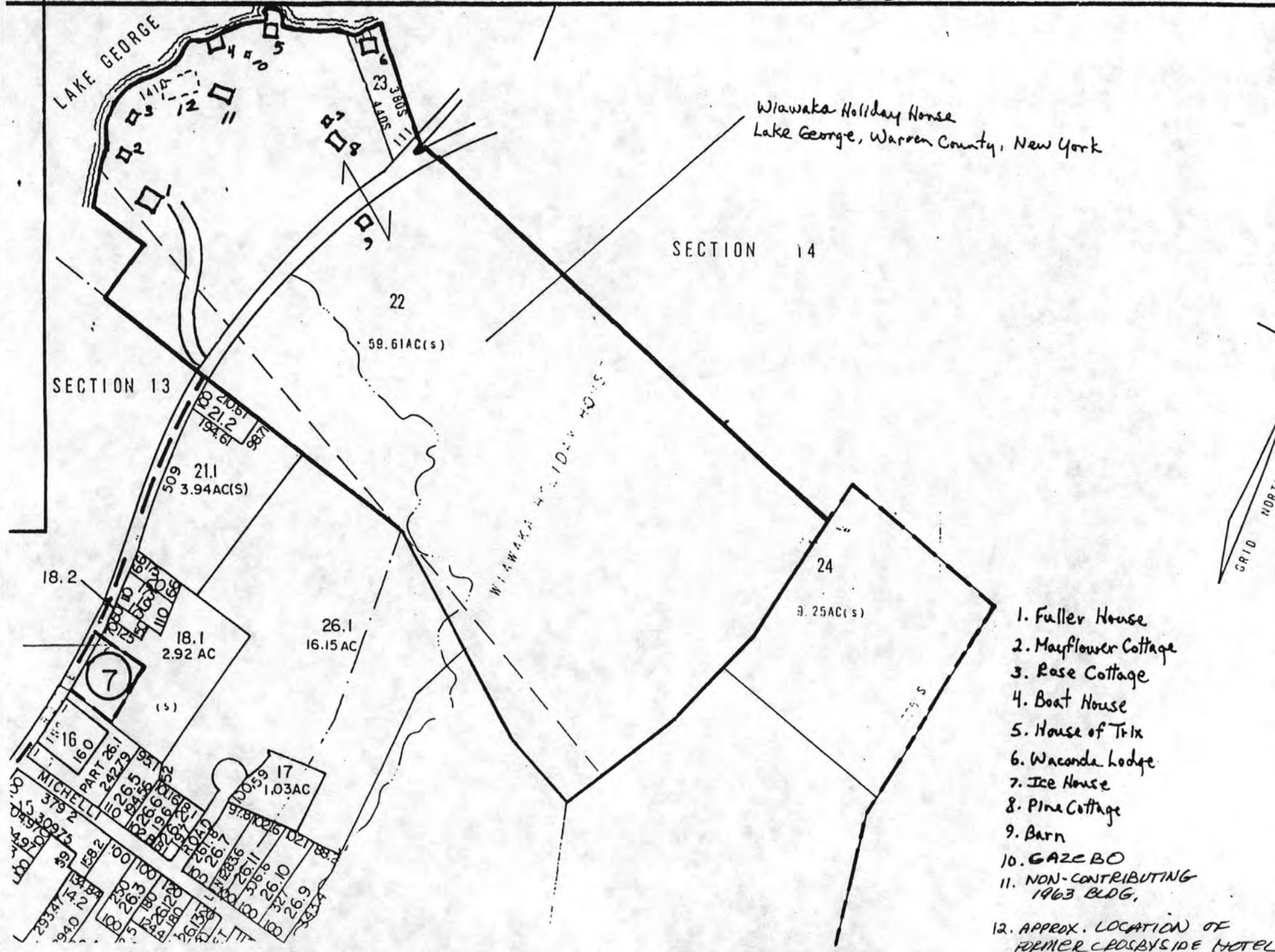
Helen Calhoun  
Hilda LeGrow  
Alice Norman  
1950



HISTORIC SNAPSHOTS FROM  
WIAWAKA HOLIDAY HOUSE SCRAPBOOK

SITE MAP NOT TO SCALE

TAX MAP - TOWN OF LAKE GEORGE, N.Y.  
SECTION No. 15  
MAP No. 6



Wiawaka Holiday House  
Lake George, Warren County, New York

SECTION 14

SECTION 13

24

GRID NORTH

1. Fuller House
2. Mayflower Cottage
3. Rose Cottage
4. Boat House
5. House of Trix
6. Waconda Lodge
7. Ice House
8. Pine Cottage
9. Barn
10. GAZEBO
11. NON-CONTRIBUTING  
1963 BLDG.
12. APPROX. LOCATION OF  
FORMER CROSBYSIDE HOTEL





Wiawaka Holiday House

French Mountain - eastern edge of property

Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sagers

August, 1995



Wawaka Holiday House ~~Historic District~~ Property behind barn, looking E/SE

Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sayers

August, 1995



#1 Wiawaka Holiday House ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Fuller House, east facade

Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sayers

August, 1995



#/ Wiawaka Holiday House; [redacted] Fuller House - north facade

Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sangers

August, 1995





Wauwaka Holiday House [REDACTED] Fuller House - Entryway

Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sayers

August, 1995



Wawaka Holiday House ~~Historic District~~ Fuller House - dining room

Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sagers

August, 1995

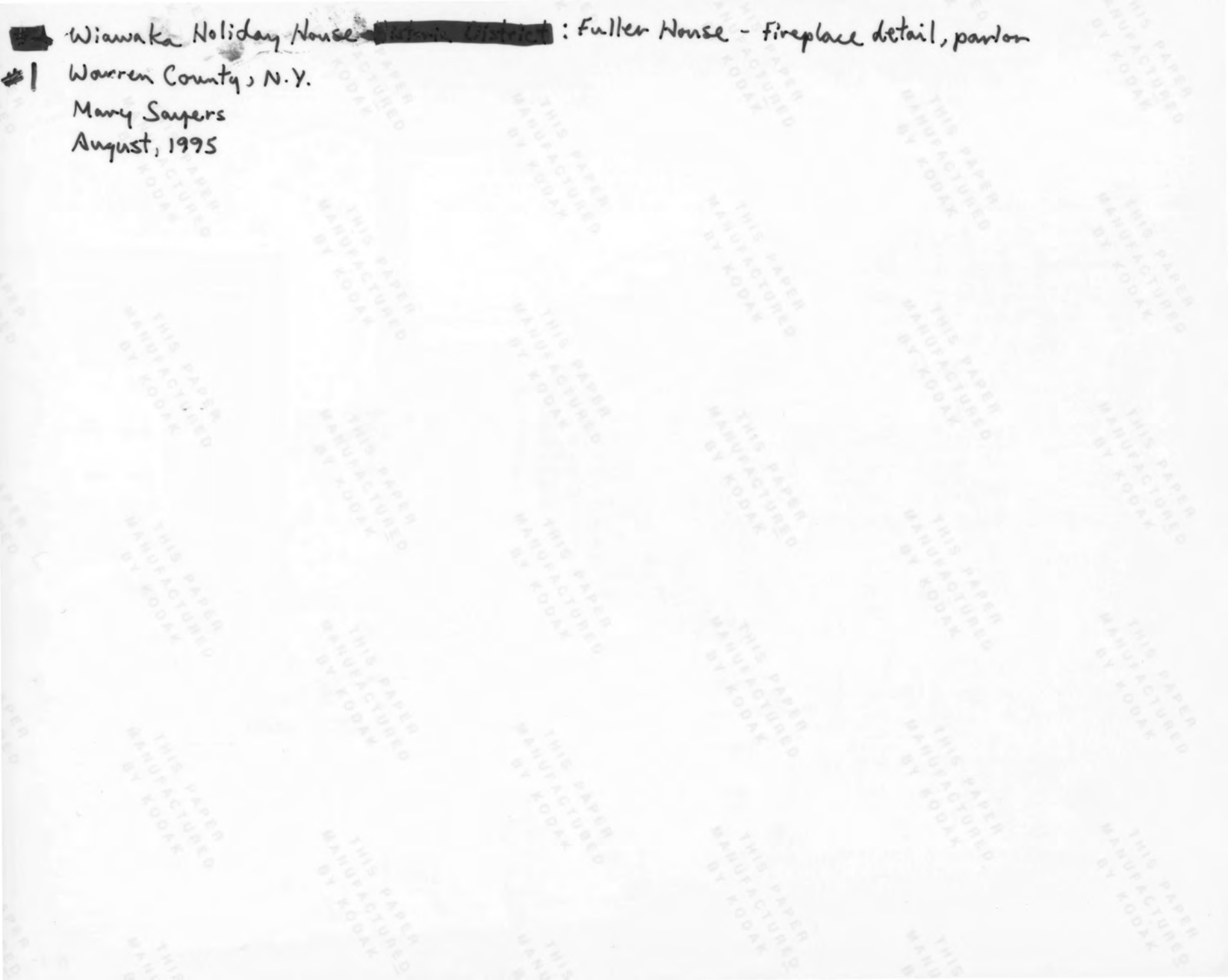


Wiawaka Holiday House - ~~Warren County~~ : Fuller House - fireplace detail, parlor

Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sayers

August, 1995





Wawaka Holiday Home [redacted] Fuller House - parlor

Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sagers

August, 1995





Wiawaka Holiday House ~~Historic District~~ : Fuller House - stairway and window detail, 1<sup>st</sup> floor

Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sayers

August, 1995



#2 Wiawaka Holiday House [REDACTED] Mayflower Cottage

Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sayers

August, 1995



ROSE GOTHARD

#3 Wiawaka Holiday House [REDACTED] : Rose Cottage

Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sayers

August, 1995



#4 Wianwaka Holiday House; ~~Historic District~~ Boat House

Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sayers

August, 1995





Wawaka Holiday House; Historic District; House of Trix

Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sayers

August, 1995



Wawaka Holiday House; ~~Historic District~~ Waconda Lodge

Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sargens

August, 1995



Wawaka Holiday House: ~~Historic District~~ Ice House

#7 Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sapers

August, 1995



Wawaka Holiday House [REDACTED] Pine Cottage

#8 Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sarpers

August, 1995





Wawaka Holiday Home, [REDACTED] Barn

9 Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sarpers

August, 1995

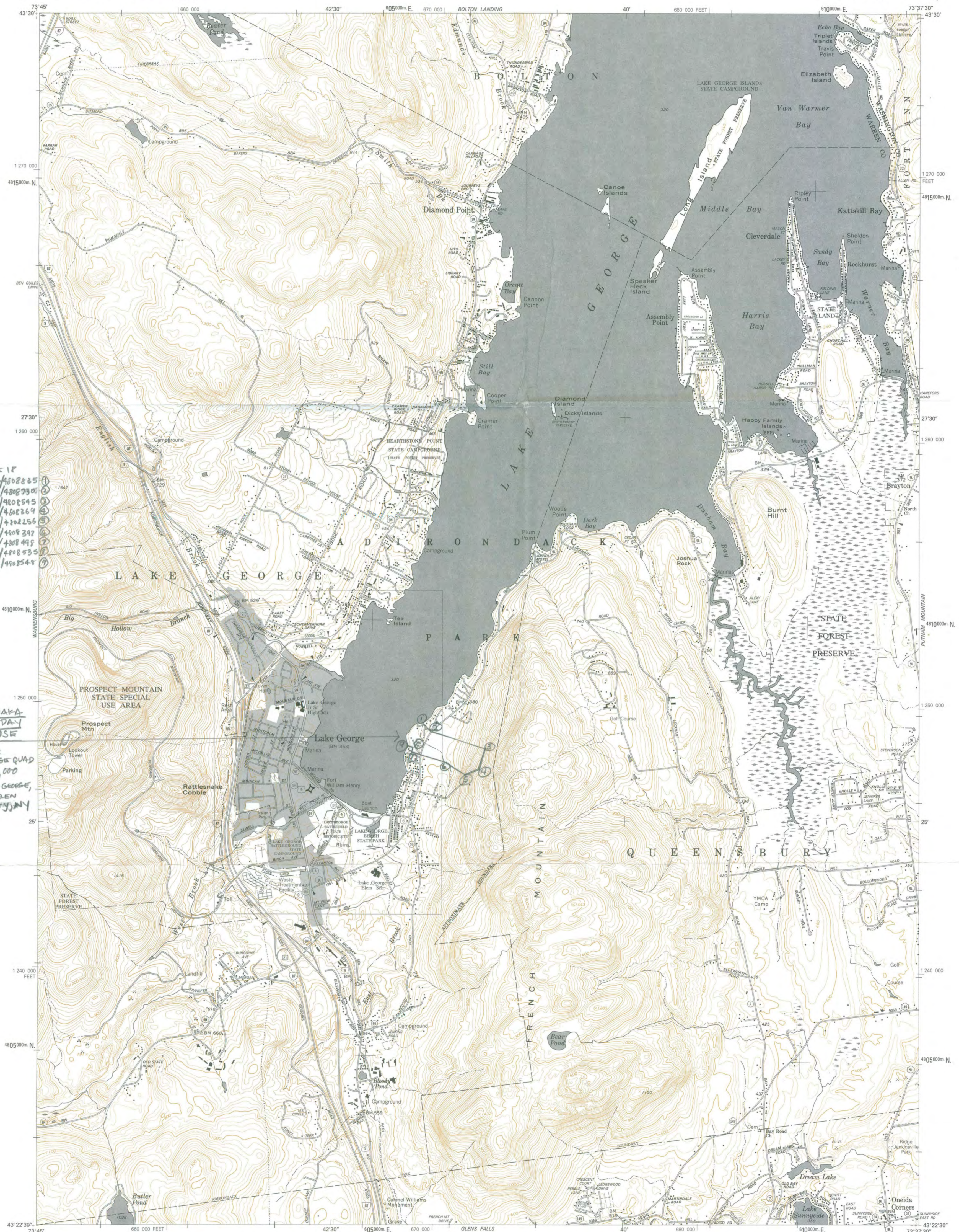


#10 Winwaka Holiday House . ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Gazebo

Warren County, N.Y.

Mary Sayers

March, 1997



ZONE 1F  
605594/408825  
608706/408830  
606202/408854  
606252/408869  
606103/408856  
605827/408837  
605461/408849  
605472/408853  
605420/408844

WIAWANA  
HOLIDAY  
HOUSE  
LAKE  
GEORGE QUAD  
1:24,000  
LAKE GEORGE,  
WARREN  
COUNTY, NY

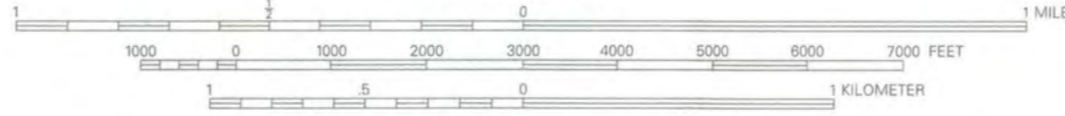
Published by the New York State Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

Map base from 1966 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle. Map revisions made using aerial photographs dated 1980, construction plans, official records and other sources. Features revised include: highways and other transportation facilities; civil and public land boundaries; recreation sites; hydrography; and buildings. Gray tint indicates developed areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. Darker gray tint indicates open water features. Revisions may not comply with National Map Accuracy Standards. Correspondence concerning this and other Department of Transportation maps should be directed to: Map Information Unit, New York State Department of Transportation, State Campus, Building 4, Room 105, Albany, New York 12232. Revisions by E.A. Herman



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24 000



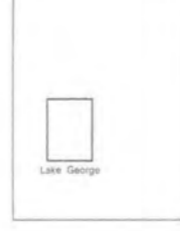
Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American Datum  
To place on the 1983 North American Datum, move the projection lines 8 meters south and 35 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.

1000-meter ticks based on the New York Transverse Mercator projection /grid. Between 72° and 78° West Longitude, this projection/grid is identical to Zone 18 of the Universal Transverse Mercator projection/grid. Areas east of 72° and west of 78° are direct mathematical extensions of Zone 18. The scale of this map has been adjusted by its projection scale factor in order to maintain the 1:24,000 scale. The Transverse Mercator scale factor at this quadrangle location is 0.9997.

10,000-foot ticks based on the New York State Plane, Coordinate System, East Zone. 1992 magnetic declination is approximately 14.5° West. Control and spot elevations shown to the nearest foot.

Contours, at 20-foot intervals, shown untraced from 1966 U.S. Geological Survey map. Datum is mean sea level.

INDEX TO  
1:9000 (1"=80')  
MAP COVERAGE



BOUNDARIES:

State	.....
County	.....
Town or City	.....
Incorporated Village	.....
State / Federal Land	.....

ROADS:

Posted Touring Route:		Divided:	
Interstate	(7)	Wide mail	.....
U.S.	(25)	Narrow mail or barrier	.....
State	(30)		
County	(42)	Undivided:	
State Highway (SH) number and limit	(500)	4 or more lanes	.....
County road	(7)	Less than 4 lanes	.....
Interchange number	(8)	Vehicle track; trail	.....

# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2019

# Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: AD98000874

Date Listed: 8/8/2019

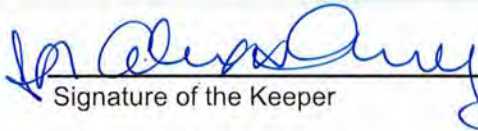
Property Name: Wiawaka Holiday House

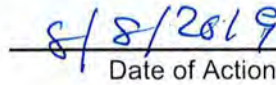
County: Warren

State: NY

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This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation

  
Signature of the Keeper

  
Date of Action

---

Amended Items in Nomination:

In Section 8 of the National Register nomination form the sub-categories of Labor and Women's History have been added to the area of significance of Social History.

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**DISTRIBUTION:**

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Wiawaka Holiday House
Name of Property
Warren County, New York
County and State
98000874
NR Reference Number

#### State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this  additional documentation  move  removal  
 name change (additional documentation)  other

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.

  
Signature of Certifying Official/Title

6/10/19  
Date of Action

#### National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- additional documentation accepted
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

  
Signature of the Keeper

8/8/2019  
Date of Action



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Wiawaka Holiday House
Name of Property
Warren County, New York
County and State
98000874
NR Reference Number

Synopsis

The Wiawaka Holiday House, now known as Wiawaka Center for Women, is located on the southeastern shore of Lake George. The oldest continuously operating women's retreat in the United States, it was listed on the NRHP in 1998; the nomination includes ten buildings located on a 59.6 acre parcel straddling State Route 9L in the Town of Lake George, Warren County, New York, nine of which were counted as contributing resources, and one of which—that known as Lakehouse, erected in 1963 and opened for use in 1964—was deemed a non-contributing building due to its age at that date. The period of significance began in 1873 and terminated at 1948, the standard NRHP 50-year cutoff at that time, given Wiawaka's continuing use in its historic capacity to 1998. Lakehouse was constructed to support Wiawaka's mission and remains highly intact to its completion and opening 55 years ago. The intent of this updated documentation is to establish the Lakehouse as a contributing component of the nomination and to extend the period of significance to 1969, given the continuing history and significance of the resource to that date: The following narrative and accompanying photographs depict the building as it presently exists and portray its existing exterior and interior condition and integrity.

Wiawaka: Overview and Descriptive Narrative of Lakehouse (1963-64)

At the time the nomination for Wiawaka was listed on the NRHP in 1998, nine of the facility's ten buildings were cited as contributing resources: Fuller House (ca. 1876); Mayflower Cottage (ca. 1873); Rose Cottage (ca. 1873); the boathouse (ca. 1907); the House of Trix (ca. 1904); Wakonda Lodge (ca. 1905); Pine Cottage (ca. 1907); the ice house (ca. 1907); and the barn (ca. 1912). The building known as Lakehouse (1963-64) was a non-contributing building due to its age at the time the documentation was compiled.

Lakehouse, which opened in June 1964, is two-story wood-frame building constructed in the Japanese Meiji-era (1868-1912) style. The ground floor is accessible through the east (image 1) and west (image 2) elevations of the building, via exterior stairways which lead to exterior walkways along the north elevation (image 3-4). The building is also accessible through a doorway the south elevation (image 5-6). The interior contains sixteen guest bedrooms—eight on each of its two floors—and two shared bathrooms, one on each floor, in addition to a mechanical room adjacent to the bathroom on the first

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Wiawaka Holiday House
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floor, a storage room on the second floor (located in the eaves along the back wall of the bathroom), and a common area measuring 16'-10" by 16'-8" that rises two full floors. Bedrooms (images 7-10) on the ground floor are accessible through the south elevation entrance as well as via east and west exterior stairways that lead to walkways along the north elevation. Similarly, bedrooms on the second floor are accessible via east and west exterior stairways leading to exterior walkways along the north elevation. Each of the sixteen bedrooms measure approximately 10'-6" x 7' and has one south-facing window, a twin bed, built-in desk, desk chair, small chair or rocker, hanging clothes rack, and two light sconces (one over the bed and one over the desk in each room). Each bedroom is accessible through a door with functioning glass louvers. All bedroom floors are laid with wood plank; the walls are finished with knotty pine. Bedrooms on the ground floor have knotty pine ceilings.

The multi-floor common area (images 11-16) is accessible via the south entrance and via the ground floor stairways/walkways on the east and west elevations. The common area, which faces north towards Lake George, has wood plank floors, overhead globe lighting fixtures, and it is enclosed with a screened porch and furnished with chairs, couches and tables. The shared bathrooms (images 17-18) each contain two toilets, a tub, a shower, three sinks, and one slop sink. The mechanical room on the first floor contains an electric panel, hot-water heater and a small storage area.

Lakehouse remains in a state of relatively good repair. It has undergone little change since its opening in 1964. The only alteration was the addition of an ADA-compliant ramp ca. 2000, at the entrance on the south elevation.

Wiawaka Holiday House: Updated Period of Significance 1873 - 1969

Wiawaka Holiday House was founded in 1903 by Mary Wiltsie Fuller. Fuller's goal was to provide affordable vacations to women seeking respite from the factories in which they labored. One hundred and sixteen years after its founding, Wiawaka continues to be a place where women can relax, reflect, learn and explore. At the time it was listed on the NRHP, the period of significance was brought forward to 1948, given Wiawaka's continued use in the capacity established by Fuller in 1873. That use

**United States Department of the Interior**  
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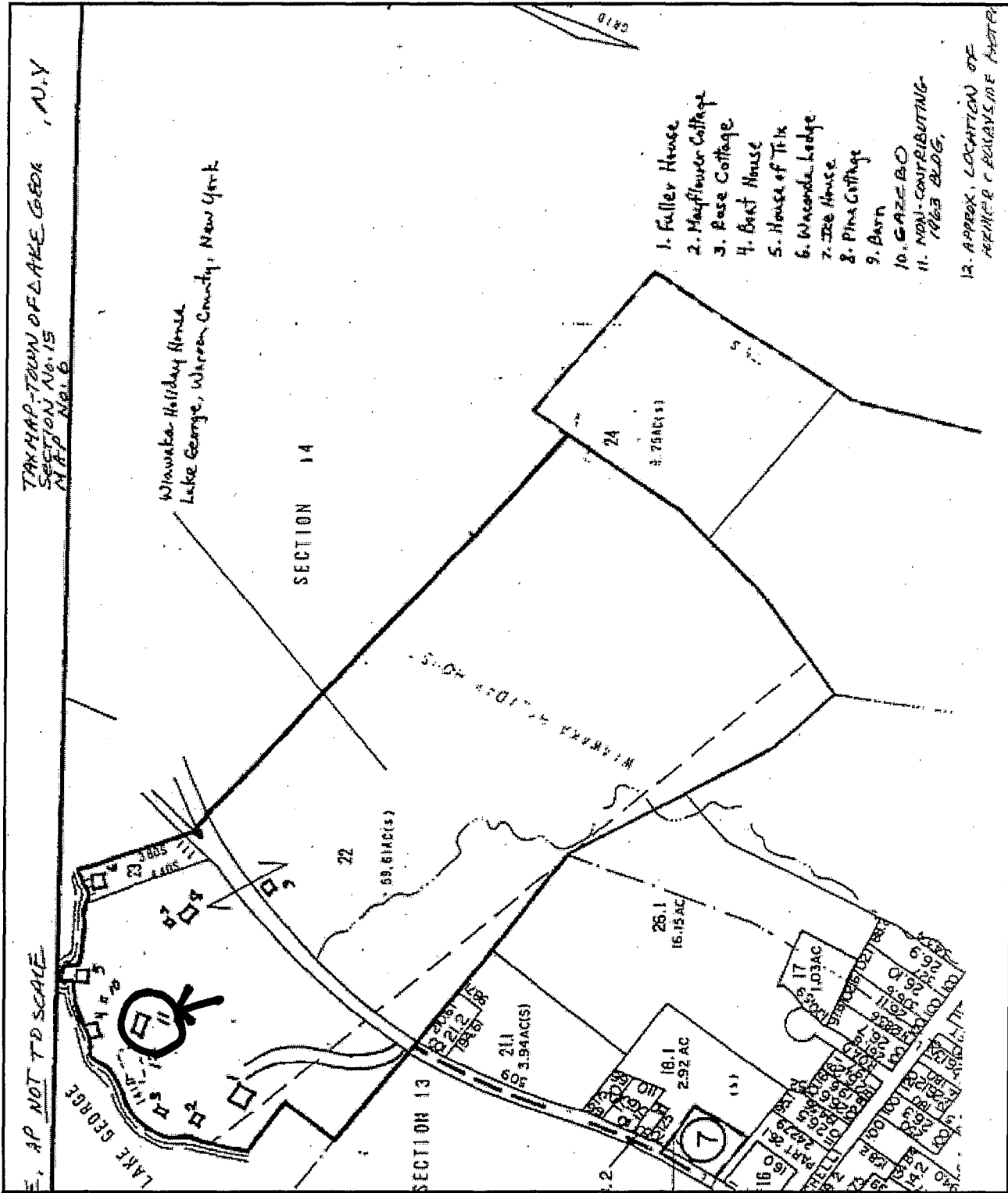
Wiawaka Holiday House
Name of Property
Warren County, New York
County and State
98000874
NR Reference Number

has been carried forward to the present, without interruption, and as such the period of significance should be extended to 1969 to reflect that circumstance. Lakehouse is an intact building, now more than fifty years old, and represents the continuation of Wiawaka's mission into the decade of the 1960s. It clearly contributes to the significance of the nomination.

United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation Sheet

Wiawaka Holiday House
Name of Property
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Site map from 1998 nomination showing building location (Lakehouse is 11)



































LAKE HOUSE

ERECTED 1964







National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Wiawaka Holiday House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Warren

DATE RECEIVED: 6/19/98      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/29/98  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/15/98      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/03/98  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000874

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT       RETURN       REJECT      7.15.98 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Entered in the  
National Register*

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



**Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation**

**ANDREW M. CUOMO**  
Governor

**ERIK KULLESEID**  
Acting Commissioner



17 June 2019

Alexis Abernathy  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW  
Washington DC 20240

Re: Wiawaka Holiday House Additional Documentation

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to additional documentation for the following nomination:

Wiawaka Holiday House, Warren County, New York

This documentation adds one contributing building to a district listed in 1998. Thank you for your advice and assistance with this project. Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank  
National Register Coordinator  
New York State Historic Preservation Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 6/24/2019      Date of Pending List: 7/19/2019      Date of 16th Day: 8/5/2019      Date of 45th Day: 8/8/2019      Date of Weekly List: 8/9/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- |                                       |  |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal       | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver       | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other        | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
|                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |   |

Accept       Return       Reject      8/8/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : **Yes**

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.