



the
ART of the
CURE

CATALOGUE & MAP

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Supplemental to the Art of the Cure exhibit at
Historic Saranac Lake
June 2019 - November 2020

Occupational Therapy and the Arts in Saranac Lake

From the 1880s through the 1950s, tens of thousands of tuberculosis (TB) patients from around the world came to Saranac Lake seeking Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau's "fresh air cure." In the 1930s occupational therapy became an important element of patient care at Trudeau's Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium (renamed Trudeau Sanatorium after his death in 1915). This exceptional occupational therapy program shaped the character of the community in ways that can still be seen today.

By the turn of the 20th century, Arts-and-Crafts movement advocates were eager reformers celebrating nature, authentic experience and honest design as an antidote for industrialization and mass production. Medicine adapted some of these principles to early occupational therapy with the development of sheltered workshops to give patients productive work making hand-made art and objects for sale.

In 1909, a workshop was built at the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium to teach patients a variety of arts, crafts and skills. Workshop activities provided a sense of purpose, a place to socialize and a sedentary skill that could provide a source of income for those who recovered and returned to normal life. The Scholfield Memorial Workshop at the San was perhaps the first use of occupational therapy with mentally well patients in the country.

Trudeau Sanatorium's occupational therapy programs were so popular that the Study and Craft Guild was

established in 1935 in order to bring instruction to patients' bedsides throughout the village for a nominal charge. This remarkable civic organization, staffed by twenty instructors, offered high-school equivalency certificate courses, academic and business courses, technical courses (x-ray), and arts and crafts. In time, courses were opened to the local community.

The Saranac Lake Art League, founded in 1933, hosted annual exhibits featuring local artists and later nationally known artists. Economic issues combined with the departure of key people led to its closing in 1950. In 1953, the League's remaining funds were turned over to the Saranac Lake Free Library for an annual fund to purchase art books.

Today, Saranac Lake's thriving arts community includes two cooperative galleries representing local artists, two artist owned studio/galleries, a creative writing center, photo gallery, quilt shop, music store, theater, and carousel featuring hand carved and painted Adirondack animals.

This catalogue provides supplemental information to Historic Saranac Lake's 2019-2020 *Art of the Cure* exhibit. Here, you will find more information about artists who took the cure in Saranac Lake, where to view their artwork, and points of interest for local history and the arts around town.

Caroline Welsh
*Director Emerita,
Adirondack Experience*

Thomas Bailey Aldrich (1836-1907), was a well known poet, author and editor of the Atlantic Monthly. Thomas Bailey Aldrich's novel *The Story of a Bad Boy* paved the



way for novels like Twain's *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Aldrich moved to Saranac Lake in 1901 with his adult son, Charles, who had TB. Aldrich commissioned architect William Coulter to design what is now called "The Porcupine" ❶ where he and his family lived until his son's death in 1904.

Béla Bartók (1881-1945), Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist and pianist, is regarded as one of the greatest composers of the 20th century. In 1945 Bartók spent the last summer of his life in Saranac Lake, writing three pieces, *Concerto for Orchestra*,



Third Piano Concerto and *Viola Concerto*. Bartók's illness was at first thought to be a recurrence of the tuberculosis he had had as a young man, but later a diagnosis of leukemia was made. One of his doctors in New York was Edgar Mayer, well known here as the director of Will Rogers Hospital. Historic Saranac Lake restored the cabin where Bartok spent the summer of 1945 ❷ and wrote his final works. Tours are available by appointment.

Dr. Norman Bethune

(1890-1939), the renowned Canadian physician, is known in Saranac Lake for the elaborate 5'x 60' mural he created on laundry paper while curing from TB at the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium's Lea Cottage in 1927. The mural is titled, *The T.B.'s Progress, A Drama in*



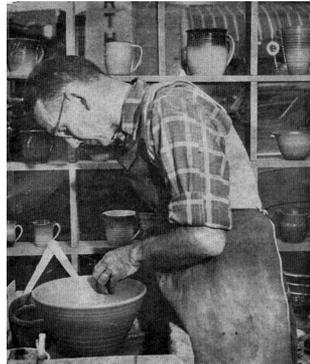
One Act and Nine Painful Scenes, and depicts his life as a TB patient. When Lea Cottage was demolished, they were sent to the University of Michigan. They were returned to Saranac Lake in the 1960s and later moved to Fort Bragg for study, possibly because of Bethune's politics. Bethune was a member of the Canadian Communist Party and contributed to the beginning of socialized medicine in Canada. He was a battlefield doctor during the Spanish Civil War and during the Sino-Japanese Conflict. The whereabouts of the murals is unknown today.

Mildred Joy McMaster Blanchet (1885 -1968) was a talented painter working in a variety of mediums including watercolors, pencil, oils, and bas relief, favoring art nouveau and oriental imagery. She took the cure at Trudeau Sanatorium, and later worked as an occupational therapist. She taught men to knit and made designs for hooked rugs, crewel work, or hand embroidery. Her art was often inspired by Saranac Lake's natural surroundings. She drew the harlequin girl Winter Carnival logo in 1913 on view at Saranac Lake Free Library. ③

Ernie Burnett (1884-1959) was a classically educated composer, pianist and publisher. He became a vaudeville pianist and entertainer. He wrote the music for the popular song “My Melancholy Baby” from A Star is Born in 1912, among many other songs. In 1944, with his health deteriorating, he moved to the Fallon Cottage Annex in Saranac Lake. ④ In September that year he married the proprietor of the cottages, Anna Fallon. He established Burnett, Ltd. to publish his sheet music in Saranac Lake. Burnett played music for hospital benefits over WNBZ radio and for many Rotary Variety Shows at the Pontiac Theatre. He continued writing music until a few months before he died in Saranac Lake.

Donald Mott Chapin

(1909-1986), born in Niagara Falls, came to Saranac Lake in 1926 after being diagnosed with TB, and in his words, spent the next 10 years in bed. He taught pottery, picture framing and silver work at the Saranac Lake Study and Craft Guild House ⑤



beginning in 1935 though the early 1950s. He also operated the "Pot Shop" ⑥ with his wife Elise from 1950-1959. The shop, referred to as "Mott's Pots," specialized in handmade, functional pottery. Chapin was very active in the community, serving on the boards of the General Hospital of Saranac Lake, the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Saranac Lake Free Library and the Saranac Lake School Board.

Marc Cook was a reporter for a New York City newspaper who became ill with tuberculosis in 1879 and was sent to the Adirondacks to cure at Paul Smith's Hotel during the summer and near Bloomingdale that winter. His account of his experience, *The Wilderness Cure*, was instrumental in the growth of the cure industry in Saranac Lake. While experiencing the bracing Adirondack winter, Cook wrote, "Here, within reach of thousands who could never hope to journey to far-away places, nature provides a sanitarium destined, in the reporter's belief, to become the future Mecca for consumptive patients."

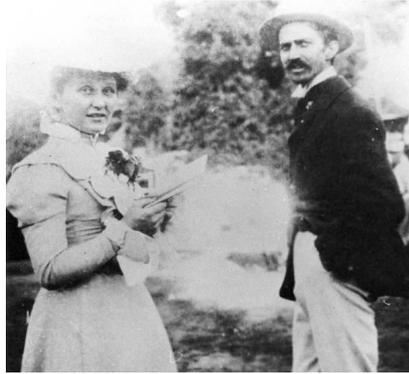
William Coulter (1865-1907) was an architect who came to Saranac Lake in 1896 to help design the Administration Building at the Adirondack



Cottage Sanitarium ⑦ with James Lawrence Aspinwall. He had TB and stayed on in Saranac Lake to try to recover his health. Coulter partnered with architect Max Westhoff, and together they designed a number of homes, cure cottages, and several great camps. Coulter designed many well-known buildings in the region including Knollwood, Camp Eagle Island, Baker Chapel, St. Regis Presbyterian Church, Childs Infirmary, and the Porcupine, ① and the Coulter Block ⑭ before dying of TB at the age of 42.

Stephen Crane

(1871-1900) was an American poet, novelist, and short story writer. Prolific throughout his short life, he wrote works in the Realist tradition as well as early examples of American Naturalism and Impressionism. He is



recognized by modern critics as one of the most innovative writers of his generation. He is best known for his Civil War novel, *The Red Badge of Courage*. Crane lived briefly in Saranac Lake while Dr. E.L. Trudeau treated his tuberculosis.

Adelaide Crapsey (1878-1914), poet and teacher, was known for creating the cinquain, a five line poem. In July 1913, Adelaide collapsed and was sent to a private cure cottage in Saranac Lake on Clinton Avenue overlooking the Pine Ridge Cemetery. ⑧ Because of her "physical prostration," she was allowed to write only one letter a day. Nevertheless, she managed to write letters and poetry about her condition and her treatment. They contained "flippant humor," possibly as a way of covering the reality that she was at the mercy of a disease for which there was no cure. The view from her room inspired one of her best-known poems, "To the Dead in the Graveyard Underneath My Window."

Anthony di Bona (1896 -1951) a very talented, eminent sculptor and artist, contracted tuberculosis in 1927 and came to Trudeau Sanatorium to recover in 1929. He helped organize the Saranac Lake Art League, served as its president for many years and directed ten of the annual Fine Arts Exhibits at the Harrietstown Town Hall. ⑨ He initiated the collection of paintings, sculptures, black and white lithographs, etchings and block prints, executed by artist acquaintances, which are now in the collection of the Saranac Lake Free Library, ③ where his own works may also be seen.



Alfred Lee Donaldson (1866-1923) was a banker who moved to Saranac Lake to be treated by Dr. E. L. Trudeau in 1895. He lived in the Donaldson Cottage. He helped founded the Adirondack National Bank in 1897, the first national bank in the Adirondacks. Donaldson wrote *A History of the Adirondacks*, a two volume history of the Adirondack North Country, published in 1921. Alfred Donaldson also wrote the verse on the grave in Mansfield, Ohio, for John Baxter Black, the patient in whose memory the John Black wing of the Saranac Laboratory was given. The Donaldsons and the Blacks were neighbors and friends when they lived on Church Street.

**Maurice Mayer
Feustmann**

(1870-1943) graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and completed his architectural studies in Munich, Germany and



at the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris. He came to Saranac Lake in the late 1890s seeking a cure for tuberculosis. He stayed for two years, then continued his cure in the southwest. In 1903 architect William Henry Scopes invited Feustmann to return to Saranac Lake to become his partner. Scopes was working in the Colonial Revival style and Feustmann likely added Italian Renaissance and Beaux-Arts influences from his European education. The firm of Scopes and Feustmann was responsible for a substantial portion of the built environment of Saranac Lake, including the Harrietstown Town Hall, ⑨ the Hotel Saranac, ⑪ the Santanoni Hotel, ⑫ and the Will Rogers Memorial Hospital. ⑬

Samson Feldman (c 1901-1983) was a talented illustrator who cured at the Santanoni ⑭ in 1939. After graduating from Baltimore City College, he began submitting political cartoons to *The Baltimore Sun*. His cartoons appeared in national newspapers. His caricature of the Santanoni dining room shows the active social lives of many patients. Feldman drew himself into the scene with his back to the viewer. He also included the cartoon character Moon Mullins with his cigar and derby hat.

Charlotte Geffken

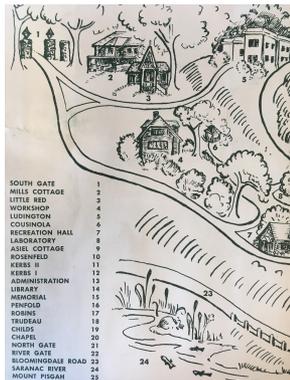
(1902-1987) was an occupational therapist at Ray Brook State Hospital. She had an extensive art background before studying with Anthony di Bona, from whom she learned



woodcarving, casting and sculpture. She organized the Art Department at New York State Hospital at Ray Brook, teaching arts and crafts there for 30 years. Her photo, as instructor, appears in an album of Ray Brook photographs in the Adirondack Collection of the Saranac Lake Free Library. She exhibited her work at ten annual Saranac Lake Art League shows, the Saranac Lake Study and Craft Guild, the Lake Placid Club, and at three Paint & Palette Festivals. Her works are on view at the Saranac Lake Free Library. ③

Mercedes Lembcke Herold

(1905-1965) was an artist who made wood engravings, including an engraving of Little Red and a Christmas card for Dr. Frank and Ursula Trudeau. In Germany as an art student, she met Dr. Carl Herold, whom she married. She came to Saranac Lake with her husband, who was a patient at Trudeau Sanatorium. She made the woodcut illustrations for Isabel Smith's memoir of the cure, *Wish I Might*.



Charles Ives (1874-1954), American modernist composer, was one of the first internationally renowned American composers. While his music was largely ignored during his life, he came to be regarded as an "American original." He combined the sounds of American popular and church-music with European art music and was among the first composers to try experimental music, foreshadowing many musical innovations that were later adopted during the 20th century. Ives first visited Saranac Lake in September, 1905, to visit the brother of the woman he would later marry, Harmony Twichell. David Twichell was being treated at the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium ⁷ for neurasthenia. After Ives himself was diagnosed he vacationed in Saranac Lake, Elk Lake, and Keene Valley, in part to treat his condition.

Al Jolson (1886-1950) was a Russian-born American singer, comedian, and actor. At the peak of his career, he was dubbed "The World's Greatest Entertainer." Along with other major stars, he was brought to Saranac Lake by William Morris in the 1920s to support the Saranac Lake Day Nursery and other causes. It is said that Jolson was so afraid of TB that he told Morris he wouldn't come within 100 miles of this place, only to come every year for nearly a decade. He packed the 1,200-seat Pontiac Theater ¹³ and performed solo for three hours in 1927. He also visited patients at the Northwoods Sanatorium, and funded a free bed there for needy members of the theatrical profession.

Amy Jones (1899–1992) was an American artist and muralist. Though best known for her watercolors, Jones was also an illustrator for magazines and books. She won national competitions for the US Treasury Department's Section of Fine Arts to complete Post Office murals. Amy Jones arrived in Saranac Lake with her husband, who was curing from TB, in 1930. She opened a studio on the grounds of Trudeau Sanatorium ⑦ and continued her artistic career teaching watercolor painting at the Saranac Lake Study and Craft Guild. ⑤ Jones was a founding member of the Saranac Lake Art League. Her paintings can be seen at Saranac Lake Free Library. ③



William Kollecker (1879-1962) came to Saranac Lake to cure from tuberculosis. He ran Kollecker Kodak and Gift Shop. ⑭ He was known as “The Kodak Man of Saranac Lake” because he sold Kodak cameras and equipment. In addition to an extensive souvenir, photo-processing, and framing business, Kollecker made thousands of engaging pictures of all aspects of village life, business, and recreation in the first decades of the twentieth century, producing an invaluable record of North Country life.



Elizabeth Temming Koop

(1915-2006) and **Martin Koop** (1900-1980) met while they were both "curing" at the Trudeau Sanatorium. They learned jewelry making as part of their occupational therapy program. Once in remission, the couple married and opened Temming Art Studio ¹⁵ in downtown Saranac Lake. Betty drew and designed the jewelry and Martin produced the hand wrought pieces. The shop was in business from 1944 through the early 1970s. Having a Temming ID bracelet was something of a rite of passage for Saranac Lake locals.



Lila Lee (1905-1973) had a career that spanned more than 50 years, transitioning through the eras of vaudeville, silent movies, talking pictures, radio, and TV. She was a popular film actress and leading lady in the 20s and early days of talking pictures. In the 1930s she was diagnosed with tuberculosis and moved to Saranac Lake for treatment at the Will Rogers Memorial Hospital. ¹⁶ Lee made several appearances in stage plays in the 1940s and starred in early television soap operas in the 1950s.



Jonas Lie and Inga Sontum

Lie, like so many others, came to Saranac Lake to seek the cure for TB. Son of a Norwegian father and an American mother, Jonas Lie (1880-1940) was a popular painter of landscapes, cityscapes, and



contemporary engineering marvels like the Panama Canal. Inga Sontum Lie was a well known ballet dancer, who performed with the Royal Ballet Copenhagen and Opera Comique, Paris. Jonas, Inga, and their daughter, Sonja, moved to a house on Park Avenue where Inga took the cure. In contrast to more realistic documentary nineteenth-century landscapes, Lie focused on the effects of light and shadow on natural and man-made forms. He believed that “colour is the chief medium through which we attain pictorial expression, but colour must be suggestive and interpretive, not imitative.” Jonas donated his painting, *Mount Baker & the Saranac River*, to the Saranac Lake Free Library. ③ The inscription reads: “To the physicians of Saranac Lake, who nobly and unselfishly devote their lives to the aid and comfort of mankind, this painting is given in gratitude and admiration. Jonas Lie, 1925.” During Lie’s stay in the Adirondacks he also met and tutored the young Paul Sample who was there to visit his brother at the same sanatorium. After four years in Saranac Lake, Inga moved to Oslo, Norway, where she died in 1926. Lie and his daughter returned to New York where he became quite active socially as well as professionally with the New York City art scene.

W. Somerset Maugham (1874-1965) — British playwright, novelist and short story writer — was considered among the most popular, and highest paid, writers of his time. He is best known for his novel *Of Human Bondage*. During World War I he began work for British intelligence. He used his career as a writer as a cover for travel and this later provided material for his fiction. In 1944 he moved briefly to Saranac Lake to be near his secretary and lover, Gerald Haxton, who cured for a short time at the Alta Vista Lodge. Maugham did not enjoy his stay in Saranac Lake, complaining about the Hotel Saranac and the quality of the food.

Katherine Elizabeth McClellan (1859-1934) was an exception in more ways than one. Educated at Smith College, she built a successful photography business in Saranac Lake in the 1890s after her family



moved there with her sister, a victim of tuberculosis. Her physician father became the first public-health officer for the village. McClellan sold prints of her carefully staged mountain and lake views to locals and in New York City and Philadelphia where she received critical acclaim. From her studio on Old Military Road, 18 she also produced souvenir books for the tourist trade and mail order, as well as published calendars illustrated with her photographs, an innovation at the time.

Grace Moore (1899-1947), opera star, performed a benefit concert at the Pontiac Theater ¹³ to raise funds for the construction of a new Study and Craft Guild House. ⁵ Like many celebrities that came to Saranac Lake, she had a personal connection to the curing community: her husband,



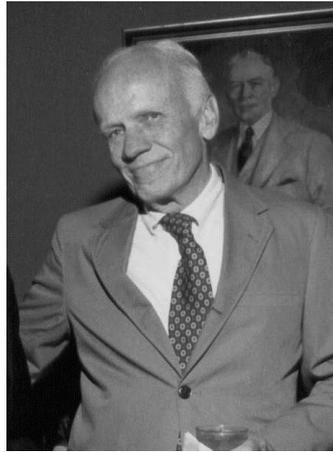
Valentin Parera, spent time recuperating from TB in the village. Moore was nicknamed the "Tennessee Nightingale." Her films helped to popularize opera by bringing it to a larger audience. She was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Actress for her performance in *One Night of Love*. She published an autobiography in 1944 titled *You're Only Human Once*. In 1947, Moore died in a plane crash at the age of 48. In 1953, a film about her life was released titled *So This Is Love*.

William Morris (1873-1932) came to Saranac Lake in 1902 seeking to be treated by Dr. Trudeau for tuberculosis. Morris was the person who connected the ailing vaudeville artists to Saranac Lake. Morris was known across the nation as a theatrical agent and manager for vaudeville talent including Will Rogers and Charlie Chaplin among many others. He founded the William Morris Agency in 1898, which, to this day, is America's oldest and largest talent agency. By the 1920s he was spending much of his time in Saranac Lake where he made many contributions to village life. He supported innumerable local causes, including being one of the founders of the National Vaudeville Artists Lodge, later known as Will Rogers Memorial Hospital. ¹⁶

Gerald Murphy (1888-1964) painted from 1921 to 1929. He is known for his hard-edged still life paintings in Precisionist Cubist style. Gerald and Sara Murphy moved to Saranac Lake in 1935 to care for their son, Patrick, who was ill with TB. While here, they were visited by many famous friends; among them were Ernest Hemingway, John Dos Passos, Fernand Leger, and Dorothy Parker. Fernand Léger sketched Patrick "curing" in bed. Patrick's condition continued to worsen. He died January 30, 1937 at age 16. He had been sick for over seven years, almost half his life.

Maxfield Parrish (1870-1966), American painter and illustrator, was one of the most popular artists during the Golden Age of Illustration from the 1880s to the 1920s. He illustrated poetic narratives and fairy tales set in otherworldly landscapes of ancient gnarled trees, tumbling waterfalls and azure skies, painted with precision and dreamlike clarity. His incredible popularity was built on the expansion of the print market and the distribution of his imagery for calendars and books of poetry and tales of the fantastic. It is estimated that in the 1920s, a quarter of all American households displayed a Parrish print on their walls. Between 1900 and 1902 Parrish painted in Saranac Lake, New York and Hot Springs, Arizona, while trying to recover from tuberculosis. It was in the Adirondacks that Parrish changed from his early pen and ink drawings to using oil paint, as winter temperatures caused his inks to freeze.

Walker Percy (1916-1990) spent several years curing at the Trudeau Sanatorium ⑦ after most likely contracting TB while performing an autopsy during medical school. In Saranac Lake he studied the works of writers Kierkegaard and Dostoevsky who later influenced his own philosophical novels. One of his best known novels, *The Moviegoer*, won the National Book Award for Fiction in 1962.



Sylvia Plath (1932-1963) was an American poet, novelist and short story writer. Plath's poetry is often associated with the Confessional movement, compared to the work of poets Robert Lowell and fellow student Anne Sexton, and singled out for the intense coupling of its violent or disturbed imagery and its playful use of alliteration and rhyme. Although only *Colossus* was published while she was alive, Plath was a prolific poet. Her husband poet Ted Hughes published three other volumes of her work posthumously, including *The Collected Poems*, which was the recipient of the 1982 Pulitzer Prize. She was the first poet to posthumously win a Pulitzer Prize. Her connection to Saranac Lake occurred when she broke her leg skiing on Mount Pisgah while visiting her boyfriend, who was curing at Ray Brook Sanatorium. She fictionalized this incident in her novel *The Bell Jar*.

Richard H. Ray (1916-2000) came to Saranac Lake in October 1937 to cure his tuberculosis. His employer arranged for his care at Trudeau Sanatorium and continued to pay his salary. When his cure took longer than six months, they discontinued his salary, and he moved to the New York State Hospital at Ray Brook. Ray took photos from his bed and published a memoir that is a rare look at three curing facilities, staff, and fellow patients, and his own contemporary comments culled from letters home. Ray first published an edition of 100 copies himself in 1993. After his death, Historic Saranac Lake produced a revised edition, available for purchase at the Saranac Laboratory Museum.



Martha Reben (1906-1964) wrote three memoirs of her experiences while camping in the Adirondack wilderness to cure herself of tuberculosis. After curing in several other sanatoria, she was sent to Saranac Lake in 1927. After three operations failed to cure her, she decided to hire a guide to take her camping in the wilderness. She spent six years living from the spring through the fall in a tent on Weller Pond, and with her guide, Fred Rice, during the winter. She later moved to a small cottage in Saranac Lake. Her disease slowly improved, and she lived to age 58, cured of tuberculosis. Her memoirs were written from her detailed daily journals.

Raymond Ridabock (1904-1970) was an internationally known, award-winning painter who lived, painted and taught in Saranac Lake until 1955. Ridabock's career as a banker was interrupted by TB in 1927 when he came



to Saranac Lake to "cure" periodically before returning to work. As his health worsened, he moved to Saranac Lake full-time and studied watercolor painting with Amy Jones at the Saranac Lake Study and Craft Guild. Over time, he opened a studio and became an instructor at the Guild until it closed. Ray Ridabock's art was eclectic and experimental; he painted both traditional landscapes and impressionistic paintings. He exhibited at fifty national shows and won numerous prizes. His work may be seen at the Saranac Lake Free Library. ③

Paul Sample (1896-1974) was an American artist who portrayed life in New England in the middle of the 20th Century in a style reflecting Social Realism and Regionalism. He came to Saranac Lake in the 1920s while his brother was "curing" here and studied art with Jonas Lie. He was later diagnosed with TB as well and sketched and painted landscape scenes as he recovered. Later, as a faculty member at the University of Southern California, his work reflected social issues related to the Depression. From 1938-1962, Sample was the artist in residence at his alma mater, Dartmouth College. His painting, *Sunday School Class*, can be seen at Saranac Lake Free Library. ③

Herbert L. Scholfield was an invalid patient remarkable for his philosophy and endurance and skilled in many handicrafts. Scholfield came to Trudeau Sanatorium in 1902, where he began teaching fellow patients bookbinding and illumination. In 1909, the Scholfield Memorial Workshop was built to house the growing program. He directed occupation therapy for seventeen years at Trudeau Sanatorium. Doctors prescribed specific periods of time for occupational therapy at the workshop, where they could study leather and silver work, bookbinding, and illumination, among other skills. The Study and Craft Guild continued this tradition by bringing instruction to patients' bedsides all over the village.

William Henry Scopes (1877-1964) came to Saranac Lake for treatment of his tuberculosis at the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium ⑦ in June, 1896. He became interested in architecture while watching William L. Coulter supervise the construction of the Administration building at the San, an interest he pursued by taking a correspondence course in the subject. He began practicing while still a student, designing alterations to houses and, in 1903, the St. Armand Town Hall in Bloomingdale. In 1903, he established an architectural firm with Maurice Fuestmann, also a TB patient and architect. The firm, Scopes and Fuestmann, specialized in designing sanatoria. They designed buildings for six different sanatoria across the northeast.

Isabel Smith (1909-1958) spent 21 years curing in bed in Saranac Lake. Isabel Smith married a fellow patient, and Dr. Frances Trudeau escorted her from her room at the Sanatorium to the Trudeau Chapel for her wedding. Eventually antibiotics saved her life. She and her husband spent the rest of their lives in Saranac Lake. Isabel published *Wish I Might*, a memoir of the two decades she spent “taking the cure.” *Wish I Might* was illustrated by the artist Mercedes Herold.



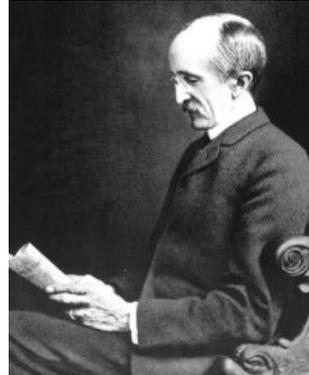
Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894) was a Scottish novelist, poet, essayist and travel writer best-known for his books *Treasure Island* and *Kidnapped*. From October 1887-April 1888, he cured at the Baker Cottage ²⁰ and wrote some of his best known essays including *The Lantern Bearers*, *Gentlemen*, *A Christmas Sermon*, *Beggars*, *Pulvis et Umbra*, and *The Master of Ballantrae* during his stay. He and Dr. Trudeau enjoyed many lively debates during his time in Saranac Lake. He gifted Dr. Trudeau a set of his works, each inscribed with a couplet. In the *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, Stevenson wrote: “Trudeau was all the Winter at my side, I never saw the nose of Mr. Hyde.” Stevenson’s fame helped establish Saranac Lake’s reputation as a health resort.

Dr. Charles Trembley (1873 -1957) came to Saranac Lake to "cure" and became a well-known and loved physician. He was appointed assistant to Dr.



Trudeau at the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium ⑦ in 1901 and then went into private practice in the village until his retirement in 1954. In his spare time, he enjoyed creating watercolor paintings and woodcarvings, particularly of birds.

Edward Livingston Trudeau (1848 - 1915) was born in New York City to a family of physicians. He was diagnosed with tuberculosis when he was 26, and told he had six months to live. Trudeau traveled to Paul Smith's Hotel, where he recovered his health. Trudeau moved to Saranac Lake and opened a medical practice and research laboratory on Church Street. ⑩ ②①



Trudeau opened the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium (later renamed Trudeau Sanatorium), ⑦ the first sanatorium in North America. Trudeau was a pioneer in the field of the "fresh air cure" and helped save the lives of thousands of patients. Trudeau preserved his experiences in his autobiography. After his death, a statue of Trudeau was erected at the Sanatorium; it is now at Trudeau Institute.

Garretson Beekman

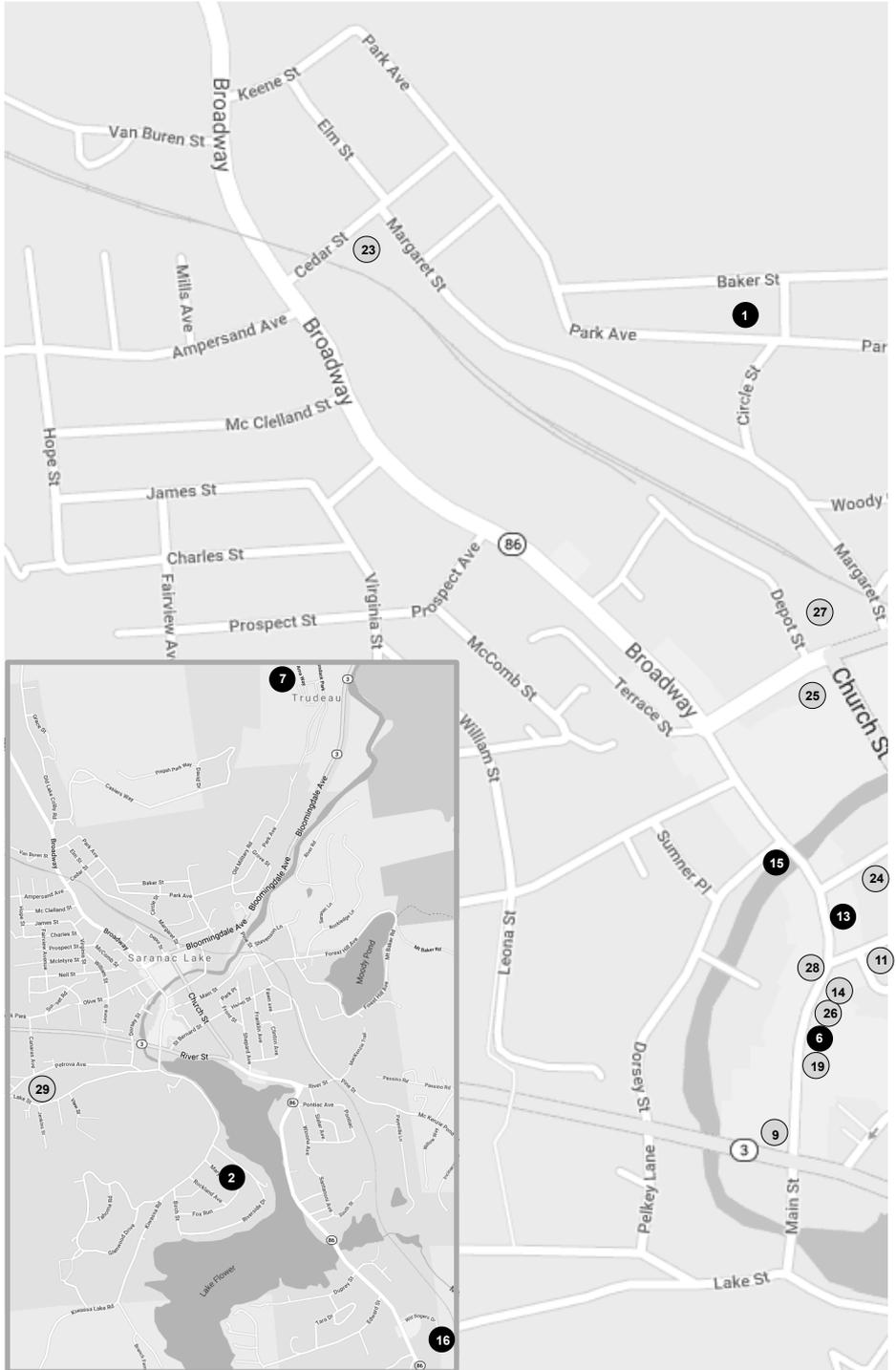
"Garry" Trudeau (1948-) is an American cartoonist, best known for creating the *Doonesbury* comic strip.

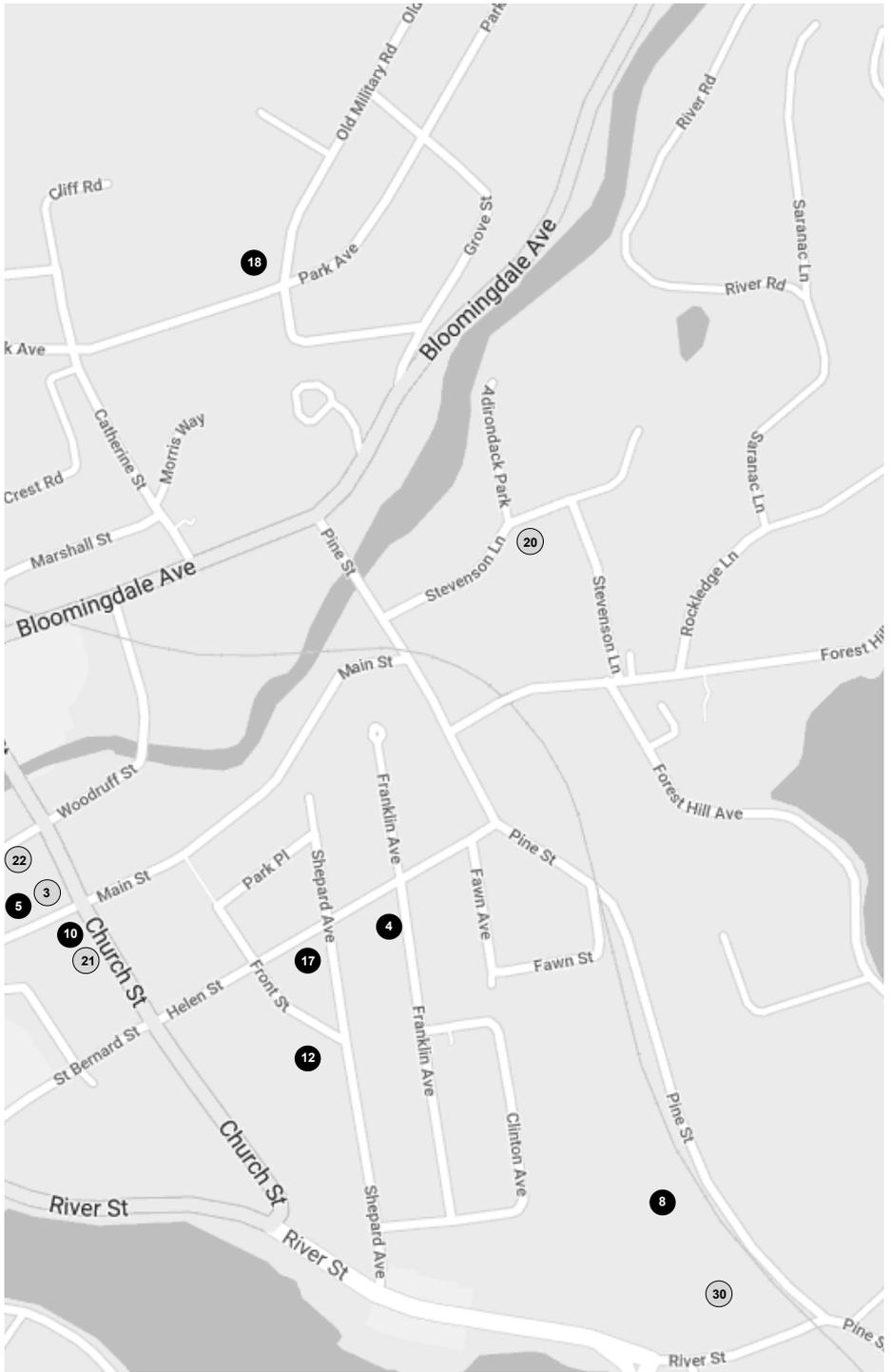
Trudeau is also the creator and executive producer of the Amazon Studios political comedy series *Alpha House*.

Great-grandson of Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau, Garry grew up in Saranac Lake and has designed Winter Carnival buttons for Saranac Lake's annual celebration since 1981.



Ursula Wyatt Trudeau (1932-) studied art at the Montreal Ecole des Beaux Arts and painting with the late Hans Hoffman, Stanley Cosgrove, and Alfred Pellan. She has done a wide variety of freelance commercial art work including visualization, fashion illustration, hand painted billboards, costume and set designing for both theatre and television, window displays, child portraiture, teaching children's art classes, and textile designing. She married Frank Trudeau, grandson of E.L. Trudeau, and moved to Saranac Lake. She is a member of the Adirondack Artists Guild, contributes to art exhibits throughout the Adirondacks and served on the Board of Trustees for Trudeau Institute. Ursula was a Recruitment Officer for the 1980 Olympics in Lake Placid, and has attended the Winter Olympics in Montreal, Sarajevo, and Lillehammer. Her painting *Buttercups* is on view at the Saranac Lake Free Library. ③





MAP KEY

- # These historic sites are private.
- # Feel free to visit these public arts centers!

- 1 The Porcupine, 350 Park Avenue. Home of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Designed by William Coulter.
- 2 Bartók Cabin, Riverside Drive. 1945 home of Béla Bartók. Tours available by appointment.
- 3 Saranac Lake Free Library, 109 Main Street. Adirondack Collection paintings; Dickert Room Wildlife Collection.
- 4 Fallon Cottage Annex, 83 Franklin Avenue. Home of Ernie Burnett.
- 5 Site of Study and Craft Guild House, Saranac Lake Free Library / Vest Pocket Park.
- 6 Site of the Pot Shop, Sears Parking Lot.
- 7 Site of Trudeau Sanatorium, 600 AMA Way.
- 8 Pine Ridge Cemetery, inspiration for poem by Adelaide Crapsey.
- 9 Harrietstown Town Hall, 39 Main Street. Site of annual Art League exhibits, current location for multiple craft fairs, markets, and exhibits throughout the year.
- 10 Trudeau Building, 118 Main Street. Home of Dr. E.L. Trudeau.
- 11 Hotel Saranac, 100 Main Street. Designed by Scopes and Feustmann.
- 12 Santanoni Apartments, 36 Church Street. Designed by Scopes and Feustmann.
- 13 Site of the Pontiac Theatre, now a parking lot. Numerous entertainers performed here including Grace Moore, Al Jolson, and Tom Burke.
- 14 The Coulter Block 76 - 82 Main Street. #76: Small Fortune Studio. #78: Site of Kollerker Kodack and Film, now Liz & Company.
- 15 Temming Art Studio, now the Fiddlehead Restaurant, 33 Broadway.
- 16 Will Rogers Memorial Hospital, now Saranac Village at Will Rogers, 79 Will Rogers Diver.
- 17 Studio of Ray Ridabock, 31 Helen Street.
- 18 Katherine McClellan's Studio, 57 Old Military Road.
- 19 52 Main Street: 1st Floor Adirondack Artists Guild Gallery; Ampersound music store. 2nd Floor; Mark Kurtz Photography; Adirondack Center for Writing.

- ⑳ Robert Louis Stevenson Cottage, 44 Stevenson Lane.
- ㉑ Saranac Laboratory Museum, 89 Church Street.
- ㉒ Art at the Pink House, 25 Woodruff Street.
- ㉓ Bluseed Studios and Saranac Lake Artworks, 24 Cedar Street.
- ㉔ NorthWind Fine Arts Gallery, 11 Woodruff Street.
- ㉕ Piece by Piece Studio, 30 Bloomingdale Avenue.
- ㉖ Dance Sanctuary, 68 Main Street.
- ㉗ Adirondack Carousel, 2 Depot Street.
- ㉘ Collection at the Cape Air Ticket Office, 5 Broadway.
- ㉙ Adirondack Paintings by Sandra Hildreth, 182 Lake Street.
- ㉚ Pendragon Theatre, 15 Brandy Brook.



Historic Saranac Lake is a not-for-profit architectural preservation organization that captures and presents local history from our center at the Saranac Laboratory Museum. Open year-round Tuesday - Saturday, 10:00-5:00.

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