

# 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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name WESTPORT HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street & number Generally Main Street, Sisco Street, Champlain Avenue and Washington Street

not for publication

city or town WESTPORT

vicinity

state NEW YORK code NY County ESSEX code 031 zip code 12993

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

## 5. Classification

**WESTPORT HISTORIC DISTRICT**

**ESSEX COUNTY, N.Y.**

Name of Property

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**Ownership of Property**  
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
 (Check only **one** box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public – Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
302	108	buildings
5	1	sites
21	15	structures
2	0	objects
<b>330</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>Total</b>

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

24

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: business, warehouse

RELIGION: religious facility

RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation, museum

TRANSPORTATION: water-related

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: business, warehouse

RELIGION: religious facility

RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation, museum

TRANSPORTATION: water-related

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake, Shingle Style

LATE 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19<sup>th</sup>/EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE, BRICK

walls: STONE, BRICK, WOOD CLAPBOARD, WOOD SHINGLE

roof: SLATE, ASPHALT, METAL

other: GLASS

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**Narrative Description**

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**Summary Paragraph**

The Westport Historic District is located in the hamlet of Westport, an unincorporated entity located in the eponymously named town in eastern Essex County, New York. The nominated historic district is situated adjacent to the western shore of Lake Champlain, north of the hamlet of Port Henry and south of the hamlet of Essex; it is set amidst the dramatic natural scenery of that part of northeastern New York's Champlain Valley, with its visually inspiring combination of expansive lake and mountain vistas. To the west of the hamlet rise the rugged landforms of the Adirondack Mountains while to the east, across a broad expanse of Lake Champlain, the viewshed is framed in the distance by Vermont's Green Mountains. The historic district contains a diverse range of historic building stock, the majority of which was erected during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with the full range of popular national architectural styles being represented therein, in both high-style and vernacular interpretations. While wood-frame buildings predominate in the district area, there are also examples of load-bearing masonry construction, as stone and brick constructs are also present. Although a single cohesive entity, the historic district is nevertheless made up of numerous distinctive sub-areas that are largely characterized by residential development, excepting the core area of the hamlet on Main Street, where most of the hamlet's commercial infrastructure was and remains. The district corresponds with the hamlet's principal streets, those being Main Street, Champlain Avenue and Sisco Street, along with numerous smaller side streets.

Location & Setting Overview

The unincorporated hamlet of Westport is located adjacent to North West Bay, a naturally sheltered bay on the west shore of Lake Champlain, northwest of Bluff Point and Barber Point, and opposite Button Bay, the latter located on the opposite shore of the lake, in Vermont. To the west of the hamlet and town lies the High Peaks region of the Adirondack Mountains, while to the immediate northeast, along the lake shore, is the elevated mass of Split Rock Mountain, which rises to a height of 1,020 feet above sea level. To the east and northeast of the hamlet, across the lake, loom the Green Mountains of Vermont; that state's third-highest mountain, Camel's Hump, which rises to a height of 4,081 feet, figures prominently in the view shed. The hamlet of Westport is located approximately halfway between the cities of Albany, New York, and Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, and is situated within the bounds of the Adirondack Park Preserve blue line. The Adirondack Northway transportation corridor (I-87) is located four miles to the west and is reached from the hamlet via the northwesterly course of State Route 9N, which follows the course of State Route 22 through the

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southern portion of the hamlet before the latter branches off to the northwest towards the hamlet of Wadhams before turning again to the northeast to approach Essex. Elizabethtown, the seat of Essex County government, is located further to the west on Route 9N, beyond the Northway travel corridor. Route 22 serves as the spine for most of the district and within the hamlet is identified as Main Street.

The boundary was drawn to include the largest portion of the hamlet of Westport that retains integrity to the historic period. Several areas with significant contemporary development were excluded, as well as non-historic and altered properties situated along the shoreline. The majority of the properties contained within the Westport Historic District are located alongside the north-south axis of Main Street (Route 9N/22), from which radiate secondary cross-roads, with Liberty and Washington streets figuring prominently among those. In the southern part of the district, south of the east-west course of Washington Street, most of the properties in the district are situated on the west side of Main Street, with only scattered properties being present on the opposite east, or lake side, many of which post-date the period of significance. Among the “anchor” properties in the southeastern portion of the district is that known as “Windward,” a large estate. Accessed from Main Street, its associated parcel extends eastward to the lake shore. There is also a marina and wharf contained within the district, those being accessed by means of that portion of Washington Street which extends eastward from Main Street.

While presenting itself as a cohesive single entity that effectively portrays the hamlet’s historic and physical development, the nominated hamlet district can also be roughly divided into a number of distinct sub-areas that together form the greater whole. Among these is the principal commercial district, located in the core of the hamlet on Main Street near its intersection with Washington Street, the latter being where many of Westport’s prominent early citizens at one time resided. This part of the Westport hamlet includes several commercial buildings, in addition to two historic houses of worship; a second commercial area is located to the north, within the district, on the east side of Champlain Avenue. Prominent among the character-defining features of that portion of the hamlet is Library Lawn, a large village green that is also the site of the Westport Library. Located west of the business district is a residential quarter with houses located on side streets such as Congress Street, Front Street and Orchard Terrace. That area of the hamlet witnessed significant physical development from the mid-1800s into the early 1900s, and it remains largely what it was historically, an enclave of middle-class dwellings erected for year-round, and not seasonal, residents.

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A third distinct sub-area of the district is situated directly south of the commercial quarter along Main Street. It is composed of relatively small-scale dwellings of generally modest architectural character, erected with features expressive of contemporary national architectural styles. Most of those buildings there were built in the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century, among them several houses erected early in the hamlet's history, in the late eighteenth century, in addition to those erected in the twentieth century, the latter typically built on land previously devoted to farming. At the southern end of Main Street, near the district's southern terminus, is another distinct sub-area. There, the largest of the hamlet's dwellings are clustered, many being situated on expansive landscaped lawns and well set back from the roadway. During Westport's heyday as a Lake Champlain summer resort, many of those properties were operated as hotels for the accommodation of wealthy tourists. Several houses in that area continue to be used solely as seasonal residences.

The final area of the district, the northern and northwest portions, largely center on Main and Sisco streets, the latter which extends from Champlain Avenue (Route 22) westward to its intersection with Main Street, where the Essex County Fairgrounds (S/NRHP listed) are located. In addition to its residential architecture, this area also contains Westport's railroad station, central school, a religious facility, two cemeteries, and a number of historic commercial properties. The former Delaware & Hudson railroad right-of-way, now maintained by Canadian Pacific, forms the western terminal point for the Main Street portion of the district.

Architectural Overview

The majority of the contributing buildings and structures within the Westport Historic District were built in the period between 1825 and 1940. As such, by the latter date the general historic character of the district was in large measure well established, notwithstanding those buildings that have since been lost or otherwise materially altered, and those built in more recent times. The historic district's building stock consists principally of houses, and most of those have related ancillary features such as carriage barns, automobile garages and sheds. There are also commercial, industrial and religious properties that round out the district's historic architectural stock. Most major national architectural styles found in the Northeast United States during the corresponding period are well represented in the district's remaining architecture, ranging in expression from modest vernacular works to high-style examples. Preeminent among those are the classically inspired Federal and Greek Revival styles, which collectively dominated American architectural design in the first half of the nineteenth century, and which portray the hamlet's earliest period of prosperity and development. Also well represented, in its various manifestations and sub-types, is the slightly later Italianate style, an outgrowth of the Romantic-Picturesque movement, which was well established by the 1850s and which continued into the post-Civil War era to the later

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stages of the century. There are also significant examples of Late Victorian-era architecture, with the Queen Anne style figuring most prominently, as well as architectural trends that correspond with the early twentieth century period, towards the tail end of Westport's historic period of development. After the decline of the tourist economy around the time of the Second World War there was little new construction carried out in the district area, save for some modest suburban-type development such as along Sisco Street, at least until more recent times. In some instances, newer or otherwise more recent buildings were erected as replacements for buildings that were lost to fire, both within and outside of the period of significance.

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**Narrative Description**

**METHODOLOGY**

This historic district boundary is the result of extensive survey work undertaken on multiple field visits between 2017 and 2019 by Division for Historic Preservation staff, in coordination with local sponsors. The district, as presently constituted, represents the expansion of a smaller proposed historic district area— centering on the southern part of Main Street in the hamlet—that was identified in the late 1990s but never advanced to designation. A reanalysis and resurvey of that smaller district area at the outset of this more recent initiative indicated that it could be extended to include a larger and more comprehensive area of the Westport hamlet, still centering on Main Street but now extending to include that segment located in the northern part of the hamlet, which is the boundary that this present nomination represents. The present district boundary takes in a considerable portion of the Westport hamlet while excluding areas where a substantial loss of physical integrity has occurred relative to historic building stock, or otherwise where physical development dates to more recent times.

**ANNOTATED BUILDING LIST**

The following is an itemized list of those buildings, structures and sites which are contained within the boundary of the Westport Hamlet Historic District. These are arranged by street and sequentially by address, in either ascending or descending order by designated street number. For each individual property the following information, where available, has been provided: a current street address, excepting in those instances where one is not known, in which case the descriptor "NA" (no address) has been used (and typically in association with a vacant land parcel); the contributing/non-contributing status of each itemized resource; date[s] of construction and/or builders and architects, where known, with dates at times drawn from real property records; and SBL tax parcel information. Historic names, where used, are cited in quotation marks; contemporary names, which typically reflect a current or recent function, are italicized. Outbuildings and other

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secondary property features are also itemized; these are indented below the principal resource with which they are associated. The largest number of associated resources are located on three thoroughfares, Main Street (pp. 7-43), Sisco Street (pp. 43-49) and Champlain Avenue (pp. 49-56), which head the building list. Those are followed by those resources located on Stone House Circle (pp. 56-57); Windward Circle (pp. 57-58); Morning Hill Way (p. 58); Rolling Hill Way (pp. 58-59); Liberty Street (pp. 59-61); Country Club Way (p. 61); Congress Street (pp. 62-63); Washington Street (pp. 63-64); Stevenson Road (pp. 65-68); Front Street (pp. 68-69); Harris Lane (pp. 69-71); Orchard Terrace (pp. 71-73); Old Arsenal Road (pp. 73-75); Merrihew Lane (p. 75); Bridge View Lane (pp. 75-76); Harbour View Terrace (pp. 77-80); Chestnut Way (pp. 80-84); Vaughn Way (p. 81); Eagle Lane (pp. 82-85); Sunnyside Way (pp. 85-86); and Worman Road (pp. 87-88). Lee Park is described on page 88.

**MAIN STREET**

*The Main Street portion of the building list progresses through the Westport hamlet from south to north, moving sequentially by property location and address. In the southern portion of the historic district, south of the southern spur of Old Arsenal Road, most of the historic district's associated Main Street properties are located along the west side of the road. North of Main Street's intersection with the southern spur of Old Arsenal Road, associated district properties are situated on both sides of the street. After passing Ballard Park on the east side, towards the center of the hamlet, Main Street continues past the Stevenson Road/Washington Street intersection, past the north spurs of Bay Breeze Way and Washington Street, and past Marks Road—all of which extend to the east— before its intersection with Champlain Avenue (State Route 22), where Main Street veers sharply to the west. It then continues past the Essex County Fairgrounds and its intersection with Sisco Street and underneath a railroad right-of-way owned by Canadian Pacific before continuing onward and out of the hamlet area.*

**6235 Main Street (contributing building); ca. 1850 & later; 66.83-2-3.000**

One and one-half story dwelling of wood-frame construction, modest in scale and ornamentation, consisting of a gable-ended main block, oriented with its ridge parallel to Main Street, and a rear gabled ell, with shed-roofed additions on the north and south sides. The façade, oriented to face east towards the road, is spanned by a hip-roofed porch sustained by evenly spaced turned and bracketed posts; a small gabled dormer punctuates the roof, it being centered. Fenestration is asymmetrical on the façade; the building is sided with wood and the roof is covered with metal.

Wood-frame automobile garage, gable fronted, with overhead door (contributing building)

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In-ground swimming pool (non-contributing structure)

**6291 Main Street (non-contributing building) ca. 1877 & 1952; 66.83-1-3.000**

Former barn converted into a house in 1952. It is a two-story, asymmetrical, board-and-batten building with two late twentieth century one-story additions on the north and south elevations. The addition on the south side includes a two-car garage on the lower level. There is a one-story front porch on the central section and a deck (1981) on the west façade of the house. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

Early twentieth century, board-and-batten sheathed gambrel roof barn (contributing building).

**6295 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1850 & later; 66.83-1-2.000**

“Estey Cottage.” One and one-half story, wood frame and clapboard-covered Greek Revival-style house with a gable-front orientation and center entrance. On the south elevation is a late nineteenth century one and one-half story wood frame addition and on the southeast corner is a ca. 1960s one-story addition that contains modern plate glass windows. The one and one-half story addition has a gabled dormer and an end chimney. A one-story, gable-roofed section is attached to the northwest corner of the house.

Early twentieth century wood frame outbuilding (contributing building) and an early twentieth century gable roofed wood frame garage (contributing building).

**6307 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1890s; 66.83-1-1.000**

Two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house with clapboard sheathing and end-gabled roof; it was built on a sharp rise of land and is thus well elevated above the level of the road. A one-story verandah wraps around the east, north and west elevations of the building and there is a second story porch in the center of the east façade. Fenestration consists primarily of wood two-over-two sash. The house was constructed for additional bedroom space for the Mt. Pleasant Inn, located to the north of this property.

Early twentieth century wood frame and gable roofed garage (contributing building).

**6309 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1860; 66.4-1-4.001**

“Mt. Pleasant Inn.” Two story, three bay, Italianate-style wood frame building the exterior of which is sheathed with clapboard; the east-facing façade has a center entrance and original wood sash two-over-two windows.



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The house has a low hipped roof, decorative paired eaves brackets, an exterior chimney on the south elevation, and a one-story, hip-roofed porch on the east façade which is continued around to the north elevation. On the west elevation there are two late nineteenth century additions; the first of these is a one-story wood frame and clapboard addition while the second is a one and one-half story, wood frame and clapboard addition, gable roofed.

Mid-nineteenth century Italianate-style carriage house with a hipped roof and paired eaves brackets (contributing building); small early twentieth century wood frame and clapboard barn (contributing building).

**6325 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1876-1890; 66.74-1-2.001**

Two story, three bay upright and wing form dwelling with gable-front orientation and side entrance plan, wood frame construction with narrow clapboard sheathing; distinguishing features include two-over-two wood sash windows and Italianate-style details including paired eaves brackets and a glazed-and-paneled front door. The wing extends from the south elevation. There is a late nineteenth century, two-story wing on the north elevation. A modern, one-story addition was added to the west elevation and a late nineteenth-early twentieth century one and one-half story, gable roof addition extends from the south elevation. An Italianate-style porch aligns the east-facing façade.

Late nineteenth century, gable-roofed wood frame barn sheathed with clapboard (contributing building).

**6333 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1850 & later; 66.74-1-15.000**

“Beech Hill.” One and one-half story, three-bay Gothic Revival house of stone construction with an early twentieth century, wood framed and shingled wing on the north side and a ca. 1900 south wing, the latter designed by architect Stanford White, which has cut stone on its south and east elevations and wood shingles on its north and west elevations. Distinguishing features include a cross-gabled roof, center entrance, diamond-paned windows (early twentieth century) on the front of the original section, and four chimneys. There are two chimneys corresponding with the original center section and two which correspond with the wings. Two gabled dormers, which flank the central cross gable, and a ca. 1930s porch adorn the east façade of the original center section. Pointed arched windows on the main section were replaced and bargeboard and finials were removed in the late nineteenth century. The house was operated as an inn between 1920 and 1935.

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Nineteenth century one and one-half story, gable roofed wood-frame caretaker's house with a shingled exterior, denticulated cornice, center entrance, twelve-over-twelve windows, and stone foundation (contributing building); late nineteenth century one and one-half story wood frame barn with clapboard exterior and standing-seam metal roof (contributing building); two early twentieth century one-story hipped roof outbuildings (contributing buildings). There is a ca. 1990s stone wall located on the eastern border of the property along Main Street (non-contributing structure) and a historic dry-laid stone wall north of the caretaker's house (contributing structure).

**6363 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1850 & later; 66.74-1-14.000**

"Bonnycroft." Two story hipped roof house of brick construction with a verandah that wraps around the east and south elevations, a porte-cochere on the south façade, and a gabled dormer that is centered on the roof of the east-facing façade. A late-nineteenth century, gabled, wood frame and clapboarded addition extends from the west elevation.

Late-nineteenth century, wood frame with clapboard, metal-roofed barn with two-over-two windows, stone foundation, and northeast corner pavilion (contributing building); modern gambrel-roofed shed (non-contributing building) and a modern one-story, cross-gable roofed building used as an office and kennel (non-contributing building).

**6375 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1832 & later; 66.74-1-13.000**

One and one-half story five-bay gable-ended wood frame house, wood shingled, with a ca. 1900 one and one-half story wood frame addition at the northwest corner and a mid-twentieth century shed-roofed addition on the west elevation. The main block has twelve-over-twelve wood sash windows at first-story level on the east façade and eight-over-eight wood sash windows above. The main entrance retains a paneled door and a pedimented surround. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the north gable elevation of the main block.

Late nineteenth century gable-roofed wood frame barn sheathed with vertical boards (contributing building); small gable-roofed wood frame with clapboard outbuilding (contributing building); small modern shed (non-contributing building).

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**NA Main Street 66.74-2-11.000**

Vacant land

**6391 Main Street (contributing building) 1897-1900; 66.74-1-10.000**

“Tick-Tock Hill.” Two story, three bay, square-plan wood frame house with a slate-covered hipped roof; the building has a mid-twentieth century one and one-half story addition extending from the west elevation, a small shed roofed addition on the south elevation, and a narrow two-story wing extending from the north elevation. A central brick chimney rises from the peak of the hipped roof and a one-story porch is present on the north elevation. Aluminum siding was added and the windows were replaced in the 1970s. A large picture window is located astride the entrance at first-story level on the east-facing façade. The house was built by the same builder responsible for constructing “Camperdown,” located immediately to the north.

There is an associated one-bay wood frame automobile garage (contributing building) on the opposite, east side of Main Street (66.74-2-8.110), In addition to the house, the principal parcel also contains an altered one-story gable roofed cabin (non-contributing building) and a small utility shed (non-contributing structure).

**6395 Main Street (contributing building) 1898-1900; 66.74-1-9.000**

“Camperdown.” Two story, square plan, hip-roofed house with block modillions and a mid-twentieth century, one and one-half story addition on the west elevation. A one-story porch wraps around the east and south elevations, a porte-cochere extends from the south elevation, and an attached one-story garage (ca. 1940s) projects from the southwest corner. The house was sheathed with aluminum siding in the 1970s but nevertheless retains its basic historic form and other interpretable aspects.

Wood frame with clapboard, hip-roofed outbuilding constructed ca. 1940 (contributing building).

**6397 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1895; 66.74-1-8.000**

Two story, wood frame cross-gabled Late Victorian-era house distinguished by its variegated exterior wood sheathing materials. The projecting front-gabled section has patterned wood shingling and narrow diagonally aligned clapboard, and the gables and second story of the remainder of the house are sheathed with patterned shingles and horizontal clapboard. Fenestration includes original two-over-two wood sash window and a bay window on the south elevation. A one-story hip-roofed porch with lathe turned posts extends around the

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south, east, and north elevations, and there is an exterior chimney on the north facade. A rear shed was removed and the windows replaced in the 1980s.

An early twentieth century one and one-half story wood frame carriage house, presently used as an automobile garage (contributing building); small early twentieth century wood frame with clapboard gable-roofed outbuilding (contributing building).

**6398 Main Street (non-contributing building), ca. 1998; 66.74-2-7.100**

Low profiled one-story house with a shallow hipped roof consisting of a main block, oriented with its roof ridge on a north-south axis, and a garage block that extends westwards from the main section. Wood-frame construction with wood-shingled and brick-veneered exterior; the roof is covered with asphalt shingling. The house's west facing elevation has an offset entrance with paneled wood door, a clerestory-type window band, and a hip-roofed projection accommodating a three-sided bay window. A brick chimney rises from the main block's roof, near the south elevation. The dwelling is oriented to the east so as to capitalize on the expansive lake views. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**6401 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1908-1915; 66.74-1-7.000**

Two story, three bay, Colonial Revival-style house of wood construction with a symmetrically composed façade and a central entrance. A projecting intersecting gable supported by columns forms a balcony above the one-story porch, which is carried around the east and south elevations and which is sustained by unfluted Tuscan columns; a south-facing pediment is incorporated into the porch at its southeast corner. The various gables of the house are fully pedimented; the two gabled dormers that flank the central gable on the east façade are not. A brick chimney is present on the north elevation. The two-story addition on the west side of the house, the roof ridge of which is parallel to the main section, was added in 1929, and a small one-story addition was added to the southwest side of that first addition in the 1970s. The present aluminum siding dates to 1981.

Early twentieth century one and one-half story front-gabled cottage with six-over-six windows (contributing building); early twentieth century cast concrete wall resembling dressed stone aligns the sidewalk on the Main Street side (contributing structure); in-ground swimming pool (non-contributing structure).

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**6402 Main Street (non-contributing building), ca. 1953 & later; 66.74-2-5.000**

One-story wood-frame dwelling consisting of an end-gabled front block, characterized by asymmetrical fenestration and an offset entrance with corresponding porch, and a rear addition added more recently, the two combining to form an L-shaped footprint. The exterior is shingled with wood and the roof is clad with asphalt; an offset brick chimney rises from the front block, offset and forward of the roof ridge. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**6406 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1915; 66.74-2-4.000**

Two story house with gable-front orientation and fully pedimented gable. A one-story hip-roofed porch aligns the west façade and there is a two-story porch on the east elevation with screened-in second story; there are two exterior brick chimneys, one each on the north and south elevations.

Mid-twentieth century wood frame gable-front automobile garage (contributing building).

**6409 Main Street (contributing building) 1848 & later; 66.74-1-6.000**

One and one-half story gable-front wood frame Greek Revival-style house; the east-facing façade is three bays wide with side entrance configuration; a brick chimney rises from the south pitch of the roof. Character-defining historic elements include a peaked entrance treatment and molded cornice returns. The house presently has synthetic siding and replacement windows. A small one-story wood frame addition (ca. 1900) is present at the southwest corner.

**6411 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1835; 66.74-1-5.000**

One and one-half story, three bay, wood frame Greek Revival-style house with side entrance plan and gable-front orientation. Fenestration includes wood sash two-over-two windows; the exterior is sheathed with clapboard. A turn-of-the-twentieth-century one and one-half story gabled wing extends from the south elevation and there is an early twentieth century, one-story, shed roof addition that extends from the west elevation of the wing. Character-defining features include the hipped roof porch on the south elevation (1929), a gabled dormer on the north elevation, molded wood cornice returns, and a twentieth century pedimented entrance portico supported by square columns.

Cut-stone steps lead to the principal entrance (contributing structure); anecdotal accounts suggest they represent salvage material from the arsenal that was once located across the road.

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**6415 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1840; 74-1-4.000**

One and one-half story, three bay, wood frame Greek Revival-style house with gable-front orientation, slate roof, side entrance plan, and two-over-two wood sash windows. A late nineteenth century, one-story, side-gabled wing with slate roof extends from the south elevation, a one-story gable-roofed addition (ca. 1880s) extends from the north elevation, and a one-story gabled addition with slate roof extends from the west elevation. A one-story hip-roofed porch (ca. 1880s) with chamfered supports extends around the north, east, and south elevations and there is a mid-twentieth century shed-roofed dormer on the north elevation.

Late nineteenth century frame barn, one and one-half story, with clapboard sheathing and sliding door (contributing building).

**6417 Main Street (contributing building) 1916-17 & later; 66.74-1-3.000**

Two-story, wood frame with clapboard, Four Square-type house with hipped roof and two-over-two wood sash windows. There is a two-story bay window on the right side of the east elevation and a contemporaneous, one-story porch with central pediment and square supports on the east-facing façade. Built on a stone foundation, the house has wide over-hanging eaves, a hipped roof dormer on the east facade, and a one story, gable-roofed addition (ca. 1940s) on the west elevation that serves as a garage. A glazed replacement door has replaced that in the principal entrance. The house was built for Sylvester Eastman 1916-17.

One-story, cross-gabled wood frame outbuilding with clapboard, built ca. 1900 (contributing building).

**6420 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1850 & later; 66.66-6-18.000**

Italianate-style dwelling consisting of a two story, three bay, hip-roofed front block with side entrance configuration and clapboard sheathing and two-over-two wood window sash and a rear story-and-a-half section, to which it appears the front block was added. Both sections were built above stone foundations. Character-defining features include decorative paired eaves brackets, two gabled dormers with louvered vents, a finial at the peak of the pyramidal roof, a one-story porch with central pediment on the south elevation, and bracketed crowns over the windows.

One-story, square-plan Italianate-style outbuilding with hipped roof, cupola, eave brackets and clapboard sheathing (contributing building); rubble stone wall on the south side of the property (contributing structure).

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**NA Main Street (contributing site), Bessboro Cemetery/Old Burying Ground; 66.66-6-17.000**

“Bessboro Cemetery” or “Old Burying Ground.” This cemetery is located on a small land-locked parcel behind 6420 Main Street. Twenty-four grave stones were documented in a 2009 inventory by the Northern New York Tombstone Project. The cemetery dates to approximately 1810 (date of the earliest grave stone); most of the interments date to the first part of the nineteenth century. It fell into disuse and neglect by the early 1900s and sometime thereafter became land-locked.

**NA Main Street; 66.66-6-21.000**

Vacant land

**6421 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1830 & later; 66.66-5-7.100**

Two story, gable-front Greek Revival-style house, wood construction with clapboard sheathing, with four-bay façade and offset entrance configuration, fully pedimented gable and six-over-six wood sash windows. A one and one-half story, gable roof frame with clapboard addition (ca. 1914) extends from the rear west elevation. Character-defining features include a molded door surround, a glazed triangular-shaped window in the gable field, an exterior chimney on the north façade, and a twentieth century porch on the north elevation of the addition. The front door has been replaced, and a porch on the east and south elevations was removed ca. 1944.

One and one-half story gable-roofed outbuilding, wood construction with clapboard sheathing, with twelve-over-eight windows; it is now used as an automobile garage (contributing building).

**6425 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1860 & later; 66.66-5-6.000**

One and one-half story, three bay, cross-gabled Gothic Revival-style house with a central entrance, built on a stone foundation. Although bargeboard ornamentation was removed from the gables at some point after 1920, and the house was sheathed in aluminum siding around 1960, it still retains its basic form and fenestration. There is a late nineteenth century, one and one-half story, Gothic Revival-style addition recessed from the east-facing façade on the north elevation, and an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. An early nineteenth century Colonial Revival-style porch with attenuated Tuscan columns adorns the east façade, and a separate, similar porch extends from the east façade of the addition. Two-over-two wood sash windows are present in both the main section and the addition.

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One story, wood frame and clapboard sheathed barn with a sliding door, ca. 1900 (contributing building).

**6426 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1865 & later; 66.66-6-20.000**

One and one-half story, three bay, gable-front house, wood frame construction with clapboard sheathing, with a recessed, one-story, clapboard addition (ca. 1880s) on the south elevation and a one-story, shed roofed, mid-twentieth century garage on the addition's south elevation. The house has two-over-two wood sash windows, gabled dormers on the north and south elevations, and a wood-frame porch which wraps around the south elevation of the main section to the west façade of the ca. 1880 addition.

**6429 Main Street (non-contributing building) ca. 1890 & later; 66.66-5-5.000**

Two and one-half story cross-gabled house with a modern, one-story addition on the south elevation that serves to connect the house to a modern, two story gable-fronted addition with a garage corresponding with the first story. The house has been covered with aluminum siding and has witnessed extensive alterations.

One story board-and-batten gable-roofed outbuilding, ca. 1890, presently used as an automobile garage (contributing building).

**6430 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1840 & later; 66.66-6-22.000**

Two story, gable-front wood frame and clapboard Greek Revival-style house with side entrance configuration, two-over-two wood sash windows, molded wood cornice returns, a triangular-shaped louvered vent in the gable field, and a Late Victorian-era porch with brackets and turned posts that extends from the west-facing façade to the north elevation. A two-story projecting bay addition (ca. 1890) is present on the south elevation.

One-story, gable-front, wood frame with clapboard outbuilding, ca. 1900, presently used as an automobile garage (contributing building).

**NA Main Street; 66.66.6-23.000**

Vacant land



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**6431 Main Street (contributing building) 1906; 66.66-5-4.000**

Two story wood-frame dwelling of restrained characteristics with a two-bay façade, hipped roof, central brick chimney, side entrance configuration and hip-roofed porch that extends from the east-facing façade to the north elevation. A mid-twentieth century one-story automobile garage, gable roofed, extends from the west elevation. The house's exterior was covered with vinyl siding in the 1970s but its basic form and fenestration remains largely intact and the garage addition was discreetly located.

**6434 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1860 & later; 66.66-6-24.000**

Two story, three bay, cross-gabled house with a center entrance configuration. A ca. 1900 two story, gable-roofed wing extends from the rear, east elevation, and there is an attached, one story, mid-twentieth century garage at the southeast corner of the building, oriented to face westward towards the road. A one-story addition on the north elevation of the main block accommodates a porch at second-story level. A hip-roofed porch extends over the central entrance and there is additionally an enclosed hip-roofed porch on the south elevation where the main block and rear wing engage. Although the house has modern windows and vinyl siding, it retains its basic form and fenestration pattern.

**6438 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1840 & later; 66.66-6-25.000**

Two and one-half story, three-bay Greek Revival-style house with later additions and Colonial Revival-style details. The wood frame and clapboard house was built above a stone foundation and consists of a rectangular, gable-front section and a ca. 1930s perpendicular, side-gabled wing positioned to the south. A one-story garage (ca. 1930s) is attached to the southeast corner of the building. The gable-fronted Greek Revival-style section has three bays, cornice returns and a side entrance configuration, the entry flanked by sidelights and shielded beneath a pedimented portico with Tuscan columns. The south wing also has cornice returns, and both sections have intersecting gables on their eave's elevations. There is a one-story, hipped-roof enclosure on the west elevation of the south wing; it has a central pedimented entrance which consists of a door flanked by sidelights and engaged pilasters. Palladian windows are present in the gables of the main section and the attached garage.

One-story, wood frame and clapboarded shed (non-contributing building).

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**6447 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1850, ca. 1870 & later; 66.66-4-7.000**

“The Victorian Lady.” Wood-frame house consisting of two distinctive sections. The original, rectangular-plan, front-gabled block with clapboard exterior is the westernmost portion, to which was added a newer front block of Second Empire conception, ca. 1870, with bell-cast mansard roof and offset tower, also with mansard roof. section was added to the east façade of the rectangular section around 1870. This section now presents as the principal elevation, facing eastward towards the street, and accommodates the principal entrance. Both sections have two-over-two wood sash windows, those in the newer section being segmentally arched and having pedimented hoods. A Late Victorian-era porch is present on the east façade and is carried around onto the north and south elevations of the main block.

Second Empire-inspired outbuilding with a mansard roof (non-contributing building).

**6448 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1910; 66.66-6-9.221**

“Garden Cottage,” formerly associated with the Westport Inn. One and one-half story wood frame dwelling with end-gabled roof, five-bay façade with center entrance, multi-pane wood window sash, and vinyl siding. The south gable elevation has two sets of paired windows at first and upper-story level; the west-facing slope of the roof is punctuated by three evenly spaced shed-roofed dormers each of which accommodates three windows. A shed-roofed hood shields the principal entrance; a brick chimney is centered on the roof ridge.

Slate walkway from road to entrance (contributing structure).

**6451 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1860 & later; 66.66-4-6.000**

Two story, three bay, Italianate-style house of wood-frame construction, built on a square plan and above a stone foundation, with a hipped roof and side entrance configuration. The house presently has synthetic siding and replacement windows. Attached and recessed from this main section is a later nineteenth century addition, on the north elevation, which is also two stories and has a hipped roof, and the east-facing façade of which is spanned by a porch which engages with the north wall of the wing; there is additionally a later one story, gable-roofed addition extending from the west elevation of the wing. Stone steps with flanking wood railing lead to the main block’s principal entrance, on the east-facing façade, which is shielded beneath a small hip-roofed porch.

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One story gable-front automobile garage, wood frame with shingles, erected ca. 1910 (contributing building); stone well (contributing structure).

**6455 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1887; 66.66-4-15.000**

“The Gables,” *All Tucked Inn* bed-and-breakfast. Large one story wood-frame dwelling with broad intersecting gambrel roof which accommodates additional upper level living space, built above a rectangular plan with clapboard sheathing and a stone foundation. The east-facing façade is in large measure symmetrically composed and is six bays wide at first story level with a projecting center pavilion with cross gambrel. The gambrel which covers the principal section flares outwards at its base on the east and west elevations, and on the façade forms recessed porches to either side of the projecting central mass. Decorative brackets are located at the building’s eaves on the façade, and there are dormers located to other side of the intersecting gambrel; two brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge. Hip-roofed porches are located in relation to entrances on the north and south side elevations. Windows, including a large Palladian motif on the east façade, are replacements and not original.

One story, gable-roofed automobile garage (non-contributing building).

**6459 Main Street (contributing building) 1877 & later; 66.66-4-5.000**

“Beebe Hall.” One-story Gothic Revival-style church built above a stone foundation with irregular L-shaped plan and consisting of a rectangular plan, gable-fronted block with a shorter gabled section extending to the south. The walls, of load-bearing brick, are presently clad with vinyl sheathing in imitation of clapboard and board-and-batten; original wood bargeboard remains in place at the apex of the gables. The roof is covered with slate shingles in a decorative pattern which includes three horizontal bands of fish-scale slates. An enclosed entry with corresponding porch is located on the east-facing façade and corresponds with the south block. There is a one-story addition on the west elevation of the building, dating to ca. 1900, which has a door on its south elevation which is spanned by a transom and which is flanked by two-over-two wood sash windows. The stained glass windows throughout the main sections of the building include a small rose window corresponding with the east-facing gable, below which is a paired Gothic-arch window; a quatrefoil window corresponds with the sheltered entry. The building was formerly a Baptist church and is now part of the Westport Federated Church.

Gable-roofed outbuilding, wood frame with clapboard (non-contributing building).

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**6463 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1880; 66.66-4-4.000**

“Baptist Parsonage.” This building, a two-story Italianate-style house with hipped roof, abuts 1234 Stevenson Road, located immediately to the north. It is a wood-frame construct sheathed with clapboards and its three bay east-facing façade has a center entrance with glazed and paneled door. Notable features include prominent paired eaves brackets, two-over-two wood sash windows, and a projecting bay window on the south elevation. A square, two story, pyramidal-roofed wing projects from the southwest corner of the earlier section.

One-story gable-front automobile garage (non-contributing building).

**6466 Main Street, Ballard Park; 66.66-6-9.210 (non-contributing site)**

A public park consisting of an expanse of open space, partially wooded, with two non-contributing architectural features. It occupies lands which were formerly associated with the no-longer extant Westport Inn, and includes one building which was associated with the inn but which was moved in more recent times. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

One-story, gable fronted, wood frame and clapboarded building built ca. 1930 with a hip-roofed porch on the west-facing façade, which is three bays wide with offset entrance between the two outer windows. Fenestration consists of six-over-one wood sash windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles; the building was moved to this location in more recent times from an earlier position to the south within the past 20 years (non-contributing building).

Ballard Park Performance Pavilion (non-contributing building). A small wood-frame performance building with covered stage, finished with wood clapboard and shingles and recalling Late Victorian-era precedents; it was erected in recent times to the plans of architects Crawford & Stearns, Syracuse.

**6470-72 Main Street (contributing building) 1877 & later; 66.66-6-27.000 & 28.000**

Two story, nine-bay brick Italianate-style commercial building with L-shaped plan and three storefronts at first-story level on its west-facing façade; the south elevation, fronting on Washington Street, is five bays deep. Each of the storefronts has a recessed entrance centered between plate glass storefronts with leaded transoms above; there is additionally an entrance with corresponding transom between the northernmost and central storefronts which provides access to the upper story. The north storefront has a pressed metal cornice and the central one has a bracketed wood cornice; all three have corresponding awnings. The second-story windows

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have segmentally arched crowns with a keystone motif and bracketed sills and are fitted with two-over-two wood sash windows. The center and south six bays of the façade have overhanging eaves with paired brackets; the north portion section has a molded frieze and no brackets.

**6474-76 Main Street (contributing building) 1936; 66.66-6-29.200 & 29.100**

One-story brick commercial building which accommodates two businesses with separate entrances and storefronts. Each of the two storefronts has three bays consisting of a central entrance with flanking windows. The storefront on the north side consists of a modern door flanked by sidelights with decorative brick surround; the doorway is flanked by two windows each of which is fitted with four large vertical panes of glass. The storefront on the south side has a recessed door with decorative surround which is flanked by a pair of one-over-one replacement windows. A corbelled brick frieze aligns the west-facing façade and serves as a unifying feature, and above it is a plain parapet. Built 1936 following the second major fire in the business district.

**6478 Main Street (non-contributing building) 1908 & 1981; 66.66-6-30.000**

One-story brick masonry commercial building of Neoclassical inspiration with a one-story, brick addition (1981) that extends south. The building retains a low degree of integrity with very few original features. The west-facing façade has been completely reworked with a new brick veneer and new fenestration. Original, segmentally arched windows on concrete sills are still visible on the north elevation. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

**6480 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1840; 66.66-6-31.000**

Two-story commercial building of wood frame construction with shingled exterior and recessed center entrance situated between large storefront windows, oriented with its façade facing west. Character-defining features include a slate-clad gable roof with a projecting hood at its peak that accommodated an attic winch, wood cornice returns, wood steps leading to the entrance, and a stone foundation. An exterior staircase on the north elevation provides direct access to the upper floor from the exterior. This building is the only known structure to have survived both the 1876 and 1936 business district fires, thus marking it as a particularly rare component of the hamlet's historic commercial stock. It served for a time as a Montgomery Ward catalog store.

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**6482 Main Street (non-contributing building) ca. 1945; 66.66-6-32.000**

“Pattison Insurance Company.” One story, three bay, faux log-walled building. The gable-fronted building rests on a concrete foundation and is sheathed with wood finished to resemble logs. There is a central recessed entrance and the fenestration consists of plate glass windows. The gable roof was added in 1983 and the building now functions in association with Champlain Area Trails. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

Small shed with gable roof and faux sheathing (non-contributing building).

**6486 Main Street (contributing building) 1834 & later; 66.66-6-3.100**

“Westport Baptist Church.” One story gable-fronted religious building erected with cut-stone from Vermont and with distinctive Gothic Revival-style features. The main block was built on a rectangular plan and measures 40 feet by 60 feet, with the principal elevation facing westward and corresponding with one of the two gable ends. The main block’s gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal and the eaves are trimmed with brackets. The three-bay wide façade has Gothic fenestration fitted with stained glass; there are additionally tall rectangular-shaped stained glass windows corresponding with the side elevations. A two story wood-frame tower, built on a square plan with open belfry, is located at the southwest corner of the main block and was added ca. 1867; the principal entrance is via the west elevation of this tower and has a corresponding porch with lathe-turned supports and decorative millwork in the gable peak. A weathervane is located above a turned wood finial atop the tower’s roof. A one story, shed-roof addition is located on the south elevation of the church, behind the tower. The church originally served a Methodist congregation but was federated with the Baptist church in 1939, thus the present name, the *Westport Federated Church*.

Parsonage, ca. 1900; wood frame dwelling consisting of a gable ended two-story main block and a single story ell, gable-roofed, which extends to the north, aligned with parallel roof ridge. It is located behind the church with the gable end of the main block facing southwards (contributing building).

Automobile garage, ca. 1920; wood-frame garage, gable roofed, and oriented to face southwards onto a circular driveway located between the rear of the church and the front of the parsonage (contributing building).

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**6506 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1900 & later; 66.58-2-12.000**

Wood-frame commercial building of irregular plan consisting of a two-story main section, with at-grade basement access and a jerkin-head roof with ridge aligned on a north-south axis; a two-story wing with jerkin head roof that extends to the west; and a two-story section that extends to the northeast, along the course of Marks Road. Windows are varied and consist of six-over-six and two-over-two wood sash in addition to larger window bands present on the west and south elevations of the west wing. The exterior has thin-width wood clapboard, corner-boards, boxed wood cornices and metal roofing. The building presently is associated with the Westport Marina but previously functioned as an automobile garage as per Sanborn mapping (1927) and as a blacksmith shop with paint shop above (1906).

**6508 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1905 & later; 66.58-2-13.000**

Small wood-frame story-and-a-half dwelling with L-shaped plan and intersecting gable roof. The building has both wood shingle and narrow clapboard sheathing and a corrugated sheet-metal roof; windows have both two-over-two and one-over-one wood sash. A porch with plain wood supports, lattice screens and a corrugated sheet metal roof is present where the two sections engage.

**6511 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1910 & later; 66.66-2-3.000**

Brick commercial building consisting of two distinctive and engaged sections. The first and southernmost of these is a two-story block erected above a rectangular plan, oriented with its principal elevation fronting on Main Street. Character-defining features include Flemish-bond brickwork, windows with segmental arches, a bracketed pressed-metal cornice, and a two-story porch with low hipped roof and shingled knee-wall at second-story level. The principal entrance is a glazed-and-paneled door which is centered within the façade and flanked by large plate-glass windows; the storefront retains wood paneling and cast-iron columns. The northern section is a single-story and also of brick construction; the façade is largely given over to a storefront which is similar in most regards to that on the adjacent section, with plate-glass show windows, cast-iron columns and paneling; there is additionally a glazed-and-paneled entrance door to one side with rectangular-shaped transom. Depicted on 1927 Sanborn map as a store and as now configured; presently operated as the Westport Trading Company.

**6512 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1818 & later; 66.58-2-14.000**

“Maplelawn.” Two story wood-frame house of Federal-style characteristics with gable-front orientation, three-bay façade with side entrance configuration and, on the rear lake-front elevation, a monumental classical

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portico. Character-defining features include a glazed-and-paneled Queen Anne-style door, set within the original pilastered surround with elliptical fanlight; intact flush-board tympanum and molded frieze and cornices; molded window surrounds; and a wraparound verandah that shields the west-facing entrance and which is carried around the south elevation where it engages with a project bay window. Porch posts are chamfered and have intermittent bracketing; stone and brick foundation, wood clapboard siding, asphalt roofing.

**6513 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1910 & later; 66.66-2-2.000**

Two story wood-frame building consisting of two distinctive sections, gable roofed, and aligned with a continuous roof ridge. The larger westernmost section is the older of the two and was erected to serve as a fire station. It is sheathed with narrow-width clapboard with narrow corner boards and has a plain frieze and boxed wood cornices. Square towers are located at the east and west gable ends; the latter has an open belfry with decorative sawn brackets and a hipped roof which like the main roof is covered with metal shingles. Extending to the east of this section, towards Main Street, is an addition that features large 24-light windows positioned at first and second-story level, and which has narrow clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. A pent-roofed porch with square wood posts extends across both sections on the north elevation and from it extends a large flat-roofed porch of post-and-beam construction.

**6519 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1920 & later; 66.58-1-12.000**

Long low-slung wood frame building of distinctive Mission-style characteristics with an irregular but largely rectangular plan. The horizontal emphasis of the façade, which fronts on Main Street, is countered by the vertical thrust of seven engaged piers, which are arranged asymmetrically and which divide the façade into six bays. Cantilevered sections of hipped roof with corresponding brackets project forward from the plane of the wall on the façade; one bay is surmounted by a distinctive Mission-style rounded parapet. The building has a concrete foundation, wood clapboard sheathing, and asphalt shingle roofing; windows are arranged as bands, asymmetrically, and entrance to the interior is by means of two doors arranged side-by-side. The building was erected ca. 1920 and served for a time as an automobile garage (north section) and hardware store and storage (south section). The building has served most recently as a grocery store, "Everybody's Market."

**6528 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1850 & later; 66.58-1-11.000**

Wood-frame dwelling consisting of multiple engaged gable-roofed blocks. Views of the building are largely obscured on account of its elevated position and dense vegetative growth, hindering comprehensive analysis;



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from Champlain Avenue the house is approached by a steep flight of concrete steps. In 1901 the house was depicted on Sanborn mapping as a hotel, the Richards House, consisting of a two-story main block with story-and-a-half kitchen ell and smaller one-story wing; the current configuration largely reflects the building as depicted on the 1927 Sanborn map, excepting the west block, which was added subsequently. The building is presently sided with aluminum and has an asphalt-shingle roof; discernible intact features include wood sash windows, a south-facing sleeping porch, corbeled brick chimney and a triangular-shaped attic vent in the south-facing gable end.

**6530 Main Street (non-contributing building), ca. 1989; 66.58-1-10.200**

This property contains one non-contributing feature, a gable-roofed garage. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**6532 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1840 & later; 66.58-1-10.100**

Upright-and-ell type brick dwelling of Greek Revival-style characteristics consisting of a two-story, three-bay main block with gable-front orientation and side entrance configuration and a recessed single-story wing, erected above a stone foundation. The walls were laid up in common bond in a 7:1 header to stretcher ratio. Character-defining features include the main entrance, which has a four-paneled door and rectangular-shaped sidelights and transom with rectilinear muntins; six-over-six window sash; a fully pedimented gable with triangular-shaped attic vent with wood louvers; wood cornices; and Late Victorian era porches with turned and bracketed posts; that on the east elevation is partially enclosed.

**6536 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1915; 66.57-3-11.000**

One-story Arts & Crafts style dwelling with gambrel roof, pent-roofed front porch and central pedimented dormer; the west elevation has an offset rustic stone chimney and a triangular-shaped glazed light positioned at attic level. Walls are covered with wood shingles and the roof is clad with deteriorated asphalt shingles. The façade features a small projection contained on the west side of the porch; it is fitted with two-over-two wood window sash; the entrance is offset and astride of it is a single two-over-two window. Paired windows (four total) correspond with the front dormer. The porch posts are replacements but most all of the building's wood cornice work and trim remains intact.

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**6546 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1880; 66.57-2-36.000**

Wood frame one-story Gothic Revival-style house with steeply pitched cross-gabled roof and wraparound verandah. The façade faces south towards Main Street and is two-bays wide; the intersecting front gable is cantilevered out over the verandah, which has turned and bracketed supports, an open-work spindle frieze, molded wood cornices and sections of railing with turned components. Distinctive Gothic elements include label moulds and steeply pitched hoods over the upper-story windows. It appears the design once included finials, the bases of which survive. A single-story wing extends to the north from the rear elevation. Wood clapboard siding, asphalt roofing, three-over-one window sash, wood cornices and other trim largely intact.

**6548 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1840 & ca. 1900; 66.57-2-37.000**

Two story, wood-frame dwelling of Neoclassical conception with monumental Tuscan portico fronting the south-facing façade of the front block and large rustic exterior stone chimney on east elevation; to the rear of the main block is a wing with gable roof the pitch of which is steeper than the main block and a shed-roofed extension on the north elevation. The façade features four bays at first-story level and three at second-story level, the latter which communicates with a porch; both it and the porch below are aligned by railings, which are secured to the portico's unfluted columns and which have turned balusters. From the east elevation of the portico extends a pent-roofed porch sustained by smaller Tuscan columns. Character-defining features include wood siding, cornices, porch flooring and other trim; a triangular glazed window which is centered within the tympanum of the portico; and six-over-six wood window sash. Gabled dormers are present on the east and west elevations of the main block; the roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The house would appear to be an earlier nineteenth century dwelling updated at the turn of the twentieth century.

Wood frame one-bay automobile garage, gable-fronted, ca. 1920 (contributing building).

**6554 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1860 & 1910; 66.57-2-38.000**

Wood frame story-and-a-half dwelling with gable roof, intersecting front gable and rear wing with shed-roofed extension on north side. The south-facing façade has three asymmetrical bays consisting of a central door with flanking windows. The east and west elevations of the front block are aligned by a wraparound porch of distinctive Craftsman-style characteristics with wood shingled knee-wall and posts. Walls are sheathed with wood shingles and the roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. A rustic exterior stone fireplace is centered against the west elevation. A wood ramp aligned along the west elevation provides communication with the porch.

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Wood frame one-bay automobile garage, gable-fronted, with shed-roofed east extension, ca. 1920 (contributing building).

Small shed (non-contributing building).

**6556 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1890; 66.57-2-39.000**

Wood frame two-story Queen Anne-style dwelling with intersecting gable roof and distinctive Late Victorian-era detailing predicated on contrasting wood surfaces consisting of narrow wood clapboard arranged horizontally and diagonally, imbricated wood shingles, decorative panels and a sunburst motif. The façade presents as the two-bay mass of the projecting front-gabled section and the one-bay expanses of the recessed sections. The roof is clad with slate shingles. Windows are of a one-over-one and six-over-one type. A front porch has since been enclosed but otherwise the house survives with a high degree of physical integrity.

Wood-frame automobile garage with shed-roofed extension, ca. 1920 (contributing building).

**6560 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1890; 66.57-2-40.000**

Two story wood-frame dwelling consisting of a main block with intersecting gable roof and small flanking one-story east and west wings with bay windows and porches. The south-facing façade features two projecting bay features, symmetrically located, each of which is three-sided, rises to cornice level and has half-hipped roofs engaged with the main gable roof. Entrance is by means of doors located in the flanking wings, each of which is covered by a small porch with decorative gable and turned wood post supports. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge at the center of the front section. Walls are covered with narrow wood clapboards, and wood finish including cornice moldings appears largely intact. Roofing is varied and consists of weather asphalt, metal and slate shingles. Windows are varied and include one-over-one, two-over-two and six over six sash. A wood deck extends across the rear elevation.

Wood frame hip-roofed automobile garage with one bay, ca. 1920 (contributing building)

In-ground swimming pool (non-contributing structure).

**6563 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1890; 66.65-1-1.028**

Wood frame two-story dwelling erected above an irregular plan with intersecting gable roof and engaged central tower, oriented to face northwards towards the road; there is additionally a pent-roofed wing extending

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from the rear. The façade consists of a gable-fronted section which is engaged with the hip-roofed tower and a recessed gable-ended section all of which are aligned by a wraparound porch with low hipped roof, turned wood posts with brackets, and sections of railing with turned balusters. The exterior is sheathed with narrow wood clapboards and the roof is covered with asphalt. Fenestration is asymmetrical and the principal entrance has a glazed-and-paneled door astride of which is a large plate-glass window. Most all wood trim inclusive of cornices, window casing and porch elements remain intact.

Wood frame automobile garage, gable-fronted, ca. 1920 (contributing building).

**6564 Main Street (non-contributing building) ca. 2008; 66.57-2-41.000**

Single-story modular type house; wood-frame construction, vinyl siding and windows, asphalt roofing. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**6567 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1860; 66.65-1-17.027**

Wood frame upright-and-wing story-and-a-half dwelling of largely vernacular characteristics with wood clapboard siding, simple boxed wood cornices, two-over-two window sash with louvered shutters, and gable dormer on wing. The north-facing façade and east elevation of the main block are spanned by a Picturesque porch the roof of which is sustained by chamfered wood posts with jig-sawn brackets. Roofing consists of rolled asphalt.

**6568 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1920; 66.57-2-42.000**

Two story wood-frame dwelling with gable-front orientation, erected above a concrete block foundation which was built into the sloping grade of the site. The south-facing façade is spanned by porches at first and second-story level and these engage with a three-sided bay window located at the southwest corner and rising a full two stories. Adjacent to the bay window at first-story level is the entrance, on the opposite side of which is a large plate-glass window with diamond-pane upper sash. Most windows are hung with one-over-one sash. An enclosed porch extends from the rear elevation. Aluminum siding; asphalt and slate roofing.

Gable-fronted automobile garage with lean-to, ca. 1920 (contributing building).

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**6570 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1920; 66.57-2-43.000**

Two story wood-frame house of the Foursquare type with hipped roof and center hipped roof dormer on the south-facing façade. The first-story of the façade is spanned by a full-width porch the hipped roof of which is sustained by turned wood porches; a second but narrow porch is located at second-story level where a door is centrally located between flanking windows. Rectilinear wood railing aligns the lower porch while the upper one has a shingled knee-wall. First-story fenestration consists of a central glazed-and-paneled entrance door, a three-sided bay window at the southwest corner, and a large plate-glass window with multi-pane upper sash. Wood clapboard siding, asphalt roofing.

**6574 Main Street (non-contributing building) ca. 1920; 66.57-2-44.000**

One story wood-frame Craftsman-style house with gable-front orientation; the south-facing façade has been substantially altered at first-story level with new siding, windows and a metal stove chimney. Extant earlier features include wood shingle siding and cornice brackets. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

**6576 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1860; 66.57-2-45.000**

Upright-and-wing wood-frame story-and-a-half dwelling consisting of gable-front west block and east wing. The south-facing façade inclusive of both the main block and wing are aligned by an enclosed porch fitted with one-over-one and two-over-two wood sash windows. The walls have narrow wood clapboards and the roof is finished with stamped-metal shingles. Wood trim inclusive of corner boards and boxed and molded cornices remains intact. A gabled dormer is present on the east ell, from which a brick chimney rises; a brick chimney also rises from the ridge of the main block. A projecting bay window with hipped roof is present on the west elevation of the main block, and from its roof rises a metal stove chimney.

**6577 Main Street (contributing site) ca. 1800 & later; 66.65-1-16.001**

“Hillside Cemetery.” This cemetery is located on the south side of Main Street, west of the house at 6567 Main Street. It is characterized by a wide range of funerary art that chronicles various tastes and periods in grave maker design, from those of the simple tablet type to larger markers such as obelisks. The cemetery’s central entrance is marked by cast-iron fencing with paired gates. Tall mature deciduous trees are interspersed within the grounds and frame the cemetery to the south, east and west.

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**6580 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1880; 66.57-2-46.000**

Wood frame dwelling consisting of a story-and-a-half gable-fronted main block extended at the rear and a one-story wing extending from the east elevation. The façade is three-bays wide with side entrance and is concealed beneath a full-width porch the hipped roof of which is sustained by chamfered posts with jig-sawn brackets. Walls have narrow wood clapboards excepting in the gable field of the main block, above the second-story windows, which has imbricated wood shingles; the clapboard adjacent to the second-story windows was applied diagonally, and there are applied sunburst and diamond-shaped motifs located in the gable field. The foundation is poured concrete and concrete block on the west elevation.

Wood-frame, gable roofed shed, ca. 1940 (contributing building).

**6582 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1860 & ca. 1910; 66.57-2-47.000**

Wood frame story-and-a-half dwelling consisting of gable-fronted main block from which extends a wing to the west to form an L-shaped plan; there is additionally a short extension on the east elevation which is integrated into the porch. The house largely lacks stylistic or ornamental features outside of a Craftsman-style porch with shingled posts and knee-wall and the larger plate glass window located astride of the main entrance, and which has a diamond-pane upper sash. A porch of similar characteristics, though without the knee-wall, forms an extension of the wing's roof. Wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing.

Wood-frame gable-roofed shed (non-contributing building).

**6584 Main Street (non-contributing building) ca. 1875 & later; 66.57-2-48.000**

Wood frame two-story house with gable-front orientation and rear wing aligned with roof ridge parallel to that of the front block. The south-facing façade is spanned by a hip-roofed porch which has been enclosed. Although the form and some of the fenestration pattern survives, along with wood raking cornice moldings, the windows have been replaced, synthetic siding has been added and alterations have been made to the fenestration on the west elevation of the main block and the rear wing. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

**6585 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1900; 66.57-2-49.000**

Two story wood-frame dwelling of restrained Colonial Revival-style character with gable-front orientation northwards to the road and erected above a roughly square-shaped plan. The facade is spanned by a wood

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porch above which are two windows corresponding with the second-story; above those, in the gable field, is a Palladian window. Walls are covered with cement-asbestos shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt. Windows at second-story level on the west elevation at second-story level have corresponding awnings. Wood trim inclusive of porch components, window casings, and frieze and molded cornice work remains intact.

**6588 Main Street (non-contributing building) ca. 1920 & later; 66.57-2-51.000**

Large rectangular-plan commercial building with gable-front orientation, corrugated metal walls and roof, and poured concrete foundation; a small gabled wing extends northwards from the principal block. A building of similar footprint is depicted on the 1927 Sanborn map as an automobile garage; however, the present building exhibits minimal physical integrity to the historic period. Non-contributing due to age/physical alterations.

**6592 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1920 & later; 66.57-2-52.000**

Wood-frame commercial building consisting of a two-story main block, the easternmost of the two, and an attached single-story section to the west, both with flat roofs. The two-story section reflects Craftsman style aesthetics and is fronted by a two-story porch with round cast-iron columns at first story level and squared wood piers at second-story level; a flared and shingled knee-wall encloses the upper porch. The façade of that section has glazed-and-paneled doors in the outer bays and a central entrance flanked by plate-glass show windows with wood paneling below; at second-story level there are doors in the outer bays with two windows between, each of which is large and has a multi-light sash above a larger single-light lower sash. As for the wing, it has a central entrance flanked by show windows and a prominent paneled frieze; wood pilasters are employed at first-story level on both it and the main block. Exterior wood trim, shingles and clapboard appears largely intact. The eastern block is represented on the 1927 Sanborn map as a hardware and paint store with carpenter's shop, with lumber and storage sheds behind; the west section was constructed by 1940.

Wood-frame storage shed, flat roofed, ca. 1920 & later. The south-facing elevation has large hinged doors at ground-level, four-panel doors at second-story level and both 12-over-12 and 12-over-8 wood sash windows; stamped-metal sheathing, wood cornices (contributing building).

Wood-frame lumber sheds, ca. 1920 & later. The south-facing elevation has large sliding doors at ground level, in addition to smaller doors and windows, and hinged doors at second-story level; stamped-metal sheathing, wood cornices (contributing building).

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Wood-frame planing mill, ca. 1935, with later front addition which largely obscures the original construction from view (contributing building).

**6595 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1890; 66.65-1-7.000**

Two-story wood frame dwelling of Stick Style/Queen Anne design with intersecting gable roofed main block and rear gable-roofed wing forming an irregular plan. The north-facing façade consists of a gable-front section and a recessed eaves-front section; the former contains the building's principal entrance, which is fitted with double-leaf Queen Anne-style glazed-and-paneled doors. Windows consist of both original two-over-two and one-over-one wood sash and later replacement sash. The facade and side elevations are characterized by variegated wood sheathing including narrow-width clapboard laid horizontally or as diagonal panels, panels defined by chamfered wood trim, and imbricated shingles; the eaves are enlivened by expressed rafter tails. To the east of the projecting front gabled section is an enclosed area that was presumably at one time an open porch. Stone foundation; wood trim and sheathing; metal roofing.

Wood-frame automobile garage (non-contributing building).

**6598 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1930; 66.57-2-53.000**

Two story wood-frame dwelling of modest Colonial Revival-style characteristics with end-gabled roof, full-width front porch with pent-roof and turned posts. The south-facing façade has a side entrance and tripartite window band; the second-story has two evenly spaced windows; there are a total of six windows on the east gable elevation: two each at first and second story level, one in between which lights a staircase, and one corresponding with the attic. There is a short wing with porch aligning the rear of the main block. Although sided with synthetic material and having replacement windows, the house retains its original form, fenestration pattern and porch details. It was constructed between publication of the 1927 and 1940 Sanborn maps.

Wood-frame automobile garage, gable-fronted, ca. 1930 (contributing building).

**6599 & 6603 Main Street (two contributing buildings; one non-contributing building; one contributing site) 66.65-1-6.000**

Religious complex consisting of four distinctive principal components, those being a ca. 1890 dwelling (contributing building) which is addressed as 6603 Main Street; an associated carriage barn which was retrofitted as a garage, ca. 1890 & later (contributing building); a religious edifice which was dedicated in 1985



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following the loss, by fire, of an earlier ca. 1880 edifice (non-contributing building), and a cemetery (contributing site) which occupies the rear portion of the large parcel. The dwelling is a commodious, light-frame building of Late Victorian lines characterized by asymmetrical massing, a hipped roof with intersecting gables, paired windows and a wraparound verandah with turned porch supports and a decorative spindle frieze; it has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and an asphalt roof but retains its massing and some character-defining features. The house of worship, *St. Phillip Neri Church*, is a wood-frame building of asymmetrical and contemporary characteristics and appears to employ features salvaged from the earlier edifice. As for the cemetery, it features representative funerary art dating from the latter stages of the nineteenth century. *St. Phillip Neri Church* has been determined non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

Freestanding wood-frame bell cote (non-contributing structure).

**6602 Main Street (non-contributing building), ca. 1955; 66.57-2-54.000**

Low profiled wood-frame building with concrete-block foundation, vertical wall sheathing, window bands, end-gable roof and asphalt roofing. *Father McCarthy Hall*. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**6607 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1900 & later; 66.65-1-5.000**

Small single story wood-frame dwelling consisting of a gable-front block oriented northwards towards the road and a recessed ell the gable roof of which intersects with that of the main block; additions were made to the rear and the west gable end of the ell. The gable-fronted main section has a single central bay fitted with a glazed-and-paneled door and is spanned by a pent-roofed porch. Stone foundation (earlier sections), vinyl siding and windows, asphalt roofing.

Wood-frame carriage barn, gable fronted, ca. 1900 (contributing building).

**6608 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1900; 66.57-2-35.001**

Story-and-a-half wood frame dwelling, gable ended, with rear wing with intersecting gable roof forming a T-shaped plan. The front block is narrow and has a steeply pitched roof. The south-facing façade is spanned by a hip-roofed porch carried by rounded columns and is enclosed by means of a wood knee-wall. The façade is three bays wide with center-entrance configuration; two shed-roofed wall dormers with awnings punctuate the

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front pitch of the gable roof. Wood siding and trim; corrugated metal roofing, concrete block exterior chimney on west elevation of main block.

Wood-frame carriage barn, ca. 1900, aligned with gable roof ridge parallel to Main Street; a lean-to extends the footprint on the north side. Wood and asphalt siding, asphalt roofing, fixed 12-light window on south-facing flank elevation (contributing building).

**6614 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1900 & later; 66.57-2-5.000**

Wood frame dwelling, one-story with finished attic space lighted by large shed-roofed dormers, and consisting of a gable-roofed section which is oriented to face southwards to the road and an intersecting recessed section with end-gambrel roof and projecting shed-roofed extensions on the north and south elevations. The gable-fronted portion has a central entrance which is shielded by a small gabled porch and which is fitted with a glazed-and-paneled door. To either side are flanking windows with eight-over-eight sash; a paired window with six-over-six sash is present above in the gable field. Wall dormers are present on both pitches of the two section's gable and gambrel roofs, these having six-over-six windows. A screened porch with chambered posts is located in relation to the west wall of the front block and the south wall of the recessed block. Wood clapboard siding, trim and cornices; asphalt roofing; brick exterior chimney on west elevation of recessed block.

Wood-frame carriage barn, gable fronted, with novelty siding, paired main doors and upper loft door, ca. 1900 (contributing building).

**6615 Main Street (contributing building) ca. 1915; 66.65-1-4.000**

Wood frame one-story house with tall, rectilinear gambrel roof which is punctuated by a large dormer with intersecting gable roof on the north-facing façade. The gambrel flares outward at its base, creating a covered porch on the façade. Fenestration on the principal elevation consists of an offset window and three-sided bay window at first-story level, in addition to the gabled dormer. Original molded wood cornices are present on the porch, dormer, and the raking portions of the gambrel; second-story windows on the side elevations have casings with molded crowns. The first story and porch knee-wall are sheathed with narrow clapboards; wood shingles are employed for the gambrel ends. Asphalt roofing; central brick chimney.

Hip-roofed automobile garage, wood frame, ca. 1915 (contributing building).

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**6622 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1890; 66.57-2-4.000**

Two story wood-frame dwelling of Late Victorian characteristics, with cross-gabled roof and rear wing. The principal gable-front section was oriented southwards towards the road and it two-bays wide with an offset entrance at first-story level, two windows at second-story level and a paired window corresponding with the attic centered in the gable field. The façade, inclusive of the recessed wing that extends to the west, is spanned by a hip-roofed porch with turned and bracketed posts and a shingled knee-wall. Exterior sheathing is varied and consists of narrow wood clapboards (both vertically and diagonally oriented), rectilinear panels with chamfered edges, and shingles. Roofing consists of asphalt shingles, excepting the rear wing, which is covered with corrugated metal. Windows are hung with one-over-one replacement sash.

Large wood-frame barn, gable roofed, with large flank entrance, six-over-six window and hay-loft door on the west elevation; wood clapboard siding, corrugated metal roofing, ca. 1890 (contributing building).

**NA Main Street; 66.65-1-3.000**

Vacant land

**6624 Main Street; 66.57-2-3.000**

Vacant land; a ca. 1925 house which was located on this parcel has been demolished.

**6625 Main Street (non-contributing building) ca. 1875 & later; 66.57-4-9.000**

Story-and-a-half wood frame dwelling with gable oriented northwards towards the road. Additions to the front and east elevations have concealed all but the gable field of the principal block. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

Small contemporary shed (non-contributing structure)

Wood-frame shed, front gabled with wood siding and paired doors, ca. 1920 (contributing building).

**NA Main Street; 66.65-1-2.000**

Vacant land

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**6627 Main Street (non-contributing building), ca. 1850 & later; 66.57-4-8.000**

Story-and-a-half wood frame dwelling with gable-front orientation, pent-roofed front porch and rear extension. The building has been substantially denatured in terms of historic treatments and finishes. Non-contributing due to age/physical integrity.

Wood frame automobile garage, gable fronted, with paired doors, ca. 1920 (contributing building).

Two-story shed-roofed building with plywood exterior and exterior stair (non-contributing building).

**6628 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1920; 66.57-2-2.000**

One story wood-frame Craftsman-style house oriented to face southwards towards the road with end-gabled roof, intersecting front gable and a rustic exterior stone chimney on west elevation which rises through the projecting eaves. The façade consists of an enclosed porch with window band and central doorway. Although the building has replacement siding and windows, it retains its overall historic-period massing and rustic stone chimney.

Wood frame two-bay automobile garage, gable-fronted (non-contributing building).

**6631 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1880 & later; 66.57-4-7.000**

Wood frame story-and-a-half dwelling consisting of a gable-fronted block oriented to face northwards towards the road, from which extends, to the east, a recessed ell. A hip-roofed porch is carried from the gable-front of the main block along the east elevation, where it engages the ell and covers a glazed-and-paneled entrance door astride of which is a window hung with two-over-two sash, both located within a recessed bay. The porch has expressed rafter tails and slender chamfered posts. Windows are varied and include one-over-one, two-over-two and six-over-six sash, in addition to a twelve-over-eight window in the east gable of the ell. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards, asphalt roofing.

**6632 Main Street (non-contributing building), ca. 1850 & later; 66.57-2-1.000**

Story-and-a-half wood-frame dwelling with rectangular footprint and gable-front orientation and entrances on the south-facing gable and east elevation, both of which consist of three bays; shed-roofed dormers are present on the east and west roof slopes, and a shed-roofed extension projects from the west elevation. The building has been denatured with the removal of clapboard, replaced with vertical wood sheathing, and the replacement and/or alteration of windows and doors. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

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**6633 Main Street (non-contributing building), ca. 1875 & later; 66.57-4-6.000**

Wood frame story-and-a-half dwelling consisting of a narrow gable-fronted block oriented to face northwards towards the road and from which extends, to the west, a recessed ell with intersecting gable roof. Although the building has a wood-shingled exterior, the original porch (depicted on Sanborn mapping) has been both truncated and enclosed, and the window openings have been altered. Non-contributing due to age/physical integrity.

Above-ground swimming pool (non-contributing structure).

**6637 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1860 & ca. 1900; 66.57-4-5.000**

Wood frame story-and-a-half dwelling, gable ended, with recessed, flat-roofed rear wing and wraparound porch that spans the north-facing façade and east elevation of the gable-roofed section and engages with the north elevation of the wing. The facade of the main block consists of four bays with offset entrance at first-story level and two casement windows with six-light sash above; the side elevation is two bays wide with a second entrance, with a third positioned off of the porch to provide entry to the wing. The porch has turned and bracketed posts and rectilinear railing. The main section has expressed rafter tails and the wing retains molded cornices. Narrow wood clapboard siding, wood corner-boards and friezes, corrugated metal roofing.

One-bay automobile garage, gable roof and novelty siding, ca. 1915 (contributing building).

**6639 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1830 & later; 66.57-4-4.000**

Two story wood-frame dwelling, gable fronted, built above a rectangular plan and oriented with its three-bay façade facing northwards towards the road. The entrance is offset and consists of a paneled door with pilastered casing and is shielded by a wraparound porch which aligns both the north façade and west elevation. Character-defining features include molded cornices, inclusive of returns, and plain window casings with drip caps. First-story windows are larger than those at second-story elevation; most all are hung with one-over-one or two-over-two wood sash. The west elevation has a tripartite window band and first story level in addition to two glazed-and-paneled doors and a window; two windows are located at second story level. A semicircular vent fitted with wood louvers is centered in the gable field of the façade. Narrow wood clapboard sheathing, slate roofing, brick chimney located on roof ridge adjacent to rear gable elevation.

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**6643 Main Street (two non-contributing buildings), ca. 2000/2014; 66.57-4-3.000**

This property contains two houses, a wood-frame dwelling, one story, with hipped roof and wood shingle siding; and a wood-frame dwelling with cross-gabled roof, wood siding and asphalt roofing. Both have been determined to be non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

In-ground swimming pool (non-contributing structure)

**NA Main Street 66.57-4-10.000**

Vacant land

**NA Main Street 66.57-4-2.000**

Vacant land

**6653 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1915; 66.57-4-1.000**

Story-and-a-half wood frame dwelling with front-gable orientation towards the road, erected above a rectangular footprint. The front-facing gable is spanned by a hip-roofed, screened-in porch and has a central entrance with flanking windows at first-story level, two windows corresponding with the upper story and a square-shaped louvered vent in the gable field just below the ridge. The east elevation has a central door with corresponding hood and flanking windows at first-story level and a single window above, positioned above the door. Exterior walls are sheathed with both wood shingles and clapboard; the roof is laid with asphalt.

Wood frame hip-roofed automobile garage with overhead door, ca. 1915 (contributing building)

**6655 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1900; 66.56-1-15.000**

Two story wood-frame house of Late Victorian characteristics with intersecting gable roof, oriented to face northwards towards the road and built above a compact and irregular footprint. The principal section, gable fronted, is spanned by a hip-roofed porch with fenestration consisting, at first-story level, of a tripartite window and door; there are two windows at second-story level and, centered in the gable field above, a paired window each unit of which is fitted with nine-over-two sash. Although the building is presently covered with synthetic siding, its original form and fenestration pattern remains intact, and cornice trim also appears to survive under this later sheathing. Wood window sash, vinyl siding, corrugated metal roofing, brick chimney and stone foundation.

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Wood frame automobile garage, gable fronted, with paired doors, ca. 1940 (contributing building)

**6657 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1870 & later; 66.56-1-16.000**

Wood-frame dwelling consisting of a two story, hip-roofed front block and rear single-story addition with pent roofed, oriented to face towards road. The façade is spanned by a hip-roofed porch with chamfered and bracketed posts; it is three bays wide with side entrance at first-story level and three windows at second-story level. Although the walls and cornices are presently covered with synthetic siding, the building retains its historic form, fenestration pattern, and intact front porch. Vinyl siding, windows and shutters, asphalt roofing, concrete block exterior chimney on east elevation.

Wood-frame automobile garage, gable-fronted, with overhead door, ca. 1940 (contributing building).

**6659 Main Street (non-contributing building), ca. 1875 & later; 66.56-1-17.000**

Wood frame story-and-a-half dwelling of the upright-and-wing type with non-historic additions, altered fenestration pattern, aluminum siding and vinyl windows, including a five-unit bowed bay window. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

Shed-roofed concrete block garage with two large bays, ca. 1960 (non-contributing building).

**6663 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1910; 66.56-1-18.000**

Wood-frame dwelling consisting of an upright story-and-a-half block, oriented with its gable facing the road, and a gable-roofed ell which is recessed and extends to the east. The main block, ell and porch all have expressed rafter tails and narrow wood clapboard (the porch is enclosed with glazing above a frame knee wall). The front block has paired windows at first-story level fitted with two-over-two wood sash and a four-light wood casement above. The roof is covered with corrugated metal sheathing and a brick chimney rises from the east roof slope of the main block. Although possessed of modest Craftsman-style characteristics, the building's stone foundation and two-over-two window sash suggest a potentially earlier date of construction.

Wood-frame automobile garage (non-contributing building)

**6665 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1875 & 1900; 66.56-1-19.000**

Wood-frame dwelling of the upright-and-wing type consisting of a story-and-a-half main block oriented with its gable facing the road and a story-and-a-half ell which extends to the west and the roof of which engages the main block. The façade and west elevation of the principal section and the corresponding eaves wall of the ell

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are spanned by a wraparound verandah of Late Victorian characteristics with hipped roof and turned posts; doors from both the main block and ell open onto this porch. Although presently covered with synthetic siding, the building retains its overall massing and form, its front porch, in addition to a slate shingle roof and molded wood cornices.

Wood-frame carriage barn with gable-front orientation, ca. 1900 (contributing building)

**6669 Main Street (non-contributing building), ca. 1850 & later; 66.56-1-20.000**

Wood-frame dwelling consisting of a story-and-a-half main block, gable ended with three-bay façade with center entrance, a rear ell, and a side wing with broad gable roof that extends eastward from the main block. Although the massing and form of the main block remains interpretable, the nature and character of non-historic alterations—inclusive of synthetic siding and windows, the alteration of the front porch, and the large side addition—have largely denatured the house's historic characteristics and appearance. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

Three bay wood-frame automobile garage, gable front orientation (non-contributing building)

**6675 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1898 & later; 66.56-1-21.210**

Two story wood-frame dwelling of Late Victorian characteristics with irregular footprint and intersecting gable roof. The principal section, gable fronted, faces the road and features asymmetrical fenestration consisting of an offset door and paired window at first-story level, offset paired windows at second-story level and a tripartite window which is centered in the gable field. A porch with turned and bracketed porch is carried from the principal around the side elevation, where a door provide communication with the recessed cross-gable section. Character-defining features include expressed rafter tails, variegated sheathing comprised of wood clapboard, both horizontally and diagonally aligned, and fish-scale wood shingles. The foundation is stone and the roof is covered with slate shingles; a brick chimney rises from the roof ridge of the main block. There is additionally a small single-story rear wing which appears to post-date the original building campaign.

Wood-frame barn with steeply pitched gable roof, wood siding and metal roof, ca. 1920 (contributing building).

Wood-frame garage with central bay (non-contributing building).



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**6679 Main Street (non-contributing building), ca. 1970; 66.56-1-22.002**

Large wood-frame feed mill consisting of multiple engaged sections, both gable and shed-roofed, the tallest of which is a three-story gable ended block fronted by a broad single-story section with broad gable roof. A series of metal storage silos are positioned at the rear of the facility; the building has served as the *Champlain Valley Milling Corporation* in recent times. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**6685 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1915 & later; 66.56-1-24.000**

Large wood-frame and concrete automobile garage and service station consisting of a hip-roofed main block from which extend, to the southeast, a number of flat and shallow hip-roofed sections, all of which are depicted on 1927 Sanborn mapping. The first-story of the main block features symmetrical fenestration and is of poured concrete construction; there is a central bay with overhead door, which is flanked by paired windows with two-over-two sash, and, in the outer bays, glazed-and-paneled doors. Second-story fenestration consists of six windows, two treated as pairs; there are additionally two large hip-roofed dormers on the principal elevation and one corresponding with the northwest elevation. Frame extensions on the opposite elevation accommodates two additional garage doors, one of which is two stories in height with a window band at second-story level. A chimney rises from the southeast slope of the main block's hipped roof. The building is largely sided in narrow wood clapboard and the roof is covered with asphalt; the foundation is poured concrete. The building presently functions as the *Ideal Garage*.

**6691 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1878, ca. 1890 & later; 66.56-1-25.000**

"Pleasant View House" and later "The Westport House." Large wood-frame hotel consisting of two two-story gable ended blocks which was connected by means of a two-story gable roof block. The principal elevation is that of the front block, which is three-bays wide with symmetrical fenestration and a central entrance fitted with a non-historic glazed-and-paneled door. A broad wraparound porch spans the façade and is carried around to the northwest elevation; it has turned posts with runs of railing with turned balusters between. Windows on the principal elevation are fitted with six-over-six sash, including those which correspond with the three gable-roofed dormers, which are aligned with the bays below. Cornices on the front and central section are boxed and molded wood and have a corresponding plain frieze. Walls are sheathed with narrow clapboards and the roof is covered with asphalt. Single story shed-roofed extensions are located adjacent to the southeast elevation. Presently operated as *The Westport Hotel*.

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**6700 Main Street (non-contributing building), ca. 1940 & later; 66.56-1-14.000**

Low slung single-story building of terra cotta block construction with flat roof and vertical window openings which have been diminished from their original height and are fitted with casements with wood infill above; a frame extension is present on the east elevation. The building presently functions as the *Ledge Hill Brewing Company* and directly abuts a stone retaining wall for the adjacent railroad right-of-way. Erected on the site of a former milk station operated by the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

**6705 Main Street (contributing building), ca. 1875-76, ca. 1891 and ca. 1908; 66.56-1-26.002/001**

"Delaware & Hudson Train Station." Wood-frame railroad station erected above an elongated rectangular plan which achieved its current extent and appearance following the initial ca. 1875-76 building campaign and subsequent ca. 1891 and ca. 1908 modifications. The station is aligned on a roughly north-to-south orientation, parallel with the adjacent railroad right-of-way, and is comprised of an enclosed section which houses passenger and freight functions in addition to a covered passenger platform. The freight house is the southernmost section and the passenger area the central section; the platform extends northward from the latter. Both the freight house and platform are single-story constructs, while the central passenger area has an unfinished upper story situated within its tall roof. The total length of the building, including the 50-foot long platform, is 204 feet. The width of the building varies: the north baggage room is 35-feet wide, the lobby and freight room 23-feet wide—a portion of the former extends an additional seven feet to accommodate restrooms—and the platform is 20-feet wide. Among the building's character-defining exterior characteristics are its irregular massing and enlivened roofline silhouette. The freight storage area is covered by a hipped roof; the broader passenger section is covered by a hipped roof which flares outward near the eaves in bell-cast fashion and additionally features an open cupola and an intersecting gable. The platform is covered by a hipped roof terminated at its northern extreme by a pyramidal feature with finial. Roofs are clad with bluish-grey and red-hued slate shingles. The passenger section and freight house are distinguished from one another on the exterior by the nature of their wood sheathing: the section accommodating the former is fitted with clapboard, while the latter is sheathed with vertical board-and-batten siding. Other distinctive aspects of the station's exterior architectural vocabulary are the exposed rafter tails and brackets used to accentuate the building's eaves.

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**NA Main Street (contributing structure); ca. 1875 & later; no corresponding SBL**

“Delaware & Hudson Railroad underpass.” This structure is formed of stone abutments, the stone being rock-faced and laid in regular courses, which support a steel-framed deck which conveys the railroad right-of-way over Main Street.

**SISCO STREET**

*Sisco Street is a roughly east-to-west residential street that extends westward from Champlain Avenue, in the northeast portion of the district, to its termination at Main Street in the vicinity of the Essex County Fairgrounds. Three roads extend southwards from it, the first of which (moving east to west) is Harbour View Terrace, which extends southwards to Main Street; there are additionally two smaller streets, Vaughn Way and Chestnut Way, neither of which extend to Main Street. The district boundary contains properties located on the east and west ends of Sisco Street but excludes a cluster of properties west of Chestnut Way on account of their age and/or issues of physical integrity.*

**3 Sisco Street (S/NRHP-listed), ca. 1885 & later; 66.57-1-3.000**

“Essex County Fairgrounds.” This resource, previously listed on the S/NRHP, includes one contributing site, 15 contributing buildings and seven contributing structures. The Grandstand, Judge’s Stand, Floral Hall and Racetrack date to 1885.

**21 Sisco Street (contributing building), ca. 1885; 66.57-1-2.000**

Wood frame dwelling of Late Victorian characteristics, two stories with intersecting gable roof and shingled and clapboarded exterior. The gable-front façade is oriented southwards towards the road and features an engaged porch a portion of which has since been enclosed; the open portion, deeply recessed, accommodates a tripartite window with two-light transom with diamond-pane sash above, adjacent to which is the principal entrance, the door of which has been replaced. The knee-wall and shingled posts of the porch remain intact, as do its molded wood cornices. Second-story windows have six-over-one sash with molded crowns, and the front-facing gable and the intersecting gables on the side elevations feature Palladian windows. A portion of the first story is sheathed with wood clapboard; the balance of the house is sheathed with wood shingles. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Small wood-frame carriage barn with intersecting gable roof, ca. 1885 (contributing building).

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**24 Sisco Street (contributing building), ca. 1850 & later; 66.57-2-6.000**

Modestly scaled wood-frame dwelling of the story-and-a-half type with intersecting gable-roofed blocks erected above a T-shaped plan, oriented to face northwards, with enclosed front porch and a shed-roofed rear wing. The porch, which extends the full width of the façade, features a knee wall with glazing above, the latter consisting of 13 two-over-two wood sash windows; the west elevation has four windows of this type in addition to a glazed-and-paneled door. Although the house's exterior is fitted with vinyl siding, the building retains its overall historic form, fenestration pattern, and many historic-period wood windows.

**25 Sisco Street (contributing building), ca. 1940 & later; 66.57-1-1.000**

"Westport Central School." Two-story brick masonry educational building erected ca. 1940 and expanded subsequently. The principal elevation of the earliest core section features a five-part design with central pavilion and outlying flankers and was oriented to face eastwards; it exhibits modest Art Deco detailing including a stylized door casing with keystone and low-relief sculptural panels employed as part of vertical window bands, between first and second-story level, and also at parapet level. The roof is flat and is screened by high parapets. The walls of the original section are laid in Flemish stretcher bond with cast-stone detailing including quoins and a belt course between second-story and parapet level. A brick addition extends to the northeast beyond which, further to the north, is a large gable-roofed building of utilitarian characteristics with vertical metal siding; the latter is linked to the remainder of the building by means of a low hyphen and serves as the school's gymnasium. Windows on the original section have been replaced.

In addition to the school building, the property contains a ca. 1950 detached garage (non-contributing building), a ca. 1980 shed/garage (non-contributing building), a small playground (non-contributing structure), and tennis courts and ball fields which extend to the east and north (contributing site).

**74 Sisco Street (contributing building), ca. 1850, ca. 1934 & later; 66.57-2-19.000**

Wood frame story-and-a-half dwelling oriented with its gable oriented to face northwards towards the road. The principal elevation is spanned by an enclosed porch with wood lattice panels underneath, and there are two windows at half story level above. Although the building is sided with synthetic siding and has replacement windows, the overall self-contained form remains intact as do most aspects of the fenestration pattern. Stone foundation, corrugated metal roofing.

Wood frame one-bay automobile garage, gable fronted ca. 1934 (contributing building).

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**78 Sisco Street (contributing building), 1900; 66.57-2-24.000**

Wood frame two-story dwelling of modest Late Victorian characteristics with intersecting gable roof and T-shaped plan, with rear wing and attached rear garage. The principal elevation is oriented northwards towards the road and is spanned by a porch which returns around the adjacent east and west elevations. The building lacks any appreciable ornamental features are limited outside of plain door and window casings; the exterior is sheathed with narrow wood clapboard terminated by corner-boards. Windows are fitted with one-over-one replacement sash; a large picture window is present on the east elevation, adjacent to an open porch which communicates with the front porch. Stone foundation, wood siding and trim, corrugated metal and asphalt roofing.

**NA Sisco Street; 66.57-2-23.000**

Vacant land

**82 Sisco Street (contributing building), ca. 1870 & later; 66.57-2-25.000**

Wood frame dwelling consisting of a two-story front block with hipped roof, oriented to face north towards the road, and a rear wing which has received additions on the north and south sides. The principal block was built above a rectangular footprint and is three-bays wide with a center entrance with glazed-and-paneled door; windows on this elevation are fitted with one-over-one and two-over-two sash. The side elevations of the main block are two bays deep. A hip-roofed porch with turned posts spans most of the front elevation, and the corresponding section of wall behind it has been fitted with faux stone ashlar facing. Synthetic siding presently covers original wood clapboard trim a portion of which is presently visible at the northwest corner. Also remaining *in situ* are the main block's ogee-form wood cornices and the wood cornices of the porch.

**83 Sisco Street (contributing building), ca. 1875, ca. 1920 & later; 66.57-1-12.000**

Wood frame two-story dwelling, gable fronted, with two-story recessed wing on east side; the principal section is two bays wide with side entrance while the wing has a second entrance with window astride and a tripartite window above. The two-bay-wide main block is spanned by a hip-roofed porch with chamfered wood posts and turned railing. Conspicuous among its exterior character-defining features is a large exterior chimney of rustic design, laid up with large cobblestones. Although the building has synthetic siding and replacement windows, it nevertheless retains its basic form and some wood features.

Wood frame automobile garage, gable fronted, ca. 2002 (non-contributing building)

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**84 Sisco Street (contributing building), ca. 1930; 66.57-2-26.000**

Wood frame two-story dwelling of Craftsman style characteristics with gable-front orientation and gable-roofed front porch sustained by battered wood posts; the porch is approached by means of double-leaf glazed and paneled doors with associated wood railing. Windows are hung with one-over-one replacement sash and the exterior is sheathed with synthetic siding; the building nevertheless retains its basic historic-period form and fenestration pattern.

Automobile garage, gable roof, ca. 1930 (contributing building).

**85 Sisco Street (contributing building), ca. 1890 & ca. 1920; 66.57-1-18.100**

Two-story dwelling of frame construction with T-shaped plan and intersecting hipped roof, fronted by a broad and now enclosed porch of Craftsman style characteristics with cobblestone knee wall and unfluted Tuscan columns. There is additionally a low single-story wing extending northwards from the rear elevation. A brick exterior chimney with corbelled top abuts the east elevation; evidence of a second such chimney is present on the opposite west elevation, though it has been replaced with a round metal flue. The house exhibits little in the way of architectural elaboration but retains its basic massing and fenestration pattern. Stone foundation, cement asbestos shingles, asphalt roofing. This address includes a larger, separate parcel of approximately 31 acres—66.57-1-18.200—that is vacant land and has been excluded from the nomination boundary.

**88 Sisco Street (contributing building), ca. 1875; 66.57-2-27.000**

Wood frame gable-roofed dwelling, oriented with its gable facing northwards towards the road, with rear wing and broad wraparound verandah. The verandah, which retains sections of ogee-form wood cornice moulding, features expressed rafters and chamfered and bracketed posts, and it extends from the north gable elevation along the east and west sides. Some alteration has been made to the original fenestration pattern, but a number of original windows with two-over-two sash remain. The building is sheathed with narrow wood clapboard with corresponding corner boards. Stone foundation, corrugated metal roofing.

Wood-frame automobile garage, gable fronted, ca. 1940 (contributing building).

**NA Sisco Street; 66.57-1-11.000**

Vacant land

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**91 Sisco Street (non-contributing building), 1979; 66.57-1-10.000**

One story modular type dwelling, gable ended, with four-bay façade with offset entrance. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**95 Sisco Street (non-contributing building), 2008; 66.57-1-9.000**

One story Cape-form house, gable ended, with three bay façade, center entrance and gabled dormers. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**NA Sisco Street; 66.57-3-2.000**

Vacant land

**101 Sisco Street (contributing building), ca. 1890 & ca. 1925; 66.57-1-8.000**

Wood frame story-and-a-half dwelling of upright and wing form, consisting of a gable-fronted three-bay section with center entrance, from which extends, to the east, a recessed ell with second entrance. A hip-roofed porch fronts the main section and is extended around the east elevation to engage with the south wall of the ell. Exterior detailing is limited and consists of a plain frieze and boxed cornices, plain corner boards and simple door and window casings. Both the principal and secondary door on the principal elevation is of a glazed-and-paneled type; façade windows are hung with three-over-one wood sash. The porch has square-shaped posts and rectilinear railing. A shed-roofed automobile port with open south-facing bay is present on the house's west side. Wood clapboard siding and trim; asphalt roofing; stone foundation.

**104 Sisco Street (non-contributing building), ca. 1900 & later; 66.57-3-4.000**

Wood frame two-story dwelling erected above a T-shaped plan, the principal gable-front block of which is oriented northwards towards the street. This building is identical in form to adjacent 106 Sisco Street, suggesting the two house's may have been erected contemporaneously. Although the building's form remains recognizable, most all of its historic-period exterior detailing has been removed, and its once open verandah has been enclosed with vinyl windows and siding. Stone foundation; aluminum and vinyl siding, corrugated metal roofing. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

Automobile garage, gable roofed, ca. 2003 (non-contributing building).

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**105 Sisco Street (non-contributing building), ca. 1951; 66.57-1-7.000**

One-story Cape form dwelling, gable ended, with four bay façade, wood-shingle exterior, corrugated metal roofing, brick chimney and concrete foundation. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

This property has three non-contributing ancillary buildings, two wood frame sheds and a garage.

**106 Sisco Street (contributing building), ca. 1900; 66.57-3-5.000**

Two story wood-frame dwelling of identical form to 104 Sisco Street, with T-shaped plan and distinctive Late Victorian-era character-defining features, inclusive of a wraparound verandah with turned and bracketed elements; varied wood siding including horizontal and diagonally aligned clapboard and imbricated shingles; one-over-one wood sash windows with plain casings; and projecting eaves with expressed rafter tails. A projecting bay window is located on the east elevation. Wood siding and trim; asphalt roofing; stone foundation.

Wood-frame carriage barn, ca. 1900, gable roofed with sliding door (contributing building)

**110 Sisco Street (contributing building), ca. 1906; 66.58-1-5.000**

Wood frame two-story house of the American Foursquare type, oriented to face northwards towards the street, with tall hipped roof, hip roofed front porch and projecting bay window on the east elevation. A hip-roofed wing is present on the rear elevation. Although sided with vinyl, the building retains its distinctive form and original fenestration pattern. Character-defining features include paired windows set within peaked surrounds, turned porch supports and rectilinear porch railing, and a slate shingle roof. A brick chimney rises from the apex of the hipped roof.

Wood-frame automobile garage, ca. 2008 (non-contributing building)

In-ground swimming pool, ca. 1988 (non-contributing structure)

**111 Sisco Street (contributing building), ca. 1840 & later; 66.57-1-6.000**

Wood frame story-and-a-half dwelling consisting of a Greek Revival-style front block, with three-bay façade with side entrance plan and five-bay-deep east elevation with second door, and a recessed hip-roofed block with projecting bay window on the south-facing elevation and a porch extending from its east elevation. The front block retains molded wood cornices and boxed cornice returns, a six-paneled front door and both two-



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over-two and one-over-one window sash. That section has a stone foundation, wood clapboard siding and corner boards, concrete block and round metal chimneys, and a corrugated metal roof. The later hip-roofed rear section has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, asphalt roofing, and a shed-roofed dormer on its east elevation.

In-ground swimming pool ca. 2015 (non-contributing structure)

Pool house, ca. 2015 (non-contributing building)

**116 Sisco Street (contributing building), ca. 1888 & later; 66.58-1-4.000**

Wood frame story-and-a-half dwelling of the upright-and-wing type, oriented with its principal elevation facing eastwards towards Champlain Avenue; a large hip-roofed block with slate roof extends westward from the rear. Although clad with synthetic siding, the house retains its basic form and fenestration pattern, along with its front porch, which spans both the upright section and the ell. The porch has square wood supports and rectilinear railing; exterior brick chimneys rise from the north and south elevations, the latter one being of prominent scale. Stone foundation; vinyl siding and windows; asphalt and slate roofing.

Automobile garage, ca. 2003 (non-contributing building)

**117 Sisco Street (non-contributing building), ca. 1952; 66.58-1-3.000**

One story Cape-form house with picture windows, south-facing projecting bay window, vinyl siding and corrugated-metal roof. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**CHAMPLAIN AVENUE**

*Champlain Avenue is a north-to-south road that corresponds with State Route 22 at that point where its course diverges from Main Street/State Route 9N. From that point it moves northwards, passing Marks Road to the east and then the Sisco Street-Firefly Lane intersection, before passing out of the district area and hamlet. Properties are aligned on both the east and west sides of its course. This portion of the building lists moves sequentially by address from north to south.*

**54 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1900 & later; 66.58-2-2.000**

Large two story gable-roofed house, wood-frame construction, with its principal gable-front elevation oriented westwards towards Champlain Avenue. That elevation, which has an offset entrance and two windows at first-story level, two windows at second-story level, in addition to an attic window, is spanned by a hip-roofed porch

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with turned post supports. A two-story wing, the gable roof of which intersects with that of the main block at a right angle, extends from the main block's north elevation and is fronted on its north elevation by a screened porch; that section has a concrete foundation and paired windows at first and second-story level on the west elevation. Although the building has synthetic siding and replacement windows it retains its basic massing, fenestration pattern, wood porch components and scroll-sawn decorative ornament in the principal gable.

Wood-frame carriage barn, gable front orientation, ca. 1900 (contributing building).

**53 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1825 & later; 66.58-1-1.100**

Wood-frame dwelling consisting of a two-story main block, three-bays wide by three-bays deep with side entrance plan, and a one-story rear wing which projects southwards beyond the south wall of the main block. The house exhibits distinctive Federal-style detailing including a molded wood frieze, cornice and cornice returns, and an elliptical-form louvered wood fanlight which is centered in the gable field of the east-facing façade. A hip-roofed porch with square posts aligns the east elevation and extends along the south elevation to engage with the east wall of the wing, where it shields a secondary entrance. The wing, though it has a modern casement window and skylight on its roadside elevation, nevertheless retains wood siding and molded wood cornices. A brick chimney with corbelled top rises from the roof ridge of the main block. Stone foundation, raised-seam metal roofing (asphalt on the wing), wood clapboard siding and trim.

Wood-frame barn, gable roofed, ca. 1889 (contributing building)

Wood-frame shed, gable roofed, ca. 1889 (contributing building)

**52 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1880; 66.58-2-3.000**

Wood-frame dwelling of Second Empire-style characteristics, two stories with mansard roof, orientated to face westwards towards the street, with rear east wing. The building features distinctive detailing including elaborate wood window and door surrounds with peaked crowns; a wraparound verandah with turned posts and railing terminated by newel posts with globe finials; molded wood cornice work; and a small hip-roofed cupola with louvered panels. Windows retain two-over-two wood sash. Stone foundation; wood clapboard siding and trim; asphalt roofing.

Two-bay automobile garage with gable-front orientation, ca. 1940 (contributing building)

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**47 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1931; 66.58-1-2.012**

One-story dwelling of Craftsman-style characteristics consisting of a hip-roofed main section with north-to-south roof ridge from which extends, on the principal east-facing elevation, two gable-fronted projections which frame a large, recessed porch; there is additionally an offset rear section which extends westward from the main section and accommodates an automobile garage. The façade is largely symmetrical in composition, in terms of form and fenestration, excepting the three bays which correspond with the recessed porch, those being a paired window, a single window and an offset glazed door. The front-facing gabled sections have paired windows at first-story level and a single window above, the latter corresponding with finished living space above the main floor. Windows are largely hung with six-over-one wood sash. Above the recessed porch is a shed-roofed dormer with paired windows; a brick chimney rises from the roofline behind it, west of the ridge. Although clad with aluminum siding the building is otherwise essentially intact to its date of construction. Stone foundation; aluminum siding; slate roof (corrugated metal on the dormer).

**38 Champlain Avenue (non-contributing building), ca. 1965; 66.58-2-31.000**

Wood frame gable-ended fire station with rear shed-roofed extension; the principal elevation faces west towards the street and has four bays with overhead garage doors which accommodate motorized fire equipment. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**32 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1875; 66.56-2-29.000**

Two story wood-frame commercial building of distinctive Italianate-style design, self-contained and erected above a square-shaped plan, with a hipped roof and four-bay façade oriented westwards towards Champlain Avenue. The first story of the façade is largely given over to a storefront with large plate-glass show windows and glazed-and-paneled double-leaf entrance doors. The storefront, along with a large window with four-over-four sash, are shielded beneath a shed-roofed hood which rests on corresponding brackets; above the storefront and hood is a bracketed wood cornice. There are four second-story windows on this elevation, all of which have paired wood casements with fixed transoms above and highly decorative molded crowns. A bracketed wood cornice forms the terminal feature. The south-facing side elevation is three bays deep with offset entrance and second-story oriel window. Stone foundation; aluminum siding; brick skirt below first-story window will level on principal elevation; wood trim and intact storefront features.

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**31 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1908; 66.58-1-6.000**

Two story wood-frame dwelling of Queen Anne-style characteristics with asymmetrical massing, oriented to face eastwards towards the street. The principal elevation features a corner tower with high hipped roof, a verandah which is sustained by Tuscan columns and which has a hip-roofed corner projection (added in more recent times) and rectilinear railing, narrow wood clapboard siding, wood window sash, a large parlor window with diamond-pane transom, molded wood cornices, and an intersecting front-gable sustained by Tuscan columns and which shields a second-story porch. The south-facing flank elevation has asymmetrical fenestration, a large exterior brick chimney, and a single-story wing which projects forward from the remainder of that elevation. This dwelling is exceptionally intact to its early twentieth century date of construction. Stone foundation; wood siding and trim; slate roofing.

Carriage barn, gable ended, with wood siding, metal roof, and intact outward-swing doors and hay loft door, in addition to an overhead garage door, ca. 1908 (contributing building).

**29 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1830, ca. 1870 & later; 66.58-1-7.000**

Two story wood-frame dwelling of late Federal-style characteristics with gable-front orientation and later single-story wing with gable roof extending to the south from the rear of the main block. The principal elevation is three-bays wide with side entrance plan and faces east towards the street; it is aligned by an Italianate-style porch with chamfered posts, molded capitals, scroll-sawn brackets, rectilinear railing and an ogee-form cornice. The entrance has three-quarter length sidelights and a distinctive Federal-style frontispiece with molded pilasters, frieze and cornice. Windows on the front elevation are fitted with 12-over-12 wood sash windows. Cornices are molded and there is a narrow frieze above the second-story windows, which have molded casings; the gable is fully pedimented and within it is a triangular-shaped attic vent. Stone foundation; wood clapboard siding and trim; corrugated metal roofing.

Two wood-frame garages, ca. 1900 and ca. 1940 (contributing buildings).

**28 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1890; 66.58-2-28.000**

A large and rambling two story wood-frame dwelling of distinctive Late Victorian-era characteristics with intersecting gable roof, asymmetrical plan and variegated wood siding. The exterior is sheathed with narrow wood clapboard, clapboard aligned diagonally to create decorative panels, and imbricated wood shingles. At the building's southwest corner there is a one-story hip-roofed pavilion which is fitted with outward-swinging

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paired wood casements and which has a slate roof. Windows have simple casings with drip caps and one-over-one sash. An entrance on the north elevation is located beneath a hip-roofed hood with brackets and there is additionally a bay window situated adjacent to a one story gable-roofed wing. An attached garage was added to the house ca. 1925. A second-story porch with pent roof and exposed rafters is located on the south elevation; a brick chimney is present on the roof ridge. Stone foundation; wood siding and trim; slate roofing.

**24 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1840 & later; 66.58-2-27.000**

Wood-frame dwelling of unusual form consisting of, moving south to north, a two-story gabled block with side entrance, a gable-fronted story-and-a-half block, and a gable end one-story block, these sections being aligned in linear fashion above a roughly rectangular-shaped plan. The southernmost block has an offset entrance with paired window astride, and two windows at second-story level; the middle block has a paired window, offset, at first-story level and a single window corresponding with the upper story; while the north block has an entrance and window. Both the north and south blocks have porches spanning their principal west-facing elevations, these being sustained by turned posts with sections of rectilinear railing positioned between. The molded cornices and returns, of a distinctly Greek Revival-style type, remain on the center section. Stone foundation; wood siding and trim; asphalt roofing.

**23 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1890; 66.58-1-8.000**

Wood frame story-and-a-half dwelling of the upright-and-wing type with steeply pitched gable roof and shed-roofed rear extension, oriented to face eastwards to the street. The principal elevation has entrances corresponding with both the upright and wing sections and is spanned by a broad pent-roof porch which is sustained by turned posts with associated railing; a small gable corresponds with the position of the stair, which is flanked by railing terminated by turned newel posts. The building is sheathed with narrow wood clapboard and has wood corner-boards, fascia and boxed cornices. Windows are hung with one-over-one sash and a small shed-roofed dormer is present on the east roof slope of the wing. Stone foundation; wood siding and trim; corrugated metal roofing.

Wood-frame automobile garage, gable roofed, ca. 1998 (non-contributing building).

**22 Champlain Avenue (S/NRHP-listed), ca. 1928; 66.58-2-26.000**

“Lake View Grange No. 970.” Two story gable-roofed wood frame edifice built into a banked site; the west elevation, which faces Champlain Avenue, is the principal one, and on that side the building presents itself as

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a single story construct. When viewed from the opposite, east elevation, three floors of interior space—the lowest of which is an unfinished basement accessed by three sets of paired doors—are discernible. The building was erected above a rectangular plan and is seven bays deep on the north flank elevation. Exterior ornamentation is limited to the molded wood cornices and associated returns, and the recessed entrance on the west façade, which features pilasters and a large fanlight. The exterior is covered with narrow wood clapboard and the roof is clad with corrugated metal roofing. *Westport Town Hall.*

**18 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1920; 66.58-2-25.000**

Wood-frame dwelling, two stories, with hipped roof, built above a banked site so as to expose the stone foundation at grade on the north and east elevations. Oriented to face westwards towards the street, the building is three-bays wide by two-bays deep, the entrance being offset on the principal elevation. A hip-roofed porch with turned posts, rectilinear railing and sawn brackets spans that elevation. Windows are hung with one-over-one sash with corresponding two-over-two storms. A cantilevered bay window is present on the north elevation, where a portion of the stone foundation wall is visible; a small cupola with louvered bays and bell-cast roof surmounts the hipped roof. Stone foundation; synthetic siding; asphalt roofing.

**17 Champlain Avenue [19 variously] (contributing building), ca. 1874; 66.58-1-9.000**

Wood frame story-and-a-half dwelling of Picturesque conception with steeply pitched intersecting gable roof, asymmetrical plan and form, and an Italianate-style porch with chamfered posts, molded capitals and scroll-sawn brackets. The principal entrance, on the east-facing façade, consists of a glazed-and-paneled door. Windows are largely fitted with one-over-one sash; there is additionally an upper bay with glazed French doors that appears to have once provided communication onto the porch roof. A brick chimney with corbelled top rises from the roof ridge near the south gable elevation, which has a low hip-roofed extension. A wing extends to the rear. Stone foundation; wood clapboard siding and trim; slate roof. *The Grey Goose.*

Converted automobile garage, ca. 1920 & later (non-contributing building).

**16 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1939; 66.58-2-24.000**

Simple story-and-a-half wood-frame dwelling, gable front orientation, with limited architectural elaboration; it consists of the front block and a rear wing. The principal elevation, oriented to face westwards to the street, has an offset glazed-and-paneled entrance door and a two-over-two sash window at first-story level, and a paired window which brings light into the upper story. A hip-roofed porch spans the façade, and there is a

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second porch on the south elevation, along with a shed-roofed dormer. Although covered with synthetic siding the building appears to largely retain its basic form and fenestration pattern.

**14 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1890; 66.58-2-23.000**

Two story flat-roofed commercial building of Italianate-style characteristics, wood frame construction with low single-pitched roof, with dual entrances at first-story level on the principal west-facing elevation, and three windows at second-story level; the north elevation is three bays deep. Although covered with synthetic siding, and although there is a non-historic bowed store-front window at first-story level, the building retains its overall form and fenestration pattern and it retains a historic-period porch with turned posts and a bracketed wood cornice, the frieze of which is concealed by the synthetic siding, leaving only the brackets with drop pendants visible. In 1906 the building was identified on Sanborn mapping as a bakery, with freestanding bake oven located behind; now *Venture North Associates*.

**12 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1890; 66.58-2.22.100**

Two story wood-frame commercial building of Italianate-style characteristics, with low single-pitched roof and three-bay façade oriented to face west towards the street; a one-story extension with porch above extends from the rear elevation. As with adjacent 14 Champlain Avenue, the façade was spanned by a porch with turned posts, which has since been enclosed though it retains its molded wood cornice. The three second-story windows on the principal elevation retain two-over-two wood sash with plain casings with drip caps. Both the principal and side elevations are terminated by a molded wood frieze and bracketed cornice. Identified on 1906 Sanborn mapping as a grocery and meat store; now *Ernie's Market*, a delicatessen and store.

**10 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1890; 66.58-2-21.200**

Two story wood-frame commercial building with low single-pitched roof and façade with recessed storefront and two windows at second-story level. The highly intact storefront retains glazed-and-paneled doors—one single door and a paired unit—with plate glass show windows with wood panels below, wall paneling, and, above the doors and show windows, glazed transoms with multi-pane and stained glass. The second story projects forward from this recessed storefront and is supported by wood piers with molded capitals; a bracketed cornice with dentil frieze is located directly above. There are two windows at second-story level with two-over-two sash, and the principal elevation is terminated by a bracketed wood cornice. Identified on 1906 Sanborn mapping as a general store.

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**8 Champlain Avenue (contributing building), ca. 1860; 66.58-2-19.000**

Wood-frame dwelling, two stories in height with gable-front orientation westwards towards street, with two-bay wide principal elevation and three-bay deep south elevation; mapping indicates the house once had a rear single-story wing which has since been removed. The building exhibits modest Italianate-style characteristics principal among which is a bracketed wood cornice; windows are hung with two-over-two wood sash; the principal elevation has two sets of glazed round-arched doors which once communicated with a porch, since removed. Stone foundation; wood siding and trim; slate roofing.

**6 Champlain Avenue (two non-contributing buildings), ca. 1980 66.58-2-17.000**

This parcel contains two non-contributing commercial buildings: a one-story building with low single-pitched roof, faux stone façade with door and show window; and a low-slung building with brick front, paired windows and shingle-clad, flat-topped hip roof. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**STONE HOUSE CIRCLE**

*This loop is located west of Main Street, and communicates with it at two points. It is located in the southern part of the district and has two associated district properties.*

**5 Stone House Circle (contributing building) 1838 & later; 66.83-1-4.000**

One and one-half story, three bay, stone ashlar masonry Federal-style house with a gable-front roof orientation, center entrance and twelve-over-twelve light wood sash windows. A two and one-half story stone addition, stucco clad, was added to the west elevation of the house in 1908, at which time the roof was laid with slate shingles. Both the original house and addition, which combine to form a T-plan footprint, contain gabled dormers (1908) and there is a contemporaneous porch at the northwest corner of the addition.

Wood frame, gambrel-roofed barn with two silos (contributing building); two wood frame, gabled, metal-roofed barns (2 contributing buildings); wood frame, gabled, slate-roofed barn (contributing building); one story, wood-frame garage (non-contributing building); one story wood-frame pool shed (non-contributing building); one story stucco-clad shed (non-contributing structure).

**107 Stone House Circle (contributing building) ca. 1880; 66.4-1-6.100**



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Two story Late Victorian-era house of vernacular characteristics covered by a cross-gabled, slate shingle roof; it has two-over-two wood sash windows, an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation and a one-story Eastlake-inspired verandah that extends around the north, east and south elevations. The house was clad in vinyl siding around 1980. There is an older, one-story, hipped roof addition on the west facade and a later one-room woodshed addition (ca. 1950s) on the west elevation of the first addition.

Two ca. 1906 wood frame with clapboard, slate-roofed barns with corresponding stables (two contributing buildings); small modern wood frame shed (non-contributing building).

**WINDWARD CIRCLE**

*This small loop is located on the east side of Main Street in the southern part of the district; it has one associated district property.*

**5 Windward Circle (contributing building) ca. 1906-07; 66.75-1-11.000**

“Windward.” Two and one-half story wood frame and shingled building with two outer front-gabled pavilions on the north and south which flank the central mass (the north wing was completed in 1907). Features of the building include a one-story entry porch, sidelights flanking the principal door, gable-roofed dormers, decorative brackets, a squared bay window, oriel windows, original shutters, two exterior end-wall chimneys, and a two-story, elevated, screened-in porch running the length of the center section on the east elevation. An elevator was installed in the building in 1907. There is a one and one-half story wood-frame and shingled tower built on a stone foundation with a hipped roof and brackets at the southeast corner.

Early twentieth century two and one-half story wood frame and shingled house with gable roof built on a stone foundation with roof dormers, eaves brackets, an oval window in the gable peak, and a one-story screened porch on the north façade (contributing building); early twentieth century one and one-half story, wood frame with shingles gable-roofed maintenance garage, formerly a stable barn and then a guest cottage (contributing building); early twentieth century two-story, gable-roofed boathouse sheathed in unfinished sawn logs with a stone pier foundation on the lakeshore—it was converted into a guest cottage in 1949 (contributing building); 12 mid-twentieth century, one-story, wood frame, gable-roofed guest cabins, formerly part of “Westport’s Vacation Land” Motel and Cottages (contributing buildings); two mid-twentieth century, shed-roof supply cabins that are similar to the guest cabins, but smaller (contributing buildings); fieldstone foundation to the west of the cabins (contributing

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structure); tennis court (contributing structure); ca. 2009 two-story, gable roofed and vinyl-sided house with an exterior chimney (non-contributing building).

**MORNING HILL WAY**

*A short side street located west of Main Street between Worman Road to the south and Rolling Hills Way to the north; it has two associated district properties.*

**13 Morning Hill Way (non-contributing building) ca. 1904 & later; 66.74-1-11.001**

One and one-half story, asymmetrical, vinyl-sided house with modern six-over-six windows and a cross-gabled asphalt roof. The house has been significantly altered and has had several twentieth century additions, among them a large attached two-bay automobile garage on the north elevation. The house was originally a caretaker's cottage for "Bonnycroft," situated immediately to the south. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

**27 Morning Hill Way (contributing building), ca. 1910; 66.74-1-1.191**

Two-story, wood-frame dwelling of generic Late Victorian-era characteristics, with gable-front orientation, wraparound screened-in verandah with hipped roof and simple wood posts, and three-bay façade with offset entrance, oriented to face east. The north elevation is two-bays deep with a side entrance with associated porch and a concrete-block chimney. A small single-story addition is present on the rear, or west, elevation. Although clad with vinyl siding, the house retains its original fenestration scheme, porch, and two-over-one wood-sash windows. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; wood-sash windows; metal roofing.

Wood-frame barn, ca. 1910, with gable roof and wood-shingle exterior (contributing building).

**ROLLING HILL WAY**

*A short side street situated north of Morning Hill Way on the west side of Main Street; it has three associated district properties.*

**8 Rolling Hill Way (contributing building) ca. 1810 & enlarged ca. 1870; 66.74-1-12.110**

"Rolling Hills." Two-story, three-bay Italianate-style wood frame house with a central entrance and hipped roof; it is comprised of the Italianate-style section with a late nineteenth century addition and an older section with a historic addition dating to the early nineteenth century. The older section extends from the west of the main block and is one and one-half stories with a gable roof and a brick chimney, and there is a twentieth

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century one-story addition to the rear of this west section. A two-story addition to the north of the Italianate section has a hipped roof and a brick chimney. The original two-over-two windows of the Italianate section have bracketed crowns and there are paired eaves brackets at cornice line. A late nineteenth century Eastlake-inspired porch aligns the east façade. The front entrance consists of double-leaf doors flanked by engaged pilasters with a fanlight and low pediment above.

Late nineteenth century barn (contributing building) and a smaller outbuilding (contributing building), both sheathed with clapboards and covered with gabled, metal-clad roofs; wood-frame automobile garage (non-contributing building).

**10 Rolling Hill Way (non-contributing building), ca. 1993; 66.74-1-12.120**

Single-story manufactured home, consisting of a gable-roofed section and smaller gable-roofed projections. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**12 Rolling Hill Way (contributing building), ca. 1890; 66.74-1-12.200**

A late nineteenth century two-story carriage house with a gable roof and stone foundation, earlier associated with 8 Rolling Hill Way and since converted into a two-family housing unit.

**LIBERTY STREET**

*Liberty Street is a short, east-to-west aligned side street that extends westward from Main Street before terminating at the north-to-south alignment of Congress Street; it is the first of the principal side streets in the district moving from south to north. The alignment east of Main Street is not named Liberty Street but is instead identified as Old Arsenal Road.*

**3 Liberty Street (non-contributing building); ca. 1873 & later; 66.66-4-11.000**

“Scarlet Tanager.” Originally a cruciform plan, one-and-one-half story wood-frame construct, this building has undergone substantial alteration in more recent times. It has received several additions on the north and east elevations and most of the original windows and doors have been replaced. A ca. 1940s two-story addition extends to the east and a ca. 1971 one-story addition extends to the north. Windows appear to have originally been hung with two-over-two wood sash, of which only one remains. Slate shingles cover the roof excepting the north addition, and there are gabled dormers (ca. 1940s) on the original cross-shaped section. The building was built above a stone foundation and there are porches on the east and northwest sides of the house. The house was sheathed with aluminum siding in 1971. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

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One story, gable-roofed automobile garage (non-contributing building).

**7 Liberty Street (contributing building) ca. 1862 & later; 66.66-4-10.100**

Two story, wood frame and clapboard house with a cross-gabled slate roof and a two-story wing on the west elevation, a two story, metal-roofed wing on the north elevation, and a mid-twentieth century, one story, shed-roofed addition on the east elevation. Character-defining features include four brick chimneys, two-over-two wood sash windows, triangular windows in the peaks of the south and west-facing gables, and a more recent shed-roofed porch over the west entrance.

Wood frame barn with vertical board sheathing and side-gabled slate roof ca. 1900 (contributing building).

**9 Liberty Street (non-contributing building) ca. 1922 & later; 66.66-4-9.000**

One and one-half story, three bay, wood-frame and wood-shingled house with a mid-twentieth century, one story, shed-roofed addition and one story, shed-roofed garage on the west elevation. The end-gabled roof is of the jerkin-head type; the south-facing façade has a center entrance configuration and inset porch, and a shed-roofed dormer above the entrance; an exterior stone chimney is located on the east elevation. The porch and façade fenestration represent a substantial reworking of the original façade scheme. Stone foundation; asphalt shingle roof. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

**13 Liberty Street (contributing building) ca. 1880 & later; 66.66-4-8.000**

“Corner Cottage,” formerly associated with the Westport Inn and once the original clubhouse for the Westport golf course. One and one-half story, cross-gabled, wood-frame and wood-shingled house, built on a stone foundation. The three-bay east-facing facade has a central entrance and two-over-two wood sash windows, inclusive of a paired window corresponding with the upper story and a hip-roofed porch. Attached to the west elevation of the main cross-gabled block is a one and one-half story section, the former “Music Room” at the Westport Inn, which was added ca.1917-1918. The house has a mid-twentieth century, one story, shed-roofed garage attached to its west elevation. There is an additional, smaller, shed-roofed addition on the west elevation of the garage. A mid-twentieth century shed-roofed dormer is present on the west elevation of the rear section.

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**14 Liberty Street (contributing building) ca. 1900-10; 66.66-5-1.000**

Two story Queen Anne-style house, wood construction, with hipped roof with four intersecting cross gables. The principal entrance is located near the center of the east-facing façade, within the building's principal block, and adjacent to it is which is a projecting cross-gable section. A ca. 1910 two-story addition extends from the house's west elevation. The roof is covered with pressed metal shingles and the fenestration consists primarily of one-over-one wood sash windows and a smaller number of the Queen Anne-sash type. A hip-roofed porch with turned posts shields the front entrance; above it is a two-tiered bay window, the upper portion of which is gabled.

One-story garage with gable roof (non-contributing building)

**COUNTRY CLUB WAY**

*Country Club Way extends southwards from Liberty Street, before turning to the west, roughly halfway between Main Street and Congress Street. It provides access to the clubhouse and amenities of the Westport Country Club.*

**49 County Club Way (contributing building) ca. 1924 & later; 66.4-1-12.100**

“Westport Country Club.” The clubhouse of the Westport Country Club is a two story gambrel-roofed wood frame building of distinctive Dutch Colonial-style lines, oriented with its principal elevation facing southwards. The five-bay main block is flanked by lower one story, five-bay gable-roofed wings on its east and west elevations, and there is a mid-twentieth century, one-story addition that extends from the west wing. The principal central section has a three-bay façade consisting of evenly spaced tripartite windows, with three gable-roofed dormers at roof level corresponding with these bays. A brick chimney rises from the ridge of the main block. Fenestration consists of six-over-six wood sash windows in the east wing; tripartite units in the central block consisting of eight-over-eight wood sash flanked to either side by six-over-six wood sash; and two bands of one-over-one replacement sash windows in the west wing. A long porch extends along the south façade and communicates with a small porte-cochere feature near the southeast corner. The central section of the porch retains its original historic appearance; the extensions fronting the wings are ca. 1990s additions.

18-hole golf course (contributing site); swimming pool (contributing structure); two mid-twentieth century, one-story shed (two non-contributing buildings).

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**CONGRESS STREET**

*Congress Street is a short and relatively secluded north-to-south side street located one block west of Main Street, between the east-to-west alignments of Liberty Street and Stevenson Street.*

**3 Congress Street (contributing building) 1836 & later; 66.66-3-7.000**

“Colonial Cottage.” Two story Greek Revival-style house of brick construction with a two-story rear wing, also of brick construction, and a one-story rear addition, wood frame with shingles. The east-facing facade consists of the gable front of the main block, which features a freestanding portico consisting of four fluted Doric columns. The building was erected above a stone foundation and its fenestration consists primarily of six-over-six wood sash windows, with the exception of those twelve-over-eight wood sash windows located in the rear brick wing. A door on the north elevation is spanned by a five-light transom.

Wood frame gable-roofed barn with vertical wood board sheathing and standing-seam metal roof (contributing building).

**6 Congress Street (contributing building) ca. 1898 & later; 66.66-4-12.000**

One and one-half story wood-frame upright and ell type house with a one story, hip-roofed addition built into the southwest corner; there is a mid-twentieth century, one story, shed-roofed addition on the east elevation. Vinyl siding was applied over the wood clapboards after 1985. The building has a center entry, an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation, two-over-two wood sash windows, a gable-roofed dormer on the west façade of the wing, and a porch corresponding with the west façade of the main block.

One and one-half story, gable fronted, wood frame and clapboard outbuilding presently used as an automobile garage, ca. 1900 (contributing building); one story, gable-fronted wood frame and clapboard outbuilding, ca. 1900 (contributing building).

**NA Congress Street; 66.66-4-14.000**

Vacant land

**7 Congress Street (contributing building) ca. 1830/1858; 66.66-3-6.000**

One and one-half story, three-bay, brick Greek Revival-style house consisting of a one and one-half story main block with side entrance configuration, with a fully pedimented gable, slate roof, and two brick chimneys. The

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fenestration consists of a door with flanking sidelights, six-over-six wood sash windows, and a two-story bay window on the north elevation with two-over-two wood sash windows. Other character-defining features included wood shingles and paired eaves brackets. A two-story gabled addition erected ca. 1978 extends to the south; it is sheathed with clapboards and has six-over-six wood sash windows, a slate roof and wood cornice returns.

One and one-half story garage with a gable roof, ca. 1900 (contributing building); wrought-iron perimeter fence (contributing structure); paired cast-iron gate houses with pyramidal roofs (contributing structure).

**16 Congress Street (contributing building) 1874-76 & later; 66.66-4-16.000**

Two story, two bay, wood frame and clapboard end-gabled house, slate roofed, with an early twentieth century, one and one-half story gable-roofed wing on the north elevation and a more recent one-story addition on the east elevation of the wing. A porch with decorative millwork extends along the west-facing façade of the house and wing. The house, which was erected above a stone foundation, has two-over-two wood sash windows, a side entrance configuration, and an exterior cinder-block chimney on the south elevation.

**24 Congress Street (contributing building) ca. 1840 & later; 66.66-4-1.000**

Two story, three-bay, wood frame and clapboard vernacular Greek Revival-style house with a ca. 1900 two story, cross-gabled and slate roofed addition on the south elevation. The house has a two-story bay window (ca. 1870) on the east elevation, and a central entrance with a modern portico, a side-gabled roof with slate shingles on the north elevation and asphalt shingles on the south elevation. Other features include paired eaves brackets and a stone foundation.

One and one-half story slate barn with gable roof, slate shingles and vertical boards, ca. 1890 (contributing building); slate sidewalk, north side of property (contributing structure); one story, gable-roofed automobile garage (non-contributing building); in-ground swimming pool (non-contributing structure).

**WASHINGTON STREET**

*Washington Street is located on the east side of Main Street, between it and the lake shore. It extends eastward from Main Street, opposite Stevenson Road, towards the lake before turning sharply to the north and then again turning to the west to meet Main Street at a second point further to the north.*

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**11 Washington Street (contributing building) ca. 1876-80 & later; 66.66-6-6.000**

Two-story Second Empire-style wood frame and clapboard house with a ca. 1890 one and one-half story, gable-roofed addition on the north elevation, a ca. 1900 one story, gable-roofed addition on the west elevation of the first addition, and a more recent one story, hip-roofed addition on the south-facing façade. Windows are hung with four-over-four replacement sash and the mansard is roofed with slate. Notable character-defining features include pedimented dormer windows, conspicuous eaves bracketing, a porch on the east elevation with chamfered posts, and a balustrade on the roof that forms a balcony for the middle-bay of the second story.

Screened-in gazebo (non-contributing structure).

**14 Washington Street (contributing building) 1875-76 & later; 66.66-6-8.000**

Two story, three bay, Italianate-style house, frame construction with clapboard erected above a stone foundation, with a ca. 1880 two-story Italianate-style wing, built above a square plan, on the south elevation; there is also a one-story gable-roofed addition (ca. 1940) south of the first addition. The hipped roof is covered with slate shingles and the eaves are bracketed; an exterior brick chimney is present on the west elevation. Windows are hung with two-over-two wood sash with and have corresponding hoods and shutters. On the north slope of the roof there is a gabled dormer with an arched, louvered vent. Porches are located on the east, north and west elevations.

Stone retaining wall, north side of the property along Washington Street (contributing structure); two small gable-roofed sheds (non-contributing buildings).

**20 Washington Street (contributing building) 1939; 66.66-6-7.000**

“Westport Marina.” The Westport Marina is a large, utilitarian building consisting of a long one-story section, rectangular in plan, with a segmental-arched roof covered with standing-seam metal and walls sheathed with vinyl siding. Shed-roof additions are located on the east and west elevations of the main section, and there is a small, one story, gable-roofed addition attached to the north end of the east shed-roofed section. Entrances are on situated on the north elevation.

One-story shed with a gable roof and vertical wood boards (non-contributing building).



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**STEVENSON ROAD**

*Stevenson Road extends westward from Main Street, opposite Washington Street, intersecting with Harris Lane, Congress Street and Front Street as it does. It then continues in a westerly direction, tending slightly to the north, before turning more sharply to the southwest in the vicinity of the Westport Country Club, outside of the hamlet and district area.*

**1234 Stevenson Road (contributing building) 1877 & later; 66.66-4-3.000**

*The Inn on the Library Lawn.* Two story, wood frame and clapboard, Italianate-style commercial building, with a nine-bay façade fronting on and facing eastwards towards Main Street, and a shed-roofed addition on the west elevation. The façade is divided visually into three three-bay units each of which has a storefront at first-story level and three large equally spaced windows above; the outer upper story windows have decorative surrounds which are flat headed while those three windows in the center portion have rounded heads and corresponding decorative hoods. All are hung with tall two-over-two wood sash. The ca. 1930 storefronts, consisting of plate glass windows with multi-pane transoms and sidelights, are contained beneath a bell-cast roof; the eaves are denticulated and bracketed with larger brackets serving to define the three bays. The north elevation, fronting on Stevenson Road, has a large storefront bay and a portico sustained by Tuscan columns. The building was once an annex to the Westport Inn, known at that time as “Over-the-Way,” and the second floor of the building served for a time as the Masonic Hall.

Slate sidewalk, north side of the property (contributing structure).

**1228 Stevenson Road (contributing building) ca. 1830 & later; 66.66-4-2.000**

The main block, built before 1835, is a rectangular, two story, wood frame and clapboard construct with a four-bay clapboard facade. The side-gabled slate roof has cornice returns and there are louvered vents with shutters situated in both gables. The front door is spanned by a six-light transom and is flanked by attenuated engaged pilasters sustaining a pediment. On the west elevation there is a two-story brick addition, ca. 1865; a second one and one-half story addition dating to ca. 1959 was added to the south elevation of the first addition; it has a gable roof and three gabled dormers. Both the main section and the 1865 addition have six-over-six wood sash windows. A hip-roofed porch is located on the north façade of the first addition.

Slate sidewalk, north side of property along Washington Street (contributing structure); stone foundation from wheelwright and blacksmith shop demolished in the 1950s (contributing structure); ca. 1950 one story gable-roofed automobile garage (non-contributing building).

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**1215 Stevenson Road (contributing building) ca. 1833; 66.66-2-10.000**

“Eddy House.” Rectangular plan two-story transitional Federal and Greek Revival-style house of brick construction with rear wing, ca. 1890, and a second wing which engages its east elevation, ca. 1900. The main section has a gable-front orientation, the façade being two bays with side entrance configuration. There is a fanlight with sunburst-pattern louvers centered in the gable field, a motif which was also used above the entrance. Windows throughout are hung with six-over-six wood sash, and these are spanned by splayed brick lintels in the main section. The north wing has a gable roof and two interior brick chimneys; the second addition, which engages the east wall of the north wing, is also gable roofed and has a chimney corresponding with the east elevation. A hip-roofed porch was added to the east elevation of the main section ca. 1990, and it is continued along the north elevation of the second addition, replacing a similar porch removed in the 1970s.

One and one-half story gable-roofed carriage barn, ca. 1890, now used as an automobile garage, wood frame and sheathed with clapboards (contributing building); slate sidewalk south side of property along Washington Street (contributing structure).

**1212 Stevenson Road (contributing building) ca. 1834 & later; 66.66-3-4.000**

The original section of this house is a front gabled, three bay, rectangular plan, two story block with a slate roof and cornice returns. Windows in this section consist of twelve-over-twelve wood sash at first-story level and twelve-over-eight wood sash at second-story level. A later nineteenth century, two story, cross-gable wing extends eastward from the south side of the original section. On the east side of this addition is a two-story bay window with decorative bracketing. A second ca. 1950 addition, one and one-half stories, extends southwards from the rear of the house; it has a gable roof and expressed rafter tails. A third small one-story addition built ca. 1978 extends from the south elevation of the second addition. A porch wraps around the north façade and east elevation of the main block. The present wood shingles were added in the 1960s.

**1211 Stevenson Road (contributing building) ca. 1828 & later; 66.66-2-13.000**

One and one-half story, gable-fronted house of wood frame construction sheathed with composition shingles, with a one and one-half story cross-gabled addition, ca. 1890, on the north elevation, a later one-story addition on the east elevation, and a later one-story, hip-roofed addition at the southwest corner. Character-defining features include a side entrance configuration, two-over-two wood sash windows, three gable-roofed dormers on the east elevation, one gable and one shed roof dormer on the west elevation, a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the south façade and east elevation, and a Gothic-arched window in the gable field.

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One story, gable-roofed frame and clapboard outbuilding, ca. 1900 (contributing building); slate sidewalk along Washington Street (contributing structure).

**1206 Stevenson Road (non-contributing building) 1961; 66.66-3-3.000**

One and one-half story, three-bay, wood frame and clapboard house with a recessed, one story, gable-roofed wing on the west elevation. The house has a side gable roof and center entry. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

One story, one bay, gable-fronted automobile garage (non-contributing building).

**1205 Stevenson Road (contributing building) ca. 1865 & later; 66.66-2-14.000**

The original portion of this house is a cross-gabled, one and one-half story, wood frame and clapboard building; it has a one and one-half story, wood frame with clapboard addition on the east elevation dating to ca. 1921. The house, erected above a stone foundation, has two-over-two wood sash windows and three brick chimneys. A porch on the east elevation, dating to ca. 1921, is formed by flared extensions of the roof. Similar, contemporaneous porches are present on the north and west elevations, and there is also a wraparound porch (ca. 1921) at the southwest corner.

One and one-half story carriage house with a center gable over the south entrance and small rafter tails along the eaves, ca. 1900 (contributing building).

**1202 Stevenson Road (non-contributing building) 1958; 66.66-3-2.000**

One-story house, wood frame, sheathed with brick and clapboards, with a one story wing on the west elevation; it has a side-gable roof and offset entry. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**1193 Stevenson Road (contributing building) ca. 1825 & later; 66.66-3-10.100**

Two story, three bay, Federal-style house of brick construction with a two story, hip-roofed addition (ca. 1840-1870) on the west elevation and a ca. 1900 one story, gable roofed, wood frame with board-and-batten addition on the west elevation of the first addition. The house has a side entrance configuration with transom and sidelights, six-over-six wood sash windows with corresponding shutters, and a gable-fronted roof laid with slate. Character-defining features include a Late Victorian-era hip-roofed porch with Eastlake-style spindle-

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work that wraps around the south façade and east elevation, a shed-roofed porch on the south façade of the hip-roofed addition, a louvered fanlight in the gable field, and brick end chimneys.

Gable-fronted wood frame and clapboard barn with shed-roofed wings, two-over-two windows, metal roofing, and board-and-batten sheathing, ca. 1890 (contributing building).

**1192 Stevenson Road (contributing building) ca. 1905 & later; 66.66-3-9.112**

Two and one-half story, three bay, Colonial Revival-style house of wood-frame construction, set on large open parcel and recessed from the road. The central entrance on the north-facing façade has a portico sustained by Tuscan columns and there is a Palladian window motif above the front entrance, at second-story level. The hipped roof has hip-roofed dormers on the east, north and west facets, and there are two large brick chimneys flanking the dormer on the north facade. A hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and brackets runs along the east elevation, and there is a hipped roof section on the west elevation and an attached carport, ca. 1960s. The present aluminum siding dates to the 1960s.

One story, gable-roofed automobile garage, wood frame with shingles (contributing building).

**FRONT STREET**

*Front Street extends northwards from Stevenson Road, passing Orchard Terrace on the east and 1<sup>st</sup> Lane and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lane on the west before terminating.*

**3 Front Street (contributing building) ca. 1924 & later; 66.66-3-1.000**

One and one-half story, three bay, wood frame and clapboard house with a mid-twentieth century, two story, cross-gabled wing on the north elevation and a late twentieth century, one story, gable-roofed addition extending from the northwest corner of the wing. The house has a side entrance configuration, six-over-six wood sash windows, and a side-gabled roof. Character-defining features include a hip-roofed entry porch supported by four columns, a brick chimney, three hip-roofed dormers on the south elevation, a hip-roofed dormer on the west elevation of the wing, a hip-roofed dormer on the east elevation of the wing, and a shed-roofed porch (ca. 1973) over the door on the east elevation of the wing.

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**15 Front Street (contributing building) ca. 1938 & later; 66.66-1-4.000**

Two story, three bay, rectangular plan, wood frame and clapboard Colonial Revival-style house with a side gable roof. The central entrance on the east-facing façade is adorned with a pediment and sidelights, and there are stone steps leading to the door. There are two exterior end chimneys, that on the south elevation is stone while the north one is brick. A one-story automobile garage, attached to the north elevation of the house, and a porch on the west façade were both added in 1973.

**19 Front Street (contributing building) ca. 1921-22; 66.66-1-3.000**

One and one-half story stucco-clad Bungalow-type house side gable roof and six-over-one wood sash windows. The roof has wide, low pitch and there is a one-story porch on the east-facing façade with battered wood supports resting on brick piers. An extended shed-roofed dormer supported by battered wood posts forms a second-story balcony.

One story, front gable, wood frame automobile garage (non-contributing building).

**HARRIS LANE**

*Harris Lane extends northwards from Stevenson Road, passing Merrihew Lane to the east, and then Orchard Terrane to the west, before proceeding a short distance north, where it turns sharply to the west, and then south again before terminating at Orchard Terrace.*

**4 Harris Lane (contributing building) 1887-88 & later; 66.66-2-9.000**

“Westport Library.” One and one-half story building erected above an asymmetrical building with a cross-hipped roof. The building is of wood-frame construction with wood shingles and was erected above a stone foundation. Character-defining features include small, triangular-shaped dormers, a wide brick chimney on the south elevation, and an octagonal clock tower with flared pyramidal roof, brackets, and a corresponding weathervane. The clock tower and an addition were built in 1908, although part of the 1908 addition was removed in 1960.

The deed granting the Westport Library Association the land on which to build a library stipulated that the remainder of the land was to be maintained by the association as a park for the use of the people of Westport. The land to the east of the library remains undeveloped and functions, as stipulated, as a park (contributing site).

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**9 Harris Lane (non-contributing building) 1961; 66.66-2-11.000**

“Westport Post Office.” One-story utilitarian brick building erected above a square plan with window bands located on the east elevation. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**20 Harris Lane (contributing building) 1832; 66.66-2-7.100**

Two story Federal-style brick house with gable front orientation, three bay east-facing façade and side entrance configuration. The gabled roof is covered with slate shingles and the façade has wood cornice returns; windows are six-over-six wood sash. A chimney is located on the west elevation while a second chimney, offset, is located on the north elevation. An extended porch is located on the west elevation and dates to more recent times. The house was moved far to its present position from a location nearer to the road when it was realigned in 1970. It has nevertheless been deemed a contributing resource given its age, the quality of its construction, and the circumstances which led to its relocation.

One story garage, wood frame with clapboard (non-contributing building).

**32 Harris Lane (contributing building) 1922-23; 66.66-2-24.000**

Two story, square plan, three bay, hip-roofed Craftsman-type house with wide overhanging eaves and expressed rafter tails. The house is sheathed with wood shingles and there is a hip-roofed dormer with expressed rafter tails on the east-facing facade. A hip-roofed porch on the east façade also has expressed rafter tails and is supported by triple, squared wood posts set on brick piers. A one-story rear porch was enclosed in the 1970s.

One and one-half story automobile garage with a clipped gable roof and expressed rafter tails, ca. 1923 (contributing building).

**34 Harris Lane (contributing building) 1918 & later; 66.66-2-23.000**

One and one-half story, four-bay Bungalow-type dwelling with side-gabled roof and a central brick chimney. The house is sheathed with wood shingles and the windows consist primarily of nine-over-one wood sash. A porch on the east-facing façade was extended and enclosed in 1931, and it now contains the main entrance. There are mid-twentieth century shed-roofed dormers on the east and west sides of the roof. A gable-roofed addition was built on the west elevation of the house in 1932.

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One story, gable roof, wood frame and shingle automobile garage, ca. 1918 (contributing building).

**36 Harris Lane (contributing building) 1923-24; 66.66-2-22.000**

“Camp Bliss.” Two story, three bay, Colonial Revival-style house, wood frame construction with wood shingles, erected above a stone foundation. The house has a side entrance configuration and one-over-one wood sash windows. The side gable roof has cornice returns and a central brick chimney. A hip-roofed porch on the east-facing façade has battered square wood supports, and there is an enclosed porch on the west elevation.

One story, one-bay automobile garage with a gable roof, wood shingle sheathing and an asymmetrical one and one-half story addition to the west (contributing building).

**39 Harris Lane (contributing building) ca. 1910 & later; 66.66-2-21.000**

One and one-half story, wood frame and shingled house with a gable-front section and a later wing. Formerly a barn for the property to the immediate south (9 Orchard Terrace, 66/66-2-17.000), the building was converted to a guest cottage ca. 1930. The gable roof is raised on the north elevation, and there is an exterior stone chimney on the west elevation. There is also an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation of the one-bay south wing. The wrap-around porch on the east and north elevations was enclosed in 1965.

**ORCHARD TERRACE**

*Orchard Terrace is located west of Main Street and north of Stevenson Road; it is aligned on an east-to-west axis and is framed by Harris Lane to the east and Front Street to the west.*

**15 Orchard Terrace (contributing building) ca. 1910 & later; 66.66-2-19.000**

Two story, wood frame and shingle, Colonial Revival-style house with a cross-gambrel roof with flared eaves. Windows are largely hung with one-over-one wood sash, and there is a ca. 1930 shed-roofed porch on the north elevation. A mid-twentieth century, one story, shed-roofed addition extends from the northwest corner, and a mid-twentieth century, two story, shed-roofed addition extends from the southwest corner.

One story, wood frame, gable-roofed carriage house (contributing building).

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**11 Orchard Terrace (contributing building) ca. 1905; 66.66-2-18.000**

Two story, four bay, wood-frame house with clipped gable roof. There are brackets under the eaves on the south elevation and shed-roofed dormers on the east and west pitches of the roof. The house was built above a stone foundation and is sheathed with wood shingles. The majority of the windows are sixteen-over-one wood sash; however, there are some windows on the first floor with intersecting pointed-arched sash. A hip-roofed porch with wide Tuscan columns wraps around the southeast corner of the house, and there is a squared bay window on the south-facing façade and a small, inset porch at the southwest corner with a corresponding Tuscan column. A two-story oriel window adorns the east elevation and there is a one-story portico over the rear entrance, on the north elevation.

One and one-half story wood-frame and shingled carriage barn with a gable roof covered with pressed metal shingles, ca. 1905 (contributing building).

**10 Orchard Terrace (contributing building) 1923; 66.66-2-12.000**

Two story, square plan, hip-roofed Mission-style house with wide overhanging eaves which, on the north, east and west elevations, are interrupted by arched parapet walls. The house is sheathed with non-historic shingles and was built on a stone foundation. Windows consist of nine-over-one wood sash and a smaller number of casements. A porch with a rounded parapet shelters the offset entry on the north-facing façade. A one story shed-roof addition, ca. 1990s, is located on the west elevation and connects the house to a one story gable-roofed automobile garage to the southwest. While not confirmed the house may be a pre-manufactured catalog house.

**9 Orchard Terrace (contributing building) ca. 1902 & later; 66.66-2-17.000**

Two story, wood frame and clapboarded Queen Anne-style house with asymmetrical massing and footprint; the intersecting roof is hipped on the south-facing facade and gabled with cornice returns on the north and east elevations. There is an octagonal tower with a pyramidal roof at the southwest corner of the façade and a porch supported by Tuscan columns. An intersecting gable with cornice returns and a pent roof is present on the south pitch of the roof, beneath which is a balcony with Tuscan columns, directly above the first-story porch. There is a later, one story, shed-roofed addition on the west elevation.



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**5 Orchard Terrace (contributing building) ca. 1920 & later; 66.66-2-16.000**

One and one-half story Bungalow-type dwelling, wood frame construction with shingles and low-pitched gable roof; windows consist of both six-over-one and nine-over-one wood sash. There is a long shed-roofed dormer on the north pitch of the roof, corresponding with the principal elevation. An inset porch on the south elevation has shingled supports, and a gable forms a central balcony above the porch. Two brick chimneys rise from the roofline.

Small one-story, gable-roofed outbuilding, wood frame with clapboards, ca. 1920 (contributing building).

**3 Orchard Terrace (contributing building) 1909; 66.66-2-15.000**

Two story, three bay, hip-roofed Colonial Revival-style house with two brick chimneys and hip-roofed dormers on the north and south elevations. The first story is sheathed with clapboard and the second story is sheathed with wood shingles. A wood belt course serves to visually separate the first and second stories. Windows consist primarily of six-over-six wood sash, and there is a small portico which shelters the main entrance on the south-facing façade. A two story, screened-in porch is a conspicuous feature of the east elevation.

One story, wood frame and clapboard, side-gabled automobile garage with office space on the west end, ca. 1909 (contributing building); small one-story shed, wood frame with clapboards (non-contributing building).

**OLD ARSENAL ROAD**

*Old Arsenal Road is located east of Main Street and is a loop that intersects with the latter at two points, the northernmost of which is situated directly opposite Liberty Street. The curving eastern portion of the road provides access to properties located on the lake shore.*

**5 Old Arsenal Road (non-contributing building) 1999; 66.74-2-1.000**

This two story, gable-ended house of generic Colonial Revival-style lines was built in recent times near the site of an older nineteenth century house which is no longer extant. It has a three bay south-facing façade which is spanned by a hip-roofed porch. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

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**8 Old Arsenal Road (non-contributing building) ca. 1980; 66.74-2-2.000**

One story, low profile, asymmetrically massed wood-frame house sheathed in vertical wood boards with stone veneering. The low-pitched gable roof and broad flat chimneys evoke the Prairie School aesthetic. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**20 Old Arsenal Road (contributing building) ca. 1920; 66.74-2-3.000**

One and one-half story, cross-gabled house with a one and one-half story addition on the south elevation. The addition has a hip-roofed porch on its west elevation and there is a shed roof dormer on the north elevation. There is also a later shed-roofed addition on the north elevation. The house was built above a fieldstone foundation and there is an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation; it has replacement windows and asbestos siding.

**24 Old Arsenal Road (contributing building) ca. 1930; 66.66-6-15.000**

One and one-half story house with flared gambrel roof and one and one-half story wing on the north elevation. There is a fieldstone masonry chimney on the west elevation, a shed roof dormer on the west elevation of the wing, and a later enclosed, shed-roofed porch on the west elevation of the wing. A squared bay window is present on the west elevation.

**62 Old Arsenal Road (contributing building) ca. 1920; 66.66-6-9.222**

“Knoll Cottage.” One and one-half story, wood frame and vinyl-sided house with a one-story, hip-roofed addition on the north elevation. The house has a gable roof with jerkin heads, a center brick chimney, nine-over-nine and six-over-six wood sash windows, hip-roofed dormers on the south and north elevations, a modern, hip-roofed entrance hood on the south-facing façade, and a two-story porch on the east elevation, the second story of which is screened in. The house was originally a rental cottage for the Westport Inn.

**65 Old Arsenal Road (contributing building), ca. 1800 & later; 66.66-6-26.000**

Two story, five bay, wood frame dwelling with end-gable orientation and central entrance, with a two-story addition to the east added between 1858 and 1876. The house, which is sheathed with clapboard, was erected above a stone foundation. It retains six-over-six wood sash windows, three equally spaced shed-roof dormers punctuating the west roof pitch of the main block and two exterior brick end-wall chimneys. A two-story bay window is located east of the chimney on the south elevation and a hip-roofed porch of Italianate-style characteristics is located on the west façade, corresponding with the central entrance. The east addition has a

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two-story porch on both its north and south elevations and two shed-roof dormers on the south side of the gable roof.

One and one-half story wood frame and clapboarded and shingled guest cottage, ca. 1900; it has a side-gabled, slate-shingled roof, a central entrance on the north elevation with a shingled and pedimented portico, and two-over-two wood sash windows (contributing building).

**MERRIHEW LANE**

*Merrihew Lane is a short residential street located north of, and aligned parallel with, Stevenson Road; it runs westward from Main Street before terminating at Harris Lane and has one associated district property.*

**2 Merrihew Lane (contributing building) 1825; 66.66-2-8.000**

Two story, five bay, Federal-style house of brick construction, oriented with its façade facing eastwards and located on a rise of land, with a one-story gable roof wing on the south elevation and a smaller one story board-and-batten garage situated on the south elevation of the wing. The side-gabled slate roof has imbricated fish-scale shingles framed above and below by single rows of square-shaped shingles. Additional character-defining features include brick end chimneys, wood sills and lintels, a center entrance configuration (main block), and a one-story porch on east façade of the wing.

Two story, hip-roofed wood frame and clapboard Italianate-style carriage house with paired eaves brackets and cupola, ca. 1880 (contributing building); cut-stone retaining wall on the east boundary of the property along Main Street (contributing structure).

**BRIDGE VIEW LANE**

*A short spur street that extends southwards from Washington Street, east of Main Street, and north of the north spur of Bay Breeze Way.*

**5 Bridge View Lane (contributing building), ca. 1830/1890 & 1925; 66.66-6.2.000**

Wood-frame dwelling erected above an L-shaped plan, gable ended, with a two-story covered porch located where the two connected blocks engage with one another. The tiered porch has a gable roof and was oriented with southwesterly exposure; it has unfluted Tuscan columns and solid paneled wood screens. Windows include those of a conventional nature with two-over-one sash and, corresponding with the porch, larger

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windows with narrow multi-paned sash above larger plate glass sashes. A corbelled brick chimney rises from the rear of the north block while a large rustic chimney is located on the gable end of the south block. Stone foundation; wood siding, porch, trim and windows; asphalt roof.

**FLEUR DE LYS WAY**

*A short spur road that extends westward from Champlain Avenue, south of the Sisco Street-Fire Fly Lane intersection, and past Marks Road to provide access to two waterfront properties; it has one associated district property.*

**12 Fleur De Lys Way (contributing building), ca. 1850 & ca. 1930; 66.58-2-8.200**

“William B. Marks House.” Wood-frame dwelling, two stories, with hipped roof main block, enclosed hip-roofed porches, and a hip-roofed *porte-cochere* with battered and shingled posts. The building’s exterior conveys Arts & Crafts style modifications rendered in the early twentieth century. The eaves of all sections have expressed rafter tails which form a unifying aesthetic element. Exterior sheathing consists of wood shingles with wood paneling below; windows are varied and include two-over-two wood sash, diamond-pane casements, six-light paired wood casements, and a 36-light window located adjacent to the *porte-cochere*. Other features include eyebrow-type dormers and multiple brick chimneys.

**FIRE FLY LANE**

*Fire Fly Lane is in essence a continuation of the Sisco Street east of its intersection with Champlain Avenue; it has two associated district properties.*

**3 Fire Fly Lane (contributing building), ca. 1839 & ca. 1900; 66.58-2-6.000**

Two story hip-roofed dwelling, erected above a square plan with its principal elevation facing south towards Fire Fly Lane. The south-facing façade has an entrance and paired window at first story level and two windows at second-story level, all hung with two-over-two wood sash. The entrance, which is fitted with a later glazed door, nevertheless retains its original Greek Revival-style configuration with narrow rectangular glazed transom and sidelights; the boxed and ogee-form cornice also appear to date to the original building campaign. The present verandah, which aligns the west, south and east elevations, is of distinctive Late Victorian-era design with turned and bracketed posts and distinctive rectilinear railing. Stone foundation; wood trim and cornices; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt roofing (metal on the verandah roof).

Hip-roofed automobile garage, ca. 1945 (non-contributing building).

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**4 Fire Fly Lane (non-contributing building), ca. 1953; 66.58-2-5.000**

Gable-roofed dwelling with stone veneer, segmentally arched door and window openings, expressed rafter tails, stone chimney and cupola; a two-bay attached garage faces north towards Fire Fly Lane. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**HARBOUR VIEW TERRACE**

*A residential side street aligned on a north-to-south alignment between Main Street, to the south, and Sisco Street to the north.*

**4 Harbour View Terrace (contributing building), ca. 1840; 66.57-3-10.012**

Brick masonry dwelling with gable-front orientation, three-bays wide by three-bays deep on the west flank elevation, oriented to face southwards to Main Street; there is additionally a frame wing with pent roof located against the rear wall. Brick was laid up in common bond with rectangular-shaped lintels spanning the apertures. A broad verandah with square piers aligns the principal elevation and is extended along the east flank. The eaves project considerably beyond the wall plane, and the cornices lack returns on the south-facing façade. Centered within the gable field is a triangular-shaped vent with wood louvers in an outward radiating pattern, a characteristic Greek Revival-style feature in the region. Windows are hung with six-over-six wood sash, and the offset principal entrance has paneled jambs and glazed transom. Stone foundation; wood trim; standing-seam metal roof.

**3 Harbour View Terrace (contributing building), ca. 1860; 66.57-2-34.000**

Small story-and-a-half dwelling of the “mechanic’s cottage” type, with gable-fronted orientation and rear wing a portion of which extends along the main block’s east elevation. This dwelling lacks significant architectural elaboration but largely conveys its historic form and appearance. A corbelled brick chimney rises from the principal section and there is additionally a concrete block chimney. Stone foundation; wood clapboard siding and trim; corrugated metal roofing.

This property contains three sheds, all ca. 2000 (non-contributing buildings).

**NA Harbour View Terrace 66.57-3-9.010**

Vacant land

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**9 Harbour View Terrace (contributing building), ca. 1925; 66.57-2-33.002**

One story gambrel-roofed dwelling, wood frame construction, with large gable-roofed sleeping porch extending from the principal roof on the east-facing façade; there is additionally a wing which extends from the rear, west, elevation. The sleeping porch extends out over a screened porch which aligns the full width of the east façade, and which shields the door, a window, and a three-sided bay window. Character-defining exterior features include a large exterior rustic stone chimney, shingled posts used form the porch and sleeping porch, and molded wood cornices. Wood clapboard siding and trim; asphalt roofing.

Wood-frame automobile garage, ca. 1995 (non-contributing building).

Wood-frame residential dependency, ca. 1925 (contributing building).

**15 Harbour View Terrace (contributing building), ca. 1920; 66.57-2-32.000**

Wood frame one-story dwelling with hipped roof and compact plan, oriented to face eastwards towards the street. The principal elevation is three-bays wide with center entrance, these bays being spanned by a hip-roofed porch with turned posts and rectilinear railing. Hip-roofed dormers with paired windows are present on all four elevations. Although the building's exterior is fitted with synthetic siding the house retains its overall historic form, fenestration pattern, and some wood trim. Stone foundation; asphalt roofing.

Wood-frame shed, ca. 1940 (contributing building).

Wood-framed residential dependency, ca. 1985 (non-contributing building).

**17 Harbour View Terrace (contributing building), ca. 1910; 66.57-2-31.000**

Two story wood-frame dwelling of Queen Anne-style characteristics, oriented to face east towards the street, with asymmetrical plan and massing, gable-front orientation and angled corner bay with secondary gable aligned with ridge parallel to that of the principal gable. A portion of the façade is spanned by a hip-roofed porch sustained by short Tuscan columns, which are unfluted and have exaggerated *entasis*. The porch shields a glazed-and-paneled door astride of which is a large plate glass window with diamond-pane transom above. The principal windows have wood casings with molded crowns and are hung with one-over-one sash; both molded friezes and cornices remain intact. An intersecting gable-roofed section extends from the north elevation. Stone foundation; wood siding and trim; asphalt roofing (metal on front porch).

Wood-frame automobile garage, ca. 1940 (contributing building).

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**NA Harbour View Terrace 66.57-3-8.000**

Vacant land

**18 Harbour View Terrace (contributing building), ca. 1910; 66.57-3-7.000**

Two story wood-frame dwelling, erected above a square plan, with hipped roof and angled corner bay, oriented to face west towards the street. The façade is spanned by hip-roofed porch, which is supported by square-shaped piers with decorative brackets, and between which are aligned sections of railing with turned balusters. A large dormer with slender paired windows, gable roof and intact molded cornices is centered in the roof of the principal elevation; brick chimneys rise from the north and south roof slopes. Principal windows are hung with one-over-sash with wood surrounds with molded crowns. Wood details include a molded frieze and cornices. Stone foundation; wood siding and trim; asphalt roofing.

Wood-frame shed, ca. 1940 (contributing building).

**19 Harbour View Terrace (contributing building), ca. 1921; 66.57-2-30.000**

Log cabin of saddle-notch construction with L-shaped plan and distinctive Adirondack-style rustic features, oriented to face eastwards to the street. The building features a full array of rustic design devices including a porch with cedar pole posts, log railing, and woven-sapling panels below the porch surface, which screen the foundation from view; two stone exterior chimneys, positioned on the north and south elevations; and expressed pole-rafter tails. Windows are hung with six-over-six wood sash.

Wood-frame shed, ca. 1958 (non-contributing building).

**20 Harbour View Terrace (contributing building), ca. 1925; 66.57-3-6.000**

Large, two story wood-frame dwelling, gable roofed and largely self-contained, erected above a rectangular shaped plan with gable-front orientation. The building exhibits modest Colonial Revival-features as expressed in its relative symmetry and a prominent Palladian window, which is centered in the bale field and which has diamond-pane sash in its central, round-arched unit. The façade's first story is spanned by a hip-roofed porch support by chamfered piers and has a knee-wall enclosure formed of vertical wood boards. The entrance is slightly offset with a conventional window to one side and tripartite window opposite. The south-facing elevation has asymmetrical fenestration and a secondary entrance situated beneath a pent-roofed hood. A

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brick chimney with corbelled top rises from the roof ridge. Although the exterior has synthetic siding the building retains an abundance of historic-period features; asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Wood-frame carriage barn/automobile garage, gable-fronted, with overhead garage door, and original human door, loft doors and window, ca. 1925 & later (contributing building).

**23 Harbour View Terrace (non-contributing building), ca. 1957; 66.57-2-29.000**

Small wood-frame bungalow, gable-front orientation with enclosed porch, and of largely non-descript physical characteristics. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**24 Harbour View Terrace (contributing building), ca. 1890; 66.57-3-1.000**

Wood-frame dwelling of the upright-and-wing type consisting of a story-and-a-half gable-front section and a one-story wing with rear lean-to that extends to the north. The main block is two-bays wide on its principal west-facing elevation with offset entrance and window at first-story level and a paired window above. The southern portion of the main block features a cutaway bay that is incorporated into a porch which spans that elevation, and which is continued onto the façade, where it shields the entrance; the porch is hip-roofed and sustained by square piers. Although covered with aluminum siding, the house retains its basic historic form and fenestration pattern, along with two porches, one of which spans the front of the wing. Stone foundation; aluminum siding; corrugated metal roofing.

One-bay carriage barn/automobile garage, ca. 1890 & later (contributing building).

**27 Harbour View Terrace (non-contributing building), ca. 1890; 66.57-2-28.000**

Large two-story, wood-frame dwelling with cross-gabled roof, oriented to face eastwards towards the street. The house has been substantially aggrandized and altered in more recent times, including additions on the north and east sides, and the original fenestration scheme has been in large measure altered. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

**CHESTNUT WAY**

*A short cul-de-sac road which provides access to four properties from Sisco Street, inclusive of two parcels that otherwise lack direct communication with either Sisco Street or Main Street to the south.*



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**3 Chestnut Way (contributing building), ca. 1900; 66.57-2-17.000**

Small wood-frame bungalow with distinctive Craftsman-style details including a cobblestone-foundation and slap-dash stucco exterior finish. The principal elevation is oriented westward, to face the street, and is fronted by an intersecting gable-roofed porch which shields the principal entrance.

**7 Chestnut Way (contributing building), ca. 1870 & 1920; 66.57-2-18.000**

Wood-frame dwelling consisting of earlier story-and-a-half block with rear lean-to, to which was added ca. 1940 a broad hip-roofed porch with enclosed second-story sleeping porch, which conceals the upper portion of the original gable-front façade. The porch is sustained by square wood piers and is carried around to the west elevation, where it engages with a projecting wing on that side. Character-defining features include two-over-two wood window sash, which is also employed on the sleeping porch, shed-roofed dormers, rectilinear wood porch railing, and a brick chimney on the east elevation. Stone foundation; wood siding and trim; asphalt roofing.

Wood-frame shed, ca. 1980 (non-contributing building).

**VAUGHAN WAY**

*Vaughan Way is a short north-to-south lane that extends southwards from Sisco Street, east of Chestnut Way. The southern boundary of its southernmost property, 17 Vaughn Way, abuts the rear lot lines of properties located on the north side of Main Street. The entrance to Vaughn Way is marked by a pair of low rubble stone piers (contributing objects).*

**11 Vaughn Way (non-contributing building), ca. 1955; 66.57-2-22.000**

This property consists of a small wood-frame house, gable-roofed, that is non-contributing due to age.

**NA Vaughn Way, 66.57-2-23.000**

Vacant land

**17 Vaughan Way (contributing building), ca. 1939; 66.57-2-21.000**

This property is discreetly located at the south end of Vaughn Way and could not be accessed; it consists of a dwelling and an outbuilding.

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**EAGLE LANE**

*Eagle Lane is a residential side street that extends in a southerly direction from Main Street, east of that road's intersection with Sisco Street. This portion of the building list moves north to south down the east side of the street, and then south to north along the west side, back to its intersection with Main Street.*

**3 Eagle Lane (contributing building), ca. 1880 & later; 66.57-2-50.000**

Two story wood-frame commercial building with gable-front orientation northwards towards Main Street, three bays wide by two bays deep on the west flank elevation. Although converted in more recent times into a residence, the building retains its basic self-contained historic form and two large plate-glass show windows on the façade, which flank the center entrance. A two-tiered porch spans the façade; it has rectilinear wood railing, square posts and exposed framing. Stone foundation; wood sash windows and porch; vinyl siding.

**5 Eagle Lane (contributing building), ca. 1900 & later; 66.65-1-14.001**

Story-and-a-half wood-frame commercial building, L-shaped, consisting of an elongated gable-roof section oriented with its roof ridge on an east-west axis, and an attached shed-roofed addition that abuts the former's northwest corner. Both sections are oriented westwards towards the road and each has a large vehicular bay at first-story level. The shed-roofed section has an overhead door to one side of which is a human door, in addition to an offset loft door; a cantilevered hood shields a small loading deck on the south elevation. The gable-roofed section has large paired plank doors flanked by windows hung with one-over-one sash, in addition to a gable window with one over one sash centered under the ridge. The westernmost portion of this section originally functioned as a blacksmith's shop but later functioned as a lime-storage shed. Stone and concrete foundation; wood sash windows, siding, and doors; metal roofing.

**7 Eagle Lane (contributing building), ca. 1880; 66.65-1-24.000**

Story-and-a-half wood-frame dwelling of the upright-and-wing type with irregular footprint, consisting of a front-facing main block with three-bay façade with center entrance; a one-bay ell that extends southwards, and which is fronted by a pent-roofed enclosure; and a rear one-story block with pent roof. The first-story of the main block is spanned by a pent-roofed porch with rectilinear wood porch elements; wide square-shaped windows with two-over-two sash flank the entrance, which is fitted with a non-historic glazed-and-paneled door, and there are two windows with two-over-two sash at half-story level. Stone foundation; wood-sash and vinyl windows; aluminum and wood siding; metal roofing.

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**11 Eagle Lane (contributing building), ca. 1880 & later; 66.65-1-23.000**

Story-and-a-half wood-frame dwelling of the upright-and-wing type, modestly scaled, with full-width front porch. The façade is two bays wide and spanned by the porch, which has a hipped roof, square piers, and plain frieze and cornice. Siding is clapboard with a narrow reveal. A large rectangular-shaped window is located in the gable field of the upright section, while a gable-roofed dormer is located in the ell. Although some alterations are apparent, the building nevertheless retains its basic form and wood components inclusive of porch and siding. Stone foundation; vinyl windows; wood siding and porch components; asphalt roofing.

**13 Eagle Lane (non-contributing building), ca. 1880 & later; 66.65-1-22.000**

Story-and-a-half wood-frame dwelling of upright-and-wing design, modestly scaled, consisting of a gable-front block, an end-gabled ell, an enclosed front porch, and small additions on the south and east-facing elevations. The façade is two bays wide, with the entrance being via the porch that spans the ell. A wood-porch, non-historic, extends from the south elevation and is covered by a pent roof. The original upright-and-wing design remains interpretable; vinyl siding and windows have nevertheless been added, including large windows on the front-facing gable of the upright section. Stone foundation; vinyl windows and siding; asphalt roofing. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

**13 Eagle Lane; 66.65-1-21.000**

Vacant land associated with house at 13 Eagle Lane

**19 Eagle Lane (non-contributing building); ca. 1915 & later; 66.65-1-20.000**

Story-and-a-half wood-frame dwelling of the upright-and-wing type, modestly scaled, with full-width enclosed front porch and small south-facing addition. The façade is two bays wide and spanned by the porch, which has a hipped roof, and which has been enclosed and glazed. The principal entrance is located on the south side of the porch and is accessed by means of a non-historic deck of wood construction; a concrete block chimney rises from the south elevation of the upright section. Stone foundation; vinyl siding and windows; concrete-block chimney; metal roofing. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

Small wood-frame outbuilding, gable roofed (non-contributing building)

**NA Eagle Lane; 66.65-1-19.000**

Vacant land

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**NA Eagle Lane; 66.65-1-18.000**

Vacant land

**22 Eagle Lane (non-contributing building), ca. 1950; 66.65-1-15.003**

Large wood-frame dwelling with three sections and L-shaped footprint, oriented to face eastwards, towards the street. The house is set back from the street and fronted by a large paved turnaround driveway. Non-contributing due to age.

**18 Eagle Lane (contributing building), ca. 1880 & later; 66.65-1-13.000**

Story-and-a-half wood-frame dwelling of the upright-and-wing type with irregular footprint, consisting of a front-facing main block with two-bay façade and offset entrance; a one-bay ell that extends northwards, and pent-roofed additions on the south and west sides. The façade is spanned by a wraparound porch that aligns the full width of the upright block and a second entrance corresponding with the wing; its roof is sustained by slender wood posts between which are aligned sections of rectilinear wood railing. The house is sided with wood clapboard with a narrow reveal and has corresponding corner boards and boxed wood cornices. Windows and doors have been replaced. Stone foundation; wood siding, porch components, and cornices; metal roofing.

**16 Eagle Lane (contributing building), ca. 1920; 66.65-1-12.000**

Small one-story dwelling of wood-frame construction with gable-front orientation, self-contained, and erected above a rectangular-shaped plan. The façade is spanned by an enclosed porch with center door and flanking, paired one-over-one windows. Concrete foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt roofing.

**14 Eagle Lane (non-contributing building); ca. 1880 & later; 66.65-1-11.000**

Story-and-a-half wood-frame dwelling with later two-story block constructed at rear, built above a rectangular footprint. The front block is gable-ended and two-bays wide, with the rear block being positioned behind with its roof ridge set perpendicular to the front portion. A wraparound porch extends across the front and north-facing side elevation; a portion of it, at the southeast corner, has been enclosed. Two gable-roofed dormers are symmetrically located on the façade. The rear addition dates to more recent times and the front block has been sided with vinyl and has vinyl replacement sash. Stone and concrete foundation; vinyl siding and windows; asphalt roofing. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

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**12 Eagle Lane (contributing building), ca. 1880; 66.65-1-10.000**

Wood-frame story-and-a-half dwelling consisting of an end-gabled front block and rear wing, aligned with its roof ridge perpendicular to that of the front block. The façade is two-bays wide and spanned by a full-width, hip-roofed porch, a portion of which has been enclosed and fitted with a large picture window; the entrance is located on the north-facing wall of the enclosed section, astride of which is a window. A gable-roofed dormer is centered on the front elevation, and a brick chimney with corbelled top rises from the south elevation, through the eaves. Stone and concrete-block foundation; wood-shingle siding; asphalt roofing.

**10 Eagle Lane (non-contributing building), ca. 1880 & later; 66.65-1-9.000**

Wood-frame dwelling consisting of a narrow story-and-a-half front block and larger two-story rear section, both with gable roofs with parallel ridges. It appears the rear block represents the substantial aggrandizement of the dwelling as depicted on Sanborn fire insurance maps. Stone and concrete foundation; wood siding; wood and vinyl windows; metal roofing. Non-contributing due to alterations/physical integrity.

Wood-frame barn with vertical wood siding and metal roofing, ca. 1880 (contributing building)

**4 Eagle Lane (contributing building), ca. 1905; 66.65-1-8.000**

Large wood-frame dwelling of the American Foursquare type, two bays wide by two bays deep, with broad hip-roofed verandah support by turned posts with sections of rectilinear railing aligned between. The principal elevation was oriented to face northwards to Main Street, with the east-facing Eagle Lane serving as a secondary elevation. The house is largely lacking in architectural elaboration save for the verandah. Walls are sheathed with narrow wood clapboard and the roof is punctuated on all four slopes by hip-roofed dormers. Windows have one-over-one sash. The principal cornice and that of the porch is boxed but unmolded. Stone foundation; wood siding and trim; asphalt roofing (corrugated metal on the porch).

Wood-frame barn, ca. 1905 (contributing building).

**SUNNY SIDE WAY**

*Sunnyside Way is a short residential side street that extends in an easterly direction from Main Street, between the south spur of Old Arsenal Road, to the north, and Worman Road, to the south.*

**NA Sunny Side Way; 66.74.-2-8.200**

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**NA Sunny Side Way; 66.74-2-9.100**

Vacant land

**19 Sunny Side Way (contributing building), ca. 1870 & later; 66.74-2-10.100**

Large wood-frame, cross-gabled dwelling consisting of a two-story main block oriented to face eastwards, towards the lake, with its roof ridge on a north-south axis; and a large ell that extends to the west, also two stories in height, these combining to form an irregular footprint. The principal east-facing elevation has a central intersecting gable and flanking smaller gable-roofed dormers; there is a large sleeping porch centered on that elevation, which is positioned above an open porch with lathe-turned posts. Extending from the northeast corner and positioned diagonally in relation to the roof ridges of the front block and ell, is a gable-roofed porch, which is glazed. Two brick chimneys with corbelled tops and stone caps rise from the roof of the main block. Both sections are mainly sheathed in clapboard, with patterned shingles used for the front-facing central intersecting gable and the glazed porch. Stone foundation; wood siding, cornices, porch components and trim; brick chimneys; asphalt roofing.

**23 Sunny Side Way (contributing building); ca. 1900; 66.74-2-9.200**

Wood-frame dwelling, one-story with tall gable roof, oriented to face eastwards towards the lake with its roof ridge on a north-south axis. The west elevation, that which faces towards Sunny Side Way, has a gable-front orientation with asymmetrical windows of varied scale and sash type, inclusive of those with diamond-pane sash; the first story is sheathed with clapboard while the gable is finished with patterned wood shingling. A large wraparound verandah with wood posts and railing fronts the east lake-front elevation and is continued around to the north elevation, where the principal entrance is located. Above this verandah is a large sleeping room that extends in a northerly direction from the tall sloping roof of the main block; it has expressed rafter tails, a jerkin-head gable, and tripartite windows on three sides. A shed-roof projection is present on the south-facing elevation, and a brick chimney with corbelled top rises from that side of main block's gable, just behind the roof ridge. Stone foundation; wood siding, shingles, porch details, windows, and cornices; brick chimney; asphalt roofing.

**NA Sunnyside Way; 66.74-2-11.000**

Vacant land

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**WORMAN LANE**

*Worman Road is a residential side street that extends in an easterly direction from Main Street, between Sunnyside Lane, to the north, and Windward Circle, to the south.*

**5 Worman Lane (non-contributing building), ca. 1962; 66.74-2-12.100**

Single-story wood-frame house, gable ended, of simple Ranch-type characteristics. Non-contributing due to age/outside period of significance.

**25 Worman Lane (contributing building), ca. 1930; 66.75-1-1.000**

Two-story house of Arts & Crafts characteristics, wood-frame construction, with intersecting jerkin-head gable roof, with one-story gable-roofed wing extending from the west elevation, and a large open deck on the lake-front side. The exterior of the main section features clapboard with a narrow reveal at first-story level with patterned wood shingles above. A large rustic stone exterior chimney rises from the west-facing elevation, adjacent to which, on the south-facing elevation, is a three-sided bay window. Windows are of varied scale and treatment and include a second-story tripartite window that is centered above the south-facing bay window. Stone foundation; wood siding, cornices and trim; wood-sash and replacement windows; stone chimney; asphalt roofing.

**39 Worman Lane (contributing building), ca. 1901; 66.75-1-2.000**

Wood-frame dwelling of Arts & Crafts characteristics with complex intersecting jerkin-head gable roof, erected above an irregular plan and located close to the lakeshore. The west-facing elevation, that which fronts on Worman Lane, has two jerkin-head gables that intersect with the main roofline and a central porch with wood posts and curvilinear-sawn braces; the door, of a glazed-and-paneled Arts & Crafts type, is shielded by the porch, and a second porch of similar characteristics is present on the north-facing elevation. Windows include a tripartite band with nine-light sash at first-story level, towards the northwest corner, and a projecting bay window on the opposite side of the elevation; second-story windows include single and paired units hung with six-over-one sash. The exterior sheathing is variegated and consists of clapboard with narrow reveal and patterned wood shingles. Stone foundation; wood siding, porch components and windows; asphalt roofing.

**47 Worman Lane (contributing building), ca. 1933; 66.75-1-3.000**

Small wood-frame dwelling of seasonal camp characteristics, one-story, with gable roof, erected on an H-shaped plan. The west elevation, that which faces towards the access driveway, contains the principal entrance,

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which is shielded by a covered porch with gable roof, to one side of which is an exterior rustic stone chimney. Windows consist in part of three-light paired casements, in addition to single casements and, on the lake side, a tripartite picture window. Concrete foundation; vertical wood siding, windows and doors; stone chimney; asphalt roofing.

**NA Worman Lane; 66.74-2-12.200**

Vacant land

**Lee Park (contributing site), ca. 1931 & later; 66.66-2-4.000/66.66-2-5.000**

A roughly 35-acre recreational park that includes playground infrastructure and a short hiking trail along Hoisington Brook. A portion of the park, accessible from Mill Street and containing the playground area, borders the shore of Lake Champlain; the balance of the park's land is located west of Main Street, with a tunnel providing direct communication between these two areas. The park was established in 1931. The following brief description is paraphrased from memorial plaque. "The tract of land and lakeshore comprising Lee Park were given by Alice Lee to the people of Westport on January 9, 1931, in memory of her parents Colonel Francis L. Lee, 1823-1886, from Boston, Massachusetts, and Sarah M. Lee, 1821-1901, from Keene, New Hampshire."



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**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.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

**ARCHITECTURE**

**COMMERCE**

**ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION**

**COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT**

**Period of Significance**

1825-1940

**Significant Dates**

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

The Westport Historic District chronicles the historic development of the hamlet of Westport, located on the western shore of Lake Champlain in Essex County, New York, from the early years of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century period (1825-1940). The district area is characterized by a substantially intact and cohesive collection of residential, commercial, civic, and religious architecture that illustrates the development, growth and prosperity of the hamlet during that time. Developed in large measure in the 100-year period spanning 1820 to 1920, the historic district contains a wide range of architecture representative of a variety of distinctive periods, architectural fashions, and building types; stylistically that includes many expressions of the Greek Revival style popular during the second quarter of the nineteenth century and later historic architecture characteristic of the post-Civil War period, with the Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles figuring prominently. The architecture contained within the Westport Historic District corresponds with a variety of relevant historic themes in the community's history; much of the earlier architecture speaks to a period of prosperity when Westport was an important Lake Champlain shipping point for farm goods, natural resources and other materials, while much of the later architecture speaks to that time when Westport emerged as a popular seasonal destination, beginning during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and extending into the ensuing century. The nominated historic district remains in large measure free from more recent and incompatible development and, with some exception, presents an appearance and a decided sense of place which comports with its nineteenth and early twentieth century history. The district is being nominated in association with NRHP Criterion A, in the areas of Commerce, Community Planning & Development, and Entertainment/Recreation, in addition to Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance**

*Historical Context & Overview of Physical Development*

From the early 1600s onward, Lake Champlain played a central role in a number of significant events in American history. Westport's history, which was initiated prior to the American Revolution, was in part shaped by these influential events, among them the military campaigns of the eighteenth century, and by the ongoing and steady development of lake-related transportation, industry and commerce from the post-Revolutionary period onwards. Located on one of Lake Champlain's largest bays—Northwest Bay—the hamlet of Westport developed in association with lake-borne commerce beginning in the early 1800s. Westport's early fortunes were tied to the lake, and it soon emerged as an important point of dispatch for the region's abundant natural resources, among them Adirondack lumber and iron, along with surplus agricultural products from the outlying

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farm region. The steady traffic of commercial vessels also offered a means for bringing manufactured goods into the hamlet and outlying town from distant points of manufacture. Horatio Spafford, writing in his 1824 gazetteer, recognized that the town and hamlet's fortunes were on the upswing, the result of its fortuitous position on the lake and its proximity to the area's abundant natural resources:

[The Town of Westport] embraces *NW. Bay*, and is a pretty good township of land, the soil in some parts clay, and in some loam, timbered with white and yellow pine, oak, beech, maple, ash, &c. Iron ore is also found here, and it will soon be fashionable, and profitable, to spread Iron Works over all this country. The navigation of Lake Champlain, and its connexion [sic] with the Champlain and Erie Canals, will soon quicken into action the energies and resources of this iron region. *Westport Village...* has some 20 houses, 2 stores, and 2 inns. The Lake has here, including the Bay, a broad and ample expanse... The extensive Iron Works at Vergennes, Vt., get their ore from this quarter.<sup>1</sup>

The arrival of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad in Westport in 1876 signaled a distinct shift in the town's economy and the ebbing of its longstanding reliance on lake-borne commerce. As the once important Adirondack lumber and iron industries began to decline, the establishment of reliable railroad transportation at once made the beauty of Westport available to a new group: seasonal tourists. From the last quarter of the nineteenth century until the mid-1940s tourism emerged as a preeminent and vital component of Westport's economy. Carolyn Royce, writing in 1902, referred to the period prior to 1876 as the "Old Westport," "the Westport without a railroad, and without a summer season devoted to strangers."<sup>2</sup> The arrival of the railroad that year ushered in a new period in the area's history:

Regular trains began running in time to carry Essex County people to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and to many a native youth that summer was the first which gave him a glimpse of the wide, wide world. Now came the decline of the lake traffic, with its many romantic conditions, afterward partially restored by the increase of summer traveling for pleasure. And with the railroad arose the era of the summer boarder, with all which that implies.<sup>3</sup>

Coinciding with the arrival of the railroad was a disastrous 1876 fire, which destroyed a considerable section of the hamlet as it was then constituted. The conflagration destroyed the buildings containing the Lake House hotel, a dwelling, several commercial buildings, the post office, and the Westport clerk's office. The new economic impetus offered by the railroad undoubtedly spurred new development, already necessitated by the losses incurred by the fire.

<sup>1</sup> Horatio Spafford, *A Gazetteer of the State of New York* (Albany, NY: B.D. Packard, 1824), 566.

<sup>2</sup> Carolyn H.B. Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport* (1902), 575.

<sup>3</sup> Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 579-80.

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The roots of the Westport's earliest settlement can in some ways be linked to the military conflicts of the 1750s and 1760s, which centered on the competing Colonial interests of France and Great Britain, and which also involved Native American factions. Lake Champlain and the surrounding valley and mountains became a central focus in that bitter dispute. It was during that time that many soldiers in the charge of the English army were first introduced to the Champlain Valley, with its compelling natural beauty and agricultural potential. When England emerged victorious in its struggle with France, many soldiers who had served the Crown during the French & Indian Wars received land grants from the King as compensation for their military service. In 1764 the first step in Westport's European-American settlement was initiated, as it was then that William Gilliland, a successful merchant and soldier, received 2,300 acres in the southern part of the present town, which he named "Bessboro" in honor of his newborn daughter, Elizabeth.

The first permanent and recorded dwelling erected in Westport was built in 1770 by Edward Raymond, one of Gilliland's colonists, in the vicinity of what is now known as Camp Dudley. Raymond also built a sawmill and a grist mill south of the present-day village, at the mouth of the stream now known as Stacey Brook, around which a small settlement cluster developed. However, in 1776-77 the events of the American Revolution reached the nascent settlement at Bessboro and ultimately led to its destruction. Naval warfare occurred off the hamlet's shores in October 1776 as Benedict Arnold retreated from his engagement at Valcour Bay, pursued by the British. Arnold burned and scuttled his boats directly across Lake Champlain in what is now Arnold's Bay, and from there retreated on foot to Crown Point, located south of Westport. During this time, Raymond's mills had supplied boards and ash for Arnold's force, and it is believed the former was able to operate his mills for as long as he did because of his relatively close proximity to the fortifications at Crown Point. However, the small settlement of Bessboro lay in the path of British General John Burgoyne's southward campaign from Canada towards Saratoga in 1777, where his invasion force was checked and ultimately defeated. As with many communities which found themselves immediately threatened by Burgoyne's army, the nascent settlement at Bessboro centering on Raymond's mills was abandoned, and there, in Royce's words, "the wind swept the ashes over the cold hearthstones, and the squirrels leaped and chattered through silent mills."<sup>4</sup>

For the early history of what would later become the hamlet of Westport, the year 1771 remains a significant milestone. In that year Lord Philip Skene, a Scotchman who served in the Champlain Valley with the English Army during the French & Indian Wars, was granted a patent for 2,400 acres of land, which lay north of

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<sup>4</sup> Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 137.

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Bessobro but which extended southwards into the middle of the present-day hamlet. After the Revolutionary War this land grant was confiscated from Skene, an avowed Loyalist who subsequently fled to Great Britain, and it was surveyed and divided into 16 lots to be distributed to American veterans. This early subdivision of Skene's patent set the stage for what would soon become the central hamlet area—lots number 15 and 16, owned by Ananais and Platt Rogers, Jr. and John Halstead respectively—in addition to an adjoining expanse of farmland.

The first settler to arrive in the Westport area following the conclusion of the Revolution was Major Hezekiah Barber, a veteran of the Revolution who came from Connecticut via Vermont in 1785, and who the following year returned with his wife's brother, Levi Frisbie, to begin the process of carving out a foothold on the frontier. At that time the nearest grist mill was located in Middlebury, Vermont, and there was but scattered settlement on either side of the lakeshore. Ferries were critical to Westport in the earliest years, allowing communication with the Vermont side of the lake and also with distant Ticonderoga and other points. As noted by Royce, "Before the ferries ran, emigrants were obliged to trust to the chances of hiring boats when they reached the lake shore..."<sup>5</sup> Others soon followed Barber—Frisbie returned to Connecticut, only to return to Westport sometime after 1810—among them Revolutionary War veteran Daniel Wright, who, during the 1790s, came overland by way of New Hampshire, Vermont and then across the lake. Others came into the region from the south, by way of the valleys of the Schroon and Boquet rivers, among them settlers from the Hudson Valley.<sup>6</sup> Some came to settle along the Boquet and Black rivers, where they established saw and grist mills, and iron forges. One of the first settlers at Northwest Bay was Edward Cole, who came from Rhode Island and purchased lot number 14 of Skene's confiscated patent. This was the first instance of settlement of what would later become the southern end of present-day Main Street.

The hamlet's favorable geographic location on Northwest Bay afforded it ample opportunity for sustained growth during the years when the lake and state canals were central to the interests of regional transportation and commerce. That natural bay, one of the largest on either shore of Lake Champlain, offered a protected port for the shipment of goods and materials and for the transportation of people. As a result, early construction in Westport centered around its waterfront area, although, outside of the central hamlet area, several large farm tracts were improved and brought under successful cultivation. Towards the end of the nineteenth century much of this former farmland was sold off and subdivided into smaller plots for residential development. The

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<sup>5</sup> Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 172.

<sup>6</sup> Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 167-177.

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sizable farms of the Pattison, Holt and Carpenter families became the residential areas on the southern part of Main Street, Washington Street and Orchard Terrace.

In 1800 John Halstead, responding to the increasing popularity of the Northwest Bay port, built a tavern stand, known in later years as “the old Halstead house,” the first frame structure erected to that date in town, the preceding small number of buildings having been of log construction, typical of the settlement period. Halstead’s building, located a short distance up the hill from the Northwest Bay docks, occupied a conspicuous position above the boat landing at the corner of what would later become Washington and the southern portion of Main Street. Halstead’s tavern served an important function by providing food and lodging for travelers and also as a place where locals could convene. It was described in Royce’s 1902 work as “‘A low red house,’ with the front door divided horizontally in the middle, after the old Dutch custom... This half-door opened upon an ‘entry,’ north of which was a large room used as a tavern.”<sup>7</sup> The tavern was for some time the largest interior space within the hamlet, and as such was often used as a place of assembly, even by itinerant preachers.<sup>8</sup>

Around this time John Halstead engaged Ananias Rogers to survey his land holdings on lot number 15 for the purpose of gridding out a village, complete with streets and associated building lots; that map, drawn by Rogers, was dated May 23, 1800. Halstead’s plan encompassed 34 building lots and three streets: Washington, Liberty and Water. Washington Street was intended as the principal street and ran westward up the hill from the lake, from the boat landing. Liberty Street lay parallel to Washington Street, to the south, but was not actually opened until 1837. The third street was Water Street, which ran north-to-south along the lakeshore, between Washington and Liberty streets, but was never significantly developed. By 1802 Main Street was laid out and the number of lots was raised to 62. The part of the hamlet to that time mapped out extended from the north line of present Library Lawn to the point slightly south of Liberty Street and west to present-day Congress Street.<sup>9</sup>

The year 1802 marked the arrival of one of the early hamlet’s most important early residents, Judge Charles Hatch, who arrived in Westport from nearby Essex. Hatch saw to the erection of a sawmill, one frame house, three log houses, and a barn, these being located where the center of the hamlet is today. He soon engaged in the mining of iron ore and also opened up a general store in the village, on a lot he purchased from John Halstead. This general store, which for a number of years was the only commercial venue in the town, was

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<sup>7</sup> Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 189.

<sup>8</sup> Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 189.

<sup>9</sup> Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 187-88.

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located at the top of the hill above the boat landing on Main Street, directly across Washington Street from Halstead's tavern stand. Although neither building remains in existence today, the tavern became part of Westport's largest and most well-known hostelry, the Westport Inn, while Hatch's general store became the site of the hamlet's central business district. Forty years following his arrival in Westport, Hatch penned a letter to the editor of the *New York Recorder* chronicling his arrival, the account subsequently published in Royce's book; it paints a vivid picture of the circumstances and hardy pioneers who first settled Essex County:

Dear sir--- I now, agreeable to promise, commence a sketch of the early settlement of this country, but more particularly of the town of Westport. In the spring of 1790 I moved to the settlement of Brookfield, which commenced in the spring of 1789, which place was then in the town of Willsborough, but now in the town of Essex. At that time the country west of me for 100 miles was an entire wilderness. I remained in Brookfield until 1802. During that time a settlement commenced in Pleasant Valley, now Elizabethtown, also in the several towns of Chesterfield by Isaac Wright, in Jay by Nathaniel Mallery, in Keene by Benjamin Payne, in Schroon by a Judge Pond. All commenced their improvements and progressed rapidly. Our roads were all to make anew. I helped look out the first road that led from Brookfield to the lake, a distance of six miles. I drove the first loaded wagon from Brookfield to Pleasant Valley, a distance of eight miles.

In the fall of 1801 I concluded to move to Westport, eight miles from my then residence, yet there was no road. I then harnessed my horses to a wagon, with four men with me, and in two day's time, with perseverance, we reached Westport, my present residence...

Westport was at that time a dense forest, with a few solitary settlements, without a road near the lake to Essex, the adjoining town, and none to Crown Point, the then adjoining town south. We, of course, had no means of communicating with our neighboring towns but by water...<sup>10</sup>

The period between 1800 and the Town of Westport's official formation in 1815 as a municipal entity distinct from Elizabethtown witnessed considerable advances as the frontier years of the eighteenth century gave way to a period of considerable growth and settlement, but was nevertheless attended by the instability which the War of 1812 brought to the Champlain Valley. By 1808 primitive roads had been laid out connecting Westport to the other small settlements in the area. Regular ferry service was also established, allowing the steady movement of passengers and goods across the lake to Vermont and to other locales on the New York shore. Washington Street, which was, at that time, the principal street within the hamlet, ran down to the ferry landing. Many of the village's oldest homes, built in the Federal style popular during the early nineteenth century, remain along that street. The earliest years of the nineteenth century were marked by the establishment of iron forges along the Black and Boquet rivers, and Northwest Bay, the name by which Westport was known in this era, quickly became an important point for the shipping bar iron produced at the area's forges. The area's agricultural

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<sup>10</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 195-96.

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interests were also improving: "...Everyone who owned anything at all owned land to clear and cultivate and as soon as the clearings were made fit for pasturage, and the wolves were subdued enough to make it possible to keep cattle, the village streets were lanes through which the cows came home at night." In 1807 Westport's first permanent religious organization, a Baptist congregation, was established.<sup>11</sup>

The first decade of the nineteenth century also witnessed a significant improvement in the navigation of Lake Champlain. In the spring of 1808 the world's second steam-powered vessel, the 120-foot long *Vermont*, was launched from Burlington, Vermont, on the lake, a monumental advance over those vessels which had formerly relied on the vagaries of the wind for power. During this period the stream of commerce to Northwest Bay increased as a result of the removal of the county seat from Essex to Elizabethtown, which was approached via the lake from Westport. By 1811 the Town of Westport, inclusive of the hamlet, was the location of four grist mills, seven sawmills, four iron forges, and a carding machine for the processing of wool. Northwest Bay thus further cemented its place as an important shipping point, where the region's expanding number of products could find ready export. These included pork, cider, corn, butter, lard, leather, potash, bar iron, soap and candles. These, in addition to tens of thousands of cubic feet of pine and oak timber, staves and oars, made their way from Northwest Bay to Canada via the lake.

As with the American Revolution, the War of 1812 had considerable implications for the residents of Westport and the greater Champlain Valley. The Embargo Act of 1807 signaled the onset of the impending military conflict, and was, as noted by Royce, "instantly defied by open and deliberate smuggling across the Canada line, accompanied by many acts of lawlessness and violence."<sup>12</sup> Yet more concerning was the prospect of English invasion by way of Canada and Lake Champlain, which precipitated a period of naval vessel and military infrastructure construction in the region in advance of war, which was declared in June 1812. This period culminated with the decisive American victory over British army and naval forces at the Battle of Plattsburgh, September 1814, at which time Britain's attempts to invade northern New York from Canada were quashed for the last time. News of the American victory came as considerable relief to some Westport residents, among them those who had loaded up their household goods onto wagons in anticipation of the British force continuing southward.<sup>13</sup> Among those local men who served during the war was Daniel Wright, who had come

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<sup>11</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 203-06.

<sup>12</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 240.

<sup>13</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 240-71.



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to Westport as a Revolutionary War veteran in the 1790s, and who during the War of 1812 held the rank of Brigadier-General of the 40<sup>th</sup> Brigade of Militia.<sup>14</sup>

When the Champlain Canal was completed between Fort Edward, on the Hudson River, and Lake Champlain in 1819—and in 1822 to Waterford, further to the south at the confluence of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers—a new chapter of lake-borne commerce and transportation was opened for Northwest Bay, as it was for many other settlements on either shore of Lake Champlain. The new economic possibilities afforded by the Champlain Canal, which furthered the lake's importance as a mercantile conduit linking Canada and points south, were not lost on some. Among those who saw the growing potential of the Champlain Valley was the family of Seawall Cutting, which came to Westport from New York City to open up a mercantile business, and which became prominent in the affairs of the community in the ensuing period.<sup>15</sup> It was during this era that considerable development occurred in the hamlet and the outlying town, and with it came the first conspicuous architectural expressions of wealth and prosperity, in the form of a number of substantial Federal and later Greek Revival-style residences. Not surprisingly, the most imposing of these early structures were constructed by two of the town's most prominent citizens, Lieut. Platt Rogers Halstead and Charles Hatch. The Rogers house was erected at the top of Washington Street, while the Hatch residence was constructed on his property just north of the original Ananais plan, on the southern part of Main Street. In both instances brick manufactured in Westport brickyards was used to construct these commodious, solidly built and centrally located dwellings. Smaller dwellings were also erected in this period, among them those located on farmland that would later become the southern part of Main Street, slightly south of Liberty Street. Nevertheless, in the mid-1820s, the hamlet still boasted a single public building, that being the schoolhouse on Main Street. As noted by Royce in Bessboro, "Its threshold must have been well-worn," given that it was used for schooling, town meetings, general elections, district school meetings, and religious services.<sup>16</sup>

The 1830s marked what can be considered the first period of sustained house construction in the Westport hamlet, and that time when the general character of the hamlet as it is presently known was first firmly established. It was the height of prosperity for the lumbering business in the area. During that decade large numbers of men were employed cutting down, hauling and refining timber, which brought prosperity to the area and spurred growth.<sup>17</sup> It was also in this decade that the earlier class of log dwellings—a conspicuous reminder of the early

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<sup>14</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 284.

<sup>15</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 333-337.

<sup>16</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 284.

<sup>17</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 333-337.

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settlement era, which continued into the early nineteenth century— were replaced in the hamlet by newer and more fashionable frame and brick dwellings; the latter were associated with the town's wealthiest and most conspicuous residents, among them William J. Cutting, who built the imposing Greek Revival-style brick home at the head of Liberty Street in 1836. Charles and James Eddy, prominent businessmen in the hamlet, had a Federal-style brick house constructed on Washington Street, while next to Charles Hatch's house on Main Street, Aaron Mack, who also built the Eddy residence, constructed a similar Federal-style brick house in 1832. The following year, Hatch moved next door into the Mack house. Significant residential development also occurred along Main Street in the form of simpler, Greek Revival-style houses of wood-frame construction, and even farther south on lots numbers 12 and 13 of the original Skene patent. Following the Revolutionary War, Platt Rogers had received lot number 12, and in 1838 his sons, Eugene and David Rogers, built the substantial Federal-style dwelling of stone construction that remains today. It served as the main farmhouse for the surrounding land that, prior to 1852, was known as the Holt farm. The 1830s also witnessed the construction of the meetinghouses of the First Baptist Church, the first dedicated religious building erected within the town's bounds, and the First Methodist Church.<sup>18</sup> The first dedicated commercial structure, a general store, was also erected around this time, on the south part of Main Street. The year 1834 also marked the establishment of the Essex County Academy, one of the most important and well-respected schools along Lake Champlain during its operation, which was conducted in a dwelling formerly occupied by Austin Hickok. New industries were also introduced, among them a hat factory started by Dan Kent, who established it following his relocation to Westport from Benson, Vermont in 1832.<sup>19</sup> The central hamlet area thus came to be defined by the religious and commercial entities, while Washington, Liberty and the west side of Main Street were characterized by a number of substantial brick houses, which had been erected for the town's earliest and most prominent residents. On the south part of Main Street, south of Liberty Street, more modest, wood frame and clapboard housing was built on smaller parcels of the subdivided lots. And, at the southern end of the district, large stone houses were constructed amidst the expansive farmlands of undivided lots number 12, 13 and 14.

Among those individuals who contributed substantially to the physical development of the hamlet at this time was David Clark, who arrived in 1834 with his family from Cornwall, Vermont. Clark was a prolific contractor-builder in Westport, and the first of three generations which contributed to the hamlet's built environment. As noted by

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<sup>18</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 360; 396.

<sup>19</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 372-73.

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Royce "...a good proportion of the houses now standing in Westport were built by him, and by his son, and by his grandson, the latter being still the principal contractor for new buildings [in 1903]."<sup>20</sup>

While iron manufacturing played what might be termed an equal role with agriculture and lumbering in the fortunes of the local economy during the first half of the nineteenth century, by 1850 it had become Westport's most important and vital industry. Although the small iron forges situated along the Black and Boquet rivers had carried on intermittent but not inconsiderable iron production during Westport's earliest years, significant developments occurred after 1838, at which time a group of Boston capitalists headed by Horace Grey purchased the Cheever ore bed in the neighboring Town of Moriah.<sup>21</sup> This led to the development of the extremely rich ore deposits at Cheever and Mineville, as well as the increased manufacture of the extracted ore at forges located in Elizabethtown and Westport. In 1845, a plank road was laid from Elizabethtown to the wharves on Northwest Bay, for the transportation of iron from the mines at Port Henry inland to Elizabethtown and Lewis, and the return of processed ore from those furnaces. The new road, or turnpike, represented a significant improvement over the earlier iteration, which ran "through low land which could only be crossed by miles of agonizing corduroy."<sup>22</sup> That same year, Merriam's forge was opened in Westport on the Boquet River. Ore was drawn over the mountains from Mineville to be processed at this forge, which saw a prosperous existence of about a quarter century. In 1866, at or near its high-water mark of productivity, the forge produced 450 tons of iron, and consumed 80,000 bushels of charcoal for fuel.<sup>23</sup> In 1848 the Sisco furnace, named for the farm upon which it was erected, was built a mile north of the hamlet on the lakeshore by Francis Jackson, a Boston capitalist who was affiliated with the Port Henry Iron Company. Constructed at a cost of \$100,000, that furnace stood 60 feet high and represented the best and most expensive industrial technology of the day; Royce, in her work, described it as "one of the finest iron furnaces ever seen on the lake."<sup>24</sup> Jackson's furnace had an annual production of as much as 4,200 tons of pig iron and employed nearly 100 individuals, many of whom lived in a small enclave of workers housing built near the furnace and referred to contemporaneously as "Jacksonville." Inspired by the furnace's need for large quantities of ore, serious iron mining enterprises were initiated in Westport between 1845 and 1850 in the Nichols Pond area and north of the furnace at the Ledge Hill Bed. During the late 1840s and 1850s the Sisco blast furnace, with its annual production of thousands of tons of pig iron, represented the most substantial industrial operation ever located in the Westport area. The town's

<sup>20</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 379.

<sup>21</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 404.

<sup>22</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 443.

<sup>23</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 443-444.

<sup>24</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 451.

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population of 2,352 in 1850 was the highest ever recorded and speaks to the significant role that iron manufacturing played in Westport's development during the mid-nineteenth century period.

The Lake Champlain shipping industry continued to prosper during the mid-1800s, during the heyday of the state canal system, with cargos ranging from lumber and iron ore to candy and women's shawls. Boat lines had a shopping service that allowed residents to provide the company with a list, which could be filled in Burlington, Vermont, or Plattsburgh, New York, and picked up on the return trip. But change was on the horizon, albeit distantly, as the year 1849 marked the arrival of the first Vermont railroads; for Westport and the New York communities on the lake's western shore, another quarter century would pass before railroad service was established, linking these places by railroad with Albany and Montreal. When it did arrive it would bring with it significant change.

During the 1840s and 1850s residential development occurred in that portion of the hamlet corresponding with the southern portion of Main Street, between Liberty Street and the northern boundary of lot number 14. It was there that houses were built and occupied by local store owners, tradesmen and businessmen. Most of these residents were employed in the hamlet's commercial district, which had also witnessed significant development during this period. On Main Street, in the same locality where Charles Hatch had opened the hamlet's first store 50 years prior, there were now situated two business blocks, with a number of detached buildings on both sides of the street. Businesses located there included Charles Hatch's drug store, a harness shop, hardware store, general merchandise store, milliner and tailor's shop. Opposite these stores stood Person's Hotel, a large two-story building with double piazzas and a long row of offices and stables behind it. South of the hotel, on the site of the present-day Inn on the Library Lawn, stood another block of stores which included a tin shop, drugstore, post office, and, on the second floor, the Masonic Hall. Across from these on the east side of Main Street was Halstead's tavern, which had been moved slightly south from its original location on the corner of Main and Washington streets, and a general merchandise store situated on the corner. Other places of business in this part of the hamlet could be found on the premises of private residences, such as Edmund Smith's carriage and wheelwright shop on Washington Street, along with a second nearby one. By this time the wharf at the foot of Washington Street had been purchased by James Allen, and the steady traffic of sail and steamboats included the line boats *Canada* and *The United States*.

With the closing of the Sisco iron furnace in 1858, and with the loss of nearly 100 men to military service with the beginning of the Civil War, the early 1860s were characterized by a steady decline in commerce and

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manufacturing interests at Westport. Royce, in her account, noted that that the loss of these young men to the Union Army “in the best years of their lives”—some never to return— “left the little town to a quiet nearly approaching stagnation.”<sup>25</sup> During that decade only a small number of new dwellings were constructed, among them a house for John Barton on Liberty Street, next door to his carriage and wheelwright shop on the corner of Liberty and Main Street, a wood-frame house on Main Street constructed by the town clerk, and the house erected on Washington Street for Aaron Mack, who had previously resided in a Federal-style brick residence on Main Street erected in 1832, and who ran a dry goods store in the village and was very active in village politics. By this time there were also a number of tenements occupied by iron and coal workers, both near the wharf and on Main Street, directly south of the Baptist Church. John Brown, whose attack on the federal arsenal at Harper’s Ferry in October 1859 helped to precipitate the onset of the Civil War, was a person familiar to many Westport residents from his travels between that place and his farm in North Elba and from the various discussions he engaged in with locals on the topic of politics and slavery in the local inn.<sup>26</sup>

After the Civil War, iron manufacturing in Westport was briefly bolstered when the Lake Champlain Ore & Iron Company initiated operations there. The company erected a furnace at the foot of Liberty Street—near the present location of the Westport Yacht Club—and a separator and the beginnings of a tram road at the Nichols Pond Bed, an engineering solution necessitated by the lack of other transportation means. The ore from that bed was said to produce iron of a very fine grain with extraordinarily ductile properties. Since these were the qualities which characterized the famous “Norway iron,” the Nichols Pond mine became known as the Norway Bed and the furnace was called the New Furnace, or Norway Furnace; an associated wharf became known to local residents as the New Wharf.<sup>27</sup> At that time Liberty Street was extended down to the lakeshore, where the furnace was built, and the new wharf was constructed to facilitate direct and convenient shipment of the iron. The tram road was begun from Nichols Pond to the furnace but was never completed, and the furnace itself only manufactured a small quantity of iron before it went out of business in 1871, two years after it was put into operation. “The history of the enterprise was simply the history of an experiment,” wrote Royce, “and one which proved signally unsuccessful, the net results to the town being little more than one or two additions to her interesting collection of ruins.”<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>25</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 501.

<sup>26</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 479-81.

<sup>27</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 560.

<sup>28</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 561.

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Westport's economy was in a precipitous state of decline in the post-Civil War era, and it was evident that the town and hamlet could no longer hope for prosperity from the iron furnaces such as that of the Lake Champlain Ore & Iron Company, which was established but quickly failed. The year 1876 represents a significant milestone in the history of Westport, as it marked the beginning of a major shift in the town's economy. In that year the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, which came to monopolize regional railroad and lake transportation in northeastern New York, completed its rail line through the town, a segment of a larger system connecting Albany with Montreal. While lake transportation remained important in some regards, the railroad brought two consequential changes. Materials could now be moved overland efficiently, instead of by lake-borne means; and the scenic beauty of the Champlain Valley was suddenly more readily accessible to residents of New York City and Montreal as a seasonal vacation area. Westport's improved accessibility via the Delaware & Hudson Railroad ushered in a new era of growth and prosperity in the hamlet, which countered the failing of the industries which had formerly sustained its residents. With the coming of the railroad, Westport was now just a comfortable train ride away for the summer vacationer. Royce noted the period between 1870 and 1875 as the final stages of the history of what she termed "Old Westport." "Dull and listless was the little place, with the Days of Lumber far back in history, and the Days of Iron just acknowledged as hopelessly past..."<sup>29</sup> The completion of a paved state road, which was built through the village in 1916, ushered in the age of automobile transportation in the region, and with it yet more tourists were encouraged to travel to Westport. These two transportation developments, the passenger train and the automobile, were of considerable consequence in the history of the area.

The year 1876 also marked a second major consequential event in Westport's history, that being the conflagration that occurred in August of that year. As noted in one period source, the fire "destroyed all the business portion of the town."<sup>30</sup> The fire started in a barn on Main Street, was carried across Washington Street by strong winds, and soon destroyed the two-story business block which contained the Masonic Hall, as well as the Baptist Church adjacent to it. When the winds shifted the conflagration was carried across Main Street and destroyed the stores next to the Halstead tavern; the tavern itself was only spared by the thick foliage which grew between it and the street. The fire then crossed back over Washington Street and proceeded to destroy the building block housing C.H. Eddy's store, the town clerk's office and Amos Prescott's store. In one evening, nearly all of the Main Street business district was lost. The event, estimated as having caused \$75,000 in damage, was quickly followed by a rebuilding effort; "the burned area was immediately built over by the owners, in a

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<sup>29</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 575.

<sup>30</sup>News item, *Cortland County Republican*, 18 August 1876.

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manner greatly to the advantage of the village..."<sup>31</sup> The lost commercial block on the east side of Main Street was replaced with a two-story, L-shaped Italianate-style structure incorporating three shop fronts, it being erected of brick masonry; a large, two-story building constructed diagonally across the street, which later became an annex to the Westport Inn, was also built at that time, again in the Italianate idiom. Also rebuilt at that time were the Baptist parsonage and the Baptist Church, the latter in the Gothic Revival style. It was also in 1876 that Gen. Selden E. Marvin of Troy purchased Halstead's tavern and, perhaps inspired by the loss of Person's Hotel to fire, built a large addition, thereby transforming it into a commodious hotel. That was the first significant step towards transforming the Halstead tavern, which had been used only as a private dwelling for many years, into what would later become the Westport Inn. Marvin was familiar with the area from his career in the iron industry; during his career he served as secretary and treasurer of John A. Griswold & Company and its successors, the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company and the Troy Steel and Iron Company.<sup>32</sup>

The 1870s also witnessed the continued development of the hamlet's domestic architecture, as new houses were constructed on recently subdivided lands. Residential development on the eastern portion of Washington Street took place during the 1870s with the construction of one of Westport's only Second Empire-style residences, erected on the north side of the street. It was built for Peter Ferris, who served as the town's poor-master for nearly 20 years; directly opposite Ferris's dwelling was an Italianate-style house built by contractor-builder David A. Clark. At the southern end of Main Street, the 1870s also witnessed the construction of two modest houses as smaller parcels were divided from original lots number 12 and 13. The principal families associated with that area of Westport, which had to the time remained farmland, were the Frisbies, Esteys, Howards, Newells and Holts. Land in the vicinity of Congress and Liberty streets, belonging to carriage-maker and wheelwright John Barton, was also subdivided in the 1870s, resulting in the construction of two houses on Congress Street. Both were modest wood-frame dwellings, the former built by Frank Chaney, and the latter by Eli Chittenden of Vermont.

Between 1880 and 1900, Westport became firmly established as a popular summer tourist spot, and also as an ideal location for second homes for many wealthy families from New York City and Boston. The former phenomenon is perhaps best illustrated by the Westport Inn. In 1887 Alice Lee, a Boston native and one of the town's wealthiest and most influential residents, purchased the Marvin House and its various properties, which included the lakeside and south Main Street tenements, which had been developed by General Marvin after the

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<sup>31</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 581.

<sup>32</sup>Obituary, *Troy Daily Times*, 19 January 1899.

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1876 fire. In characteristic style, Lee completely upgraded the area; the tenements were torn down and the Marvin House was transformed into a modern, summer hostelry. It was at this point that the former Marvin House was rechristened as the Westport Inn. “The Inn is a summer hotel, keeping open only from June to October,” noted Royce in 1904, “and has become one of the popular resorts of the Adirondacks.”<sup>33</sup> The resort was first managed by Mrs. Henry C. Lyons, then by Mrs. O.C. Daniels, followed by Mr. Harry P. Smith, who eventually purchased “Windward,” and under whose direction major additions were made in the 1890s. Additional buildings added during this period—and still in existence today, unlike the inn itself—were “Garden Cottage” and “Knolls Cottage,” situated just south of the hotel, and “The Gables,” located across Main Street on the site of the old tenements. All three were constructed by David A. Clark, a friend of the Lee family, and all three served auxiliary and rental functions, as did the present-day Inn on Library Lawn, which had been purchased by the Westport Inn during this period and called “Over the Way.” All three of these cottages—“Knolls Cottage,” “Garden Cottage” and “The Gables”—are similar in architectural treatment, being of Shingle Style conception, and were constructed by Clark within the period 1887 to 1900. By the early 1900s, the village had reinvented itself and emerged as a popular and booming tourist destination and one which boasted several hotels, in addition to the accommodations offered by private home owners who took in boarders for the summer tourist season to earn additional income. Westport’s scenic location on Lake Champlain and its breath-taking views of the Adirondacks and Green Mountains made it an ideal location for resort activity.

The Westport Inn earned a wide reputation for excellence, and its many prominent visitors were a feature of the social notes published in the *New York Times* and Boston-area newspapers. As a beautiful vacation spot, and one easily accessible by train and complete with its own first-class hotel, Westport experienced an influx of wealthy and generally well-educated individuals and families. The Westport Library, constructed in 1888 by David A. Clark with funds raised by Alice Lee, is an excellent example of how wealth and an interest in providing cultural and educational opportunity conspired to give the town one of its most distinctive landmarks and valuable community resources. Following the August 1876 fire, Person’s Hotel had not been rebuilt; when the library was constructed, two Westport residents deeded its associated property to the Westport Library Association, with the provision that the land would remain in perpetuity as a public park. As a result, the center of the hamlet, where much of its historical commercial infrastructure is located, has as its centerpiece a distinctive Shingle-style library, in front of which stretches an expanse of manicured lawn, thereby creating a New England-like green.

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<sup>33</sup>Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport*, 582.



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During this period, many of Westport's larger homes were reinvented to serve as accommodations catering to summer visitors, or otherwise were recast as private, second homes for seasonal use by their owners. "Mt. Pleasant" was used both as a private residence and an inn during the summer months. Its popularity necessitated both an expansion of the existing structure and the construction of a freestanding annex built directly to the south, which provided an additional 30 guest rooms. By the 1880s "Beech Hill" had become a second home to the Hosea Howards; in 1899 the family of Robert Sherwood purchased the home and had their friend, architect Stanford White, design a new south wing for the existing residence. The house subsequently became the Rolling Hills Inn and was rented out to visiting families during the summer months, as were also two new, similar-looking houses built directly to the north of the inn on land purchased by William Carey from the Pattison farm. Closer to the central hamlet area, large homes such as "Colonial Cottage" and the Greek Revival-style residence directly to the north were also used on a part-time seasonal basis. In the case of "Colonial Cottage," which had been purchased by the Lee family, it was rented to visitors or used to house visiting family members or friends. The latter residence was purchased by James Howell, the mayor of Brooklyn, New York, and expanded to include a new west elevation addition rendered in Queen Anne-style. Other older houses, among them "Rolling Hills," were updated and embellished during this period through the addition of large and highly decorative porches of Eastlake inspiration in characteristic Late Victorian fashion.

Although many tourists now arrived at Westport via the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, the wharf continued as an active part of the hamlet's life in this period. Steamboats continued to arrive daily and provided passage to other important destinations on the lake, as well as a day's outing for both visitors and residents. By that time contractor-builder David A. Clark owned the wharf, which served as the location of his commercial enterprises centering on the sale of lumber, brick, coal and other materials, for which lake transportation still served as the principal means of shipping. The 1907 Sanborn fire insurance map, while it fails to fully depict the wharf, nevertheless illustrates the various infrastructure located there at the time. This including a large storage building in which building materials were stored, and sheds which contained coal, lumber and cement, in addition to a stable. Just up the hill to the west was the Westport Inn, at the southeast corner of Main and Washington streets, and the commercial core of the hamlet, beyond which were residential and religious buildings and the Westport Library.

By the early twentieth century nearly all of the residential buildings which are present today along the course of the southern part of Main Street and Liberty and Congress streets had been built. Among the notable exceptions is the large building at the southern end of Main Street known as "Windward." Improved access to Westport,

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which was in large measure initiated by the arrival of the train, was further increased when two important regional roads—State routes 9N and 22—were completed; these functioned for a time as the principal vehicular artery connecting New York City, Albany and Montreal. Seasonal visitors could now arrive by train, boat and automobile to enjoy the Westport Inn's exceptional gardens, lakefront beach, new golf links—which were expanded to nine holes in 1900, with a new clubhouse added in 1924—tennis courts and croquet greens. Except for the golf links and clubhouse, which were located off of Congress Street, all of the inn's recreation facilities and gardens were situated to the east and south of the building, occupying an enormous area in the center of the hamlet. The four-story Westport Inn, with its wide verandahs, festive awnings and large chimneys, was perhaps Westport's most distinctive landmark, and remained so until its loss in the 1960s.

Westport continued to benefit from its position as a prominent Adirondack resort and destination through the 1930s. The last significant residential development within the Westport hamlet took place during this period as a result of two large tracts of farmland being subdivided west of southern Main Street. These tracts were connected with two of Westport's oldest families and oldest residences, located on Washington Street, behind the library and at the top of the hill. The Eddy family, having arrived in Westport during the early 1800s, had built the brick dwelling on Washington Street and had also purchased farmland extending north from it. Parallel to the Eddy farm was the property of the Carpenter family, which had purchased the original Platt Rogers Halstead house at the top of the Washington Street hill in the 1850s. Between these two tracts lay a third, smaller property owned by A.J. Daniels, which was also subdivided and sold during the 1910s and 1920s. On the Eddy property, Orchard Terrace became a new street and a series of new dwellings were built there between 1910 and 1930. On the Carpenter property, two new dwellings were built on Washington Street and Orchard Terrace, while the land originally belonging to Daniels became the site for four new houses. That area of the hamlet emerged as an early twentieth century residential housing development following its subdivision and sale. Overall, there is a visual consistency among the houses, with many, like the nearby Westport Library, having shingled exteriors. Bungalow-form houses predominate in this area, along with examples of the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne idioms. Also of note is a Sears, Roebuck & Company catalog home which was built on Orchard Terrace, presumably but one of multiple examples erected in the hamlet. Most of those houses became private residences, while only one functioned for a time as a boarding house.

After the Second World War, with the advent of air travel and the construction of the Northway, the latter which by-passed Westport, the hamlet's popularity as a summer resort entered into a marked period of decline. During the 1940s the Westport Inn was operated by the Whitman family, and the following decade it was

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operated by the Kozaks, who came to sell it to a group of businessmen who ran it in advance of its final closure. In 1966 the inn, long a central feature of the hamlet, was torn down, and so ended a significant chapter of Westport's history. Luckily, several cottages associated with the Westport Inn remain as a reminder of its popularity. Westport is today primarily a residential community with a significant population that considers the hamlet a second home.

*Architectural Analysis*

The Westport Historic District retains a significant collection of architecture that collectively portrays a wide range of themes, periods, building types and architectural styles which are relevant in the context of the hamlet's historic growth and development. While the architecture associated with the community's earliest physical development—namely settlement-era log dwellings, and notable early buildings like the Halstead tavern, which was subsumed by the Westport Inn and ultimately lost with it—no longer remains, there are nevertheless extant buildings which document Westport's early development in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, when it witnessed a period of sustained growth and first assumed its identity as a lakeshore population center. That period corresponded with the popularity of the Federal style, which continued to influence architectural design from the turn of the nineteenth century into the 1830s, prior to the advent of the Greek Revival style, which remained popular to the mid-century point. Popularized through the builder's guides of Asher Benjamin, the style is characterized by the use of Roman Neoclassical motifs inspired by English precedents, among those the books of William Pain, and it coincided nationally with the Early Republican period. Attenuation of form, delicacy, and complex moldings are among the style's hallmarks, and its popularity coincided with particular domestic forms, among them gable-ended houses of the center hall type, and, slightly later, houses oriented gable to street with side entrance plans. The style is well represented in Westport by a number of early dwellings that speak to the early nineteenth century period and the earliest period of development represented by extant building stock.

The house at 6512 Main Street, erected ca. 1818, is a good representation of the better class of housing of the early nineteenth-century period, notwithstanding apparent and typical Late Victorian-era modifications. A wood-frame example, it was constructed with its gable oriented towards the street with a three-bay façade and offset entrance; this arrangement, with the gable end to the street, became increasingly common during the ensuing Greek Revival period. The entrance is embellished with characteristic attenuated Neoclassical detailing and is spanned by an elliptical louvered fanlight; the cornice work is delicately scaled and the corresponding frieze shallow. The gable was treated as a classical pediment, its tympanum finished with fitted boards and

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embellished with a louvered fanlight that echoes that situated above the entrance. The east-facing lake elevation, meanwhile, served as a second formal elevation, as the house was built at a time when the lake was central to regional transportation; it boasts a monumental classical order that accommodates porches at first and second-story level. The house remains an excellent specimen of the domestic architecture of the 1810s in Westport, erected for a person of means in the prevailing architectural idiom of the day. Also of that period, and built just a few years after, is the house presently addressed as 2 Merrihew Lane. Constructed of brick masonry, the form of its main block is more typical of the freestanding houses of the period, being a linear gable-ended construct with five-bay façade with center entrance, oriented to face eastwards towards the road and the lake beyond it. The entrance features a chaste arched motif, a reference to the Roman architecture which inspired this mode, and there is a restrained aspect to the overall exterior work; however, it was the house's fashionable and durable brick masonry that distinguished it as one of the hamlet's best works of domestic architecture at the time it was erected.

Also of brick construction, but erected in the ensuing Greek Revival period ca. 1840, is the upright-and-wing form house located at 6532 Main Street. This housing form, consisting of a gable-fronted main block with attached ell that typically housed kitchen functions, became common in this era and remained so well into the nineteenth century. The main block exhibits the restrained and broad detailing characteristic of the Greek Revival style, though it lacks a deep frieze, a consistent feature of this mode; instead, the second-story windows press directly against the underside of the boxed cornice. The raking sections of cornices feature large ogee-form moldings and the gable field is embellished with a triangular-shaped louvered vent, a feature common in the contemporary architecture of the Champlain Valley. The frontispiece and paneled door are original, but the porches represent a Late Victorian-era modification. As for the brick walls, they were laid up in common bond, a deviation from the Flemish bond brickwork more characteristic of the earlier Federal style. Also representative of the Greek Revival style, and more sophisticated in treatment given its use of a freestanding classical order, is the house at 3 Congress Street. Erected ca. 1836 for William Cutting, a person of prominence in the affairs of Westport at the time, the brick house features a monumental Doric portico oriented to face eastwards towards the lake. While the two cited examples are representative of the style as interpreted for wealthier Westport citizens, expressions of the mode are also to be found in dwellings of humbler scale and treatment, among them a number of story-and-a-half frame examples found on the southern portion of Main Street. Those were built for individuals and families of more middling circumstances, but nevertheless exhibit design features which link them to this popular antebellum idiom.

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The Roman and Greek classicism of the first half of the nineteenth century, as expressed in the architecture of the Federal and Greek Revival styles, was superseded by new architectural influences that would find full expression during the 1850s. It was during the 1840s that the ideals of English Picturesque architecture and landscape design found traction in the United States, championed by, among others, the landscape architect, horticulturist and author Andrew Jackson Downing and his sometime partner architect Alexander Jackson Davis. This new architectural sentiment initiated a shift away from long-entrenched classical tastes in favor of new architectural idioms, with the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles being foremost among these. It was also during this period that the Gothic Revival was becoming increasingly popular for ecclesiastical architecture, in part resultant from the Ecclesiological movement within the Episcopal Church, which firmly established the English medieval Gothic as the prevailing architectural mode for new churches. In time the Gothic style was broadly adopted by other religions, among them the Baptists, who erected a distinctive Gothic Revival edifice of the smaller bell cote type in the 1870s; it was built above an irregular plan with steeply pitched intersecting gable roof, Gothic windows and detailing, and vertical board and batten siding. Elements of the Gothic Revival had nevertheless appeared in religious architecture in Westport far earlier, during the 1830s, though in much more tenuous terms, as the Methodists had erected a cut-stone meetinghouse of classical lines with Gothic windows, thereby melding classical and Gothic features; that building is more in keeping with the earlier tradition of using applied Gothic features, as opposed to a building erected more comprehensively on Gothic terms. That building, aggrandized subsequently and now the Westport Federated Church, along with the house at the southern end of Main Street, is also representative of a regional tradition of cut-stone masonry architecture and the work of skilled masons. Stone for the building was quarried in Vermont and transported across the lake to the building site.

Foremost among the domestic representations of the Gothic Revival mode is the house located at 6546 Main Street, erected ca. 1880, given its combination of distinctive Gothic elements with characteristic Late Victorian-era features, namely a wraparound verandah with lathe-turned posts and spindle friezes. The house's form is characterized by a steeply pitched intersecting gable roof, with both pointed-arch windows and those with flat heads embellished with label molds. Finials with dropped pendants embellished the apex of the gables, though the upper portions above roofline no longer survive. It forms a good representation of the Gothic Revival from the post-Civil War period and conspicuously lacks features such as vertical board-and-batten siding and carved bargeboards typical of the English Gothic manner promoted by Downing, Davis, and others in the antebellum era.

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Following the disastrous fire of 1876, which destroyed much of Westport's Main Street commercial core, new buildings were soon thereafter erected to replace those lost in the conflagration. Among those were two large commercial rows of distinctive Italianate-style lines, one wood framed and the other erected of brick masonry, which together form characteristic examples of the commercial Italianate idiom. At the southwest corner of Main Street and Stevenson Road is the building which served for a time as an annex to the Westport Inn, which was located directly opposite it, where Ballard Park is now located. Wood-framed, the building features distinctive Italianate-style features such as decorative window hoods—both arched and flat-topped—corresponding with tall window openings, and a prominent bracketed cornice as a terminal element. On the opposite northeast corner of this intersection is a two-story commercial block of brick construction, and it too features window openings embellished with decorative crowns, segmental arches, and a terminal bracketed cornice. These buildings collectively portray the Main Street commercial architecture of immediate post-fire Westport and remain two of the more robust examples in the hamlet of the Italianate style; in addition to its commercial aspect the former building also satisfied a civic role, being that it served as the sometime home of Westport's Masonic lodge. Other examples of commercial architecture rendered in the Italianate style include a number of examples located to the north, on the east side of Champlain Avenue. Also built in this style are a number of freestanding houses, both of the gable and hip-roofed types, which employed distinctive features such as bracketed cornices, cupolas, and porches with chamfered and bracketed posts.

Coinciding with the popularity of the Italianate style in the post-Civil War era was the French-inspired Second Empire style, with its ubiquitous mansard roof. That style came into vogue following its use for a number of prominent public buildings and was carried into the mainstream in pattern books published by architects George Woodward and Marcus Cummings, among others. The front block of the house at 6447 Main Street is the hamlet's preeminent example of this mode, it having been constructed ca. 1870 as an addition to an existing gable-roofed dwelling. The bell-cast mansard roof and offset tower, also with mansard roof, and lively silhouette and robust detailing mark it as a fully developed example of this distinctive post-war mode. As with many houses located in Westport and elsewhere, it was subsequently augmented with the addition of a characteristic Late Victorian-era verandah with lathe-turned posts.

The last quarter of the nineteenth century coincided with Westport's emergence as a resort destination, and that period was marked by the appearance of new architectural modes corresponding with the Late Victorian era. Prominent among the new styles was the Queen Anne, which is well represented in the district area. Inspired by English architectural precedents, it gained increasing popularity for domestic applications in America beginning in

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the later 1870s. It soon thereafter emerged as the preeminent architectural expression of the era and continued to be a popular domestic style into the first decade of the new century. In America the style coincided with advancements in building technology, namely the proliferation of dimensional-lumber framing and wire nails, which allowed for, among other things, greater freedom in house design as manifested in more complex massing and greater scale. It was also by this time that the vast majority of architectural components and finish features used in domestic design were being mass produced and were no longer built on site by craftsmen, thereby increasing the range of decorative options and the ease with which particular components could be procured. The style, characterized by its asymmetrical and complex massing, exuberance of detail, broad verandahs with lathe-turned components, and complex floorplans which carefully mediated between social and private functions, found considerable expression in the construction of new houses along Champlain Avenue and Main Street from the latter nineteenth into the early twentieth century. Foremost among Westport's examples of this fashion is the house at 31 Champlain Avenue, rendered in the so-called "free classic" manner, which characterized the style's mature American phase. Erected ca. 1908, its design was predicated on asymmetrical massing, a corner tower with tall hipped roof, and a broad verandah sustained by Tuscan columns. Exterior treatments are relatively sedate and lack the playful enrichment of exterior surfaces, another aspect of the style, which is found on a number of other examples in the hamlet, among them the house at 6556 Main Street, the principal gable of which is sheathed with both horizontal and diagonally aligned clapboard, in addition to patterned shingles, decorative panels, and a sunburst motif.

Also corresponding with this era of design, but far less well represented in Westport, is the Shingle Style, with its emphasis on shingle-textured exterior wall planes. The house at 21 Sisco Street, the exterior wall surfaces and porch components of which are largely sheathed in a tight membrane of wood shingles, exhibits the influence of this mode, which was largely pioneered by the architectural office of McKim, Mead & White and offered to a wide audience in period pattern books and mail-order catalogs. The fanciful nature of the Queen Anne and other Late Victorian styles proved well suited to the architectural temperament of the period in Westport, their lively forms and robust detailing providing an appropriate backdrop for a burgeoning tourist destination.

Westport's train station, the original section of which was built 1875-1876 for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, has manifold importance relative to the town's history, given its direct association with the transformative period that followed the railroad's arrival in Westport and as an example of period railroad architecture. The station's construction followed Delaware & Hudson's acquisition of the Montreal &

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Plattsburgh and Whitehall & Plattsburgh railroads, which were consolidated to form the New York & Canada Railroad, the intent of which was to establish a dedicated rail connection between Montreal and Albany. The station was subsequently aggrandized in 1891 and again in 1908 to largely assume its current extent and appearance. Stylistically it displays features characteristic of Late Victorian-era railroad architecture, its form and ornamentation being expressive of the Stick and Queen Anne styles. The form and plan of the station, meanwhile, offer insights into period railroad station design as mandated by the Delaware & Hudson company. The early twentieth century saw the slow ebbing of Late Victorian-era architectural tastes and social mores and the proliferation of new fashions and forms, among them the Craftsman bungalow, inspired by the Arts & Crafts movement, and the American Foursquare, the latter, which, not unlike the Octagon House of the mid-nineteenth century, could assume the design vocabulary of a variety of styles, among them Craftsman and Colonial Revival. These styles represented a marked shift away from the fanciful Queen Anne style that had dominated domestic architecture at the turn of the new century, as characterized by its decorative exuberance and complex massing and floorplans; these new modes were progressive in nature and responded to societal changes and other variables. The house at 6570 Main Street, erected ca. 1920, is a good example of the Foursquare type, with modest Colonial Revival-style detailing and a tiered front porch, which documents the persistence of the Late Victorian-era porch type with lathe-turned posts. The house located at 15 Harbour View Terrace, meanwhile, is a story-and-a-half example of this more typically two-story form, but still distinctive in its simple cubic massing and hipped roof punctuated on each elevation by hip-roofed dormers. As for the Craftsman taste, it found expression in both new houses, characterized by broad low gable roofs with deeply projecting and often bracketed eaves, and in the modification of older houses with the addition of porches with battered posts, often shingle clad, with shingled knee walls. Its influence is equally apparent in the former hardware, paint store and carpenter's shop located at 6592 Main Street, a commercial example of the Craftsman taste which seizes on many of its characteristic decorative features, notwithstanding its two story, flat-roofed form.

Also dating to the early twentieth century period is a house which employs a rustic architectural vocabulary that links it to the "Adirondack style" first employed in the region during the latter nineteenth century for seasonal camps, among them those developed for wealthy patrons under the auspices of William West Durant. Among these were Camp Pine Knot, where Durant first formulated his aesthetic philosophies regarding Adirondack camp architecture in advance of his later and more comprehensive designs, among them Camp Uncas, 1893, and Sagamore Lodge, 1897. Buildings erected in this manner employed rustic materials and treatments which linked them to their rugged environment, including log wall construction and fireplaces and chimneys crafted



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from locally quarried stone, inspired in some measure by regional precedents along with influences from farther afield. While a small-scale example, the house at 19 Harbour View Terrace features a full array of rustic features, among them saddle-notched log walls, cedar-log rustic railings, stone fireplaces and chimneys, and a woven twig screen under the front porch which shields the foundation from view.

The historic district also includes a number of commercial resources from the early twentieth century period, among them the carpenter's shop and lumber yard on Main Street previously noted. The advent of automobile travel, which played a significant role in sustaining regional tourism during the early twentieth century, is well represented by two resources located near the intersection of Main and Sisco streets. The earliest portion of the building at 6506 Main Street functioned in 1906 as a blacksmith shop and paint store; the earlier smithy function remains readily apparent in the large wood doors which allowed for at-grade access on the south elevation. However, by 1927, the building had been significantly expanded and the former use was discontinued as the building was by then functioning as an automobile garage with a 20-car capacity, a use which continued into the 1940s. Across Main Street, the building at 6519, with its distinctive Mission Revival lines, was also being used in a similar vein during the 1920s and into the 1940s as an automobile garage with a 30-car capacity. A third automobile-related resource was located towards the rail station, adjacent to the Westport Inn, at 6685 Main Street; it functioned from the 1910s onwards as an automobile sales and service station, and it continues to function today in that capacity. A fourth garage was located on Main Street opposite Eagle Lane but no longer remains. Augmenting these larger commercial garages were the smaller new wood-frame garages which came to be erected for cars, replacing the carriage barns which had served the needs of private horse-drawn carriages in the nineteenth century.

*Conclusion*

The Westport Historic District chronicles the early development, prosperity and growth of the Westport hamlet from the early nineteenth century into the early twentieth century. During the period portrayed collectively by the district's historic resources, Westport's fortunes were first sustained by the lumbering and iron manufacturing industries; as the fortunes of these industries ebbed and with the arrival of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, the hamlet's economy came to rely increasingly on seasonal tourism, which played a sizable role in the later nineteenth and early twentieth century life of the community. In part the result of the economic decline that accompanied the decline in tourism during the mid-1900s, the district is in large measure free from modern development and, with few exceptions, presents an appearance quite similar to that of a century ago, notwithstanding the loss of the iconic Westport Inn.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** \_\_\_\_\_

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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Name of Property

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title William E. Krattinger, Historic Preservation Program Analyst

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date March 2020

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Property Owner:**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_

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

telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_

state \_\_\_\_\_

zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.