

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Riverside Avenue Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: (See inventory for Burr Rd., Cross St., Lincoln St. and Riverside Ave.)

City or town: Westport State: CT County: Fairfield

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

_____ 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

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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

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>39</u>	<u>11</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>39</u>	<u>11</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- RELIGIOUS/religious facility
- RELIGIOUS/church-related residence

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/office building
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- RELIGIOUS/religious facility
- RELIGIOUS/church school

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
Bungalow/Craftsman
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
Commercial Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _ wood, brick, stone, stucco, metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Riverside Avenue Historic District (the District) is an intact, concentrated collection of historic architecture that is demonstrative of a period of economic and social diversification in Westport's history which took place primarily between 1851 and 1923. Large estates gave way to more modest homes associated with a growing middle and merchant class after the opening of Riverside Avenue which connects the center of Westport with the railroad depot, approximately one and one half miles to the south. The District is an approximately 0.6-mile-long district that includes a section of Riverside Avenue (Connecticut Route 33), as well as Burr Road, Cross Street and Lincoln Street, all of which run between Riverside Avenue and Post Road West (U.S. Route 1) in Westport, Fairfield County, Connecticut. The 19.8 acre district is located on the west side of the Saugatuck River and it extends from the south side of Cross Street to the southern edge of the lot at 136 Riverside Avenue, between Post Road West and Riverside Avenue. It includes 50 buildings, 11 of which are noncontributing.

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Narrative Description

Setting

The Riverside Avenue Historic District is laid out approximately north-south along a 0.6-mile section of Riverside Avenue, which runs along the west side of the Saugatuck River, south of the center of Westport, Connecticut (Figure 1). Riverside Avenue is a two-lane, asphalt-paved road that runs from Post Road West at the west end of the bridge across the Saugatuck River, to Railroad Place that leads to the Metro North commuter railroad station (Figure 2). There are concrete sidewalks on its west side in the district. A public park between the east side of Riverside Avenue and the Saugatuck River that runs between the vacant lot at 79 Riverside Avenue and vacant Church of the Assumption property at 85, 87 and 101 Riverside Avenue, provides views of the river and the opposite shore. The district also includes three side streets that run west from Riverside Avenue to Post Road West. Cross Street is an approximately 0.08-mile long two-lane, asphalt-paved street without sidewalks and its south side forms the northern border of the district. Lincoln Street is an approximately 0.13-mile-long two-lane, asphalt-paved street with a sidewalk on the entire length of its north side and for approximately 100 feet of the west end of its south side. Burr Road is an approximately 0.15-mile-long two-lane, asphalt-paved street with a partial sidewalk on its north side. The district slopes downward to the east from Post Road West toward the Saugatuck River. It is a moderately dense urban district.

Architectural Character

The District is almost entirely residential and consists primarily of two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, single-family houses with varying setbacks on 0.17 to 0.57-acre lots. The exception is the 3.87-acre lot surrounding the Church of the Assumption at 100 Riverside Avenue. This lot includes the church, a school, a former rectory, a former convent and a large asphalt-paved parking area. Many home lots have large mature trees and most are landscaped with lawns, shrubbery and some flowering plants. District boundaries are based on the historic development patterns of the area from the late eighteenth century to the first quarter of the twentieth century, when Westport experienced a building boom and rapid population growth. They include three buildings that were built in the area before the opening of the depot, but all others were constructed after Riverside Avenue was built.

Riverside Avenue follows the west bank of the Saugatuck River and it connects the center of Westport with the railroad depot to its south. While this street is primarily commercial in nature further north near the town center and further south near the Metro North railroad station, it is almost entirely residential in the district. The Riverside Avenue Historic District is comprised of a continuous group of primarily mid-nineteenth through early twentieth century wood-frame

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houses in close proximity to each other. The majority of the most elaborate high style houses are on Riverside Avenue and those on the side streets are of modest scale and ornament. Popular architectural styles of their respective eras are represented, as well as vernacular building forms. Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival are the predominant architectural styles. Only two buildings, the Federal houses at 46 and 50 Riverside Avenue (both 1829, Photograph 1), pre-date the construction of the railroad station, when the area was a sparsely developed portion of Westport. Common architectural features in the district include flat and gable roofs, dormers, one-story full-width or wrap-around porches, and turned or square columns. Most houses retain their wood siding and original windows, but some have been renovated with vinyl siding and replacement windows. Dates for houses were obtained through use of land records, directories, HRI forms and other documents, as well as architectural stylistics.

Burr Road

9 Burr Road (1894) - This 2 ½ story, three bay, cross-gabled house faces south on the north side of Burr Road. It is in the Queen Anne style with Colonial Revival elements. It is covered in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. It has a one-story porch with a shed roof covered in asphalt shingles and supported by Tuscan columns on brick piers. The porch spans the width of the façade and wraps around the east elevation where it meets the east wing of the house. The main entrance is on the west end of the façade and it has sidelights surmounted by a fanlight. There are two one-over-one replacement windows with fixed vinyl shutters to the east of the entrance and a single, similar window without shutters on the south elevation of the east wing. A two story, tripartite window bay with similar windows extends from the center of the east elevation of the east wing. A single one-over-one replacement arched window with a keystone is centered in the west bay of the second story, with two one-over-one replacement windows with fixed vinyl shutters to its east. The pediment is covered in imbricated shingles. A Palladian window with replacement sash and a blind fanlight is centered in the pediment (Photograph 2).

16 Burr Road (1910) – This 2 ½ story, three bay, cross-gabled house faces north on the south side of Burr Road. It is in the Queen Anne style, is covered in clapboard and has an asphalt shingle roof. It sits on an ashlar stone foundation. A one-story porch with a shed roof covered in asphalt shingles spans the width of the side-gabled east wing. The porch protects the main entrance, which is centered on this wing. A group of three one-over-one replacement windows in a single frame with decorative crown is centered on the first story of the end-gabled west wing. There is a horizontal band on this elevation on each side of this window. There is a single one-over-one replacement window on the second story of the east wing with a full-width horizontal band running through its sill. A single, similar window centered on the second story of the west wing with horizontal bands at its sill and lintel. The pediment of the west wing is

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covered in imbricated singles and there is a single, original two-over-two window in its center with horizontal bands at its sill and lintel (Photograph 3).

18 Burr Road (c.1870) – This Italianate house faces north on the south side of Burr Road. It consists of a 2 ½ story end gable main block with a side-gable one-story, two-bay, east wing and a shed-roofed one-story addition on its west elevation. The main block has a partially parged rubble stone foundation and the east wing has a poured concrete foundation. The main entrance is on the east side of the main block and there are two six-over-six replacement windows with decorative crowns and fixed vinyl shutters to the west of the entrance. There is a row of three similar windows on the second story and a single similar window in the gable. The east wing has a row of two of these windows on its north elevation and there is one on the north elevation of the west addition. The house has an asphalt shingle roof (Photograph 4).

Cross Street

8 Cross Street (1960) Non-contributing. A product of Urban Renewal–era development, this is a two story, side gable, brick apartment building.

16 Cross Street – The Sherwood-Izzo House (1877) is a flat roofed, three story Italianate house that sits on a stone foundation. Its architectural details have been covered with aluminum siding, but it retains its massing and is still identifiable as a nineteenth century building. It has a one story porch with railing and a flat roof supported by Tuscan columns that runs the full width of the façade and wraps around the east elevation where it meets a two story window bay. Fenestration consists of replacement sash (Photograph 5).

20 Cross Street (2003) Non-contributing. This is a three story wood frame apartment building with ground floor parking. (Photograph 6)

24 Cross Street – Pascale-Santanello House (c.1900). Originally built as a duplex, this two-story house was built in a Vernacular style with a jerkinhead gable. It faces north and sits on a rubble stone foundation. It has a one story porch with a railing and a shed roof supported by square columns on its façade. The building and it is covered in asbestos shingles but it has retained its original window trim. Fenestration consists of replacement sash (Photograph 7).

Lincoln Street

1 Lincoln Street (2007) – Non-contributing. This New Traditional building is set into the slope on brick foundation. It faces south onto Lincoln Street and Its main entrance is on the east side of the façade. It is reached by a flight of six stairs with wooden railings which lead to a porch which spans the width of the façade and wraps around to the west elevation. The porch has a flat roof which is supported by three square columns. There is a parapet surrounding a balcony for a second floor apartment on the eastern half of the roof (Photograph 8).

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2 Lincoln Street (1899/1967) - This Queen Anne is one of a row of four houses are identically styled with L-shaped massing with square, hip-roofed corner towers and shed-roofed porches with turned posts and plain balustrades. Shed-roofed bays with coupled one-over-one windows accent the gable ended front sections. All retain their original massing. This is the only example to retain its original architectural detail, including imbricated shingles in the gable, tower cornice and below the bay window on the facade. Towered houses are not common in Westport and these are a simplified version of the Queen Anne style with Stick elements (Photograph 9).

7 Lincoln Street (1899) - This Italianate-style house is set into the slope on brick foundation. It is one of a row of four identical, gable-ended homes with boxed, overhanging eaves have round-arched windows in the gable end and wrapping verandas with turned posts. The east elevation is extended by a one-story ell. Two-over-two windows are used throughout. It is the only house in the group that is still covered in wood shingles (Photographs 10 and 15).

8 Lincoln Street (c.1910) - This is one of a row of four houses are identically styled with L-shaped massing with square, hip-roofed corner towers and shed-roofed porches with turned posts and plain balustrades. Shed-roofed bays with coupled one-over-one windows accent the gable ended front sections. All retain their original massing (Photographs 11 and 12).

14 Lincoln Street (c.1910) - This is one of a row of four houses that are identically styled with L-shaped massing with square, hip-roofed corner towers and shed-roofed porches with turned posts and plain balustrades. Shed-roofed bays with coupled one-over-one windows accent the gable ended front sections. All retain their original massing (Photograph 12).

15 Lincoln Street (c.1899) - This Italianate-style house is set into the slope on brick foundation. It is one of a row of four identical, gable-ended homes with boxed, overhanging eaves have round-arched windows in the gable end and wrapping verandas with turned posts. The east elevation is extended by a one-story ell. Two-over-two windows are used throughout (Photograph 13).

19 Lincoln Street (c.1899) - This Italianate-style house is set into the slope on a brick foundation. It is one of a row of four identical, homes with front-gable roofs and boxed, overhanging eaves with round-arched windows in the gable end and wrapping verandas with turned posts. The east elevation is extended by a one-story ell. Two-over-two windows are used throughout (Photographs 14 and 15).

20 Lincoln Street (c.1899) - This is one of a row of four houses are identically styled with L-shaped massing with square, hip-roofed corner towers and shed-roofed porches with turned posts and plain balustrades. Shed-roofed bays with coupled one-over-one windows accent the gable ended front sections. All retain their original massing, but this house, along with its neighbors at 8 and 14 Lincoln Street was renovated in 2006. The renovation included replacing the siding,

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which resulted in the loss of some architectural details. Towered houses are not common in Westport and these reflect a simplified version of the Queen Anne style, some with Stick-style elements (Photograph 12).

25 Lincoln Street, Stuart-Arde House (c.1915) - The building is in the Dutch Colonial Revival style and it is covered with unpainted wood shingles and painted wood trim. Its main entrance is in the west bay of the facade and it is reached by a flight of two stone steps that lead to a porch, which spans the width of the facade. The porch has a wooden railing on three sides and a hipped roof supported by Tuscan columns. There is a window with diamond-shaped mullions to the west of the door and another in the gable (Photograph 16).

26 Lincoln Street, Lulu Belle Dickson House 1 (1920) - The main entrance of this Craftsman house is in the west bay of the facade. It is reached by a flight of three wooden stairs that lead to a porch which spans the full width of the facade. The porch roof is a continuation of the main roof and it is supported by Tuscan columns. A large gable-roofed dormer is centered on the facade. It has a centered pair of one-over-one double hung windows on the facade and single one-over-one double hung windows on its east and west elevations (Photograph 17).

31 Lincoln Street, Francis Arde House (1911) - This Colonial Revival with Shingle Style elements house sits on a textured concrete block foundation, which is exposed on its east, west, and north elevations. The main entrance is placed slightly to the west of center on the facade. It is reached by a flight of six wood stairs with wood railings that lead to a one-story-high porch with a shed roof that spans the facade. The porch has a wood railing on three sides and its roof is supported by paired, square columns with Tuscan capitals and fluted shafts. There is a single double hung window on the east bay of the second story and a tripartite bay window on the west bay. It has a triangular pediment with shingles curving into a recessed pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows centered in it. The windows are enframed by a flat arch supported by Tuscan columns (Photograph 18).

32 Lincoln Street, Lulu Belle Dickson House 2 (c.1920) – This Dutch Colonial Revival-style house sits on an exposed poured concrete foundation. Its east and west elevations reveal a gambrel roof profile. Its main entrance is centered on the facade and it is reached by a flight of three brick-faced concrete stairs with concrete cheek walls. The stairs lead to a concrete entry porch with a gable-roofed portico supported by pairs of square Tuscan columns (Photograph 19).

37 Lincoln Street, Eratzamon A. Williams House (c.1870) - This is a Queen Anne-style house with a cross gable roof and a rubble stone foundation. It has a center brick chimney and another chimney at the peak of its north elevation. There are bracketed cornices on the facade, east and west elevations with Stick-style elements in the gable. Despite the fact that it is currently covered in aluminum siding, it retains its original massing and fenestration pattern. Original

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windows remain and most are protected by aluminum storm windows. An original door is also visible on the facade of the west wing (Photograph 20).

44 Lincoln Street, Taylor House (c.1915) - This Queen Anne-style house has a cross-gable roof and a rusticated ashlar foundation. Its main entrance is in the western bay of the facade and it is reached by a flight of five wood stairs with vinyl railings which lead to a porch with a vinyl railing and a hipped roof. The porch roof is supported by square columns. It is surmounted by an enclosed porch on the western half of the facade. This porch has a band of one-over-one replacement windows on its facade and pairs of the same windows on its north and south elevations. There are bay windows near the center of the east elevation of the first and second stories (Photograph 21).

Post Road West

A 0.14 mile section of the east side of Post Road West between the south side of Cross Street and the southwest corner of the lot at 2 Lincoln Street is part of the northern boundary of the district. It includes the contributing Vernacular houses at 57 Post Road West (1920) and 85 Post Road West (1920) as well as a noncontributing outbuilding (2007) for 85 Post Road West.

57 Post Road West (c.1920) – This is a one-story, wood-frame Vernacular building that faces north on the south side of Post Road West. It sits on a fieldstone foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. Its entrance is on the east side of the façade and fenestration consists of replacement vinyl units (Photograph 22).

85 Post Road West (1919) – This is a two-story, wood-frame Colonial Revival-style house that faces north on the south side of Post Road West. It sits on a rubble stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof with a central brick chimney. Its main entrance is on the east side of a two-bay façade and it is protected by a gabled portico supported by Tuscan columns. There is a single one-over-one window to the west of the entrance. A shed dormer with two one-over-one windows fills nearly the entire second story roof on the façade. There is a secondary entrance on the east elevation and a lunette in the gable of this elevation. There is a one-story shed wing roof on its south elevation. The house is covered with aluminum siding and fenestration consists on one-over-one replacement unit throughout (Photograph 23).

Riverside Avenue

There are ten nineteenth-century contributing houses, one contributing early twentieth-century house and one contributing early twentieth-century church on Riverside Avenue in the district. All retain a high level of architectural integrity.

46 Riverside Avenue, Edwin Wheeler House (1829) - This four-bay, wood-frame Federal-style building faces east on Riverside Avenue. It is clad in wood shingles and has a side-gable asphalt

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shingle roof with brick end chimneys. Its main entrance is offset to the north on the façade. The doorway is surrounded by engaged pilasters framing sidelights and surmounted by a rectangular top-light in the architrave. There are two six-over-six, double-hung windows with decorative caps and working shutters to the south of the entrance and one identical window to its north. The entrance is protected by a full-width one-story porch with a flat roof supported by square columns. A band of four windows, similar to those on the first story, spans the façade of the second story (Photographs 1 and 24).

50 Riverside Avenue, Horace Staples House (1829) - This three-bay, wood-frame Federal-style building faces east on Riverside Avenue. It is covered in clapboard and it has an asphalt shingled side-gable roof with a center brick chimney. Its main entrance is offset to the south on the façade. The doorway is surrounded by pilasters framing sidelights and surmounted by a rectangular top-light in the architrave. It is protected by an entry porch with a shed roof supported by Tuscan columns. There are two six-over-six, double-hung windows with decorative caps and working shutters to the north of the entrance. A band of three windows, similar to those on the first story, spans the façade of the second story (Photographs 1 and 25).

56 Riverside Avenue (1851) – This two-story Italianate-style house has overhanging eaves and rectangular windows in the frieze. It has a one-story porch that spans the façade and wraps around to the south elevation with a flat roof supported by square columns. Its architectural detail has been lost to re-siding and there is a one-story brick commercial structure attached to the center of its façade at a lower level (Photograph 26).

62 Riverside Avenue, Lena Morehouse and Ell Weaver House (c.1899) – This Folk Victorian home has a porch that wraps around its north, west and south elevations. It has a hipped roof supported by wooden columns with an open triglyph design and decorative brackets. The porch and the main entrance located in the north bay of the western façade, is reached by a flight of two concrete stairs with iron pipe railings. There is a pointed arch double hung window with simplified Gothic tracery in its upper sash in the gable (Photograph 27).

68 Riverside Avenue, George Platt House (1851) - This Italianate-style home is representative of the local expression of the style with a shallow hip roof topped by a cupola and decorative finial. A wide frieze extends around the building at the eaves and features pairs of octagonal windows. Fenestration consists of symmetrically arranged single rectangular openings with one-over-one and two-over-four sash. The windows have molded lintels. Full-length window openings on the first story of the façade contain two-over-four-light sash. A wrap-around porch extends across the façade. It has chamfered posts on pedestals and coupled brackets at the cornice. Distinctive double-leaf entrance doors with glazed upper panels are set beneath a deep, semicircular art glass transom. Both two-story side bays are set with secondary entrances with their original doors. The south pavilion is extended by a bay window (Photographs 28 and 32).

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75 Riverside Avenue, Edna M. Sherwood House (1923) – This house is a two-story, three-bay-wide, Colonial Revival-style, wood-frame saltbox. It has an asphalt-clad roof with a central brick chimney, gable returns, and a rear dormer; and wood shingle cladding. The facade (west elevation) is symmetrical and features a center entrance set beneath a gable door hood supported by brackets. Fenestration on the façade consists of paired, rectangular openings with six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. Minor additions include a one-story, shed-roofed rear wing and a one-and-one-half-story attached garage on the north elevation (Photograph 29).

76 Riverside Avenue, Norman F. and Elizabeth F. Kellogg House (1883) - This two-story, Stick-style house has an overhanging side gable roof, a projecting central pavilion, a three-sided bay on the south (side) elevation, and a full-width front porch. The central pavilion displays an array of late-nineteenth-century millwork from Stick-style gable trusses and pierced barge boards to the turned posts. The house is sheathed in a variety of cladding, including imbricated shingles in the gable ends and window spandrels, board-and-batten on the second story and clapboard on the first story. Wood shingles are also used for the skirt between the levels on the bellcast-roofed, square bay on the south elevation. The façade porch has coupled, heavy turned posts, balustrade, and newel as well as spindle-filled spandrels. The central entrance contains a single-leaf door with a pressed lower panel and is defined by an unusual canted gable with a spindle screen that matches the end spandrels (Photographs 30 and 32).

82 Riverside Avenue, Byron A. Williams House (1867) – This Folk Victorian-style house has a one-story porch with a flat roof that spans the entirety of the eastern façade and wraps around the south elevation. The porch has a decorative wood rail on three sides; its roof is supported by cruciform columns with decorative brackets. A set of three wooden stairs with decorative wood railings matching those of the porch allow access to the porch and main entrance. There are three joined, one-over-one, double-hung windows to the south of the entrance (Photographs 31 and 32).

100 Riverside Avenue, This lot includes the Queen Anne-style house also known as 44 Lincoln Street, the Italianate-style house formerly numbered 115 Riverside Avenue, and The Church of the Assumption on Riverside Avenue, as well as the church school to the northeast of the church with an entrance on Burr Road (Photographs 21, 33 - 35).

Former 115 Riverside Avenue, John Hubbell House (c.1868) – This is a two-story, flat-roofed Italianate-style building to the north of the church. Its entrance is centered on the façade within a deep entry porch with a gable roof supported by pairs of fluted columns on rubble stone knee walls flanking a stone staircase. There is an enclosed porch to its south. It has had three additions to its west elevation since it was built, but it retains its original massing in the main block (Photograph 34).

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100 Riverside Avenue, Church of the Assumption (1900) – The church is a late Gothic Revival-style design, executed in Roman brick. Its end-gable main block faces east onto Riverside Avenue and its roof is covered in asphalt shingles. It has three entrances in pointed arch openings with drip molds on the façade, each of which is reached by a flight of stone stairs with cheek walls. The center entrance is flanked by stained glass lancet windows with arched drip molds surmounted by crockets. A cast stone belt course spans the façade of the main block and the towers above the entrances. A statue of St. Mary in a niche with a drip mold surmounted by a crocket is centered on the facade above the center entrance. It is flanked by pairs of stained glass lancet windows with arched drip molds. A round stained glass window is centered in the gable and a cast stone belt course steps up on each side to a semicircular lintel around of the window. The peak of the gable is surmounted by a stone cross. Brick buttresses surmounted by pinnacles define the north and south corners of the main block. A tall square tower with brick buttresses at each corner rises from the south elevation of the main block. It has a double belt course above the entrance and a stained glass lancet window with a cusped arch surmounted by an arched drip mold. The base of the belfry is defined by a cast stone molding and there are wooden louvres set within arched openings and surmounted by arched drip molds and Lombard corbels on all elevations. The tower is surmounted by a broached spire clad in slate shingles on the south elevation. There are dormers on all elevations and the spire is surmounted by a pinnacle with a decorative cross. A similar, but shorter tower rises on the north elevation. The belt course from the main block continues on this tower and there are two stained glass lancet windows with cast stone sills above it. A round stained glass window cast stone belt course and lintel is centered near the top of the brick tower, which is surmounted by a broached spire with a pinnacle and a stone cross (Photograph 33).

119 Riverside Avenue, Carroll-Bray House (c.1850) – This two-story, wood-frame Folk Victorian-style house faces west on Riverside Avenue. It is an end gable building made up of a main block on Riverside Avenue, a slightly taller addition to its east elevation and a large addition with a saltbox roofline on its north elevation. Its main entrance is offset to the north on the façade of the main block and there are three six-over-one replacement windows with fixed shutters to its south. The entrance is protected by a full-width porch with a hipped roof supported by square columns on plinths. There are two windows similar to those on the first story on the façade of the second story. The house is covered in clapboard and it has an asphalt shingle roof with a brick chimney on the north side of the roof of the east addition (Photograph 36).

124 Riverside Avenue, Robert Snagg House (1869) - This is a two-story, Greek Revival-style house the faces east onto Riverside Avenue. It sits on an exposed ashlar stone foundation and it is covered in clapboard. The main block is flanked by one-story wings and it has a wide, overhanging cornice with brackets and cornice returns. There is a fanlight with a keystone in the

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gable. The entrance is on the south side of the façade and it is enframed by moldings with blind panels on each side of the doorway and a similar blind panel above it (Photograph 37).

130 Riverside Avenue, Perry-Crossman-Driscoll House (1869) - This is a two-story, wood-frame, square Italianate-style building with a near-flat hipped roof and a wrap-around one-story porch. The roof has an overhanging cornice supported by paired modillions with pairs of round windows in the frieze. A flat-roofed belvedere with oval windows and paired modillions is centered on the roof. The walls of the house are sheathed with wood clapboard. Fenestration consists of single rectangular openings with six-over-six, double-hung windows with molded cornice caps and fixed wood shutters on the second story. A one-story porch with a flat roof and coupled brackets at the cornice supported by square columns on plinths spans the façade and wraps around the south elevation. The main entrance is on the south side of the façade and there are two six-over-six double-hung windows in floor-to-ceiling casings to the north of the entrance (Photograph 38).

136 Riverside Avenue, Post-Goodsell House (1892) – This asymmetrical Queen Anne-style house faces east onto Riverside Avenue. The mass of the building is broken up by a cross gable design with a square tower on the south elevation. It is covered in clapboard with imbricated shingles in the gables and the cornice of the tower. A one-story porch with a hipped roof supported by turned columns with spindlework brackets spans the south side of the façade and wraps around to the south elevation. There is a balcony with a shed roof supported by turned columns with spindlework brackets on the second story of the of the end gable wing on the façade (Photograph 39).

Outbuildings

There are eleven outbuildings in the district, all but five of which are contributing. The houses at 14 Lincoln Street, 62, 68, 76, 82 (Photograph 40) and 130 Riverside Avenue all retain their original barns, now converted to garages. The houses at 16 Burr Street, 20, 26 and 32 Lincoln Street all have non-contributing garages built after the end of the period of significance. There is a non-contributing 2,400 square-foot, end-gable Vernacular outbuilding, used as a synagogue in 2019, to the east of the house at 85 Post Road West.

Integrity

The Riverside Avenue Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association as a cohesive residential district developed as early as 1829, but mostly between 1851 and 1923. The buildings remain on their original locations near the river and connection from the historic train station to the town center. All contributing buildings retain their original massing and many retain their original trim, finishes and windows. Houses and original outbuildings have either been maintained as original or

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carefully restored and they are nearly all in excellent condition. No historic buildings within the District are non-contributing and they all retain sufficient integrity to convey their associations with the historic development of the Riverside Avenue neighborhood. There are a significant number of early properties in the district that are constructed in popular architectural styles of their respective eras. All non-contributing buildings in the District were constructed after the end of the period of significance. The street grid is unchanged since at least 1893. There has been very little infill construction and eleven of the 50 buildings in the district are non-contributing.

Riverside Avenue Historic District Inventory

Number	MBLU	Historic Name	Address	Style	Built	Photograph	C/NC
1	C09//090//000		9 Burr Road	Queen Anne	1894	2	C
2	C08//037/000		16 Burr Road	Queen Anne	1910	3	C
3	C08//037/000		garage	Vernacular	1974		NC - age
4	C08//036/000		18 Burr Road	End Gable Vernacular	1870	4	C
5	C09//071/000		8 Cross Street	American Vernacular	1960		NC - age
6	C09//070/000	Sherwood-Izzo House	16 Cross Street	Italianate	1877	5	C
7	C09//069/000		20 Cross Street	New Traditional	2003	6	NC - age
8	C09//068/000	Pascale-Santanello House	24 Cross Street	End Gable Vernacular	1900	7	C
9	C09//075/000		1 Lincoln Street	New Traditional	2007	8	NC - age
10	C09//088/000		2 Lincoln Street	Queen Anne	1899	9	C
11	C09//076/000		7 Lincoln Street	Italianate	1899	10, 15	C
12	C09//087/000		8 Lincoln Street	Queen Anne	1899	11, 12	C
13	C09//086/000		14 Lincoln Street	Queen Anne	1899	12	C
14	C09//086/000		garage	Vernacular	1899		C
15	C09//077/000		15 Lincoln Street	Italianate	1899	13, 15	C
16	C09//078		19 Lincoln	Italianate	1899	15	C

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	/000		Street				
17	C09//085/000		20 Lincoln Street	Queen Anne	1899	12	C
18	C09//085/000		garage	Vernacular	1978		NC - age
19	C09//079/000	Stuart-Arde House	25 Lincoln Street	Colonial Revival	1915	16	C
20	C09//084/000	Lulu Belle Dickson House	26 Lincoln Street	Bungalow/Craftsman	1920	17	C
21	C09//084/000		garage	Vernacular	1974	17	NC - age
22	C09//080/000	Francis Arde House	31 Lincoln Street	Colonial Revival	1911	18	C
23	C09//083/000	Lulu Belle Dickson House	32 Lincoln Street	Colonial Revival	1920	19	C
24	C09//083/000		garage	Vernacular	1974		NC - age
25	C09//081/000	Eralzamon A. Williams House	37 Lincoln Street	Queen Anne	1870	20	C
26	C09//092/000	Taylor House	44 Lincoln Street	Queen Anne	1900	21	C
27	C09//072/000		57 Post Road West	Colonial Revival	.1920	22	NC - alterations
28	C09//074/000		85 Post Road West	Colonial Revival	1919	23	C
29	C09//074/000		synagogue	Vernacular	2007		NC - age
30	C09//101/000	Edwin Wheeler House	46 Riverside Avenue	Federal	1829	1, 24	C
31	C09//100/000	Horace Staples House	50 Riverside Avenue	Federal	1829	1, 25	C
32	C09//099/000		56 Riverside Avenue	Italianate	1850	26	C
33	C09//098/000	Lena Morehouse and Ell Weaver House	62 Riverside Avenue	Folk Victorian	c.1870	27	C

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34	C09/098/000		barn/garage	Vernacular	c.1870		C
35	C09//097/000	George Platt House	68 Riverside Avenue	Italianate	1851	28, 32	C
36	C09//097/000		barn/garage	Vernacular	1851		C
37	C09//122/000	Edna M. Sherwood House	75 Riverside Avenue	Colonial Revival	1923	29	C
38	C09//096/000	Norman F. and Elizabeth F. Kellogg House	76 Riverside Avenue	Stick Style	1884	30, 32	C
39	C09//096/000		barn/garage	Vernacular	1884		C
40	C09//095/000	Byron A. Williams House	82 Riverside Avenue	Folk Victorian	1867	31, 32	C
41	C09//095/000		barn/garage	Vernacular	1867	40	C
42	C09//092/000	Church of the Assumption	100 Riverside Avenue	Gothic Revival	1900	33	C
43	C09//092/000		100 Riverside Avenue	Modern	1949	34	NC - age
44	C09//092/000	John Hubbell House	114 Riverside Avenue	Italianate	c.1868	35	C
45	C08//042/000	Carroll-Bray House	119 Riverside Avenue	Folk Victorian	1852	36	C
46	C08//035/000	Robert Snagg House	124 Riverside Avenue	Italianate	1869	37	C
47	C08//035/000		garage	Colonial Revival	1983		NC - age
48	C08//034/000	Perry-Crossman-Driscoll House	130 Riverside Avenue	Italianate	1869	38	C
49			barn/garage	Italianate	1869	38	C
50	C08//033/000	Post-Goodsell House	136 Riverside Avenue	Queen Anne	1880	39	C

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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.)

- 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

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

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Period of Significance

1851-1923

Significant Dates

c.1843 – Cross Street opened
1848 – Riverside Avenue opened
c.1866 – Burr Road (Avenue) opened
c.1893 – Lincoln Street opened

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lambert and Bunnel – architects, 9 Burr Road

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Riverside Avenue Historic District meets National Register Criteria A and C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the district is significant in the category of Community Development as an intact residential area that developed in response to the arrival of rail transportation. After the advent of rail service and the associated opening of Riverside Avenue, this area of Westport began to transform; the large estates of the early-to-mid-nineteenth century were progressively demolished and their land subdivided to make way for middle class housing, thus ushering in a

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new period of expansion in the town's development. The district meets Criterion C in the category of Architecture for its intact collection of popular architectural styles designed for a new middle class dating from the mid-nineteenth through the first quarter of the twentieth century. While other examples of residential buildings from this time period remain in Westport, this neighborhood is distinctive because of its high level of integrity and its mix of buildings that reflect the economic diversity of the neighborhood during its development. The period of significance begins in 1829, which is the approximate date of construction of 46 and 50 Riverside Avenue, the earliest resources in the district. It ends in 1923 when the last contributing buildings in the district were built. This time period encompasses a huge demographic shift in residential development whereby large estates were abandoned and demolished in favor of houses for the emerging merchant and middle classes.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A – COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Town of Westport was already an established commercial and maritime center by the time it was incorporated on May 28, 1835.¹ Heavily involved in shipping of local produce, the town continued to grow and, by the middle of the 19th century, had become a regional shipping center that rivaled its neighbors to the east and west. Several warehouses and three shipyards were located to the north of the current Saugatuck Bridge and several saw mills were located on or near Kings Highway North. However, Connecticut's economy began to change by the 1850s; it began to shift away from agriculture. As Westport did not have the abundant water power that led to the establishment of major industry in other parts of the state, the town needed to find new ways of leveraging access to the same markets that shipping provided.²

In 1844, the railroad began making its way up the Connecticut coast from New York toward New Haven. Many Westporters did not initially support the railroad; they were concerned that it would change their way of life, adversely affect property values and damage their lucrative shipping business. Despite their fears, they eventually accepted the inevitable advent of the rails in 1848. That year a new depot was built on the western side of the Saugatuck River.³

Local fears turned out to be unfounded. Business improved with rail service as did property values; surrounding towns continued to send their products to Westport's docks even after rail

¹ Woody Klein, *Westport Connecticut: The Story of a New England Town's Rise to Prominence*. Westport: Westport Historical Society, 2010, 86.

² *Ibid.*, 94.

³ *Ibid.*, 104-105.

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freight was available and Westport became an exporter of grain, vegetables (especially onions), butter, flour, eggs and livestock by both land and sea during the Civil War. One estimate states that, between 1860 and 1885 (the high point of the onion business), 1,500 to 2,000 barrels of produce were sent to New York by rail twice a week in fall and winter. At least as much product was also shipped to New York by sea at that time.⁴

Once Westport had a railroad depot for both freight and passengers in Saugatuck, the town realized that a new road was needed to connect the depot to the center of town further north. A short road that ran between the Post Road at the west side of the bridge in the center of town to the marsh at the mouth of a stream about 0.3 miles south on the west bank of the Saugatuck River already existed (Figure 5) and the town extended it to the new railhead. This new thoroughfare, now called Riverside Avenue, was referred to as Depot Road and it also appears on maps as River Road and West Avenue.

The economic growth brought with it an increase in population. Immigrants who came to Westport to work on the railroad settled and began setting up communities and churches; a new middle class associated with the new mercantile opportunities began to define itself and people who had found their fortunes in New York City began to look for more suburban ways of life now that travel to the city was both quicker and easier. Maps from the 1850s and 1860s depict several estates belonging to prominent citizens along the new Riverside Avenue. Members of well-known Westport families, including Taylor, Sherwood, Staples, Lockwood, Gorham, Burr, Wright and Hubbell had homes on the stretch of Riverside Avenue within the District by 1866 (Figure 7). The importance of these citizens is discussed at length below.

Burr Road appears on the 1868 map and connects the Post Road West to Riverside Avenue. While its route and length are unchanged since that time (Figure 5), the road does not seem to have been developed until after 1870 when Italianate and Queen Anne houses lined the street. Cross Street, likewise, already existed as a short, connecting street between the Post Road West and Riverside Avenue when the earliest map of Westport was drawn in 1843. Its route and length, also unchanged since that time, boasted several homes by the time the 1866 map was drawn. However, subsequent development saw the destruction of some of these nineteenth century buildings. Only two – both Italianates – remain to demonstrate the late nineteenth and early twentieth century suburbanization (Figures 4 and 5).

By 1878, the area that would become the Riverside Avenue Historic District had become densely built along Riverside Avenue, and Cross Street (Figure 4). Within two centuries, Burr Road and Lincoln Street had also become residential enclaves. The value of this part of town continued into the building boom of the 1920s because of its easy access to jobs, as well as local services

⁴ Edward C. Birge, *Westport, Connecticut, the making of a Yankee township*. New York: The Writers Publishing Co. Inc., 1926, 86.

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and goods. Houses were built throughout the District at that time. The town's grand list for 1920 showed a \$1.7 million increase from the previous year, along with the construction of more than one hundred new homes. Automobile ownership also increased 33% to over 1,200 cars in the same short time period. Westport was on its way to becoming the prosperous town that it is today. Consequently, the Riverside Avenue Historic District is demonstrative of Westport's late-19th and early-20th century development; the architecture here preserved is representative of this development and is not preserved in other locations in town.⁵

All but two of the early residences on Riverside Avenue are on the west side of the street. Industry occupied the east side south of Post Road West, between the road and the river as shown on nineteenth century Beers maps, as well as nineteenth century Sanborn insurance maps. Industry gradually disappeared. By 1923, only two firms remained near the District and most of the structures associated with them were used for storage (Figures 9 and 10).

The first of the nineteenth century houses in the District are the Edwin Wheeler House (1829, Photograph 24) at 46 Riverside Avenue and the Horace Staples House (1829, Photograph 25) at 50 Riverside Avenue. They were built by business partners who agreed to share a single well. Horace Staples (1802-1892) was one of Westport's most prominent citizens in the nineteenth century. While he and his neighbor formed the Staples & Wheeler Company which dealt in lumber, hardware and farm supplies, Staples also individually owned coastal packets. He started Westport's first bank in 1852 and donated the land for the town's first high school, aptly named Staples High School in honor of its benefactor.⁶

The original Staples High School opened in 1884 on Riverside Avenue⁷. In 1936, another building, referred to at that time as the "new" Staples, was constructed adjacent to the original

⁵ Klein, *Westport*, 174-175.

⁶ "The Edwin Wheeler House." plaque document, Westport Historical Society, n. d., "The Horace Staples House," plaque document, Westport Historical Society, n. d.;

"Westport's School Daze." 06880. <https://06880danwoog.com/2014/08/26/westports-school-daze/>. Accessed April 25, 2019

"A Postcard From the Ages." 06880. <https://06880danwoog.com/tag/saugatuck-elementary-school/>. Accessed April 25, 2019

"Woog's World/Horace Staples' legacy lives on." Westport News, February 8, 2019.

⁷ "Staples High School History." Staples History. <http://www.smollin.com/staples/arc/001-toc-hist.htm>. Accessed April 26, 2019

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1884 school. These two buildings were used in unison to serve the high-school aged population until 1959, when a larger, more modern (and still used) Staples High School campus opened on North Avenue. When Staples High moved, the two buildings on Riverside Avenue became Bedford Junior High. In 1967, the 1884 building was demolished and, eventually, the 1936 construction became the Saugatuck Elementary School; while this building composes the central section of the current school, the wings on either side were later additions to accommodate a growing population.

Another notable resident of Riverside Avenue was George Platt who built the stylish Italianate house at 68 Riverside Avenue (1851, Photograph 28). He was one of America's earliest professional interior designers and is noted for designing and decorating the dining room in the Lockwood-Mathews Mansion in Norwalk, Connecticut for LeGrand Lockwood, the railroad magnate, as well as designing his palace cars.⁸ George Platt transferred the property to Charles Gorham who ran a boarding house. The house has recently been restored and is one of the impressive and well preserved Italianate dwellings that contribute to the architectural character of Riverside Avenue.

The Carroll-Bray House (1850, Photograph 36) at 119 Riverside Avenue appears on the 1868 Beers map of Westport. This map identifies the owner of the property as Captain H. P. Burr. Captain Henry Penfield Burr (1819-1900), son of James Burr and Sallie Penfield and grandson of Major Hezekiah Burr, was an active Westport resident. He married Sarah E. Taylor⁹, the daughter of Daniel Taylor, in 1843 and was a manufacturer, merchant and farmer. On August 1, 1862, he enlisted in the U.S. Army as a Captain and raised a company from Westport. It was incorporated into the 17th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry as Company E. They saw action at the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863, where he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison. He was paroled and returned to duty on May 15, 1863. This unit was among the first to engage Confederate troops at the Battle of Gettysburg. Their first combat took place at Barlow's Knoll on July 1, 1863, and they formed the line of battle at East Cemetery Hill where they repulsed Confederate attacks throughout the last two days of the fighting. They entered the battle with 17 officers and 369 enlisted men, by July 4, 1863, the day after the end of the battle, only 9 officers and 120 enlisted men had survived. Two monuments to their valor have been erected on that battlefield. Captain Burr and his company were sent to Florida after the battle and he

"Horace Staples." Staples High School.

https://shs.westportps.org/uploaded/site_files/shs/main_office/Horace_Staples.pdf. Accessed April 26, 2019.

⁸ The Lockwood-Mathews Mansion, built between 1864 and 1868, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark

⁹ Westport Marriage Records.

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resigned his commission on May 28, 1864. Upon his return to Westport, he served as Postmaster from 1869 to 1877 and again from 1882 to 1886. He was also town clerk and a member of Assembly for a time.¹⁰

During the mid-nineteenth century, new areas of Westport had to be developed in order to accommodate an increase in population associated with the railroad and Westport's growing economic success. In order to service the rail line and allow easy transport of both goods and people to the train, new roads were built. Among these was Riverside Avenue.¹¹ As this was a location that allowed easy access to both the new depot and the growing commercial center of town, it was a desirable place to live. Maps published in 1856, 1866 and 1867 show that large estates existed along Riverside Avenue; specifically, the area now known as Lincoln Street was open land mostly owned by a merchant named William Burr Wright and associated with his estate, River View. A smaller parcel of land, owned by John Hubbell, a house carpenter, also held a large home (Figures 2 and 3). William Burr Wright (1826-1887) and John Hubbell sold property to Erazlamon Anderson Williams (1809-1890) who built the earliest house on Lincoln Street, number 37, around 1870.

Williams was a shoemaker who, with his son Byron, ran a leather goods store on State Street. Williams also invested in real estate and he participated in over twenty land transactions recorded in the Westport land records between the late 1840s and 1867. The 1870 census shows that he owned \$4,000 in personal property (about \$74,000 in 2018 dollars) and \$10,000 in real estate (about \$185,000 in 2018 dollars), which made him a relatively wealthy man. The house and property are shown as 107 Lincoln Street on the map in Figure 5. By 1893, a new road was established through Williams' land – the same land that had once been River View estate. It was called Cottage Street and, by 1910, the thoroughfare had been renamed Lincoln Avenue (Figures 3-5). It eventually earned its present name of Lincoln Street. The land along this street was

¹⁰ "U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865."
https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/nps_civilwarsoldiers/?name=_burr&military=_westport-fairfield-connecticut-usa_90, accessed April 26, 2019

"17th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Regiment." *The battle of Gettysburg*.
<http://gettysburg.stonesentinels.com/union-monuments/connecticut/17th-connecticut/> accessed January 21, 2019.

"Major Brady's Report." *17thcvi.org*. <https://seventeenthcvi.org/blog/home/> accessed January 21, 2019.

¹¹ Birge, *Westport*, 42.

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subdivided and developed by Edward Hawkes Nash (1809-1900), son of Westport founder and lumber magnate Daniel Nash, Jr. (1770-1865).¹²

In 1899, at the age of 90, Edward decided to provide some income for his children by having eight rental houses built on the north and south sides of the west end of what was then Cottage Street. It is likely he picked this location because it was near both his own residence as well as his businesses and the land was available. He gave a pair of houses, one on each side of the street, to each of his four children. It is likely that he had the street renamed to Lincoln Street at that time out of respect for his father's Republican beliefs and his strong support for President Lincoln. Houses on the south side of the street are in the Queen Anne style. Those on the north side are simpler Italianate houses (Figure 5). These new buildings were of smaller size and scale than the estates to which their land once belonged, perfect for the growing middle class. Lincoln street is lined on both sides with wood frame residences, the earliest of which were built the between 1870 and 1923.¹³

Erazlamon A. Williams and Edward Hawks Nash's success, while relatively modest, was typical of merchants and industrialists such as Morris Ketchum, Ebenezer Jesup and Richard Henry Winslow whose businesses served to truly establish the town during the first half of the nineteenth century. All four of these men, along with others, owned large estates as was common in Westport at that time. However, in the 1850s, the demographic of Westport began to shift and within two decades many of those large estates, including William Burr Wright's estate, began to be subdivided and/or demolished. On these smaller parcels, Italianate and Queen Anne houses were built for a growing middle class composed initially of merchants and local shop owners. Among these new residents was George Platt, one of America's first interior decorators, who built 68 Riverside Avenue. This trend continued in this area of Westport through the early 1920s as can be attested by the houses on Lincoln Street which were all constructed between 1870 and 1923. Eight of these new houses on Lincoln Street were meant to be used as income properties and can attest to the lure of Westport as a suburban enclave.

The early suburbanization of Westport is illustrated in the Francis Arde House (1911, Photograph 18) at 31 Lincoln Street. This house was built for Francis Arde as a private residence. He lived there for 63 years and after his death in 1964, the property transferred to his widow. Mr. Arde owned and operated Arde Printing Company in New York City. The construction of this house, along with its contemporary neighbors, demonstrates the suburbanization of Westport during the twentieth-century when light industrial and agricultural pursuits gave way to a growing residential landscape associated with an increasing middle-class population.

¹² Bryant, Tod and Daryn Reyman-Lock, "Lincoln Street and Riverside Avenue Local Historic District." Study Report, 2018, 23-24.

¹³ Ibid., 24.

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By 1923, all existing houses in the District had been built and, except for the demolition of a few homes, it has remained substantially unchanged since that time (Figures 6 and 7). The 1900 U.S. census for Westport does not include street names, so it was not possible to identify residents of the District at that time.¹⁴ However, the 1910 census reveals all residents of the area, except for one German family, were native born. They worked in solid middle class and better jobs including Engineer, cashier and teacher. The Westport Postmaster, A Catholic priest, a retail merchant and the president of the National Bank also lived there. By 1920, the demographic of the District had changed dramatically. The majority of residents were immigrants themselves or had immigrant parents, mostly from Italy and Ireland. These new arrivals shifted

Church

Church

The Gothic Revival Church of the Assumption (1900, Photograph 35) is the only monumental building in the district. The first half of the 19th century saw a demographic change in Westport associated with the settlement of different groups of European immigrants as documented in the census records in 1900-1920. Among these groups were large numbers of Irish immigrants fleeing the Potato Famine. Unfortunately, Westport did not have a Catholic church to enable these new settlers to worship. As a result, they congregated at either the McCann home in Saugatuck or the Shaunessey home in Greens Farms where a priest would visit on any given Sunday¹⁵.

By the mid-19th century, it was clear that the Irish population in Westport had outgrown their make-shift place of worship. Despite outbreaks of intolerance, the Universalist congregation offered the use of their church located on Main Street to the Irish Catholics. By the late 1850s, the Catholics wanted a church of their own. Rev. Dr. John Mulligan, the pastor of St. Mary's Church in Norwalk who was assigned to oversee the spiritual welfare of the Westport Catholics, began to assemble a space for them¹⁶.

In 1859, Rev. Mulligan bought an acre of land for \$700 from John Sprang who had purchased the land from Horace Staples that same day¹⁷. It was located between Wright and Ludlow Street and became home to the first Our Lady of Assumption Church. This first church, which was dedicated on August 15, 1860 (the feast of Our Lady of Assumption) was a small, while

¹⁴ U.S. Census Records.

¹⁵ "In the Beginning." Church of the Assumption Website.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Westport Land Records.

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clapboard building¹⁸. It could hold 400 congregants and cost a total of \$4,667. By the 1870s, the Westport congregation had become a parish independent of St. Mary's in Norwalk¹⁹ and in 1877, a nearby parochial residence was purchased by Father Keating to serve as the rectory²⁰.

Between 1880 and 1910, a new wave of immigration saw an influx of Italian workers hired primarily either to build tracks for the New York-New Haven and Hartford Railroads or in the Saugatuck onion fields. The old church could not accommodate the new Catholic settlers. The Pastors of the Our Lady of Assumption Church at the time, Reverend John Carroll and Father James P. Ryle, realized that a bigger church was needed. Some years before, the parish had purchased land on the corner of Riverside Avenue and Burr Street and the site was quickly staked for the new church. Father Ryle began fundraising and one of the biggest donors was philanthropist E. T. Bedford.

The cornerstone for the new Church was laid on September 17, 1899 by Bishop Tierney. Many out-of-town clergy were in attendance. At the time, the newspapers reported that the new church would be a granite structure and would cost around \$75,000.

The new church, which is the one currently known as the Church of Assumption, was dedicated on April 22, 1900²¹. Early morning mass was said in the old church and at 10:30am parishioners moved to the new church for high mass which marked the formal opening. A little less than a month before, Pastor Ryle passed away and his funeral became the focus of this first church service in the new building²². The occasion was marked by large numbers of out-of-town clergy who help preside over festivities. The new church was built in buff brick with granite trimmings and some of the windows, including the "SS Peter and John" were completed by Bostonian artists. While church records suggest that the new building was built at a cost of \$26,400 including furnishings, newspapers reported that the church actually cost upwards of \$50,000²³.

Residents continued to invest in beautifying the church almost a decade after its dedication. In 1909, James Peter Dunne, the superintendent of Borough Hall in Brooklyn, NY and a summer resident of Greens Farms, donates a large bell for the church belfry. It was made of copper and East India block tin and cost \$1,000. Father Duggan, the presiding priest at that time, accepted

¹⁸ London, William F. "Historical Article on the Church of the Assumption, Westport, Connecticut." The Westport Herald, August 30, 1935.

¹⁹ "In the Beginning." Church of the Assumption Website.

²⁰ "Parish of the Assumption, Westport, Conn." The Sacred Heart Review, vol. 15 no. 26, June 27, 1896.

²¹ "History." Church of the Assumption Website.

²² "History." Church of the Assumption Website.

²³ "In the Beginning." Church of the Assumption Website.

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the offer graciously²⁴. Duggan also continued to make improvements in lighting and other accoutrements as was presented in the annual report of 1915²⁵. The Church of the Assumption was also architecturally admired by other priests in the state. Father O’Conner, the priest for St. James Church in Stratford, CT, was noted as saying that he admired the Church of the Assumption and hoped to fashion the new St. James’ Church after it²⁶.

CRITERION C – ARCHITECTURE

The Riverside Avenue Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C at the local level. It presents an intact collection of nineteenth through early-twentieth century houses that exhibit a range of popular architectural styles including Colonial, Federal, Italianate, Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival. These styles speak to a change in demographic from wealthy estate owners to more middle class incomes during a period when economic expansion was taking place. This demographic is not architecturally well documented in other places in Westport and the District is one of the only places that such a change can be readily viewed. The District also includes a church built in the late Gothic Revival style and a noncontributing church school, which reflect its history and a residential area.

The 1829 Federal Houses at 46 and 50 Riverside Avenue demonstrate a style that was popular between about 1780 and 1820, although it persisted in some parts of Connecticut (Photographs 1, 24 and 25). Most homes in the style had side-gable, three to five bay facades. They usually had center entrances with sidelights that were often surmounted by fanlights or rectangular top lights. Federal houses in Westport generally followed this design trend. The Edwin Wheeler House (1829, Photograph 24) at 46 Riverside Avenue is a good four bay example of the style with a rectangular top light over the entrance and a fanlight with a keystone in the gable. The Horace Staples House (1829, Photograph 25) at 50 Riverside Avenue was built at the same time as its neighbor. It follows the Federal Style, but it is only a three bay building with its entrance on the southernmost bay. This form is sometimes known as a half-house. The entrance leads to a hallway and all rooms are on one side of the house in order to allow for expansion on the opposite side of the hallway.

²⁴ “Generous Mr. Dunne gives big bell to Church of Assumption.” *The Bridgeport Times and Evening Farmer*, June 11, 1909. See also “Dunne Residence in Greens Farms Burned to Ground.” *The Bridgeport Times and Evening Farmer*, March 12, 1912.

²⁵ “Westport Church pays off \$1,000 of indebtedness.” *The Bridgeport Times and Evening Farmer*, January 18, 1915.

²⁶ “Westport Church may be model for St. James.” *The Bridgeport Times and Evening Farmer*, September 22, 1909.

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In the mid-nineteenth century, a new middle class composed of merchants and smaller manufacturers that could leverage the access to markets that shipping provided, arose in town. They embraced the fashionable architectural styles of the time and were influenced by homes of the wealthy especially the Italianate, which was derived from the earlier Italian Villa style. This is a picturesque style that was popular nationally from 1840 to 1855, but houses were still being built in Westport in the end gable form of the style as late as the end of the nineteenth century. There are at least 92 examples of both styles throughout Westport and, of these, two of the most excellent examples of the hipped roof form are within the District. Both the George Platt House (1851, Photograph 28) at 68 Riverside Avenue and the Perry-Crossman-Driscoll House (1869, Photograph 38) at 130 Riverside Avenue have characteristic shallow hipped roofs with cupolas and overhanging eaves. Both have windows in the frieze and the Perry-Crossman-Driscoll House has retained its paired modillions. Both houses also have porches with elaborate columns that are characteristic of the style. The George Platt House also retains its arched doorway moldings surrounding original double leaf doors with glazed upper panels surmounted by a semicircular stained glass window. The houses at 100 (formerly 114) Riverside Avenue (Photograph 34), 16 Cross Street (Photograph 5) and 56 Riverside Avenue (Photograph 26) retain the roof form, massing and porches indicative of this form, but they have lost their architectural details. More vernacular end gable forms of the style can be found at 7, 15 and 19 Lincoln Street (Photographs 11, 13-15, Figure 10). All of these houses were built in 1899 as income properties. All of them have the characteristic small arched window in the gable and a full-width one story porch on the façade. The Robert Snagg House at 124 Riverside Avenue (1869, Photograph 37) is another example of the end gable form. It has a wide overhanging cornice with returns supported by paired brackets and a semicircular window with a keystone in the gable.

Of the 88 extant Queen Anne homes identified within Westport, there are ten in the district. Like the Italianate houses, they represent two forms of the style. The two best High style examples are the Norman F. and Elizabeth F. Kellogg House (1883, Photograph 30) at 76 Riverside Avenue and the Post-Goodsell House (1892) at 136 Riverside Avenue (1880, Photograph 39). The Norman F. and Elizabeth F. Kellogg House has a symmetrical cross gable plan, while the Post-Goodsell House has an asymmetrical plan with a tower. Both plans are characteristic of the style, as are the porches supported by turned columns and imbricated shingles shared by both houses. The houses at 2, 8, 12 and 14 Lincoln Street (Photographs 19, 11 and 12, Figure 10) were all built in 1899 in the asymmetrical form with a tower. They are modest in size, compared to the Queen Anne houses on Riverside Avenue but they share the architectural elements of the form, including porches. Number 2 Lincoln Street retains its imbricated shingles and horizontal banding, but these elements have been lost to residing in the others. The asymmetrical Queen Anne house at 16 Burr Road (1910, Photograph 3) retains all of its architectural detail including

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imbricated shingles in the gable. The symmetrical cross gable house at 9 Burr Road (1894, Photograph 2) includes Colonial Revival decorative elements.

The Lulu Belle Dickson House 1 (1920, Photograph 17) at 26 Lincoln Street is the only Bungalow/Craftsman style house in the District. It has the characteristic wide front porch sheltered beneath the main roof, but the façade is dominated by a large front gable that tends to unbalance the design.

There are six Colonial Revival houses in the district, two of which are in the Dutch Colonial Revival form. The house at 57 Post Road West (c.1920, Photograph 22) is in the simple Cape Cod Cottage form of the style. The home at 85 Post Road West (1919, Photograph 23), with its steeply pitched roof, takes its inspiration from an earlier Post-medieval English style. Both houses on Lincoln Street are on the Dutch Colonial Revival form, but they take very different approaches to it. The Stuart-Arde House (1915, Photograph 16) at 25 Lincoln Street is an end gable building with a gambrel roof and a full width, one story front porch, while the Lulu Belle Dickson House 2 (c.1920, Photograph 19) at 32 Lincoln Street is a side gable house with a gambrel roof and a portico. The only Colonial Revival house with Shingle Style elements is the Francis Arde House (1911, Photograph 18) at 31 Lincoln Street. It has a triangular pediment with shingles curving into a recessed pair of one over-one double hung windows centered in it. The windows are enframed by a flat arch supported by Tuscan columns. This element is characteristic of the Shingle Style, but it is used here to add distinction to an otherwise common design. The Edna M. Sherwood House (c.1923, Photograph 29) at 75 Riverside Avenue looks to the middle of the eighteenth century for its design and it has a saltbox profile.

Post Road West

Only two houses, 67 (c.1920, Photograph 22) and 85 (1919, Photograph 23), remain on Post Road West in the District. Number 67 is in the simple Cape Cod Cottage form of the Colonial Revival style and it is typical of the modest homes that were being promoted in the years following World War I. A group of Americans led by Marie M. Maloney, editor of the *Delineator* magazine, began to approach the question of housing in the United States with Progressive Era ideas of usefulness, efficiency and economy. Their work led to the establishment of Better Homes for America, Inc., a nonprofit corporation. With the support of the federal government, they advocated for better housing with improved systems and appliances. They established local chapters and held events around the country to publicize their priorities. They published a guidebook to help local organizations get their message out during a national Better Homes Week. This publication included floor plans and photographs of demonstration houses built in different parts of the country. Number 85 is a larger and more

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stylish version of the Colonial Revival and it is more in keeping with Westport's building boom of the 1920s.²⁷

Riverside Avenue

The fourteen contributing nineteenth century houses on Riverside Avenue in the district retain a very high level of architectural integrity. The Italianate homes at 68 Riverside Avenue (Photograph 28) and the Queen Anne house at 72 Riverside Avenue (Photograph 30) are exceptionally fine examples of their styles. The Italianate homes at 62 (Photograph 27) and 82 Riverside Avenue (Photograph 31) are also good examples of a relatively modest interpretation of the style and both retain fine porch column and railing elements. The Italianate house at 56 Riverside Avenue (Photograph 26) retains its massing, fenestration pattern and porch detail, but a one tory brick commercial structure has been added to the center of it façade. The original house is clearly visible, since the brick structure is on a lower level. The Italianate house at 100 Riverside Avenue (Photograph 34) has had several sympathetic additions, but it is still clearly identifiable as a mid-nineteenth century home.

The house at 75 Riverside Avenue (Photograph 29) is part of the suburban building boom that took place in Westport in the 1920s. It was built in the Colonial Revival style that was popular at that time and it fits in well with the earlier house on the other side of the street.

²⁷ *Guidebook of Better Homes in America*, Washington: Better Homes in America, 1926, 7-13.

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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: _____

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 19.4

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.139327 | Longitude: -73.365351 |
| 2. Latitude: 41.139086 | Longitude: -73.363863 |
| 3. Latitude: 41.137886 | Longitude: -73.364042 |
| 4. Latitude: 41.137699 | Longitude: -73.363543 |
| 5. Latitude: 41.135932 | Longitude: -73.364153 |
| 6. Latitude: 41.135967 | Longitude: -73.364944 |
| 7. Latitude: 41.135121 | Longitude: -73.364999 |
| 8. Latitude: 41.136027 | Longitude: -73.366631 |
| 9. Latitude: 41.136580 | Longitude: -73.366192 |
| 10. Latitude: 41.136839 | Longitude: -73.366824 |
| 11. Latitude: 41.137620 | Longitude: -73.366974 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Riverside Avenue Historic District boundaries encompass approximately 19.4 acres in Westport, Connecticut comprising the following property lots shown on the attached map, Figure 11: Plat No. C09 Lot Nos. 068 - 070, 075-081, 089, 101-127, C08 – 033-042. The boundary encompasses part of Burr Street, all of Cross Street and Lincoln Street, as well as parts of Post Road West and Riverside Avenue.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the district were drawn to encompass resources specifically associated with middle class residential development in Westport that occurred along and near Riverside Avenue primarily after the opening of the railroad depot in town in 1848.

The northern boundary of the district runs along the southern side of Cross Street and the western boundary is on the eastern side of Post Road West. The northern side of Cross Street and most of the western side of West Post Road is new and/or infill construction. The one exception is the Captain Frederick Sherwood House which has purposefully not been included in the district as it is a vestige of one of the early estates that is no longer extant in the area. It is not associated with the development of the middle class and/or the influx of immigrant workers associated with the railroad who settle within the area. The Sherwoods made their fortune through shipping and were well established by 1835 and, unlike the other estates in the District which were sold off, demolished and/or subdivided into smaller building lots, this residence was maintained by the Sherwoods until 1933. It does not follow the development of the rest of the District.

The northeastern edge of the District is defined by buildings of industrial/commercial use and some new infill construction. The strip of houses lying directly to the south of the District, beginning at 137 Riverside Avenue are mid-to-late 20th century constructions. The building at 125 Riverside Avenue, c. 1756, is currently being used as a residence, but has been excluded from the District as its early use may have been commercial. This building pre-dates Riverside Avenue and is situated at the base of Burr Road. Likewise, its orientation is directed to the Saugatuck River and there is no evidence that it was ever open or accessible to Burr Road.

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The Saugatuck Elementary School, which also defines the southern boundary of the District, is not included as its construction is after the period of significance. Although an early school – Staples High School, built in 1884 – used to be located on its property, it is no longer extant. The earliest section of the current school was built in 1936 with subsequent alterations.

A 0.14 mile section of the east side of Post Road West between the south side of Cross Street and the southwest corner of the lot at 2 Lincoln Street is part of the northern boundary of the district. It includes the contributing Colonial Revival houses at 57 Post Road West (1920) and 85 Post Road West (1919) as well as a noncontributing outbuilding (2007) for 85 Post Road West.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Tod Bryant, MA, Daryn Reyman-Lock, Ph.D.
organization: Heritage Resources
city or town: Norwalk state: CT zip code: 06851
e-mail: tod@heritageresourcesct.com
telephone: 203-852-9788
date: April 30, 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all Photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Figure 1. Map showing location of Riverside Avenue Historic District

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Figure 2. Map showing boundaries of Riverside Avenue Historic District.

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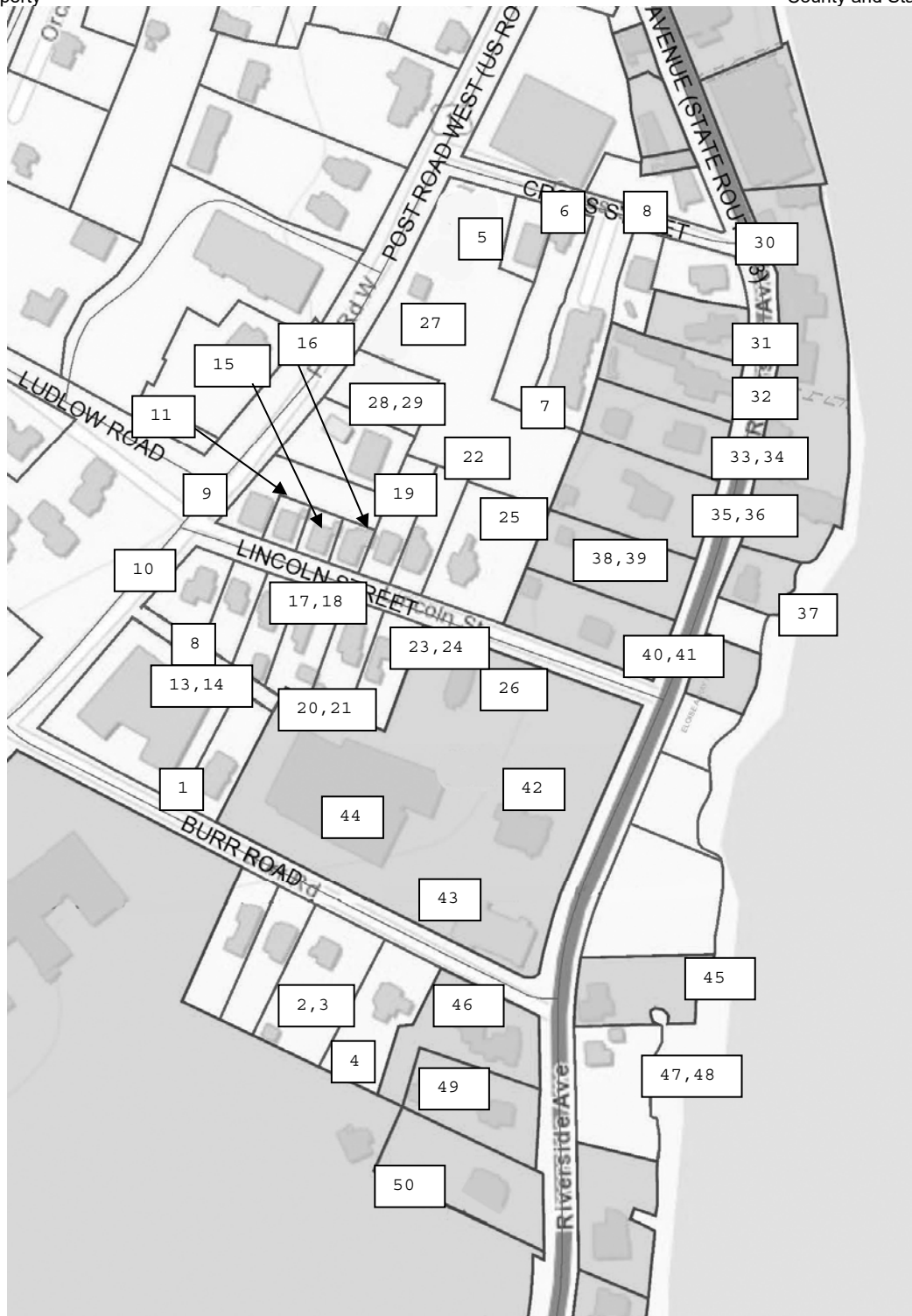


Figure 3. Resources by number.

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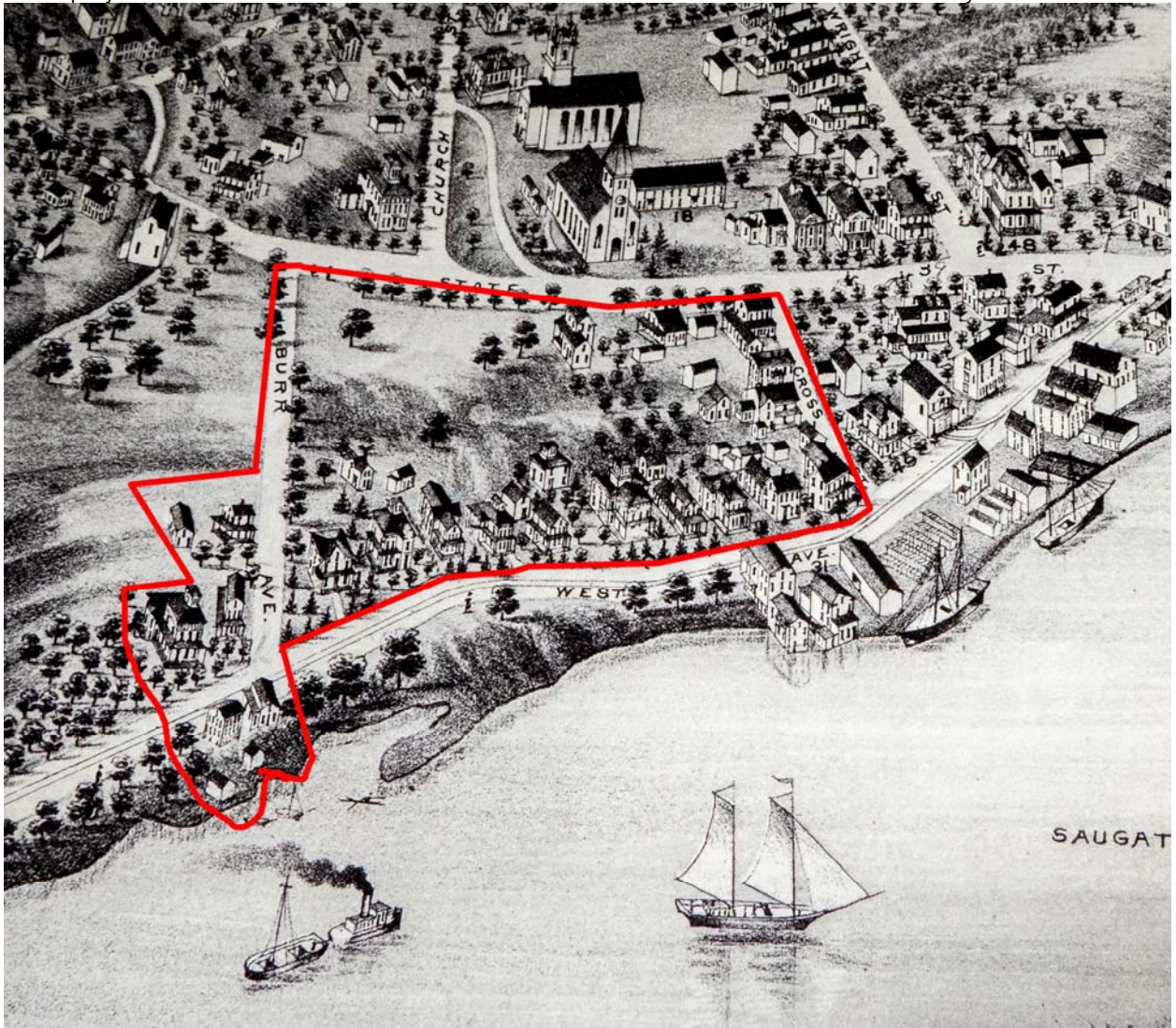


Figure 4. Riverside Avenue Historic District area in 1878. (Westport Historical Society)

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Figure 5. Cross Street in 1843.

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Figure 6. Detail of 1868 map showing Burr Road and Cross Street.

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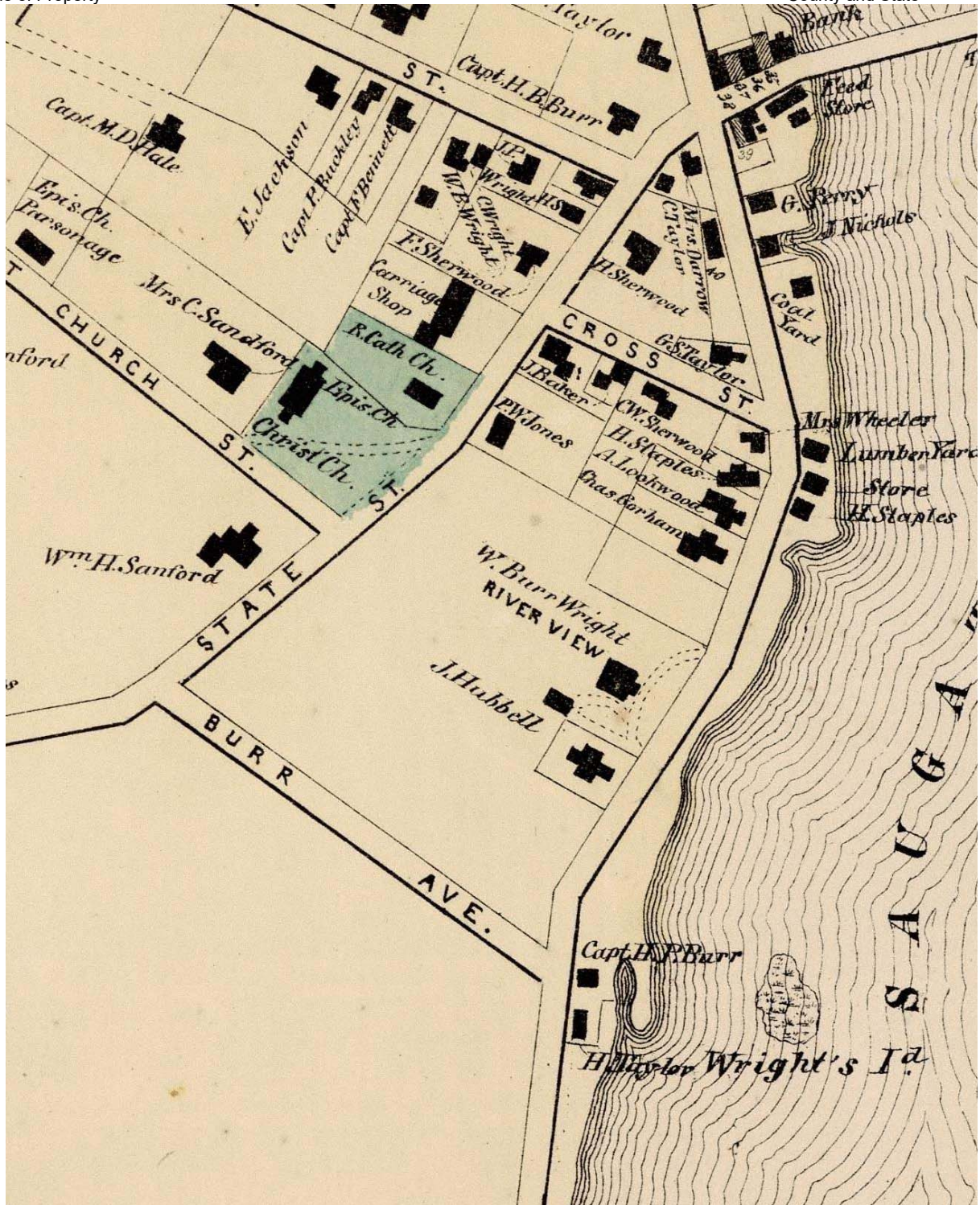


Figure 7. Detail of map showing locations of and owners of homes on part of Riverside Avenue in 1866. (David Rumsey Historical Map Collection)

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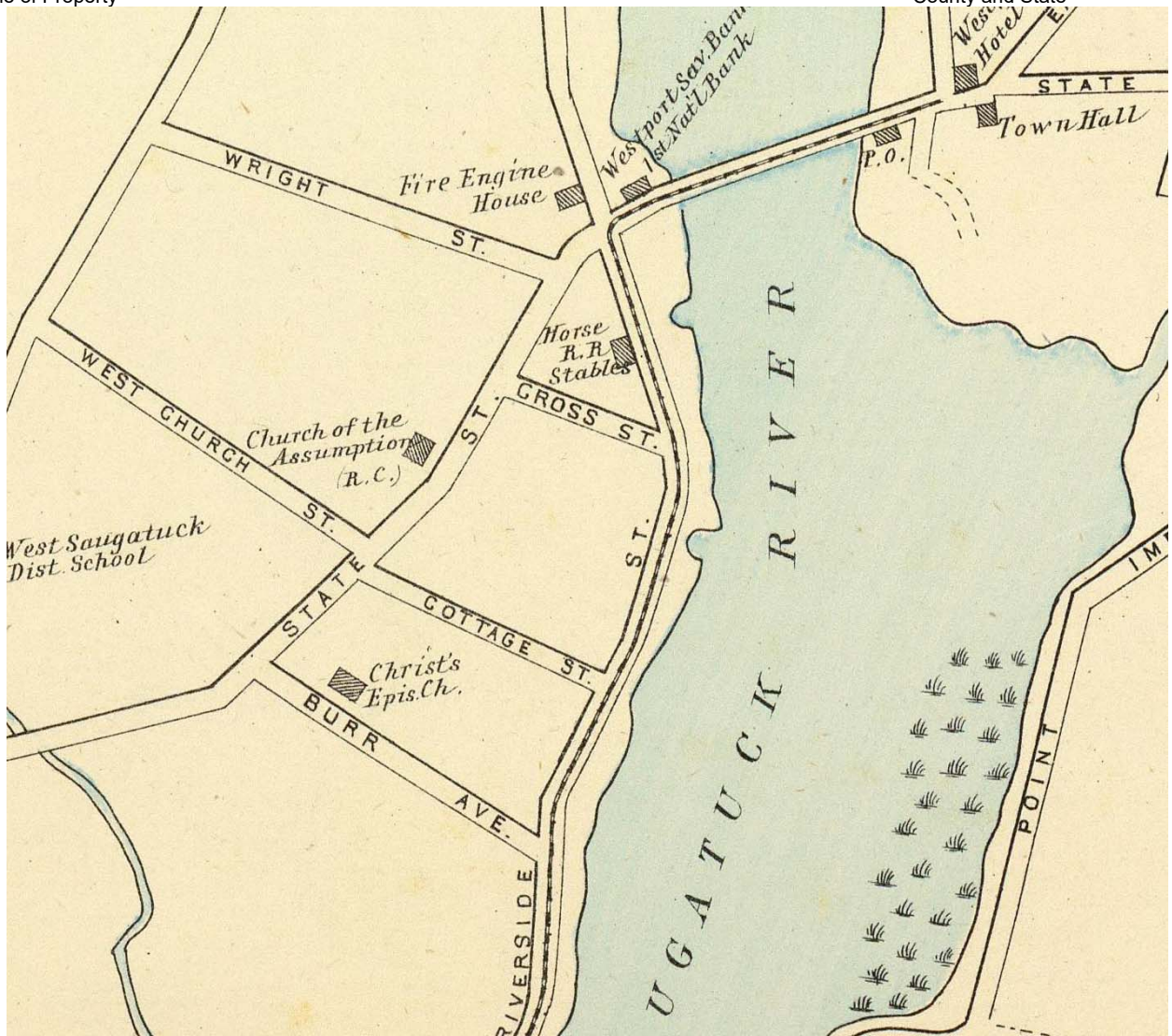


Figure 8. Map showing Cottage Street in 1893. (David Rumsey Historical Map Collection)

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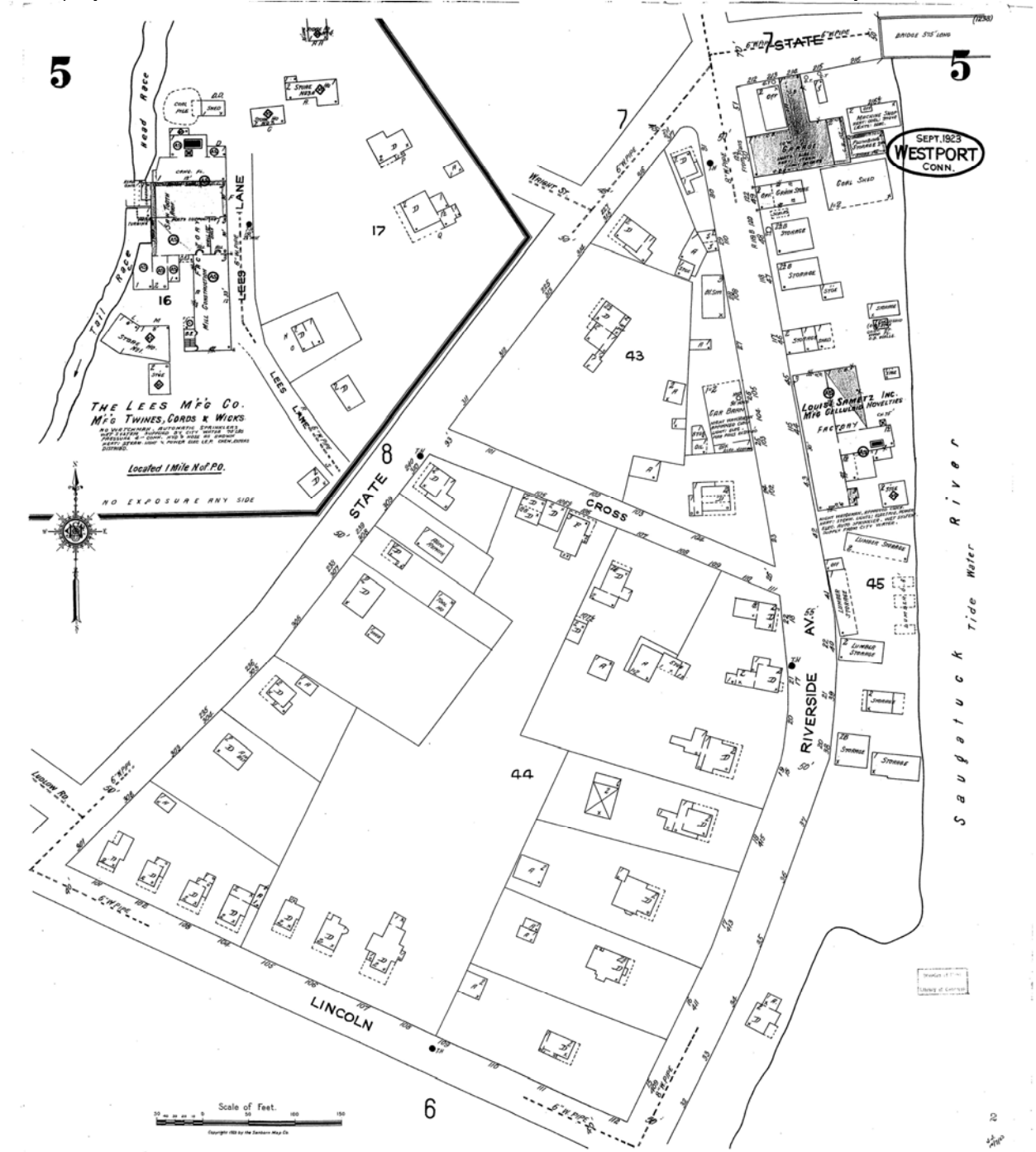


Figure 9. Detail of 1923 map showing north side of Riverside Avenue Historic District in 1923. (Connecticut State Library)

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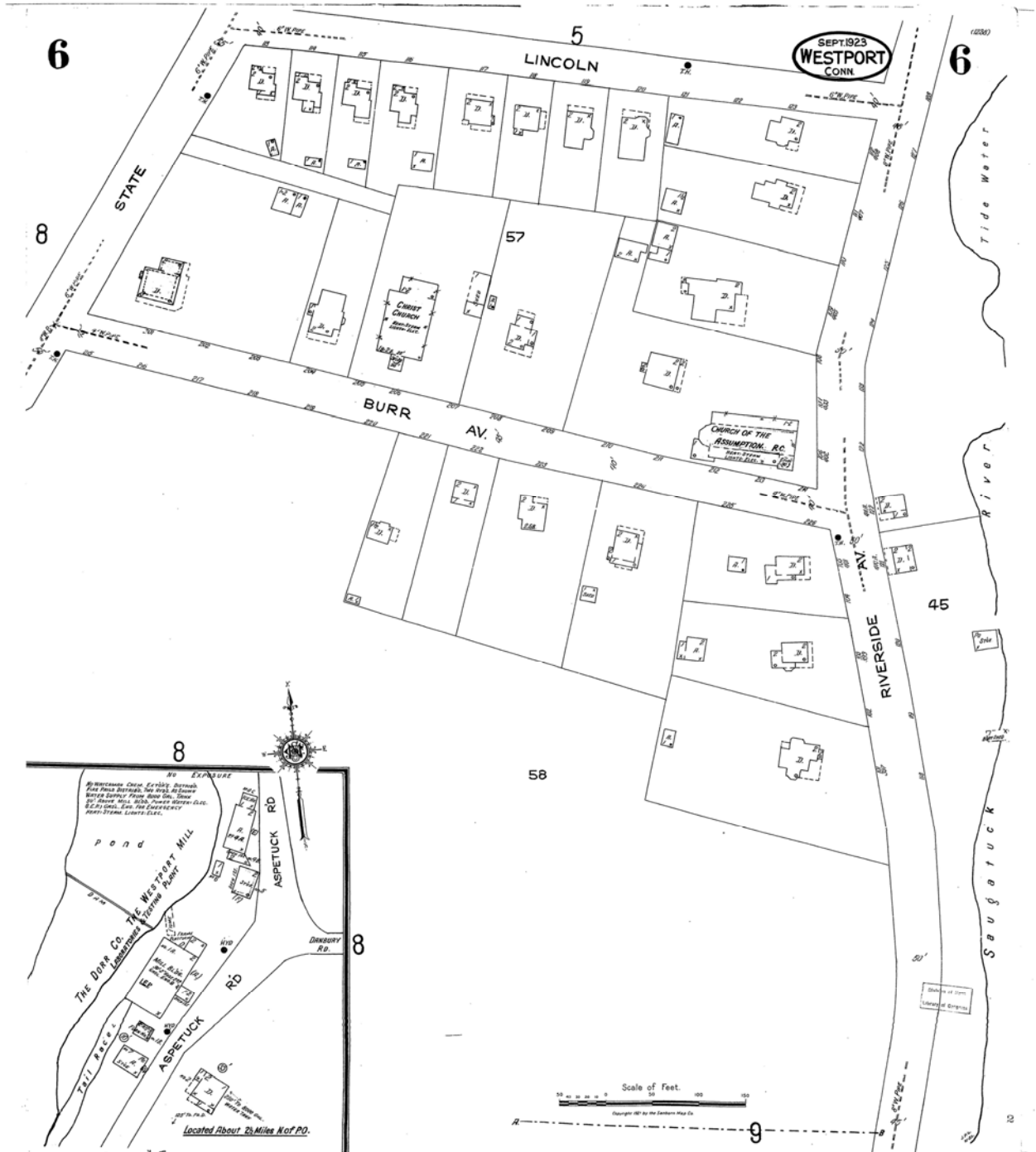


Figure 9. Detail of 1923 map showing south side of Riverside Avenue Historic District in 1923. (Connecticut State Library)

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Figure 10. Undated early photo of the west end of Lincoln Street looking east from the Post Road. (<https://06880danwoog.com>)

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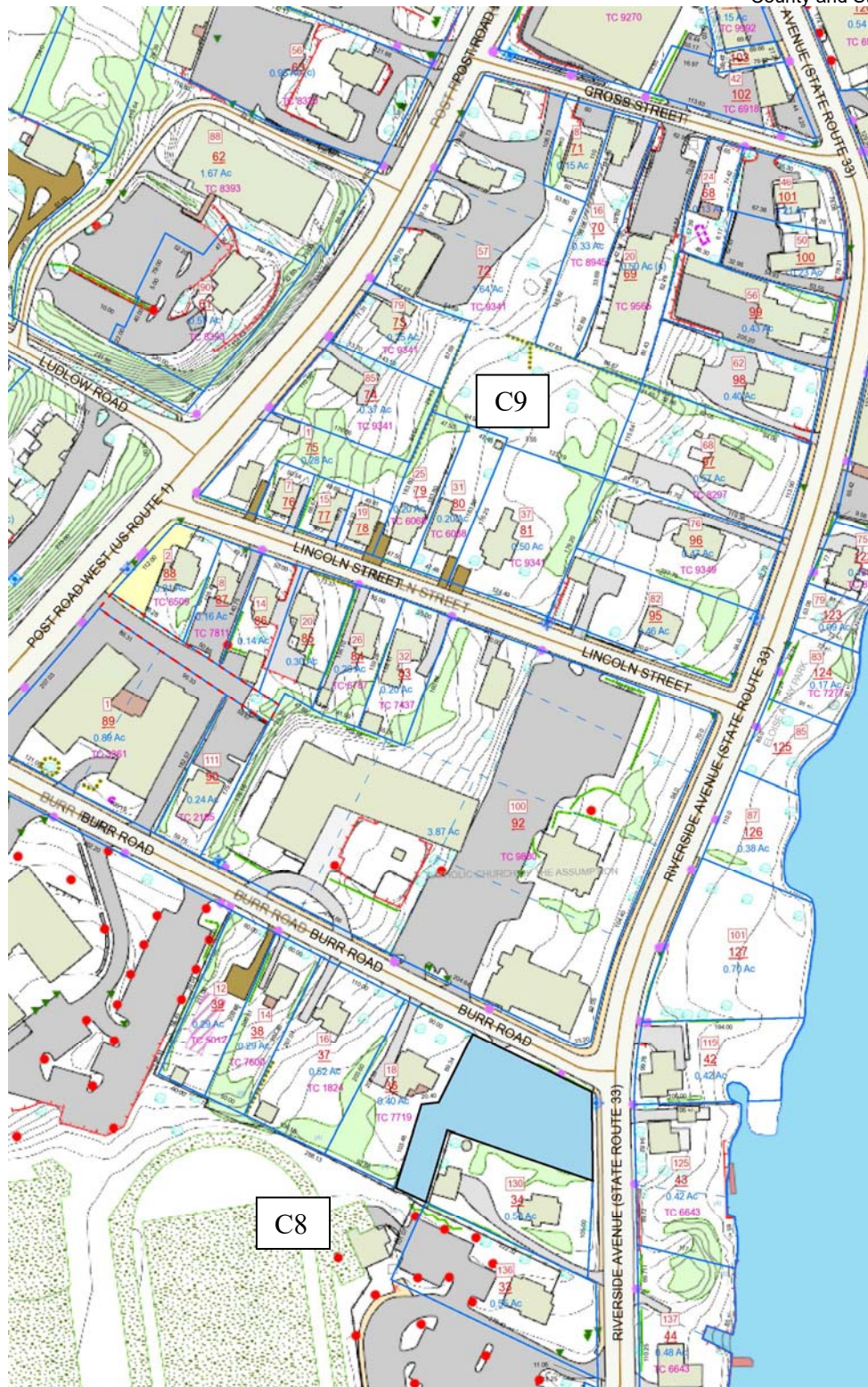


Figure 11. Lot map.

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Figure 11. Lot Map

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Riverside Avenue Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westport

County: Fairfield County

State: Connecticut

Photographer: Tod Bryant

Date Photographed: May 2018, January 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 40. 50 and 46 Riverside Avenue, view northwest showing south elevations and facades.

Photo 2 of 40. 9 Burr Road, view northwest showing facade and east elevation.

Photo 3 of 40. 16 Burr Road, view south showing facade.

Photo 4 of 40. 18 Burr Road, view south showing facade.

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- Photo 5 of 40. 16 Cross Street, view southwest showing east elevation and facade.
- Photo 6 of 40. 20 Cross Street, view south showing facade.
- Photo 7 of 40. 24 Cross Street, view southwest showing east elevation and facade.
- Photo 8 of 40. View north of 1 Lincoln Street showing facade and east elevation.
- Photo 9 of 40. View south of 2 Lincoln Street showing facade.
- Photo 10 of 40. View north of 7 Lincoln Street showing facade.
- Photo 11 of 40. View south of 8 Lincoln Street showing facade.
- Photo 12 of 40. View northwest showing streetscape including 20, 14 and 8 Lincoln Street.
- Photo 13 of 40. View northeast of 15 Lincoln Street showing facade and east elevation.
- Photo 14 of 40. View northeast of 19 Lincoln Street showing facade and east elevation.
- Photo 15 of 40. View southeast of streetscape showing 7, 15 and 19 Lincoln Street.
- Photo 16 of 40. View southeast of streetscape showing 7, 15 and 19 Lincoln Street.
- Photo 17 of 40. View southeast of 26 Lincoln Street showing facade and west elevation.
- Photo 18 of 40. View northwest of 31 Lincoln Street showing facade and east elevation.
- Photo 19 of 40. View southeast of 32 Lincoln Street showing facade and west elevation.
- Photo 20 of 40. View northeast of 37 Lincoln Street showing facade and east elevation.
- Photo 21 of 40. View southwest of 44 Lincoln Street showing east elevation and facade.
- Photo 22 of 40. View northeast of 57 Post Road West showing façade and south elevation.
- Photo 23 of 40. View southeast of 85 Post Road West showing north elevation, façade and part of synagogue.
- Photo 24 of 40. 46 Riverside Avenue, view northwest showing south elevation and façade
- Photo 25 of 40. 50 Riverside Avenue, view northwest showing south elevation and facade.
- Photo 26 of 40. 56 Riverside Avenue, view northwest showing south elevation and facade.

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Photo 27 of 40. 62 Riverside Avenue, view east showing facade.

Photo 28 of 40. View west of 68 Riverside Avenue showing facade.

Photo 29 of 40. View north of 75 Riverside Avenue showing facade and south elevation.

Photo 30 of 40. View northwest of 76 Riverside Avenue showing south elevation and facade.

Photo 31 of 40. View northwest of 82 Riverside Avenue showing facade and south elevation.

Photo 32 of 40. View south of streetscape showing 68, 76, and part of 82 Riverside Avenue.

Photo 33 of 40. 100 Riverside Avenue Church School from Burr Road, view northwest showing facade and east elevation.

Photo 34 of 40. Former 114 Riverside Avenue, view west showing facade.

Photo 35 of 40. 100 Riverside Avenue, Church of the Assumption, view northwest showing facade and south elevation.

Photo 36 of 40. 119 Riverside Avenue, view southeast showing north elevation and facade.

Photo 37 of 40. 124 Riverside Avenue, view west showing facade.

Photo 38 of 40. 130 Riverside Avenue, view southwest showing facade and north elevation

Photo 39 of 40. 136 Riverside Avenue, view southwest showing facade.

Photo 40 of 40. View northwest of barn to the west of 82 Riverside Avenue showing south elevation and facade.

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Figure 11. Photo Key except Lincoln Street

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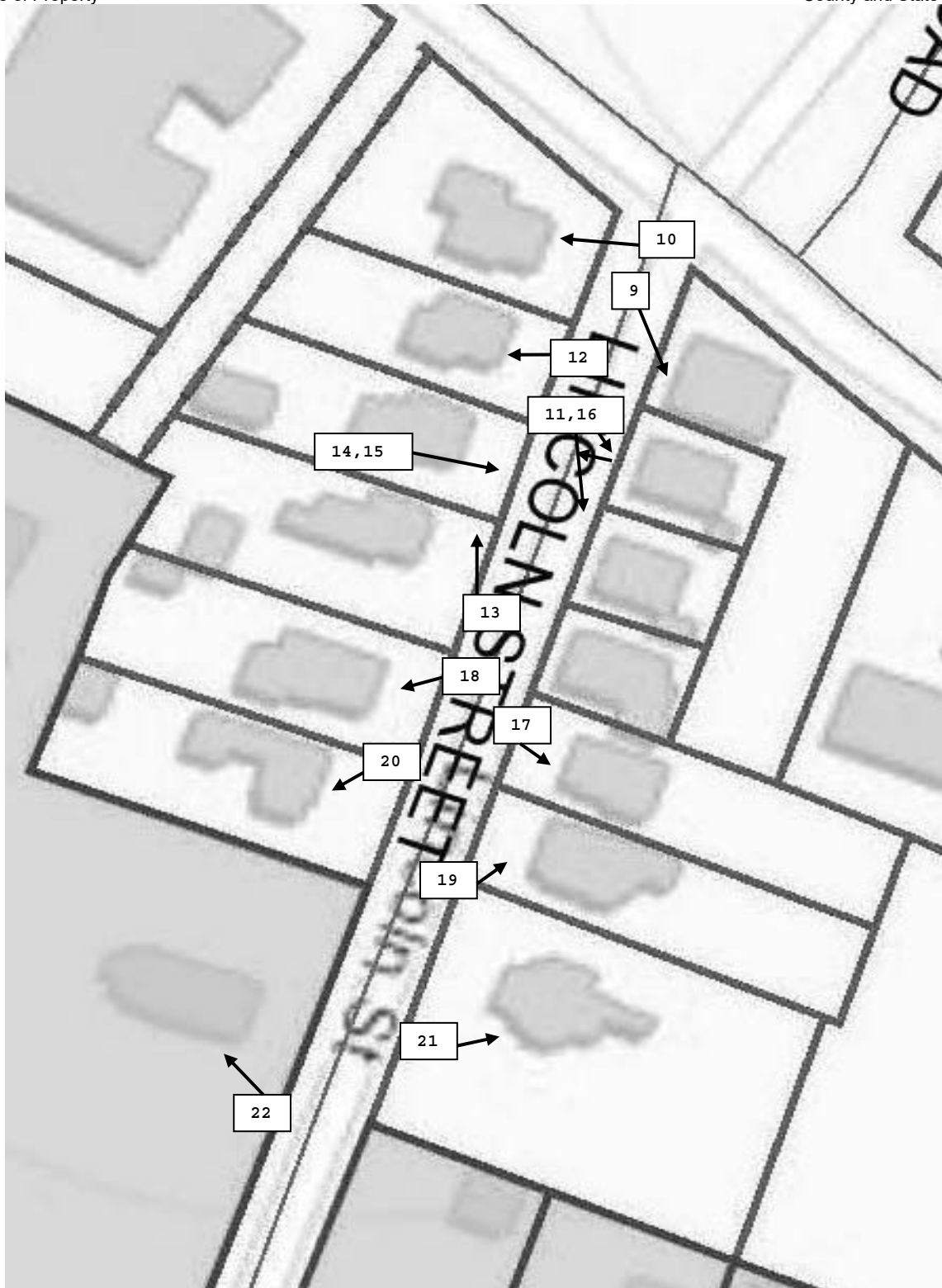


Figure 12. Lincoln Street Photo Key

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Photo 1. 125 Riverside Avenue, view southeast showing north and west elevations.



Photo 2. 50 and 46 Riverside Avenue, view northwest showing south elevations and facades.

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Photo 3. 9 Burr Road, view northwest showing facade and east elevation.



Photo 4. 16 Burr Road, view south showing facade.

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Photo 5. 18 Burr Road, view south showing facade.



Photo 6. 8 Cross Street, view southwest showing east elevation and facade.

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Photo 7. 20 Cross Street, view south showing facade.



Photo 8. 24 Cross Street, view southwest showing east elevation and facade.

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Photo 9. View north of 1 Lincoln Street showing facade and east elevation.



Photo 10. View south of 2 Lincoln Street showing facade.

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Photo 11. View north of 7 Lincoln Street showing facade.



Photo 12. View south of 8 Lincoln Street showing facade.

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Photo 13. View northwest showing streetscape including 20, 14 and 8 Lincoln Street.



Photo 14 . View northeast of 15 Lincoln Street showing facade and east elevation.

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Photo 15 . View northeast of 19 Lincoln Street showing facade and east elevation.



Photo 16. View southeast of streetscape showing 7, 15 and 19 Lincoln Street.

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Photo 17. View north of 25 Lincoln Street showing facade.



Photo 18. View southeast of 26 Lincoln Street showing facade and west elevation.

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Photo 19. View northwest of 31 Lincoln Street showing facade and east elevation.



Photo 20. View southeast of 32 Lincoln Street showing facade and west elevation.

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Photo 21. View northeast of 37 Lincoln Street showing facade and east elevation.



Photo 22. View southwest of 44 Lincoln Street showing east elevation and facade.

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Photo 23. View northeast of 57 Post Road West showing facade and south elevation.



Photo 24. View southeast of 85 Post Road West showing north elevation, facade and part of synagogue.

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Photo 25. 46 Riverside Avenue, view northwest showing south elevation and facade



Photo 26. 50 Riverside Avenue, view northwest showing south elevation and facade.

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Photo 27. 56 Riverside Avenue, view northwest showing south elevation and facade.



Photo 28. 62 Riverside Avenue, view east showing facade.

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Photo 29. View west of 68 Riverside Avenue showing facade.



Photo 30 View north of 75 Riverside Avenue showing facade and south elevation..

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Photo 31. View northwest of 76 Riverside Avenue showing south elevation and facade.



Photo 32. View northwest of 82 Riverside Avenue showing facade and south elevation.

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Photo 33. View south of streetscape showing 68, 76, and part of 82 Riverside Avenue.



Photo 34. 100 Riverside Avenue Church School from Burr Road, view northwest showing facade and east elevation.

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Photo 35. Former 114 Riverside Avenue,, view west showing facade.



Photo 36. 100 Riverside Avenue, Church of the Assumption, view northwest showing facade and south elevation.

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Photo 37. 119 Riverside Avenue, view southeast showing north elevation and facade.



Photo 38. 124 Riverside Avenue, view west showing facade.

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Photo 39. 130 Riverside Avenue, view southwest showing facade and north elevation



Photo 40. 136 Riverside Avenue, view southwest showing facade.

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Photo 41. View northwest of barn to the west of 82 Riverside Avenue showing south elevation and facade.

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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 100 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.