NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

626

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 **LAKE VIEW GRANGE No. 970**

other names/site number WESTPORT TOWN OFFICES; DEPEW'S ROLLER-RINK

2. Location

street & number 22 CHAMPLAIN AVENUE ☐ not for publication

city or town WESTPORT ☐ vicinity

state NEW YORK code NY county ESSEX code 031 zip code 12993-0465

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this **X** 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 **X** 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 X local

Robert Pierpont SHPO 7/3/13
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:)

for Edson H. Beall 8.27.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

LAKE VIEW GRANGE No. 970 | **ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK**
Name of Property | County and State

5. Classification

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

	private
X	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

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

X	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: meeting hall (grange)
RECREATION & CULTURE: sports facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: government office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE
walls: WOOD
roof: METAL
other: GLASS

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Synopsis

Former Lake View Grange No. 970 is a two-story gable-roofed frame edifice built into a banked site. The west-facing elevation, which faces Champlain Avenue, is the principal elevation, and on that side the building presents itself as a single story. 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 measuring 36' by 90' and is seven bays deep on the north flank elevation. Exterior ornamentation is limited to the moulded wood cornices and associated returns, and the recessed entrance on the west façade, which features pilasters and a large fanlight. The exterior of the frame is covered with narrow-width spruce clapboard and the roof is clad with corrugated metal roofing. The interior, which now provides office and other space for the Town of Westport, retains aspects of the original plan, including the large open-volume meeting hall on the upper level, although an associated stage has since been removed. The lower level contains smaller office spaces and originally contained a kitchen and a dining area. Among the more significant changes made to the interior of the building were the insertion of dropped acoustic tile ceilings on both finished levels; on the upper level these obscure an original coved ceiling that nevertheless remains in situ. This ceiling and the original wall surfaces were covered with Celotex, a fiber-board material manufactured from cane, and in the main space of the upper floor there was wood wainscot between the level of the window sills and the floor, which remains in place. Windows have been altered from their original six-light configuration as the openings have been decreased in size with the insertion of panels, below which are one-over-one replacement windows. Along the south flank elevation is a wheelchair ramp of wood construction, ca. 1996, which is shielded in part by shed-roofed projections and which provides communication between the rear parking lot and the building's lower level. The pyramidal-shaped louvered vents present in the gable fields of the east and west elevations are, like the wood ramp, not original. Although alterations have been rendered to the building in recent years, it retains its original form and footprint, a majority of its original exterior treatments, and the principal interior space, notwithstanding the loss of the stage, with the original Celotex-covered coved ceiling intact above the existing dropped ceiling.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The nominated building and its associated land, .17 acres in extent, are located in the hamlet of Westport, Essex County, New York. The building is located on the east side of Champlain Avenue, or State Route 22, north of where that road branches off northward from Main Street, or State Route 9N. To the east is Marks Road, and beyond it the west shoreline of Lake Champlain. The immediate neighborhood is largely characterized by nineteenth and early twentieth century residential building stock along with a scattering of commercial properties. There is an unpaved parking lot at the rear of the building, accessed from Marks Road. The topography of the site is such that the grade drops off steeply from Champlain Road to the east, towards the lake. This sloping terrain is planted with grass and largely devoid of trees and other natural or ornamental plantings.

Exterior

The west-facing elevation, fronting on Champlain Avenue, is three bays wide, the fenestration consisting of a recessed central entrance flanked by a window to either side. The entrance bay is flanked by pilasters, the upper sections of which are incorporated into a frieze that is terminated by corresponding corner pilasters. A large fanlight with outward radiating muntins is present above the entrance bay. The entrance itself has been

reconfigured from double-leaf to a single door arrangement, however the corresponding pilasters and the moulding which surrounds a now-covered over transom light remain in place. The raking wood cornices are boxed and fitted with flat mouldings and are terminated by simple returns. The clapboard is spruce with a three-inch exposure. The large, triangular-shaped louvered vent in the gable field is a later feature. The original front doors were of a glazed and paneled type, while the windows were hung with six-over-six wood sash, since replaced with modern one-over-one sash, the panel above—which decreased the size of the openings in relation to the dropped ceiling—having an applied sunburst-inspired pattern.

The north elevation is divided into seven bays, with a total of six windows and a door corresponding with the upper level, and six windows—one paired—corresponding with the lower level. The upper door has an associated metal fire escape, which consists of a straight run of stairs with two landings. As for the window openings, those corresponding with the upper level are taller then those below, though they are the same width, and upper level windows have panels like those on the principal elevation, corresponding with the dropped ceiling. The foundation is exposed on this elevation and is stepped, these steps diminishing in height in association with grade moving from west to east. The foundation stone is uncoursed rubble bedded in mortar. The south elevation is similarly conceived; however, most of the lower level fenestration is shielded by the pent-roofed porch, including a door that provides access to the town offices from the ramp and rear parking area.

The rear elevation has two windows, each corresponding with the principal interior levels, in addition to doors which offer access to the unfinished basement. These doors, three sets in all, are of a double-leaf type and swing outward on surface mounted hinges.

INTERIOR

The building's frame consists of sawn dimensional softwood lumber with wall studding and joists arranged 16" on center; a truss system, with alternating trusses and common rafters, sustains the roof. Both wood and Celotex panel was used for interior wall sheathing. The original upper floor ceiling is coved but presently concealed beneath the acoustic tile dropped ceiling. The framing is visible above the lower level's dropped ceiling; visible there were joists nailed into longitudinal girders of laminate construction, these being supported by posts with moulded wood bolsters, and one original or early lighting fixture.

The principal, or upper, floor is largely given over to what is now termed a multi-use space, the balance of the plan being occupied by a narrow range of rooms at the front and rear. The entrance from Champlain Avenue leads into a vestibule that opens into the large room, the vestibule being flanked by a bathroom, an office and a kitchenette, in addition to a stair to the basement and closet. On the opposite east side of the plan are two smaller offices, these corresponding with an area that once had a stage, since removed. The ceiling has been dropped in all of these areas. The floor of the multi-purpose area is laid with 2" strip flooring, and the walls, which have wood wainscot to window-sill level, are fitted with painted Celotex. Both the five-panel door into the office and the two-panel double leaf doors between the vestibule and multi-use space appear to represent original treatments.

The lower level is presently fitted out for town-related business. A series of rooms are present against the north and east walls, these being accessed by way of a hall that extends from the south elevation entrance. The town court is located on the south side of this hall.

CHANGES & ALTERATIONS

The exterior of the building survives with its essential form intact and the majority of its wood trim and cladding. The most significant exterior alterations included the replacement of the original six-over-six wood sash, the insertion of panels in the upper window openings at the time the ceiling was dropped, and the addition of large louvered vents in the east and west gable fields. While the original semi-circular fanlight corresponding with the center entrance remains, the seven-light transom over the doorway has been covered, and the entrance itself has been altered from a set of glazed-and-paneled doors into a single door.

Interior conditions have been more difficult to discern although the survival of photographs from the era of the DePew roller-rink, ca. 1950s, have provided invaluable information for analysis. The original coved ceiling and associated sections of upper wall survive in situ above the dropped ceiling on the principal floor; the wood wainscot in this area also remains, as do some sections of moulded chair rail, although the original window casings appear to have been removed at the time the ceiling was dropped and the windows truncated in height. Less is known about the stage on the east wall, only a portion of which can be discerned in a ca. 1950s image; it appears to have been centrally located against the rear wall and was flanked on one side by a round-arched portal that no longer remains. The door on the opposite west wall, into the present kitchenette, appears to be in its original location. As described in an early account, the upper floor originally consisted of a meeting hall with stage, in addition to an entrance hall "with two lobbies and clothes rooms." The lower level was occupied by a large dining hall and kitchen.

LAKE VIEW GRANGE No. 970 | **ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK**
Name of Property | County and State

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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
1928- ca. 1955

Significant Dates
1928; 1940; ca. 1955

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Gough, Vern; builder

Period of Significance (justification)
The cited period of significance, 1928- ca. 1955, begins with the construction of the building and terminates in the mid-1950s, during its ownership by the Lasher-Sill post of the American Legion, at which time it was still being operated as a roller rink.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Lake View Grange No. 970 is an architecturally and historically significant resource in the Essex County, New York hamlet of Westport. Erected in 1928, the building served but briefly in a grange-associated capacity, as in 1940 that organization disbanded. By 1950 the building was owned by the DePew family and it was at this time that it functioned as DePew's Roller-Rink, a recreational function it continued to assume following its acquisition by the Lasher-Still Post No. 324 of the American Legion in 1953. In 1971 it was acquired by the village and town of Westport to serve as municipal offices and as a youth center and it continues to function in this capacity presently. Westport's Lake View Grange No. 970 was organized in 1903 with 15 charter members and by the 1920s numbered over 150 members. The new hall, built under the oversight of local contractor Vernon Gough, was in service by the fall of 1928. When the Lake View Grange disbanded the existing membership, which numbered over 100, united with the grange at Wadhams. The façade of the nominated building displays modest classically inspired features, most notably the large semi-circular fanlight that calls notice to the principal entrance; its design was, nevertheless, largely bound to practical considerations, with only minimal ornamental embellishment. Plan-wise the building was conceived to accommodate grange-related functions, with a large meeting hall with stage on the first floor, and a large dining hall and kitchen on the lower floor. It was the presence of this large open volume on the principal floor that allowed the building to function as a roller-rink during the 1950s. The building is being nominated at the local significance level in association with Criterion A, in the area of Social History, for its relationship with The National Grange of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, referred to more simply as the Grange, and in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with the roller rink operated there during the 1950s. It is additionally being nominated under Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as an interpretable example of ca. 1920s grange hall design.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Overview

This portion of New York's Champlain Valley and present-day Essex County was first settled in earnest in the years following the American Revolution. William Gilliland surveyed lands in this area in 1764, for which he received a 2,300-acre patent known as Bessboro—named by Gilliland in honor of his daughter—and which contained the future Town of Westport. In 1770 the patent's first settlement was made by Edward Raymonds, though it was short-lived, being destroyed during the American Revolution. Following the war, in 1785, Hezekiah Barber established the first permanent settlement within the present-day Town of Westport. In 1798 a township was formed, this municipality including what are today Elizabethtown and Westport. In 1815, following the conclusion of the second war with Britain, Westport was raised as its own township, distinct from Elizabethtown. The first survey map of the Westport hamlet was drawn in 1800, on which were laid out 34 building lots and three streets. John Halstead built the first frame building, Halstead Tavern, that same year; the first church organized was established in 1807 by a Baptist group and known as the "Northwest Bay Church." Early industry within the bounds of the town included Merriam's forge, erected on the Boquet River in 1825, and the Sisco iron furnace, built for Francis Jackson near Northwest Bay in 1848. The town's population in 1850 counted 2,352 citizens, the highest number of residents reached in Westport's history. The hamlet of Westport was incorporated as a village in 1907 but was abolished as a municipal entity in 1992, leaving only the township.

It was the arrival of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, in 1876, that transformed Westport from its provincial roots into a more accessible destination. Carolyn Royce, writing in 1902, referred to the period prior to 1876 as the "Old Westport," which she defined as "the Westport without a railroad, and without a summer season devoted to strangers."[1]

[1] Carolyn H.B. Royce, *Bessboro: A History of Westport* (1902), 575.

> 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.[2]

Coinciding with the arrival of the railroad was an 1876 fire in Westport, which destroyed a considerable section of the hamlet. The fire 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, which was already necessitated by the losses incurred by the conflagration. The Westport station formed the point of departure for passengers destined for the Adirondack High Peaks region, including distant Lake Placid and Saranac Lake. Prior to rail service, the primary mode of transportation to Westport from the south was via steamboat, from Whitehall, situated at the head of Lake Champlain. The railroad made the region's various destinations far more accessible and resulted in Westport's rapid development as a summer resort community. Additionally, the freight line of the railroad served commercial interests, providing for the efficient and timely transportation of regional products such as iron, lumber, potash, and agricultural goods.

Westport's railroad station also made for convenient access to the Essex County Fairgrounds, which were moved to the present site adjacent to the railroad in the early 1880s. The principal purpose of the fair was to celebrate and promote the county's agricultural traditions through competitions, education and exhibitions of new technology. Early agrarian endeavors in the county included the cultivation of cereal grains, maple syrup production and the refinement of potash, a byproduct of land clearing. Fruit, notably apples, and hay also proved to be marketable commodities. Among the principal antebellum pursuits was the raising of sheep, particularly after the introduction of the Merino species in the early nineteenth century. The post-Civil War era was increasingly dominated by the dairy industry, particularly after the arrival of the railroad, which supplanted the more costly and less efficient shipment of goods via the lake and Champlain Canal. Cheese and butter were important products in this era. By the early twentieth century production of fluid milk, for shipment to distant urban markets via the railroad, was a principal agricultural occupation.

The establishment of a grange chapter in Westport in 1903 corresponded with the latter developments in regional agriculture, and reflected the continued popularity of the Grange movement some quarter-century after its founding. The National Grange of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, known more simply as the Grange, was founded in 1867 and flourished in the post-Civil War period; the principal impetus of its initial formation was the desire to restore stability to agriculture in the war-ravaged Southern states. This organization, the first of its type of a national scope, assisted American farmers through various cooperative activities, including agricultural education, cooperative buying and selling, and political advocacy. Although the organization navigated periods of growth and contraction during its history, its message nevertheless resonated throughout the late nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century, during which time a majority of Americans still lived in rural areas. In addition to their practical interest in improving agricultural methods and productivity, local grange chapters also provided a valuable social outlet for rural populations and were, like churches, a central institution in many communities and lives. The Grange and its members—"Grangers," as they were known— also emerged as an effective political lobby that promoted the collective interests of farmers and the agricultural sector of the economy. The organization is credited with helping to

[2] Ibid, 579-80.

see to the creation of the Cooperative Extension service and was also instrumental in the establishment of Rural Free Delivery of mail.

The history of the Grange movement in northeastern New York, in Clinton and Essex counties in particular, was initiated in the 1870s. Essex County's first grange was established as Bouquette Grange No. 337 in 1875; it proved somewhat unsuccessful and disbanded shortly after its formation, in 1882. Whallonsburg Grange No. 954 was organized in 1903 and for a time occupied a building previously used as a church, which was destroyed by fire in 1914, leading to the erection of a new hall the following year. Also established that year was the grange in Westport, one at Crown Point—Ethan Allen Grange No. 961—and Adirondack Grange No. 971 in Willsboro; grange chapters were organized the next few years at Jay, Ticonderoga, Wadhams and Keene, in addition to other locales. Among Clinton County's first chapters were Grange No. 938, founded in Peru in 1902, and the AuSable Valley chapter, Grange No. 973, established in 1903.[3]

Lake View Grange No. 970 was established in Westport in March 1903 by John N. Stowe, county deputy of Clinton County, with 15 charter members. This group was organized in the parlors of the Westport House, and met at various periods in Allen's Hall, Cutting Memorial Hall, and Gardner's Hall.[4] By 1926 the Grange had acquired property on North Main Street and laid a foundation for the new hall. Construction may have begun but ceased for a time as an account in 1921 indicated that a $9,000 contract had been let to the contracting firm of A.A. Mason & Company of Plattsburgh by the Lakeview Grange for the construction of a new three-story, 39' by 90' building.[5] The nominated building was completed in the fall of 1928, the construction having been overseen by area contractor Vernon Gough, a grange member whose wife served for a time as secretary of the Lake View Grange. At the time of the 1920 federal census Gough, then 32, was residing in the Town of Westport with his wife and family and noted his trade as carpenter. Gough's name appears sporadically in period newspapers in association with building projects in the area. The Westport grange was dedicated on September 20 by state Grange master Fred J. Freestone with an evening program. Music was provided by the Westport high school orchestra and a dinner for 200 attendees; the Plattsburgh Daily Republican noted "Lake View Grange is starting off with a bang on the road to success."[6]

During its somewhat brief history the Lake View Grange hosted any number of programs for the community's benefit, including dinners, dances and fairs, in addition to business more specifically related to the grange. A newspaper account in December 1929 noted that the Busy Bees of Lake View Grange would be hosting a fair and sale of "useful and fancy items" followed by an oyster supper. In December 1930, the Lake View Grange hosted the meeting to elect the upcoming slate of Essex County grange leaders, which was followed by a pork supper. In May 1934 the building was used for a training class, conducted by Deputy Master C. Walter Goff, for new county grange officers, attended by 100 participants.[7]

The Westport grange gave up its charter in 1940; it appears that the organization united with the Wadhams grange at that time.[8]

The period of history in which Westport's former grange was employed as a roller-skating rink has been included within the period of significance; no major changes appear to have been rendered to the building at

[3] Marjorie Porter, "History of Grange Movement in Area Outlined," in *Plattsburgh Press Republican,* 31 May 1955.
[4] R.W. Eggleston, *History of the Grange in Essex County, NY 1903-1926*.
[5] "Contracts Awarded" in *The American Contractor*, vol. XLII, no., 49, 3 December 1921, 60.
[6] *Plattsburgh Daily Republican*, 19 September 1928.
[7] *Ticonderoga Sentinel*, 5 December 1929; *Lake Placid News*, 12 December 1930; ibid, 4 May 1943;
[8] "Bender Speaker at Wadham Grange's 50th Anniversary" in *The Adirondack Record-Elizabethtown Post*, vol. XXXXVI, no. 15, 15 April 1954.

this time to accommodate this new function, and the building's use in this period illuminates an interesting aspect of social and recreational culture in Westport in the mid-twentieth century. Roller skating first gained popularity in America during the nineteenth century and by the end of that century skates were being mass produced for consumers. In 1937 a group of roller rink owners established the Roller Skating Rink Operators Association for the purpose of promoting skating and establishing sound business practices for rink operation. It appears the building first functioned in this capacity beginning ca. 1950, at which time it was purchased by Ralph and Esther DePew. In 1953 the property was purchased by the Lasher-Still Post No. 324 of the American Legion, which, as indicated in a contemporary newspaper account, "…purchased the Grange Hall from Ralph DePew… to be their new home. They will continue to operate the skating rink on the same nights as formerly."[9]

The building was in later years rented to the Westport Distributing Company, and in 1971 was sold to the town and village of Westport for use as office and a youth center.

Architectural Analysis
Many of the grange halls erected in the 1910s and 1920s in Essex County displayed traits representative of a standardized design approach, among them those erected at Westport, Whallonsburg and Willsboro. Grange halls of this period were typically linear constructs built with their roof ridges parallel to the longer side elevations, the principal floor largely given over to an open assembly hall with stage and a lower level occupied by a dining hall and kitchen, the latter typically corresponding with a raised basement. This arrangement allowed for both grange-related business and social programming such as dances and plays. The grange at Whallonsburg, completed in 1915, was of characteristic form, featuring a linear footprint and finished basement; it is of frame construction with a slate-clad gambrel roof. At Willsboro a grange hall was completed ca. 1912 and it too was of similar form, though built of concrete block with a distinctive stepped-gable façade. The Willsboro grange, like those at Whallonsburg and Westport, was built into a sloping site to provide the necessary light and ventilation for basement services, while still providing at-grade access to the principal level from the street-front elevation. Though conceived in slightly different overall terms and erected in the period ca. 1912-1928, all three buildings display distinctive attributes linking them to an overarching design philosophy predicated on grange and community related activities.

The Westport grange, built slightly later then the other two cited examples, nevertheless followed the basic form and spatial layout, with two tiers of interior space providing for a large assembly hall on the principal floor below which, on the lower level, was a dining hall and kitchen facilities. Lake View Grange displayed a restrained decorative program with exterior features of a classical nature, notably the large fanlight calling the entrance bay to notice, which relate it most closely to Colonial Revival design, as did the original six-over-six windows. The interior made extensive use of Celotex panels, which were employed for wall and ceiling surfaces, including the coved ceiling of the principal floor; this material was, by all indications, left unpainted, as indicated by ca. 1950s photographs and the section of ceiling above the latter dropped ceiling. Celotex, a byproduct of the sugar refining process made from cane fiber, was extensively marketed in the 1920s in a variety of forms, and employed for sheathing, insulation and also as interior wall finish; advertisements such as those run in *Popular Science* in 1929 touted its insulating properties and structural strength. A Celotex company advertisement of 1925 noted that "the interesting fabric surface of Celotex makes it admirably suitable for interior finish… it may be left in its pleasing natural finish, or painted, stained or stenciled."

The building largely survived as built during its use as a roller-rink and until the time of its acquisition by Westport. It was at that time that the windows were replaced and the ceilings dropped.

[9] *The Record-Post*, 10 December 1953.

LAKE VIEW GRANGE No. 970 | **ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK**
Name of Property | County and State

Developmental history/additional historic context information
N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Eggleston, R.W. *History of the Grange in Essex County, NY 1903-1926*.

Royce, Carolyn H. B. *Bessboro: A History of Westport*. 1902

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 **.17 acres**
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

1	**18**	**625044**	**4893702**	3			
	Zone	**Easting**	**Northing**		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary for the Lake View Grange NRHP nomination is shown on the two enclosed maps, both of which are entitled "Lake View Grange No. 970, Westport, Essex Co., NY." The maps were drawn at 1:24,000 and 1:2400 scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary for this NRHP nomination, consisting of .17 acres of land, reflects the historic-period boundary and corresponds with the cited period of significance, 1928- ca. 1955.

LAKE VIEW GRANGE No. 970 Name of Property

ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger

organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date April 2013

street & number Peebles Island State Park telephone (518) 237-8643, ext. 3265

city or town Waterford state New York zip code 12188

e-mail William.Krattinger@parks.ny.gov

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:

Photographs by William E. Krattinger, February 2013, TIFF format

0001 EXTERIOR, view looking roughly east, showing south flank elevation and west-facing façade
0002 EXTERIOR, view looking to southwest, showing north flank elevation and east (rear) elevation
0003 INTERIOR, principal room on main floor, view looking towards east wall
0004 INTERIOR, principal room on main floor, view showing east and north walls
0005 INTERIOR, principal room, west wall, view showing double-leaf vestibule doors

Property Owner:

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

name Town of Westport

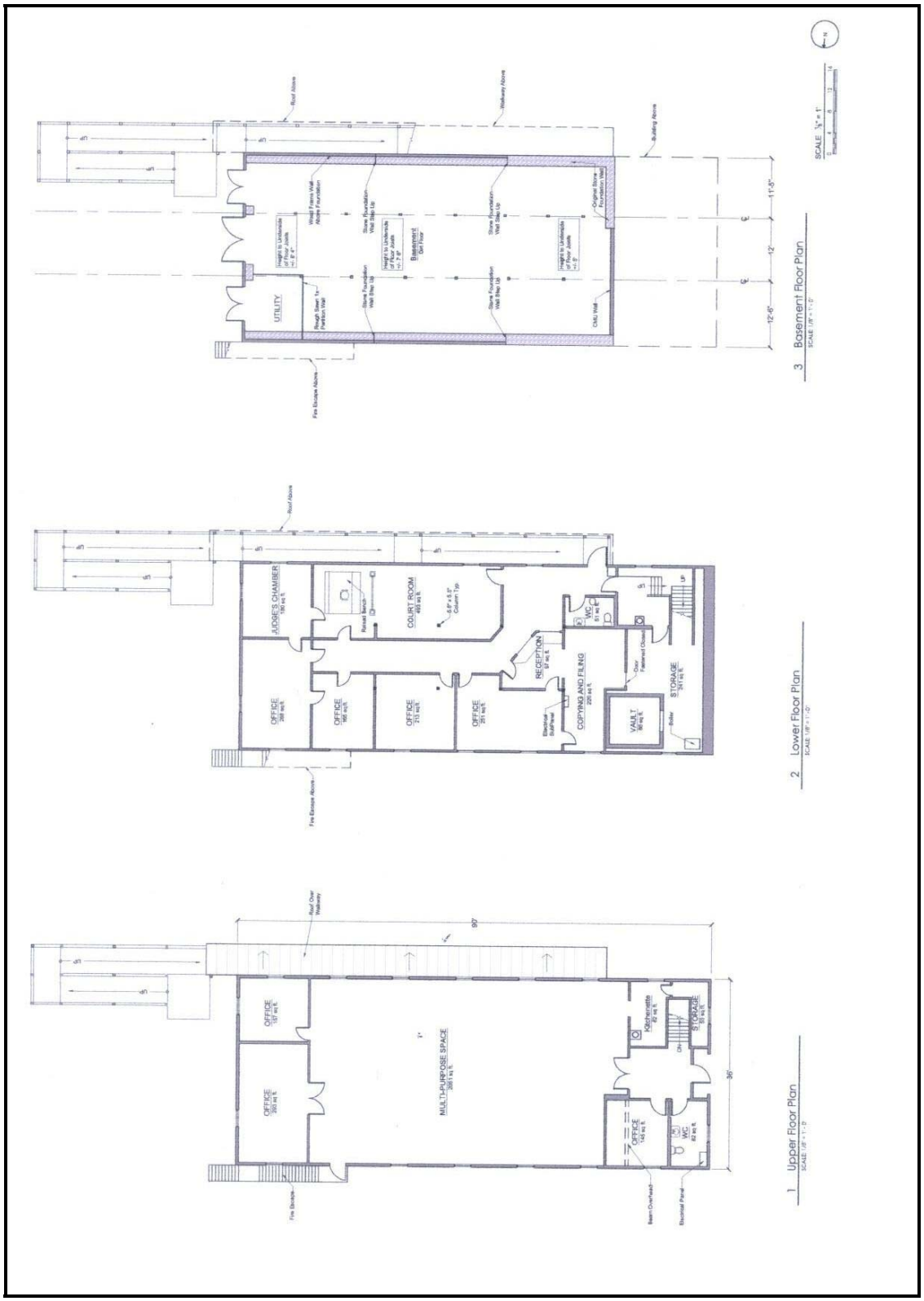
street & number 22 Champlain Avenue, PO Box 465 telephone (518) 962-4419

city or town Westport state New York zip code 12993-0465

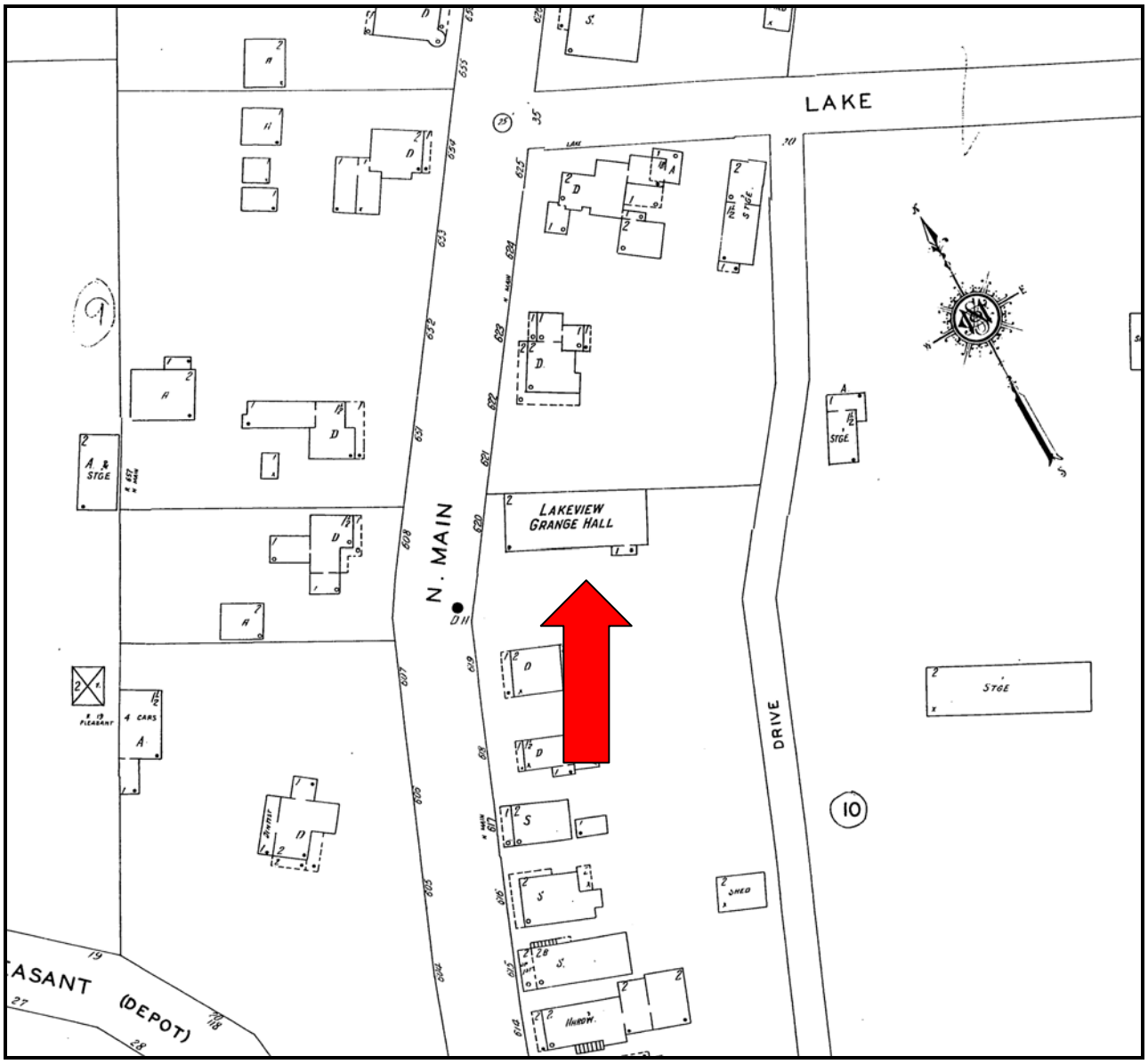
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

HISTORIC VIEWS, EXTERIOR, ca. 1950s (above), ca. 1960s (below)

Undated historic interior view (ca. 1950s) showing floor, wall and ceiling treatments on main floor; view looking towards principal entrance on the west, or Champlain Avenue, side of the building



Plans depicting existing conditions



Sanborn Fire Insurance map, 1927, as updated ca. 1940; grange location depicted by arrow

Lake View Grange No. 970
Westport, Essex Co., NY

22 Champlain Ave.
Westport, NY 12993-0465

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

Feet
0 650 1,300 2,600

Grange No. 970

Tax Parcel Data:
Essex County RPS
http://rpts-imate-web.co.essex.ny.us

OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION, HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE

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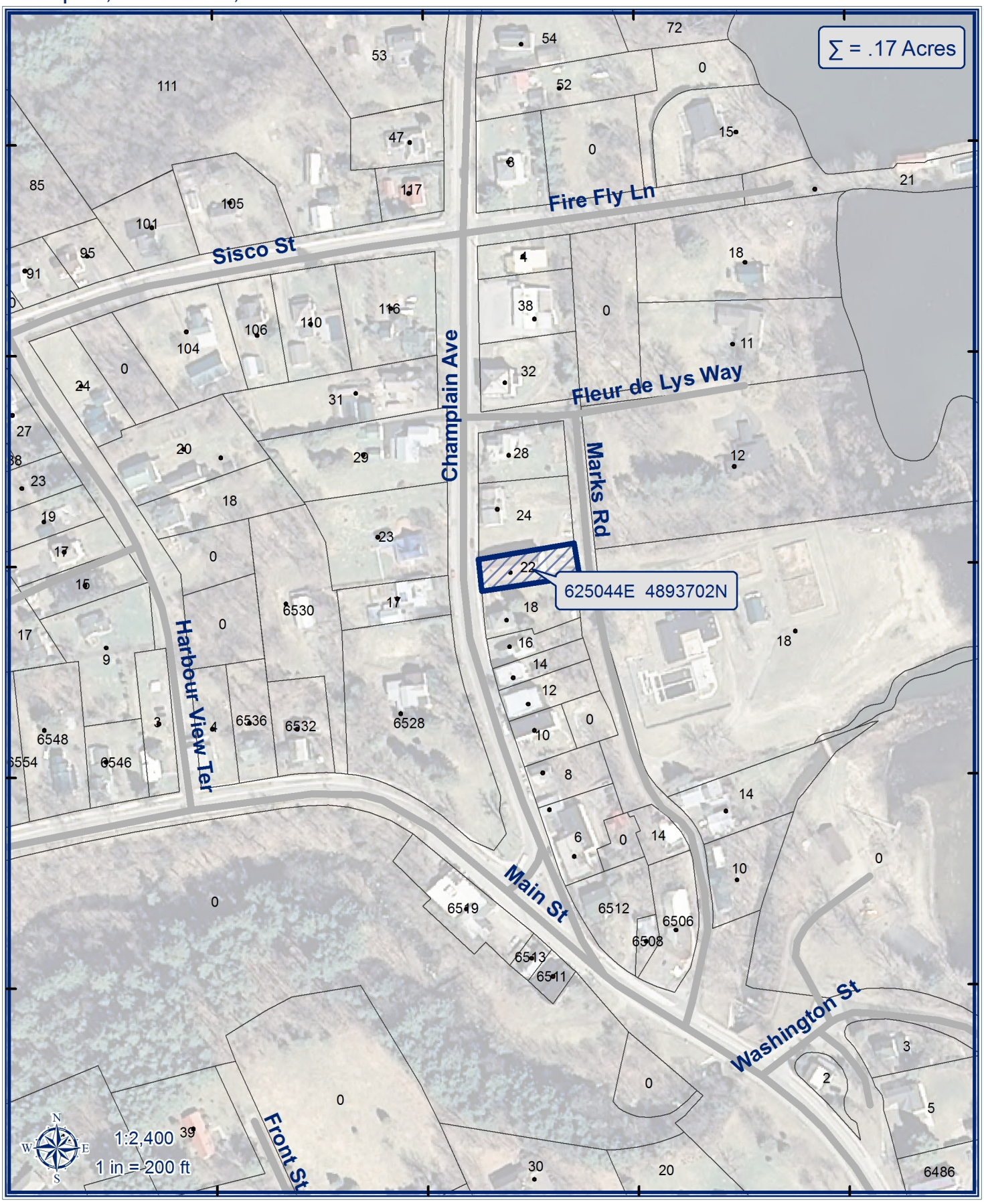

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

Feet
0 65 130 260

Grange No. 970

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OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION, HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE

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