

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
(Property Name)
(County and State)

(Page #)

* Use the following alternative header when documenting
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* properties within multiple property listings.
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USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
(Property Name)
(County and State)
(Name of Multiple Property Listing)

(Page #)

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* The complete text from sections 3 (if applicable), 7, 8, and
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* the bibliography from section 9 should be printed on
continuation*
* sheets. Use the header shown on the sample continuation
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* sheet at the end of this file, filling in the property
* name and section number, and using a running page number.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and 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 the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, 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.

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1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Wellscroft

other names/site number _____

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number New York State Route 9N

not for publication ☐

city or town Upper Jay

vicinity _____

state New York code NY county Essex

code _____

zip code 12987

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

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.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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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

Date of Action

=====

5. Classification

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___ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

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Category of Property (Check only one box)

- _____ building(s)
- _____ district
- _____ site
- _____ structure
- _____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
_____	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
	_____ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) _____

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6. Function or Use

=====

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[illegible]

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____
roof _____
walls _____
other _____

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

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "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 embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic

values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

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

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

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance _____

Significant Dates _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder _____

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been

requested.

___ previously listed in the National Register

___ previously determined eligible by the National Register

___ designated a National Historic Landmark

___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

___ State Historic Preservation Office

___ Other State agency

___ Federal agency

___ Local government

___ University

___ Other

Name of repository: _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property _____

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	___	___	___	3	___	___	___
2	___	___	___	4	___	___	___
	___	See continuation sheet.					

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

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

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Setting

Wellscroft is located in Upper Jay (Essex County), New York on 15 acres of land at the base of Ebenezer Mountain and having a commanding view over the AuSable River Valley and the Adirondack Mountains. The original Wellscroft property was about 750 acres in size and included a large amount of wooded and undeveloped acreage on Ebenezer Mountain. Most of the original acreage (735 acres) is owned by the Town of Wilmington.



View of the Main House at Wellscroft, showing its setting at the foot of Ebenezer Mountain

The entrance to Wellscroft is from New York State Route 9N and the approach to the building complex is via a winding, unpaved road. The complex of buildings at Wellscroft includes a 15,000 square foot, Tudor Revival/ Arts-and-Crafts style, main house, a power house, fire house, and ice house, as well as other utilitarian and landscape features such as a gazebo, root cellar, retaining walls, and two water reservoirs. In addition, the ruins of a caretaker's residence, children's playhouse, and a carriage house remain. Although a few buildings from Wellscroft's original complex have been lost to fire and demolition, the site and building complex retain a high level of integrity.

A. MAIN HOUSE

Exterior Features



View of the front façade of Wellscroft, showing many of its exterior features.

The main house is a long, rectangular shaped two-story building with several projecting bays and porches, gables and dormers, a porte-cochere, and a service wing. The **first story** is faced with native fieldstone. This material is also incorporated into the house's porches, as roof supports and railing components, exterior stairs, and in the porte-cochere. The design and construction of this latter feature includes a crenellated parapet, buttresses, and low broad arches. Quarried local granite (anorthosite) is used for door and window lintels and sills on the first floor, porch and terrace steps, and as capstones on porch piers, railings, and on the porte-cochere's battlements and buttresses. The porches have either patterned slate or flagstone floors. The stonework of the porches and terrace is pierced by arched

openings to allow for ventilation.

The first floor façade is punctuated by an assortment of casement, fixed, and double-hung **windows**. The casement windows have diamond-paned sash and occur as single units, in pairs, and as groups of three or more units in the building's bay windows. The double hung-windows, primarily found on the service wing, typically have diamond-paned sash above and a single light below. There are five

exterior **doors** of various sizes and types into the main house. Typically they have a single pane of glass over two vertical recessed panels. The front door is a 48" wide Dutch door with 18 beveled-glass panes in the upper unit and two vertical recessed panels below. It is sandwiched construction with an oak exterior and pine interior surface. The door is protected by a projecting hood, supported by large brackets.

The most distinguishing feature of the rear of the first floor is the large semi-circular projection, which houses the interior **stairway**, and the **porte-cochere** attached to it.



View of front porch at Wellscroft

Other notable features of the first floor exterior include a **porch** off of the barroom, a porch off of the dining room, and an open **terrace** across the front of the building, which connects the two. The porch off of the barroom is covered by a low, hipped roof, which is supported by five stone piers. Wood railings run between the piers. The porch off of the dining room is covered by the second-story sleeping porch, which is supported by four stone piers. This porch has identical wood railings. There is also a small porch off the kitchen in the service wing, which has wood

posts and railings.

The exterior of the **second story facade** is finished with either wood shingles or decorative half timbering (wood and stucco) and flares outward where it meets the stone first floor so that it creates a projecting and molded band between the floor levels. Between the large, projecting gabled bays on the front of the house, the second floor projects several feet past the first floor facade. The second floor facade is punctuated by an assortment of fixed and double-hung **windows**. The double hung-windows typically have diamond-paned sash above and a single light below and occur as single units, in pairs, and as groups of three or more units in the building's bay windows. The small fixed windows, typically found above the double-hung windows, have diamond-paned sash.

There is a single exterior **door** from the second floor, which leads to the sleeping porch off of the master bedroom. This **sleeping porch** is above the porch off of the dining room. Its roof is supported by short, shingled piers and wood posts. It is finished with edge and center bead (wainscoting) walls and ceilings, has a painted canvas floor, and has retractable shutters for each screened opening to the outside.



View of the porte-cochere at Wellscroft



View of sleeping porch

The **roof** is moderately pitched, has three projecting cross gables, and is pierced by three gabled dormers, four massive brick chimneys, and a short service elevator tower. The gables and dormers are finished with either wood shingles or decorative half timbering (wood and stucco). The third floor area is lit by an assortment of casement windows, all of which have diamond-paned sash.

Interior Features

The main house is divided into two distinct parts. The larger part of the house contains the family residence, which includes a living room, dining room, billiard room, tea room, bar, stairwell, and two bathrooms on the first floor and eight bedrooms, five bathrooms and a sleeping porch on the second floor. The third floor of this portion of the main house has a large sitting room, three bedrooms, a bathroom, and several storage spaces. Off of the residence are a front porch, rear entrance through the porte-cochere, and side porch off of the dining room. The service wing, stepped back slightly from the residence portion of the house, consists of a kitchen, small dining area, pantry, other work spaces, and two large walk-in coolers on the first floor and two bedrooms and two bathrooms on the second floor. Access to the second floor is by a separate stairway.

The interior of the main house is remarkably intact and retains its original plan and most of its original Arts & Crafts and turn-of-the-century finishes and details. The large common rooms on the first floor – living room, dining room, billiard room, bar, and tea room - have beamed ceilings, paneled wainscoting, oak and southern yellow pine floors, brick and tile fireplaces, built-in benches, cupboards, and window seats, paneled doors, and some hand-painted murals. The second floor bedrooms typically have plaster walls and ceilings, painted or clear finished trim, paneled doors and windows, southern yellow pine floors, a fireplace, and built-in window seats and cupboards. The bathrooms throughout typically have plaster walls and ceilings, wainscoting, ceramic tile floors, and (mostly) original cast iron tubs, sinks and toilets. The rooms in the service wing typically have plaster walls and ceilings, clear finished or painted trim, paneled doors, and southern yellow pine floors. The third floor of the house has southern yellow pine floors and all its walls and ceilings are covered with clear finished edge-and-center bead (wainscoting) surfaces. Some original light fixtures remain throughout the building.

Living Room

The living room is the largest single room in the house, approximately 24'x30' in size, and it is positioned so as to be the virtual center of the house. When one enters the house through either of the main front or rear entrances, one enters the living room and, off of the living, are the billiard room, dining room, tearoom, stairway to the second floor, and staff wing. The living room has a boxed beam ceiling, with dark stained box beams and textured plaster ceiling panels. The ceiling height (like the rest of the first floor) is 10' 6". The wall surfaces are divided by vertical and horizontal (dark stained) wood bands, between which the walls are surfaced with fabric. Large wood brackets, applied to the vertical bands, "support" the ceiling beams. The living room has 2" oak floors and a large built-in display/storage unit with shelves and drawers.



Wellscroft Living Room

One wall of the living room is dominated by a brick fireplace, which is 14' wide and topped by a projecting wood mantle and a paneled area above. The fireplace opening is 5' x 32" and it is faced with narrow (1 1/2") brick. The 2' deep hearth has a herringbone tile pattern. Outside light is provided by six diamond-paned, casement windows. Several of the paneled interior doors between the living room and

other adjoining rooms also have recessed panel jambs. The room is lit by four stained glass chandeliers, not original to the building.

Dining Room

The dining room is a large 23' x 23' room. Like the living room, it has 2" oak flooring and a boxed beam ceiling, between which are flat plaster ceiling panels. The walls have 49" high wainscoting, with a repeating pattern of three horizontal recessed panels. The beamed ceiling, wainscoting, doors, windows and trim are all stained a dark green. Above the wainscoting are plaster walls, finished with wallpaper. The most distinguishing feature of the room is its large (48" x 36" opening) brick fireplace. It is slightly recessed into the outside wall surface and is covered by a decorative hood, all of which create the feeling of an 18th century kitchen hearth. The room also has a built-in china/linen cupboard and two "breakfast nooks." The room's original lighting, a central chandelier and 6 wall sconces, was stolen during the period when Wellscroft was abandoned but has been replaced with appropriate replica fixtures. Outside light is provided primarily by large bay window with five diamond-paned casement windows. Off of the kitchen is a serving pantry, to be described later as part of the service wing.



Wellscroft Living Room, showing boxed beam ceiling, fireplace, floors, and typical windows and doors.

Ladies' Tea Room

The "Ladies' Tea Room" is a 13' x 17' room, just off of the living room. It has very distinctive 8' high (pickled) oak wainscoting, with a pattern of recessed vertical panels, divided by vertical wood pilasters with flared capitals. Above the wainscoting are plaster walls, on which there is a hand painted pattern of grapes and flowers, and a plaster ceiling. The woodwork also extends to the built-in seat in the bay window, to the interior doors to the closets and bathroom, and to the fireplace surround. The fireplace has a cast-iron (coal) insert, which is surrounded by mottled green ceramic tile. Above the projecting wood mantle are three panels in which a rural scene is painted. The room has 2" wide oak flooring and two storage closets, concealed in the small spaces created by the irregular shape of the room. Adjoining this room is a small bathroom, which has plaster walls and ceiling, wainscoting of 4" ceramic tiles, and 1" ceramic tile flooring.



Ladies Tea Room, showing wainscoting, fireplace, wall painting, floors, and typical doors and window

Billiard Room

The Billiard Room is a 17' 17' room, just off of the living room. Like the other rooms on the first floor, it has 2" oak flooring and a boxed beam ceiling, between which are textured plaster ceiling panels. Unlike the living room and dining room, where the beams make a grid pattern, in this room the boxed beams run across the room in pairs. The room has very distinctive (75" high) recessed panel wainscoting, which is capped by a deep ledge. All the woodwork is oak and is finished in a medium dark stain. Above the



Billiard Room, showing boxed beam ceiling, fireplace, wall murals, built-in features, and original light fixtures.

wainscoting are plaster walls, on which a mural of an outdoor scene is (hand) painted. This painting extends around the entire room. The focal point of the room is a large brick fireplace. The fireplace mass is 11' 6" wide and the fireplace has a 52" x 34" opening and a herringbone pattern hearth. Above the fireplace mantle, in three panels, is a hand painted ocean scene. The murals were done by Lake Placid artist Averil Conwell. The billiard room also has several distinctive built-in features. On either side of the fireplace are inglenooks or built-in benches and within the nooks are built-in cupboards. Opposite the fireplace is a large (13' 6' wide and 2' deep)

window seat, which is set within the projecting bay on the rear of the house. The room is naturally lit by the four pairs of diamond-paned casement windows in the window seat and by three other double hung (diamond-paned above, single pane sash below) windows. Of the light fixtures in the room, the hanging lights in the inglenooks and the light over the billiard table are original. The sconces are period replicas. Off of the billiard room and en route to the bar, is a small bathroom. It has plaster walls and ceiling, 4" ceramic tile wainscoting, 1" ceramic tile flooring, an original pedestal sink, and two diamond-paned casement windows. The window, door, and trim are painted.



Detail of light fixture in Billiard Room

Bar

The Bar is a 12' x 19' room, just off of the Billiard Room, at the extreme southern end of the house. It has 2" oak floors, (40" high) paneled oak wainscoting, plaster walls above the wainscoting, and a shallow arched plaster ceiling. Like the Ladies' Tea Room and Billiard Room, its central features are a fireplace and bay window, opposite one another. The fireplace is made of a gray brick, is 8' x 5' overall, has a 3' x 2 1/2' opening, steel insert, herringbone pattern red brick hearth, and is capped by a simple wood mantle. On either side of the fireplace are built-in cupboard units, each with a shelf unit above with clear and stained glass doors and drawers below. The window seat is 12' wide and is lit by five pairs of diamond-paned casement windows and five fixed diamond-paned windows. The room is also lit by three other double-hung windows, diamond-paned above and single light sash below. A paneled oak exterior door leads to the front porch. Of more recent vintage in the room is its bar and liquor storage unit.



View of Barroom, showing wainscoting, window seat, and bay window.

Stairway/Rear Entrance

When one enters the house under the porte-cochere and through the rear door, you enter a small

semi-circular shaped entrance hall. In this space are a door to the cellar stairs, a storage closet, and a double doorway to the grand stairway. The stairway fills the large wing, which protrudes from the rear of the building, and which is 25' high, 27' deep, and 18' across. From the entrance hall, you rise up a set of center stairs to a landing and then ascend up either set of stairs, which rise to large semi-circular landing. This landing has a semi-circular window seat and seven double hung windows (diamond-paned above and single paned sash below). The room is rich in wood (oak) elements, including 60" high, vertical panel, wainscoting, stairs and railings, and 2" oak flooring. Above the wainscoting are plaster walls and ceiling. From the landing, a single set of stairs ascends to the second floor landing and central hallway.

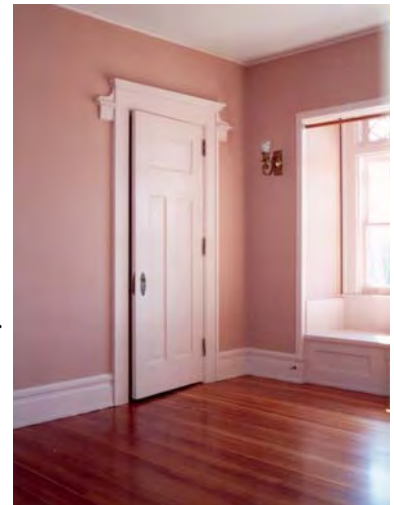


View of stairway landing, showing built-in window seat, wainscoting, and typical windows

Second Floor

In the residence portion of the main house, all of the rooms lead off of a long central hallway, which is 5' wide and 100' long. The hallway has fir flooring, plaster walls and ceiling, deep molded baseboard, and bed molding at the intersection between the walls and ceiling. The walls are wallpapered and the trim is painted.

The eight bedrooms all share common features. They typically have narrow fir flooring, plaster walls, which are wallpapered and/or painted, and painted plaster ceilings. They typically have wide molded baseboards, three panel interior doors, and molded door and window trim, all of which are painted. Every bedroom has a window seat and all are lit by some combination of double hung windows (diamond-paned above and single light sash below) with fixed diamond-paned sash above. In addition, the individual bedrooms have the following (dimensions are approximate):



View of Bedroom, showing typical interior details

- Bedroom #1 (12' x 16'): has a corner fireplace with cast iron insert, teal blue ceramic tile around insert and as hearth, and wood mantle and surround; walls are papered above the plate rail and painted below; private adjoining bath (Bathroom # 1).
- Bedroom #2 (17' x 16'): has a second built-in window seat and a built in shelf/cupboard unit; walls are papered; room has full closet; and private adjoining bathroom (Bathroom #2).
- Bedroom #3 (17' x 11'): has a plate rail, papered above and painted below; full closet; and adjoining bathroom (Bathroom #3), also shared with bedroom #5.
- Bedroom #4 (15' x 16'): has a fireplace cast iron insert, with green ceramic tile around insert and as hearth, and wood mantle and surround; and private adjoining bathroom (Bathroom #4).
- Bedroom #5 (12' x 12'): has a full closet; and shared bathroom (Bathroom #3), across the hall, with Bedroom #3.
- Bedroom #6 (XxX): has a full closet; painted/stenciled walls; and shared bathroom (Bathroom #5) with Bedroom #7.
- Bedroom #7 (10' x 13'): has a full closet; painted walls; and shared adjoining bathroom (Bathroom #5), with Bedroom #6.

- Bedroom #8/Master Bedroom (17' x 20'): has a full closet; paneled plate rail; a built-in shelf/cupboard/drawer unit; and a light brown brick fireplace with a cast iron insert and wooden mantle and surround; adjoining private bathroom; and adjoining sleeping porch.

There are six bathrooms on the second floor of the residence portion of the main house. They all share some common features, including: plaster walls and ceilings, 1" ceramic tile floors, 4 " ceramic tile wainscoting, original cast iron and fired clay bathtubs; original pedestal sinks; original nickel fixture hardware; and some other hardware items. In addition, individual bathrooms have the following (dimensions are approximate):

- Bathroom #1 (6' x 11'): has its original corner sink and bathtub with hardware and a single double hung (diamond-paned above and single light sash below) window.
- Bathroom #2 (9' x 11'): has its original bathtub and pedestal sink with hardware, a double hung window (diamond-paned above and single light sash below) and a diamond paned casement window.
- Bathroom #3 (8' x 11'): has its original bathtub and corner sink with hardware.
- Bathroom #4 (4' x 9'): is a newly constructed within Bedroom #4 and contains a sink, bathtub, toilet, and other bathroom hardware and fixtures.
- Bathroom #5 (6' x 10'): has vertical edge and center bead wainscoting; its original bathtub and pedestal sink; and a single diamond-paned casement window.
- Bathroom #6 (Suite): the Master Bedroom bathroom suite has a small room for the toilet and another room for the (original) bathtub, shower stall, sink, and bidet.



View of Bathroom, showing typical fixtures and interior details

Third Floor

From the second floor hallway there is a set of stairs to the third floor. The third floor consists of a large common room, three bedrooms, a bathroom, a large storage area, and a central hall connecting these rooms. Except for the south bedroom, all these spaces share some common features. They have fir floors and clear finished edge and center bead (wainscoting) material horizontally applied to all wall and ceiling surfaces. They have four panel doors and an assortment of diamond-paned casement windows in the gables and dormers that provide light and space for this floor level. The south bedroom also has fir flooring but has plaster walls and ceilings and painted baseboard, door, and window trim. The third floor is also served by the service elevator and, from the third floor, there is access to another large storage area above the service wing. Except for the creation of a new bathroom on this floor level, all space configurations are original, all wall, ceiling, and floor materials and finishes are original, and all or almost all doors, windows, and hardware are as original.



View of third floor area, showing typical interior finishes

Service Wing

The service wing was designed to accommodate the staff and many of the utilitarian activities, which supported life at Wellscroft. On the first floor of this wing are two pantries, a kitchen, a small dining area, several storage areas, a workroom, three coolers, the service elevator, laundry chute, and stairs to the cellar and second floor bedrooms. On the second floor of this wing are two bedrooms, a bathroom, linen closets, and other storage space. These rooms share some common features, including: fir flooring, plaster walls and ceilings, and dark stained woodwork downstairs and in the common areas upstairs and painted woodwork elsewhere. Doors are typically five panel units and windows are an assortment of diamond-paned casement and fixed windows and double hung (diamond-paned above and single light sash below) units. In addition, individual rooms have the following features:

- The **Serving Pantry** is a small room between the dining room and service wing (pantry/ kitchen). It has vertical edge and center bead wainscoting, built-in wall cabinet cupboards, and built-in floor cabinets with stone countertops.
- The **Pantry** is a small room between the serving pantry and kitchen. It has vertical edge and center bead wainscoting, built-in wall cabinet cupboards, and built-in floor cabinets with stone countertops.
- The **Utility Room** is a storage room off of the Pantry.
- The **Kitchen** is a 13' x 17' room, which was remodeled in the 1990s with modern cabinets and appliances.
- The **Dining Area** is a small room off of the kitchen. It was created in the 1990s from a small portion of the rear porch, which was closed in. As a result, it has modern casement windows and more contemporary interior finishes.
- Adjoining the kitchen is a **Work Room**, off of which is the service elevator, refrigeration units, stairs to the cellar and second floor bedrooms.
- The **Second Floor Bedrooms** have full closets and built-in shelf/ cupboard units.



Detail of the Serving Pantry, showing typical built-in cabinet

B. POWER HOUSE

The Power House is a (39' x 41' overall) one-story, L-shaped, building with a moderately pitched gabled roof, which is punctuated by a chimney and ventilator cap. The lower portion of the building is constructed of native field and cobblestone and the upper portion of the building is wood-framed and faced with wood shingles. The gable area of the building originally had a decorative half-timbered finish (wood and stucco), which has since been removed (plans are to restore it). The fascia of the gable eaves wood shingled. The building has several exterior wood doors, which have a four-pane light over two vertical or three horizontal panels. The building has an assortment of 2/2 double-hung windows. The Power House is used to house the wood-fired heating system for the main house, for storage and for shop space.



View of Power House, showing overall form and exterior features

C. FIRE HOUSE

The Fire House is a small (17' x 27' overall) one-story, T-shaped, building with a moderately pitched gabled roof. The lower portion of the building is constructed of native field and cobblestone and the upper portion of the building is wood-framed and faced with wood shingles. The gable portion of the eaves are also shingled. The gables have decorative half-timbering (wood and stucco). The building has several exterior wood doors, which have four (two vertical over two horizontal) panels. The building has an assortment of four pane casement windows.



View of Fire House, showing overall form and exterior features

D. GAZEBO

The Gazebo is a square open structure, approximately 16' x 16'. It has a field and cobblestone-faced foundation, a hip roof supported by four field and cobblestone corner piers, and a wood floor deck, between which are wooden railings.

E. ICE HOUSE

The Ice House is a small one and one-half story building with a moderately pitched gabled roof. The lower portion of the building is constructed of native cobblestone and the upper portion of the building is wood-framed and faced with wood shingles. The building has two exterior wood doors and a few wood double-hung windows.



Wellscroft Gazebo, showing exterior features

F. RESERVOIRS

The property's two reservoirs were part of an extensive water supply and fire protection system, which also included a series of fire hydrants, several of which are extant. The reservoirs are large, open, rectangular stone structures, the insides of which are parged with concrete.

G. ROOT CELLAR

The Root Cellar is an underground structure, constructed of native fieldstone. It has a barrel-vaulted ceiling and is accessed via a corridor cut into the embankment, which is supported by two stone retaining walls. It has one wood door.



Reservoir at Wellscroft, showing stone walls

H. RUINS

The Caretaker's House was an irregularly shaped, shingle-sided, one and one-half story building, which had a stone foundation, an open porch, and several dormers. It burned in 1992 and was demolished in 2001. The current owners plan to build a new building on the same footprint of the

cottage and in a manner similar to the original building.

The Carriage House was demolished or burned many years ago. Its foundation walls and concrete floor remain. The current owners plan to build a new building on the footprint of the carriage house and in a manner similar to it.

Nothing remains of the Children's Playhouse, which was once on the property.

I. LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Wellscroft at one time had well landscaped grounds and many accompanying landscape features. Remains of these features still exist and they include a pond (which once had a fountain), a reflection pool, retaining walls, garden beds, and walkways.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Wellscroft is significant as an outstanding example of a large, well-preserved Tudor Revival/Arts-and-Crafts style, summer home complex in the Adirondack region of New York State.

History

Wellscroft was built in 1903 for Jean (Wells) and Wallis Craig Smith (1875-46) of Saginaw, Michigan as a summer home, just two years after their marriage. Jean (1876-47) was the daughter of Charles and Mary Wells. Charles was a native of Upper Jay who, after a stint in the army during the Civil War, moved to Saginaw, Michigan. There he prospered through his association with numerous lumbering, building supply, grocery, general mercantile, and railroad businesses in the state. Wallis was the son of Saginaw druggist who became a lawyer, a director of the Marshall-Wells Hardware Company of Duluth, and a prominent civic leader. The land on which Wellscroft was built was given to the Jean Wells in 1899, prior to her marriage to Smith in 1901.



Wallis Craig Smith and Jean Wadham Wells Smith



Wallis & Jean Smith funded the construction of the Wells Memorial Library in 1906 and provided an endowment for its continued operation

Even though Jean Wells Smith had never lived in Upper Jay herself, she still had extended family in the area and was drawn back to the area by family connections and by the natural beauty of the area. So the construction of Wellscroft was something of a homecoming for her. She and her husband were involved in many civic and philanthropic activities in Saginaw and did the same in the North Country, as well. Their major legacy was a gift to construct the Wells Memorial Library in 1906 in Upper Jay, dedicated to her parents, and an endowment to support the ongoing operation of the institution. Mr. Smith was also instrumental in developing a water system for Upper Jay and he helped to form a local men's club and the local volunteer fire department. Two other Wells' family homes existed in Upper Jay at the turn-of-

the-century – "Homenest" and the "Old Stone House," which were occupied by Jean's aunts and other relatives.

The construction of Wellscroft, a large mountain retreat in the Adirondacks, was part of a growing trend in the region. Beginning in the late 1860s, adventurous travelers began to discover the natural beauty of the region, its many opportunities for outdoor recreation, and its beneficial health effects. In response to this growing interest and demand, the area was developed in a variety of ways. Hotels, inns, and boarding houses of all sizes and levels of convenience were constructed on lakeside locations throughout the region. Private sportsman's clubs procured thousands of acres of land and built accommodations for their members and other private clubs were developed for more general purposes. Sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis were established, primarily, in the Saranac Lake area and

thousands of camps, from simple rustic cabins and cottages to huge complexes on vast tracts of land, were also widely built. These developments marked the beginning of a shift in the economy of the region, away from natural resource extraction and manufacturing and towards an economy based on tourism, recreation, and health.

Built in 1903, at a cost of \$500,000, Wellscroft was among the largest country estates built in Essex County at the time. It was designed as a large, self-contained summer retreat, which included the 15,000 square foot main house, a caretaker's house, children's playhouse, firehouse, powerhouse, carriage house, and its own water supply, fire protection system and power plant, gardens and landscaping, and private roads and trails.



The Main House at Wellscroft in Upper Jay, New York

Although the architect of Wellscroft is not known, a number of the craftsmen and builders who constructed Wellscroft are known. They include: E.L. Bliss, head carpenter; F.E. Hopper, head mason; I.S. Brower, chief plumber; and G.S. Burr, chief electrician. Also known by name but not identified by trade are: A.S. Prime, C. Jacobs, E. Geiger, P. Cosney, D. Earl Steward, and J. Burns. As a result of their association in building Wellscroft, they formed a private club in 1903, also called Wellscroft. They met in three rooms rented from Ashley Prime (ex-Essex County Clerk). The rooms were designated as a library, card room, and pool room. Wallis Craig Smith initially furnished the library with books and periodicals. Besides the ten persons listed here, ten other persons (who also presumably worked at Wellscroft) were members.

The Smiths enjoyed Wellscroft for nearly three decades. With the stock market crash of 1929, the major family assets (Marshall-Wells stock) diminished substantially and dividend income to Jean and her husband all but disappeared. Wellscroft was mortgaged to the Second National Bank and Trust Company of Saginaw in 1942 and was sold outright the following year.

Over the next fifty years, it went through several changes in ownership and was used both as a private home and as a public resort. During this latter phase, a publicity brochure from the 1960s stated that the "Adirondacks' finest private estate becomes the Adirondacks' finest public resort!" and boasted unparalleled views, dozens of on-site activities and amenities, all adding up to "a perfect locale for relaxed and gracious living." Over the last two decades, the fate of Wellscroft was very uncertain. It went through two periods of abandonment, was vandalized extensively in the mid-1990s, and appeared on Adirondack Architectural Heritage's "Endangered Properties List" for several years. During this period, the carriage house was torn down, the caretaker's house was destroyed by fire

TOURISTS
SPEND TONIGHT AT THE
Fabulous
WELLSCROFT LODGE
Route 9N . . . Upper Jay, N. Y.
RATES **4.50** and up
Bar-Restaurant
SENSIBLE PRICES

Wellscroft Lodge Major Attractions:

- ✓ Beautiful English Tudor Buildings
- ✓ Well kept lawns and gardens with statues, fountains
- ✓ Open terrace with beautiful view of countryside
- ✓ Intimate cocktail lounge
- ✓ Dining room with fireplace
- ✓ Living room with huge fireplace
- ✓ Billiard room with fireplace
- ✓ Television room with fireplace
- ✓ Extensive Library
- ✓ Children's Indoor Recreation Center, with ping-pong tables, etc.
- ✓ Large bedrooms with private or semi-private bath; some with fireplaces
- ✓ Nearby Churches

Advertisement for "Wellscroft Lodge" during the period it was a public resort

(March 1995), and most of the tall and distinctive White Pine trees that surrounded the buildings were cut down. The current owners, Linda and Randy Stanley, obtained the property in 1999 after a bank foreclosure. Over the past several years, the Stanleys have done a tremendous amount of work on the property, including: the restoration of the exterior and interior of the main house and the restoration of the powerhouse and firehouse. This work is being done with the assistance of the Federal Investment Tax Credit program.

Ownership Chronology

December 18, 1899

George W. & Harriet P. Smith to Jean Wadham Wells

Note: on June 29, 1901 Jean Wadham Wells married Wallis Craig Smith

April 8, 1943

Wallis & Jean Smith to Lamb Lumber Company

???????

Lamb Lumber Company to Raymond & Mary Prime

April 3, 1957

Raymond & Mary Prime to Alexander Kueller & Raymond Van Olst

July 11, 1963

Alexander Kueller to Aerosystems

May 25, 1964

Aerosystems to Wellscroft Lodge, Inc.

August 23, 1979

Wellscroft Lodge, Inc. to Aerosystems

August 23, 1984

Aerosystems Technology Corporation to Technology General Corporation

Note: the President of both companies was Charles Fletcher

July 28, 1993

Technology General Corporation to Nikdonto, Ltd.

September 1993 ??

Large piece of estate given to Town of Wilmington for forgiveness of unpaid back taxes

February 12, 1996

Nikdonto, Ltd. To Diane Saracino

Note: Diane Saracino was the President of Nikdonto, Ltd.

September 1998 (Date of bank foreclosure)

Banker's Trust of California consolidates \$660,000 in mortgages

April 1999

Banker's Trust of California to Randolph & Linda Stanley

The Architecture of Wellscroft

The main house at Wellscroft is an extraordinary example of a large Tudor Revival style home with an Arts and Crafts interior. The secondary buildings in the complex, although more utilitarian in nature, were also designed in this manner, making the complex truly homogeneous. The exterior of the main house has most of the main attributes of the Tudor Revival style, including: a moderately to steeply pitched roof dominated by several prominent cross gables; stone, decorative half-timbering, and wood shingles on its facades, narrow diamond-paned windows, and massive chimneys. The interior displays many of hallmarks of an Arts-and-Crafts style interior, including: the widespread use of wood in floors, doors, decorative trim, box beamed ceilings, wainscoting, fireside nooks, window seats, and built-in furnishings.



Detail of Wellscroft, showing some of its Tudor Revival details - half-timbering, cross gables, stonework, wood shingles, and large chimneys

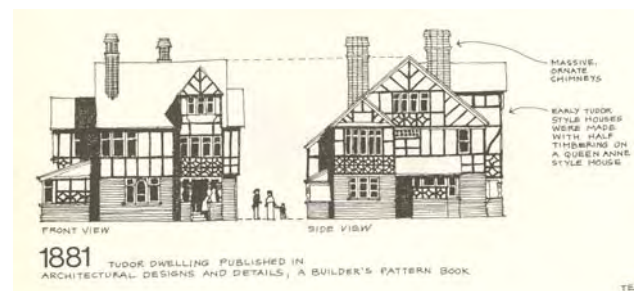
Tudor Revival Architecture

The Tudor Revival style (1890-1940) in the United States was originally known as Elizabethan because it was based on English cottages erected during the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603), as revived and interpreted by English architect Richard Norman Shaw beginning in the 1860s. As first expressed in America, some of the attributes of the style were incorporated into large Queen Anne style houses by such architects as H.H. Richardson, Charles McKim, Potter and Robertson, Peabody and Stearns, and Bruce Price during the 1870s and 80s. As it developed between 1890-1920, it began to imitate the English historical style with greater accuracy and became closely associated with the emerging Arts-and-Crafts movement, as popularized by William Morris in England and Gustav Stickley, through his influential magazine, *The Craftsman*, in America. During the 1920s and 30s, it was such a favorite style for middle and upper- middle class homes that they were often dubbed “Stockbroker Tudor.” More modest versions were built in countless suburbs across America.

The style has several common features, including:

Form

- Asymmetry
- 1 ½ to 2 ½ stories in height
- Steeply pitched roofs
- Intersecting and cross gables
- Porches and porte-cocheres



Exterior Surfaces and details

- Decorative (i.e. not structural) half-timbering with vertical, horizontal and diagonal wood members between which stucco is applied to the underlying material.
- Stone or patterned brick wall cladding

Doors

- Tudor or flattened arches in door and door surrounds

- Vertical plank doors
- Hand-made looking hardware

Windows

- Tall, narrow casement or double hung windows with either diamond-shaped or small leaded glass panes.

Other exterior features

- Vergeboard or bargeboard in the gables
- Massive chimneys with patterned brickwork or of stone and with chimney pots

Wellscroft's Tudor Revival Exterior

The exterior of the main house has most of the main attributes of the Tudor Revival style, including: a moderately to steeply pitched roof dominated by several prominent cross gables; stone, decorative half-timbering, and wood shingles on its facades, narrow diamond-paned windows, and massive brick chimneys.

The main house is a long, rectangular shaped two-and-one-half story building with several projecting bays and porches, gables and dormers, a porte-cochere, and a service wing. The first story is faced with native fieldstone, which is also used on the house's porches, as roof supports and railing components, on exterior stairs, and in the porte-cochere. Quarried local granite is used for door and window lintels and sills on the first floor, porch and terrace steps, and as capstones on porch piers, railings, and on the porte-cochere's battlements and buttresses. The porches have either patterned slate or flagstone floors. The stonework of the porches and terrace is pierced by arched openings to allow for ventilation. This widespread use of stone is an important attribute of Tudor Revival style architecture and goes back to an embrace of the "medieval" and to the use of materials which were both simple, natural, and "rugged."



Front façade of Wellscroft, showing many of its Tudor Revival style features, including projecting bays and cross gables, stone, wood shingles, and half-timbering, moderately pitched roofs, narrow casement windows, and large chimneys



English half-timbered building

The exterior of the second story is finished with either wood shingles or decorative half timbering (wood and stucco) and flares outward where it meets the stone first floor so that it creates a projecting and molded band between the floor levels. Half-timbering is, perhaps, the most common defining feature of Tudor Revival style architecture. It was a characteristic of medieval buildings that were framed with heavy timbers. Historically, the space between the frames was filled with a variety of materials, then surfaced with a plaster or stucco material. In Tudor Revival buildings, both the "beams" and "fill" material are applied to the surface of the building.

The exterior of the main house is punctuated by an assortment of casement, fixed, and double-hung windows. The casement windows are tall and narrow, have diamond-paned sash and occur as single units, in pairs, and as groups of three or more units in the building's bay windows. The double hung-windows, primarily found on the service wing, typically have diamond-paned sash above and a single light below. The diamond-paned sash is another direct reference to medieval building details.



Detail of Main House, showing window, door, and other façade details

Like many Tudor Revival buildings, the main house also has several porches – a front porch and terrace, second story sleeping porch and first floor porch below it, and a handsome stone porte-cochere.

Wellscroft represents a kind of high water mark for the Tudor Revival style. If one thinks of its three periods as Emergence, Refinement, and Popularity, Wellscroft clearly belongs squarely in the second period, when some of the largest and most historically accurate English Tudor inspired buildings were being built in America.

Wellscroft's Arts and Crafts Interior

Closely associated with Tudor Revival style architecture and other romantic revival styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, was the Arts and Crafts Movement. The movement began in England in the 19th century and was championed by John Ruskin, William Morris and others, who rejected the growing industrialization of the western world, celebrated Medievalism, and preached the “morality of craftsmanship.”

In the United States, the Arts and Crafts Movement was championed by Gustav Stickley (1848-1942), primarily through the publication of his monthly magazine, The Craftsman (1901 to 1916). The designs for houses, furniture, and decorative objects promoted by Stickley in The Craftsman were guided by the belief, as he wrote in the first issue, “that beauty does not imply elaboration or ornament.” From this emerged two basic principles of design: (1) That structure should be expressed honestly and that structural elements were also decoration, and (2) that natural materials should be used in an honest, unmanipulated way.



Living Room at Wellscroft, showing many of its Arts and Crafts style features

The interior of Wellscroft displays many of hallmarks of the Arts and Crafts style, including: the widespread use of wood in floors, doors, decorative trim, box beamed ceilings, wainscoting, fireside nooks, window seats, and built-in furnishings.

The main house is divided into two distinct parts. The larger part of the house contains the family residence, which includes a living room, dining room, billiard room, tea room, bar, stairwell, and two bathrooms on the first floor and eight bedrooms, five bathrooms and a sleeping porch on the second floor. The third floor of this portion of the main house has a large sitting room, three bedrooms, a bathroom, and several storage spaces. Off of the residence are a front porch, rear entrance through the porte-cochere, and side porch off of the dining room. The service wing, stepped back slightly from the residence portion of the house, consists of a kitchen, small dining area, pantry, other work spaces, and two large walk-in coolers on the first floor and two bedrooms and two bathrooms on the second floor. Access to the second floor is by a separate stairway.

The interior of the main house is remarkably intact and retains its original plan and most of its original Arts & Crafts and other turn-of-the-century finishes and details. The large common rooms on the first floor – living room, dining room, billiard room, bar, and tea room - have beamed ceilings, paneled wainscoting, oak and southern yellow pine floors, brick and tile fireplaces, built-in benches, cupboards, and window seats, paneled doors, and some hand-painted murals. The second floor bedrooms typically have plaster walls and ceilings, painted or clear finished trim, paneled doors and windows, southern yellow pine floors, a fireplace, and built-in window seats and cupboards. The bathrooms throughout typically have plaster walls and ceilings, wainscoting, ceramic tile floors, and (mostly) original cast iron or fired clay tubs, sinks and toilets. The rooms in the service wing typically have plaster walls and ceilings, clear finished or painted trim, paneled doors, and southern yellow pine floors. The third floor of the house has southern yellow pine floors and all its walls and ceilings are covered with clear finished edge-and-center bead (wainscoting) surfaces. Some original light fixtures remain throughout the building.

The Outbuildings at Wellscroft

The outbuildings at Wellscroft were also designed to be a complimentary and unified part of the whole complex. They share many of the architectural attributes of the main house and have retained a high level of their architectural integrity.

The Power House is a one-story, L-shaped, building with a moderately pitched gabled roof, which is punctuated by a chimney and ventilator cap. The lower portion of the building is constructed of native field and cobblestone and the upper portion of the building is wood-framed and faced with wood shingles. The gable area of the building originally had a decorative half-timbered finish (wood and stucco), which has since been removed (plans are to restore it). The fascia of the gable eaves wood shingled. The building has several original exterior wood doors and an assortment of 2/2 double-hung windows.



View of Wellscroft, showing (from left to right) cooler on rear of service wing, Power house, fire house, and ruins of caretaker's house in background

The Fire House is a small one-story, T-shaped, building with a moderately pitched gabled roof. The lower portion of the building is constructed of native field and cobblestone and the upper portion of the building is wood-framed and faced with wood shingles. The gable portion of the eaves are also shingled. The gables have decorative half-timbering (wood and stucco). The building has several original exterior wood doors and an assortment of four pane casement windows. In the use of native

fieldstone, shingle cladding, and decorative half-timbering, the Power House and Fire House share several (Tudor Revival style) attributes with the main house.

The Gazebo is a square open structure with a field and cobblestone-faced foundation, a hip roof supported by four field and cobblestone corner piers, and a wood floor deck, between which are wooden railings. Although without specific Tudor Revival style attributes, the gazebo is part of the same materials palette – stone, wood shingles, simple wood railings – as the main house.

The Ice House is a small one and one-half story building with a moderately pitched gabled roof. The lower portion of the building is constructed of native cobblestone and the upper portion of the building is wood-framed and faced with wood shingles. The building has two exterior wood doors and a few wood double-hung windows.

The original property also had two reservoirs, which were part of an extensive water supply and fire protection system and which also included a series of fire hydrants, several of which are extant. The reservoirs are large, open, rectangular stone structures, the insides of which are parged with concrete. Although only in fair condition, they are still intact and retain a high degree of their integrity. The Root Cellar is an underground structure, constructed of native fieldstone. It has a barrel-vaulted ceiling and is accessed via a corridor cut into the embankment, which is supported by two stone retaining walls. It has one wood door.

The property also has the ruins of several former buildings. The Caretaker's House was an irregularly shaped, shingle-sided, one and one-half story building, which had a stone foundation, an open porch, and several dormers. It burned in 1992 and was demolished in 2001. The current owners plan to build a new building on the same footprint of the cottage and in a manner similar to the original building. The Carriage House was demolished in the 1990s but its foundation walls and concrete floor remain. The current owners plan to build a new building on the footprint of the carriage house and in a manner similar to it. Nothing remains of the Children's Playhouse, which was once on the property.

Wellscroft at one time had well landscaped grounds and many accompanying landscape features. Remains of these features still exist and they include a pond (which once had a fountain), a reflection pool, retaining walls, garden beds, and walkways.

Wellscroft is significant as an outstanding example of a large, well-preserved Tudor Revival/Arts-and-Crafts style, summer home complex in the Adirondack region of New York State. The exterior of the main house has most of the main attributes of the Tudor Revival style, including: a moderately to steeply pitched roof dominated by several prominent cross gables; stone, decorative half-timbering, and wood shingles on its facades, narrow diamond-paned windows, and massive brick chimneys. The interior of Wellscroft displays many of hallmarks of the Arts and Crafts style, including: the widespread use of wood in floors, doors, decorative trim, box beamed ceilings, wainscoting, fireside nooks, window seats, and built-in furnishings. In addition, several contributing outbuildings survive, which were designed and built from the same architectural palette. Although abandoned and neglected for much of the late 20th century, Wellscroft retains a very high level its architectural integrity.



Wellscroft Lodge

National Register of Historic Places nomination

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Wellscroft

Town of Jay, Essex County, New York

Photographs

For all photographs

Name of Property: Wellscroft

Location of Property: Town of Jay, Essex County, New York

Name of Photographer: Steven Engelhart

Date of Photographs: October 2001

Location of Original Negatives: Adirondack Architectural Heritage,
1790 Main Street, Suite 37, Keeseville, New York 12944

Information on Individual Photographs

A. Main Lodge (Exterior)

Photo #1

Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Northeast view

Photo #2

Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Northeast view
Detail of south and west façades

Photo #3

Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
East view
Detail of front porch (south façade)

Photo#4

Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
North view
Detail of front entrance area (south façade)

Photo #5

Wellscroft (Main Lodge)

West View

East façade, showing two story porch, kitchen wing and icehouse

Photo #6

Wellscroft (Main Lodge)

West view

Detail showing two story porch

Photo #7

Wellscroft (Main Lodge)

Southwest view

East and north facades

Photo #8

Wellscroft (Main Lodge)

Southeast view

Detail of north façade showing porte-cochere

Photo #9

Wellscroft (Main Lodge)

Southeast view

Detail of north and west facades

Photo #10

Wellscroft (Main Lodge)

South view

Showing Main Lodge and surrounding buildings, including (from left to right): gazebo, fire house, and power house

B. Main Lodge (Interior)

Photo #11

Wellscroft (Main Lodge)

Living room, showing fireplace and front door

Photo #12

Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Living room, showing built-in shelves

Photo #13
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Dining room, detail showing fireplace

Photo #14
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Dining room, detail showing built-in benches and wainscoting

Photo #15
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Ladies Tea Room, showing fireplace and paneled walls

Photo #16
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Billiard room, showing windows and light fixture

Photo #17
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Billiard room, showing fireplace, wall paneling, and wall paintings

Photo #18
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bar, showing windows and door to exterior (front porch)

Photo #19
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bar, showing fireplace and built-in cabinets

Photo #20
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Stairway, showing rear door and stairs to second floor

Photo #21
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Stairway, showing landing area

Photo #22
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Hallway

Photo #23
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bedroom #1, showing windows and window seats

Photo #24
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bedroom #1, showing fireplace and door to bathroom (#1)

Photo #25
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bedroom #2

Photo #26
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bedroom #2, showing built-in cupboard and door to bathroom (#2)

Photo #27
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bathroom #2

Photo #28
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bedroom #3, showing window, window seat, and wall finishes

Photo #29
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bathroom #3

Photo #30
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bedroom #4, showing window, window seat and door to bathroom (#4)

Photo #31
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bedroom #5, showing window, window seat, and closet door

Photo #32
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bedroom #6, showing window and window seat

Photo #33
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bedroom #7, showing window, window seat, and closet door

Photo #34
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bathroom #5

Photo #35
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bedroom #8 (Master bedroom)

Photo #36
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Bathroom #6

Photo #37
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Sleeping porch off of master bedroom

Photo #38
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Third Floor, living room area

Photo #39
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Third floor bathroom

Photo #40
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Third floor bedroom

C. Main Lodge (Service Wing)

Photo #41
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Serving pantry

Photo #42
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Kitchen

Photo #43
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Service wing stairway

Photo #44
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Typical service wing bedroom

Photo #45
Wellscroft (Main Lodge)
Service wing bathroom

D. Outbuildings

Photo #46
Northeast view
Power House

Photo #47
Southeast view
Power House

Photo #48
Northwest view
Fire House

Photo #49
Southeast view
Gazebo

Photo #50
Northeast view
Reservoir

Photo #51
Northeast view
Carriage House ruins