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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 **OGDENSBURG HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 2 JACKSON STREET [ ] not for publication

city or town OGDENSBURG [ ] vicinity

state NEW YORK code NY county ST. LAWRENCE code 089 zip code 13669

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**

Ruth A. Pierpont DSHPO 2/26/16
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 W. Beall 4-26-16
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

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

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

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

- [ ] 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
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	**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.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
TRANSPORTATION: water-related; lighthouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19th CENTURY

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE
walls: STONE, BRICK
roof: METAL
other:

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Ogdensburg Harbor Lighthouse, prominently situated on a spit of land adjacent to the confluence of the Oswegatchie and St. Lawrence rivers in St. Lawrence County, is arguably the City of Ogdensburg's single most recognizable historic building. Completed in 1871, it was modified towards the end of the nineteenth century and continued in active service until being decommissioned in the 1940s, at which time it passed into private ownership. The nominated building consists of the original load-bearing cut limestone tower and attached dwelling—a type known as an "integral" lighthouse— the latter which at first included a stone lean-to on its south elevation, in which kitchen facilities were situated. This lean-to was later removed and replaced by a frame addition, and the tower was raised to its present height with a brick extension, both these changes having been rendered in the 1890-1900 period. The tower now presents as the original cut limestone section, above which rises a parged expanse of brick with a corbelled brick top, on which the lantern rests. Original fenestration on the dwelling and tower is of a straightforward trabeated type and characterized by openings with rectangular-shaped limestone lintels and sills. While the interior of the house has been largely modified over time, and in large measure since it passed into private ownership, still discernible is the original disposition of space in addition to finishes and other features. The stone domestic section was once largely given over to two principal rooms at first story level, occupying the south side of the plan, the partition between these following the north-south axis of the roof ridge. A staircase towards the northwest side of the plan provided access to the upper story chambers, while a short hallway provided access to the light tower, which is also accessible from second-floor level. The most substantial alteration was the addition of the existing broad gabled dormers to the east and west pitches of the gable roof (which replaced smaller gables at that location), the enclosure of a cutaway porch, and the modernization of the kitchen. Nevertheless, the building retains its strong sense of place given its prominent and historic position at the head of Ogdensburg Harbor, and while modified to some extent on the interior, nevertheless retains interpretable aspects of its original plan and finish work. This nomination includes three contributing features, the lighthouse and the stone wall and iron fence which align its perimeter.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The lighthouse is located at the northern terminus of an unpaved roadway, which is accessed via an extension from Commerce Street on the north side of Route 68, which crosses the Oswegatchie River at a point immediate east of this location. It is positioned on the west side of Ogdensburg's harbor, and northwest of what was historically the city's civic and commercial core, those being located on the opposite side of the Oswegatchie River from the light station. The building is positioned to the north of the site of *Fort de la Presentation* and adjacent to the causeway constructed by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company to facilitate ferry transportation to the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence River. Set within a flat grassy parcel and mostly enclosed by a roughly trapezoid-shaped rubble limestone wall, the building is most conspicuous when viewed from the river, being currently separated from the remainder of the land that forms this peninsula by a dense stand of mature trees. The building is approached from the south, the access road terminating in a small unpaved parking area. A low but nevertheless substantial rubble limestone wall terminated by limestone slab copping creates a perimeter fence around most of the building and is augmented on the southeast side by a run of decorative cast and wrought iron fencing that includes a gate which corresponds with a stone slab walkway that approaches the building's entrance. While the area immediate around the lighthouse is characterized by a flat grassy expanse, on the east and south sides is present a scattering of deciduous and coniferous trees. To the north of the lighthouse, a short distance beyond the perimeter stone wall, is the shoreline of the St. Lawrence River; earlier in its history the stone fence marked the location of the shoreline, which has since been filled, thereby creating more land between the lighthouse and the river.

Ogdensburg Harbor Lighthouse, ca. 1870-71/ca. 1890/ca. 1900 & Later
The lighthouse has a roughly rectangular-shaped footprint relieved slightly by the tower, which projects forward from the main story-and-a-half mass of the building on its gabled north elevation. The original stone section is three bays wide on the north elevation; three bays deep on the east elevation; and two bays wide on the west elevation. The frame addition extending from the south elevation, which supplanted an original stone lean-to in the 1890s (the stone from which may have been incorporated into the new foundation), originally had a cutaway porch at its southeast corner, which has since been enclosed but which is nevertheless readily discernible. The now-enclosed porch features three large glazed panels on the east elevation and two which correspond with the south elevation; the small window immediately north of the glazed panels on the east wall survives from the time this section was added. Access to the interior is via a door sheltered beneath a porch on the south elevation, the roof of which is sustained by lathe-turned posts, and there is additionally a door situated at the base of the tower on its east elevation. A wood deck/patio has been constructed adjacent to the main point of access, at the building's southwest corner.

The original stone-walled sections were laid up in limestone ashlar with lime mortar in regulated courses. There is a partial basement under a portion of the stone section, roughly 10' by 16' in size with five feet of headroom. A cistern, once located beneath the stone lean-to, remains in situ under the newer frame wing. A cut-stone water-table marks the transition between the foundation and superstructure, while two similarly conceived belt courses were employed as terminal features of the tower, since raised in height. Lintels and sills are formed of cut limestone. Windows in this section have been replaced (originally they were fitted with 6/6 sash as evidenced in images), though the tower does retain, on its north elevation, two original shuttered bays (and portions of one on its west elevation), and on the south elevation a 2/2 sash window corresponding with the raised section. The entrance on the tower's east elevation retains a four-paneled door, though this entrance is not actively used. As for the addition, its frame is sided with narrow-width wood clapboard. Two windows are present in the gable field of the south elevation, corresponding with the upper story. Roofing consists of corrugated metal; both the east and west pitches of the gable roof are punctuated by broad gabled dormers, clapboard sided, that accommodate four small windows apiece. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge at the intersection between the newer and older sections.

The interior consists of the added frame south section—inclusive of the now-enclosed cutaway bay at the southeast corner—which accommodates a modernized kitchen, bathroom and dining area. The original stone section was once largely given over to two rooms on the south side of the plan, the partition between these following the position of the north-to-south roof ridge. The wall between these was removed at an unknown time but its position is confirmed by physical evidence, including the dual stove configuration of the chimney. Some historic period woodwork remains, along with later, non-historic treatments, such as the sheetrock walls. An open staircase near the northwest corner of the westernmost of these two rooms provides access to the upper story, while a short hallway leads to double-leaf doors that open into the base of the tower. The remainder of the plan is given over to two small rooms flanking this hallway at first floor level. Upstairs bedrooms are arranged around a central hallway that also provides access to the light tower.

As for the tower, its base and lower level were built on a square plan, while the added upper section is round in plan. Vertical circulation from ground level to the lantern is effected by means of a circular metal staircase, built in two sections like the tower itself. The stone and brick walls within the tower have plaster finish rendered directly on the masonry. Although the lenses have been removed, other period features, included a wood cabinet with beaded-board doors and original hardware, remain. The source of the steel used for the later, upper level is clear, given the embossed "CARNEGIE" stamp that is visible on one of the members.

OGDENSBURG HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE — Name of Property

ST. LAWRENCE CO., NEW YORK — 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

MARITIME HISTORY

Period of Significance

1870- ca. 1933

Significant Dates

1870-71; ca. 1890; ca. 1900; ca. 1933

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The cited period of significance, 1870- ca. 1933, spans from the construction of the building until the time it was decommissioned as an official light station.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Ogdensburg Harbor Lighthouse, located in the City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, is a building of local historical and architectural significance and one which highlights this region's maritime history and the city's vital association with the St. Lawrence River. Located adjacent to the confluence of the Oswegatchie and St. Lawrence rivers, it was completed in 1871, having been built to replace an 1834 structure; it long served as a beacon for safe navigation on this part of the St. Lawrence River, upriver of Lake Ontario and across from Prescott, Ontario, Canada, prior to being officially decommissioned from active use. The building is representative of a characteristic nineteenth-century lighthouse type, being of the "integral" type, or that which combines a light station with attached dwelling for the accommodation of the light tender and family. It was constructed with load-bearing walls of coursed limestone; the original tower was later increased in height by means of a brick extension, a change which, along with modifications made to the dwelling, occurred prior to 1900. Although changes have been made to the building since the time it came out of active service, it nevertheless remains an important historic resource chronicling the importance of the St. Lawrence River to Ogdensburg's development and economic vitality; few resources can as effectively underscore this aspect of the city's history as the lighthouse. It is being nominated in association with NRHP Criterion A, in the area of Maritime History, given its direct relevance to maritime activity in Ogdensburg and the larger context of navigation on the St. Lawrence River. It is additionally being nominated in association with Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as an example of integral lighthouse construction from the immediate post-Civil War period.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Context & Institutional History

The spit of land situated adjacent to the confluence of the Oswegatchie and St. Lawrence rivers in present-day Ogdensburg was, in the mid-eighteenth century, a place of great strategic importance to French Colonial interests in North America. It was there, in 1749, that *Fort de la Presentation* was erected, under the direction of Abbé François Picquet; this fortification was used as a staging area for French efforts to bring Catholicism to the Iroquois Confederacy and was completed at a time when tensions with Great Britain were moving rapidly towards military conflict. The fort constituted the first permanent settlement on New York's forbidding northern frontier and it remained under French control until 1759, at which time it was abandoned. It was given a new name, Fort Oswegatchie, by the British, who used it during the Revolutionary War; somewhat remarkably, control of the fort was not relinquished by the British until 1796, more than a decade after the Revolution's conclusion. The fort would again see action during the War of 1812; in February 1813 a British force overtook the fort and dispatched the American troops garrisoned there. From that point until the conclusion of the war Ogdensburg was left unprotected, being without an American military presence.

The first American settlement of Ogdensburg occurred in the waning years of the eighteenth century, under the direction of Nathan Ford, an agent acting on behalf of landowner Samuel Ogden, and came immediately after the British retired from Fort Oswegatchie in 1796. Settlement unfolded slowly at first. In 1804 only four families were permanently residing in Ogdensburg, which remained but a frontier settlement; these residents, well removed from established centers of commerce, sometimes were fortunate to procure provisions from boats navigating the river. In 1808 the unsold portions of the hamlet, which had been gridded out to encourage development, were purchased by David Parish, a merchant who around 1810 built a large store and warehouse that came to be known as the Parish store and wharf. In 1811 Congress established the U.S. Customs District of Oswegatchie, an Iroquois word meaning "at the very outlet." Parish's building served as the first custom house but was eventually replaced by a building designed in 1870 by Alfred B. Mullet, supervising architect of the Treasury Department, to house both the customs house and post office. Parish was instrumental in establishing Ogdensburg as an important port on the St. Lawrence River, and the eventual construction of the lighthouse relates saliently to that history. Boatbuilding was initiated locally in 1808 with the construction of the schooners

Collector and *Experiment*, under the guidance of Jonathan Brown. The latter was the first launched on the Fourth of July 1809, an event that was much celebrated locally; residents well understood that these new boats would open up vital communication with outlying areas by way of the St. Lawrence River, thereby stimulating growth and development. A third schooner, the *Genesee Packet*, was launched the following year.[1] Ogdensburg soon thereafter emerged as a regional distribution center pivoting on the river trade; goods were conveyed and warehoused there, making the town a trade hub for New York's northern region.

Shipwrecks were a constant threat to navigation on the St. Lawrence River and the various light stations that were established on its course were critical to those whose life and livelihoods were tied to maritime enterprises. The St. Lawrence was a pivotal early interior waterway, linking the Atlantic Ocean with the Great Lakes, the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and the Gulf Coast. This interconnected waterway was first traversed by the enterprising French explorers and defined the so-called "French Crescent" that linked Montreal and Quebec City with New Orleans. While the establishment of the first light stations in the nineteenth century and improved mapping and piloting represented important advances in maritime navigation, the St. Lawrence nevertheless remained a dangerous river, and many lives were lost during the course of the nineteenth century. Natural hazards were numerous along its course, among them reefs and shoals, sandbanks, fog, and shifting currents.[2] Shipwrecks and accidents remained a constant threat, even into the twentieth century. In January 1922 the ferry boat *Ferdinand* ran aground on rocks in a heavy fog near the Ogdensburg light; the passengers were luckily unharmed, though concern remained for the crew that remained onboard, given the blizzard conditions. The boat was eventually freed and returned to Prescott, Ontario, Canada, on the opposite side of the river.[3]

The nominated lighthouse is the second light station to occupy this position immediately west of Ogdensburg's harbor, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie. The first was completed and put into service during the 1830s. In 1834 a parcel of land consisting of roughly one and one-half acres north of the fort site was conveyed to the federal government by the Ford family, and later that year Ogdensburg harbor's first lighthouse was erected; it consisted of a dwelling with a lantern room, the latter containing ten lamps and reflectors arranged in a circular fashion. During an 1838 inspection by Lieut. Charles T. Platt of the U.S. Navy, it was noted that the river was well above normal levels, which had made the facility inaccessible by way of land. Platt saw to the completion of what was then an unfinished seawall and additionally requested funding to raise the foundation of the light station. In 1855 improvements were also rendered to the lighthouse's warning capabilities, in the form of improved lamps and reflectors.

The post-Civil War period witnessed significant improvements to a number of lighthouses in the region inclusive of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario, including the light station at Ogdensburg. In July 1870 federal appropriations were made for the purpose of building a new light station there; work commenced and work was underway that summer on a new facility. The new Ogdensburg Harbor Lighthouse was completed in June 1871; by this time the associated seawall had also been raised and the enclosed land filled and improved. The new building's design was by no means original but was instead a paraphrasing of that used for the Stony Point Lighthouse, located in New York on Henderson Bay on the shores of Lake Ontario. The two buildings were similar in overall conception and design, though for the Ogdensburg lighthouse the tower was made to rise higher by approximately seven feet. The design combined a dwelling with engaged tower, both constructed of limestone ashlar laid in regular courses. Stone for the project was sourced from the quarries at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, a place known as the "Limestone City," which was conveniently situated on the St. Lawrence

[1] F.B. Hough, *A History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, New York* (Albany: 1853), 401-04.
[2] Normand Lafreniere, *Lightkeeping on the St. Lawrence: The End of an Era* (Toronto, Canada: Dundurn Press, 1996).
[3] "Ferry Boat Freed," *Jamestown Evening Journal* (NY), 23 January 1922.

River approximately halfway between Toronto and Montreal. Material from this quarry was also used to erect two other regional light stations, Sisters Island Lighthouse as well as Big Sodus Bay Lighthouse.

Among the nominated building's distinctive features were its limestone lintels and sills, including a lintel inscribed with the date "1870" situated on the tower entrance. The austerity of the original design, while generally non-descript and lacking in specific stylistic references, nevertheless conveyed characteristics one might associate with the chaste taste of the Greek Revival period. Small dormers were added to both pitches of the roof later; these were subsequently joined to create larger cross-gabled dormers in more recent times. During the early 1890s the building's old kitchen was removed—it was located in a stone walled lean-to that spanned the rear, or south, elevation— replaced by a new wood-frame kitchen and porch.

Improvements continued to attend the land around the lighthouse in this period; although the point had been gridded out with cross streets bisecting the main north-south axis of Jackson Street, this anticipated development had never come to pass. Instead, during the 1880s, The Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company built an elevated track running from the mainland to a location adjacent to the lighthouse. The company additionally built a ferry link which allowed for direct communication with Prescott, Ontario, on the opposite bank of the St. Lawrence. In 1900 the tower of the Ogdensburg lighthouse was raised to a height of 65 feet, this being accomplished by augmenting the existing tower with a new brick extension. Detailing employed, including brick corbelling and recessed wall arches, echoed that employed for the Stony Point station. This brickwork has since been parged over, concealing the masonry construction that underlies it, except for the corbelled top, which serves as a transition to the lantern. At the time the tower was raised, improvements were also rendered to the light apparatus, in order to increase visibility; at that time a 270-degree Barbier & Fenestre Fresnel lens was substituted for an earlier, 180-degree lens.

A full roster of those individuals who tended the Ogdensburg lighthouse during its active use remains (see Developmental history/additional historic context information for a complete list of Ogdensburg lighthouse tenders including those who manned the earlier station there). Lewis C. Young was among the first to tend the light at Ogdensburg Harbor following its completion and did so during the third quarter of the nineteenth century beginning in 1871. At the time of the 1880 federal census, Young, then 38 years of age, was noted in the occupational field as "keeping lighthouse" and was residing at the station with his wife, Louise, and son, William. Samuel A. Penfield's tenancy at the station spanned the turn of the twentieth century and ended in 1911. In the 1910 federal census Penfield, then 74 years of age, was noted as the lighthouse keeper and was residing there with his wife, Clara. He was noted as renting the house which he and his wife occupied, seemingly unusual given that he was employed specifically to tend the light. Three years later Penfield tendered his resignation after serving 25 years at Ogdensburg. He was succeeded by Amherst Gunn, who had been serving at a post in Buffalo and who remained in Ogdensburg until New Year's Day 1932, at which time he retired following a 48-year civil service career. It was during Gunn's tenure that the light was converted from oil to acetylene and also at that time that its characteristic was changed from the fixed type to occulting. Daniel Hill, who had previously served at nearby Crossover Island Lighthouse, was the last official keeper of the lighthouse, 1932-33, and he subsequently took over duties at the Huron Harbor Lighthouse on Lake Erie in Ohio. Harold Cook served as the property's caretaker until 1941.

After being decommissioned as an official light station, the nominated building passed through a series of owners. Among these was Second World War Navy veteran Richard Montroy, who resided there with his family due in some measure to a housing shortage that was then manifesting itself in the area. According to a 1946 account carried in *The Daily Argus* of Mount Vernon, Montroy's "bid was accepted by the Coast Guard…

[the lighthouse has been] unoccupied since 1942."[4] Arthur Piercy and his family were the next tenants and rented the house, by some accounts, for a mere $7 a month. By this time deferred maintenance had taken a toll on the building, which no longer had running water, necessitating that potable water be brought in from an outside source. In 1964, ownership was transferred to Thomas G. Roethel, assistant fire chief in Ogdensburg, and his wife, Laurel; the current owner is the Roethel's son, Blair. The Roethels were notified by the General Services Administration that their bid to acquire the lighthouse, for the sum of $2,400, had been accepted; Ogdensburg had declined the opportunity to purchase the property, then valued at $24,000. It was during this period that efforts were mounted to rehabilitate the lighthouse and improve the grounds.

Architectural Context

The Ogdensburg Harbor Lighthouse is an example of the "integral" type light station, combining as it does a light station with attached dwelling. The earliest example of this type appears to have been the lighthouse built at Plymouth, Massachusetts, which was completed in 1769; it was in essence little more than a freestanding dwelling with lanterns suspended above its roof at either end.[5] The type offered the advantage of providing quarters for the light tender immediately adjacent to light, thereby neatly consolidating work and domestic functions. Although the Plymouth building served as the initial inspiration for this type, if only vaguely, it was not until the period between 1820 and 1852 that the type proliferated. This period corresponded with Stephen Pleasonton's tenure with the Treasury Department, during which time he oversaw the construction of lighthouses built under federal auspices. The oldest extant example of this type, though much modified from the time of its initial construction, is the Point Lookout lighthouse in Maryland, which marks the entrance to the Potomac River from the Chesapeake Bay; a brick structure, it was built by John Donahoo, a recognized lighthouse builder in that region.[6] Nearly contemporary with the light station at Point Lookout, but to this day more in keeping with its original design, is the Poplar Point lighthouse on Narragansett Bay, North Kingstown, Rhode Island, which was erected ca. 1831. The oldest frame lighthouse extant in the country, it combined an octagonal plan tower with a story-and-a-half cape form house.[7]

As noted previously, the design for the Ogdensburg Harbor Lighthouse was by no means unique and instead took as its model other light stations; the closest design parallel is to be found in the Stony Point lighthouse on Henderson Bay, Lake Ontario, built 1869. Both buildings combine a gable roofed dwelling with a centrally placed tower located on one of the gable ends, an arrangement not without precedents in ecclesiastical and civic architecture. As originally completed in 1871, the Ogdensburg light consisted of the story-and-a-half dwelling with kitchen lean-to on its south side and the tower centered on the opposite north elevation. Detailing was all but absent for the building's original exterior, which was austere and straightforward in effect; visual interest was largely derived from the character of its coursed limestone walls and cut limestone lintels, sills, water-table and tower belt courses. The work undertaken between ca. 1890-1900, during which time the lean-to was replaced with a larger frame addition and the tower raised in height, is depicted in period photographs and indicates the introduction of some Late Victorian features to the house, namely the porch, with its lathe-turned supports, and the addition of paired chimney pots to the chimney. The brick tower extension also introduced some new detail to the edifice, notably tall wall arches and corbelling, however most of this expanse of brick has since been parged over and is no longer visible. It appears from images that the original 1871 lantern was retained at the time the tower was raised and was merely reinstalled following the completion of that work.

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[4] "Light Housekeeping," *The Daily Argus* (Mount Vernon, NY), 14 December 1946.
[5] Russ Rowland, "The Oldest Integral Lighthouses," University of North Carolina, 2012.
[6] Ibid
[7] Ibid

The interior, which had fallen into a state of disrepair by the mid-twentieth century, has seen a number of modifications since the time it was decommissioned; nevertheless, aspects of both the original plan and some measure of finish work remain discernible. The position of the integral chimney on the south wall of the stone section, which was built to receive pipes from two different stoves, as well as other evidence, confirms the position of a central partition wall that ran between the two rooms that occupied this part of the plan. Behind these was a hallway leading to the base of the tower, flanked by two smaller rooms. This basic configuration remains, notwithstanding the removal of the partition, as does the arrangement of small bedrooms on the upper level.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Lighthouse Tenders, Ogdensburg Harbor Lighthouses

Amos Wells (1835-1851); Luman Newell (1851-1854); William Gardner (1854-1861); Salmon Smith (1861-1867); Samuel J. Sayre (1867-1869); James E. Horton (1869-1871); John Ross (1871); Lewis C. Young (1871-1888); Samuel A. Penfield (1888-1913); Amherst E. Gunn (1913-1932); Daniel D. Hill (1932-1933); Harold Cook (1933-1941).

OGDENSBURG HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE — Name of Property

ST. LAWRENCE CO., NEW YORK — County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Annual Report of the Light House Board, various years.
"Mr. and Mrs. Cook to Celebrate 50th Anniversary," *The Journal-Register*, July 25, 1983.
"His Worries Over," *The Norwalk Hour*, December 16, 1946.
"Lighthouse Blinks Out," *The Telegraph*, March 29, 1961.
"Lighthouse in Ogdensburg turns on for first time in decades," Brian Kidwell, *Watertown Daily Times*, October 10, 2011.

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 .43 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	**18**	**460111**	**4949509**	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary for this NRHP nomination is depicted on the maps submitted with this documentation, and were rendered at a scale of 1:24,000, 1:12,000 and 1:4,000. All maps are entitled "Ogdensburg Harbor Lighthouse, Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., NY."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary includes all that land still associated with the lighthouse property; all of this property is historically associated with the light station and the cited period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger
organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date November 2015
street & number PO Box 189 telephone (518) 268-2167
city or town Waterford State NY 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:

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.

Photographs by William E. Krattinger, August 2015; TIFF format, original digital files at NYS Division for Historic Preservation, Waterford, NY.

0001 EXTERIOR, view looking east showing west elevation
0002 EXTERIOR, oblique view looking to northwest showing east and south elevations
0003 INTERIOR, view showing original chimney and stove flues
0004 INTERIOR, window lighting stair in tower
0005 INTERIOR, treads of stair, tower
0006 INTERIOR, tower, detail view showing "CARNEGIE" stamp on steel I-beam
0007 EXTERIOR, northeasterly view of St. Lawrence River from lantern; Prescott, Ontario to left

Property Owner:

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

name Blair Roethel

street & number _____ telephone _____

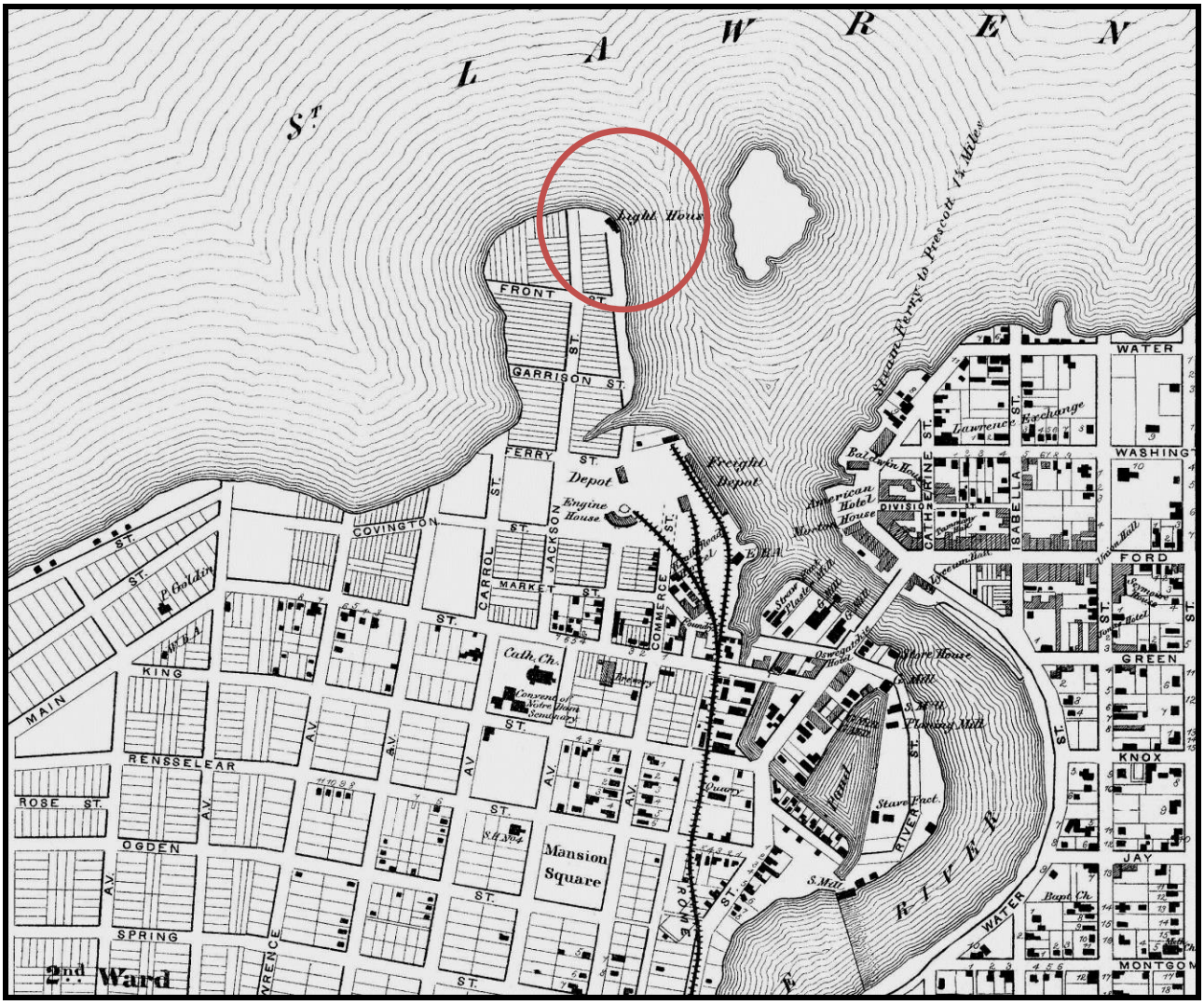
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

ABOVE, 1885 view showing original configuration; BELOW, 1903, after extension of tower and introduction of new frame extension

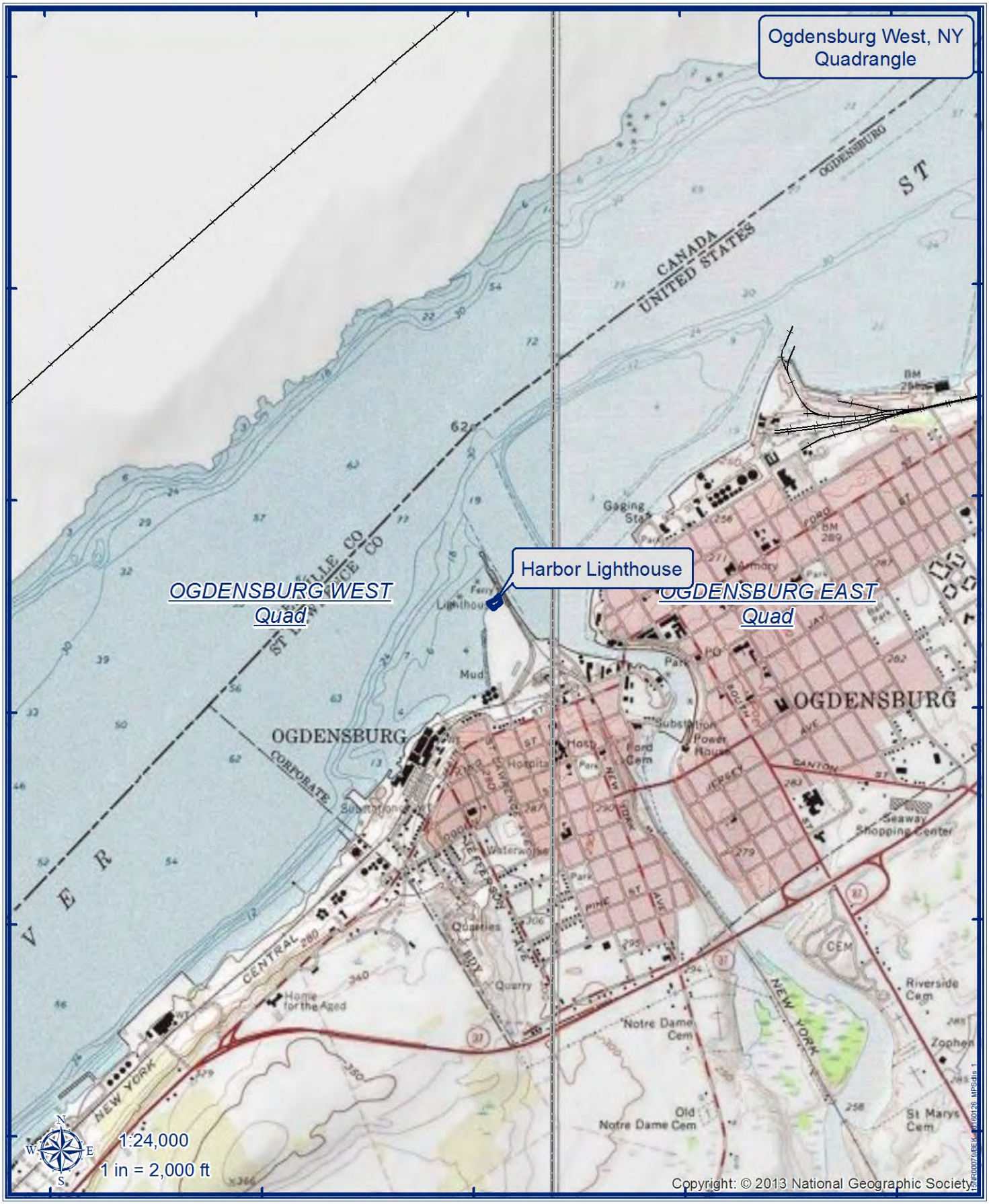
OGDENSBURG HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE **ST. LAWRENCE CO., NEW YORK**
Name of Property County and State

ABOVE, postcard view; BELOW, Beer's Atlas Map, 1865



Ogdensburg Harbor Lighthouse
Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., NY

2 Jackson Street
Ogdensburg, NY 13669



4952000
4951000
4950000
4949000
4948000
4947000

458000 459000 460000 461000 462000

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

0 650 1,300 2,600 Feet

Lighthouse

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY.

Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Ogdensburg Harbor Lighthouse
Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., NY

2 Jackson Street
Ogdensburg, NY 13669

4950000
4949000
459000
460000
461000

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

Feet
0 330 660 1,320

Lighthouse

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY.

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4949800
4949600
4949400
4949200

459800
460000
460200
460400

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

Feet
0 110 220 440

Lighthouse

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY.

Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation